

## Anglizismen\*

English loanwords raise a whole set of issues for contemporary German and its speakers, including these:

- How are they morphologically and phonologically integrated? For instance, what gender do nouns take? Are morphologically complex verbs separable or inseparable (babysitten, downloaden)?
- Is the form a direct borrowing of an English word (Job = job) or some other form, like a loan translation (Wolkenkratzer), or an English-looking invention (Handy)?
- Does the meaning change? If so, how? Changes can be basically non-existent (Laptop), relatively modest (Job) or fundamental (Bodybag)?
- Does it replace or compete with a native word (Jam in the sense of Marmelade) or is it a new concept for which a German word was lacking?
- How recent is it? Has it become popular or remained at the margins?
- Are speakers even aware that it's from English? For older words, like *Keks*, speakers may not be.

Go to some source on Anglicisms, like this one: <http://www.vds-ev.de/aindex-thema>, and choose a small set of loanwords, 5-10, structurally or semantically related. You might choose some nouns or some verbs, some business language or some sports language, etc.

Provide a brief description of the words and, to the extent you can, answer the above questions for the set. Are there patterns to these words? Other striking characteristics? Good dictionaries will give you much information, of course, and web searches can supplement that, including Ngram Viewer searches.

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\* This assignment was inspired by a project done by Lisa Yager and Jolene Wierschke in Fall 2012.