

GERMAN VOCABULARY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Diesen Artikel hätte man auch mit dem Terminus "Germanisms" betiteln können, aber unter "Germanismen" versteht man zwei ganz verschiedene Dinge:

1. Germanismen können idiomatisch falsche englische Ausdrücke sein, die ihre Wurzeln in der deutschen Muttersprache des Verfassers haben. Jeder Englischlehrer an einer deutschen oder österreichischen Schule wird dauernd damit konfrontiert. Hier ein paar Beispiele aus der Praxis des Verfassers:

The quarrels of the newlyweds began with the cooking of the wife. (Nein, die "frischgebackene" Ehefrau wurde nicht auch noch gekocht – gemeint ist wohl "the wife's cuisine", oder "the wife's culinary mishaps".

During his wife's absence he had nobody to look after him, so his sister came over and *cooked him* (⇒ *cooked meals for him / cooked his meals*).

I hate our long winters, I don't want to be cold any longer, I want to *be in heat* (⇒ *to be somewhere warm*)! ("To be in heat" bedeutet "brünstig sein".)

In the last minute of the match I *shot a door* (⇒ *scored a goal*). ("To shoot a door" würde heißen "einen Schuss bzw. Schüsse auf eine Türe abgeben".)

Der Verfasser bekam von einer Maturaklasse zum Abschluss eine Sammlung von – wohl erfundenen – Germanismen geschenkt. Hier ein Auszug – der Leser möge es einfach mit einer brutal-wortwörtlichen Übersetzung versuchen:

When you read this, your hair will stand up to the mountain.

My English is not the yellow of the egg, but it goes.

The pub was only a cat-jump away from my host family's home.

Who believes it will be blessed. (⇒ *Wer's glaubt, wird selig.*)

Now it goes around the sausage.

With him it's not good cherry-eating.

If you believe this you are on the woodway.

Sammy is such a fear-rabbit.

In English no one can reach me the water.

Henry doesn't have all the cups in the cupboard.

Too many mistakes? Sponge over it!

Now we have the salad – all was for the cat!

There even the chickens laugh!

I think now it's time to make me out of the dust.

Now we sit beautifully in the ink – I really have the nose full.

Peter really is a lucky mushroom.

Now you look pretty stupid out of your laundry, don't you?

What's this for a juiceshop here? (⇒ *Saftladen*)

Let's go elsewhere – here is dead trousers.

I know how the bunny runs!

Do you want to sell me for stupid?

He enjoys his life in crowded trains. (⇒ *in vollen Zügen*)

My grandmother's Emperor's Nonsense (⇒ *Kaiserschmarren*) is the best.

I would like two mirror eggs, please.

Can I talk to you under four eyes?

They are not working today, they are making blue.

Eine andere Kategorie von "Germanisms" sind "false friends":

This cocktail doesn't have such a *pregnant* (⇒ *distinctive*) taste. (Das englische "pregnant" heißt "schwanger".)
When I marry *once a day* (⇒ *one day*), my life will change a lot. ("Once a day" mag wohl klingen wie "eines Tages", heißt aber "einmal pro Tag".)

My *chef's* (⇒ *boss's*) secretary said I had better wait another day. (Der englische "chef" ist ein Chefkoch.)

The most *actual* (⇒ *topical*) question is high petrol prices. ("Actual" heißt nicht "aktuell" sondern "tatsächlich".)
He was one of the most *genial* (⇒ *brilliant*) engineers I knew. (Das englische "genial" bedeutet "freundlich, zuvorkommend".)

Somewhere, someone blew a whistle that the train driver *overheard* (⇒ *failed to hear*). "To overhear" bedeutet "zufällig etwas (mit) hören".) Dagegen funktionieren "to overlook" und "übersehen" als true friends.

The manager of the restaurant said he had *personal* problems (⇒ *staff problems*). Das englische "personal" ist ein Adjektiv und heißt "persönlich". Das deutsche Nomen "Personal" heißt auf Englisch "staff" (oder auch "personnel"). Es macht also einen Unterschied, ob der Manager "personal problems" oder "staff problems" hat.

That was a *plump* (⇒ *awkward / tactless / indelicate*) question. Das englische "plump" beschreibt häufig den Körper von Personen und reicht von "vollschlank" über "mollig / drall" bis zu "dick / fett".

I believe it was an *outlandish" car (⇒ *a foreign car / a car from abroad*). Das englische "outlandish" hat nichts mit der geografischen Herkunft zu tun, sondern bedeutet "absonderlich / bizarr / befremdlich".

His story is very *actual* (⇒ *topical*). Das englische "actual" heißt "tatsächlich" und nicht "aktuell".

Es gibt hunderte Beispiele für "false friends" zwischen der englischen und der deutschen Sprache und auch spezielle Bücher nur zu diesem Thema.

Kein Germanismus, sondern einfach eine Verwechslung ist ein Satz wie: The US president only has to press a *bottom* (⇒ *button*) and atomic war breaks out. ("Bottom" heißt u.a. "Hintern", und ein Schelm, wer dabei an Präsidenten wie Bill Clinton oder Donald Trump denkt ...)

Boys begin to show interest in sex quite early these days, and when they enter *adultery" (⇒ *adulthood*), they already know all there is to know about this subject. After school a new period in life starts – *adultery* (⇒ *adulthood*). ("Adultery" heißt nicht "Erwachsenenalter", sondern "Ehebruch".)

Von englischen Kollegen weiß der Verfasser, dass auch sie ihre besonderen Erfahrungen machen:

St. Stephens's cathedral in Vienna has a famous bell called "Boomerang" (⇒ *Pummerin*).

2. Unter Germanismen versteht man aber auch deutsches Vokabular, welches in die englische Sprache übernommen wurde – das ist das Thema dieses Artikels. Solche Germanismen können hunderte von Jahren alt sein; dann ist es kaum möglich, ihre Übernahme in die englische Sprache zeitlich genau zu bestimmen. Für "sauerkraut" gibt z.B. das Shorter Oxford English Dictionary "M17" an, das heißt Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts. Präziser geht es nicht. Unmittelbar davor steht "sauerbraten N. Amer. L19", das heißt "North American (English), late 19th century". Da sehen wir bereits einen charakteristischen Aspekt von Germanismen: nicht alle sind in der ganzen anglophonen Welt verbreitet ("sauerbraten" stammt gewiss von deutschen Immigranten in den USA und ist vermutlich etwa in Australien nicht bekannt). Selbiges gilt auch für andere kulinarische Vokabel. Auch die Einträge im Unterkapitel "Yiddish" betreffen hauptsächlich das American English – aus historischen Gründen der Einwanderung.

In den meisten Fällen lassen sich Germanismen nicht präzise zeitlich verorten, man kann ihnen also keinen "Geburtsdag" zuschreiben. Durch Zufall hat der Verfasser allerdings zwei Beispiele entdeckt, wo das doch möglich ist.

Da wäre zuerst **blitzkrieg**. Die Vorgeschichte dieses Wortes sieht so aus:

Generaloberst Heinz Guderian (1888-1954) brachte es in der deutschen Wehrmacht bis zum Chef des Generalstabs des Heeres. Als Major in der Zwischenkriegszeit entwickelte er sein Konzept von Panzertaktik und verfasste das

Buch "Achtung – Panzer!" (1937), in dem er seine Ideen darlegte. In der englischen Ausgabe von 1992 schreibt der Herausgeber in der Einleitung (S. 16):

Readers will notice that nowhere does Guderian use the term 'Blitzkrieg' – often thought to encapsulate the German approach to war in the Nazi era. In fact the term seems not to have been used in Germany before the Second World War when it was picked up from the foreign press. Its first known use occurs in a 1939 article on the Polish campaign in the American *Time* magazine. It conjures up rather well the image of a fast-moving campaign but is no more than a journalist's buzz-word, devoid of precise meaning. It never became part of the official German military vocabulary.

Das Konzept von Guderian basierte auf dem schnellen Vorstoß von Panzerverbänden – eng unterstützt von der Luftwaffe. Das ist auch das, was man heutzutage unter "Blitzkrieg" versteht – verwirklicht von der deutschen Wehrmacht 1939 in Polen, 1940 in Frankreich, 1941-42 in Russland, von den Israelis im Sechstagekrieg 1967 und von den Koalitionstruppen in den beiden Irak-Kriegen 1991 und 2003. (Das sind wohl die bekanntesten, aber nicht die einzigen Beispiele.)

*Sprachlich gesehen haben wir hier ein echtes Kuriosum vor Augen: Ein deutscher Offizier "erfindet" sozusagen das Konzept des Blitzkriegs, die deutsche Wehrmacht setzt es als erste im 2. Weltkrieg um, aber der Begriff dafür, nämlich "Blitzkrieg", stammt aus der Feder eines amerikanischen Journalisten (wohlgemerkt: dieser Journalist prägte das deutsche Wort "Blitzkrieg" und nicht etwa "lightning war" oder Ähnliches); das Wort lässt sich auf einen bestimmten "Time"-Artikel zurückführen, und die deutsche Sprache entlehnt dieses deutsche Wort erst mit Verspätung aus dem Amerikanischen zurück. Wie produktiv sich **blitzkrieg** in der englischen Sprache weiterentwickelt hat, kann man im entsprechenden Eintrag nachlesen.*

*Das zweite Beispiel ist das Verb **to koepenick**, zusammen mit dem Nomen **koepenickery**, die sich auf das Jahr 1911 datieren lassen. Der Schriftsteller Saki (Hector Hugh Munro, 1870-1916) erfindet in seiner Kurzgeschichte "Ministers of Grace" (erschienen 1911) einfach zwei neue Worte: "to koepenick" und "koepenickery" – Bezug nehmend auf die Geschichte des Hauptmanns von Köpenick (⇒ Wikipedia-Eintrag:*

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauptmann_von_K%C3%B6penick). Hier der entsprechende Auszug aus der short story:

{The Duke sat in a pennyworth of chair in St. James's Park, listening to the pessimisms of Belturbet, who reviewed the existing political situation from the gloomiest of standpoints.

"Where I think you political spade-workers are so silly," said the Duke, "is in the misdirection of your efforts. You spend thousands of pounds of money, and Heaven knows how much dynamic force of brain power and personal energy, in trying to elect or displace this or that man, whereas you could gain your ends so much more simply by making use of the men as you find them. If they don't suit your purpose as they are, transform them into something more satisfactory."

"Do you refer to hypnotic suggestion?" asked Belturbet, with the air of one who is being trifled with.

"Nothing of the sort. Do you understand what I mean by the verb **to koepenick**? That is to say, to replace an authority by a spurious imitation that would carry just as much weight for the moment as the displaced original; the advantage, of course, being that the **koepenick** replica would do what you wanted, whereas the original does what seems best in its own eyes."

"I suppose every public man has a double, if not two or three," said Belturbet; "but it would be a pretty hard task **to koepenick** a whole bunch of them and keep the originals out of the way."

"There have been instances in European history of highly successful **koepenickery**," said the Duke dreamily.

"Oh, of course, there have been False Dimitris and Perkin Warbecks, who imposed on the world for a time," assented Belturbet, "but they personated people who were dead or safely out of the way. That was a

comparatively simple matter. It would be far easier to pass oneself off as dead Hannibal than as living Haldane, for instance."

"I was thinking," said the Duke, "of the most famous case of all, the angel who **koepenicked** King Robert of Sicily with such brilliant results. Just imagine what an advantage it would be to have angels deputizing, to use a horrible but convenient word, for Quinston and Lord Hugo Sizzle, for example. How much smoother the Parliamentary machine would work than at present!"

Sakis Erfindung dieser beiden Neologismen hat keinen Anklang gefunden – niemand verwendet die beiden Worte "to koepenick" und "koepenickery". Erstens kennt in der englischsprachigen Welt kaum jemand die zugrunde liegende Geschichte, und zweitens ist die Sache selber wohl allzu "deutsch" und passt nicht mehr ins 21. Jahrhundert.

Man sieht aber an diesem Beispiel, dass es prinzipiell nicht mehr als eines einzigen Anstoßes bedarf, um ein Wort nicht nur in eine Sprache einzuführen, sondern sogar überhaupt zu erfinden, denn im Deutschen gibt es überhaupt keine Verb for "to koepenick", und "koepenickery" heißt auf Deutsch "Köpenickade" – ein Wort, mit dem allerdings auch die meisten Deutschsprachigen nichts anfangen können.

Dass die deutsche Sprache von Anglizismen durchdrungen (manche Menschen meinen auch: durchseucht) ist, ist allgemein bekannt (siehe auch den Artikel "False Anglicisms"). Der Kontrapunkt dazu – Germanismen im Englischen – wird seltener diskutiert. Hier das Fundstück eines Leserbriefs (die Quelle hat der Verfasser leider nicht notiert):

I read with angst the article on the blitzkrieg being inflicted on the German language by English. I feel no schadenfreude myself, believing that any language is a living entity that grows and changes with fashion and time. Could someone explain to me, though, *Vorsprung durch Technik*, an advertising slogan used by Audi in England? This particular leitmotiv has run through their ad campaign. Is it the zeitgeist of German advertising?
Andrew Henderson, South Warnborough, England

3. Der Artikel "German vocabulary in the English language" ist in 12 Unterkapitel gegliedert:

1. Nahrungsmittel, Kulinarik, Gastronomie
2. Geschichte und Politik
3. Krieg
4. Mineralogie, Geologie, Metallurgie
5. Medizin, Psychologie
6. Sport und Ausrüstung
7. Schach
8. Tiere
9. Sprache
10. Yiddish
11. Diverse Germanismen
12. Deutscher Kulturkreis

Diese Einteilung stammt vom Verfasser (ist also nirgendwo entlehnt) und ergab sich einfach während der Arbeit an diesem Artikel, ist also subjektiv.

Der Verfasser hat während der Arbeit viel dazugelernt und möchte seine Erkenntnisse mit seinen LeserInnen teilen; das erklärt diverse "Ausflüge" in verschiedene Sachgebiete, die den rein sprachlichen Aspekt des Themas übersteigen und ihn auspolstern bzw. aufpeppen sollen – zum Vergnügen während der Lektüre.

Die Lautschrift ist zwischen Schrägstrichen / ... / gesetzt, wie es heutzutage üblich ist. Sie ist allerdings nicht immer durchgehend einheitlich, weil sie (zwangsläufig) aus verschiedenen Quellen stammt.

Die sprachlichen Beispiele stammen aus einem Grundstock von (handschriftlich über Jahrzehnte) gesammelten Zitaten auf Karteikarten des Verfassers – ohne Quellenangabe, weil das einfach zu mühsam während der Sammlung gewesen wäre, und für den/die LeserIn sowieso keinen Mehrwert brächte. Mehr als die Hälfte der

Beispiele wurde allerdings während der Redaktionsphase des Artikels aus dem Internet gewonnen – auch hier ohne Quellenangabe, weil dieser Artikel keinen wissenschaftlichen Anspruch erhebt. Wer's genau wissen will, kann ja einfach "auf Verdacht" googeln.

In der Regel umfassen die Beispiels-Zitate einzelne Sätze. Der nächste Beispiel-Satz wird dann einfach angefügt, ohne irgendwelche Überleitungs-Zeichen. Falls jedoch das Zitat mehrere Sätze umfasst, wird es in geschwungene Klammern { ... } gesetzt. (Diese heißen auf Englisch übrigens "curly brackets" oder "curly braces".)

Ein Problem ist die Groß- und Kleinschreibung der Stichwörter. Der Verfasser hat sich für eine pragmatische Lösung entschieden und das, was in der Regel (im Englischen) groß geschrieben wird, auch mit einem großen Anfangsbuchstaben versehen – ansonsten aber die Stichwörter klein geschrieben. Das ist natürlich subjektiv. Eine einheitliche Lösung gibt es aber nicht – alles groß zu schreiben, weil es sich bei Stichwörtern sozusagen um den Anfang eines Satzes bzw. Textes handelt, erscheint auch nicht befriedigend. Es gibt jedenfalls viele Fälle von Germanismen, wo die englische Sprache selber uneinheitlich vorgeht und manchmal groß und manchmal klein schreibt.

1. Nahrungsmittel, Kulinarik, Gastronomie

(apple) strudel

Apple strudel made with tart [= säuerlich] Granny Smith apples was our most satisfying dessert. More traditional pastries turn up at dessert: apple strudel, Salzburger Nockerl, and crêpelike Palatschinken, with oranges. Can apple pie compare to the fancy likes of a tarte tatin or an apple strudel? A plethora of luscious apple chunks crowned the apple strudel. Desserts, all made on the premises, include apple strudel and malt ice cream. And for dessert, there is warm chocolate cake, apple strudel and flan.

Der Plural ist angliisiert, also mit "-s":

"Cream coloured ponies and crisp apple strudels" were a few of Maria von Trapp's favourite things. Sauerkraut and bratwurst sausages, and apple strudels buried in cream – the comfort food was all we needed after a day of hiking. Based on my research, most apple strudels have a breadcrumb mixture in the middle.

The dinner was a heavy affair, big on schnitzel and strudel, all washed down with tall glasses of Gösser beer. Finish with crème brûlée ice-cream with apricot and rhubarb strudel. Rétes is a strudel filled with apples or black cherries. {During the imperial era, it was said that a strudel tasted better if it was baked by a cook who also happened to be a lady in love. An enamored and scrupulous strudel baker stretched the dough so thin that she could read her love letters through it.}

Tuxedo-clad waiters serve tasty scrambled eggs and sausages (€8.10), while tempting trays laden with cakes and strudels are paraded around. Ever since 1947, when he started turning out strudels & challahs [= Art Striezel aus der jüdischen Küche] & coffee cakes, the block around his bakery has smelled of sweet dough & sugar glazes. When I tested it the first time, I found that I had enough filling for two strudels.

Man findet auch "Apfelstrudel" unverändert – wie im Deutschen:

This traditional Apfelstrudel has a flaky crust and is filled with juicy spiced apples. {As a kid in the UK, I used to love eating Apfelstrudel, delivered from the frozen section of the local supermarket. Little did I know how different a freshly made Austrian strudel could actually taste!} Get comfortable in a Viennese coffee house and sample cinnamon soaked Apfelstrudel, the country's iconic dessert.

Das hindert aber manche native speakers nicht daran, im Plural ein "-s" anzuhängen:

Apfelstrudels have been popular since the 18th century. Apfelstrudels are made with multiple layers of thin flaky dough and stuffed with sliced apples, raisins and nuts. The apfelstrudels were 12 sfr each, but they were tasty.

beer garden

There's a large, shady beer garden, too. A rooftop beer garden is scheduled to open next year. The restaurant's beer garden is open for the summer. There's also a quaint beer garden at the back. There's a riverside beer garden and children are welcome. The real treasure is Volker Staudt's beer garden, with 11 German beers on tap (= vom Fass).

Der Plural wird angliisiert:

It would seem that last summer's sprouting of beer gardens is about to turn into this summer's beer garden jungle. There are classic beer gardens (Hallo Berlin), hipster beer gardens (Radegast Hall), beer gardens catering to frat boys (Studio Square) and a beer garden in a former Brooklyn auto-body shop (Mission Dolores). Visit one of the many typically German beer-gardens, such as Feierling in the city center.

Man findet auch "Biergarten" unverändert – wie im Deutschen:

Visiting Germany without experiencing a biergarten would be like skipping the café in Italy: it's a must. The small but atmospheric Biergarten has some leafy trees and close up views of the castle along with a fine selection of beers on tap and some food if hungry from your efforts. Our biergarten offers a wonderful outdoor spot to dine or hold your special events during the warmer weather months, it is also a place where you can enjoy your meal and have your family pet join you.

Das hindert aber manche native speakers nicht daran, im Plural ein "-s" anzuhängen:

The tour also had ample pitstops to click pictures, have local beer at the biergartens. These days biergartens are neither limited to dark brews nor Germany. {It's not just for Oktoberfest that people drink giant German beers. Biergartens can be found throughout the country and are an essential element of summer culture.}

bratwurst

Die Aussprache dieses Wortes im Englischen klingt sehr englisch: /'brætwɜːst/.

Bratwurst is made from pork and veal, and you can substitute beef for the veal. This recipe is very easy and makes delicious bratwurst. The waiter held the thrashing snake aloft as though it were a living string of furious bratwurst. Fashionable though it is to compare the euro zone to Japan, their economies are no more alike than bratwurst and sushi. The city is also noted for its bratwurst and cheese. Brawn [= Schweinskopfsülze, in Österreich heißt das "Presskopf"] with boiled potatoes, bratwurst with sauerkraut and pork schnitzel and dumplings were on offer, with apple strudel for dessert. You can cook frozen bratwurst in the air fryer following these instructions.

Der Plural heißt "bratwursts":

The smell of bratwursts was everywhere. The 99-pound Sonya Thomas from Alexandria, Va., holds the children's world record, consuming 35 bratwursts in 10 minutes at last year's competition. Peter wolved down two bratwursts with sauerkraut and smacked his lips.

brat

In den Wörterbüchern steht "brat" für ein ungezogenes Kind: Balg, Gör(e), Fratz. Daneben ist es aber auch die umgangssprachliche Kurzform für "bratwurst" im Englischen (und als solche ein false Germanism):

On a more local level, Midwesterners of all ethnicities, especially Wisconsinites, know immediately that a "brat" is a kind of sausage, and not an ill-behaved child. My dog just ate a brat that fell on the floor. {The brat was served on a toasted bun. It was grill-out perfect: a little charred but very juicy and still snappy.}

Der Plural ist "brats":

{Brats are made from pork, veal and sometimes beef. They have a smooth texture, a pale color, a mild flavor and can be seasoned with any combination of salt, white pepper, nutmeg, lemon peel, marjoram, caraway, and garlic.} We were in Munich a couple of weeks back and we had brats for breakfast before leaving for Zurich. First time I ever had brats was in Wisconsin, from a local meat market.

braunschweiger

Die englische Aussprache ist /'braʊnʃwaɪɡər/. (Damit vermeidet die englische Sprache immerhin die Verführung zu /'braʊnʃwi:gər/).

For breakfast I made a fried egg, put a slice of braunschweiger on it, placed sliced avocados on the side and then melted some cheese on top of it all. Braunschweiger was a basic component of sandwiches when I was a child. {I am a second generation American whose roots are German, Austrian and Slovak. I grew up with braunschweiger being packed in my lunch box with thinly sliced onion and mustard on soft rye [= Roggenbrot].} {If you can get it, braunschweiger also comes smoked. Now that is an interesting twist on an old favorite!} Not exactly easy to find in SE Idaho *but braunschweiger* with Bermuda onion sliced real thin on rye bread is the real deal. Many of us grew up *with braunschweiger* as a snack, spread over crackers or toast.

Es gibt Themengebiete, die im Sprachvergleich besonders schwierig sind, weil die (lokale) Kultur hineinspielt. Eines davon ist Kleidung. Ein anderes ist die Kulinarik. "Braunschweiger" ist ein Beispiel dafür, wie man auf Wikipedia nachlesen kann:

{Verbreitung in Österreich:

In Österreich versteht man unter einer Braunschweiger eine Brühwurst, ähnlich der Jagdwurst. Hergestellt wird die Wurst aus Schweine- und Rindfleisch, Speck und Nitritpökelsalz. Die Braunschweiger ist in Österreich, vor allem in Wien auch unter dem Namen „Dürre“ bekannt, die Braunschweiger selbst als Stangenwurst mit etwa 8 bis 9 cm Durchmesser. In Südösterreich gibt es die Braunschweiger nur als Kranzwurst mit 4 bis 5 cm Durchmesser.

Verbreitung in den USA:

Allgemein bezeichnet der Begriff Braunschweiger in den Vereinigten Staaten eine meist geräucherte, streichfähige Leberwurst. Im Code of Federal Regulations sind die Inhalte und Zubereitung festgelegt, bei deren Einhaltung Fleischwaren als „Beef Braunschweiger“, „Braunschweiger (Liverwurst)“ oder ähnlich bezeichnet werden darf. Demnach ist Braunschweiger eine Kochwurst, die nach geräuchertem Fleisch schmecken muss und aus Schwein-, Rind- oder Kalbfleisch besteht. Sie muss mindestens 30 % Leber von den genannten Nutztieren enthalten.}

Wenn man nicht weiß, dass in den USA Braunschweiger Leber enthält, versteht man den folgenden Text nicht: {I adore braunschweiger, but it hates me. As a person with gout, braunschweiger, being liver sausage, is a major instigator for a flare-up. The last time I had it it only took a few hours and my feet were on fire. However, it was kind of worth it. I'm sure I'll sneak some braunschweiger again, leave a bit of it to warm to room temperature, spread it on some artisan bread with a bit of salt, pepper and sliced onion and get ready for the deep hurting.} Wenn man nicht weiß, dass die amerikanische Braunschweiger eine Streichwurst ist, versteht man auch nicht "spread it on some artisan bread". Wieso "spread"? Die österreichische Braunschweiger kann man ja nicht aufstreichen.

Die Braunschweiger Wurst gibt uns auch gleich Gelegenheit, noch einen anderen kulturellen Unterschied zu betrachten: Während Leber als Nahrungsmittel im deutschen Sprachraum durchaus verbreitet und akzeptiert ist, gilt sie im englischen Kulturkreis als verdächtig; Gerichte wie gebackene Leber oder geröstete Leber wird man in GB oder den USA vergeblich suchen. Als eine Art Brotaufstrich ist "braunschweiger" aber akzeptabel.

{American Braunschweiger is a liverwurst ... Made from cooked, ground liver, mostly. It's the only way I've found yet that I like liver. It's my understanding that in Germany, Braunschweiger is something else, but the term was used in the U.S. as a way to sidestep the name "liverwurst", and hopefully get people like me to try it without saying "I hate liver" ...}

Ein weiteres Beispiel: I suspect the trend toward self-checkout originated in Boulder, so nobody would have to place their Braunschweiger liverwurst on the conveyor belt for everybody to see. Warum wohl sollten andere Leute nicht sehen, dass jemand "liverwurst" kauft?

Ein umgekehrtes Beispiel: Die österreichische Firma Felix bewirbt auf ihrer Website ihr Erdäpfelgulasch so: {Potato Goulash is an Austrian speciality and a favourite for many children. The FELIX Potato Goulash combines potatoes with Braunschweiger sausage and Frankfurter sausages – a delicate culinary combination.} Für einen Amerikaner muss das unverständlich sein: Wie kann man eine Streichwurst als Zutat für ein Gulasch verwenden?

Auch hier läuft etwas schief: {I'm at least half German by heritage, though the last of my ancestors born in Germany were a set of great-great-gandparents, so there aren't any living or recently living immigrants in my

family. Not many German traditions have survived, but braunschweiger seems to have. My dad would often buy it when I was a kid and put it on Ritz crackers with yellow mustard, so I grew up eating it like this.} Dieser Amerikaner [?] weiß offenbar nicht, dass seine "braunschweiger" NICHT der "German tradition" entspricht.

In den USA versucht man also das Wort "liver" zu vermeiden, während zumindestens in Österreich das genaue Gegenteil der Fall ist: Der österreichische "Leberkäse" enthält überhaupt keine Leber, aber das Wort "Leber" schreckt niemanden ab. (Dass der "Leberkäse" gar kein Käse ist, wirft ein anderes Streiflicht auf die terminologischen Schwierigkeiten im Bereich der Kulinarik.) In Deutschland dagegen MUSS der Leberkäse auch Leber enthalten – aber nur außerhalb Bayerns! (Näheres auf Wikipedia.)

Zur Lebensmittel-Kultur noch ein Streiflicht: In den USA ist der Import bzw. Verkauf der schottischen Spezialität "haggis" verboten, weil sie Schafslunge enthält.

delicatessen / deli

Im Englischen bezeichnet "delicatessen" heutzutage nicht wohlschmeckende und ausgesuchte Lebensmittel, sondern eine Art Feinkostgeschäft: "a shop / store or part of one that sells cooked meats and cheeses, and special or unusual foods that come from other countries".

Das Wort entstand im American English des 19. Jahrhunderts und bezeichnete ursprünglich nur spezielle (ausländische) Nahrungsmittel; die Bedeutungs-Ausweitung auf das Geschäft erfolgte erst im 20. Jahrhundert. Es ist nicht klar, ob das Wort deutschen oder holländischen Ursprungs ist (im Holländischen wird "delicatessen" mit "-c-" und nicht mit "-k-" geschrieben).

My first job in food service was at the local delicatessen. We bought some lunch in a delicatessen's called "Yummies". I have started going to the delicatessen and the farmers' market rather than the supermarket. Cardiff's best delicatessen is run by Poles, and so is one of Dorset's best pubs. He found himself running a delicatessen that catered to the tastes of fellow Central European immigrants. Cardiff's best delicatessen is run by Poles, and so is one of Dorset's best pubs.

Der Plural heißt "delicatessens":

Then Polish delicatessens began to appear, selling herring and pierogi. Eataly, a fast-growing international chain of delicatessens, is bringing Italian-made foods to a wider global audience. Pickled walnuts are readily available in supermarkets and good delicatessens.

frankfurter

{Hot dogs are also called frankfurters, or franks for short (named after the city of Frankfurt, Germany), or wieners or weenies (named after the city of Vienna, Austria, whose German name is "Wien"). In Australia the term *frankfurt* is used rather than *frankfurter*.} (Wikipedia)

Man kann aber auch ganz genau differenzieren:

{When it comes to choosing between hot dogs and franks, consumers may find themselves wondering about the differences between these popular sausage types. The hot dog, a favorite at barbecues and sporting events alike, is commonly made from a mixture of meat trimmings, animal fat, and spices like salt, garlic, and paprika. Though typically made of beef, hot dogs can also contain other meats, such as pork, chicken, or turkey, and are usually served inside a bread bun. Franks, on the other hand, are small-sized sausages with a more robust flavor profile. Also known as frankfurters, they originate from German-style pork sausages and are characterized by being exclusively made of pork.}

Just as Coney Island transformed the hot dog (or frankfurter, a German invention) into a uniquely American food, it likewise popularized roller coaster culture in the United States. But then, as a cigar-chomping plumber from the Bronx, Mr Meany was as working class as a frankfurter smeared with lurid yellow mustard. At a lunch counter we each ate a frankfurter served in a sheet of folded bread instead of a roll.

Der Plural heißt "frankfurters":

Traditionally, frankfurters are served with mustard, bread, horseradish and potato salad. My mum had a

vegetable soup, and my dad had frankfurters, served with bread and mustard. In the 1910s, Americans drenched German frankfurters with Mexican chili to make chili dogs.

Abschließend ein Fundstück aus dem Internet:

{According to Shapiro, a frequent contributor to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word “hot dog” originated in a parodical Yale publication in the 1890s. “If you ate a frankfurter, you never knew what was in it. It could be dog meat,” said Shapiro, who is also associate librarian of the Yale Law School and author of “The Yale Book of Quotations.” “So they humorously called it a hot dog.”}

frank

Das ist die Abkürzung für “frankfurter”:

Over time a number of historically German food items and dishes were forgotten, while others, such as the “frank(furter),” evolved beyond their European origins to become staples of a new American cuisine. Give me a frank with mustard and bread. {Our franks are so beloved by everyone that we’ve added more ways to enjoy them. From classic to bun-length, to jumbo, you’ll find a frank for every bun.}

Der Plural heißt “franks”:

Franks, sometimes referred to as frankfurters, originated in Frankfurt, Germany, and are known to be all-pork and smoked sausages. Franks have a distinct smoky flavor that sets them apart from other types of sausage. Being married to a Yankee meant we had franks and beans every Saturday night for years.

gewürztraminer / gewurtstraminer

Die englische Aussprache laut Collins Dictionary ist /gəˌvɜːtsˈtræmɪnər/: auffällig dabei ist die Betonung auf der dritten Silbe. Es gibt jedoch auch etliche Internet-Beispiele, wo das Wort (so wie im Deutschen) auf der zweiten Silbe betont wird.

Generally, gewürztraminer, a white wine made from a pink grape, has flamboyantly opulent aromas and flavors, consisting, in varying degrees, of pungent medleys of lychee and rose-petal scents and grapefruit and lychee flavors. Aromatic whites like pinot gris and gewürztraminer work particularly well with spicy duck dishes and curries. Oregon is not known for gewürztraminer, nor is it known for the Umpqua Valley, a region south of the Willamette Valley with a climate apparently cool enough for good gewürztraminer.

From Burkheim we crossed the Rhine, stopped at a supermarket to pick up supplies — two baguettes, five types of cheese, a gewurztraminer and a riesling — and pedaled until we found a nice spot for a picnic on the side of a bike path. We moved on to sauvignon blanc, and when that got boring, to viognier, gewürztraminer and gruner veltliner. He recommends a bottle of gewurztraminer for complementary litchi notes.

Der Plural bekommt ein “-s”:

I've been a big fan of California gewürztraminers for a long time. Beginning in 1978, these vines have yielded in certain vintages some of America's most savory, nuanced gewürztraminers. I've felt that many California gewürztraminers, particularly those from the Anderson Valley in Mendocino County, were exactly the sorts of dry, lively, aromatic wines that would make almost anybody fall in love with this unusual, idiosyncratic grape.

Gewurztraminers range from dry and fairly simple to unctuously powerful, complex and sweet. Navarro makes superb rieslings and gewurztraminers, both dry and sweet, and a fine chardonnay. Another dose of conventional wisdom has it that California can't produce good gewurztraminers, but examples from both Navarro Vineyards and Handley Cellars are just the sort of dry gewurztraminers that work with food.

glühwein

Der Umlaut wird als /u/ ausgesprochen: /'gluːvʌɪn/.

Glühwein is a hot, spice wine also known as mulled wine. Last Friday night my roommate, Ashley, and I coupled up with two downstairs roommates and held what may become our annual Glühwein Christmas party. We wasted no time getting a mug of warm glühwein.

Der Umlaut macht manchmal Schwierigkeiten:

This is a delicious recipe for **Gluehwein**, with red wine, water, sugar, cinnamon, cloves and lemon. Gluehwein (also spelled Glühwein) is a hot spiced wine that's found in many winter markets in Germany and Austria. I love to drink Gluehwein and I missed it a lot in the winter.

It was cold and everywhere we would go they served **gluhwein**, which was a hot, mulled wine. {I've made it no secret about how much I love European Christmas Markets, especially those in Germany and Austria. I have a million reasons why but I'd be lying if I said that the gluhwein wasn't one of them.} {At every Christmas market, you can find several gluhwein vendors, each serving their own variation of the drink. Some are sweeter, some are drier, some are spicier.}

Der englische Plural ist gewöhnungsbedürftig:

I had a wonderful time and had a couple of Glühweins outside with a couple of Bratwürsts (delicious German hot dogs). {Many more Glühweins later, we return home, walking along the river. It's freezing cold and we decide to jog to keep warm, just like that, and soon we're running through the city like kids.} Then we relax with glühweins on the terrace.

kaffee klatsch / coffee klatsch /coffee klatch (A. E.)

Hiervon gibt es nicht weniger als sechs Varianten. Im Shorter Oxford English dictionary ist aber nur "Kaffeeklatsch / kaffeeklatsch" verzeichnet – dafür steht im Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English nur "kaffee klatch". Das Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture verzeichnet "coffee klatsch" und "coffee klatch". Andererseits kennt das Collins Cobuild Advanced Dictionary keine einzige Form. Conclusio: Die Einbindung ausländischer Wörter kann ganz schön kompliziert sein ...

Cherry juice as a remedy for arthritis was the hot topic at our **kaffee klatsch** a few weeks ago. The day we moved in, our neighbor Mrs. Halsted stopped by to make sure we knew about Community Christmas — which turned out to be a beautifully organized arts-and-crafts assembly line for local kids and kaffeeklatsch for their parents, free of charge. She invited the three of us over for Kaffeeklatsch one Sunday afternoon.

On our way to Susan's **kaffeklatsch** we ran into Mary Ellis. The highlight of the neighborhood meetings was the kaffeklatsch that always followed. My grandmother loved nothing more than a good kaffeklatsch with her friends.

I asked friends at a "**kaffee klatch**" what they did with persimmons [= nordamerikanische Dattelpflaume] and everyone had an answer and usually it was to put it in a pudding of some kind. Next door to the grocer, a lady newsagent smoked a cigarette and held a kaffeeklatch with customers who flicked through their morning paper. I was very excited that I was hosting the December neighborhood Kaffee Klatch and so started looking through cookbooks and magazines that I had collected over time.

Thank you so very much for your good **kaffe-klatch** letter written just after Christmas. Retired furniture dealer Hal Fiebelkorn and his gang of friends, known as the Kaffe Klatch, still grieve over the end of their morning gatherings for conversation and coffee. This place is perfect for afternoon tea, a morning kaffe klatch, a ladies lunch, a family birthday.

The session, held one Sunday a month in an industrial space in Clinton Hill, Brooklyn, seemed like an enjoyable way to indulge my love of caffeine, and it started off promisingly: a sort of **coffee klatsch** with my fellow students. In our Coffee Klatsch circle, participants will talk about a wide range of themes while brushing up their grammar and vocabulary. We also have scheduled chats; every Saturday morning from 9 - 10 a.m. we have our coffee klatsch, visiting with one another, drinking our coffee, and sharing a funny joke or story.

She even attended a coffee klatch in the White House. We held a **coffee klatch** last week to discuss our plan for the upcoming school year. If you want to do something you can ring doorbells, pass out leaflets or host a coffee klatch.

Auch "klatsch" allein reicht:

At coffee-break time, Billy made a nice addition to our little **klatsch**. *Good Morning America* convened a klatsch with four of Alaska Governor Sarah Palin's "closest friends" for 15 years in the hopes that one of them might spill the beans on the press-shy vice-presidential contender and reveal that she is secretly having an affair with polar bear or something. I saw him speak at the opening ceremony on Friday and the "Man in the Hat" interview on

Saturday, and my friend Dennis won the draw to meet him in a klatsch and reported that he was just as lucid in a group conversation.

Der Plural ist angliert:

Our kaffeeklatsches have been a great way to set goals for the day, resolve issues and maintain communication. {Sign up for Kaffeeklatsches: a kaffeeklatsch is an informal gathering at which coffee is served, and it's a great way to get up-close and personal with JordanCon's guests! There's a limited number of spots available, so get on the list early.} Kaffeeklatsches are a tradition in Germany where friends come together for coffee and conversation, and are often accompanied by cake or other baked goods.

{America was a much more sociable country, before the late 1960s. Everyone had a party to go to on Saturday, just as most people had a weeknight for playing cards, or bowling. Women had kaffeeklatsches in each other's kitchens, went shopping — or window shopping — together & went to their mother's at least once a week. Kaffeeklatsches are small meetings led by one or two hosts, and the topic and management of the space is up to the host's discretion. The auction ran well past the two hours allotted, so I missed most of the afternoon programming (and hadn't been able to sign up for any of the kaffeeklatsches anyway).

Kaffeeklatches probably saved the sanity of many neighbor women following WW II, after they were driven out of good-paying jobs and into the new housing developments to raise babies and be good little wives. That cafeteria has since become the home of many kaffeeklatches for many, many students and faculty over the years. Gwendolyn is my friend AND neighbor, which means we can have fun kaffeeklatches on the porch where we discuss all manner of relevant minutiae.

Back when Montecito liberals were mainly lining up for Hillary Clinton kaffeeklatches, Oprah Winfrey threw a little party for Barack Obama mainly inviting Democratic Party activists and close personal friends. We often find ourselves unable to take seriously groups consisting only of women, because the society does not grant us dignity: "hen parties," "just us girls," "kaffeeklatches," "gossiping with the neighbors," and "picking each other apart" are the common images of women in groups. My grandmother, a woman who once sewed all my mother's lovely clothes and lovingly fashioned stylish dresses for her three granddaughters, enjoyed long, cozy "kaffeeklatches" with her daughter.

She still recalls the afternoon coffee klatsches with young Herman. Our new friend would probably love access to formalized coffee klatsches, where he would have access to new social circles. There are many other "natural" gathering places which could host coffee klatsches and other low-cost gatherings to bring lonely people together to congregate.

Some choruses have a very high work ethic, others I call coffee klatches. Throughout the day, residents congregate for impromptu coffee klatches or drop by for snacks or takeout dinners. While longstanding companies like Avon and Tupperware now sell in retail outlets as well as through individual consultants, other companies are finding profits in events that can resemble old-style coffee klatches.

Dazu gibt es auch ein Verb:

There does seem to be some validity in the image of female "kaffeeklatsching" in suburbia. Kaffeeklatsching with this tribe at Coffee Stroll was a great way to cap the week. {The best-known coffee-break business in the U.S. — and probably the biggest — is operated by Schrafft's East Coast restaurant chain. In 1950 Schrafft's was called in by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to do something about the daily chaos caused by 1,700 kaffeeklatsching employees on 13 floors, all trying to go up or down the elevators at the same time. Schrafft's sent a battalion of waitresses with specially equipped carts rolling from desk to desk, cut coffeetime truancy so effectively that 500 other employers were soon clamoring for the service.} Everyone was hugging each other, kaffeeklatsching, and praising the onset of spring. The women's movement originated in the United States, among suburban groups of coffeeklatching housewives and in the ferment of the early New Left, where activist women began to share their perceptions of a common situation. The subjects of food and needlework lend themselves particularly well to "coffee-klatsching". My kaffeeklatching days with the neighbors on Chrysanthemum Lane are past.

She was disinterested in the card game, but but it was her big chance to kaffeeklatsch with the other ladies. It's so nice to have breakfast and to kaffeeklatch in a sunny kitchen. I'm not paying you to coffee klatsch like a bunch of silly girls.

Ana kaffeeklatches with her friend Rosario, who has lost her job, along with a bunch of other people from her place of employ.

Today I will lunch with a friend, kaffeklatch with Charles, and have dinner with another friend.

They didn't behave the same way Monday morning when they kaffeeklatsched about John's decision. She pronounced scones "skhans," and we ate lots of them slathered with butter and marmalade while we kaffeeklatsched and assessed the world. Then there were those afternoons when I kaffee-klatched with Eric.

Auch ohne Kaffee kann mit im Englischen klatschen ⇒ "klatsch" im Kapitel "Diverses".

kirsch

Die Aussprache ist entweder /kɪəʃ/ (British English) oder /kɪrʃ/ (American English).

I like a crisp glass of kirsch in the Elk Lounge after a hard day's skiing. {The grated cheese is added to the hot wine along with a little cornstarch and a flavouring of nutmeg or kirsch. The fondue is eaten communally from its pot. Diners are provided with small cubes of crusty bread, which they spear on long-handled forks and dip into the hot mixture.} A delicious scent of kirsch began filling the room. This year, Sainsbury's has produced a pud [= pudding] packed with kirsch-soaked cherries. Sitting around a steaming pot of melted cheese, garlic and wine, diners enjoy dipping cubes of bread, cornichons, pickles, onions and potatoes whilst sipping on small glasses of kirsch (white wine also optional!) Add 1 cup water and ½ cup of kirsch to the juices, stir well and pour over the cherries.

Es gibt sogar einen Plural – "kirschs":

You had to see him at the piano, unrestrained, hammering the keys with nervous hands and sustaining his dynamism with an improbable number of kirschs, gulping them down one after the other, then correcting their sometimes too drastic effects with a no less enormous intake of aspirins. {In the heady Gallic atmosphere of the Café Royal writers and painters liked to argue over the work of French artists from Gautier to Verlaine. Verlaine himself knocked back a few kirschs or absinthes, but it was only a passing visit.}

knackwurst

Die englische Aussprache verliert das anlautende "k-": /'nækvʊəst/.

There will be four German-style plates featuring a beef hot dog, beef knackwurst, venison sausage and pork belly. You can have a salad with a knackwurst sliced down the middle and grilled to a faint brown on the flat sides. It serves all the old favorites like herring, bratwurst and knackwurst with sauerkraut and real wiener schnitzel.

Der Plural ist gewöhnungsbedürftig:

I'm planning to make a traditional German dish for dinner tonight – bratwursts, sauerkraut, and knackwursts. The marinated pork cutlets, German Brats, and Knackwursts were great this weekend. Some of the people filling the deli on that miserable Thursday afternoon sat down at the dozen or so small tables and inhaled their knackwursts, with sides of excellent German potato salad – the kind with the pleasant tang of vinegar.

kohlrabi

Die englische Aussprache ist /kəʊl'ra:bi/ und bleibt damit nahe am Deutschen; man vergleiche dagegen "rabies" [= Tollwut], was /'reɪbi:z/ ausgesprochen wird, also mit einem Diphthong in der betonten Silbe.

Not a commonly used vegetable in American cuisine, kohlrabi is widely used in Central Europe and Asia. A poor relation of the broccoli, the cabbage, and the brussels sprout, the kohlrabi is primarily noted (when it's noted at all) for its peculiar appearance. Does kohlrabi require any special conditions to grow? If you can't get green mango, kohlrabi works well. The same recipe would work well with other juicy root vegetables, too, including carrots, kohlrabi, celery root and turnips.

Es gibt auch einen Plural:

What seems clear is that if you didn't grow up with kohlrabis (kohlrabi sounds plural, but isn't) in the kitchen, you don't know what to do with them. Anyway, I'm sure this recipe works with kohlrabis as well! {Among the most

favourite kinds of vegetable there are currently those which do not require a kitchen treatment. People devote less time to cooking than before therefore the demand for kohlrabis, radishes, peppers, asparagus, lettuce and tomatoes is growing.}

krapfen

Dieses Wort wird nicht oft genug im Englischen verwendet, um es zu einem Aussprache-Eintrag in einem Wörterbuch zu bringen.

That day I had my German intensive class, but my teacher brought us Krapfen as a treat. There is nothing like biting into the jam-filled center of a freshly made krapfen! Gone are the days when the bakery also made krapfen, essentially a doughnut filled with apricot jam and sprinkled with castor sugar and some cinnamon.

Beim Plural hängt die englische Sprache ein "-s" an:

Breakfast at Fiori's is a feast with an infinite selection of krapfens and brioches. Naschmarkt is a long street market dating back to the 18th century; here you'll find a bit of everything from the traditional Viennese specialties to Middle Eastern cuisine, candies, soft krapfens and Mohnzelten, round baked pastries filled with grated poppy seeds. There are many types of krapfens, all over Vienna, and they are SO yummy!

kuchen

Die englische Aussprache ist /'ku:kən/; wer das "ch" beherrscht, sagt auch /'ku:xən/.

Our time together is now based solely on conversation, laughter, a piece of *Kuchen*, maybe a sip of *Sekt*, more talk, more laughter. I'm sitting here savoring my last piece of kuchen from Christmas and reflecting on the past year. The pie is delicious though we all agreed it is more kuchen than traditional American pie. At 53, this slender blade of a woman looks like she's never eaten a slice of kuchen, much less baked one. {I remember Alma's good cooking, warm hugs, unique laugh and always welcoming smile. I have one more kuchen and one more pie in my freezer from the rhubarb she gave me in June. When I eat them and think of her and how her kuchen was always the best!} Fabian returned the next day at teatime, with a peach kuchen from the hotel.

Der englische Plural bekommt ein "-s":

{After sweeping a county fair with her blue-ribbon kuchens, Kim Meidinger started a kuchen company. She's found success by using real ingredients, her grandma's recipe and her family as support staff.} {When it comes to kuchen toppings, anything goes. Peaches are among the most popular topping, but historically, kuchens were made with whatever fruit was abundant at the time.} {Traditional kuchen is like a delicious mash-up of cake and pie, topped with creamy custard. This dessert is very popular in Germany, and you'll find that many communities in the United States carry on the tradition of cooking kuchens. In fact, kuchen is the official state dessert of South Dakota.}

Abschließend ein Fundstück aus dem Internet als Seitenblick auf die weltweite Verbreitung kulinarischer Termini:

{From the middle of the 19th century, German and Austrian immigrants settled in the southern tip of Latin America and brought along their customs and customs. Above all, the lake district around 800km south of Santiago is still strongly influenced by it. In addition to German street names and typical house construction, especially the Central European confectionery tradition has prevailed. Their influence on the Chilean cuisine was so great that even today the word "kuchen" can be found in the Chilean language.

The Chileans understand a "kuchen" as a cake, which in difference to a torte has no filling and is uncovered (maximum with crumble) on a plate prepared. The "kuchen de manzana" – apple pie – is a classic, but any other regional fruit is often used for the topping.}

kümmel / kummel

Über die englische Aussprache herrscht keine Einigkeit. Angegeben werden /'kiməl/ und /'kʊməl/.

In diesem Eintrag geht es nicht um das Gewürz Kümmel – das heißt auf Englisch "caraway (seed)". Der Kreuzkümmel heißt "cumin". Hier geht es um den Kümmel-Schnaps:

{Historians state that Lucas Bols (1652-1719) first distilled kümmel liqueur in the Netherlands in 1675. It was then taken to Germany and to Russia; the former is now the principal producer and consumer of kümmel.} (Wikipedia)
I should have some Kümmel if I were you. (Evelyn Waugh) After dinner I had a brandy and she had a kümmel.
Since the time of Peter the Great, kümmel has had friends in high places in Russia. Sip a glass of kümmel, the caraway-flavoured spirit, side by side with a glass of pastis, and if you can't tell them apart, you're drunk.

Daneben gibt es die Schreibweise ohne Umlaut:

{Legend has it that drinking kummel helps on the greens – it's affectionately known as 'putting mixture' in many Scottish golf clubs. Not being a regular on the golf course, I left it to the experts to say whether it worked. There was a mixed response. Jamie Colton, head steward at St George's Hill in Surrey, said that although he drank kummel, he had not found it helped his game, but he added that some of the club's members drank it after their lunches 'to settle the stomach and calm the nerves before playing again'. Anne Bennett at Prestwick told me that in the early days it wasn't used purely as a drink, but that golfers would rub a little on to their hands to prevent them sticking to the clubs, although she believes this may be an urban myth. Blogger *The London Golfer* said that drinking kummel is thought to help smooth the putting stroke.}

Der Plural heißt "kümmels":

Before we went out onto the [golf] course we treated ourselves to a few Kümmels. The ladies had a bottle of white wine, and kümmels with their coffee. The Berlin-made Gilka Kümmel goes through a longer distillation process and has a smoother taste than the Russian kümmels, and it has become the accepted standard of kümmel quality for the past century.

If you have tried other kummels and were not particularly impressed, this one demands trying. Many guests gathered around for the exhibit of fresh potatoes smothered by hot Raclette cheese with paprika, kummels and baby pickles; a true Swiss culinary honor. But as much as I like to think I have no dislike for anything, I can rarely get past the caraway in kummels and aquavits.

lager

{Lager is a type of beer brewed and conditioned at low temperature. Lagers can be pale, amber, or dark. Pale lager is the most widely consumed and commercially available style of beer. The term "lager" comes from the German word for "storage", as the beer was stored before drinking, traditionally in the same cool caves in which it was fermented.} (Wikipedia)

In der englischsprachigen Welt versteht man unter "lager" jedenfalls ein helles Bier, und zwar ein untergäriges (= "bottom fermented"), d.h. eines, dessen Gärprozess bei niedrigen Temperaturen (4-9 °C) erfolgte. (Es gibt auch obergärige [= "top-fermented"] Biere; dort liegt der Gärprozess bei 18-22°C.)

Dass "lager" im Englischen nicht mehr als Fremdwort empfunden wird, erkennt man daran, dass es heutzutage stets klein geschrieben wird.

Two pints of lager and a packet of crisps, please! Around 75% of the beer sold in Britain is mainstream lager. In the UK, alcohol consumption has shifted substantially from moderate strength beer sold in pubs to strong lager, cider, wine and spirits sold by supermarkets for drinking at home. To drink, I cracked open an ice cold can of lager; it was little gassy maybe, but invigorating nevertheless. In Uganda, a cold lager after work is an expensive luxury. Non-alcoholic lager is slowly being drunk more in bars and restaurants, rather than just being consumed at home.

Der Plural heißt natürlich "lagers":

For centuries, lagers have been made with dry, spicy European noble hops [= *Hopfen*]. While they finish crisply, US amber lagers are heavy on the malt flavours and, consequently, something of an acquired taste. The stewards at Earls Court draw a contemptuous distinction between real ale and the "dead and lifeless" mass-produced lagers sold by the four brewers that dominate the British market. The difference between lagers and more traditional ales lies in the yeast.

Das "lager" hat auch einem Menschenschlag den Namen gegeben: "lager lout"; das ist ein betrunkenener Rowdy / Randalierer / Rüpel:

Britain is known for its lager louts and beer bellies. {Come the mid-noughties, however, Stella Artois was more

closely associated with lager louts than beer connoisseurs. Part of the problem was supermarkets' practice of selling discounted crates during the summer and key sporting events.} Florida and Spain's Costa del Sol compete closely for the British sun-and-sea package-tour market, but the sunshine state has largely managed to avoid the lager louts who have given some Spanish resorts a bad name.

leberwurst / liverwurst

Die englische Aussprache von "leberwurst" ist /'le:bevɜrst/, die "liverwurst" ist schon mehr angliisiert: /'lɪvə-wɜ:st/.

Beide Begriffe existieren nebeneinander:

{It was a staple at my home, and as a child, I simply hated it – **leberwurst** (pronounce 'labor-woorst') or, as you might also know it, **liverwurst**. I didn't care for the flavor, for the texture, nor – and that was probably the biggest problem, the smell, and the grayish color. It didn't help that one of my friends in school brought along liverwurst sandwiches for mid-morning breaks; her mother had made them lovingly and, I think, always added a slice of gherkin. Mind, I liked my friend, and I liked fried beef liver with roasted onion rings and mashers very much – just not liverwurst.}

Zuerst "leberwurst":

Me and my boyfriend like real leberwurst, but this vegan alternative is just as satisfying. While the Japanese tucked into the Leberwurst and the Germans sampled the miso soup, the Brits circled the buffet looking for something reassuring and familiar. At this time last year I was enjoying the late-autumn sunshine in Germany, chewing on Bauernbrot thickly smeared with Leberwurst. On the other hand, I cannot stand the German Leberwurst and find it unpalatable compared to a well-made Italian Mortadella. I know what good Leberwurst looks and tastes like.

Sogar einen Plural gibt es davon: "leberwursts":

I turned a little pale as I thought of the big dishes of sauerkraut and leberwursts, and other German delicacies which I expected to see momentarily enter. His friends bore down on him waving Leberwursts and crowing "Tally-ho!" There were so many different stations: a drink station (with a funny "multivitamin juice"), cheese station, cold cuts station, baked goods, hot food, a 'honey' station with three different types of honey, these little "toasts" with cheese and cold cuts on them, these German Leberwursts known as "liver sausages", and more.

Jetzt zur "liverwurst":

Liverwurst is a type of sausage made from liver and other meats. To make liverwurst, fat, onions and spices, like black pepper and nutmeg, are added to the ground liver mixture. I fell in love with liverwurst when I was a child in school by trading my peanut butter and jelly sandwich for my friend's liverwurst sandwich. My mom tells me that growing up, her fridge was never **not** stocked with liverwurst slices, an easy, nostalgic staple that her mom, the child of German immigrants, had also grown up eating. The jars with liverwurst will keep about 4 to 6 months in the refrigerator. Look, I can smell that liverwurst from over there.

Auch davon gibt es einen Plural: "liverwursts":

It's delicious, the best of all the many liverwursts I've tried. Although most of these locally produced liverwursts are in natural casings [= *Häute*], all contain sodium nitrite [= *Pökelsalz*]. {I worked in a German deli in high school. Back in the 70's, part of the pay was to make yourself lunch with anything in the deli. Came to love the various liverwursts.}

Lebkuchen

Im Wörterbuch findet man "gingerbread" als Übersetzung für Lebkuchen, aber auch "lebkuchen" wird verwendet, und zwar mit einer angliierten Aussprache: /'leɪbku:kən/.

The German practice of making lebkuchen houses (gingerbread houses) has caught on worldwide and is a fun and festive tradition in numerous countries around the world. {Lebkuchen is a kind of gingerbread cookie that's traditionally eaten in Germany around Christmas time. I've had Lebkuchen in all different sizes and shapes, and some are chocolate covered or dusted in sugar or have a layer of jelly in the middle.} {Every year these

beautiful tin boxes are sold around Christmas time and are filled with lebkuchen. The tins are given as a Christmas present to friends and/or family members.} Lebkuchen is sometimes described in English as being gingerbread, though many versions don't use ginger at all. {Lebkuchen are traditional German cookies dating back all the way to the 14th century and the town of Nuremberg. These heavily spiced chewy cookies are a cross between a biscuit and a cake and, BONUS!, they get better as they age. For me Lebkuchen truly embody the essence of Christmas and once you take a bite I am sure you will agree!}

Mit dem Plural nehmen es die Engländer nicht so genau: {If you are not familiar with lebkuchen, they are basically soft German gingerbread cookies. Like other gingerbread, they are delicious!}

Sie schrecken aber auch nicht davor zurück, ein Plural "–s" anzuhängen:

Lebkuchens which surface around Christmas time have been a favorite of my mother's (and mine) for ages, even though we have no obvious ties to Germany. Lebkuchens are chewy and soft, and their flavor profile is very different from other cookies you may be making this year! {Every year, my mom makes these chocolate bonbons and these German ginger cookies called lebkuchens, which you can see in the first three pictures. I am sorry to say that NOBODY likes eating the bonbons or the lebkuchens, but my mother continues to make them for tradition's sake because it seems my great-grandmother and grandmother made these every Christmas.}

mangel-wurzel / mangold-wurzel

Mit dem "z" in der Schreibung muss man sich auf eine anglisierte Aussprache gefasst machen: /'mæŋgəlʋɜːzəl/.

Dieses Wort ist ein false Germanism, weil es im Deutschen gar nicht existiert – dort sagt man "Futterrübe" oder "Runkelrübe" dazu, wenn man den unterirdischen Teil meint: {Mangelwurzel or mangold wurzel, also called mangold, mangel beet, field beet, fodder beet and root of scarcity, is a cultivated root vegetable. It is a variety of *Beta vulgaris*, the same species that also contains the red beet and sugar beet varieties.} (Wikipedia)

Der Mangold, den wir in der Küche sehen, ist nicht die unterirdische Rübe (die wird als Tierfutter verwendet), sondern das sind die oberirdischen Blätter – als Gemüse oder Salat.

Ein Fundstück aus dem Internet über die Etymologie des Wortes:

{*Mangel-wurzel* is originally German. The first part is the old word Mangold, meaning beet or chard (the latter being the green leaves from a variety of beet). The second part is *Wurzel*, a root. Germans became confused about the first part several centuries ago and thought it was instead *Mangel*, a shortage or lack. From this has grown up the popular belief that *mangel-wurzel* refers to a famine food, a root you eat only when you're starving. This is a gross calumny, since when young it's as tasty and sweet as other sorts of beet, though it's mainly used as animal fodder.}

Das etymologische Wörterbuch von Kluge schreibt allerdings, die Etymologie von "Mangold" sei unklar.

Ein weiteres Fundstück:

{The origin of the name is interesting: originally "mangold wurzel", or "root of the beet", in a Chinese whispers sort of way it underwent a transformation to "mangel wurzel", meaning "Scarcity root", which was even more appropriate as the plant was able "to constantly thrive, and to produce a very great crop, even when other kinds of roots and vegetables fail, and when there is a general scarcity of forage".}

{Mangel-wurzel or mangold is a variety of beet (*Beta vulgaris*) with very large white or yellow swollen roots. It was introduced into England in the 18th Century and is almost exclusively used for animal food. [...] There is a tradition in Somerset, most famously at Hinton St George, of making hollowed-out mangold face-lanterns called 'Punkies' on the last Thursday of October, and a west-country tradition of competitive mangold-hurling.} Mangel wurzel plants may need watering during the growing season. Learn how to grow mangel-wurzel beets as a feed crop to slash your livestock feed bill and gain greater self-sufficiency on your homestead! Some varieties of mangel-wurzel are heavy producers growing up to 20 lbs. in weight, and up to 2-3 feet long.

Es gibt auch ein Plural:

{Mangel wurzels are a type of beet with a red or yellow root the shape of a large, fat carrot that sticks halfway out of the ground. The leaves can be fed fresh to the animals through the summer as long as they are not entirely removed until just before the roots are harvested. The roots are supposed to be able to grow as large as 2 to 3

feet long and 4 to 8 inches in diameter!) {The general rule is to wait until after Christmas to feed mangel wurzels. Apparently a change occurs in storage that makes the root less likely to cause scours (diarrhea). The children were carrying lanterns made from hollowed-out mangel-wurzels.

Eine Alternative ist "mangold-wurzel":

Culinary experimentation with mangold-wurzel has led to its incorporation in dishes such as root vegetable gratins and even desserts like cakes and cookies. Mangold wurzel has been grown with excellent results at Chelmsford. The mangold wurzel is the pig's favourite food, so once a pig gets onto your mangold patch you might as well give up the whole idea of growing mangolds.

Mangold wurzels are bigger forms of what English people call swedes and what Irish people call turnips. Experience the tranquility of a rural landscape with a field of mangold wurzels and a charming hamlet in the distance. {SHERSTON has hosted another bumper year of its premier ballistic vegetable festival with 150 people present to witness the latest Mangold Hurling. Mangold wurzels, the root vegetables traditionally thrown at the event, were launched into the sky repeatedly as teams, single hurlers and children aimed to win their respective categories.}

milch

Die Aussprache von "milch" ist /mɪltʃ/. Dieses Wort ist im Englischen nicht etwa ein Nomen, sondern ein Adjektiv, und zwar ein attributives: es muss also immer vor einem Nomen stehen; "milch" alleine gibt es nicht.

The land supplied fodder for the milch animals. A special program was initiated to train poor rural women in 'dairy camps' on how to care for their milch animals. Milk production has alarmingly decreased over the years in Narail following the sharp fall in the number of milch cows. On the farm there were six milch cows and two other cattle. The milch goat's advantage is that they can be kept for household purposes, often on poorer grazing where cows cannot be kept economically. {Milch goats are not adapted to all conditions. Although hardy and generally free from diseases, they will not thrive on wet or low-lying land.}

Wohl gibt es jedoch als Nomen das Wort "milcher":

{A milcher is an animal, usually a cow or a goat, that is kept or raised for milk production. It can also be referred to as a dairy cow or goat.} A few milchers, some of which were of good quality, sold readily at prices from £ 10 to £ 15 each. (1856) In 1871, he reported having two horses over three years old, six oxen, two milchers, fourteen other horned cattle, twelve sheep, and six swine.

Der Begriff "milch cow" wird im übertragenen Sinn verwendet für eine Organisation, aus der man leicht Profit schlagen kann. (Man vergleiche auch den Ausdruck "cash cow".)

{The pros insist that Europe offers us a great deal, while sceptics claim we can leave [= the EU] and still trade with an open, free-trade Europe. Britain, in or out of the EU, can use it as a milch cow.} {Overcrowding on the mountain [= Everest] makes confrontations almost inevitable. It's what happens when you treat the mountain as a milch cow, and you get a collision of egos.} The character of Miss Jean Brodie became Spark's "milch cow", and brought her international fame, especially after the novel was made into a film starring Maggie Smith, who won an Academy (best actress) award for her performance. [*"The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" is a novel by Muriel Spark (1918-2006), the best known of her works.*] The Belgium of 1907 was not exactly a colossus among nations, but it was a commercial dynamo and a colonial power, enriched by rubber and ivory from the Congo (which King Leopold II referred to as "a precious milch cow").

muesli

Die Aussprache ist /'mju:zli/.

For all you muesli lovers we have a selection of every muesli you could hope for, from berries and fruits to nuts and seeds; we have gluten free muesli, fairtrade muesli, organic muesli, dairy free muesli and muesli suitable for vegans. We were served muesli, yogurt, breads, meats, cheeses, two types of juice and coffee. Most people are too busy in the morning to go to the bother of making muesli for themselves.

Es gibt auch ein Plural "mueslis": Now mueslis, desserts and cold pressed vegetable juices are served in old jam and preserving jars. All the food is produced locally, which for breakfast means home-baked breads, cheeses, fruits, eggs, mueslis, cold meats, plus other local specialties and honey. Across from the market, El Perrito is a sweet spot for fresh juices, fruity mueslis, veggie quiches and crunchy salads.

pils

{Pilsner, a more heavily hopped [= *gehopft*] pale lager, is most often known as "Pilsner", "Pilsener", or "Pils". Other lagers are Bock, Märzen, and Schwarzbier. In the United Kingdom, the term commonly refers to pale lagers derived from the Pilsner style.} (Wikipedia)

Cold and easy-to-drink, a glass of pils is a perfect way to reinvigorate after a long day. A mug of mulled wine or a glass of white beer cost in the region of €4, a shot of spirit around €2.50 and a glass of pils around €3. We sat inside and ordered pils as our drinks. Rafael got Hefeweizen and was extremely disappointed since he ordered Pils and thinks wheat beer is for girly men. The first German Pils was brewed in 1872 by the Aktienbrauerei Zum Bierkeller, not far from the Czech border, in Radeberg, near the Saxon capital of Dresden. Today, Pils is Germany's most popular beer style; it holds more than half the German beer market share.

pretzel

Die Aussprache ist /'pretsəl/, und es handelt sich um einen echten Germanismus (auch wenn der Wechsel von hartem zu weichem "p-" nicht geklärt ist: früher einmal gab es auch im Englischen die Form "bretzel").

This painstaking process gives our pretzels their rich, brown crust and the special texture and crunch that very clearly distinguishes them from machine-made pretzels. Shape each length of dough into a pretzel and place on a greased cookie sheet; brush each pretzel with egg whites and salt liberally; allow pretzels to sit another 30 minutes. In January New York became the first American city to pass a law requiring restaurant chains to state the number of calories in everything on their menus, right down to the last pretzel.

Der Ursprung des Wortes erklärt sich so:

{A young monk in the early 600s in Italy was preparing a special Lenten bread of water, flour and salt. To remind his brother monks that Lent was a time of prayer, he rolled the bread dough in strips and then shaped each strip in the form of crossed arms, mimicking the then popular prayer position of folding one's arms over each other on the chest. The bread was then baked as a soft bread, just like the big soft pretzels one can find today. Because these breads were shaped into the form of crossed arms, they were called *bracellae*, the Latin word for "little arms." From this word, the Germans derived the word *bretzel* which has since mutated to the familiar word *pretzel*.}

Die gewundene Form eines Bretzels hat die englische Sprache dazu inspiriert, ein Verb zu kreieren, das es im Deutschen gar nicht gibt: "to pretzel (oneself" im Sinn von "to contort / twist / bend", also "verbiegen, verknoten": How does he pretzel himself into that machine, anyway? He found the snake pretzeled into a tangle of knots. He was lying on his back with one leg pretzeled and resting on the opposite knee. There are many ways to "do" yoga: the term embraces meditation, worship, study and action, as well as the physical pretzeling that Americans primarily associate with the term. After a long day at work, Sarah collapsed on the couch and began pretzeling herself into a comfortable position to relax and watch TV. {For years, Republicans stood by their President [= Donald Trump], muttering their doubts in private. They pretzeled themselves to defend his shifting whims, reframed his outrages as silly showmanship and rejected his first impeachment as partisan overreach. Absolute loyalty was what their voters demanded; any sign of deviation was swiftly punished.}

Das ist aber noch nicht alles: Die englische Sprache ist noch einen Schritt weiter gegangen:

1. to empretzel oneself = "sich (argumentativ) verbiegen":

"To empretzel oneself" is a useful word to have in your pocket when attempting to describe politicians' acrobat-like attempts to please everyone. Even reasonable members of Congress have been known to empretzel themselves shamelessly, attempting to defend weapons the Pentagon doesn't want or need, but which provide jobs for their constituents. Some politicians empretzel themselves in order to explain past bouts of political

insanity. {How would Democrats treat a sharia-compliant Muslim baker who told two gay men that crafting their wedding cake violated the Koran? Picture MSNBC's Rachel Maddow empretzeling herself over that one. Which aspect of diversity would a certified Leftist celebrate — gay marriage or fundamentalist Islam?}

2. self-empretzelment:

I am fascinated by the rhetorical self-empretzelment that's necessary to justify an allegiance to Donald Trump on the part of faith leaders in the religious right. Chris had to talk himself into an inescapable self-empretzelment when his son asked why he couldn't smoke but Chris could. When Louis underwent his sex-change operation he found himself in a greater self-empretzelment than he had anticipated.

pumpernickel

As you use whole grain breads more often, aim for variety like pumpernickel, rye and multi-grain. I like pumpernickel with some nice thick Irish butter. Now add a handful of raisins and four slices of Pumpernickel bread, crumbled. {Pumpernickel bread, on the other hand, is made from coarsely ground whole rye berries and has a very dense texture and a dark, almost black color. It has a slightly sweet and sour taste and is often associated with German cuisine.} The sliced chicken breast sandwich (\$17) is served on pumpernickel that is impossibly thin. The chef, Chris Bradley, has invented a new classic sandwich by pressing a burger between slices of pumpernickel.

Auch der Plural ist möglich:

They picnicked on the hood of the car: egg salad sandwiches, tuna sandwiches, toasted pumpernickels with cream cheese, pickles, potato chips, apple juice. Dortoni's, whose pastries are outstanding, also makes surprisingly good ryes and pumpernickels, with real crusts (not balloon bread). {For pumpernickels the oven is then reduced to 100C - 120C and the bread is baked for up to 24 hours. This long slow bake caramelises the sugars and gives that very dark colouring typical of that bread.}

Ein Versuch der etymologischen Klärung findet sich bei Wikipedia:

The philologist Johann Christoph Adelung (1732–1806) states that the word has an origin in the Germanic vernacular, where pumpern was a New High German synonym for being flatulent, and Nickel was a form of the name Nicholas, commonly associated with a goblin or devil (e.g. Old Nick, a familiar name for Satan), or more generally for a malevolent spirit or demon. Hence, pumpernickel means "farting devil" or "devil's fart", a definition accepted by the publisher Random House, and by some English language dictionaries, including the Merriam-Webster Dictionary. The American Heritage Dictionary adds "so named from being hard to digest". A variant of this explanation is also given by the German etymological dictionary Kluge that says the word is older than its usage for this particular type of bread, and may have been used as a mocking name for a person of unrefined manners (a "farting Nick") first.}

quark

Die englische Aussprache ist /kwa:k/ – und nicht etwa /kwɔ:k/. (Der Verfasser getraut sich aber nicht, für letztere Behauptung immer die Hand ins Feuer zu legen ...)

Quark ist ein schönes Beispiel für die Vielfalt bei Nahrungsmitteln und kulinarischen Termini. In England oder den USA wird Quark kaum zu finden sein, dafür ist es z.B. in deutschen Landen unmöglich, "clotted cream" zu kaufen, diesen unverzichtbaren Bestandteil von "cream tea". So hat jedes Land seine eigenen Spezialitäten, deren Bezeichnungen dann ebenfalls – mangels Alternativen – exportiert werden.

{Quark is a high protein, fat free, fresh soft cheese that has a similar creamy texture to sour cream and a mild tangy taste. It is very versatile, and you can use it in sweet or savoury dishes, which makes it an ideal choice for anyone trying to follow a healthier diet.} Cuisines all over Europe feature quark as an ingredient for appetisers, salads, main dishes, side dishes and desserts, and it's great as a substitute for full-fat sour cream in cheesecakes, dips and sauces. {One important thing to remember when cooking with quark is to heat it gently. If you don't you will end up with a curdled mess in the pan!} {Quark is protein-packed (½ cup has 11 g protein in it), and it can be full-fat (40%), medium-fat (20%), and low-fat (1%). Most German baking recipes use low-fat quark; I rarely buy

the other two sorts when baking with quark. They are better for dips or desserts.} {Quark is spreadable, and that makes it great for making open-faced sandwiches, for instance. In addition, it's a popular breakfast item; my husband's grandma, for example, ate bread with quark and jam every morning.}

rathskeller

Ausgesprochen wird das Wort /ˈraːtskɛlə/ und – hoffentlich nie – /ˈrætskɛlə/, denn das wäre der “Rattenkeller”.

Heutzutage ist “Rathskeller” bzw. “Ratskeller” ein veralteter Begriff im Deutschen – er wurde aber schon vor über 100 Jahren ins Englische übernommen (das Englische hat auch die veraltete Rechtschreibung mit “th” bewahrt). The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary definiert so: “cellar in a town hall where beer or wine is sold”.

Das Internet weiß auch:

{*Rathskeller* is a product of Germany, deriving from two German nouns: *Rat* (also spelled *Rath* in early Modern German), which means "council," and *Keller*, which means "cellar." (Nouns in German are always capitalized.) The etymology reflects the fact that many early rathskellers were located in the basements of "council houses," which were equivalent to town halls. (The oldest rathskeller found in Germany today is said to date from the first half of the 13th century.) The earliest known use of *rathskeller* in English dates from 1766, but the word wasn't commonly used until the 1900s. Although the German word is now spelled *Ratskeller*, English writers have always preferred the spelling with the "h"-most likely to avoid any association with the word *rat*.}

Heutzutage findet sich das Wort “Rathskeller” (mit großem Anfangsbuchstaben) häufig als Eigenname für gastronomische Lokale überall in der Welt – die meisten Google-Treffer beziehen sich auf Lokalitäten außerhalb Deutschlands. Die folgenden Beispiele illustrieren aber das Vokabel:

In Frankfurt we dined in a basement rathskeller beneath a bombed-out building that still had dead people inside – or so I was told. After the tour we went to the rathskeller to sample the various brews. We went to the rathskeller for some authentic German food and beer. There is an inscription in the Rathskeller there which reads 'Extra Gottingam non est vita', 'Outside Göttingen there is no life'. There was live music, we ate pizza, read the German writings on the wall in the Rathskeller and I immediately felt at home in the new city. During those early years we were occasionally mistaken for undergraduates; we were asked to show our I. D.'s in the rathskeller and the library.

Man würde gar nicht glauben, wo es überall einen “rathskeller” gibt / gab:

The renovation of stores on the Coney Island Boardwalk has unearthed remnants of an old rathskeller that once operated under the Boardwalk. Mercer Kitchen [= in Soho] opened in 1998, and one of its attractions then is an attraction now: an underground space that looks like an improbably sexy rathskeller. In a few weeks, Mrs. DeCaumette, whose Palmyra Tea Room and Art Gallery in Bound Brook was wiped out in September by the floods of Tropical Storm Floyd, will take over the restaurant and rathskeller that Mr. Kerwin and his father owned and operated since the mid-1930's at the Dunellen, a 14-room Victorian hotel on Washington Street that is a 15-mile drive from Bound Brook.

Der Plural heißt “rathskellers”:

Some rathskellers have a long history, dating back to the Middle Ages. A strong restaurant culture provides a natural setting for showing off a nation's wine, but German restaurants in the United States have gone the way of the Victrola [= *alter Plattenspieler*], beyond a few beer-oriented rathskellers and old-fashioned oompah joints. But the best restaurants, from casual rathskellers to three-star gastronomic palaces, leave no doubt that their essential character is as German as a glass of cool riesling overlooking a hillside of vines.

riesling

No one would mistake cabernet sauvignon for sangiovese or riesling for chardonnay. The most agonising choice many attendees of the World Economic Forum in Davos face is whether to go for a Martini or a smooth Riesling at the countless lavish parties that take place after hours. The winery first made its reputation with whites like chardonnay, riesling and gewürztraminer; it is also known today for reds like cabernet sauvignon, merlot and pinot noir.

Dazu gibt es auch einen Plural:

Paul Grieco, an owner of Hearth and the mini-chain of Terroir wine bars, said that he decants more young whites than reds, especially those with high acidity, like rieslings, chenin blancs and white Burgundies. Smith-Madrone, Trefethen and Stony Hill make fine rieslings in Napa Valley. Let me immediately declare my bias: I love Austrian rieslings.

rollmops

Smaller snacks are available in the bar; homemade Scotch eggs, whitebait, rollmops and welsh rarebit are all on offer from around £3. The pub on the high street provides oysters, rollmops and Guinness. Armed with a tray of glistening cockles, a pot of silky rollmops and a crusty bread roll from Ivy Osborne's, take Michelson's cue and "sit on the sea wall beside the Peter Boat pub and look out over the mud flats on to Canvey Island and breathe in the wonderful fresh iodine aromas to clear away any cobwebs".

Es folgt ein Kuriosum: Englisch sprechende Menschen sind daran gewöhnt, ein auslautendes "-s" als Plural-Indikator zu klassifizieren. Wenn also "rollmops" Plural ist, dann muss es dieser Logik nach auch einen Singular geben: Voilà, hier ist er schon:

I'll have a rollmop with a piece of bread and a shot of rum for dinner. It starts with a little walk by the seaside, with your dog getting wet enough to earn the moniker, 'salty sea dog' whilst you chow down on a rollmop with some salt and seaweed. [Dieser Satz stammt aus einem Bericht über die Duft-Eindrücke bei einer Whisky-Verkostung.] Just had a rollmop and some brown bread, not had them for donkeys years, lovely.

Zur Ehrenrettung der englischen Sprache ein paar Gegenbeispiele:

The strange combination of a rollmops and a banana milkshake – this is the perfect starter after a party night with a hangover. The best way to cure a hangover is to eat a Rollmops for breakfast ... or two. Father poured a shot of vodka for each of his guests and for himself, and each of them pierced a rollmops with a fork.

sauerbraten

Die englische Aussprache ist relativ "deutsch": /'saʊəbrɑ:tən/.

Most of all I remember the big meal my mom would make, most often sauerbraten, and all the relatives around the table. With her partners, the owners of nearby Pylos, she has opened this sophisticated German-Swiss restaurant where the expertly prepared fondues, Wiener schnitzel, sauerbraten and house-smoked fish are a welcome addition to an unlikely East Village corner. Thin slices of long-marinated sauerbraten are braced by red cabbage. We had a great meal starting with a trio of German salads — beet, cucumber and carrot — followed by the most tender sauerbraten I've ever had. This recipe is a mixture between the kind of spiced beef I remember having at Christmas in my childhood and the German sauerbraten which I had on a recent visit to Berlin. They started a sauerbraten club, meeting weekly at German restaurants in the area.

Sogar einen Plural gibt es, und der ist natürlich angliert: "sauerbratens":

{A recipe for Sauerbraten introduces the menu. It is adapted from one served for many years at New York's famous German restaurant, Lüchow's. Not all Sauerbratens are equal. Lüchow's version is a fine one.}

{I have found only one German Restaurant that really does a good sauerbraten ... and this is it. The chicken dumpling soup was tasty, as was the rye bread with a house butter. Then, the main course: most sauerbratens are overly sweet. This was slightly sweet with a savory slight spicyness that stays on the palate.} Like all sauerbratens, Deborah's is a beef roast that has been steeped for hours – even days – in a sweet-and-sour marinade until it reaches a fork-tender state of deliciousness.

sauerkraut / kraut

Wie verbreitet Sauerkraut in den USA ist, sieht man hier:

{Our testers sampled several brands of locally available sauerkraut. We agreed that Meeter's Wisconsin Sauerkraut was a top pick, with full flavor and zesty kick. Widely available in Southern California, Meeter's is distributed by Stokely USA of Oconomowoc, Wis. A pleasant surprise was Libby's Crispy Sauerkraut, which lived up to its name with a light, snappy texture. A little on the salty side, it nevertheless proved itself a good kraut at a

bargain price. And unlike Meeter's, it contains no added preservatives.

Hebrew National impressed us as an unusual sauerkraut that retains the slightly sulfurous waft of fresh-cut cabbage. Faring less well were two premium brands, Boar's Head and the Kruegermann Berlin-Style Sauerkraut, both of which tasted bland. At the bottom of the sauerkraut barrel was Trader Joe's jar of vinegar-laced cabbage, dull gray both in color and flavor.

But the hands-down winner of our kraut tasting was the brand most familiar to residents of the Upper Midwest region: Frank's Quality Kraut. Frank's wowed us with a robust taste, sturdy texture and a finish with plenty of zing. Unfortunately, it's a regional brand and unavailable in California. But for kraut fans willing to go the extra mile for an exceptional can, there is hope: mail order.}

Eating sauerkraut on New Year's is an old Pennsylvania Dutch tradition. Then we dove into the large plates of sauerkraut and delicious boiled potatoes with butter, salt and pepper. Oh, your brother-in-law is German and he doesn't like sauerkraut? {Cabbage and salt. This remarkably brief ingredients list is the foundation of the classic European condiment, sauerkraut, thanks to lactic acid bacteria that transform the vegetable into a delightfully tangy side dish. Found naturally on the surface of the cabbage, the micro-organisms are activated once the shredded leaves are massaged with salt, drawing out water to create its own brine. Packed into a jar or traditional ceramic crock, the softened, saltwater-steeped cabbage becomes sauerkraut within a matter of days. The longer it's left, the sharper the tang.} The Germans imported Christmas trees and Easter bunnies and gave America a taste for pretzels, hot dogs, bratwursts and sauerkraut. Two Latvians own a shop selling dumplings, sauerkraut and other continental delicacies. In addition to ensuring cleanliness and ventilation in the crew's quarters, Cook [= Captain James Cook, 1728-1779] insisted on an appropriate diet [for his sailors] that included cress, sauerkraut, and a kind of orange extract.

Sogar der Plural ist möglich: "sauerkrauts / krauts":

As for toppings, all sorts of mustards and cheeses and sauerkrauts and relishes and onion concoctions abound. Some pasturized sauerkrauts have additives and other unhealthy ingredients. All room temperature shelf stable/pasteurised sauerkrauts have been heat treated to kill the bacteria.

{The rate of fermentation will be faster in a warm environment, slower in a cool one. Some people prefer their krauts lightly fermented for just a few days; others prefer a stronger, more acidic flavour that develops over a longer time. Taste after just a few days, then a few days later, and at regular intervals to discover what you prefer. In a cool environment, kraut can continue fermenting slowly for months.} {Unpasteurized sauerkraut is an excellent source of digestive enzymes – it supports both the function of the pancreas and increases digestive strength. The fresh and bio active lactic acid which naturally occurs in our superkrauts helps maintain a healthy acidity in the intestines creating an environment that is hostile to parasites but a good host for beneficial bacteria.} {Honestly, my first thought when I opened the package was that if I wanted sauerkraut on a hot dog or sausage and someone served this to me, I would call the police. But the more I ate it, the more I liked it. Cleveland Kraut has a milder acidity than other krauts, which lets the earthy flavor of the caraway seeds shine.}

schnapps

Dieses Wort wird im Englischen fast immer mit Doppel-p geschrieben. Aber woher kommt das zweite "-p-"? Das Wort stammt aus dem Niederdeutschen und ist mit dem Verb "schnappen" verwandt.

Die Aussprache ist ziemlich "deutsch": /ʃnæps/; also nicht mit einem /s-/ zu Beginn (das wäre gleichlautend zu "snaps" = /snæps/).

Just as we raised our first glass of schnapps, the lights went out. There's a lot of schnapps and we sing Swedish drinking songs. We shared a bottle of peppermint schnapps in Jeff's Volkswagen in the parking lot. There is one thing, one cool season ritual I have not done this season yet, sharing a bottle of schnapps with folks on the ski lift. Gradually I found that when I got home late after a long day at the studio, some schnapps and a pill helped me to sleep. True Schnapps has no sugar added and is definitely an acquired taste, particularly for nationalities not used to raw distillates.

Dazu gibt es auch eine Plural: "schnappses":

The workshop will be rounded off with a tasting session of Slovenian schnappses and homemade liqueurs. You can buy different selfmade schnappses from wild fruits. Schnappses are different from liqueurs on two major fronts, they being both fermented and distilled, while liqueurs are simply fruits steeped in an alcohol which has already been fermented and distilled.

schnitzel

Die Aussprache ist wie im Deutschen: /'ʃnɪtsəl/ – also nicht etwa mit einem einleitenden /s-/.

We had pork schnitzel and sautéed potatoes. I gave him half my schnitzel, so I hope the other people saw that and didn't think I ate the whole thing by myself. On Teesside people eat a thing called a "Parmo", a sort of cheese-covered schnitzel. *[Teesside is a built-up area around the River Tees in North East England, split between County Durham and North Yorkshire.]* I decided to give him a German culinary experience and took him to Friedrichshain, where we ate schnitzel with potato salad and asparagus, washed down with schnapps. The dinner was a heavy affair, big on schnitzel and strudel, all washed down with tall glasses of Gösser beer. I had a light, crisp, generously proportioned chicken schnitzel (£15) with chips and salad.

Die berühmtesten Schnitzel sind die Wiener Schnitzel:

There are grills and chopped salads on the lengthy menu, and comfort food from round the world – wiener schnitzel, boeuf bourguignon, lobster club sandwich with fries. For cats, he'd found that the best bait was Wiener schnitzel. Workers seemed festive at the company cafeteria, where Wiener schnitzel was the lunch special.

Das funktioniert auch halb englisch:

The inn's cozy and romantic restaurant, a favorite with locals, is a must: expect top-notch service and traditional dishes like Viennese Schnitzel and baked curd cheese pancakes. Other stalls serve everything from regional specialties like Viennese schnitzel to Indian and Middle Eastern food. Recipes for Viennese schnitzel can be found more easily online.

Der Plural wird im Englischen mit "-s" gebildet, also "schnitzels":

Mother had brought along a suitcase full of food: veal schnitzels, fried chicken, spinach pie, even a custard cake. The finest things, it seems, are the simplest, like the veal Milanese, which strikes the perfect balance, rare among schnitzels, of breading and meat. The seasoned campaigner also notices the whiff of heavy, stale oil that should've been changed a couple of hundred schnitzels ago.

seltzer

Darunter versteht man Mineralwasser mit (natürlicher oder künstlich zugesetzter) Kohlensäure. Auf den ersten Blick sieht "seltzer" gar nicht nach Germanismus aus, es ist aber tatsächlich nur eine orthografische Veränderung von "Selters / Selterswasser", welches seinen Namen aus der Ortschaft Selters (an der Lahn) in Hessen bezieht.

Die Etymologie dieser Ortschaft "Selters" ist interessant: {Die alten Römer (50 v. Chr. bis 475 n. Chr. in Germanien) nannten die Stellen, an denen sprudelndes, „tanzendes“ Wasser aus der Tiefe an die Oberfläche drang, Aqua Saltare. Aus diesem Saltare wurde im Laufe der Zeit zunächst Saltrissa und schließlich Selters. Im Kloster Fulda war diese Quelle beim Namen „Saltrissa“ im Jahr 772 genannt.} (Wikipedia) Zusatz des Verfassers: Das lateinische Verb "saltare" bedeutet "tanzen" und ist ein Variante (Frequentativum) von "salire" = "springen". Davon kommt der "Salto" ebenso wie die italienische Speise Saltimbocca, was wörtlich "Spring' in der Mund" bedeutet.

Then I discovered that the nervousness that crippled me at cocktail parties dissolved in my in my vodka seltzer (easy on the seltzer). She set her cup on the refreshments table and bent down to refill it with seltzer. That was all he had to do the entire evening: meet people's eyes, nod politely, say nothing, sip his seltzer.

spaetzle / spätzle

Die englische Aussprache ist /'ʃpɛtslə/, also mit einem einleitenden /ʃ-/ , obwohl "sp-" im Englischen als /sp-/ ausgesprochen wird, z.B. "spin, spare, splash". Nun gut – dann bedient sich halt die englische Sprache bei der

Aussprache von "spätzle" des deutschen Vorbilds, könnte man sagen. Allerdings ist das bei "spritzer" (siehe übernächstes Stichwort), nicht der Fall, dort heißt es /'sprɪtsər/.

Die Variante mit "-ae-" ist die gebräuchlicher in der englischen Sprache:

Many cookbooks include the central European spaetzle, made by forcing batter through a colander into boiling water. A juicy Hudson Valley rabbit loin was treated with uncommon care: braised in a rich red-wine stock, swaddled in a thin slice of Serrano ham, then placed on a bed of pillowy pan-fried spaetzle. A replica of a Viennese coffee-house, with Sacher Torte and spaetzle on the menu, its authenticity is compromised only by fierce air-conditioning and a ban on smoking. The main course was beef goulash with garlic-chive spaetzle. The savory spaetzle, flavored with Quark – a fresh curd cheese that comes across like sour cream – are fortified by braised rabbit and wild mushrooms. I didn't own a spaetzle maker, so I used a colander.

Aber auch "-ä-" kommt vor:

Mine tend to be on the longer, thinner side, while my mom's spätzle are a little stubbier. As soon as the Spätzle are floating on top of the water place them with the ladle into the sieve (the bowl underneath makes sure that the water won't drip everywhere). The dish you serve with spaetzle should be rich and creamy so the noodles soak up the sauce.

Man findet sogar einen Plural:

{Using a wooden spoon, stir the noodles and let the water come back to a full boil. At this point the spaetzles are done.} Spätzles are comfort at its best: small, simple, oddly shaped pieces, somewhere between dumplings and pasta. Spaetzles are delicious fried in a frying pan with coarsely chopped bacon and onions.

speck

Ob dieses Wort aus dem Deutschen oder Holländischen entlehnt wurde, ist nicht geklärt.

{Speck can refer to a number of European cured pork products, typically salted and air-cured and often lightly smoked but not cooked. In Germany, speck is pickled pork fat with or without some meat in it.} (Wikipedia)
We offer you an easy recipe based on fresh mushrooms and speck with farfalle pasta. The South Tyrolean classics of apples and speck come together wonderfully in this dish. They sliced translucently thin sheets of Parma ham and speck. Dice some Speck and an onion and sautee in butter.

Daneben gibt es das original-englische Wort "speck" im Sinn von "Fleck(chen), Körnchen, Spritzer", z.B. "a speck of dust" / "specks of dried blood".

spritzer

Die englischen Aussprache ist /'sprɪtsər/.

She had a martini, I ordered a wine spritzer. At some venerable news organisations, I am told, it is now a disciplinary offence for a journalist to have so much as a spritzer while on duty. A white wine spritzer is effectively white wine mixed with club soda. {White wine (such as Riesling) is served with halászlé. Diluted with soda water it forms a sort of spritzer, called "fröccs" in Hungarian.} He made a study of politicians' favourite tipples and I remember his shudder of distaste on discovering that Nigel Lawson drank Spritzer. The spritzer always had a "girlie" reputation.

Im englischen Sprachgebrauch muss ein "spritzer" nicht unbedingt Alkohol enthalten:

Before the wedding ceremony, start off with a non-alcoholic beverage: cups of hot chocolate in the winter, a spritzer of passion fruit, mint, bitters, and club soda in the summertime. He spent much of the day on the living-room couch sipping cranberry spritzers.

Davon gibt es auch einen Plural: He downed eight white wine spritzers in two hours and then disappeared suddenly. Spritzers are perfect for a warm summer night (any dry white wine can be used). Look for low-alcohol wine and beer when shopping and make sure there's soda water or lemonade around for spritzers.

spritz

Das ist die Kurzform von "spritzer":

With more than a decade's experience in the beverage industry, she knew that the classic Aperol spritz would be popular this summer. Today, in Italy and beyond, the spritz is a beloved pre-meal aperitif or aperitivo cocktail, thanks to its gentle bitterness and low-key alcohol content. Light and refreshing, this spritz recipe is a perfect summer cocktail. His final spritz of rice wine adds a pleasant zing to the dish.

Der Plural heißt dann "spritzes":

{Spritzes can also be savory. This tomato spritz calls for just a quarter-ounce of gin, combined with extra-dry vermouth, homemade tomato water and cherry tomato shrub, club soda, and prosecco.} {Top off any aperitif, hard spirit, or juice with sparkling wine and a splash of soda water, and it's immediately summer-ized. These spritzes are thirst-quenching, festive, and consumable with day-drinking levels of ease.} One of her favorite places to unwind is the Italian coast, where she discovered spritzes.

to spritz

Auch das deutsche "spritzen" im Sinn von "mit Sodawasser / Mineralwasser versetzen" hat seinen Weg ins Englische gefunden:

A spritzed white wine in summer and a mulled wine in winter are Schaffhausen classics, sure to win you over! {I've had plenty of wine, but never 'spritzed.' White wine spritzer was always my Grandmother's drink and I never really thought much about it.} Order a glass of Txakoli, the local slightly spritzed white wine, or a cresta rosada – a delightfully silly sparkling rosé. Yellow Label Moscato is a crisp, softly spritzed white wine with citrus, flowery, and musk flavours. Sweet tropical fruit including pineapples makes this bubbly lightly spritzed wine perfect for a summer day.

Dabei kann das Englische sogar noch über das Sodawasser hinausgehen:

{Drinks are spritzed with zest [= Schale von Orange oder Zitrone] by placing the zest on the side, slightly above the drink, and squeezing the zest between the fingers – this allows the essential oils in the peel of the citrus fruit to escape.} Our new deluxe crisps are spritzed with premium infused oils, and paired with seasonings carefully selected to deliver a complex, enlivening flavour experience. We ordered their Drunken Chocolate Chip Cookies that are spritzed with banana liqueur. Juicy watermelon and fresh wild strawberry are spritzed with lemon water and sugar syrup for an ice-cold treat on a lazy, hazy summer day.

spritzly

Dieses Adjektiv – ein false Germanism – wird seltsamerweise in den gängigen Wörterbüchern gar nicht angeführt, obwohl es viele Belege dafür gibt:

Stemmed glasses designed for white wine, or even champagne flutes, are ideal for light and spritzly beers such as pilsner, kölsch and wheat beers. Medium-high carbonation adds to the spritzly refreshing overall feel. Tapada de Villar Vinho Verde, Portugal 2012 (£6.99, Marks & Spencer): A crackling, gently lemon-sherbet spritzly white with a gentle tropical fruit character that is light enough on its feet and in alcohol to serve with summery vegetable dishes such as green salad or chilled pea and mint soup. The spicy shredded beef was long on flavour and left my lips tingling, the pico de gallo salsa was bright-eyed and spritzly, the lettuce and sour cream clean and fresh. {We began the meal with a robust beet soup. Rachel had added Champagne vinegar, which made it spritzly and tangy, and chopped onion, which were like tiny crunchy beads.} "A terrific summer wine, light and spritzly," she added. {A Pils is well-attenuated and thus very dry and refreshing in the finish. It has a spritzly effervescence and next to no fruity esters or diacetyl. In the glass, it sports a sturdy, long-lasting head.}

Obwohl die Wörterbücher das Adjektiv "spritzly" gar nicht kennen, hat es bereits insofern Wurzeln geschlagen, als auch bereits ein Adverb existiert: "spritzily":

{With its free draining stony soils, long hours of sunshine, dryish summers, high luminosity, and warm days refreshed by cold nights, the Marlborough area still dominates the Kiwi [= Australian] scene. About 90% of all the Sauvignon in the country is grown there. However even within Marlborough, Sauvignon comes in a wide range of

styles, probably broader than, say, Sauvignon Blanc from the Loire. One can find a spectrum from the steely to the tropical, from almost spritzily bright to silky and smooth, and the occasional oaked example.} Flavour-wise, it's a mass of contradictions that somehow complement each other: saline yet spritzily refreshing, sweet yet sour, tart yet toasty. I'd rather eat a pie with a tangle of pickled red cabbage, a dab of mustard or a spritzily dressed green salad on the side. Gavi is a spritzily crisp white wine that punches way above its weight.

"Spritzig" kann auch eine erweiterte Bedeutung jenseits der Kulinarik haben:

Six women loom from the darkness; they dance with taut, enigmatic melancholy, and it's fascinating to see spritzig, soubrettish dancers such as Adela Ramírez and Lauretta Summerscales in such gravely sensual mood. Lamb, who is American, dances Balanchine as if it's her birthright and flies through the first movement with such spritzig poise that she barely seems to need a partner. The ensemble dancers, meanwhile, strike a precise balance between spritzig cheerleader pep and old-school classicism.

Auch hiervon gibt es bereits ein Adverb:

{Lise is no porcelain princess; she's a nubile, flesh-and-blood country girl in love. Look at that first sequence: the spritzily assertive jetés, or leaps ...} He writes in a spritzily ironic way. {Extra Pale Ale is one of those beers that we've all had a thousand times, yet still maintains a distinct identity. My bottle tasted so fresh, so spritzily full of life that the aroma practically leapt out of the glass.}

spritzig

Dieses Adjektiv, ausgesprochen /'sprɪtsɪg/, wird im Shorter Oxford English Dictionary angeführt:

The Surrey-made wine is spritzig (lightly sparkling) and is made from Bacchus grapes (hybrid). The 2014 vintage is a 'spritzig' (faintly sparkling) wine, light (9 per cent alcohol) and crisp, with a splash of sweetness (31 grams/litre of residual sugar) amid its tangy, lemony, limey flavours. Armed with a spritzig prosecco and goodies we enjoyed a lovely summer evening frolicking in the water and admiring the remnants of the petrified sea coast formed by the ebb and flow of the tides that had once graced these lands million of years ago. It initially starts with a tangy sweetness, effecting the tongue like a spritzig wine would do, a sense of tingling. {Buller Victoria Beverford Moscato 2011(\$17.95): Lifted muscat notes on the aroma – white sultanas, spicy, fruity, sweet, exotic and perfumed. Weighing in at just 5 per cent alcohol this spritzig wine finishes dry.} They didn't serve any spritzig white wines, though.

Stein

Das ist die Kurzform von "Steinkrug / Steinzeugkrug" und bezeichnet einen Maßkrug. Ein Maß Bier entspricht einem Inhalt von einem Liter – und darf daher nicht verwechselt werden mit dem österreichischen "Krügel", welches nur einen halben Liter hat. Die Aussprache ist /stain/.

{On summer nights, who doesn't love a beer garden? Sitting outside at long communal tables, tucking into juicy sausages, hoisting a stein of beer.} Stealing a stein can land you in a German prison, so be wary. {A thorough examination of the exterior of a stein can speak volumes about its authenticity and origin. Hand painted pictures are common on the exterior of all old German steins.} He quaffs his stein of beer, wipes his mustache, then orders another stein. Mr. Stoiber, who usually prefers wine, dutifully hefts a beer stein at public appearances. This neolithic pottery beaker, circa 4500 B.C. to 2500 B.C., looks like a beer stein.

Der Plural heißt natürlich "steins":

At the Hofbräuhaus, make sure to check out the wall of beer steins, personalized and kept under lock and key for regulars. You would find yourself surrounded by ruddy-faced Germans waving beer steins. Beefy men in chamois shirts debate fishing tackle over steins of beer. To drink, there were chilled glass steins of pumpkin ale. Created for the consumption of beer, German beer steins traditionally had a lid which could be opened and closed at ease. Other Teutonic touches include beer steins, decorative plates and whimsical pictures of gnomes. After the old Germanic custom they raised their beer steins in memory of the dead comrades.

Unvermeidlicher Weise weitete sich die Bezeichnung des Gefäßes auch auf den Inhalt aus: 1 stein = 1 Liter:

In U.S. beer gardens, a liter of beer is popularly called a stein. I washed it all down with a stein of Bavarian beer. The two men went off to celebrate at the Franziskaner Keller, where they ate mounds of Weisswurst and drank

four steins of beer each. Outside on Wall Street, the steakhouses, cigar bars and elite private clubs stand empty, as brokers and traders stream into beer halls for steins of pilsner and plates of hot schnitzel. They're just regular dudes on vacation, kicking back steins of beer and hoping to meet pretty girls.

strudel ⇒ **(apple) strudel**

torte

Dieses Wort wird im Englischen /'tɔ:t/ ausgesprochen.

This raspberry torte is the perfect dessert for a special occasion. Austrian Railways operates regular services into Salzburg, a cosy cultural jewel with excellent shopping and tea rooms for coffee and torte. Danny's blackberry, white chocolate, lemon and elderflower torte was praised as "absolutely delicious". I remember more lemon in my mother's torte. After a while, she got up to fetch the dessert, a peach torte that she had made that morning. After the torte had cooled, I gathered the family.

Der Plural heißt "tortes":

The tortes and strudels, arrayed on a marble shelf, rival the Klimts and Schieles in the galleries upstairs. In the beginning, there were sandwiches and Sacher tortes, soups and breads. They make petits fours and cheesecakes, tortes, cupcakes and scones.

weisswurst

With a multitude of drinks and pizzas to choose from, one of the best items on the menu is their weisswurst. I had one of the best lunches that I have had in a while; there's nothing like Weisswurst with German mustard. The weisswurst is a juicy but lean sausage, so you can afford to use a little extra butter (or lard, or your fat of choice) in this part of the meal. {She said Berliners generally don't like weisswurst. Weisswurst is mostly eaten in the Munich area.} They laughed and joked with one another as they shared beer and weißwurst. {Q.: Do Germans use ketchup on their Weisswurst or is this an American bastardization of German cuisine? A.: If you try that in public in Bavaria I wish you luck to get out alive.}

Der Plural wird angliert: "weisswursts":

{Made fresh every day from minced veal and back bacon without the use of preservatives or curing methods, the Bavarian weisswursts are the daytime Cinderellas of the sausages; they have to be eaten before noon. In fact, the Germans have a saying that weisswursts should not be allowed to hear the noon chime of the church bells.} {I've been hunting for German Weisswursts for a long time in Texas. Seems like no one makes it in the whole state.} We pan-fried the weisswursts for dinner back at the apartment. They were delicious.

wiener

Unter "wiener" versteht man zwei verschiedene Arten von Wurst:

1. Entweder "Wiener Würstchen", die in Österreich "Frankfurter" heißen – dann steht fast immer der Plural "wieners", weil diese Würstchen ja stets paarweise serviert werden:

If you're hungry, we've got plenty of wieners on the grill. There was a vendor on the sidewalk outside the Café Sabarski who had wieners for sale at two dollars each. Then they served wieners and sauerkraut and the smell permeated the shop – horrible! The baseball fans enjoyed their hot dogs and wieners while watching the game. Water-heated wieners can be found on countless blocks of the city, and plenty of people are still ordering and devouring them. Politics has never been the ideal lifestyle for staying trim, with long days of travel, late meetings, little time for exercise and omnipresent fatty foods, whether cocktail wieners at fund-raisers or corn dogs at the state fair. She would put a can of chicken broth in a saucepan and dump a handful of rice and sliced wieners in on top of it so the kids would have something to eat.

2. Im Singular bezeichnet "wiener" jene Wurst, die für hot dogs verwendet wird – also größer und auch würziger als "Wiener Würstchen":

{Dressing a wiener with ketchup is, well, kinda weenie. The sweetness is just not the ideal match for a hot dog. As New Yorkers know, mustard, onions and sauerkraut are preferable toppings.} I don't deep fry the dogs, but a thin

layer of vegetable oil in a hot cast iron skillet can get you a wiener with a nice snap to it. Given that a hot dog itself packs an artery-clogging punch, there is no need to compound the program by loading up a wiener with cheese, sugary ketchup and even bacon.

Auch solche Würste können in den Plural gesetzt werden:

{So, what topping should go on a hot dog? Canadians clearly favour ketchup on their wieners.} The name stands for family honor, tradition and decades of serving wieners "all the way," with meat sauce, diced onions and celery salt. His forebears were Greek immigrants who opened a small sandwich shop in Brooklyn, then moved, one after another, to Providence, to sell distinct, delectable wieners.

Die Kreativität der englischen Sprache sieht man hier:

{Many years have passed since 1883, when the enterprising immigrant Oscar F. Mayer opened his first meat shop in Chicago, but his synthesis of Old World techniques of sausage making with developments in manufacturing, refrigeration, and transportation has yielded products and a brand name known across America and, increasingly, around the world. In 1973, the first **Wienermobile** arrived in Spain; another went to Japan in 1988. And in 2000, the Wienermobile made its first visit to ... Germany.}

Die Kurzform ist "weenie" (selten: wienie):

We all solemnly stood and drank the warm beer, ate weenies in stale buns, and did our best not to feel dispirited and on-in-years. To heat our homes and businesses this winter, we will purchase sixty-two billion dollars' worth of natural gas and heating oil, and just to grill our weenies we will buy some seven hundred and seventy-one million dollars' worth of charcoal briquettes. The first thing I noticed when I wandered into McMahon's victory party was the lavish spread – not the usual weenies and plastic cups, but warm pasta and flaky pastries and drinks from an open bar. The bread at Tommy's is soft and bouncy; the natural-skin beef weenies taste exceedingly fresh. From April until October, Mr. Ruffner and his friends spend their days roasting weenies, drinking beer and swatting mosquitoes in a lushly forested campground near their western Pennsylvania home.

Eine weitere Bedeutung von "weenie" ist "Weichei" (und hat nichts mit Gastronomie zu tun):

Don't be such a weenie, I promise the rollercoaster won't be that scary. Mostly because I didn't want everyone to think I was a weenie, I agreed to give the paraglider a try. For a politician who often comes across as an out-of-touch rich weenie, he has shown an ability to take some blows that will serve him well later on.

A classic strategy of the school bully is to make his enemies look, in comparison, like uptight weenies. Who cares what a bunch of liberal weenies think? Mr. Matel said that he assured marines in Baghdad that most Foreign Service officers were not "wimps and weenies."

Wenig überraschend kann "weenie" im Slang auch "Penis" bedeuten:

The little boy got in trouble at school for pulling down his pants and showing everyone his weenie. {This man cannot keep his weenie in his pants. I would say that he has three types of addictions. He drinks a lot, gambles a lot and he runs after women.} Some people are afraid that a hybrid system in their car may make their weenies shrink.

Auch "wiener" kann diese Bedeutung haben:

That is like schoolboys sending pictures of their wieners to each other. Boys show each other their wieners all the time – that's what friends do. She receives a lot of unsolicited pictures of wieners on social media.

wurst

Die englische Aussprache ist – nun ja – englisch: /vɜːst/. Man vergleiche: "worst" = /wɜːst/.

There were plates of ham and cold cut wurst and a bowl of those thin wet slippery sausages which squirt you with hot water when their skins are punctured by a fork. (Ch. Isherwood) We ate lots of wurst and came home with a suitcase full of chocolate. {Ah yes, the chimney sweep. As an honored guest in Oma's house he was always served wurst with bread and beer.}

Oft sind mit "wurst" Würstchen oder Würste gemeint:

{We ended up at an Imbiss outside a place called the Hollywood Disco, which served Wurst and fries to sweating teenagers coming out of the club for a breather. There was a low wall running along the waterside, and we

carried our paper plates through the kids till it was quiet enough to talk, and leaned against it.) {Women prisoners marked with the yellow star on their maid's uniforms served wurst and spaetzle and potato pancakes. They stared at the food with their dark eyes and licked their lips.} {I have had currywurst at different places in Germany, and I found the currywurst at the Zoo train station in Berlin to be the best. Did not have to wait long to be served. Wurst was tasty and, of course, the curry ketchup and curry powder made for a delectable snack.}

Dazu gibt es auch einen Plural: "wursts":

My favourite kind of German cuisine has to be the wursts, with bockwurst my favourite. The most common type of wurst, bratwursts are typically made using pork, but there are also beef and veal versions out there. {The bratwurst's origins are still not entirely known, but most believe it to have originated in Germany several hundreds of years ago. Wursts have gone from being a means of survival, to a suitably-priced delicacy and are enjoyed all around Germany.} Now, for the stars of the show ... Jägerhaus' fine wursts and schnitzels. The wursts have hit the grills! {Wursts are traditionally served with a variety of mustards, bread, and sauerkraut. I think this might be the crux of the ketchup-no ketchup debate on hot dogs here in the US. A hot dog is a type of wurst, most likely derived from frankfurters, and as such, ketchup should never touch them.} Depending on where you are in the US, things like "mettwurst" and "bratwurst" and all the other wursts can be completely different.

Selten bezeichnet der Plural "wursts" die Wurst im Wurstbrot:

{“Wurst” is simply the German word for sausage, and is used as a suffix to the description of the variety. Now wursts are deeply regionalized – kind of like chicken soup here in America – and there are actually over 1,200 kinds.} {From the Middle Ages to modern times, Germany has been the center of the commercial sausage industry. Over 1,500 different kinds of wursts have been developed in Germany.}

zwieback

Die englische Aussprache ist /'zwi:bæk/ – man beachte das anlautende stimmhaft /z-/. Eine zweite Möglichkeit ist /'zwaɪbæk/ (!).

Eigentlich ist “Zwieback” gar kein richtig deutsches Wort:

Zwieback (im 15. Jahrhundert lehnübersetzt aus dem Italienischen biscotto von Lateinisch bis + coctus [panis] (zweimal gebackenes Brot) ist ein brotähnliches Feingebäck, das zur Haltbarmachung in Scheiben geschnitten und geröstet wird, bis es trocken und mürbe ist. (Wikipedia)

His breakfast every morning would be exactly six pieces of zwieback and a cup of cocoa made with water — and that would be all he had until six in the evening. All he has left in his haversack is a few crumbs of zwieback from his last ration. The mother prepared a bowl of warm milk with crumbled zwieback biscuits for her teething baby.

Im Englischen gibt es auch eine Plural:

{At 12.30 we started to look for a shelter to cook lunch. When it was 2.00 pm we had seen different parking lots but never a shelter, so we decided to eat only a cup of Skýr and some zwiebacks before going on.} To avoid being taken by surprise when arrested, a person might have prepared a “prison kit”: clean clothes, some zwiebacks, a piece of soap and a toothbrush. I like to spread cream cheese on my zwiebacks.

2. Geschichte und Politik

Anschluss

Der “Anschluss” Österreichs an das Deutsche Reich im Jahr 1938 ist ein definiertes historisches Ereignis und wird deshalb (als eine Art Eigennamen) auch im Englischen groß geschrieben.

On 13th March 1938, Hitler announced in Linz the legislation on the “Anschluss” (annexation) of Austria into the German Reich. The Anschluss was among the first major steps in Austrian-born Hitler's desire to create a Greater German Reich that was to include all ethnic Germans. After the Anschluss, Hitler targeted Czechoslovakia, provoking an international crisis which led to the Munich Agreement in September 1938, giving Nazi Germany

control of the industrial Sudetenland, which had a predominantly ethnic German population. Many people sympathized with the German occupation of the Rhineland and with the Austrian “Anschluss”.

Aufklärung

Dafür gibt es auch den englischen Begriff “Enlightenment” – groß geschrieben als historisches Ereignis:

The authors' innovation is to see present-day Islamic extremism as just one manifestation of a rejection of western values that can be traced back to the Enlightenment. That attitude goes all the way back to the Enlightenment in the 18th century. The Enlightenment is the movement that cemented the idea of the Middle Ages as a distinctive – and distinctly regrettable – period of European history, spanning roughly the 5th to the 15th centuries.

Ungeachtet dessen wird auch manchmal der deutsche Begriff verwendet:

In many ways, current science and technology and their relationship to humanity and nature date back to the *Aufklärung*. {The 1790s mark the end of an age of intellectual innocence in Germany. Before the French Revolution the philosophers of the German Enlightenment, or *Aufklärung*, shared a certain consensus.} The *Aufklärung*, that is, the German strand of the Enlightenment, was particularly acute in its challenge of traditional Christian orthodoxy and doctrines.

Als definierter historischer Begriff kommt “Aufklärung” in der Regel nur in wissenschaftlichen Kontexten vor und wird daher nicht nur groß geschrieben, sondern auch mit Umlaut. Die Form “Aufklaerung” findet sich kaum.

final solution:

Das ist zwar kein direkter Germanismus als Fremdwort, aber eine Lehnübersetzung des Begriffs “Endlösung” aus der NS-Zeit, heutzutage besser bekannt unter dem Namen “Holocaust”:

At the Wannsee Conference (1942) a “final solution” was formulated for the extermination of European Jewry, and thereafter Jews from all over Nazi-occupied Europe were systematically evacuated to concentration and extermination camps. European racism culminated in World War II in the Nazi “final solution of the Jewish problem”. Auschwitz was the final solution to the Final Solution. In the language of the Nazis, the term the ‘final solution of the Jewish question’ (*Endlösung der Judenfrage*) referred to their plan to remove the Jewish population in Europe.

Als historisches Ereignis wird “Final Solution” auch manchmal groß geschrieben:

To carry out the “Final Solution,” the Germans coordinated and perpetrated the murder of Europe's Jews. The “Final Solution” was the culmination of many years of evolving Nazi policy. A new phase in the reign of terror was reached when the “Final Solution” was formulated, and extermination camps were constructed with the expressed purpose of killing Jews

Der Begriff “final solution” muss sich aber nicht notwendiger Weise auf den Holocaust der Juden beziehen, er wird auch auf die Vernichtung anderer Völker übertragen:

The first documents to mention “the Final Solution of the Gypsy Question” were issued on March 24 and December 8, 1938, signed by Himmler. Indians tell harrowing stories of village raids in which their homes have been burned, men tortured hideously and killed, women raped, and scarce crops destroyed – it is Guatemala's final solution to insurgency: only mass slaughter of the Indians will prevent them from joining a mass uprising. Another alternative is even grimmer: an outright Maoist victory leading Nepal to the kind of “final solution” that Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge imposed on Cambodia in the late 1970s.

Führer / Fuhrer

After Hindenburg's death in 1934 the chancellorship and presidency were united in the person of the Führer. The year after Hitler annexed Austria and part of Czechoslovakia, the Führer signed a secret treaty with the Soviet Union. Eventually Von Trott took part in the failed July plot to kill the Führer in 1944. He talks in disgust of a “führer cult”. The German soldiers remained loyal to their führer's doctrine of standing and fighting in place. Hitler's military commanders knew what fate to expect if they dared criticize their all-knowing Führer.

Stauffenberg's assassination attempt took place at the Führer's briefing hut at the military high command Wolfsschanze near Rastenburg, East Prussia, on 20 July 1944.

Es gibt auch die Variante ohne Umlaut:

From the Führer's headquarters also came an order that flags should be flown throughout Germany for the next three days. In the everyday practice of the law the ideas of the Führer were silently but loyally followed. When Hitler's death was announced on the German radio, Goebbels also ensured that the (false) message went out that the Führer had died a heroic death in Berlin fighting 'Bolshevism'.

Meistens ist mit "Führer / Fuhrer" Adolf Hitler persönlich gemeint, das muss aber nicht sein:

Nazi Germany's second and last Führer, Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, said that airpower was the decisive element. A man in a leather jacket, boots and breeches (obviously the local Führer) ordered us to produce identity papers.

Heil Hitler

Die englische Sprache bringt es fertig, aus dem Nazi-Gruß "Heil Hitler!" ein Verb zu machen:

And there was all that slightly ridiculous Heil-Hitlering and stiff-armed Roman saluting. The couple actually photographed two young tourists heil-Hitlering next to the waxwork, and one of them doing the moustache with her other hand. Nazi saluting, Heil Hitlering Tennis instructor loses his job: Paul Marcum, who witnesses say flashed a Nazi salute and chanted "Heil Hitler" at a raucous Birmingham Board of Education meeting last week, has lost his job as a tennis instructor at the Sports Club of West Bloomfield.

I got Heil Hitlered as a German Tourist in the Philippines. To be "Heil Hitlered!" and given the Nazi salute in the African bush was almost too much to bear. At the time of the Third Reich, schoolteachers "Heil Hitlered" their students at the beginning of class. Then the Storm Trooper heiled Hitler and departed.

Nicht nur das, es gibt sogar zwei Varianten. Neben dem "Heil Hitlering" der obenstehenden Beispiele (wo "Hitler" das abgewandelte Wort ist und somit zum Verb mutiert) gibt es auch ein "Heiling Hitler" (wo "Heil" das abgewandelte Wort ist).

Im ersten Beispiel geht es um einen Papagei, dem sein Besitzer den Hitlergruß beigebracht hatte. Nach 1945 war das einen Zeitungsbericht wert: {Laura's unique talent quickly spread. The European edition of the American military paper Stars and Stripes did a special feature about the parrot on January 29th, 1949. The story focused on the parrot's inability to stop "Heiling Hitler".} {The mass rallies actualized Hitler's fantasy of Germany as an actual body politic, a living organism. Cheering and heiling Hitler en masse, it was as if Germans – the bodies at Nuremberg – had fused to create a single, omnipotent body politic.} The restaurant was crowded with Germans heiling Hitler and giving the Nazi salute. It's illegal to heil Hitler in public in Sweden, but not heiling in private nor denying the holocaust. Heiling Hitler is illegal under the law against hateful speech. There can have been few foreigners who "Heiled Hitler" with more enthusiasm than Unity Valkyrie Mitford. Confederate and Alt-Right flags were flown in the Capitol; a congresswoman quoted "the one thing Hitler got right" to an ardent crowd; a Jewish reporter was harassed by rioter; a man heiled Hitler on the steps of the Capitol. He raised his arm in the Nazi salute and heiled Hitler.

Auch ein Adjektiv gibt es: "Heil-Hitleresque":

He made a Heil Hitler-esque hand gesture while celebrating Trump's election victory. At one point a speaker asked (rhetorically) if there were any white supremacists, and a few knuckleheads in skull masks raised their hands in a Heil Hitleresque fashion. {Equally reminiscent of Hitler's rise – and perhaps even more chilling – are the crowds cheering on his outrageous, bigoted pronouncements with wild adoration. The Trumpites acting out Heil Hitler-esque salutes or sporting neo-Nazi tattoos – those people are idiot zealots going for purposeful provocation.}

Als Nomen kann "Heil Hitler!" auch eine Plural haben:

Following the speech, the audience gave three shouted Heil Hitlers, the Nazi salute. A group of masked protesters we talked to flashed us with a Nazi salute, accompanied with a round of "Heil Hitlers". Behind all the Swastikas, the worship of Odin and of Thor, the outstretched hands and the Heil Hitlers, the persecution of the Jews, and all with which the world is familiar, there must be kept in mind the one central principle of Fascism – the destruction of the organised working-class movement.

⇒ *Sieg Heil*

Kaiser

The British and French regimes conspicuously lacked a Kaiser and did not collapse in the First World War. {Unfortunately, Bismarck could not fully anticipate nor manage the royal animal he had worked so hard to create; a Kaiser who eventually rose up to realize and grasp his own unrestrained power. Eventually Wilhelm dismissed the venerable old statesman and in so doing, jettisoned any reasonable influence he might have had over the Emperor of the Germans.} Germany's last kaiser, the Prussian Wilhelm II, plunged his country into World War I. World War I destroyed kings, Kaisers, czars and sultans.

Wenn von "the Kaiser" die Rede ist, ist meistens Kaiser Wilhelm II gemeint:

When the Kaiser invaded neutral Belgium in August [1914], the destruction of the centuries-old town of Louvain and its ancient university library provoked worldwide outrage. The most that can be said is that the Kaiser did not do enough to try to control the actions of Austria-Hungary and prevent the outbreak of war. The Kaiser had this unfortunate tendency to use strong language.

Kulturkampf

Ursprünglich bezeichnet dieser Terminus ein historische Periode:

The German term "Kulturkampf" characterizes the conflict between the Prussian state and the Catholic Church and political Catholicism in the 1870s. Kulturkampf: the struggle of the Prussian state against the Roman Catholic Church (1872–87), which took the form of laws designed to bring education, marriage, etc, under the control of the state.

In evaluating the Kulturkampf in Germany it is important to remember that the church was at odds with a number of European states during this period. A Germany newly united under Bismarck was pursuing an official "cultural struggle", a kulturkampf, to unify German culture as Protestant and national. The Centre Party gained considerable strength from its struggle against the Kulturkampf Chancellor Otto von Bismarck's attempt to separate German Catholics from Rome. In connection with the so-called Kulturkampf, the struggle between the state and the Roman Catholic Church, the school law of 1872 reasserted the absolute right of the state alone to the supervision of the schools.

Heutzutage wird "Kulturkampf" aber so verwendet: any serious conflict over values, beliefs, etc. between sizable factions within a nation, community, or other group (Collins):

The kulturkampf fought in Turkey between secularists and religious believers has ranged (raged?) throughout continental Europe. The Netherlands is a prime arena for Europe's kulturkampf concerning Islam's place in its midst. Barack Obama makes much of the fact that he is too young to have played a part in the Kulturkampf of the 1960s. The single most important element in the New Right project of the 1980s and 90s was a relentless Kulturkampf designed to root out social democracy. The Kulturkampf is waged between the natives – mostly either Protestant New Englanders – and the summer people, whose morals are latitudinarian, and who are a rich mixture of artists, writers, beats, hipsters, homosexuals, and other estival hedonists.

Die englische Sprache schreckt auch vor einem (anglisierten) Plural nicht zurück: "Kulturkampfs":

Describing the past and ongoing academic Kulturkampfs is a necessary first step to understanding whether the divide can be bridged. In the last decade and a half there have been at least four eruptions of academic Kulturkampfs. These Kulturkampfs are a special kind of group conflict – a group conflict whose prize is social status.

Lebensraum

Germany embarked on a late nineteenth century naval expansion programme in order to gain "Lebensraum" or "living space". Nazism proclaimed the master race's need for Lebensraum. The first steps toward Lebensraum occurred in 1935 when Hitler openly violated the Treaty of Versailles by reintroducing military conscription and began rapidly rebuilding the German Army. The logic behind the invasion of Russia was the quest for "Lebensraum" for the superior German race.

“Lebensraum” wird oft mit dem Nationalsozialismus assoziiert, es kommt aber auch in anderen Bereichen vor:

Equally natural is the need for China to have full control over an expanded area of land and sea, this being a doctrine of Lebensraum, which the Chinese are the last among the great powers to formulate. Some Arab tribes drove other tribes out in order to get more Lebensraum for themselves and their cattle. We need the fertile lands of New Zealand because we want more Lebensraum for our rabbit and goat farms. You might yearn for lebensraum if you live in a crowded city, for example, or your small children might crave lebensraum for running and playing if they've spent too much time in cramped classrooms.

machtpolitik

Dafür gibt es auch ein englisches Wort: “power politics”:

Power politics is Andrew Cuomo's natural environment. Often, simple power politics, not ideological differences, drives these fights. One empire's power politics replaced another's.

Ungeachtet dessen wird auch manchmal der deutsche Begriff verwendet:

{For our European allies and Japan, the demands of the social welfare state, mixed with an understandably lingering horror at the memories of war, have combined over decades to make unpalatable most discussion of hard power and the need for martial readiness. The fear that returning to the world of *machtpolitik* will put at risk all they have built since 1945 is understandable, if unsuited to the current geopolitical environment.} What is happening today is the intrusion of geopolitics into parts of the world that appeared to be safely isolated from machtpolitik, such as the South China Sea and Ukraine. We know too well from the history of Europe in the 150 years before 1945 where nationalist machtpolitik can lead.

Nazi

Beachtenswert ist hier, dass die englische Aussprache aus dem Buchstaben “z” diesmal kein stimmhaftes /z/ macht, sondern das deutsche /-ts-/ beibehält: /'na:tsi/ und nicht /'na:zi/. Als Eigename wird “Nazi” im Englischen immer groß geschrieben.

Jews were the central target of Nazi persecution. Marshal Pétain was the leader of France's Nazi collaborationist Vichy regime. It was Louis-Ferdinand Céline, that supreme chronicler of Parisian low-life (and pro-Nazi anti-semite), who said that you can only judge a country when you have seen its prisons.

Ostpolitik

Dieser Terminus bezeichnet eine Politik der Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der DDR ab den 1970er Jahren. Es gibt einen eigenen (englischen) Wikipedia-Artikel “Ostpolitik”. Als historischer Fachausdruck wird “Ostpolitik” im Englischen immer groß geschrieben.

{Ostpolitik is an essential element of modern German identity. School history textbooks tell us that it helped heal Germany's divisions and facilitated a peaceful end to the Cold War.} Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik had some of its roots in the days when he served in the Cabinet of the Grand Coalition. Ostpolitik, pursued and conducted by the Federal Republic from 1969 to 1990, was instrumental in ending the Cold War and eventually in achieving German unification in October 1990.

Putsch

“Putsch” stammt von einem schweizerdeutschen Wort mit der Bedeutung “Stoß, Zusammenprall” und wurde vor 100 Jahren ins Englische übernommen.

Die Aussprache ist wie im Deutschen: /pʊtʃ/ – und nicht etwa /pʌtʃ/.

Dollfuss was assassinated during an abortive putsch by Austrian Nazis. An apparent majority of Egyptians, though, saw in the coming putsch the execution of the people's will. A putsch within the party is possible, but who would risk his political life leading one? Some in the queue had stood with Mr Yeltsin outside Russia's parliament in 1991, to face down a hardline putsch.

Es gibt auch einen – anglierten – Plural: “putsches”:

{Less than four years into this decade, at least eight putsches have succeeded. Burkina Faso and Mali both saw two military takeovers, Guinea one in 2021, and Niger and Gabon one each in July and August 2023, respectively. The developments in Sudan in 2021 constitute an additional case.} Military putsches have become a recurrent spectacle in the Sahel and the wider West and Central Africa region, in the continent with the highest number of coups globally. Between 1960 and 1980, up to ten successful military putsches were staged globally each year.

realpolitik

Die Aussprache ist dem Deutschen angenähert: /reˈaːlpɔlitiːk/ – und nicht etwa /ˈrɪəlpɔlitiːk/.

Zum Begriff “Realpolitik” gibt es einen – englischen! – Wikipedia-Artikel.

{Realpolitik is the approach of conducting diplomatic or political policies based primarily on considerations of given circumstances and factors, rather than strictly following ideological, moral, or ethical premises. In this respect, it shares aspects of its philosophical approach with those of realism and pragmatism. It is often simply referred to as pragmatism in politics, e.g. "pursuing pragmatic policies" or "realistic policies".} (Wikipedia)
Henry Kissinger was the apostle of realpolitik. Niccolo Macchiavelli's enduring appeal rests on tough-minded realpolitik. A romantic rose sprang from the stony ground of realpolitik, as Charles and Isabeau of Bavaria fell passionately in love. (1385) The great powers were driven by realpolitik and commercial interests. Realpolitik often seems steeped in hypocrisy. Realpolitik will eventually force them to adopt a more moderate position. Of course, realpolitik driven by interests is integral to American foreign policy. Realpolitik would have meant leaving Saddam Hussein in power. Angela Merkel didn't remain in power for 16 years by letting emotion outpace her sense of realpolitik.

Reich

Die Aussprache ist entweder angliert: /raɪk/ oder sie respektiert das deutsche “-ch-”, also: /raɪx/.

Als historischer Fachbegriff wird “Reich” groß geschrieben.

Following the German capitulation and the death of Hitler, the next concern for the Allies was to restore order in the ruins of the Reich. During the last days of the Reich, Germany's leadership raged at bearers of bad news from the battlefield, ordered non-existent divisions to launch counteroffensives, and embraced a nihilistic plan to burn it all down and take everyone along. They began to understand that their thousand-year Reich might not be around quite as long as planned. Air supremacy gave the heavy bombers their opportunity to wreck the industries of the Reich. The defence of the Reich against allied raids began to curtail the Luftwaffe's capabilities on the Eastern Front. Since the 13th century the vast country (= Ukraine) has been variously conquered, reconquered, divided and ruled, with all the bloodshed and starvation those processes entail, by Lithuania, Poland, the Ottoman empire, the Austro-Hungarian empire, Stalin's Russia and Hitler's Third Reich. In 1938 many Austrians felt that they could recover their own greatness in a Germanic Reich. The pilots of the bombers are given their assembly points over England, their headings over the North Sea, then south to the Reich.

Heutzutage denkt man beim Germanismus “Reich” in der englischen Sprache in erster Linie an die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus. Das war aber bereits das Dritte Reich – es gab also schon zwei Reiche davor:

1. The first German Reich was called the “Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation; it began in the 10th century and lasted 850 years until its dissolution in 1806 by Napoleon's conquest of Europe. Aachen was the seat of the Holy Roman Empire – what Hitler called the First Reich. Under the First Reich of the Holy Roman Empire, the patchwork of princely states and bishoprics had little more than the German language as a common bond.
2. Germany became a sovereign reality only in 1870 with the defeat of France and the proclamation of the German empire – the Second Reich – in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The battle which destroyed the French Second Empire and led to the proclamation of a Second German Reich was fought at the citadel of Sedan in the Ardennes. Count Kielmansegg's father, a Prussian aristocrat, was a major in yet another German army, that of Kaiser Wilhelm II's second Reich. The Moltkes, leading members of the Prussian “Junker” class that dominated the

second Reich, provided the German army with two field marshals and chiefs of general staff in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

3. {A 1923 book entitled *Das Dritte Reich* by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck counted the medieval Holy Roman Empire as the first, and the 1871–1918 monarchy as the second, which was then to be followed by a "reinvigorated" third one. Subsequently the Nazi regime was (unofficially) called the "Third Reich"; this usage was sometimes contemporaneous, but mostly retrospective and applied by non-Germans. Following the Anschluss annexation of Austria in 1938, Nazi Germany informally named itself the Greater German Reich (German: *Großdeutsches Reich*). This name was made the official state name only during the last two years (1943–1945) of Nazi rule under Adolf Hitler, although the change was never proclaimed. After World War II, the denotation "German Reich" quickly fell into disuse in Allied-occupied Germany.} (Wikipedia)

German women and girls, under the Third Reich, were dissuaded from wearing makeup. During the Third Reich, some German cities doled out copies of Hitler's "*Mein Kampf*" to Aryan newlyweds as wedding gifts. Many Germans prefer to dwell less on the Third Reich, World War II and the Holocaust, but the legacy of the period has been hard to leave behind. Third Reich ideology was mainly based on ethnic criteria. Sotheby's and Christie's do not trade in Third Reich memorabilia. Nancy Fiocca began her career as an active enemy of Hitler and the Third Reich in southern occupied France.

Sieg Heil:

Analog zu ⇒ "Heil Hitler" vermag die englische Sprache auch aus "Sieg Heil!" ein Verb zu machen:

Nazis sieg heiled behind police lines before being bussed out of Edinburgh. That the Mohn family and its cohorts 'Sieg-Heiled' their way into the commercial bigtime will not surprise too many people, although the company's official history had hitherto insisted Bertelsmann had opposed the Nazi regime. {By 1938, America had the third highest German population in the world. The *German American Bund*, led by fascist Fritz Kuhn, took full advantage, holding regular gatherings and marches celebrating Hitler and the Third Reich. They pledged total allegiance to Germany. The Bund presented itself as Germany-loving Americans. In reality, they goose-stepped, "Sieg-Heiled," and spittled their antisemitic rhetoric across the U.S. And they were more or less free to do so because laws against hate speech didn't exist yet in the 1930s.}

Anti-Nazis get sieg heiling National Front bussed out of Edinburgh. He had come out openly as a neo-Nazi, allowing himself to be photographed at a September Aryan Terror Brigade event sieg-heiling the camera. In the photo we see him standing beneath two large swastikas, sieg-heiling with a group of neo-Nazis and Klansmen.

Storm Trooper

Das ist kein "reiner" Germanismus, sondern eine Lehnbildung zu "SA" bzw. der Langform "Sturmabteilung": Das war der paramilitärische Zweig der NSDAP. Im Deutschen gibt es keinen Spezialausdruck dafür, nur "SA-Mann". Näheres dazu in einem englischen Wikipedia-Artikel mit dem deutschen(!) Titel "Sturmabteilung".

His mother was seized by Storm Troopers and died in Auschwitz. When the Germans eventually discovered them, the seven men held out for hours, against nearly eight hundred S.S. Storm Troopers. In 1938 he founded the Myochit ("Patriot") Party and organized a private Galon army, modeled on the Nazi storm troopers. One week after Kristallnacht, he joined a cavalry unit of the Storm Troopers — in German, the *Sturmabteilung*, or S.A. {Before he came to power, Mussolini sent his Blackshirts to assault socialist organizers throughout Italy, and later he sent many leftists to prison. Hitler's Storm Troopers served a similar function, and Nazi concentration camps at first interned more Marxists than Jews.} When the Dodds arrived in Germany in July 1933, storm troopers were beating American tourists bloody on the streets. After the Anschluss (union of Austria with Germany) Ernst Kaltenbrunner became the official head of the Austrian storm troopers.

"Storm trooper" wird auch in übertragener Bedeutung verwendet im Sinn von "fanatische Aktivisten":

In social clubs across the country they are moulded into conservative storm troopers. Monks were in the lead, like religious storm troopers, as one foreign diplomat described the scene. Newt Gingrich and his storm-troopers vigorously attacked environmental regulations in the mid-1990s, and suffered at the polls. {The 'cancel culture' tries to destroy anyone, or anything, who disagrees with them. Their storm troopers are local malleable mobs

that riot, rob and kill, but call it protesting.} Trump and his stooge, Attorney General Bill Barr, disingenuously claim that their storm troopers are in Portland (and other cities that just happen to be governed by Democrats) to protect federal property. In Britain, Jeremy Corbyn and his storm troopers have resoundingly captured the Labour Party for the second time in one year.

Eine weitere Bedeutung von "stormtroopers" bezieht sich auf besonders ausgebildete deutsche Soldaten im 1. Weltkrieg. Dazu gibt es einen Wikipedia-Artikel "Stormtroopers".

Sturm und Drang / Sturm und Drang

Die englische Aussprache ist /'tʌm ʊnt 'drɑŋ/.

Als literarischer Fachbegriff wird "Sturm und Drang" groß geschrieben.

*Sturm und Drang begann als literarische Bewegung in Deutschland: "a late 18th century German literary movement characterized by works containing rousing action and high emotionalism that often deal with the individual's revolt against society. The movement took its name from the 1776 play *Sturm und Drang*, a work by one of its proponents, dramatist and novelist Friedrich von Klinger. Although the literary movement was well known in Germany in the late 1700s, the term "Sturm und Drang" didn't appear in English prose until the mid-1800s." (Merriam-Webster)*

Natürlich erfuhr dieser Name im Lauf der Zeit eine Bedeutungs-Ausweitung, z.B. der Sturm und Drang der Jugend.

Im Englischen gibt es auch eine Übersetzung dafür:

We will be studying the Enlightenment, **Storm and Stress** and the Culture of Sensibility and German Classicism in light of this period's reading cultures. {Goethe, already well-connected at the cultivated local court of Darmstadt, was asked to start reviewing for a new intellectual Frankfurt journal, the Frankfurter Gelehrte Anzeigen ("Frankfurt Review of Books"), which was hostile to the enlightened despotism of the German princely states, notably Prussia and Austria. He thereby effectively became part of the literary movement subsequently known as the Sturm und Drang ("Storm and Stress").}

Nun zu englischen Beispielen für "Sturm und Drang":

A Sturm und Drang period is often attributed to Viennese composer Joseph Haydn between the late 1760s through the early 1770s. The hero(ine) of a "Sturm und Drang" novel, play or poem is typically tormented by emotions, and sees the world only from their own, entirely subjective point of view, which, however much it may come to be their undoing in the end, is an attitude not only validated but even valued much higher than that expressed by rational, calculated action in these works. This mixture of melancholy and violence in a Sturm und Drang work comes as no surprise. Goethe felt this unity with nature keenly in his Sturm und Drang period, something equally evident in Werther's desire for aesthetic wholeness and in his emotional outbursts.

There is a Sturm und Drang period in every man's life, depend upon it. {This is how I pursue my sense of wonder. Looking for connections that exist at the border of sensation and thought, aesthetics and science. This restlessness for observation, interpretation, and understanding is my Sturm und Drang.} Only ten of Haydn's over 100 symphonies were minor, most of them during his *Sturm und Drang* years 1768-72.

Bisweilen findet man auch das Bindewort "and":

{This week marks the start of the sixth-month German Presidency of the European Union. Not surprisingly, the Germans have already found their original presidency agenda overtaken by events, notably the coronavirus crisis. Indeed, we might well call this the *Sturm and Drang* presidency after the German literary movement in which emotions took centre stage following a period in which literature was dominated mostly by rationalism.} The Sturm und Drang movement directly influenced the Gothic literary movement in England, as did the similar (but perhaps less "literary") Schauerromane movement. *Sturm und Drang* rejected the prevailing neo-classicism in favour of subjectivity, artistic creativity, and the beauty of nature.

Their love affair is more touching than the Sturm und Drang of the Taylor-Burton relationship. Nam certainly experiences emotional strife and his share of bullies, yet there's comparatively little sturm und drang to his story.

Völkerwanderung

Die englische Aussprache schwankt zwischen /'fə:lkəvɑ:ndərən/ und /'və:lkəvɑ:ndərən/.

Es gibt auch drei englische Termini dafür:

The evidence for the **Migration of the Peoples** ('Völkerwanderung') of Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages or later invasions and inroads is first and foremost that of texts. Völkerwanderung is a term used to describe the mass migration of the peoples, especially the migrations of the 2nd to 11th Centuries AD.

{Three hundred years passed after the great victory of Herman, and then there began that strange and wonderful movement of the peoples which is called the **Migration of the Nations**. From the vast forests of Germany there began to pour in various directions great streams of adventurers seeking new abodes for themselves, north, west, or south of their old home-land.} In sixth-century Byzantine records the word "Hun" is, as we know, a collective name including different Turkish peoples, as e.g., the Ogur tribes driven from the Ural towards the Caucasus and the Sea of Azov by the great stream of migration of the nations after the collapse of Attila's empire.

{The Barbarian migrations, also known as the **Migration Period** or the *Völkerwanderung*, had a profound impact on the late Roman world. This period, which occurred from the 4th to 6th centuries AD, was marked by widespread migrations of peoples within or into Europe, particularly the Germanic tribes, Huns, and Slavs.} {Early Mediaeval Archaeology was long influenced by traditional narratives related to so-called *Völkerwanderungen*. Based on the interpretation of ancient written sources, the "Migration Period" was traditionally perceived as a time of catastrophic changes triggered by the collapse of the Western Roman Empire and massive migration waves of "barbarian" groups across Europe.}

Ungeachtet dessen wird auch das deutsche "Völkerwanderung" im Englischen verwendet:

The movement that started the Völkerwanderung was the invasion of the Huns. The expansion of the forests as villages were abandoned during the Völkerwanderung was followed by a period of forest clearance in the Early and High Middle Ages. The great movement of Germanic peoples – the Völkerwanderung – had seen numerous tribes cross into Roman territory either as displaced refugees, desperate migrants or opportunistic invaders. The great movement of the Germanic peoples to the south and west in the period of the Völkerwanderung was halted at last under the Merovingian kings. The Germanic invasions of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries – the Völkerwanderung – destroyed almost all Roman cities.

Es gibt auch eine Variante ohne Umlaut:

The Völkerwanderung was a time of widespread migration within Europe. Afterward came renewed conflicts, battles, migrations – the Völkerwanderung was under way.

Wirtschaftswunder

"Wirtschaftswunder" ist ein historischer Begriff, und es gibt auch einen englischen Wikipedia-Artikel dazu. Er bezeichnet den starken wirtschaftlichen Aufschwung der BRD (und auch Österreichs) bald nach dem Ende des 2. Weltkriegs.

Die englische Aussprache lautet /'viətʃaftsvʊndə/ - die englische Sprache vermeidet also das englische /w/. Als historischer Fachbegriff wird "Wirtschaftswunder" im Englischen immer groß geschrieben.

In the late 1970s, at the zenith of the RAF's influence, the captains of Germany's *Wirtschaftswunder* traveled with armed bodyguards. (Anmerkung: RAF steht hier nicht für Royal Air Force, sondern für "Rote Armee Fraktion".) In many respects, the East Germany of 1990 resembled West Germany in 1950 – before the Wirtschaftswunder, the German economic miracle funded by the Marshall Plan and driven by entrepreneurial energy unleashed by currency reform after World War II. The introduction of the German mark in 1948 and the beginning of the Wirtschaftswunder brought more new work. A new optimism reigned in the Ruhr region in the heyday of postwar prosperity, which is referred to in Germany as the Wirtschaftswunder ("economic miracle"). After some initial stumbles, the Wirtschaftswunder continued strongly during the 1950s, led by a tripling of exports between 1950 and 1958 and a growth rate of industrial production between 1950 and 1955 greater than that of any nation in Europe.

3. Krieg

Blitz, blitz

“Blitz” ist nicht etwa die Kurzform für “Blitzkrieg” (siehe dazu das nächste Stichwort und die Erklärung in der Einleitung dieses Artikels). Unter “Blitz” versteht der Engländer vielmehr die “Battle of Britain”, die “Luftschlacht um England”, welche von englischen Historikern zwischen 10. 7. und 31. 10. 1940 angesetzt wird. Weiters versteht man darunter auch speziell Luftrangriffe deutscher Bomber auf englische Städte.

Im Sinn der “Battle of Britain” wird “Blitz” als historischer Begriff groß geschrieben, im Sinn von “Luftangriff” (und daher auch im Plural) klein.

“The Blitz was the sustained bombing of the United Kingdom by Nazi Germany 1940-41. It was carried out by the Luftwaffe and hit many towns and cities across the UK , but the main attack was concentrated on London. The Blitz inflicted around 43,000 deaths and destroyed over a million houses, but failed to achieve the Germans’ strategic objectives of knocking Britain out of the war or rendering it unable to resist an invasion. Although the word Blitz is a shortening of the German word blitzkrieg, meaning “lightning war”, it was not an example of blitzkrieg but was an early example of strategic bombing. (Wikipedia)

I arrived in England in early 1941, a country in flames from the Blitz. My mother lived through the Blitz in London. British cities targeted during the Blitz included Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, Coventry, Birmingham, Nottingham, Norwich, Ipswich, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Middlesbrough, Sunderland, Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast (in Northern Ireland) and, of course, London.

One of 1700 children sent to the United States via convoy across the Atlantic to escape the blitz of London, Carol started life in America as an orphan. During the blitz of 1940-41, Buckingham Palace was hit by bombs. Bombs often landed on the estate during the blitz of Bristol. After the blitz on London’s East End he hated the Germans. On Saturday, 14 September 1940, a week after the first big blitz on London, the tempo picked up again.

Dazu gibt es auch einen Plural: “blitzes”:

We heard that his wife and children had been killed in one of the Manchester blitzes. *Front Line, 1940-41*, a booklet published by the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Home Security in 1942, claims to tell the ‘official story’ of civil defence during the blitzes on London and beyond. The provincial blitzes provoked the same gritty determination that had been seen in the capital, showing that bravery and fortitude were not the preserve of Londoners alone. We should be very thankful that our building came to no serious harm during the blitzes on our city. A former war-time evacuee to Hartland has proposed that a plaque should be placed in Hartland parish church in tribute to the way the people of the district opened their homes to evacuees during the blitzes on London, Bristol and elsewhere, from 1940 onwards. The author gives a full treatment of the blitzes on provincial cities, not just London, and for that matter of the suburbs which are too easily forgotten in comparison to the inner cities.

Im erweiterten Sinn bedeutet “blitz” “a period of sudden or intense activity”:

The diamond industry launches a p.r. blitz to educate consumers about conflict-free diamonds. The public-relations blitz targeted young men about to graduate from high school or university. The conservative Liberal Democrats have unleashed a social media blitz, training all of their 78 candidates to use iPad Minis and urging them to get on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. A motorist stopped in a West Auckland drink driving blitz this weekend was so drunk she had to be taken to hospital, police say. Europeans are gravely concerned that Obama's planned spending blitz will eventually ignite worldwide inflation, undermine the U.S. dollar, and raise U.S. interest rates. So the government began an \$8 million American-style advertising blitz earlier this year. Obama poured hundreds of millions of dollars into a summertime ad blitz targeted at swing-state voters. Diplomats worked behind the scenes in a last-minute-blitz to secure a trilateral deal. In August, there is the blitz of back-to-school wares being shipped to retailers. I will tell the truth in the face of the sweet talk and the blitz of smiles. The blitz of new electric cars is partly a response by the industry to substantially higher fuel-economy regulations enacted by the government. There was a blitz of publicity and five months later eBay bought the company for \$300

million. Dallas Cowboys [= American football team] face blitz of criticism after demoralizing playoff loss. In the blitz of Sunday TV interviews, Netanyahu acknowledged that the lopsided casualty count threatens Israel's support in the international community. Ahead of the talks that led to the Paris Agreement, the U.S. launched a diplomatic blitz to convince the world that its domestic climate rules would endure under any future President.

Auch dazu gibt es einen Plural: "blitzes":

{Capturing audiences is a creative, psychological process, but to get results, the marketing blitz is often needed. Marketing blitzes can be used in your ad campaigns and social media campaigns.} Unlike Big Pharma, which uses marketing blitzes to tell ailing consumers about its new drugs, medical-device sales teams act more as instructors, showing doctors how to install their latest creations. Large-scale TV ad blitzes criticize President Bush. It raised new questions about Mr. Romney's ability to win contests in states where he does not run heavy advertising blitzes. Facebook and Uber both launched ad blitzes to apologize for their scandals, but the results were very different. Their opposition has mostly been felt in e-mail blitzes and comments posted online. In a separate announcement, the [South Korean] Defense Ministry announced the resumption of propaganda blitzes aimed at the North, a cold war tactic with loudspeaker broadcasts along the border, propaganda radio broadcasts and leaflets dropped by balloon. . Mr. Manama was one of as many as 15,000 Qassam fighters who are responsible for most of the rocket blitzes that have blanketed southern Israel and reached as far as Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Vom Nomen "Blitz" abgeleitet gibt es auch das Verb "to blitz", welches in dieser militärischen Bedeutung (d.h. bezogen auf die Luftschlacht um England) ein false Germanism ist, weil das deutsche "blitzen" andere Bedeutungen hat:

We were on patrol one night when a message came through to say that Liverpool was getting blitzed. Coventry had been badly blitzed and was in flames. Southampton was heavily blitzed for two nights in succession. As with so many blitzed towns and cities, the raid on Bristol left behind a catalogue of misery and devastation. Brendan and her mother had taken in two blitzed (= *ausgebombt*) families and eighteen people were crowded into the small council house. Some of these people with their houses blitzed are grateful for anything. (Evelyn Waugh) As with so many blitzed towns and cities, the raid on Bristol left behind a catalogue of misery and devastation. The blitzing of our cities had not left us in a chivalrous mood. Far less was written about the blitzing of provincial cities than London, which was the centre of the national and foreign media. An event in the history of Belfast which had a profound effect was the blitzing of the city in the spring of 1941. We arrived at the completely blitzed aerodrome and were greeted by the remains of 43 Squadron, some on crutches, others with arms in slings.

Das Verb "to blitz" wird in der Regel klein geschrieben, auch wenn es sich auf das historische Ereignis der Battle of Britain bezieht. Hin und wieder findet man es auch groß geschrieben:

{On the nights of the 13 and 14 March 1941, the Luftwaffe executed a brutal attack on Clydebank, dealing a devastating blow from which the town never fully recovered. [...] Many still bear the mental and physical scars; all have vivid recollections. The consequences of the **Blitzing** of Clydebank were as far-reaching in time as they were in effect.}

Unvermeidlicherweise expandiert das Verb "to blitz" im militärischen Sinn auch über die Luftschlacht um England hinaus, und auch über bloß Luftangriffe hinaus:

RAF Bomber Command blitzed German cities as the D-Day invasion of Normandy was taking shape. Hamas vowed yesterday it would not be destroyed by Israel after fighter jets blitzed Gaza. Diehard rebels continued to hold out, and finally a Challenger II tank was summoned to blitz their bunker. When fired upon, US soldiers retaliate by blitzing whichever buildings they think the fire is coming from: charred shells now line Ramadi's [= town in Iraq] main streets. Three long columns of tanks barrelled across a thirty-three-mile frontier, blitzing past seven thousand U.N. peacekeepers in a border buffer zone and through the olive and orange groves of southern Lebanon, on a mission to destroy Palestinian positions concealed in caves, wadis, and refugee camps. Harris was indeed a total and controversial advocate of saturation bombing – the blitzing of both military and civilian targets to stagger Germany's war effort and morale.

Schließlich hat das Verb "to blitz" noch mehrere erweiterte Bedeutungen jenseits kriegerischer Auseinandersetzungen hervorgebracht:

With a stellar team of advocates from across the research community, we have been blitzing Capitol Hill this week

with our message that we need cures, not cuts. {I'll admit, when I first pulled onto the famed Autobahns, I was a bit scared. In America, the maximum speed limit is 75mph – and even then you're talking about potential fines and even arrest. I imagined that the Autobahns would be populated with crazy drivers bulleting past at insane speeds. That I would be blitzed by a constant procession of Ferraris, Lamborghinis and God knows what else.} He swore as a red Ferrari appeared out of nowhere and blitzed past him. A combination of freezing snow on the French coast, and condensation when five trains entered the warm Channel Tunnel, blitzed their inadequately protected electrical systems. One-quarter of the recruits are blitzed on hashish or heroin. The Hawks' last trip to the [basketball] playoffs actually came just three seasons ago: after advancing to the conference semifinals, they got blitzed in four games by the New York Knicks. The Yamaha rider pulled out all the stops to blitz the opposition with his lap of 2min 0.4567sec, over half a second faster than the chasing pack. Their main tactic is to blitz Congress with e-mails, urging them to vote yes or no on certain bills. China was blitzed by meteorological disasters in 2006. Make the sauce by blitzing all the ingredients in a food processor or blender for 2 to 3 minutes, so it is fairly smooth. In 1972, George McGovern seized his party's nomination by blitzing the primaries and the caucuses with young antiwar voters. Some investors fear that the markets have become dominated by high-frequency traders blitzing in and out of stocks, or by sophisticated hedge funds running mind-bending algorithmic trading programs that can outsmart the ordinary investor. During the company's first year, the three founders hustled to get the word out, hosting parties, blitzing college campuses with fliers and doing a big push on Facebook. With Mitt Romney keeping a low profile, Representative Paul D. Ryan was the face of the Republican ticket once again on Tuesday, blitzing morning television shows and skipping between battleground states, fully embracing the role of tormentor in chief of President Obama. A cleaner arrives, blitzes the house with a Hoover and various chemicals and drives to the next job. A black car driving without lights blitzes by the women.

blitzkrieg

Siehe die Einleitung dieses Artikels über die Entstehung des Wortes "Blitzkrieg".

The apparently unstoppable Blitzkrieg tactics of swift motorized attack proved successful in Poland and France. Germany's blitzkrieg against Belgium and France moved so swiftly that the British reinforcements were never able to link up with the main force. On 10 May 1940 German panzers supported by the Luftwaffe ended the phoney war with the blitzkrieg through the Low Countries. Germany launched its blitzkrieg offensive against the Low Countries on May 10, 1940 and within days its panzers had broken through French defences in the Ardennes. Although it had been long expected, the arrival of the blitzkrieg on 10 May [1940] still came as a shock. In June 1941, Hitler's Blitzkrieg rolled into Russia. In 1941 Hitler's blitzkrieg swept across Russia, encircling vast numbers of Russian troops. The savagery of fighting amongst the rubble of Stalingrad was the antithesis of Blitzkrieg. The Stukas were the chief symbol of blitzkrieg. Walther von Reichenau was raised to the rank of lieutenant general in the Polish campaign in 1939 and was made a field marshal in July 1940 in recognition of his generalship in the French blitzkrieg a month earlier. Blitzkrieg tactics were also used by the German commander Erwin Rommel during the desert campaigns in North Africa.

Es ist klar, dass der Terminus "blitzkrieg" auch über den 2. Weltkrieg hinaus verwendet wird:

The Huns, with their wagons, were moving with less than Blitzkrieg speed, covering no more than 20 kilometres a day. The year was 1242, and the Teutons had brutally conquered a large part of the Russian Empire in a kind of blitzkrieg of ancient times. A nuclear attack on the U.S. would entail an intercontinental blitzkrieg. Spearheading the American blitzkrieg in Iraq, these men would often operate deep behind enemy lines. Despite almost unanimous worldwide opposition, Bush and his cohorts seem intent on a blitzkrieg against Iraq. In Iraq the jihadists were pushed out of 25% of the territory they had grabbed in their blitzkrieg advance a year before. There is no cause yet for cheer, but for the first time since last summer's blitzkrieg by Islamic State (IS) the news from Iraq and Syria has been less than uniformly grim. India has been working on "Cold Start", a plan for a blitzkrieg invasion of Pakistan that would not provoke nuclear war.

Dazu gibt es auch einen Plural: "blitzkriegs":

Guderian proved his capabilities as a Corps and Army commander during the French and Russian Blitzkriegs of 1940-1942. Major General J.F.C. Fuller (1878-1966) organized the first British tank corps in World War I and developed the strategy and tactics of tank warfare which were later put to such effective use by the Nazis for

their World War II blitzkriegs. {The Ju 87 [= *a type of German bomber*] was used with tremendous success in the Blitzkrieg attacks on Norway, Poland, Belgium, France, Holland, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Virtually unchallenged in the air during these Blitzkriegs the Stukas took a devastating toll on Allied ground and mechanized forces.} The militants controlling the USA and Israel are convinced that blitzkriegs and bombing campaigns can solve all problems. In terrifying blitzkriegs, Sudanese aircraft bombed villages, even those without connection to the rebel groups, in Darfur. {Like so many other blitzkriegs in history, this one got bogged down, giving the adversary a chance to organize and turn the blitzkrieg into a war of attrition. The assumption that reinforcements could enter Abkhazia only along the coastal strip proved mistaken.}

Bald wurde das Wort "blitzkrieg" auch im übertragenen Sinn verwendet:

The article launches a blitzkrieg of rhetoric against homosexuals. The newspapers are bombarding us daily with a blitzkrieg of reports of various atrocities. Mr Chávez merely repackaged the proposal and threw the entire apparatus of government behind a blitzkrieg campaign to force it through. On February 15th, after a blitzkrieg campaign involving the brazen use of state resources, the president finally got the answer he wanted. {The genius of Lorenzo Zambrano, who died unexpectedly in Madrid on May 12th, aged 70, was to turn Cemex into a name known and respected around the world. In a 15-year blitzkrieg of acquisitions that started with Spain's two largest cement companies in 1992, he bought rivals in North and South America, the Philippines, Britain and Australia.} Mr Burr caught up after he had unleashed a \$6m advertising blitzkrieg in late September, hammering Mr Bowles as the worst kind of liberal. In the view of the opposition, his legislative blitzkrieg amounts to a coup by the executive against other branches of government. The next day was when the media blitzkrieg started.

Auch zur übertragenen Bedeutung gibt es einen Plural:

A few weeks before, I had been the victim of one of her famous phone blitzkriegs. I'd be surprised if her keyboard doesn't get burnt out sometimes with some of these Blitzkriegs of postings. {Then there is the desire of media to placate minority viewpoints in order to be politically correct. This frequently leads to media blitzkriegs against traditional moral values.} Feminists were seen as blistering bitches waging blitzkriegs against the male gender. Maybe it's time for the union to stop playing the bully and wasting its members' dues by launching ideological blitzkriegs against the successful. The Sinhalese Buddhists, being a friendless minuscule global minority, have no way to counter the intensely hostile propaganda blitzkriegs directed against them.

Zur Hochform läuft die englische Sprache auf, wenn sie aus "blitzkrieg" ein Verb macht:

When the German armies were blitzing their way across France, Pilot Officer Tom Neil had just received his first posting – to 249 Squadron. Coalition ground forces had blitzed through Kuwait and were now in Iraq. On September 1st, 1939, the German armies, without warning, blitzed into Poland. In 2008 Russia blitzed into neighbouring Georgia. Condemnations, warnings and sanctions have poured in to restrain Russia from carrying out the invasion, but no effects can be seen so far as the Russian military blitzkriegs through Ukrainian territory. (24. 2. 2022) In mid-December 1944 Hitler's army blitzkriegs through the Ardennes Forest into Belgium creating the colossal wintertime offensive known as the Battle of the Bulge. There were over twenty million Soviet people who died once the Nazis blitzkrieged their way in. There are many versions of Iraq's recent history, but the one most widely shared in neighbouring countries has been black and white, like an old newsreel: a poor Muslim country is blitzkrieged by a ruthless Christian army which installs a quisling government, so inspiring a noble, patriotic resistance movement. {But no longer was there any doubt that Italy would play a weak second fiddle to Adolf Hitler's Germany. Though Italy might take Nice and Savoy, Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica from a tottering France, Egypt from a blitzkrieged Britain, and even part of Yugoslavia and Greece, Adolf Hitler would never let Mussolini play first fiddle in Europe above the shores of the Mediterranean.} (Time, 1940) {I was born in London the year before the War broke out, and learned as a child that I was living through "history". My father helped put out the fires as the city was "blitzkrieged" and was later an anti-aircraft gunner on the coast.} Do you believe the German people in 1939 could have stopped Hitler from blitzkrieging Poland? Last week as the armed forces of Germany went a-Blitzkrieging into Belgium and Holland, short-wave listeners at CBS and NBC, on the air 24 hours a day for the duration of the crisis, dialed, interpreted, transmitted with feverish haste. (Time, 1940) The Nazis won easily in 1940, just blitzkrieging across most of France within a month.

Die nächsten Beispiele zeigen das Verb "to blitzkrieg" in übertragener Bedeutung:

After one devastating failure, he swore off films for life and went into hiding only to blitzkrieg back with the

award-winning “Adi Shankara”, filmed totally in Sanskrit. {Few things can widen eyes and drop jaws like the fall of lightning. It may only last an instant, but while heaven’s bolt blitzkriegs through the sky, the whole world stands in attendance. With its blinding light, its destructive power, and its (apparent) descent from above, it’s no wonder that the pagans hold lightning in such high regard.} German government confirms hackers blitzkrieged its servers to steal data. After being ambushed by a porcupine, bulldozed by a moose, ransacked by a tornado and ceaselessly blitzkrieged by mosquitos, chances are superlative that I'd have thrown in the towel and ceded Mother Nature its victory. {The world of western hunting and hunting in general can be a bit overwhelming to a new comer. I found this to be all too true after blitzkrieging my way into this lifestyle. It is a lifestyle in my opinion. What gear do I need? What do I want to hunt? Do I hunt alone or with a partner? Then there is the question of WHERE do I hunt?}

Feldwebel:

Dass ein deutscher Dienstgrad ins Englische übernommen wird, überrascht nicht:

With Feldwebel Stephan Schmidt hanging dead in his straps and another man wounded, the injured pilot fought the slipstream as he took the plane down. One of the German pilots was Feldwebel Horst Petzschler of 2/JG 3, flying at high altitude with Feldwebel Oscar Boesch. The single soldier named on this side of the cross was a Feldwebel, the equivalent of a sergeant-major in the British Army.

Der Plural wird angliert: “Feldwebels”:

Next day I was off to the Continent again with my German team, Hauptmann Miersch and Feldwebels Walter Renner and Walter Rautenberg. As soon as he was gone, the two feldwebels who'd come with him chased us off to the barracks. We had lost all our officers and Feldwebels, with just a Sergeant and three Unteroffiziers left.

flak

“Flak” ist eigentlich die Abkürzung für “Flugabwehrkanone” bzw. “Fliegerabwehrkanone”. Sowohl im Deutschen als auch im Englischen bezeichnet “Flak” aber auch die “Flugabwehr” allgemein und wird insbesondere als Bezeichnung für deren Feuerkraft, also für das Flakfeuer, verwendet, z.B.: The flak over Berlin was formidable but it didn't stop the allied raids that just got bigger and bigger every week after mid-1944.

His aircraft was damaged by flak over the target. Then you would be interrupted by an enemy pilot or a flak crew on the ground firing at you. The Germans had moved five flak batteries into the area specifically to attack these flights and as the RAF came into view they succeeded in shooting down 10 aircraft. As we approached Münster, flak became intense and uncomfortably accurate. There was plenty of flak at Frankfurt and Coblenz, but for the most part we were above it. We encountered heavy flak as we approached Dresden. Two hours later, the plane was starting to take some flak from German guns. In September 1944, during the ill-fated Operation “Market Garden” he was shot down by flak over Arnhem and crashed his Spitfire at high speed, but survived with only minor injuries. We could expect flak as well as enemy fighters as we approached the coast.

Die englische Sprache (nicht aber die deutsche) hat die Bedeutung von “flak” ausgeweitet im Sinn von “scharfe Kritik”:

John Bercow is used to facing the flak as one of the most controversial speakers of the House of Commons in recent times. {When you revealed this year that you cloned your dog, the story went viral. How did that feel? – Barbara Streisand: I got some flak from that, but I got a wonderful letter from the Pet Fund. They use that technique to do cancer research, so I felt better.} The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States took a lot of flak over the Dubai ports deal. Needless to say he was given a lot of flak over that remark. When we first published this book in 1987 we took a lot of flak for this idea.

Ein Wort, das es im Deutschen gar nicht gibt, ist “flak vest” bzw. “flak jacket”: “Splitterschutzweste”:

{A flak jacket or flak vest is a form of body armor. A flak jacket is designed to provide protection from case fragments ("frag") from high explosive weaponry, such as anti-aircraft artillery ("flak" is a German contraction for Fliegerabwehrkanone, "aircraft-defense gun"), grenade fragments, some types of pellets used in shotguns, and other lower-velocity projectiles. It is not designed to protect against bullets fired from most small arms such as rifles or handguns.} (Wikipedia)

In their view, the flak jacket was pretty much useless. I'm riding in a patrol car, feeling foolish in an oversized flak jacket. So what challenges would sufficiently excite the reporter to pack his flak jacket once again? Now we [reporters] go to war with a satellite phone, laptop, video camera and a flak jacket. A medic yanked him to safety by the collar of his flak jacket, he said. She wore a flak jacket, and her brown hair flowed from underneath a helmet.

Even then, a flak vest remained a prudent but heavy necessity. I watched them run toward the sound of gunfire, despite often having only a Vietnam-era flak vest or less to protect them. On the second day of the attack on Falluja a sniper lands a shot just behind his flak vest and into his chest. Armed police in flak vests surged into her apartment. Veteran correspondents knew to fold up their flak vests and sit on them against enemy fire from below. While violence has dropped sharply, the diplomats and the few American executives here still travel in armored vehicles and wear flak vests.

Eine "Flak vest" bzw. ein "flak jacket" hat nur eine beschränkte Schutz-Funktion. Es geht auch stabiler:

{A bulletproof vest, also known as a ballistic vest or a bullet-resistant vest, is an item of body armour that helps absorb the impact and reduce or stop penetration to the torso by firearm-fired projectiles and fragmentation from explosions. The vest may come in a soft form, as worn by many police officers, prison officers, security guards, and some private citizens, used to protect against stabbing attacks or light projectiles, or hard form, using metallic or para-aramid components.} (Wikipedia)

Kamerad

Dieses Wort wird in englischen Berichten typischerweise verwendet, wenn deutsche Soldaten kapitulieren (Iwollen):

{Capa recalled of the later stages of the battle [of the Bulge = Ardennenschlacht]: "The Germans were tough in their well-prepared fortress, but not so tough that they fought to the last German – only to the first American that got close enough to be dangerous. Then they threw up their hands, shouted 'Kamerad!' and asked for cigarettes."} {He started throwing grenades into a sap where there were five Germans. They killed four of them outright, but the fifth threw up his hands and shouted „Kamerad!"}

Weitere Beispiele: {Dalziel fires and the German soldier manning the machine-gun goes down, causing the gun to stop. His kamerad, who has been loading the gun, tries to get away, but Dalziel fires at him, too, and he also falls.} The machine gunner could only watch as the motorcycle turned for the first-aid station with his Kamerad slumped in the seat of the sidecar. Sometimes they eulogized a fallen Kamerad with a bit of romantic verse.

Der englische Plural heißt "kamerads":

He belonged to the Landsturm, called up in April, many of his Kamerads were 40 to 46 years old. On the morning of 4 August the hall in which I was detained was visited by the *Obersturmführer* (commander) of the barracks, the most senior SS man, together with his staff (an officer and a non-commissioned officer), and informed us in German – his message was translated by an interpreter – that since a few kamerads had perished, 30 civilian Polish men must also die. {In the meantime the air battle continued and it was an even match six to six. By clever maneuvering the American and French machines got the upper hand and the boches turned tail. One of them had been cut off from his "kamerads" and was being forced behind our lines.}

Landsknecht

Dieses Wort stammt aus dem Spätmittelalter bzw. der frühen Neuzeit und ist deutschen Ursprungs. Die englische Aussprache ist /'læntskənekt/.

Hundreds and thousands of sutlers [= *MarketenderIn*], laundresses, cobblers, prostitutes, cooks, and baggage boys trailed and supplied Landsknecht armies. Himmler, who killed himself in British custody in Lüneberg on 23 May 1945, styled himself as a Landsknecht or servant to his country, "toughened up through 10 years of battle" in a letter of 2 January 1928. A Landsknecht was a German mercenary pikeman of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Landsknecht troops were drawn mainly from poorer classes in society, although it was not uncommon for nobles to take up positions as officers.

Der Plural heißt "Landsknechts":

German mercenaries (the Landsknechts) who were employed by Henry VIII and other European monarchs popularised German military fashion, including the codpiece [= *Schamkapsel*], all over northern Europe. {In 1486, the first units of Landsknechts were raised. These early units did not have the brightly colored clothing for which the Landsknechts became known.} The Landsknechts quickly became a force with which to be reckoned.

Auch die französische Form "lansquenet", ausgesprochen /'la:nskənet/, wird im Englischen verwendet:

{For a long time, Swiss money bore the lansquenet who had fought for liberty at Morgarten, Sempach or Murten. However, towards the end of the 19th century, the martial element on coins was more and more displaced.} It was erected for expiation of a murder committed in 1671 on a lansquenet who was quartered in the area and who had a relationship with a local girl. Albrecht Durer's work further immortalizes these warriors – his engravings depict death alongside a lansquenet or even noble ladies riding beside them on horseback – an intriguing juxtaposition between life and mortality.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, soldiers known as Lansquenets roamed the battlefields of Europe. {The identity of many Lansquenets remains unknown, but their impact on history is undeniable. They were mercenaries who fought for various armies across Europe. Their distinctive attire and weapons set them apart from other soldiers.}

Luftwaffe

Als Eigennamen gehört "Luftwaffe" in eine andere Kategorie und ist kein Wörterbuch-Vokabel; das Wort wird trotzdem in diesem Zusammenhang angeführt, weil diese Bezeichnung sehr häufig in englischen Texten über den 2. Weltkrieg verwendet wird – ähnlich wie vice versa "RAF" bzw. "Royal Air Force" in deutschen Texten.

{The Luftwaffe was the aerial-warfare branch of the Wehrmacht before and during World War II. Germany's military air arms during World War I, the Luftstreitkräfte of the Imperial Army and the Marine-Fliegerabteilung of the Imperial Navy, had been disbanded in May 1920 in accordance with the terms of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles which banned Germany from having any air force.} (Wikipedia)

We weren't afraid of anything the Luftwaffe could get into the air. The battle for air supremacy raged over the skies of southern England between the Luftwaffe and the RAF. Since the early days of the war there had been a power struggle between the Luftwaffe and the Gestapo for the control and the running of the POW [= *prisoners of war*] camps. Had the Luftwaffe persisted with the attacks against airfields in southern England, the result of the Battle of Britain would have been different. Standing behind the Channel battlegroup was the weight of Luftflottes 2 and 3, the Luftwaffe deployment in France. The RAF's Spitfires and Hurricanes faced a dangerous opponent in the Luftwaffe's Messerschmitt 109 fighter. Goering's Luftwaffe deployed more than 3,600 fighters and bombers to support the invasion of Holland, Belgium and France. The Luftwaffe seldom attacked the Fortress [= *US-Bomber-Typ*] formations before the Spitfires had withdrawn.

Nebelwerfer

"Nebelwerfer" war die Bezeichnung für Mehrfach-Raketen-Abschussgeräte der deutschen Wehrmacht im 2. Weltkrieg. Noch bekannter ist das russische Gegenstück (genannt "Katjuscha") unter dem Begriff "Stalinorgel". Die Westmächte verfügten über diese Waffe nicht.

The 150-millimetre Nebelwerfer, a towed, six-tube launcher, was particularly respected by U.S. and British troops, to whom it was known as the "Screaming Meemie" or "Moaning Minnie" for the eerie sound made by the incoming rockets. In the same area was the Division Headquarters until it came under bombardment from Nebelwerfer (rockets). These attacks were supported by Nebelwerfer. The Germans introduced the Americans to the nebelwerfer at Cassino.

Der Plural heißt "nebelwerfers":

The ground was churned up from the hours of shelling by mortars and nebelwerfers. Nebelwerfers were considered infantry support weapons that were to be used for area fire only. Rocket artillery, motorized or not,

was really not that much in use in WW2, except in the Soviet Union (and Germany also had Nebelwerfers). The Germans had artillery and Nebelwerfers.

panzer

In englischen Texten ist häufig von "panzer(s)" (anstatt "(tank[s])" die Rede, wenn von der deutschen Panzerwaffe des 2. Weltkriegs gesprochen wird.

Die englische Aussprache ist nicht eindeutig: entweder germanisiert /'pæntsə/ oder angliert /'pænzə/.

The German panzer spearhead would fan out into Russia's vulnerable hinterlands. Five panzer divisions were withdrawn from the eastern front for the Ardennes offensive. They had endured night after night of shelling and fierce Panzer attacks. In June 1941 Panzer divisions raced forward over the line which divided Poland into its German and Soviet occupied areas. Guderian was the "father" of the panzer arm [= *Panzerwaffe(ngattung)*]. It was Hitler's panzer divisions that ruptured the French and Russian lines before plunging deep into the enemy's rear. To bring these battered units up to standard strength for an SS panzer division, the commanders filled the depleted ranks with raw recruits and support personnel from the Luftwaffe and Kriegsmarine. The Germans drove their Panzer columns round the northern end of the Maginot Line. Three Tiger tanks lumbered off, all that was left of the panzer company.

Der Plural heißt "panzers":

One million men, thousands of panzers and 1.600 aircraft were all headed for a rendezvous with history at a town called Stalingrad. Czech tanks were the equivalent of, if not superior to, most German panzers. In December 1944 there were only two-thirds as many panzers on the Eastern Front as in the West. The 741st Tank Battalion knocked out twenty-seven panzers at the cost of eleven Shermans. The Poles even mounted cavalry against the German panzers. The regiment lost half its tanks to the panzers and 88mm anti-tank guns of the Afrika Korps. We could hear the squeaking and roaring of Panzers. Once the Panzers had burst through the enemy line, they forced their way on.

Panzerfaust

Die "Panzerfaust" des 2. Weltkriegs war eine rückstoßfreie Waffe bestehend aus Raketengeschoss mit Hohlladung + Rohr, die von einem Mann abgefeuert werden konnte; die Einsatzweite lag bei nur maximal 100 Meter. Die Amerikaner verwendeten eine ähnliche Waffe namens "Bazooka".

Four of the Shermans [= *US-Panzertyp*] were knocked out by panzerfaust shells. Although the approaching tanks could be clearly heard through the night air, it was panzerfaust-carrying infantry who first tried to infiltrate the village. {I do remember my father saying that he came under mortar fire a couple times. The thing he was most impressed with, was panzerfaust AT [= *anti-tank*] grenade launchers. It was fairly new technology back then and the fact that this "tube, thin as a rainwater pipe" could penetrate a couple inches of solid steel was amazing to him (our homestead had a small blacksmith shop, so he must have had a pretty decent understanding of metal as material).} The Sherman tanks were prone to burn when hit even by a hand-held panzerfaust anti-tank weapon.

Dazu gibt es auch einen Plural: "panzerfausts":

They knew that the Germans in the houses had panzerfausts. The Soviets seized huge amounts of Panzerfausts on their push to Berlin and didn't have an equivalent of their own. German soldiers had begun to move through the trees with Panzerfausts, hunting the British tanks. A thin screen of snipers and infantry armed with Panzerfausts were dug in forward of the villages. Two tanks were hit by Panzerfausts fired by Germans hidden in the village. The bazooka was not nearly as effective as the larger, better designed German Panzerfausts, derived from the original American version.

Das Verb "to panzerfaust" kommt nur selten vor:

{For the Russians, their AFVs [= *armoured fighting vehicles*] were being ambushed and "panzerfausted" all the time. For German infantry, there could be unpleasant encounters with Russian tanks at any moment.}

{We crossed the Rhine at Worms detrucked and went back to combat driving down south toward Heidelberg. The Germans resisted every mile of the way but decided in the end to give up Heidelberg without a

fight to preserve it for the future. Our next major task was to clear the enemy from the road down to Crailsheim taken by the 10th Amored Div. The Germans were "Panzerfausting" their supply vehicles and we went down both sides to clear them out.}

schwerpunkt:

Hier ist nicht von Physik die Rede, sondern von einem militärischen Fachbegriff, der von Carl Philipp Gottfried von Clausewitz (1780-1837) geprägt wurde; sein Buch "Vom Kriege" machte ihn zum bedeutendsten Militärtheoretiker seiner Zeit und wurde natürlich auch in England gelesen und zitiert. "Schwerpunkt" "describes the focal point of an attack against an enemy line, usually at some vulnerable part of that line, which will lead to the collapse in the enemy line of defense."

{ "Schwerpunkt" is a German term used in the context of military strategy, particularly in World War II. It translates to "focus" or "center of gravity" and refers to the point or area where a military commander concentrates their forces to achieve a breakthrough or decisive victory. In the context of the German military in WW2, the concept of "schwerpunkt" was central to their blitzkrieg tactics, where they aimed to concentrate their forces at a specific point to achieve rapid and overwhelming success.} The commander of each unit can change his Schwerpunkt at any time (this maintains operational fluidity) if such a change will help him to better achieve his intent. The Schwerpunkt of the German 12th Army attack in the west was Panzer Group von Kleist, whose first wave was the 19th Panzer Corps. {We need to ask ourselves the question that Clausewitz would have asked: Where is our point of main effort? Where is our Schwerpunkt? Is it Iraq or Afghanistan?}

Es gibt auch einen Plural: "schwerpunkts":

A crucial factor in German success 1939 -42 lay in the fact that they generally had the initiative, which meant they could pick the places and times for establishing such Schwerpunkts", and adversaries had to guess. {The Soviets would attack across a broad front, see where there was success and then reinforce that. So they would not initially concentrate in Schwerpunkts like the Germans, but try to reinforce success in order to gain the deep breakthroughs.} {Roughly speaking, ownership of coastal schwerpunkts was the only way to maintain effective control over certain communications and areas. In that era, ships could not sail on the sea for weeks or months (not to mention years), so in order to concentrate forces and operate in a particular area, they needed jumping bases, where they could receive supplies and provisions, bring themselves to a relative order, wait out the storm or bad weather. Castles and fortresses served as these schwerpunkts, not only protecting their water area at least to the firing range of guns, but also spreading influence deep into the territory, to neighboring cities and settlements.}

Sitzkrieg

Mit "Sitzkrieg" bezeichnen Historiker die Epoche an der Westfront zwischen dem Polenfeldzug im September 1939 und dem deutschen Angriff auf Frankreich am 10. 5. 1940: Es gab kaum militärische Aktivitäten, was auch in der französischen Bezeichnung "drôle de guerre" zum Ausdruck kommt:

{Germany declared war on Poland on Friday, September 1, 1939, and attacked with massed motorized columns of armor, infantry, artillery and waves of bombers and fighters in what was dubbed the *Blitzkrieg* ("Lightning War"). On Sunday, two days later, while German troops continued to pour into Poland, France and Britain declared war on Germany and proceeded to launch no major military land operations in what came to be known as the *Sitzkrieg* ("Sitting War"), a play on the word *Blitzkrieg*. This period of eight months of relative inactivity on the Western Front between September 1939 and May 1940 was also variously known as the "Phoney War," the "Twilight War," the "Strange War" and the "Bore War."}

What we thought would be an imminent assault had petered out into a game of sitzkrieg. {In the grim spring of 1940, the whole world stood aghast as all Europe went down like a pack of cards before the might of a single gangster nation. The phony war sitzkrieg had given way to a blitzkrieg nightmare. Gallant Holland collapsed in five days.} In the early weeks of 1940, the situation in Europe was almost static with forces on both sides poised, the "Phoney War" or "Sitzkrieg" had begun.

Stuka

“Stuka“ ist die Abkürzung für “Sturzkampf(bomber“ und bezeichnet den einmotorigen Bomber des Typs Ju 87 der deutschen Luftwaffe im 2. Weltkrieg. (⇒ Wikipedia-Artikel “Junkers Ju 87“). Der Stuka war für Präzisions-Bombenangriffe optimiert und stürzte sich wie ein Raubvogel fast senkrecht auf sein Ziel, untermalt vom Geheul einer Sirene, die aus psychologischen Gründen eingebaut war. Der Stuka war das einzige Flugzeug seiner Art im 2. Weltkrieg und bei allen Gegnern gefürchtet – was seine Aufnahme in die englische Sprache sicher begünstigte.

Was a lack of speed the only vulnerability a Stuka had? Some of the members of Brigade H.Q. had foolishly placed pieces of corrugated iron over their dug-outs, and a bomb from a Stuka had landed on one. The undercarriage on a Stuka could be jettisoned by the pilot in case of an emergency landing; there are photos showing belly-landed Stukas in that situation.

Der Plural heißt “Stukas“:

HMS Whitehall [= *britischer Zerstörer*] came past us with its guns blazing away at the Stukas. The Ju 87 Stukas moved ahead of the advancing Panzers. The Stukas were the chief symbol of blitzkrieg.

Die englische Sprache scheut sich nicht, auch ein Verb daraus zu machen:

People were not only being Stuka-ed, but there was also panic on the beaches themselves. As we were closing up we were ‘Stuka’ed’ [attacked by Junkers 87 dive-bombers] once more. So back we went to sit on the edge of an uncleared minefield, on which one carrier and our second Intelligence truck (the first was destroyed by shell fire) blew up, and to be shelled and "Stuka-ed" again. The Germans retaliated the next day by Stuka-ing Beja. Now, the changing ecology of the birdlife is evident with a greater variety of large birds that can stand up to the ‘stuka-ing’ (dive-bombing) from the wattled birds.

to strafe

Diese Wortbedeutung von “strafen“ gibt es im Deutschen gar nicht, es handelt sich also um einen false Germanism: {Strafing is the military practice of attacking ground targets from low-flying aircraft using aircraft-mounted automatic weapons. Less commonly, the term is used by extension to describe high-speed firing runs by any land or naval craft such as fast boats, using smaller-caliber weapons and targeting stationary or slowly-moving targets.}

“Strafing“ bedeutet also Beschuss von Bodenzielen mit Bordwaffen. Das englische “to strafe“ gibt es seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg (davor existierten noch gar keine bewaffneten Flugzeuge). Das renommierte “Shorter Oxford English Dictionary“ leitet es vom Slogan “Gott strafe England!“ her, aber der Verfasser will das nicht recht glauben; vielleicht hat es ja etwas mit “(be)streifen“ zu tun? ()*

We mostly strafed air fields, destroying aircraft on the ground. Troops piled up on the beaches at Dunkirk and were being strafed by the German air force. The next day we flew up the Lebanon valley to ground-strafe an aerodrome called Rayak. (Roald Dahl) The ground strafing of airfields was one of the most hazardous undertakings of the 8th Fighter Command due to extremely fierce and accurate Luftwaffe anti-aircraft fire. Villagers said at least two helicopters overflew Beit Rima, strafing the town hall. The government is using aerial bombardment to strafe villages and terrorize civilians into flight. By early 1945, the unending Allied bombing and strafing raids on bridges, roads, rail facilities, locomotives, and supply columns had paralyzed the German transportation system.

Die Bedeutung von “to strafe“ hat sich in Lauf der Zeit erweitert:

a) Beschuss nicht nur aus der Luft, sondern auch vom Boden:

There is also the collective memory of masked gunmen on motorcycles indiscriminately strafing the population with automatic gunfire. Hamas, dominating the mountain ranges of Samaria, will be able to strafe and shell the heavily populated Israeli central plain with Katyusha rockets. In Tunisia, a gunman disguised as a bather killed at least 37 people with a Kalashnikov rifle that he hid under a beach umbrella and used to strafe the pool and shore area of a hotel in Sousse, a popular vacation spot about 90 miles south of the capital, Tunis. In four days following the arrest on July 11th of Arnaldo Rueda, a senior gang operative, the outfit strafed police stations and killed 16 agents. Once the shots were fired, Ms. Bernstein said, the crime compounded in horror: some officers leaned over a railing and strafed members of a family as they lay wounded and cowering on the ground, another officer

shot Mr. Madison in the back as he was running away.

b) "Beschuss" im übertragenen Sinn, also nicht mit Feuerwaffen:

A police helicopter flew overhead, strafing the neighbourhood with its spotlight. It ended, thrillingly, with me lying under a car as Montgomery County P.D. searchlights strafed my body. The room was almost completely dark, punctured only by columnar white lights rotating on either side of Mr. Lopatin and by red and green pinpoint lasers, which strafed his face and the heads of those near the front of the room. As we hacked our way around the [golf] course, strafing the kangaroos with golf balls, they were courtesy personified: they hopped away to a respectful distance when our drives landed in their vicinity. Driven, forceful and, for all his wit and charm, known occasionally to strafe the feelings of cast and crew members, Mike Nichols was prolific – too prolific, according to some critics, who thought he sometimes chose his projects haphazardly or took on work simply for money. DirecTV came back with, logically, nothing except to strafe us with new-subscriber marketing. A razor-straight formation of greater flamingos strafed the beach – a brush of pink on teal forever caught in memory if not on camera. I was thinking of this when, without preface, a spatter of gunfire strafed the dozy silence. "I was strafed with tear gas and mace," he told me. A group of whites strafed the youth with stones, hitting him in the head, causing him to drown. The owner of the Dallas Cowboys, Jerry Jones, is powerful, so maybe he can get the N.F.L. to eliminate training camp after his team was strafed by injuries. Fire lines were dug, backfires were set, and the forests were strafed with chemical retardant, and still the woods burned. [Hurricane] Irene caused relatively little damage strafing the Bahamas and other Caribbean islands, but the fierce storm was threatening to pound a far larger area this weekend, extending north over the densely populated metropolitan areas of Washington DC, Philadelphia, New York and possibly Boston. The Obama and Romney campaigns spend all day strafing each other on Twitter, all while decrying the campaign's lack of serious ideas for a serious time. Although there were a few complaints whispered through base camp that perhaps a safer route was possible through the icefall, more to the center of the formation, and the lines on the Lhotse Face were moved farther to the side in response to intense rockfall that was strafing the normal line, most climbers seemed to accept these dangers as unavoidable.

Wenn man von einem Vogel "beschossen" wird, kann das weitreichende Konsequenzen haben:

{Team officials said that he was strafed by a bird in a park. As he tidied up at a fountain, his backpack disappeared. Inside were Ginobili's signed contract, along with his passport, cellphone and laptop.}

Es gibt auch ein Nomen "strafe":

Then one day we did another ground-strafe of Rayak aerodrome. (Roald Dahl) Enemy fire then broke out from a tree-line position and the A-10s [= type of aircraft] stopped that enemy fire with a strafe of cannon fire. At 08.30 hours, Squadron Leader Marples led eleven aircraft of his squadron on a strafe of the coast road near Agheila. {The story relates to my Grandfather, Archibald Patterson Little, who, early on morning, was working in a hay field near Howick, Northumberland when a lone German plane flew over, possibly returning from a raid on Glasgow. The pilot decided to take a few pot shots at Grandfather but, fortunately, he missed. However, the pilot then circled around the field and began firing again at Grandfather. It was at that point that Grandfather ran for his life and, with a strafe of bullets following him, he threw himself into one of the haystacks.}

Auch dieses Nomen kann eine erweiterte Bedeutung haben (also Beschuss nicht nur aus Flugzeugen):

At 5.35 pm the enemy turned on a very heavy barrage [= Sperrfeuer] until 7 pm but the reason for this strafe was unclear. {At sunset, with Lce-Cpl. Birkenshaw, I was ambling towards the lower barricade, our arms loaded with rations – dcheese, bread, currants, bully – beef, when Otto, the German machine-gunner, started his evening strafe. Zip, zip, zip, past head, shoulders and legs. Down we sprawled in the roadway, rations spreading in all directions. After Otto had finished we rose and enjoyed a long laugh.} {Bill and I made up our minds to dash back together. We had run about half way and the German batteries opened up another bombardment. We fell flat in the mud and hoped for the best. This strafe was not so intense as the previous one and lasted for only 10 minutes, but quite long enough.}

{I sprinkled the warm tomato in my right hand with the shaker of salt in my left. With the first bite of that sunbaked delicacy, a strafe of juice and seeds barraged my white tee shirt and khaki shorts. But oh, that first bite; a blend of tastes difficult to describe . . . sweet, tart, tangy, mild.}

() Ein Fundstück aus dem Internet unterstreicht diese Idee des Verfassers von "streifen"; es ist die Beschreibung der Verwüstung nach einem Tornado:*

{They are the lucky ones along Telephone Road close to Main St in Moore, Oklahoma. Their homes are spattered all over as if by a giant muck spreader, but they are still standing. Two more blocks, however, at SW 4th Street, you cross the boundary that divides the spared from the destroyed, the still living from the dead or missing. I saw that line earlier from the sky, even on an open field close to where the tornado first touched down on Monday afternoon. It is the edge of the funnel's fist. One corner of the pasture is **strafed** a darker green than the rest, like the turned corner of a hanky. Suddenly all the twister's path through the subdivisions of Moore comes into view. From above, it resembles the scar of a catastrophic plane crash, but this plane had kept crashing, on and on for 17 miles.}

U-boat

Dieses Wort ist eine Lehnübersetzung bzw. Lehnübertragung von "U-Boot" (d.h. "Unterseeboot") und wird nur für deutsche U-Boote des ersten und zweiten Weltkriegs verwendet (auch für die U-Boote der österreich-ungarischen Monarchie 1914-1918):

U-boats were naval submarines operated by Germany, particularly in the First and Second World Wars. In the Atlantic the U-boat packs attacked British shipping. The vessel was sunk by a U-boat two days later. The enemy U-boats continued to wreak havoc, but the Royal Navy controlled at least the surface of the Channel. After Pearl Harbor, German U-boats off the U.S. coast were sinking merchant shipping regularly. During World War I, Woodrow Wilson avoided American involvement until the repeated sinking of American vessels by German U-boats. The ship was a juicy target for German U-boats. The primary targets of the U-boat campaigns in both world wars were the merchant convoys bringing supplies from Canada and the United States to Europe.

Es gibt auch ein Verb: "to U-boat":

He and his seven co-saboteurs, including Haupt, attended a "sabotage school" at Brandenburg, near Berlin, graduated, were then U-boated to America. We picked up a few survivors of ships that had been U-boated. My own father was U-Boated in the North Atlantic in 1942 and was killed. My grandad was in the merchant navy in WWII, got u-boated three times. {In 1940-1, nothing seemed to go right for the stubborn British: They had been blitzed at home, U-boated on the high seas and humiliatingly thrashed abroad.} In both WW1 & WW2 the UK was nearly u-boated out of the fight.

On 16th April 1917, The United States declares war on Germany after the Germans renew their unrestricted U- boating and taking 15 American lives as a result. {From a kitchen window I watched one young son happily walk down the sidewalk, arm in arm with a German playmate. Incredibly, ten years earlier, their fathers had been U-boating and bombing each other.} By the way, there was no problem tunneling under the Western Front [= *First World War*] or flying over it, or U-Boating around it.

"Mit "U-boating" wird auch eine Form der Geldwäsche bezeichnet:

{One variation on the theme is called "U-boating." In this scenario, goods are shipped to an intermediary port and directed back to their original point of shipping.} Organized crime groups, corrupt government officials and unethical wholesale distributors devise and execute illicit and unethical schemes known as diversion and "U-boating" (where shipments leave the US by vessel, make a U-turn around the statue of liberty, and return back to the US under the cover of darkness) to acquire access to these products, create fraudulent paper trails that indicate the supplies were delivered as intended, and then re-sell the products back into the US supply chain. {In late 2008, a global healthcare company doing large amounts of business in Africa and the Middle East was unaware that large amounts of its products were being 'U-boated'. In other words, the merchandise was not leaving the US; instead, it was being diverted by distributors for grey market sales.}

Wehrmacht

"Wehrmacht" als Bezeichnung für die deutsche Wehrmacht des 2. Weltkriegs wird in englischen Texten oft verwendet:

After the remarkable defence of Stalingrad, the Wehrmacht knew that their days in the east were numbered.

(Man beachte den Plural "their (days)"!) Basic training in the Wehrmacht was hard and applied with draconian discipline. In June 1941, the Wehrmacht went into Russia with 3.3 million men. In July 1943, the Wehrmacht launched its last offensive on the Eastern Front, at Kursk. In 1943, when the Wehrmacht was past its prime, it still had 13.555.000 personnel under its command. In the autumn of 1944, the Americans were racing across France, driving an exhausted and disorganized Wehrmacht ahead of them.

Das folgende Beispiel ist zwar ein Einzelstück, aber es illustriert die prinzipiellen Möglichkeiten der englischen Sprache in der Schaffung von neuen Wortkategorien (hier ein Verb aus einem Namen):

When someone is at the point of clean **wehrmachting** the SS, there is genuinely nothing more you can do for them other than throw your hands up. *Es geht in diesem Satz um die Beurteilung der deutschen Wehrmacht im 2. Weltkrieg, der man in der Geschichtsschreibung eine (mehr oder weniger) korrekte Kampfweise attestiert im Gegensatz zur SS, die verschiedener Kriegsverbrechen beschuldigt wird. "Wehrmachting the SS" bedeutet also, der SS eine Art Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung auszustellen – was für den Sprecher des Satzes (historisch) unverständlich ist. Im Deutschen wäre ein solcher Satz undenkbar: "Die SS darf nicht gewehrmachtet werden."*

4. Mineralogie, Geologie, Metallurgie

cobalt:

The word cobalt is derived from the German kobalt, from kobold meaning "goblin", a superstitious term used for the ore of cobalt by miners, who thought it was worthless and who found that it was poisonous and that it polluted and degraded other mined elements, mainly due to the arsenic and sulfur also found in the ore.} (Wikipedia)

Cobalt has both beneficial and harmful effects on health: at low levels, it is part of vitamin B12; at high levels, it may harm the lungs and heart. The steel used in the pipes is usually alloyed with cobalt to make it stronger. One of the electrodes, the cathode, is made of lithium cobalt oxide. Mobile phones and computers use copper for their wiring and rely on cobalt, germanium, lithium, nickel, platinum and tantalum for other components. Katanga is the richest province in the Democratic Republic of Congo, home to about 5% of the world's copper and nearly half its cobalt. A European research project called BioShale showed that bacteria could recover nickel, copper, lead, silver, zinc, cobalt, rhenium, selenium, tin, gold, platinum, palladium and uranium from Europe's extensive but underexploited "black shale" deposits.

"Cobalt" kann auch ein Adjektiv sein: "(kobalt)blau":

Stars shine fiercely in the cobalt night sky. {It is a windy, clear afternoon on the Gulf of Mexico, 70 miles out from the Texas coast. The water is a dull grey, and choppy. The crew are dozing over plates of half-eaten mangoes. Suddenly, a rod bends. A good-sized sailfish punches out of the water, twists, spreads its cobalt sail fin and shoots back under. The fight is on.} {John Bennett's "Lilac Vase" from 1878-83 is gorgeously decorative, its surface brought to a glassy finish and festooned with sprays of white petals against a deep cobalt ground.} Colour had the ability to activate "intimate" emotions, Henri Matisse once said; the cobalt blue he discovered late in life rang for him "like a gong".

feldspar:

Mit "Feldspat" bezeichnet man eine Gruppe von Mineralien, die ca. 60% der Erdkruste ausmachen.

Zur Etymologie des englischen "feldspar" (und des deutschen "Feldspat") weiß Wikipedia:

{The name feldspar derives from the German Feldspat, a compound of the words Feld ("field") and Spat ("flake"). Spat had long been used as the word for "a rock easily cleaved into flakes"; Feldspat was introduced in the 18th century as a more specific term, referring perhaps to its common occurrence in rocks found in fields or to its occurrence as "fields" within granite and other minerals. The change from Spat to -spar was influenced by the English word spar [*], meaning a non-opaque mineral with good cleavage. Feldspathic refers to materials that contain feldspar. The alternate spelling, felspar, has fallen out of use.}

[*] *Das englische Nomen "spar" bedeutet auf deutsch "Spat", das ist der Name für eine Gruppe von Mineralien.*

Dazu Wikipedia: {Jahrhundertlang sprachen die Bergleute Minerale und Gesteine allgemein als Spat an, wenn sie die Eigenschaft besaßen, sich besonders gut (vollkommen) spalten zu lassen. Die Vollkommenheit der Spaltbarkeit zeigte sich oft schon an den vorhandenen, sichtbaren Spaltrissen und daran, dass sich vom Mineral- bzw. Gesteinskörper beim Anschlagen mit einem Hammer feine Blättchen („Spaten“) ablösten. Etwa Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts kam der Begriff Feldspat auf, als man in der Mineralogie lernte, die verschiedenen Mineralarten genauer zu unterscheiden. Zur genauen Herkunft dieses Namens gibt es allerdings verschiedene Theorien.}

The principal constituent of granite is feldspar. Most rocks are composed of several different minerals; e.g., granite consists of feldspar, quartz, mica, and amphibole. Under normal conditions most of the feldspar decomposes and is converted to clay minerals during weathering of the source rocks. Having a hardness like that of steel or feldspar, jade cannot be carved or cut with metal tools.

flysch

Das deutsche Wort heißt “Flysch” und bezeichnet “eine meist rhythmisch geschichtete Abfolge verschiedener Sedimentgesteine aus Kalk, Mergel, Sand und Ton”. Die englische Aussprache ist /flɪʃ/.

{The name flysch was introduced in geologic literature by the Swiss geologist Bernhard Studer in 1827. Studer used the term for the typical alternations of sandstone and shale [= *Schiefer*] in the foreland of the Alps. The name comes from the German word fließen, which means to flow, because Studer thought flysch was deposited by rivers. The insight that flysch is actually a deep marine sediment typical for a particular plate tectonic setting came only much later.} (Wikipedia)

The sandstone shale band known as flysch, which flanks the northern margin of the Alps in a narrow strip, widens considerably in the Carpathians, forming the main component of their outer zone. Over the cluster of folds that were uplifted from the rift valley were spread sheets of flysch (deposits of sandstones and clays). Oil deposits are found in the flysch formations that run in a band along the outer rim of the Carpathians and through the Subcarpathians. The southern part of the state [= *Upper Austria*] is Alpine, comprising limestone mountains and the Flysch foothills and including most of the Salzkammergut resort region, with its many lakes and high peaks.

gneiss

Gneis ist ein metamorphes (= umgewandelt durch hohen Druck und hohe Temperatur) Gestein, welches mindestens 20% Feldspat enthält. Im Englischen erhält dieses Wort ein zusätzliches “-s-“ zum deutschen “Gneis“, welcher früher auch “Gneiss“ geschrieben wurde. Ausgesprochen wird das englische Wort /naɪs/, also genauso wie “nice“!

Etymologisch geht “Gneis“ vermutlich auf ein althochdeutsches Wort zurück, welches “Funke“ bedeutet (wegen der glitzernden Bestandteile des Gneis).

Gneiss is used as a building stone, but it has also been used in making paving blocks, curbing, and crushed for roads. The Bavarian Forest, occupying mainly granite and gneiss hills, is divided into two sections by a sharp quartz ridge known as the Pfahl. Geologically, South Korea consists in large part of Precambrian rocks (i.e., more than about 540 million years old) such as granite and gneiss. Most of South Korea's soils derive from granite and gneiss. {Great swamps prevailed in southwestern Pennsylvania for millions of years and provided the vegetation that ultimately became the coal beds of the area. Beginning about 250 million years ago, plate-tectonic movement folded the flat-lying sediment into upwarps and downwarps. The heat created by this pressure also metamorphosed the rocks, changing the sandstone into quartzite, limestone into marble, and granite into gneiss.}

graupel

Die Aussprache ist relativ “deutsch”: /'graʊpəl/.

When freezing drizzle encounters snowflakes, it turns into a type of soft hail known as graupel. The repeated collision of ice crystals and graupel in clouds is associated with the buildup of electrical charge. In this model, heavier graupel, carrying a negative charge, move towards the bottom of the cloud while lighter, positively charged particles are carried upwards. The best-supported theory is that lightning is caused by ice particles and

supercooled water droplets, jostling with graupel (hail embryos) in a cloud, transferring electrons from one to another.

Smaller-sized graupels are generally referred to as snow grains. In cumulonimbus clouds during conditions where graupels are repeatedly wetted and then injected back toward high altitudes by strong updrafts, very large graupels called hail result. Generally, graupels have irregular shapes.

graywacke / greywacke

Die Aussprache ist /'greɪwækə/.

Zuerst zur deutschen "Grauwacke": {Grauwacken sind graue bis grüngraue Sandsteine mit einem hohen Anteil an Feldspat und Matrix. Der Begriff wird meist nur für Gesteine verwendet, die dem Paläozoikum entstammen oder noch älter sind. [...] Der Begriff Grauwacke stammt aus der Bergmannssprache der Harzregion. Die Verwendung ist seit mindestens 1780 belegt.} (Wikipedia)

Die etymologische Herkunft ist unklar; jedenfalls verwandt mit "Wacke" sind die "Wackersteine" aus dem Märchen "Der Wolf und die Sieben Geißlein", welche die Mutter der Geißlein in den Bauch des schlafenden Wolfes einnäht. "Wackersteine" sind lose Steine in handlicher Größe auf der Erdoberfläche (also keine großen Felsbrocken).

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Schreibweisen für das Adjektiv "grau", nämlich "gray" und "grey" – dementsprechend gibt es auch für das Gestein die Schreibweisen "graywacke" und "greywacke". Es handelt sich um eine Lehnbildung aus dem Deutschen (seit dem späten 18. Jahrhundert belegt).

Wacke, or graywacke, is the name applied to generally dark-coloured, very strongly bonded sandstones that consist of a heterogeneous mixture of rock fragments, feldspar, and quartz of sand size, together with appreciable amounts of mud matrix. A 200-pound (90-kilogram) slab of graywacke inscribed with runes (medieval Germanic script), the stone is said to have been unearthed on a farm near Kensington, Minn., in 1898. The east side of the glacier is covered by a discontinuous belt of graywacke-like metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock. The hills in the region were composed of greywacke, giving them a distinct greyish-brown color.

hornblende

Das ist ein Beispiel für einen Germanismus, der nur Fachleuten in der Mineralogie vertraut ist:

{Hornblende is a complex inosilicate series of minerals. It is not a recognized mineral in its own right, but the name is used as a general or field term, to refer to a dark amphibole [*]. Hornblende minerals are common in igneous and metamorphic rocks. [...] The word *hornblende* is derived from German *Horn* ('horn') and *blende* ('deceive'), in allusion to its similar appearance to metal-bearing ore minerals.} (Wikipedia)

[*]Amphibole sind die Mineralgruppe mit der wohl größten chemischen Variabilität. Nicht zuletzt deshalb treten Amphibole weltweit in sehr vielen verschiedenen Paragenesen und geologischen Milieus auf. Sie sind wichtiger Bestandteil sowohl magmatischer wie auch metamorpher Gesteine unterschiedlichster Zusammensetzung und Bildungsbedingungen. (Wikipedia)

Zur Etymologie: The name hornblende was first used by 1789 by Abraham Gottlieb Werner from an old German term for dark minerals with no ore value and from "blende", meaning to deceive in allusion to it occurring in ore deposits but not yielding any metal. *Die Aussprache ist /'hɔːnbænd/.*

Hornblende is present in acidic and intermediate igneous rocks. {Hornblende is a dark green, brown or black mineral that is moderately hard and shiny. The stubby crystals are often heavy and may be translucent along the edges.} Several pots belonging to Neolithic cultures from the Romanian Plain contain crystals of brown hornblende.

inselberg

Mit diesem geologischen Fachausdruck sind wahrscheinlich viele Deutschsprechende nicht vertraut – obwohl er nicht einmal ein Fremdwort ist: Ein Inselberg ist in der Geomorphologie ein Einzelberg oder eine Berggruppe, die sich inselartig und unvermittelt aus einer Flachform erhebt. (Wikipedia)

Dazu schreibt die Encyclopedia Britannica:

{Inselberg, (from German Insel, "island," and Berg, "mountain"), isolated hill that stands above well-developed plains and appears not unlike an island rising from the sea. The early German explorers of southern Africa were impressed by such features, and they dubbed the domed or castlelike highlands inselbergs. Spectacular examples include Uluru/Ayers Rock and the Olga Rocks (Kata Tjuta) in central Australia.}

On October 26, 2019, Uluru, the brutal red inselberg almost smack bang in the center of the [Australian] continent, was officially closed to climbers, marking the end of a long campaign to honor the wishes of its original custodians. {Modern Saki [= town in Nigeria] is an exporter of cotton, swamp rice, teak, and tobacco. [...] Cattle raising is increasing in importance, and there is a government livestock station. Saki has a government hospital. A 1,600-foot (488-metre) inselberg (isolated hill) rises above the surrounding savanna} (Britannica) {In southern Malawi, near the border with Mozambique, the land rises sharply into a multi-lobed plateau that towers about 4,600ft (1,400 meters) above the landscape. The feature, an inselberg known as Mulanje massif, is the highest point in south-central Africa. Today, about 20 rocky peaks are found on the plateau.}

Der Plural heißt "inselbergs":

In south-central Sudan the clay plain is marked by inselbergs (isolated hills rising abruptly from the plains), the largest group of which forms the Nuba Mountains (Jibāl Al-Nūbah). In the northwest numerous low isolated granite rocks of spectacular appearance, called inselbergs, stand above the plain. It's accessible only by plane, and our six-seater had flown low past rounded mountain hulks known as inselbergs. The characteristic landforms of the plateaus are high plains with broad, shallow valleys dotted with numerous hills or isolated mountains, called inselbergs.

karst

"Karst" ist eigentlich gar kein deutsches Wort. Wieso es aber über die deutsche geologische Fachsprache auf andere Sprachen ausstrahlte, weiß Wikipedia:

{Als Typlokalität und damit namensgebend für das geologische Phänomen Karst gilt die Landschaft Karst-Plateau, die auf halber Strecke zwischen Ljubljana und Triest am südöstlichen Rand der Alpen liegt.

In dieser bedeutenden Karstlandschaft, in der auch der größte Karstsee (Sickersee) der Erde liegt, der Cerknjško jezero (deutsch Zirknitzer See), wurde das Phänomen Karst erstmals eingehend erforscht.

Die Forschungsergebnisse durch Wissenschaftler der Habsburgermonarchie, wie Marko Vincenc Lipold (1858), Dionýs Štúr (1858) und Guido Stache (1859)[2], wurden in deutscher Sprache publiziert und daher setzte sich international der deutsche Name Karst durch.

Der Begriff Karst und all seine in anderen Sprachen ähnlich klingenden Namen stammen vom lateinischen Eigennamen der vorwiegend aus Karbonatgesteinen aufgebauten Gebirgslandschaft östlich von Triest, Carsus mit der rekonstruierten indoeuropäischen Wortwurzel *kar- in der Ursprungsbedeutung „Stein, Fels“ ab (systematisierte Bezeichnung aus dem 19. Jahrhundert: slowenisch kras, kroatisch krš oder kras, serbisch-kyrillisch крш oder крaс(т), italienisch carso, lateinisch carsus mit der regionalen mittellateinischen Bedeutung „Fels(wand)“; aber immer ursprünglich abgeleitet vom jeweils groß geschriebenen Eigennamen des Gebirges bei Triest, dessen Name wohl von indoeuropäisch am ehesten *kar- „Stein, Fels“ kommt).}

Im B.E. ist die Aussprache /ka:st/, also genau so wie von "cast". Die A.E.-Aussprache lautet /ka:rst/.

Karst is a topography formed from the dissolution of soluble carbonate rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. (Wikipedia) Various karst formations make the relief and landscape diversity of Velebit quite unique. The karst of the Missouri Ozarks is almost textbook, and is characterized by well eroded rolling hills, deep hollows, springs, caves, sinkholes, losing streams, natural bridges, and tunnels. The karst region of southern China is known for its beautiful limestone formations and vast underground river systems. England and Ireland have extensive karst areas. West Texas, western Oklahoma, and eastern New Mexico have extensive areas of doline karst in gypsum with many small caves.

loess

Löss ist ein Sediment, das aus feinem Sand und Schluff besteht, welche durch den Wind verfrachtet wurden. Löss zählt aber nicht zu den Sedimentgesteinen – dafür ist er zu wenig kompakt.

In der englischen Sprache kommt nur die Form mit “-oe-“ Umlaut vor. Interessanterweise akzeptiert der DUDEN im Deutschen sowohl die Schreibweise “Löss” als auch “Löß”: der Grund liegt darin, dass der Vokal sowohl lang als auch kurz ausgesprochen werden kann. Die englische Aussprache ist /'ləʊes/; das heißt, das Wort ist im Englischen zweisilbig, während es im Deutschen nur einsilbig ist.

Zur Wortherkunft schreibt Wikipedia: {Der Begriff „Löß“ erschien erstmals 1821 im Zusammenhang mit Lössablagerungen im Rheintal und wurde 1823 von Karl Cäsar von Leonhard in die geologisch-mineralogische Literatur eingeführt. Er hat dabei wahrscheinlich den mundartlichen Ausdruck Lösch „lockerer Boden“ (von alemannisch lösch „lose“, „locker“) abgewandelt.}

Loess is a mineral silt, made by glaciers and wind, forming rare ecosystems. The geomorphology of loess plateaus continuously evolves with gully erosion. Despite the dry conditions, our farm was located in an area of loess soil that was able to retain moisture throughout the growing season. In extreme western Iowa the loess deposits accumulated to form what are known today as the Loess Hills, a line of bluffs 100 to 200 feet above the Missouri River valley. The county of Luochuan, on the loess plateau of northern Shaanxi Province, used to be one of China's poorest places.

meerschaum

Die Herkunft des (deutschen) Wortes “Meerschaum” ist ungeklärt. Es handelt sich jedenfalls um ein Mineral, welches leicht und porös und sogar teilweise schwimmfähig ist – es ist leicht zu bearbeiten und wird / wurde daher typischerweise für Pfeifen(köpfe) verwendet. Die englische Aussprache lautet /'mɪəʃəm/.

A 50-million-year fossil, meerschaum softens when wet to consistency that's very easy to carve – and craftsmen have been carving it into shapes ranging from the fanciful to the absolutely fantastic for centuries. The deposits of the clay mineral sepiolite, or meerschaum, in south-central Somalia are among the largest known reserves in the world. Did you know that meerschaum, the pliable mineral used to make some of the world's finest carved pipes, is sometimes found bobbing in the Black Sea? Ironically, two of the emblems of Holmes, his meerschaum pipe and deerstalker hat, are not original to Conan Doyle's writings. For hundreds of years, meerschaum pipes have been known as the ultimate pipe for enjoying the pleasures of pipe smoking. One of the joys of owning and smoking a meerschaum pipe is watching it slowly change color, from a milky white to a dark brown. When my grandfather died he left two meerschaum pipes and a golden sovereign on a chain.

Die Meerschaumpfeife kann auch zu “meerschaum” abgekürzt werden (mit dem Plural “meerschaums”):

The Admiral extolled the might of naval gunfire, whose concentration on the landing area, he said, gesturing heavenward with his meerschaum, would be the heaviest ever to support American troops. There was every variety of pipes from those of common clay to the most expensive meerschaums mounted in silver and gold. I've never been particularly careful with my meerschaums, and they have not suffered for it. His meerschaums he calls „pipes of repose, “ and only uses them when the labours of the day are over, and he sits overlooking his garden, and drinking his coffee.

Nickel

Zur sprachlichen Wurzel schreibt Wikipedia:

{In medieval Germany, a metallic yellow mineral was found in the Ore Mountains that resembled copper ore. But when miners were unable to get any copper from it, they blamed a mischievous sprite of German mythology, Nickel (similar to Old Nick), for besetting the copper. They called this ore Kupfernickel from German Kupfer 'copper'. This ore is now known as the mineral nickeline (formerly niccolite), a nickel arsenide.}

Das Mineral Nickel hat demnach seinen Namen von einem bösen (Berg)geist; nach dem etymologischen Wörterbuch von KLUGE ist “Nick” allerdings kein Geist, sondern die Schreckgestalt, die am 5. /6. Dezember den Nikolaus begleitet – österreichischen Kindern als “Krampus” bekannt. Im Englischen ist “Old Nick” eine Bezeichnung für den Teufel – die ebenso deutschen (oder skandinavischen) Ursprungs sein dürfte: {This humorous

nickname for the Devil is first recorded in the 17th century. Its origins are uncertain, but it may be related to certain German and Scandinavian words beginning in nik-, used for various dangerous supernatural creatures.}

Finland's Talvivaara Mining Company has been hit hard by a water leak which has stopped production at a nickel mine in the east of the country. The USA now has to import over a third of its copper, half its nickel and three-quarters of its tin, zinc and cobalt. Next Mr Deripaska competed with Vladimir Potanin, another Russian businessman, to win a 25% stake in Norilsk Nickel, the world's biggest nickel producer. The report found concentrations of total and dissolved nickel that exceeded Australian drinking water guidelines. Commodities fell to a nine-month low as silver, copper and nickel tumbled.

In den USA hat "nickel" noch eine andere Bedeutung: 5-Cent-Münze:

The running joke here is that the Bears [= American football team] spent \$606 million on their stadium for a team that is not worth a nickel. The fare was a nickel then. Even at a nickel apiece, it's a ripoff. You won't get a nickel from him. Sure, there were movies – and they only cost a nickel! When we started producing, a Hershey bar was a nickel.

pitchblende

Das deutsche Wort heißt "Pechblende" – "pitchblende" ist ein Lehnwort. Es wird /'pɪtʃblend/ ausgesprochen.

Zur Etymologie der Pechblende schreibt Wikipedia:

Eine der ältesten Erwähnungen des Minerals erfolgte 1565 durch Johannes Kentmann, der es als Plumbago sterilis pici similis Bechblende (pechartige sterile Blende) bezeichnete. Diese hatte er von den sächsischen Bergleuten übernommen, die das Mineral aus den Silber-Kobaltgängen des Erzgebirges förderten. Diese hatten keine Verwendung für die pechschwarzen Steine und warfen die vermeintlich metallfreie *Blende* [*].

Als später auf den alten Halden verschiedenfarbige Oxidationsprodukte auf der weggeworfenen Pechblende zu finden waren, wurden sie zur Gewinnung dieser neuen schönen Farben abgebaut. Als die bereits oxidierten Materialien verbraucht waren, wurden die Farben auch in einem gewissen Maßstab aus Pechblende hergestellt. Daher sind heute einige alte Kunstwerke radioaktiv belastet. Seit man erkannte, dass die Pechblende aus einer Verbindung verschiedener Uranoxide besteht, die als kolloidales Aggregat abgeschieden werden, wird die Bezeichnung nur noch für dieses Gemenge verwendet.}

[*] *In der Mineralogie ist "Blende" ein Sammelbegriff für glänzendes Mineral.*

Primary uranium minerals, found in magmatic hydrothermal veins and in pegmatites, include uraninite and pitchblende (the latter a variety of uraninite). The German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth is credited with discovering the element uranium in 1789 in a sample of pitchblende. The first radium was prepared from pitchblende from Bohemia. By the hypothesis of the existence of a very radioactive unknown substance present in very small quantity, Marie Curie undertook, with Pierre Curie, research for this substance in the uranium mineral called pitchblende. Actinium was discovered (1899) by French chemist André-Louis Debierne in pitchblende residues left after French physicists Pierre and Marie Curie had extracted radium from them. Polonium is extremely rare, even in pitchblende: 1,000 tons of the ore must be processed to obtain 40 milligrams of polonium.

Quartz

Die Herkunft des deutschen Wortes Quarz ist unklar, belegt ist es als Begriff aus dem mittelalterlichen böhmischen Bergbau. Möglicherweise ist es mit dem mittelhochdeutschen "querch" verwandt, was "Zwerg" bedeutet, indem die Bergleute das unbrauchbare Gestein bösen Kobolden (Berggeistern) zuschrieben.

Das zusätzliche "-t-" im Englischen ist aus phonetischen Gründen notwendig: so erst entsteht – analog zum Deutschen – im Englischen die Aussprache /'kwɔ:ts/ bzw. im A.E. /'kwɔ:rts/. Ohne das "-t-" hieße es ja /'kwɔ:z/ bzw. /'kwɔ:rz/.

Quartz is the most common mineral on the face of the Earth. Despite the popularity of quartz gems like amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, onyx, agates, chrysoprase, rutilated quartz and other varieties, many people in the jewellery industry take quartz for granted because of its affordable price. Quartz watches are extremely accurate thanks to their high frequency of vibrations (32 kHz); their annual variation is only about one minute per year,

equivalent to less than a second a day. Coesite is a variant of quartz that forms only under intense heat and pressure. Like the quartz crystal in a digital clock, an alternating voltage applied to the crystal in the fan causes it to expand and contract at a steady rate.

Auch der Plural ist möglich:

The expertly-cut rose quartzes have exceptional clarity. Quartzes have been used for thousands of years in jewelry. Quartzes with natural inclusions, colours and patterns: unique by definition!

schiller

Dieses Nomen wird in der Geologie verwendet, um den Oberflächen-Glanz von Steinen oder Mineralien zu beschreiben:

{The optical phenomenon familiarly known as schiller is exhibited by certain varieties of orthoclase feldspar, amongst which the best known are the moonstones [*] from Ambalangoda in Ceylon of which there is a large collection in the Museum of this Institute. The optical characters of the schiller vary enormously with the individual specimens in spite of the fact that all of them come from the same area. At one extreme, we have the moonstones exhibiting a schiller of a beautiful blue colour, at the other extreme, we have those which give a schiller of great brilliance and of a perfectly white colour.} {Feldspars can show a number of beautiful optical effects, the result of light playing on layers of slightly different chemical composition. The milky white sheen shown by moonstone is referred to as 'schiller', and the rainbow play of colours in labradorite is termed 'iridescence'.} The moonstones enjoy a certain amount of favour as gems by reason of a characteristic optical effect which they display and which is generally known as "schiller".

[*] Mit "moonstones" ist nicht etwa Mondgestein gemeint: {Moonstone is a sodium potassium aluminium silicate ((Na,K)AlSi₃O₈) of the feldspar group that displays a pearly and opalescent schiller. An alternative name for moonstone is hecatolite (from goddess Hecate).}

schliere(n)

{Das deutsche Wort Schliere bezeichnet ursprünglich eine Verunreinigung bzw. Eintrübung in Gläsern. Der deutsche Begriff wurde erstmals im Jahr 1906 von Grove Karl Gilbert ins Englische eingeführt, um lagige Mineralabsonderungen zu kennzeichnen.} (Wikipedia)

Die englische Aussprache entspricht der deutschen: /'ʃliəə/.

Dieses Nomen wird in der Geologie verwendet, und zwar meistens im deutschen Plural "schlieren": "streaks or platelike masses of mineral in a rock mass that differ in texture or composition from the main mass".

Schlieren preserve evidence of the physical processes and crystallization events that occur within a magma chamber and if they are properly interpreted can provide significant insights into these dynamic systems. More than thirty schlieren structures, with a variety of forms including ellipsoids/rings, planar and trough structures, blobs/diapirs, and tube-like structures were observed in the 371 million year old Mount Waldo granitic complex, located near Bucksport, Maine. Within the study area, ring schlieren clusters occur in six geographical locations. Among the macro-structures are schlieren structures, which consist of dark mineral streaks in the granite host. Schlieren shapes range from linear to elliptical, and have a maximum length range from metres to kilometres.

Weiters wird das Nomen "schlieren" (im deutschen Plural!) auch in der Optik verwendet. Dazu gibt es einen englischen Wikipedia-Artikel "Schlieren".

Die englische Sprache hat auch ein Adjektiv kreiert: "schlieric":

The structure of the ores is often schlieric, and they are surrounded by peculiar schlieric or banded rocks. Schlieric migmatite gneiss is the most extensive rock type in the area. The hornblende-biotite gneisses of Central Kerala which cover approximately 490km² exhibit schlieric and nebulitic structures.

wolfram

{Wolfram ist ein chemisches Element mit dem Elementsymbol W und der Ordnungszahl 74. Wolfram ist ein weißglänzendes Schwermetall hoher Dichte, das bereits bei sehr geringen Verunreinigungen spröde wird. Es ist

das chemische Element mit dem höchsten Schmelz- und Siedepunkt. Seine bekannteste Verwendung ist daher die Glühwendel in Glühlampen.} (Wikipedia)

Das englische wolfram stammt jedenfalls vom deutschen Wolfram her – dessen Etymologie ist einigermaßen kompliziert und geht vereinfacht so: Wolfram soll auf die lateinische Bezeichnung lupi spuma zurückgehen, was Wolfschaum bedeutet; daraus wurde Wolfrahm, dann Wolfram, dies weil das Beimischen von Wolframerz das Zinn in der Schmelze, “wie ein Wolf auffrass” nämlich verringerte.

Die englische Aussprache ist /'wɒlfrəm/ – also mit einem u-Vokal in der Stammsilbe und nicht mit einem -o- wie im Deutschen.

The laboratory was well-stocked with various elements, including wolfram, which was essential for the high-quality light bulbs they were developing. Smaller quantities of tantalite, wolfram (tungsten), kaolin, zircon, and uranium are also mined. The company's latest acquisition is a wolfram mine in the mountains of Peru.

Eine alternative Bezeichnung für wolfram ist tungsten:

In some applications, such as long-distance shooting, tungsten bullets may be better than leaden ones. Few of Bhutan's mineral resources (coal, possibly tungsten, and limestone suitable for cement) have been dug up. Vanadium and tungsten give strength to steel, but at great expense. Tungsten is used to fortify steel for cars. “Tungsten” kommt aus dem Schwedischen und bedeutet “schwerer Stein”.

zinc

{The element was probably named by the alchemist Paracelsus after the German word Zinke (prong, tooth). [*] German chemist Andreas Sigismund Marggraf is credited with discovering pure metallic zinc in 1746.} (Wikipedia) [*] Der Name Zink kommt von Zinke, Zind („Zahn, Zacke“), da Zink zackenförmig erstarrt. (Wikipedia)

Die englische Aussprache ist natürlich /zɪŋk/ und nicht /tsɪŋk/, weil ein anlautendes “z-“ stimmhaft ausgesprochen wird, vergleiche “zero” = /'zɪərəʊ/.

The country now has to import over a third of its copper, half its nickel and three-quarters of its tin, zinc and cobalt. Actually, America could be reasonably self-sufficient in at least three of the five gateway metals, having around 5% of known global reserves of aluminium, copper and zinc. Low-cost, high-impact health interventions like vitamin A, zinc supplementation and others are helping ensure many children live to see their fifth birthday and continue to grow and thrive.

5. Medizin, Psychologie

angst

Im Englischen ist “angst” allgemeiner als im Deutschen: “a feeling of anxiety, guilt or regret, especially about the condition of the world”, “strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness, because you are worried about your life, your future, or what you should do in a particular situation”:

In a time when moral virtues and traditions are breaking down, people are filled with angst. Heyward is an angst-driven, starving screenplay writer. Dan Humphrey is a caricature of the angst-ridden nerd who writes poetry. There is a lot of angst in these songs. *Rebel Without a Cause*, a key teenage film (1955), suggested that teenage angst and violence did not come only from the slums. The book ends with their lives destroyed by angst and drugs. Money is often one of the greatest causes of angst and frustration. There is an angst over identity in Europe. Competition only creates unnecessary angst. You may know people so smitten with their smartphones and tablets that they feel a kind of angst when their devices' batteries are getting low. Neurotic worrying just loops into repetitive angst. No Republican candidate has a better ear for the angst and anger of the party base.

Dazu gibt es – als false Germanism – das Adjektiv “angsty”:

I acted like an angsty teen, but now I've change with the help of my friends. We felt terrible about everything in our angsty teenage way. She is, at 12, in an especially angsty phase of life, with her narcissistic parents at each other's throats like hyenas. I like its angsty lyrics about werewolves and ghosts. The series is about life as an angsty 20-something in New York City. He is 17, angsty and awkward.

gestalt

Zuerst der Hintergrund: {Als Gestaltpsychologie wird eine Richtung innerhalb der Psychologie bezeichnet, die die menschliche Wahrnehmung als Fähigkeit beschreibt, Strukturen und Ordnungsprinzipien in Sinneseindrücken auszumachen. [...] Die Gestaltpsychologien unterschiedlicher Richtung leiten sich jedoch aus einer einzigen Arbeit aus dem Jahre 1890 her, in der der Philosoph Christian von Ehrenfels seine Erkenntnis berichtete, die Wahrnehmung enthalte Qualitäten, die sich nicht aus der Anordnung einfacher Sinnesqualitäten ergeben. So sei die Melodie eine solche Gestaltqualität, denn die Töne als Elemente der Melodie könnten durch ganz andere Töne ersetzt werden, und es wäre dennoch dieselbe Melodie, wenn nur die Anordnungsbeziehung zwischen den Tönen erhalten bliebe.} (Wikipedia)

Gestalt psychology is a theory of mind and brain that proposes that the operational principle of the brain is holistic. All its constituent elements converge into a single gestalt. Thanks to Gestalt psychology, we know that we tend to order our perceptions. {What I found wasn't really to my liking. It wasn't so much the university I objected to as the gestalt of the whole area. Despite the city of Lawrence being named after a prominent anti-slavery partisan, the place didn't give me the right feeling.} Consciousness should NOT be analysed into its constituent parts because then it loses its Gestalt. The gestalt of the cafe was cozy yet modern. As for why customers picked a particular brand, Dichter concluded that it wasn't exactly the smell or price or look or feel of the soap, but all that and something else besides that is, the gestalt or "personality" of the soap. One way we form impressions of others is to construct a Gestalt, a general sense of a person that's either positive or negative.

Der Plural heißt "gestalts":

Gestalts are the simplest level of perception. {Gestalts form rapidly. This is one reason why people consider "first impressions" so consequential.} Gestalt researchers have long studied the emergence of "wholes" from the combination of individual parts, but Gestalts have proven difficult to define and measure. {Gestalts can be any length. They might be as long as a movie or as short as a single word.} We understand our experience directly when we see it as being structured coherently in terms of gestalts that have emerged directly from interaction with and in our environment. Not only distance, similarity, and other components of the physical stimulus but also gestalts are associated with the ability to discriminate between two objects.

mittelschmerz

Das ist ein medizinischer Fachausdruck, ausgesprochen /'mɪtlʃmɛ:ts/:

{Some women feel pain in the abdomen or pelvis during ovulation, when an egg is released from the ovary. This usually happens midway between menstrual cycles. The medical term for this is mittelschmerz, which comes from the German words for "middle" and "pain." Some women don't feel anything when an egg is being released from an ovary. Other women may feel intermittent or constant discomfort or pain during ovulation.}

In some women, ovulation features a characteristic pain called mittelschmerz. If you have "mittelschmerz" or any other menstrual, reproductive, or sexual difficulties, an accurate charting of your menstrual cycle can help your doctor diagnose and treat you. {The main sign that you're suffering from Mittelschmerz is pain near the ovary that's releasing an egg – it can feel like a small twinge or pinch, or even a sudden and sharp pain. The pain can last anywhere from a few minutes to the whole day.}

sehnsucht

Man beachte die beiden stimmhaften /z/ in der englischen Aussprache: /'ze:nzʊxt/.

She explores the theme of Sehnsucht, drawing on the works of CS Lewis, Tim Keller, and GK Chesterton, as they intersect with her experience and challenge our own. I carried my Sehnsucht like a dull pain inside me for years. {There are times when a vision of a beautiful life is as clear in our minds as is it unattainable in the world beyond

our fantasies. These are the times of *sehnsucht*, an emotion known to the Germans, described to me as an “intimate desire for people, things, conditions or periods of time” that may never be realized.} *Sehnsucht* overlaps with the French *douleur exquise*, the glorious pain that comes along with a romantic passion that will never be fulfilled. C.S Lewis has written extensively on the concept of *Sehnsucht*, a German word which signifies “sense of deep, inconsolable longing, yearning, the feeling of intensely missing something when we don't even know what it is.” {*Sehnsucht* is a German word with no equivalent English translation. It is roughly akin to nostalgia or longing, but in English these terms are related to the memory of something one has known, while *sehnsucht* has no such reference. Instead it describes a homesickness for an intangible home, a yearning for an unknown place, one which can last a lifetime.}

Wunderkind

Die englische Aussprache schwankt zwischen /'wʊndəkɪnd/ und /'vʊndəkɪnd/ – hat es also geschafft, wenigstens einem /kaɪnd/ auszuweichen.

The wunderkind is first seen seated at a piano. {Michael Sayman was still wearing braces when he became one of Facebook's youngest employees. Now Facebook's 21-year-old wunderkind leaves for Google.} The top-seeded L. Aronian and the Norwegian wunderkind, Magnus Carlsen, 16, have lived up to expectations at the world candidates [chess] matches in Elista, Russi. In his early 30s, Ratzinger was a theological wunderkind who made his name behind the scenes. Will fame and riches turn Kylian Mbappé into one of soccer's cautionary tales – an adored wunderkind who soon flames out? Of course, raising a wunderkind is hardly the reward that awaits every parent of an autistic child. Does the notion of two 18-year-old wunderkind strikers [= *Stürmer*] playing for one of Europe's biggest clubs seem just a little bit scary to anyone else? Hong Kong theatre wunderkind Tom Chan is the youngest and only producer to stage a long-running musical show in the city. Critics have praised the novel and hailed its author as a literary wunderkind.

Daneben besitzt die englische Sprache auch noch die Lehnübersetzung “wonderkid”:

Two goals by the Liverpool striker Johnson against Argentina, who fielded the ‘new wonderkid’ Diego Maradona, gave England a 3-1 win. At just 16 years old, Judith Polgar was already considered a wonderkid in the world of chess, having defeated seasoned grandmasters. German wonderkid Mario Gotze has suggested that he may be open to a move to one of Europe's top clubs, with Manchester United touted as a possible destination. Johan is something of a guitar wonderkid, known for his skills since the age of 12.

Für das englische “wunderkind” gibt es zwei Pluralformen:

1. Musical prodigies, or **Wunderkinder**, have long attracted great interest among audiences, witnesses, but also scientists, pedagogues and psychologists. For eight decades, Wunderkinder have come and gone since Arthur Rubinstein was recognized as a prodigy by the eminent violinist Joseph Joachim. {After all, how many child prodigies or *Wunderkinder* have there been? Very few whose fame has outlasted the immediate fuss in their own day.}
2. While it is true that many **wunderkinds** demonstrate exceptional abilities from a very early age, it is also possible for someone to become a wunderkind later in life, as long as they are able to achieve a high level of success and recognition in a relatively short period of time. {Notable examples of wunderkinds in fashion include Karl Lagerfeld, Marc Jacobs, and Alexander McQueen. Their works have challenged and pushed boundaries, changing fashion as we know it.} Even wunderkinds like Mozart or the Beatles achieved widespread success only after putting in 10.000 hours of work.

6. Sport und Ausrüstung

abseil

Die Aussprache ist /'æbseɪl/. Dieses Wort kann im Englischen ein Verb oder ein Nomen sein:

1. *Verb:* Abseiling is an essential part of training in mountain climbing (alpinism). The rescuers abseiled down the cliff. In Australia you can find a redback (spider) abseiling on a thread towards your face. The scene involved the hero abseiling down a liftshaft. A team abseiled from the helicopter on to the roof of the apartment complex. There is an interesting off-width chimney to try and we have installed an abseil platform for new-comers to practice. Challenge yourself to an abseil experience down coastal granite cliffs that rise dramatically from the sea. The group abseils down into a dauntingly deep pit that puts them within the confines of a beautiful cave. {I got there just before they started abseiling. If I had been five minutes later, they would have been abseiling where I needed to down-climb. To clear the area may have taken an hour. I don't know what I would have done.}

2. *Nomen:* The final eight-day exercise incorporated a raid from the sea, an abseil and an assault. When you create your anchors for an abseil, how do you go about retrieving them afterwards? Probable the most reliable is the double fisherman's knot, but this can become jammed after an abseil.

Dieses Nomen hat sogar einen Plural:

This method works really well for shorter abseils, and abseils where your rope is at least twice as long as the descent. The good news is that I have done two abseils on my 6mm rope, and it worked just fine. Several abseils later we came into the lower Camp 2 to re-group before making the 20 metre near vertical ice wall climb to that wonderful airy ridge I enjoyed days earlier.

alpenstock

Zur Definition: "An alpenstock is a simple wooden staff, an inch or less in diameter, capped at one end with a steel spike." *Diese Gerätschaft entwickelte sich mit der Zeit von einem einfachen (Wander)stab / (Wander)stock mit Eisenspitze zum modernen Eispickel (ice axe). (Unter "Eispickel" versteht man im Deutschen übrigens auch ein Küchengerät zum Zerkleinern von Eis. Auf Englisch heißt das "ice pick".) Ein "alpenstock" in einem englischen Text referiert meistens auf eine vergangene Zeit.*

Allerdings findet sich der Terminus "alpenstock" auch noch in modernen Werbeanzeigen:

Versatile Alpenstocks for Unwavering Exploration. LANZON Alpenstocks Folding Trekking Poles, Lightweight Durable Aluminum Hiking Sticks. Fancy pair of comfortable alpenstocks easy for walking available at Lazada.com.my.

There was Holmes's alpenstock still leaning against the rock by which I had left him. (C. Doyle) He carried in his hand a long alpenstock, the sharp point of which he thrust into everything he approached – the flower beds, the garden benches, the trains of the ladies' dresses. (Henry James) The alpenstock is a staff used by mountaineers early in the 1900s for support and balance when hiking, and for controlling the rate of descent when glissading. By the closing years of the 19th century the alpenstock was rapidly fading from use: a relic of older times when mountaineering was a heroic business and specialist equipment did not exist. Every mountaineer once carried an alpenstock made of seasoned ash [= Esche].

Der Plural ist "alpenstocks":

{Alpenstocks are the oldest mountaineering tools known to mankind, first used by shepherds, travellers, and anyone else venturing into steep terrain. They were probably used by Neolithic people and were certainly used by the Romans. When Mont Blanc was first climbed in 1786, Balmat and Paccard were armed with alpenstocks and short hatchets – a combination that served mountaineers for over sixty years until the ice axe was invented in the 1850s.} {Back in the distant past when I was young, I hung around with two old "founding fathers" of the local hiking club. "Old" says I, but they were younger then than I am now. Both of these fellows were real devotees of using an alpenstock when walking on rough terrain. The dictionary description of an alpenstock is "a strong staff with an iron point, used by mountain climbers", and the alpenstocks these men carried fit the description pretty well; they had white ash staffs with a steel pin inserted in the tip. After watching them use their alpenstocks as

“third legs” to help with balance on steep or slippery terrain and while crossing streams, and occasionally use them to vault across narrow streams or muddy spots, I figured they had a good idea.}

firn

Der deutsche “Firn” stammt aus einem althochdeutschen Wort, welches “vorjährig” bedeutet – “Firn” ist also alter Schnee. Das österreichische “Ferner”, ein anderes Wort für “Gletscher”, hängt auch damit zusammen – denn ein Gletscher besteht ja auch aus altem Schnee.

Man beachte die englische Aussprache /fɪə(ɹ)n/, die dem Deutschen angenähert ist – man würde, analog zu “firm” = /fɜ:m/, vielleicht eher /fɜ:n/ erwarten.

The snow compacts into granular, porous ice called firn. In the spring of 2011 a team led by Richard Forster of the University of Utah discovered a huge amount of water in the firn of south-east Greenland. An unusually light winter snowfall causes older firn and ice to be exposed earlier in the summer, producing increased melt and runoff. Further compaction of firn, usually at a depth of 45 to 60 m (150 to 200 feet), results in glacial ice, distinguished by its impermeability to air and water. Annual layers of firn may often be detected by thin films of dust or ash that accumulate on the surface during each summer. The lower-density material above the ice [of an iceberg] is more properly called "firn".

karabiner / carabiner

Hier ist nicht von dem Gewehr die Rede, sondern vom Karabinerhaken (ausgesprochen /kæɹə'bi:nər/, der typischerweise von Bergsteigern und Kletterern verwendet wird:

{A carabiner or karabiner (/kæɹə'bi:nər/), often shortened to biner or to crab, colloquially known as a (climbing) clip, is a specialized type of shackle, a metal loop with a spring-loaded gate used to quickly and reversibly connect components, most notably in safety-critical systems. The word comes from the German Karabiner, short for Karabinerhaken, meaning "carbine rifle hook" used by a carbine rifleman, or carabinier, to attach his carbine to a belt or bandolier.} (Wikipedia)

Das Gewehr “Karabiner”, von dem der Haken seinen Namen hat, ist französischen etymologischen Ursprungs: Der Begriff Karabiner stammt aus dem 17. Jahrhundert und ist entlehnt aus französisch carabine „Reiterflinte“, auch „kleine Armbrust“, Ableitung von carabin „leichter Reiter“. (Wikipedia) Der Ursprung von “carabin” ist übrigens unbekannt.

So ist also der englische “karabiner” zuerst von einem französischen Reiter über dessen Waffe ins Deutsche gelangt, wo das Wort eine Zweitbedeutung als Haken bekam, die dann schlussendlich (erst im 20. Jahrhundert) ins Englische aufgenommen wurde. Das englische Wort für das Gewehr heißt übrigens “carbine” und hat sich den Umweg über die deutsche Sprache erspart – es wurde im 17. Jahrhundert direkt aus dem Französischen entlehnt.

Check the karabiner locking action before climbing; check the gate has closed fully after each opening. The diver attaches a lanyard [= kurze Leine / Kordel] to the rope with a carabiner for safety. You can find a sturdy karabiner at any outdoor supply store. What I like to do is take a Flexi lead carabiner, usually used for rock climbing, and attach it to my pack. This cleverly designed rugged camera seems to belong on a mountain trail — it has a carabiner rather than a traditional wrist strap. Down below, his daughter, Nicole, held onto the rope, which was attached to her harness using a carabiner. I hooked the camera onto a carabiner that hung off my left shoulder.

Der Plural ist “karabiners”:

{Karabiners or Carabiners (aka "krabs" or "crabs") have been around since at least Victorian times, and were used by continental alpinists prior to the First World War but only really caught on in the British climbing scene in the late 1940s when masses of ex War Department ones became available. In recent years the design of karabiners has gone through a rapid period of evolution with ever lighter and more radical models appearing.} Using our karabiners, which are small metal clips with spring-loaded gates used by mountaineers, we could string these lines together to form a rope which we could abseil down. In two and a half hours I teach people how to use harnesses, karabiners, ropes and knots, as well as climbing and abseiling.

mogul

Dieses Wort wurde nach dem 2. Weltkrieg phonetisch aus dem österreichischen "Mugel" ins Englische übernommen – via Schisport. Ganz hat die phonetische Entlehnung aber nicht geklappt, das Wort wird auf Englisch als /'məʊɡəl/ ausgesprochen. Mit der Transkription "moogel" oder "moogle" hätte es vielleicht besser funktioniert ... [Anmerkung des Verfassers]

{According to dictionary.com, the word 'moguls' originates from a 1960s German dialect word, mugel, or small hill. In the 1970s era of 'hotdogging', when skiers began to bend tradition and freestyle was born, mogul races were harum-scarum races over bumps.} {Professional skiers have a way of making moguls look easy; with their knees locked together, these athletes speed downhill like their torsos are on springs. For us non-professionals, standing above a slope full of bumps can be a bit unnerving.} {Moguls are bumps that you'll find on some groomed slopes at downhill ski areas. They can be constructed purposely by the ski area, but more often they form naturally as skiers carve turns down a slope. When skiers make sharp turns, their skis carve snow out and push a bit of it away from them each time. As more and more skiers follow the same line, the snow accumulates to form a large bump, called a mogul.} Ski runs at major resorts now groom their runs with fewer moguls and ice to appeal to the more fragile knees of baby boomers. With weaker knees and bones that are more brittle, I've abandoned the black diamond ski slopes and moguls. (Jimmy Carter) There was no made-up road, just a stretch of desert that resembled a mogul field.

Abgesehen von diesem Germanismus "mogul" gibt es noch ein anderes Fremdwort "mogul" im Englischen: es stammt aus dem Persischen und bezeichnet den indischen Titel "Mogul": He was always on the move, and every time he traveled from pleasure dome to pleasure dome, the Grand Mogul of India took his wealth along.

Heutzutage wird "mogul" aber meistens verwendet im Sinn von "(Wirtschafts)magnat" oder "hohes Tier": The fury spilled out on to the streets in June when tens of thousands marched through the capital in outrage over the appointment of Delyan Peevski, a well-connected media mogul, as head of the [Bulgarian] State Agency for National Security. In case you missed it, media mogul Rupert Murdoch surprised noone with his two cents [gemeint: Wortspende] on the election result. A day later, Christie's sold surrealist and modern art assembled by René Gaffé, a Belgian perfume mogul, for \$73.3m, almost twice its estimated value. The Hollywood mogul makes a rare confession of weakness: his greatest mistake, he said, was to have sold the company to the Japanese in 1990. To have a mogul as an owner largely means that journalists spend a lot of time worried about whether that mogul will get bored or suddenly start listening to his accountants.

piste

{In many places, such as at La Châble station below Verbier, you can get off the train and hop on to a ski lift. A few minutes later you can be schussing down the piste.}

"Piste" sieht aus wie ein Germanismus, entlehnt im Zusammenhang mit dem Schisport (den die Engländer ja in der Schweiz und in Deutschland / Österreich kennen lernten), aber tatsächlich stammt die Piste aus dem Französischen, ist also kein Germanismus.

rucksack

I packed my rucksack and put on my weather gear. All the money was secured away in my rucksack, hidden from sight. He had a rucksack on his back and a dog whose lead was clutched in his hand.

Der Plural heißt natürlich "rucksacks":

When we got lost one morning in the forested hills, we had picnic ingredients we'd bought in Fuenteheridos and a just-in-case bottle of wine to pull from our rucksacks. The team dumped its rucksacks and went straight off into the dense bamboo bushes to look for frogs. The number of rucksacks and iPod headphones reflects the bus company's primarily young customer base.

Die Kurzform ist "ruck": You reach into your ruck for the food you've carefully packed for energy. I grabbed him by his ruck handle. I laid my M-4 assault rifle against my ruck next to the gray wall. The men repacked their rucks

with water and chow. The team shouldered their rucks and headed into the unknown. I struggled with all that gear I had in my ruck. He filled his ruck with an extra fifty pounds of canned food.

Vom Nomen "ruck" abgeleitet ist das Verb "to ruck up" = "seinen Rucksack aufnehmen / sich abmarschbereit machen":

The next day we were ordered to ruck up and move out. Then he told the boys to ruck up, and within ten minutes, they began humping up the ridgeline. They reasoned that it might be smartest to simply ruck up and make their way on foot deeper into the mountains. BRAVO company had about two hours to ruck up before a single Chinook [= type of helicopter] arrived to ferry them, a platoon at a time, to LZ [= landing zone] Karen. {Off in the distance, we could see the lights of the adjacent unit approaching and with a simple nod we started to ruck up. After pleasantries were exchanged and instructions were passed, our team set out on the long foot movement that lay ahead of us.}

Auch "to ruck" alleine funktioniert als Verb (z.B. im US-Army-Slang für "einen Gepäckmarsch absolvieren"):

Every time I ruck I get the same injuries: hips, feet and shoulders. I rucked 10 miles today – it was a miserable, tedious march but well within time standards. I don't know if you'll just be rucking along a trail, or if it involves some obstacle navigation. I'm travelling to the US and I'd like to get a proper backpack for rucking. I have only rucked a few times recreationally, maybe with 20 kg or so. {I've beaten the hell out of my GR-1 and it is still in perfect shape after years of use. It is very comfortable for rucking, up to about 50lbs. After that, you start to need a hip belt for extra comfort and support.} After 5 months of rucking up and down hills I am looking forward to spending Thanksgiving with family and friends.

to schuss

Dieses Verb wurde für den Schisport in der 2. Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts im Englischen neu geschaffen. Es handelt sich also um einen typischen false Germanism.

After his injury he can no longer schuss down slopes. Agents who could schuss and snowplough trailed [President] Gerald Ford down the ski slopes of Vail, Colorado. A helicopter took them to the top of the mountain and dropped them off to schuss their way down the slope in the fresh powder snow. We pointed our skis downhill and schussed for over a mile. When, on his first time on skis, he just schussed down the mountain, we knew he was a natural. Hills such as Bristol Mountain in Canandaigua provide schussing opportunities. Summer or winter, sailing on a lake or schussing down the Alps, Switzerland is an outdoor aficionado's heaven. {In many places, such as at La Châble station below Verbier, you can get off the train and hop on to a ski lift. A few minutes later you can be schussing down the piste.} After hiking to the summit, our guide gave the starting signal before strapping on his own skis and schussing off after the rest of the field.

Weniger häufig findet man das Nomen:

In alpine skiing, a schuss is a straight downhill run at high speed, contrasting with a slalom, mogul, or ski jumping. (Wikipedia) They said that carving skis were not good for beginners and suffered from instability on a schuss (a straight downhill run). McCoy Peak Lodge is on the slopes, next to chairlift #1 and just a schuss away from the Centennial Chairlift. {Treat yourself to a schuss weekend! Gérardmer's 40 km of downhill slopes await you for a fun-filled weekend on the slopes.} The area around the Kopfbergbahn lift is home to a speed measuring track where fast skiers can attempt a schuss.

Die englische Sprache schreckt auch vor dem Plural nicht zurück: "schusses":

This sleek mountain retreat puts modern day explorers in peak position for high-Alpine skiing and snowboarding at the foot of the Eiger, while Jungfrau, one of the world's most iconic ski regions, is just a few schusses away. {Before long, on many a whitened highway and byway, automobiles with skis securely racked atop will be as common a sight as boats on trailers in midsummer. But here now, a couple of schusses ahead of the field, is Skiing Editor Ezra Bowen, just returned from St. Mary's Glacier in Colorado.} The "easier" piste is rather narrow and involves a number of schusses. Heavy snowfall meant the racers followed a shortened course comprised mainly of schusses and rutted hairpin bends.

to wedel:

This is the season for enthusiastic skiers to wedel down the slopes again. I am perfecting my parallel turns, learning how to wedel, and I can slalom [*]. When you see a sixty-something skier wedeling, you realize that you have a lot to learn. The skiers wedeled down the 1,200-ft. slope or slammed through the slalom course; a few even tried the 30-meter jump. {The skier wedels down the slope with a last effort and comes to a stop on a small hill. His heart is pounding under his thick ski jacket, as the temperatures in March are already spring-like warm.}

[*] *Das Wort "slalom" ist übrigens kein Germanismus, auch wenn es im Deutschen ebenfalls verwendet wird (dort belegt erstmals 1904). "Slalom" kommt aus dem Norwegischen.*

7. Schach

Dass die deutsche Sprache ausgerechnet im Schachspiel etliche Spuren hinterlassen hat, hängt damit zusammen, dass Deutschland und auch Österreich im 19. Jahrhundert und anfangs des 20. Jahrhunderts große Schach-Nationen waren; ein wichtiger Teil der Schachliteratur wurde damals in deutscher Sprache publiziert. Der erste Schach-Weltmeister war der Deutsche Wilhelm Steinitz (1886-1894), der zweite der Deutsche Emanuel Lasker (1894-1921).

blitz

Unter eine "Blitzpartie" (das ist das in der deutschen Sprache verwendete Nomen) versteht man typischerweise eine Partie, bei der jeder Spieler nur 5 Minuten Zeit für die gesamte Partie hat. Verloren hat, wer mattgesetzt wird oder seine 5 Minuten überschreitet. (Es gibt aber auch Blitzpartien mit nur 3 Minuten Bedenkzeit oder noch weniger.) Das deutsche Verb ist "blitzen"; es kann auch einfach bedeuten "schnell ziehen".

Der Germanismus "blitz" ist insofern interessant, als er gleich zweimal in die englische Sprache übernommen wurde, mit zwei ganz verschiedenen Bedeutungen ⇒ 3. Kapitel "Krieg".

Im Englischen kann "blitz" 1. ein Nomen und 2. ein Verb sein:

1. He's a very strong player at blitz. Blitz chess is his real strength. In nine rounds of blitz on Thursday, Kasparov came away with only one win and several frustrating losses. I've read a lot about how to become better at chess and most consistently people say "Do not play blitz if you want to become better." We used to play blitz games after lunch. Many blitz games are 5 minutes per player for the entire game.

2. Today players are blitzing out super-complicated openings to move 16. The best way to lose when you have a clear win is to blitz out your moves as soon as your opponent moves. Emms as White enjoyed a prolonged initiative, but his advantage dissipated when the GM [= grandmaster] tried unsuccessfully to blitz his less experienced opponent in time trouble. I blitzed the first ten moves in twenty seconds. [He spends most of his time in the opening and early middlegame, leaving himself with seconds for his final moves. This quest for perfection often results in a series of highly imperfect moves blitzed out toward the end of a time control.] Chess is just a hobby for most people at the end of the day, and they'd rather spend an hour at the club discussing and blitzing some silly openings with friends than spend an hour solving puzzles or studying endgames.

fingerfehler

Darunter versteht man einen motorischen Fehler, bei dem ein Spieler z.B. eine falsche Figur berührt / schlägt / zieht oder eine Figur auf ein falsches bzw. unmögliches Feld zieht. Fingerfehler entstehen typischerweise in Zeitnot oder durch Nervosität.

For hours he had meticulously built up an advantage that seemed to make his win only a matter of time – had it not been for this hallucination, this fingerfehler, this mixing up of two moves that changed a winning position in a

drawish endgame. Qd2: My opponent intended Qd1, but the time factor caused him to make this fingerfehler that ended the game. (In the position after his 23rd move, Kramnik was expecting Gelfand to play 24.Nxe4 and after this move he intended to offer a draw. However, due to a 'fingerfehler', Gelfand didn't move the knight to e4 but his queen. Kramnik understood what had happened and having no wish to win in such a manner he offered a draw anyhow. As Gelfand put it after the game: 'He is a gentleman.') {During the recent United States championship in New York, Lombardy entered the last round of the 12-man round robin with a mathematical chance for a first-place tie. His ultimate fourth place marked a strong comeback from an early minus owing to a *fingerfehler* in his game with Sammy Reshevsky.} Against Nenashev I was lucky to save my skin after a silly 'fingerfehler'.

kibitz ⇒ 10. Kapitel "Yiddish"

luft

In der deutschen Schach-Terminologie gibt es den Begriff "Luftloch" – ein Feld des Schachbrettes als Zuflucht für die Figur des Königs. (Mit dem "Luftloch" in der Luftfahrt hat das nichts zu tun.) Im Englischen ist davon "luft" übrig geblieben. (Allerdings kann auch in der deutschen Schach-Terminologie "Luft" alleine verwendet werden: Es ist wichtig, Luft für den König zu schaffen. 19. Tfd1: Weiß macht bereits Luft für den König, damit dieser zur Not flüchten kann. 23...f5 schafft Luft für den König und plant beizeiten ...f4.)

{In chess, luft (the German word for "air", sometimes also "space" or "breath") designates the space or square left by a pawn move into which a king (usually a castled one) may then retreat, especially such a space made intentionally to avoid back-rank checkmate. A move leaving such a space is often said to "give the king some luft".} (Wikipedia)

Making luft means you are creating a hole for your king to hide in, in order to prevent any kind of backrank checkmate. White is forced to make luft for his king, which will cost him another piece. Another type of prophylaxis is when a player gives "luft" to the king by playing h3 or ...h6 to prevent back rank checkmates. The first game I'll show (complete with annotations) is a win with the white pieces, where black was all out of Luft. I'll follow that up with an embarrassing loss from a commanding position, where once again black fails to find Luft.} Black will get back-rank mated because the king's escape squares are blocked by pawns and there is no luft for the king. White has a luft square for his king at g2).

patzer

Dieses Wort wird im Englischen nur für (schlechte) Schachspieler verwendet, nicht für andere Sportarten oder Tätigkeiten. Die englische Aussprache ist /'pætsə/.

A patzer, also known as a woodpusher, is the lowest form of chess player. It should be noted that Black is not a patzer but the number two ranked [chess] player in the United States. A move by itself is rather meaningless, since a grandmaster and a patzer may play the same move in a given position for quite different reasons. As an average "patzer" chess player, I was a consumer of The New York Times chess column. Who hasn't lost a chess game in well under 20 moves and felt like a patzer? How can you explain chess to patzers? I used to win a few bucks in tournaments with other patzers.

Auch wenn es nur wenige Beispiele dafür gibt – im Englischen ist sogar ein Verb möglich:

Then his opponent patzered and the question is how to mate in this position. {I was going down, but incredibly lucky; white patzered in the end. Don't give up too early: last blunder loses.} Many thanks to Mike Gooch for directing while I was off patzering it up at the US Open. He couldn't have done that when he was patzering around with Horwitz in his early days.

zeitnot

Es gibt in der englischen Schach-Terminologie wohl den Begriff "time trouble", aber auch "zeitnot" wird verwendet; die englische Aussprache beginnt (natürlich) mit einem stimmhaften "s-", also einem /z/: /'zaitnət/. Den Einfluss der deutschen Sprache auf die Schach-Terminologie kann man übrigens auch daran sehen, dass "zeitnot" sogar im Französischen verwendet wird.

Players who have not yet completed 40 moves [*in a tournament game*] and have only five minutes left on their clocks are said to be in Zeitnot. Both players were in zeitnot and neither wrote the moves down. I lost the game by falling in some dumb mate trap in zeitnot. {The drama of "zeitnot" can be most compelling for spectators watching a game. For the participants, however, it is exceedingly stressful and yet, some players across every level of competitive chess get into habitual time trouble.} With more time, I suspect that the endgame should have been drawn, but defending unpleasant endgames in zeitnot can be a tough task even for high-ranking GMs [= grandmasters]. Svidler said that when he was 12, he could get into awful zeitnot and yet feel 100% sure he would not lose on time.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen kann die englische "zeitnot" sogar einen Plural haben:

In order to minimize zeitnots, the time control should remain 1h40 / 40 moves + 50 min / 20 moves + 10 min, with 30 seconds increment per move, but this is still under discussion. {Grischuk's zeitnots will be testing for both players. Given the most powerful coaching team, Aronian's chief advantage will be in the openings. If Grischuk can surprise him in this initial stage, then his chances are not worse.} Let's face it: Many players would use all the time allotted, causing zeitnots. I agree that bullet [= a kind of blitz game] may help you to evaluate a position and make decisions faster, it helps you to face zeitnots over the board, but it won't improve your chess. Olympic newcomer Reshevsky scored a decent 59%, but apart from a treacherous susceptibility for disastrous zeitnots he showed creative middle-game plans and true mastery of the endings.

zugzwang

Es gibt zwei Möglichkeiten, dieses Wort im Englischen auszusprechen; in beiden Fällen beginnt es jedenfalls mit einem stimmhaften "s-", also /z/: entweder /'zʌgzwæŋ/ oder /'zu:gzwæŋ/.

If a [chess] player is in zugzwang, then the player doesn't have a useful move. He is trapped in the chess dilemma known as zugzwang, where a player loses because he is forced to make a fatal move when he would rather not make a move at all. This puts White in nothing less than a tragic Zugzwang position. Black can't do anything on the kingside and is almost in Zugzwang. He could still draw a pawn down until another blunder enabled Grischuk to create zugzwang, compulsion for the opponent to make a losing move. Positions with zugzwang occur fairly often in chess endgames, especially in king and pawn endgames. Playing black, he beat Kramnik in another long game; it ended with his forcing Kramnik into a Zugzwang, a bind in which any move a player makes worsens his position.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen kennt das Englische auch einen Plural:

The ending is a captivating tempo fight: Bohatirchuk gains ground via a series of zugzwangs. The play involves a network of reciprocal zugzwangs. First of all, let us understand what are Zugzwangs and intermediate moves. This is a position in which zugzwangs are possible.

Sogar ein Verb gibt es im Englischen:

In another game from the same tournament, Smyslov zugzwangs his opponent with a couple of flashy sacrifices. Magnus Carlsen Zugzwangs himself vs Eric Hansen. In this position your opponent gets zugzwanged if you play Ng5. Brandon was up a doubled pawn in K+P ending and then lost two pawns when he got zugzwanged. If Black exchanges then White can push up to f7 when Black will be zugzwanged into allowing Ke7 when White will win. {This is the REAL "Immortal Zugzwang Game." Unlike in Saemisch-Nimzowitsch, after Black's "Zugzwanging" move, here 34...Rg8!!, White has absolutely no moves that don't immediately lose.}

Das englische "zugzwang" kommt auch außerhalb von Schach vor:

The Americans and their allies face Zugzwang if they stick to their present tactics and methods. If your newspaper regards that plan as the best option on the table, we truly are in a zugzwang. The irrepressible freedom wants to be restrained in the zugzwang of life. {Life and business sometimes put us in Zugzwang. For example, price wars are often Zugzwang to many of the players.} Master negotiators are positioning counterparts in zugzwang without them realizing it's happening.

zwischenzug

Die englische Aussprache beginnt mit einem stimmhaften "s-", also mit einem /z/: /'zviʃənzʊ:g/. (Man beachte auch das zweite /z/ innerhalb des Wortes!)

A zwischenzug is where a player, instead of playing the expected move (commonly a recapture of a piece that the opponent has just captured) first interpolates another move, posing an immediate threat that the opponent must answer, then plays the expected move. Ideally, the zwischenzug changes the situation to the player's advantage. Don't automatically capture a sacrificed piece – look first for a zwischenzug that can be played, or another strong move. This zwischenzug enables White to take the h4-pawn with check. The knight on e5 saves itself with the Zwischenzug 27. ... Nc4+.

Der englische Plural heißt (natürlich) "Zwischenzugs" (und nicht "Zwischenzüge"):

I always thought of zwischenzugs as occurring in the middle of a sequence of forced moves. Gonzales unleashed a series of zwischenzugs resulting in a crushing kingside attack. Richard missed one or two little zwischenzugs and suddenly things started going downhill.

8. Tiere

Affenpinscher

Der Affenpinscher ist die kleinste Pinscher-Art, der Dobermannpinscher ist die größte Pinscher-Art.

{Toy dog: Any of several breeds of dogs that were bred to be small, portable, good-natured companions. Toy dogs were traditionally pampered and treasured by aristocracy around the world, and several breeds are ancient. They range from hairless (e.g., the Chinese Crested dog) to profusely coated (e.g., the Shih Tzu). Some breeds, such as the Pekingese, could be owned only by royalty. The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel was a favourite of English royalty. English toy spaniels and toy Poodles are popular in the United States. The Miniature Pinscher resembles the Doberman Pinscher but has a different ancestry. Other toy dogs include the Affenpinscher, Maltese, Papillon, Pomeranian, and Yorkshire Terrier.} (Encyclopedia Britannica) Brussels griffon is a breed of toy dog developed in late 19th-century Belgium from the affenpinscher and an ordinary street dog. Seconds after Banana Joe, a 6-year-old affenpinscher, won Best in Show at the 137th Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show Tuesday night, the toy dog was hoisted in the air in the loving embrace of his handler, Ernesto Lara.

The miniature schnauzer, developed from small standard schnauzers and affenpinschers, was first shown as a distinct breed in 1899. She says she shares the farm with her husband and their four affenpinschers. According to Ms. Raphael, the car can hold her and her husband, their two affenpinschers plus some light baggage.

aurochs

{The aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) (/ˈɔːrɒks/ or /ˈaʊrɒks/) is an extinct cattle species, considered to be the wild ancestor of modern domestic cattle. With a shoulder height of up to 180 cm (71 in) in bulls and 155 cm (61 in) in cows, it was one of the largest herbivores in the Holocene; it had massive elongated and broad horns that reached 80 cm (31 in) in length.}

Beachtenswert daran sind zwei Dinge: 1. Obwohl "aurochs" unzweifelhaft ein Germanismus ist, weicht die Schreibung vom Deutschen ab, und 2. es gibt zwei mögliche Aussprachen.

The last known Eurasian aurochs, a female, died in Poland in 1627 from natural causes. The name aurochs has sometimes been wrongly applied to the European bison. One of the ancestors of modern cattle, the Eurasian aurochs was a large, wild ox that once ranged across the steppes of Europe, Siberia, and Central Asia.

Für "aurochs" gibt es zwei (oder sogar drei) Pluralformen:

1. "aurochs": In Europe and Asia there were woolly mammoths, aurochs, lions and several sorts of rhinoceros. They took mitochondrial DNA samples from four fossil aurochs found in Britain and compared them with the mitochondrial DNA of modern cattle from Europe, Africa and the Middle East. If man had never

sharpened his first spear, the mastodons would probably still be roaming the plains of North America and the aurochs the grasslands of Europe.

2. *“aurochsen”*: A Neolithic domestication of taurine cattle in the Fertile Crescent from local aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) is generally accepted, but a genetic contribution from European aurochs has been proposed. By the 13th century A.D., aurochs were extremely rare and restricted to Eastern Europe, with the last recorded aurochs dying in Poland in 1627. The coexistence of autochthonous wild aurochs and the newly introduced cattle lasted for thousands of years in many geographical areas.

Sie wundern sich, warum ausgerechnet bei den Aurochsen der deutsche Plural auch im Englischen durchschlägt? Nun, die Erklärung ist einfach: Mit Deutsch hat das gar nichts zu tun. Der Ochse heißt auf Englisch “ox”, und dieses Nomen hat bekanntlich einen ungewöhnlichen Plural: “oxen” – und nicht “oxes”. Die “aurochsen” stammen also nicht aus der deutschen Sprache, sondern aus der gemeinsamen germanischen Vergangenheit von Deutsch und Englisch.

3. *Obwohl das kein anerkannter Plural ist, findet sich auch die Form “aurochses” in manchen Texten – allerdings nicht in wissenschaftlichen mit idiomatischem Background:*

{At that time, pigs, horses and aurochses were sent into the forest to graze. After the aurochses had become extinct, attempts were made to rebreed them.} Human remains as well as mammoth jaws and the skulls of aurochses are fished up on a regular basis. {The countryside was maintained woodless by aurochses, bison, and wild horses. They were grazing the land constantly and the growth of trees was thus suppressed.}

dachshund

Dafür werden zwei sehr unterschiedliche Aussprachen angegeben: für B.E. /'dæksənd/ und für A.E. /'da:kshənd/.

{The dachshund is a long-bodied, characteristically lively dog with a deep chest, short legs, tapering muzzle, and long ears. The standard dachshund stands about 7 to 10 inches (18 to 25 cm) and weighs 16 to 32 pounds (7 to 14.5 kg); the miniature is shorter and weighs no more than 11 pounds (5 kg).} (Britannica) {Dachshunds come in three sizes: standard, miniature, and *kaninchen* (German for "rabbit"). Although the standard and miniature sizes are recognized almost universally, the rabbit size is not recognized by clubs in the United States and the United Kingdom. [...]An increasingly common size for family pets falls between the miniature and the standard size; these are frequently referred to as "tweenies," which is not an official classification.} (Wikipedia) The 1972 Games in Munich, West Germany, produced the first "official mascot," a dachshund named Waldi who appeared on related publications and memorabilia. On the carpet in front of the fire, a pretty little dachshund was curled up asleep. (Roald Dahl) Tortoises, snakes and lizards shared the garden with the family dachshund. Fran absolutely dotes on her little dachshund, driving her husband Mark crazy.

Der Plural lautet “dachshunds”:

There are three varieties of Dachshunds, the long-haired, the wire-haired, and the smooth-haired. Short legs, a phenomenon known as chondrodysplasia, are characteristic of many dog breeds, perhaps most famously dachshunds and corgis. Breeders say that most customers these days want "economy dogs" such as dachshunds and spaniels. Dogs built with long, low bodies, such as dachshunds, often develop spinal injuries or malformations of the spinal column. Then a pack of corgis and dorgis – dachshunds crossed with corgis – comes into view.

Für Österreicher ist der Terminus “Dachshund” ungebräuchlich – dort ist “Dackel” das übliche Wort. “Dachshund” wird in (Nord-)Deutschland verwendet, ebenso wie “Teckel”. Im Englischen heißt der “dachshund” auch “sausage dog” oder “wiener dog”, weil er einem Würstchen auf Beinen ähnlich sieht. Eine andere englische Bezeichnung ist die wörtliche Übersetzung “badger dog”; “badger” heißt “Dachs”, und die Hunde wurde gezüchtet, um in Dachsbauten eindringen zu können bzw. Dachse auszugraben.

Doberman

Dieses Wort wird im Englischen als Eigennamen betrachtet und (fast) immer groß geschrieben.

If you wanted a mean dog, back then, you got a Doberman. I have a sinking feeling that this breed of underdog will turn out to look more like a Pekingese than a Doberman. She shares the house with her partner and their Doberman. I haven't seen a fatality involving a Doberman for decades, whereas in the nineteen-seventies they

were quite common. His Doberman, Anteia, was fatally struck by a car in Riverside Park while chasing a squirrel while off leash two years ago. Mr. Burke's menagerie includes a duck named Wilma, three chickens and his Doberman, Rusty.

Der Plural heißt "Dobermans" – was sonst, fragen Sie? Wer mit dem englischen Grammatik-Virus allzusehr infiziert ist, könnte ja auch womöglich auf "Dobermen" kommen ...

Lovett and I played for a while with some big Dobermans he keeps. Dog lovers derive much joy from their Dobermans, their quaking Chihuahuas, and everything in between, and we should not begrudge them that delight. Similar disorders are known in dogs, particularly in certain breeds, including Dobermans.

hamster

My kids' pet hamster died last night, so I had about half an hour of crying, explanations, and a funeral in the front yard to deal with. What exactly is the hamster dreaming during all those hours it spends asleep? Germans, trapped on "the hamster wheel of life", have lost touch with the "art of living", how to cook, talk to their spouses, and raise their children.

Physiological studies of flavour are conducted using animals (mostly rats and hamsters) or bacteria, which have robust taste receptors. The researchers found that Viagra has the ability to alter hamsters' internal clocks (their "circadian rhythms"). Dwarf desert hamsters (genus *Phodopus*) are smallest, with bodies 5 to 10 cm (about 2 to 4 inches) long; the largest is the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*), measuring up to 34 cm long, not including a short tail of up to 6 cm.

lammergeier

Obwohl es einen englischen Namen dafür gibt – "bearded vulture" – wird auch das deutsche Fremdwort "lammergeier" verwendet. In der deutschen Sprache ist übrigens der Begriff "Lämmergeier" veraltet – heutzutage heißen dies Vögel "Bartgeier". Die englische Aussprache ist der deutschen ähnlich: /'læməgaɪə/.

Although rising numbers of people in the Alpine regions has led to the disappearance of a number of species, some prized animals, including the European lynx, the brown bear, and the bearded vulture (lammergeier), have been successfully reintroduced. Colonel R. M. claimed that once a lammergeier attempted to push him off a precipice with a nudge of his wingtips. Birdwatching is also popular, with the lammergeyer and golden eagle especially sought for. At both sites I was delighted to see that most majestic and largest vulture: the Lammergeier. Yaks grazed along the shore, lammergeier vultures soared overhead, and a lone dog appeared and roamed far out on to the white ice. The president of Israel, Shimon Peres in the late 1940s changed his name from Persky to Peres because he saw a giant lammergeier, or bearded vulture (in Hebrew, a "peres"), circling overhead.

Weiters möglich ist die Schreibweise "lammergeyer":

The lammergeyer population was decimated in the 20th century by poisoning, much of it due to the mistake and incredibly widespread belief that they would take young lambs. We've already seen some things: a marmot sunning itself on top of a ridge; a Lammergeyer, an endangered species of vulture with a nine-foot wingspan, tilting and rocking in the air, lording it over a mountain valley; a party of 16 people in their 70's, complete with dual walking sticks and sunny smiles, clambering up a sharp ascent.

Der Plural heißt "lammergeiers":

Unlike most vultures, lammergeiers do not have a bald head. Lammergeiers were known for dropping the bones of the animals they consumed onto rocks in order to smash them open and access the marrow. Lammergeiers had previously been seen on India's border with China but not in such a large group or at so high an altitude.

Die "echte" deutsche Schreibweise mit Umlaut kommt in englischen Texten selten vor. Im nächsten Beispiel erfahren wir darüber hinaus, wie der Bartgeier zu seiner Nahrung kommt:

{The food of the Lämmergeier is, like that of other vultures, the flesh of dead animals, though it does not feed quite in the same manner that they do. When the ordinary vultures have found a carcass [= *Kadaver*] they tear it to pieces, and soon remove all the flesh. This having been done, the Lämmergeier comes to the half-picked bones, eats the remaining flesh from them, and finishes by breaking them and eating the marrow. That a bird should be able to break a bone as thick and hard as the thigh-bone of a horse or ox seems rather problematical, but the bird

achieves the feat in a simple and effectual manner. Seizing the bone in its claws, it rises to an immense height in the air, and then, balancing itself over some piece of rock, it lets the bone fall, and sweeps after it with scarce less rapidity than the bone falls. Should the bone be broken by the fall, the bird picks the marrow out of the fragments; and should it have escaped fracture by reason of falling on a soft piece of ground instead of a hard rock, the bird picks it up, and renews the process until it has attained its object.}

pinscher

Zur Etymologie schreibt Wikipedia:

{Der Name *Pinscher* gehört zum englischen Verb *to pinch* (kneifen, zwicken). Das englische Substantiv *pincher* (Kneiper, Quäler, Geizhals) bezeichnet keine Hunderasse, ist jedoch als Eigenname für Hunde belegt. Die heute in das Englische und andere Sprachen übernommene Bezeichnung *pinscher* geht auf das deutsche Wort zurück.}

Charles went to a nearby kennel & decided upon a miniature pinscher named Pan. Her dog, Victor, a female Chihuahua-miniature pinscher mix and prone to biting, trotted over and growled. She shared her apartment with her husband and Mya, their miniature Doberman pinscher.

rinderpest

Dafür gibt es auch den englischen Begriff "cattle plague":

Musicians and dancers accompany processions to expel the demons of cholera or cattle plague. Scientists, with the help of public-health workers, have managed to wipe just two diseases from the face of the earth: smallpox [= Pocken] and rinderpest (otherwise known as cattle plague). Rinderpest, also called steppe murrain, cattle plague, or contagious bovine typhus, an acute, highly contagious viral disease of ruminant animals, primarily cattle, that was once common in Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and the Middle East.

Häufiger wird jedoch der deutsche Begriff verwendet:

Since even wretched countries such as Sudan and Myanmar are rid of polio, doctors dream it could follow smallpox and rinderpest to become the third disease wiped from the planet. During the 19th and 20th centuries, overhunting, habitat destruction, and rinderpest epidemics introduced by European livestock reduced giraffes to less than half their former range. In the 1890s a rinderpest plague swept the African continent from Ethiopia to the Cape of Good Hope and killed up to 90 percent of the buffalo, as well as many antelopes. Buffalo populations have continued to suffer from periodic outbreaks of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth, and other diseases to which both buffalo and cattle are susceptible. There were smallpox epidemics in the early 1890s, widespread rinderpest in 1892, and locust plagues throughout the decade. At one time, rinderpest was found in Brazil and Australia, but it was quickly eradicated in those countries.

rottweiler

Dieser Hund ist nach der Stadt Rottweil in Baden-Württemberg benannt, und es existiert sonst kein englisches Wort dafür. Für "rottweiler" gibt es mehrere Aussprachemöglichkeiten: /'rɒtwaɪlə(r)/, /'rɒtvɑɪlə(r)/, /'rɑ:twɑɪlə(r)/.

The Rottweiler is a strong, powerful breed with natural protective instincts. How much can I expect to pay for a Rottweiler puppy? Then a huge man with gold teeth and a rottweiler came out of nowhere. He kept rottweiler dogs in his garden. The woman couldn't control her rottweiler, which was on an extendable lead. If you want a docile Rottweiler, or even an aggressive retriever, you can have one made to your exact specifications.

Der Plural heißt "rottweilers":

Rottweilers are credited with intelligence, loyalty, strength and courage. According to the Danish Kennel Club, the kingdom's population of fighting breeds such as pit-bull terriers, mastiffs and rottweilers has risen from 1,000 to 20,000 in the past five years. {Dogs were first trained for police work at the turn of the 20th century in Ghent, Belg., and the practice was soon adopted elsewhere. Although certain breeds with especially keen senses have been used for special purposes – such as detecting caches of illegal drugs and explosives and tracking fugitives and missing persons – the most widely trained dog for regular patrol work is the German shepherd, or Alsatian. Other breeds that are sometimes used include boxers, Doberman pinschers, Airedale terriers, rottweilers, schnauzers, and bloodhounds.} (Britannica)

schnauzer

Bei der Betonung achte man auf das stimmhafte /-z-/: /'ʃnaʊzə(r)/. Alternativ ist allerdings auch /'ʃnaʊtsə(r)/ möglich.

With good training a Schnauzer shouldn't give you any trouble at all – this breed has been raised as companion pets for over a hundred years. He commends the miniature schnauzer as an excellent watchdog. {He treats me like a dog, and not even a respectable dog like a Saint Bernard. He treats me like a miniature schnauzer.} A schnauzer usually smells if its beard or teeth are dirty. My Schnauzer mix, 10 years old, has been scratching and chewing at herself continuously for months now. All sizes of poodles were crossed with other breeds, resulting in such mixed breeds as the Labradoodle (Labrador retriever + poodle), schnoodle (schnauzer + poodle), and Pekepoo (Pekingese + poodle). The miniature schnauzer, developed from small standard schnauzers and affenpinschers, was first shown as a distinct breed in 1899.

Der Plural heißt "schnauzers":

Some dogs have better noses for following a scent than others; I don't think schnauzers are one of the better noses in the dog world, but they still can smell 5-10 times better than we humans can. The kennel specializes in breeding miniature schnauzers. Various breeds, often dogs that shed little hair, appear on lists posted on the Internet, and the American Kennel Club suggests 11 "hypoallergenic canine candidates," including poodles, soft-coated wheaten terriers, schnauzers and the Portuguese water dog, made famous two years ago when the Obama family adopted one.

spitz

{There are a number of dogs known as spitz. Among these are the Finnish spitz, the Eskimo dog, the Greenland dog, and the Lapland spitz.} (Britannica) The American Eskimo dog is descended from the German spitz type. The Finnish spitz stands about 15.5 to 20 inches (39 to 50 cm) and weighs 25 to 30 pounds (11 to 13 kg). The Finnish spitz is characterized by a lively and alert disposition; it is an excellent watchdog and, true to its origins, is a "talker" that communicates by barking. The woman evidently loves dogs and owns a white Pomeranian spitz.

Der Plural heißt "spitzes":

{Spitzes are double-coated dogs, and they shed profusely. Some drop their undercoat once or twice a year, and they will still drop hairs in between these shedding periods throughout the year.} {German Spitzes are spitz-type dogs from Germany. Although they are considered a single breed, they come in five varieties based on size and colour: the Wolfsspitz or Keeshond, the Giant Spitz or Großspitz, the Medium Spitz or Mittelspitz, the Miniature Spitz or Kleinspitz, and the Pomeranian or Zwergspitz.} Queen Victoria had several German spitzes.

Waldrapp

Alternative Namen dazu sind "northern bald ibis" oder "hermit ibis". Die englische Aussprache ist /'wɔːldræp/.

{With its black body and wide wings, the bird flying along Austria's Salzach Valley on a mild summer day looks, at first glance, a lot like a crow. But when it lands in a nearby meadow, it quickly becomes clear that this is a very different animal. It is a waldrapp, or northern bald ibis, a species that is critically endangered in the wild. In former centuries, the species occurred widely in northern and eastern Africa, Asia Minor, Arabia, and parts of Europe. The ancient Egyptians revered the northern bald ibis as an afterworld divinity, and its likeness can clearly be seen in hieroglyphs dating back thousands of years.} As a waldrapp matures, the unfeathered areas of its head and neck turn from grey to red. Now, however, several northern bald ibis reintroduction projects are underway, which explains why the waldrapp (*Geronticus eremita*) can once again be seen flying at the northern fringe of the Alps – a habitat it last occupied nearly 400 years ago.

Der Plural heißt "waldrapps":

Until the 17th century, waldrapps were recorded in parts of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland in and around cities with castles, where they liked to breed. Historical records about where the bird occurred are scant, with the exception of cities like Graz and Salzburg, where waldrapps lived among humans, just as white storks did.

{Waldrapps showed up in one of Europe's oldest and most famous illustrated books about native wildlife, the *Bird Book*, published by Swiss naturalist Conrad Gessner in 1557. A few decades later, records stop.}

weenie

Dieses umgangssprachliche Wort hat mehrere verschiedene Bedeutungen.

Unter anderem bezeichnet es auch den ⇨ "dachshund". Weil er wie eine Wurst auf vier Beinen aussieht, wird er (scherzhaft) auch "wiener dog" oder "sausage dog" genannt (siehe das Stichwort "wiener" im 1. Kapitel "Nahrungsmittel"), verkürzt zu "weenie":

{My weenie has really bad separation anxiety and will hurt her self to try and escape. She got stuck in the gate while I was only in the kitchen cooking. Usually she is never left alone because I'm a stay-at-home mom. Does anyone know if having another dog around will help her separation anxiety?} {Meet my weenie! Meet my little baby! 13 weeks old! Everyone asks what kind of *dog* he is – he's a miniature long-haired dachshund aka a weenie dog!} Although many have cared for and found inspiration in Dachshunds, few artists have forged such a strong bond with a Weenie as Spanish painter Pablo Picasso with a dog named Lump.

Der Plural heißt "weenies":

{Weenies love kisses all the time ... even if they act like they don't want them. Sometimes, if they're in an especially lovey mood, they may even kiss you back.} Dachshunds or weenies are like fine wine or cheese, they only get better with age. Weenies love being warm ... since their fur does not insulate them very well!

Weimaraner:

Die Aussprache ist relativ "deutsch": /vaɪmə'ra:nə(r)/.

Her first weimaraner came here from Germany. Six cats and Ginger, a 15-year-old pit bull-Weimaraner mix, jockey for space in Ms. Walsh's two-room basement apartment in the Port Richmond neighborhood of Staten Island. A group of people attended the show to see the weimaraner, a breed which originated in France more than 500 years ago as a hunting dog, and about 200 years ago made a big splash in the courts of Weimar (hence the name). Photographer William Wegman, who had established a worldwide following with books that starred his own Weimaraner dogs, published his latest volume, *Dogs on Rocks*.

Der Plural ist "weimaraners":

Alexander, who lives in Maryland, has been breeding weimaraners for 35 years. She is an architect who lives on the Upper East Side with her husband, teenage daughter and two Weimaraners. There were lots on the farm – hunting dogs mainly, weimaraners, dobermans, rottweilers. William Wegman, the artist famous for his photographs of Weimaraners in human garb, spends summer and early fall in a hunters' lodge in western Maine. We have two weimaraners, and being a morning person, Don takes them out to walk and run on the sand.

wolfhound / wolfdog

Das sieht aus wie ein Germanismus (bzw. eine Lehnübersetzung), denn regionalsprachlich ist "Wolfshund" im Deutschen eine andere Bezeichnung für den deutschen Schäferhund.

Der englische "wolfhound / wolfdog" ist jedoch ein originärer Anglizismus und bezeichnet auch gar keinen "German shepherd" (so heißt der deutsche Schäferhund im Englischen), sondern eine alte und groß gewachsene Rasse von Jagdhunden; Näheres im Wikipedia-Artikel "Irish Wolfhound".

The male wolfhound is at least 32 inches (81 cm) tall and weighs a minimum of 120 pounds (54 kg), though it may greatly exceed this size. Noted for speed, strength, and hunting ability, the Irish wolfhound is also valued as a gentle, even-tempered companion. Irish wolfhound, tallest of all dog breeds, a keen-sighted hound used in Ireland for many years to hunt wolves and other game.

"Wolfhound" und "wolfdog" sind Synonyme. In einem Fall wird aber nur "wolfdog" gebraucht – wenn eine Kreuzung von Wolf und Hund gemeint ist.

9. Sprache

ablaut

Changing a vowel within a word (sing / sang / sung) is a process technically called ablaut. Ablaut is one of the most conspicuous features of the Indo-European languages. Since its inaugural definition by Jacob Grimm in the first part of the nineteenth century, ablaut has received a lot of attention in Indo-European linguistics. Ablaut has usually been translated in English as vowel gradation and umlaut as vowel mutation. According to the New English Dictionary, "grub" [= maggot, caterpillar] may be referred to an ablaut variant of the Old Teutonic "grab-", to dig, cf. "grave". {Proto-Indo-European also had vowels and resonants. The vowel of any given root was not necessarily fixed but varied in an alternation called ablaut. Thus, the root that means 'sit' was alternately *sed-, *sod-, *sd-, *sēh-, and *sōd- (English sit is from *sed-, sat from *sod-, and seat from *sēd-); and the root that means do was *dhē-, *dhō-, and *dhə- (English deed is from *dhē-, and do is from *dhō-).} Only Hittite preserves in a significant way the vowel gradation known as "ablaut" (compare English sing, sang, sung).

Lautverschiebung

Dafür gibt es auch ein englisches Wort: "sound shift":

{According to linguist Ivan Duridanov, Chiprovtsi's original name was Kipurovets (Кипуровец). The current form gradually emerged through a sound shift and a syncope [= Ausfall eines Lauts].} Although similar to Latin, Oscan [= ausgestorbene umbrische Sprache] shows a series of different sound shifts (Oscan aasa: Latin āra "altar"; Oscan pid: Latin quid "what"), and a divergent vocabulary. Tamil dialects are primarily differentiated from each other by the fact that they have undergone different phonological changes and sound shifts in evolving from Old Tamil.

Der deutsche Terminus "lautverschiebung" wird nur in wissenschaftlichen Texten verwendet:

For Grimm the concept of lautverschiebung is central to proper historical linguistics. The city of Hwei-cheu has a dialect of its own, in which the soft initial consonants are exchanged for hard and aspirated ones, a process analogous to what we call *Lautverschiebung* in the Aryan languages. Until a rational account of these changes, comprehended under the name of *Lautverschiebung*, is given, we must continue to look upon them, not as the result of phonetic decay, but of dialectic growth. {Where a Lautverschiebung has occurred in historical times, Lautverschiebung doublets are a matter of course. Thus, with regard to the Second or High Germanic Consonant Shift, we have the following pairs of loan-words: Pfaffe/Papst, Pfalz/Palast, Pfeffer/Paprika, PferchPark, Pfahl/Palade, Pflanze/Plantage, Pforte/Portal (alongside Pförtner/Portier), Pfosten/Post(-en), Pfrunde/Proviant, and several others.}

Sprachgefühl

Als englische Aussprache wird angegeben (im Collins Dictionary) /'ʃprɑːxɡæfɪːl/, aber ob das aus dem Mund eines native speakers immer so klingt ...?

It is dangerous for a non-native speaker to rely on his or her Sprachgefühl – nobody knows this better than me! By finding the word that satisfies our *sprachgefühl*, must we look for the most pretentious word we can find? {That prowess led Mulk to win the Arizona competition by successfully spelling "oubliette," a word of French origin that means a dungeon with an opening only at the top. She has a variety of tools up her sleeve to spell whatever word may come her way during the competition. "It depends on the word," she explains. "Sometimes I KISS (Keep It Simple Stupid), other times I use my knowledge of stem and the word's language of origin, and still other times I just guess and rely on my sprachgefühl."} When challenged, she admitted that although it was correct grammatically, my usage offended her Sprachgefuehl. In particular, Alice's bibliographic and research skills and her Sprachgefühl were of enormous help in the process. You as native speakers can rely on your Sprachgefühl to know that "Wem macht es Spaß?" sounds right, but to an early-stage learner, "Wen macht es Spaß" or even "Wer macht es Spaß" sound equally correct.

Umlaut

{Even if you did not know the word 'Umlaut' before, you may have seen this character when looking at German texts – or the written forms of Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak, and a few other languages. The Umlaut is the two dots that sometimes appear above the vowels a, o and u to make ä, ö, and ü.} The term umlaut was originally coined and is principally used in connection with the study of the Germanic languages. I lived in Germany for many years and learned that "schwuel" (WITH the umlaut) means "humid" and "schwul" means "homosexual". This is what Mr Schröder calls "Fördern und Fordern", a play on an umlaut that translates roughly as "assist and challenge". Omitting the umlaut in texts is forgivable if you don't have a German keyboard on your computer. Now, my last name, Burck, people sometimes think is the English Burke, with an 'e,' but it's not, it's German, and there should be an umlaut over the 'u,' but of course we don't use umlauts in America.

Der Plural heißt "umlauts":

German pronunciation can be bad enough, especially with all the umlauts and the rolled 'r's. How to type German Umlauts and ß on a computer keyboard. Umlauts in the German language change the way the vowel is pronounced. We've 3 umlauts in German: ä, ö, ü. Umlauts are diacritical marks represented by two dots (¨) placed above certain vowels in the German language. Umlauts are used to form three 'mutated' vowel sounds in the German language. I want to sort a list with names, but all names with umlauts (Ä, Ö, Ü) then appear at the bottom.

Die englische Sprache hat auch ein Adjektiv kreiert: "umlauted":

Massive demand for umlauted internet domains – German stampede leads to über-suscription. When using foreign words or names in your business correspondence, it's often necessary to add two dots above a vowel to form an umlauted character. {I would really appreciate if someone helped me out with this one. To cut it short, every time I try to insert an umlauted vowel or something like "ß", the program does exactly that but for some reason also inserts the vanilla version of the letter. So I end up with something like "großß" instead of "groß". What should I do to fix this?} {Much like the English alphabet, German has 26 standard letters. However, the German alphabet contains one additional character and umlauted forms of three vowels.}

Die Encyclopedia Britannica verwendet übrigens "umlauted" in einem anderen Sinn: Seven nouns have mutated (umlauted) plurals: man, men; woman, women; tooth, teeth; foot, feet; goose, geese; mouse, mice; louse, lice. *Vergleiche:* {The pronunciation of "women" is a remnant of al old Germanic Language method of making plurals by changing an internal vowel sound (English has six other words that do this.) The singular woman is changed to women ("man" also gets the vowel change) and the "o" in "woman" is also changed to agree with the new sound. Both raise the vowel sound, a process called umlauting.}

Sogar ein Verb gibt es:

He seems to be umlauting his vowels or doing something unusual with his glottis (he is Scottish and has a cute accent). Many plurals are formed by umlauting, eg Haus, Häuser. He spent hours umlauting words in his German essay to ensure proper pronunciation. {What has made Umlaut one of the most vexing problems of phonological analysis is the unpredictable 'umlauting' behavior of some suffixes. Thus, Busch 'bush' undergoes Umlaut before Plural marker +e, but not before adjectival +ig while the same affixes have the exactly opposite behavior when they attach to Tag 'day': Tag undergoes no Umlaut before +e though it does before +ig; thus, Busch/Büsche/buschig but Tag/Tag/täglich.} {To adorn an English band name or album title with an umlaut reveals an unspoken or open anxiety that English letters do not signify enough. Blue Oyster Cult, Motorhead or Motley Crue are not sufficient on their own, they must become Blue Öyster Cult, Motörhead or Mötley Crüe if they are to fully articulate ... whatever it is they are supposed to articulate. Who exactly it was who made the fateful decision in the umlauting of Blue Öyster Cult – the first known instance of what would become known as the heavy metal umlaut – is disputed.}

10. Jiddisch

Vorneweg zur Erklärung:

{**Yiddish**, pronounced ['(j)ɪdɪʃ], is a West Germanic language historically spoken by Ashkenazi Jews. It originates from 9th century Central Europe, providing the nascent Ashkenazi community with a vernacular based on High German fused with many elements taken from Hebrew and to some extent Aramaic. Most varieties of Yiddish include elements of Slavic languages and the vocabulary contains traces of Romance languages. [...] Prior to World War II, its worldwide peak was 13 million. Eighty-five percent of the approximately six million Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust were Yiddish speakers, leading to a massive decline in the use of the language. Assimilation following World War II and aliyah (immigration to Israel) further decreased the use of Yiddish among survivors after adapting to Hebrew in Israel.} (Wikipedia)

Wie man sieht, ist Jiddisch zwar keine deutsche Sprache an sich, basiert aber auf dem Deutschen. Aus diesem Grund werden jiddische Beispiele hier als eigene Kategorie aufgenommen – aber nur jiddische Wörter, die Deutschsprachigen verständlich sind.

Nicht alle der folgenden Begriffe sind auch allen native speakers of English bekannt. Manche werden nur – oder vorwiegend – in jüdischen Kontexten verwendet.

dreck /drecky

The task now is to separate the valuable information from the dreck, and to get it to the right people quickly. (Newsweek) It was quite a step up from the dreck I had been drinking before that. There is no denying that Nashville [*gemeint: US country music*] produces its share of dreck, though it is dreck of a different type from what is produced by Hollywood. The stuff you hear in the back of Belgian taxis, on German radio, in Sicilian bars, and in the lobbies of Danish hotels: it was all created by the great god of dreck, and Eurovision is his temple. I regret paying so much money for this dreck of a car. Don't waste your time reading that book, it's just literary dreck. After the party, the backyard was covered in dreck from all the trash left behind.

Manchmal findet man auch die Schreibweise “drek”:

{I can't believe you spent your money on that drek of a movie. It was a total waste of time.} There aren't many things on radio horrid enough to make me jump up and smack the button to OFF, shouting all the way there to drown it out, because I can't stand to hear a fraction of a second of such drek. Anybody who has walked around a mega-branch of Carrefour will find the familiar mix of processed drek, and bagged-up salads. An awful lot of drek is now on sale.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv “drecky”; es heißt nicht nur “schmutzig”, sondern auch im übertragenen Sinn “minderwertig / schlecht”:

I try to be as inconspicuous as possible, I even change into extra drecky clothes. ‘La cambusa’ struck me as a drecky tourist trap from the moment we walked in the door. These films have had a rotten reputation, dismissed as being drecky and “faintly embarrassing”. It finally reappeared and again showed very well but with the weather continuing to be drecky and the bunting [= *Ammer = a species of bird*] eventually disappearing again most of the birders present dispersed. {How are you? – Drecky, real drecky, that's how.} This song is weak and drecky with none of the aforementioned “redeeming” factors.

Kibitz / Kibitzer

Hier geht es nicht um den Vogel, sondern um den Zuschauer z.B. bei einer Schachpartie.

Im Englischen / Jiddischen wird das Wort nicht mit “-ie-” geschrieben so wie im deutschen “Kiebitz”:

This question was posed to me by a kibitz and I could not answer it even after some discussion and playing out variations on a review [chess] board. {Unlike my grandfather and my cousin, I was just a kibitz and nothing more. They were genuine football fans.} Martin noticed strange behaviour from a kibitz who, wearing earphones, was frequently moving between the playing room and restaurant where he had a notebook and was accompanied by an acquaintance. {It was Capablanca vs Reshevsky, 1938. According to a kibitz on that game, Reshevsky spent 50 minutes on a single move.}

Häufiger als "kibitz" ist das Nomen "kibitzer":

{You are within your rights to bar one kibitzer from your table, but it is not your legal right to bar ALL kibitzers. The bridge table is not an isolation chamber.} Surely if a kibitzer is disruptive, they should not be allowed at the table. {Cell phones and other electronic devices are not allowed in the playing rooms, even if they are turned off. Any kibitzer who is found with a cell phone will be evicted and not allowed to kibitz during the remainder of the tournament.} Without a kibitzer to say, «You should have played it the other way around» or «Only a fathead would have led the king of diamonds,» post-mortem discussions are routine and without color. He wasn't a player, but as a kibitzer with hilarious (if somewhat tedious) tales ever handy, was always present. {The great Steinitz is credited with the most devastating reply ever made to a kibitzer. To one who said he failed to understand the moves which Wilhelm had made in a game, that cross, old gentleman replied: "Have you ever seen a monkey examine a watch?"}

Der Plural heißt "kibitzers":

The center was filled with hundreds of people sitting around bridge tables and kibitzers wandering around watching players. They were playing chess such as we had never seen before – making their moves with split-second rapidity, while exchanging banter with each other and the kibitzers, most of whom were of college age. The unexpected move on the board brought a burst of laughter from the kibitzers. The play's professional kibitzers, their mouths agape in disbelief, are given to saying things like "Can he really be doing that?" When Fischer made the especially daring sacrifice of a knight, a tournament referee said, "a murmur went through the tournament room after this move, and the kibitzers thronged to Fischer's table as fish to a hole in the ice". There was an initial outcry, with objections that the screens would reduce the social aspect of the game and make it harder for kibitzers. {He's like a mechanic who's telling you, 'Fix this, or you'll have trouble down the road.' Then there are all the kibitzers standing around watching the mechanic and offering advice.} Within minutes of the debate's conclusion, the kibitzers on TV were itemizing the subjects Obama failed, inexplicably, to raise. Bloggers writing about the same phenomena at greater length or tweeters dispatching 140-character verdicts can be called critics too, and so can the kibitzers trailing behind them, nodding vigorously or taking furious exception.

Eine Zweitbedeutung von "kibitz" ist "Gespräch":

Whenever we passed by his office to greet him, he always kindly welcomed us in to have a "kibitz" with him. We are sure Marty and Lew are having a laugh-filled kibitz together. She still loved a cheerful bit of a chat and a kibitz with strangers that she met there. {Every year the go players of Queensland gather for six rounds of go over two gruelling days to determine the Queensland Open and Queensland Handicap champions. All go players in Queensland are welcome to compete, or just to join us for a kibitz and some pizza and social play.}

Das Verb heißt "to kibitz":

Kibitzing is a Yiddish expression, popular among chessplayers, that means "to overlook somebody's work while offering unwanted or meddlesome advice." It's considered rude to "kibitz" during a serious game, unless the players have agreed that it's okay. If you sit and kibitz at a table with four players you do not know, you should quickly be able to determine which two players are the experts. Did you come to kibitz, or to play bridge? Feet squarely on the ground, hands in pockets, he took his ease and kibitzed. Although he was not part of the discussion, he kept kibitzing from the back of the room. Lubavitcher rabbis stationed around the globe convene each fall in New York to kibitz, share stories and attend workshops and seminars. Those who aren't playing kibitz, sometimes loudly. Mr. Donna's "laboratory": a glass-walled restaurant within the restaurant where he experiments in front of a small group of diners, eager guinea pigs who eat, drink, watch and kibitz. Three years ago, he turned the business over to Mr. Zhong, though at 86 he still sometimes stops by to give his student some postgraduate pointers or just kibitz. A player who kibitzes must be at least two tables' distance from where teammates are playing.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen kann "to kibitz" auch ein direktes Objekt haben:

If an expert sits down to kibitz someone he does not know, he can usually tell after one deal whether he is watching an experienced [chess] player. Microsoft founder Bill Gates plans to remain in Italy to kibitz the World Bridge Championships. We have kibitzed enough dances to think Cubans are the best dancers. They may wish to kibitz major championship events, preferably with an expert commentary.

Zwar ist es beim Kiebitzen verpönt, Bemerkungen zu machen oder Kommentare abzugeben, aber (vermutlich ausgehend von dieser Unsitte) hat die englische Sprache die Bedeutung von "to kibitz" auch erweitert auf "sich unterhalten, tratschen":

Rafael Nadal has a lovely backhand slice, can hit a drop shot from anywhere on the court, is not afraid of employing a low-arcing top-spin lob, and is entertained by the idea of being entertaining: attempting a trick shot or kibitzing with fans, opponents, and especially himself. This morning, as we lined up to vote at our tiny town hall, my next-door neighbor was kibitzing with the election supervisor about farming. It would lead to an hour spent kibitzing over the countertop with Mark Russ Federman, Niki's father, while I stood staring into the display cases. Two amiable rabbis, Moses Birnbaum and Hyman Levine, tell jokes, kibitz, philosophize and invite you to have a nosh [= *Häppchen*]. Regulars nod their acknowledgements to one another, watch each other's laptops when we take a break, kibitz over the weather, and offer up unneeded chairs. They sit around a table kibitzing and arguing, sharing their most audacious secrets. What could be more identifiable than a play about grown-up women thrown together at a somber time, all kibitzing, bullying and demeaning each other?

kvetch

Etymologisch hängt "kvetch" mit dem deutschen "quetschen" zusammen. Es kann als Nomen und als Verb gebraucht werden.

1. Ein "kvetch" ist ein (ewiger) Nörgler, jemand, der sich immer beschwert, ein Querulant:

Shalom Auslander is my kind of Jew – an unapologetically paranoid, guilt-ridden, self-loathing Diaspora kvetch, enraged by a God he can't live with or without. I am grateful to you for making me feel like my old self and not a constant kvetch. Judith Light earned her second consecutive Tony as a world-class kvetch in the play "The Assembled Parties". My mother wasn't a kvetch. Now he's simply a whining kvetch.

Davon gibt es auch einen Plural: "kvetches":

Ours is just a nation of kvetches. "Through the First Amendment, we're licensed to be kvetches, and we love that role," he said. {Kvetches are really downers. Listening to a kvetch constantly kvetching is a total buzzkill.}

Daneben kann das Nomen "kvetch" auch so etwas wie "Klage, Nörgelei" bedeuten:

This sounds like every parent's kvetch that their children are spending too much time gazing into their phones. And that was before the lanes reached the city's capital of kvetch: the Upper West Side. One common kvetch is that polling organizations are over-sampling Democrats, and therefore don't accurately reflect the electorate.

His kvetches have never been about money or success but about existence itself. It represents a lifetime of troubles, traumas, grudges, and kvetches. The first week in June brings "I Hate Everyone ... Starting With Me," an encyclopedia of kvetches by Joan Rivers, with more punch lines per paragraph than any book I've read in years. The old man's kvetches are a means to an end; he's thirsty, he's lazy, he figures that if he yells loudly enough he's going to get what he wants. Some kvetches are justified; but most kvetching is unnecessary.

2. "To kvetch" heißt "nörgeln":

Hubs of stodgy comfort food and crackling conversation, delis became the place where generations of writers, theatrical agents, tailors and the rest would go to kvetch (grumble) and gossip. Why would yuppies work so much and then kvetch about it? It is easy, these days, to kvetch about the inaccuracy of forecasts, but such complaints are relative. The daughter is a natural-born whiner, just as her mother lives to kvetch. In Thomas Mann's "Magic Mountain," his characters are secluded at a Swiss sanitarium, take the waters at natural springs and kvetch ad nauseam over illness, death and fate as they recover from tuberculosis. Many doctors think old people kvetch too much. Social-media sites are full of kvetching about how much cheaper things are elsewhere. He said that he expected a kvetching phone call from Lula at any moment. The title character in Charles Busch's latest comedy is an unceasingly kvetching elderly actress who finds herself haunted by a ghost from her past.

luftmensch

Damit bezeichnet man "an impractical person with no apparent income". Die Aussprache ist wie im Deutschen: /'lʊftmɛnʃ/. Die deutsche Sprache verwendet dieses Wort ebenfalls und kennt auch noch ein verwandtes: "Luftikus".

{Are you one of those people who always seem to have their head in the clouds? Do you have trouble getting down to the lowly business of earning a living? If so, you may deserve to be labeled a luftmensch. That airy appellation is an adaptation of the Yiddish *luftmentsh*, which breaks down into *luft* (a Germanic root meaning "air" that is also related to the English words loft and lofty) plus *mentsh*, meaning "human being."} {In English, you would call someone a luftmensch if they are a dreamer. It may be the daydreaming, head in the clouds type of dreamer, or someone who has big goals, or dreams, for their future. Another way to define luftmensch is someone more concerned with airy intellectual pursuits rather than practical matters.} A luftmensch is usually well-read, witty, and very knowledgeable in one or more areas such as music, art, literature, and philosophy. She is depicted as a Luftmensch with great ideas but no patience to carry them through. She treated me as a luftmensch with no sense of time and no care for the normal responsibilities of life. He failed to win over even his own family, who regarded him as a Luftmensch *and* a hysteric.

Der Plural heißt "Luftmenschen" – das Jiddische ist ja nicht an den englischen "-s" – Plural gebunden:

Luftmenschen attract pity and a bemused sort of affection, but they're never charismatic. {People like Luftmenschen, and they've liked them for a long time. The image of Thaies, called the world's first philosopher, cannot be proven, but it's comforting to think that intellectuals have their heads in the clouds and stumble into the well before their feet.} If I'm right, then a lot of very foolish luftmenschen are going to look even sillier and more shortsighted than they actually are. {The designation of Jews as Luftmenschen (Yidd. *luftmentsh*; "air-people") was coined at the end of the 19th century, especially by Sholem Aleichem, as an ironic metaphor in Yiddish literature. There, it stands for exuberant hopes in faith and the future, in which the empirical world and the real present play a merely subordinate role.}

"Luftmenschs" als Plural kommt kaum vor:

In this activity, have students find other examples of luftmenschs in literature and compare them to Hershel.

Das gilt auch für luftmensches":

We like to talk a lot about ideas and we become, as the Jews say, "luftmensches" with our heads in the air.

Mensch / mentsh / mensh / mentsch

Das englische "mensch" aus dem Jiddischen bezeichnet keinen homo sapiens im Gegensatz zu einem Tier, sondern "a person of integrity or rectitude; a just, honest or honourable person". (Shorter Oxford English Dictionary)

{The key to being 'a real mensch' is nothing less than character, rectitude, dignity, a sense of what is right, responsible, decorous. The term 'real mensch' is used as a high compliment, implying the rarity and value of that individual's qualities.} (Wikipedia)

Wie erklärt man das einem Kind? Vielleicht so:

{One night recently when my daughter and her family were visiting from Lille, France, we went out for pizza. Everyone tramped into the restaurant. I brought up the rear as usual. When I got to the door, my then almost seven-year-old grandson was standing holding the heavy door. "Max", I said, "you're a mensch." "Grandma", asked Max, "what's a mensch?" How do you explain the Yiddish term to a little boy who already has his head full of two languages? "Max", I said, "a mensch is someone who does the nice thing, the right thing." As I spoke the words, I realized how inadequate and how poorly nuanced that explanation was. Merriam-Webster defines a *mensch* as "a person of integrity and honor". Leo Rosten, author of the classic *Joys of Yiddish*, says a mensch is "someone to admire and emulate, someone of noble character. The key to being 'a real mensch' is nothing less than character, rectitude, dignity, a sense of what is right, responsible, decorous." That explanation might be stretching it a bit when applied to holding the door open for Grandma, but perhaps it's appropriate for a little boy who is just beginning to function like a person of integrity and honor, learning respect and the proper way to act. It's often little actions that lead to more significant ones. A person is never too young – or old – to learn how to be a mensch.}

A 'mensch' doesn't just help you to your car with your groceries, they pay your bill because they know you've had a tough month (and they'll never admit it). We all have the choice of exhibiting mensch-like qualities every day. The Bronx of yesterday, long gone, lives still in my imagination, a kind of American shtetl where everyone spoke Yiddish and behaved like a mensch.

Wesley would have become a mentsh - kind, loving and strong in every way. {GRISS--Seymour, one day short of 92. Devoted husband for 70 years to Doris, beloved brother and friend to Gert and Harold Hirschlag, loving and

playful dad to Robert and Susan, adoring grandpa to Zahava, Jonah and Zoe. Hard working industrial engineer, progressive caring humanist, modest and loving mentsh.} {In the weeks since I got the call, my mind has repeatedly returned to memories of Adrienne Cooper. First and foremost, what I recall is a mentsh, a woman for whom kindness was always the easiest path.}

Summing up his life's philosophy, he said, simply: "I tried to be mensh". Kramer, in her speech, described Phillip Tobias as "a human being, a mensh!" who, like all humans, experienced deep emotions, engaged warmly at every level, exulted in his students' achievements and was diminished by the loss of friends and loved ones. {My ideal date: A mensh with a sense of humour who knows how to treat a woman. Financially independent.}

To all who knew him, he was a mentsch. {He left his mark in this world by being an unassuming mentsch. He left his mark in the Jewish world by making his synagogue and the Jewish people his priority. He is already sorely missed. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 11AM at Temple Gates of Prayer in Flushing.} {His infectious smile, genuine care for how we were doing, was something I personally looked forward to every time I saw him. He was a mentsch with a heart of gold. Howard, Donna and Jessica- Our condolences to you and the family.}

Der Plural von "mensch" ist "menschen":

Let us hope that all our kids grow up to be menschen by learning about Jewish tradition, heroes, and history and emulating the behavior that we model for them and that they absorb from our texts and history. Our library – especially the children's section – is filled with examples of menschen and mensch-like behavior. The greatest compliment I can give my sons is that they've turned out to be menschen like their mum and their four grandparents. They are people whom I admire on a personal level as well; they are all menschen.

Es gibt aber auch den Plural "mensches":

{A mensch is a good person, a good, honourable person. Someone with integrity. I believe that most people are mensches, and most people do mensch-like things.} {Meet a judo champion, a chess grandmaster, a spacewalking astronaut, a World War II spy, and more. . . What do all these people have in common? They are all inspiring Jewish women—mensches who rocked the world!} The book mentions well-known mensches like Ruth Bader Ginsberg and Barbra Streisand but also includes many who are just as amazing, but not as well known like animal biologist Devra Kleiman and scientist Nalini Nadkarni. {He was a warm friend, extending kindness to all. Sheldon was frequently described as a "mensch of all mensches".}

Manchmal wird das verkürzt zu "menschs":

We gays could use a few more menschs like him at our side, as we battle for an end to anti-gay discrimination. Fortunately there are also *menschs* who take joy in their partner's abilities and recognize that their strengths mirror their own. {I see peers, who are now friends, who I so admire and trust and aspire to be like. Thank you for the inclusion, the love and the true joy of being a Jew. You are all Menschs of the highest order.}

menschy

Natürlich hat der "mensch" auch ein Adjektiv generiert:

{I just loved him. He was so menschy, sweet and good and still had so much humor.} What Israel needs, explains Kaplan, is more "menschy" behavior - more decency, more nobility of character, more integrity. I would say he handled this whole conversation in as menschy a manner as possible, wouldn't you? When he and I are in dialogue, I find him menschy and interesting, and I try to be the same. Harold Ramis, the co-star of *Ghostbusters* and director of *Caddyshack* and *Groundhog Day*, was a famously menschy and stable guy in a sea of loons [= *Dummkopf*] – some of them not so menschy or at the very least troubled, needy, and subject to unending insecurities. More than anything, I want my daughters to blossom from sweet and happy girls into menschy and happy young women. We wanted to find a synagogue that was warm, welcoming, menschy, and full of people and programs.

Andere Schreibweisen kommen selten vor:

As a community, we aim to raise **mentschy**, knowledgeable, ethical children who love being Jewish, spending time together, and experiencing Judaism in our welcoming traditional egalitarian context.

The Ilia Salita Excellence in Research Award, which we established in his honor, will aid Jewish philanthropy worldwide to move ever closer to his ideal – strategic and kind, mentschy and collaborative."

menschiness

Ein weiterer Abkömmling des Nomens "mensch":

The world needs menschiness now more than ever. {First, thank you for your professionalism and menschiness! You were incredibly helpful and gracious throughout the whole process with me and my husband as we planned our eldest daughter's bat mitzvah celebration.} I was always impressed by his energy, creativity, civic participation, and menschiness. Since his death last week, everyone who knew him has talked a lot about his generosity, his sense of fun, his menschiness. His suggestion was incredibly sweet, and indicative of his general menschiness. We are so proud of our students for the teamwork, innovation, creativity, and menschiness they displayed.

schlep

Starting next spring, the near-20 onsite Disney hotels will claim guests' bags at Orlando and schlep them directly to the hotel rooms. I had to schlep my heavy suitcase all the way to the airport. We poor parents are the ones having to schlep our kids to and from Sunday school every week. The older sibling schleps the younger one along with her when she goes out to play with the other children in the neighbourhood. I schlepped everything to the cash register. Upon arrival, we schlepped our stuff up a few flights of stairs. On this hot fall day, shopkeepers had schlepped their chairs to the sidewalk. When I can, I use one of the clay pots my best friend schlepped back from Latin America — they make me think of him. You see pudgy middle-aged men schlepping groceries in the parking lot. Travellers spend thousands of hours schlepping luggage through corridors full of rude customs officers. All day I dashed around the compound schlepping paperwork. New parents need all the help they can get, especially when schlepping a young one around town.

Im Unterscheid zum deutschen "schleppen" kann "to shlep" auch ohne Objekt verwendet werden im Sinn von "to move slowly" bzw. "to travel":

So I schlepped from my comfy chair to the kitchen, picked up the phone and answered flatly, "Hello". Mayor Bloomberg has schlepped all the way to Chicago to lure the 2008 Democratic Convention to New York. While he is schlepping to a meeting in St. Louis he requests a headset from the stewardess. A commuter in a Toyota Camry who schleps from San Bernadino into Los Angeles is paying nearly \$300 a month just in gas. Service stations lend themselves to meetings between groups who do not want to schlep all the way into town. It's nice of my ex and his family to schlep down on the train each Christmas.

Neben dem Verb gibt es auch das Nomen "a schlep" = "(ermüdende) Fahrt / (ermüdende) Reise / (ermüdender) Weg" :

My knee, although on the mend, still hurt enough to make the schlep between buildings tedious and tiresome. It was a long schlep to the bathroom down the hall, so we kept a bottle by the bed. On my daily schlep from Chinatown to Copley Square I walk past St. Francis House and Arlington Street Church down Boylston Street. There we were, three hours into the schlep up to Tignes by bus from Geneva, when the phone rang. {But if you opt against Chatham and choose to travel a little further, to Canterbury West, [house] prices start to rise again to £213,971. That's over £50,000 more, despite the 58-minute schlep into town because Canterbury is a lovely city with all the facilities you could wish for.} Now, two comedians who have had enough of the annual schlep to Scotland have set up a rival festival, the Phoenix Fringe, in London. I live up on 108th Street, a schlep.

schmaltz / schmaltzy

Die Aussprache ist /ʃmolts/ im British English und /ʃma:ltz/ im American English.

Hier ist nicht das Nahrungsmittel Schmalz gemeint – das heißt "lard" bzw. "dripping". Vielmehr geht es um übertriebene Sentimentalität bzw. Gefühlsduselei – was auch im Deutschen eine Zweitbedeutung von "Schmalz" ist:

Diana Ross's first new music in 15 years is pure showbiz schmaltz. Irving Berlin paid his tribute of schmaltz to his adopted country with "God Bless America". Dramas have been reduced to the shamelessly manipulative and blatantly impossible schmaltz of "Titanic" and "The Aviator". The movie is so full of schmaltz that it leaves viewers

in constant jeopardy of gagging. The story is deliciously dark, skipping over any possible opportunities for schmaltz. It's a proper slice of Salzburg chic, rather than Sound of Music schmaltz.

Die Schreibweise "schmalz" kommt seltener vor:

It's a great film with a lot of schmalz. And again and again melody and mockery go hand in hand – nowhere better than in "Wunderbar", a charming bit of schmalz – and a devilish parody of it. {The band pours on the shmalz on "Veinte años." The whole album exudes dreaminess and a return to a lost Cuba. If you like to wallow in it, this is the album for you.} He returns home and lies down in his bed "to never get up again" – he is dying, and his life passes before his eyes, incredibly touching and deep, but not really shmalz.

Weiters gibt es noch "shmaltz":

Never underestimate the power of pure shmalz. President-elect Bush lacks Bill Clinton's shmalz, Ronald Reagan's inspiration and Lyndon Johnson's back-room cunning. She has always striven to honor quality over shmalz, although she has also found success with several tear-jerkers.

Das Adjektiv heißt "schmaltzy":

The ending verges on the schmaltzy. He sang popular ballads as well as schmaltzy duets with his wife. The film is shamelessly schmaltzy. But whatever he sang – even the schmaltzy stuff – soulful it certainly was. They perform extremely schmaltzy arrangement of Strauss waltzes. The story has been called too schmaltzy even for Hollywood. Even the album's best song, "You're Missing", a catalogue of absences (a coffee cup on the counter, a newspaper on the doorstep) is a little schmaltzy. Warner Music Group has signed JYJ, a Korean boy band, and is exporting its schmaltzy pop to the rest of Asia. "The Butler" is an unashamedly schmaltzy, episodic trawl through African-American history.

Auch hier gibt es die (seltener) alternative Schreibweise "schmalzy":

Oh yeah, it's schmalzy and critics dismissed it as fluff, but it's one of those movies you can watch with your kids and not feel like you're making a sacrifice. The commentary is sharp; the studio discussions, led by Mike Tirico, are lively; and there aren't too many of the schmalzy, pre-recorded "human interest" spots that blight NBC's coverage of the Olympics. It took 10 years and a belated director's cut, excising the theatrical version's schmalzy happy ending, to reverse the critical consensus.

Dazu auch noch (selten) "shmaltzy":

The cast does its best to sell a story about love, loss and grief that is so shmalzty it should come with a bouquet of flowers and a box of chocolates. 'The Prom' is shmalzty, earnest and hilarious. I love it shmalzty – highlights from 30 years of Jewish musical cabaret with Elena Schreiber, Stefan Fleischhacker and Andreas Brencic at the piano.

Wo es ein Adjektiv gibt, ist auch das Adverb nicht weit: "schmaltzily":

The movie was filled with schmaltzily romantic scenes that made the audience swoon. It's an oval studio photograph of him as a boy in short pants with a violin tucked under his arm and a wonderful, schmaltzily serious look on his six-year-old face. The premise of the film at first sounded like that of a schmaltzily predictable bad Hollywood romantic comedy: a Russian woman becomes a mail-order bride to make her and her son's escape to America.

Die Schreibweise "schmalzily" kommt sehr selten vor:

The final scene hovers between dream and reality, and concludes on a romantic, almost schmalzily sentimental note.

Ebenso "shmaltzily":

The band's vocalist shmalzily over-enunciates the words to "Hava Nagila".

schmooze:

1. Dieses Verb jiddischen Ursprungs bedeutet "reden, plaudern, tratschen" und ist als Anglizismus ein (semantischer) false friend verglichen mit dem deutschen "schmusen" (= Liebkosungen austauschen). Das deutsche Verb "schmusen" stammt allerdings ebenfalls aus dem Jiddischen in weiterentwickelter Bedeutung; der ursprüngliche (jiddische) Sinn des Redens ist noch im deutschen Nomen "Schmus" enthalten: "(unsinniges) Gerede / Geschwätz", z. B.: Erzähl' mir keinen Schmus!

After the meeting, the CEO and his investors schmoozed over dinner at a fancy restaurant. On manicured greens and fairways, business lobbyists schmooze with golfing politicians. When you've been in the business as long as Harrison Ford has there are two ways of approaching the media: charm, schmooze, and trot out colourful anecdotes about your career; or tell it how it is – with no frills. He won't schmooze, he's arrogant and he's aloof. "Generally, at these meetings, we get together to schmooze," he said. In the past, he has been notably willing to depart from the Democratic Party position if he thought it was wrong, but he has not been the kind of politician who likes to sit around with the folks from the other party and schmooze his way to a deal. Mr Idei has studied and worked in Europe and is at ease schmoozing with foreign executives. In the movie business schmoozing still counts. He reckons they gave him the deal partly because he is good at schmoozing.

Das englische "schmooze" kann auch mit einem direkten Objekt verbunden werden und hat dann ungefähr den Sinn von "jem. bequatschen":

Mr Bush is unlikely to veto bills to raise the minimum wage or to restrict and make more transparent the way lobbyists schmooze lawmakers. Most would-be winemakers must flatter distributors, schmooze potential investors and beg for social-media attention. Only once a hopeful has proven his abilities is he free to apply for seats, schmooze local members and bid for their votes at selection hustings [= *Wahlkampf*]. Doctors are free to prescribe drugs for such uses, which is why drug reps schmooze them. The Canadian prime minister dispatched convoys of ministers to Washington, DC, to schmooze their counterparts. Mr Mack oozed charisma and loved nothing more than hanging out with his traders or schmoozing clients.

2. *"Schmooze" kann auch ein Nomen sein und bedeutet dann "Gespräch, Unterhaltung":*

The idle schmooze that he had heard in the alehouse echoed in his mind. "Because we had this personal relationship, once a year Saul and I would go to visit him, and it was sort of a schmooze, you know?" he told me. He is a con man whose schmooze reveals a sentimental craving for friendship. The new breed of museum personnel often encourages this promotional inferno: take New York Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) curator Klaus Biesenbach, whose show about the singer Björk earlier this year was berated as a big celebrity schmooze. Some say he is more schmooze than substance. "He's very good at the schmooze, and I mean that in the most flattering way," she said.

schmuck

Das sieht auf den ersten Blick wie ein Germanismus aus, ist aber Jiddisch und nicht-deutschen Ursprungs; es entstammt vermutlich einem alt-polnischen Wort, das "Schlange / Drachen" bedeutete, und hatte im Jiddischen zuerst die Bedeutung "Penis" – heutzutage bedeutet es meistens "Idiot / Schwachkopf".

{If you've ever felt like a dummy or sucker, you've felt like a schmuck. This is one of many Yiddish words for "jerk" or "idiot" that are common in English, including *schmo*, *schlub*, *schlemiel*, and *schnook*. Old-fashioned and kind of unusual, schmuck is probably one of the least mean ways to call someone a loser.} Cease suffering from an abusive relationship and you cease to live like a schmuck. It followed me all the way home, which made me look like the schmuck that lets their dogs out without a leash to be killed by a car. {Sometimes I can feel a migraine coming but other times it hits me like a ton of bricks. I actually visualize a cartoon in which a piano is dropped from a multi-level building onto some poor schmuck's head.} The poor schmuck without insurance must pay the 30,000. Who was the schmuck who helped these guys?

Eine Kurzform davon ist "schmo":

I can't believe I forgot my keys again, I'm such a schmo! Here we have a lucky schmo who hit it big. I don't want people to think I'm an arrogant schmo. The blonde locks do not do the dark-haired, chubby schmo any favors. It's a TV series about a schmo who makes it big in television for no apparent reason. The ancient art of karaoke, in which your average schmo in a bar stands up to sing familiar songs to prerecorded instrumental tracks, dates back at least a few decades, when it caught on big in Japan.

schmutz / schmutzy:

Dieses Wort wird im Englischen nur umgangssprachlich gebraucht; ob es jiddischen oder deutschen Ursprungs ist, ist ungeklärt.

Live in a grimy city and you can't wear cream-coloured wool when there's any chance of sitting in schmutz. {What is this schmutz on my laminate flooring? I am trying to figure out what this waxy-coating is that's coming up off the laminate flooring in my apartment. It's mostly occurring near walls.} {During a storm, torrents of rainwater flow from gutters, driveways, and roads, picking up leaves, dust, dirt, and trash – called "schmutz" – along the way. This schmutz can make its way into storm drains and ultimately through the outfall pipe into the Patapsco River, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay.} I ordered this a couple of years back, and after much use, the handle had cracked and lots of schmutz had accumulated inside. The sunset shots came out nicely even though I had lots of schmutz on the lens. The fact is in America, coal is being replaced by natural gas in electric plants, which produces less schmutz.

Dazu gibt es auch das Adjektiv "schmutzy":

Many of the buildings are schmutzy, they need a paint job. "My fingers are schmutzy," said Vijay. I loved my kitchen, but I wouldn't do white again because of the splashes & smudges from someone that admits he is "schmutzy". {With spring, my windows and doors are open more, and the layer of dust resettles within a day or two. The biggest offenders are shelves, tvs, and wooden surfaces where it's so visibly obvious that something is schmutzy or only half wiped down.} {Many people have been complaining about the fingerprint sensor in the Google Pixel 6, saying that it isn't reliable. It actually is more reliable (precise) from a security standpoint, but that also means a higher risk of bad reads if your screen is schmutzy or your fingers are oily.} {It is snowing here in upstate New York. As I peeked outside in the early, early morning, I thought, "Oh, yes! It's all clean again!" And then when I looked out again later, after some shoveling and plowing and snowblowing had been done, it was schmutzy again!}

Sogar ein Verb lässt sich finden:

The reindeer was so curious she schmutzed my lens with her lips. {Of all the cookbooks on my shelf, come winter there's one I reach for the most. Its pages are schmutzed and dogeared, and once upon a time – in the early aughts [= Nullerjahre] – everybody in the food world was talking about it: *All About Braising*, by Molly Stevens.} {Your small flat roofs, ledges, and built-in gutter systems deserve the best. We look at too many of these that have been covered with unsuitable materials or schmutzed-up with tar, caulk [= Dichtmittel], and a little too much wishful thinking.} I like the six-seat Garden City Cafe at West 40th Street and Ninth Avenue in Manhattan with its cheerful, snow-schmutzed awning [= Markise]. Drying the inside of my favorite mugs, my towel got schmutzed by a grey residue from inside the mug. "They get all schmutzed up," he says of the gunk that builds up on the instrument.

schnorrer / to schnor(r)

Im Englischen wird dieses Wort mit einem langen Vokal ausgesprochen: /'ʃnɔːrə/

Among the other types of people who have become main characters in Jewish humor is the schnorrer, the beggar. He is a master freeloader or schnorrer and pays for nothing. {It's easy to be a schmuck in life without knowing it, especially at a coffee shop. These days the goal posts [hier: Kriterien, Rahmenbedingungen] are always changing. No one knows whether to tip on this or that and how much is enough without feeling like a schnorrer on one hand or a sucker on the other.} A wealthy billionaire can dress like a schnorrer, and conversely, the poor man can dress up as an aristocrat.

My friend is the kind of schnorrers. Even schnorrers who try to read everything for free in the bookstore occasionally feel compelled to buy a book that's too long to finish during store hours. How can I handle these schnorrers without making enemies?

Die Kurzform davon ist "schnor":

My roommate is such a schnor, she's always asking to borrow my clothes without even asking first. I had a roomie that was such a schnor I had to put my initials on my individual eggs. {The Bellagio Hotel in Las Vegas is trumpeting an all-you-can eat caviar buffet. It introduced this schnor-fest a few months back and just announced that it will be a permanent feature, owing to popular demand.}

Weiters gibt es auch ein Verb: "to schnorr" / "to schnor":

"We had to schnorr food from regular soldiers and settlers," Bibi said. {The \$150,000 that Israel spent last year to pay a team of bloggers entrusted with tweeting positive things about the Jewish state could've paid for much of the desperately needed firefighting equipment the Jewish National Fund tried to schnorr for last week.} {If you are going to schnorr for money, you need to keep your politics down. There are a lot of people here in Massachusetts, military or otherwise, who are very supportive of our new president.} {Indeed, Jews have often been forced to schnor, that is to beg, for what was legitimately theirs. The schnorrer, therefore, symbolizes the Jew who begs the indulgence of others, so that he might enjoy the basic right to live with decency.} I schnorred a cigarette from one of Ari's friends. He has been schnorring meals for years. {For 13 years, the CEO of Saban Capital Group has "schnorred" guests, as he puts it, on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces, emptying their pockets of more than \$250 million while he and his wife have given \$55 million of their own.} Schnorring is a major source of income for the growing religious population in Israel who go abroad to schnor money from other wealthy Jews. In my opinion, there is a far worse problem: the fact that Israel's government is schnorring not only from Israelis but also from foreign governments, principally that of the US.

shtetl

Dieses Wort mag auch nicht allen Deutschsprachigen ein Begriff sein, daher hier die Erklärung von Wikipedia:

Ein Shtetl, auch Stetl, (jiddisch שטעטל shtetl; Plural שטעטלעך shtetlekh; deutsch „Städtlein“) ist die Bezeichnung für Siedlungen mit hohem jüdischem Bevölkerungsanteil im Siedlungsbereich der Juden in Osteuropa vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Meist handelte es sich beim Shtetl um Dörfer oder Kleinstädte, manchmal auch um Stadtteile, in denen etwa zwischen 1.000 und 20.000 Juden lebten. Größere jüdisch geprägte Städte wie Lemberg oder Czernowitz wurden indes als shtot (שטאָט) (vgl. dt. Stadt) bezeichnet. Geographischer Verbreitungsschwerpunkt der Shtetl waren Ostpolen, vor allem Galizien, aber auch die Ukraine, Belarus und Litauen. Anders als in den Großstädten waren die jüdischen Bewohner in den Shtetl nicht nur geduldet, sondern ungeachtet bisweilen stattfindender Pogrome weitgehend akzeptiert. Sie konnten sich dort „wie in der heiligen Stadt Jerusalem“ fühlen, waren diese Städtchen doch keine Ghettos.}

Die englische Schreibweise ist "shtetl" oder "shtetel", die englische Aussprache ist /'ʃtɛtəl/.

The Bronx of yesterday, long gone, lives still in my imagination, a kind of American shtetl where everyone spoke Yiddish and behaved like a mensch. {Before he left Russia for ever in 1922, Marc Chagall combined Russian and French art in unique scenes of shtetl life at once realistic and magical, personal and archetypical, with floating brides, upside-down people, fiddlers on roofs and calves in cow's bellies.} Secular Jews inspired by the nation-state enthusiasm sweeping 19th-century Europe, saw emigration to Palestine as a way to escape not just the squalor and persecution, but also the stifling insularity and religious orthodoxy of shtetl life.

Partly because it was founded by Jews and partly because its home town, Trieste, was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918, Generali sold insurance throughout the ghettos and shtetls of central Europe. Sholem Aleichem is usually associated with the rustic shtetls of Eastern Europe; his stories were the basis for "Fiddler on the Roof". The country's Jews were confined to densely populated settlements, or shtetls, for long stretches under the czars.

shtoom / schtoom / shtum / shtum

Dieses Wort aus dem Yiddischen stammt ursprünglich vom deutschen "stumm" her und tritt in vier Schreibweisen auf:

{ "He's avoided any scandal because he keeps **shtoom**," says Piper. "He very rarely talks about anything that isn't related to his career or acting." } So we keep shtoom, keep our distance, and wait for something to happen. Because no one asked the questions, I kept shtoom about how I was screaming inside. Clearly she was supposed to keep shtoom, but with the entire world clamouring to know any scrap of juicy gossip, royal wedding dress designer Sarah Burton has started to give away a few choice details about working with the new Duchess of Cambridge. The people who will decide on priorities are those in David Cameron's office and they are keeping shtoom. Some simply keep shtoom in order to avoid trouble.

Now it's time she was rewarded for keeping **schtoom** all these years. They do know the reason behind the extended absence, but they are keeping schtoom. {You really thought they'd killed someone? And you kept schtoom about it?}

I can't tell you because you will not be able to keep **schtum** about it. My aunt loves to gossip, she is not going to keep schtum if she ever finds out. The prisoner kept schtum for years to keep his comrades safe.

They preferred to stay **shtum** and quietly ask for refunds.

shmeat / schmeat

Das Verb ähnelt dem deutschen "schmieren":

She generously shmeats cream cheese on her bagel for breakfast every morning. The bread is cut thick & they shmeat on the toppings generously. A young woman smiles as she smears oil on the palm of her hand. {The kids cut and take the seeds out of the peppers. Then they shmeat a bit of cream cheese in each one. (It doesn't take much. The internet always shows peppers overflowing with cheese, but we stretch it further than that.)} {If you are using colored pens, use the permanent kind. The erasable kind may *seem* more convenient, but during a talk, you sweat, and they shmeat all over. It's awkward, disgusting, and avoidable.} How about whole grain toast shmeared with chive & onion cream cheese? It starts with a donut, sliced and shmeared in the middle with sweet cream cheese buttercream frosting and coated on top with cinnamon sugar. I am a serious fan of shmeating most anything on top of toasted bread lathered in olive oil and garlic. "Painting," according to Morris Katz, "is like shmeating a bagel."

Sogar die Bedeutung von "Schmiergeld zahlen" kommt vor:

The cable companies don't want competition from municipalities which can provide their residents and businesses with better service, higher levels of connectivity and lower prices, so they shmeat money around the capital to get their favorite Sacramento legislators to craft laws which would ban municipal fiber. {Sure they're afraid. But mostly they shmeat here and there. Sure, you know, a little shmeat. I suppose the cop gets his and he don't bother them.}

Dazu gibt es auch ein Nomen:

The bagel with a shmeat of cream cheese and lox [= *Räucherlachs*] would eventually become a Sunday morning staple among American Jews. Smoked salmon with a shmeat of cream cheese tastes pretty good on a bagel. We love our bagels with a shmeat of creamy marinated Dill & Garlic Persian Cheese. Their Salmon Shmeat is too fishy for me, but I liked their Sundried Tomato Shmeat. Grill the bun with a shmeat of butter before stuffing the lobster meat into the bun. The print is in very good condition with a shmeat of paint obscuring a couple of words.

Eine alternative Schreibweise ist "schmeat":

1. Verb:

I'm going to schmeat some cream cheese on my bagel for breakfast. For lunch, we're here to tell you that it is perfectly acceptable to schmeat peanut butter on slices of whole wheat bread and call it a day. Of course, when it rains, the windshield is flat and I just have this little wiper, which I affectionately call a swiper, since it just kind of schmeats the rain around. I schmeared some on a pumpkin seed-studded roll that I picked up at the neighborhood bakery after a morning walk along the Danube. {Sourdough bagel. Lightly toasted. Regular cream cheese. Three knife-fuls from the stout container, schmeared more generously with every swipe.} Richard Greenberg's "The Assembled Parties" is a prismatic portrait of a Jewish family grappling with time and loss, schmeared with excellent performances by Judith Light and Jessica Hecht. The liverwurst is made in-house and comes in a little pot for easy schmeating.

2. Nomen:

It starts with an amuse-bouche that changes daily but always delights: a Greek-yogurt mousse with vegetable muesli one day, a luxurious schmeat of chicken-liver mousse the next. The bread is semolina, crusty and corrugated enough to bring to mind rye, topped with strips of pancetta and a sweet-butter schmeat. In another appetizer, eggplant slices are fried and then wedged, vertically, into a loglike schmeat of mascarpone and ricotta cheese. Take your poached veal, cool and firm from the refrigerator and slice it as thinly as possible, then place on a platter above a thin schmeat of the tuna sauce. The chef, Chris Bradley, has invented a new classic sandwich by

pressing a burger between slices of pumpernickel, with a tangy schmear of pimento cheese (\$14). We were left to make our own succulent little sandwiches, rolling the leafy end of romaine lettuce around a piece or two of meat, a schmear of fermented bean paste and any banchan [= koreanische Beilage] we wanted.

Neben dem jiddischen "shmear / schmear" gibt es auch noch das authentisch englische Wort "smear", das als Nomen ursprünglich "Fett" bedeutete – verwandt mit (regionalsprachlich) "der / das Schmer" im Deutschen (bedeutet "Bauchfett (vom Schwein)". Auch der "Schmerbauch" kommt davon.

Heutzutage bedeutet "smear" "Fleck", in übertragener Bedeutung "Verleumdung". Das Verb "to smear" bedeutet "beschmieren" bzw. in übertragener Bedeutung "verunglimpfen".

shvitz

"Shvitz" kann ein Verb oder auch ein Nomen sein:

1. Verb:

Truth be told, Bernice Ryan did not suffer two hours on a packed, overheated bus so she could shvitz while parting with the better part of her weekly pension check. At first glance, the Montreal bagel, shipped hot from way up north, then "spritzed and shvitzed" as necessary (a splash of water, a quick turn in the oven), seems a mere shadow of its New York counterpart. It's boiling in here, and I am beginning to shvitz. {Last week, as I shvitzed in the heat and humidity of early summer, I started to fear that my cheese-eating days were numbered. You see, I cannot eat dairy when it's hot out, and especially not when it's humid and hot. Deadly combination for me. I get quite sick and am in a lot of pain.} We just shvitzed the entire night dancing with them. I'm not making any excuses, but it was so hot in the hall – I was shvitzing, full-on shvitzing! I remember I was shvitzing so much during our ceremony – it was about 40-degrees [Celsius] with a long-sleeve dress on.

2. Als Nomen bedeutet "shvitz" meistens "Sauna":

After a long day at work, I needed to unwind and relax, so I headed to the gym for a good shvitz in the sauna. They are content to groan – perhaps monosyllabically – in the shvitz, emerging with renewed energy for their duties at work and at home. The Romans spent hours at their elaborate bathhouse complexes, but not everyone equated cleanliness with virtue: Seneca rebuked shvitz lovers for not smelling "of the army, of farm work and of manliness," while early Christian ascetics embraced filth as a sign of godliness. Then they were out of the shvitz and back into their clothes. Most people sit in a shvitz to socialize or for leisure. {I walked toward the kitchen. Approaching it, a wall of heat hit me so hard, it felt like I was in a shvitz.} Whether it's a Jewish shvitz, a Russian banya or a Korean jjimjilbang, the goal is the same: to sit, sweat and loll about in steaming pools and scorching saunas with like-minded strangers (and perhaps get a massage while you're at it). Unlike other recently opened shvitzes, however, there will be no food and certainly no alcohol.

Es kann aber auch den Akt des Schwitzens bezeichnen: If time permits, I take a long shvitz or steam bath. Who doesn't love a good shvitz? {I'm not sure what I expected, but afterward, clothed and rosy-cheeked, I realized that I felt like a million bucks. I've been a fan of a nice shvitz ever since.} Back in the mid-'80s I met my father once a week after work for a shvitz followed by dinner.

Es gibt auch ein Adjektiv "shvitzzy":

Perfect for the summer "shvitzzy" days' this lightweight tank top features wide shoulder bands. {Getting ready for "shvitzzy" weather, also known as summer? We are! Here is a T-shirt to remind you what lies ahead after a long, freezing winter.} It's getting a little shvitzzy in here. {If you are trying to stay cool, you might want to stick to natural fibers. Everything else, even not-layered will be shvitzzy in the summer.} {I cannot believe how quickly our hot shvitzzy summer turned into a cool, crisp autumn. It literally happened overnight, don't you think?} In Acapulco, the heat and humidity continues to make things pretty shvitzzy.

zaftig

Dieses Wort wird – natürlich – mit einem stimmhaften /z-/ zu Beginn ausgesprochen: /'zæftɪg/.

Mit dem deutschen "saftig" ist es nur mit etwas Fantasie assoziierbar: "Zaftig" bezeichnet ein üppige, dralle Frau: "(of a woman) having large breasts and hips and not thin, but in a way that is attractive" (Cambridge Dictionary).

{My friend recently referred to herself as “zaftig.” I have decided that is my new favorite word, preferred to “Rubenesque.”} A woman who is described as “zaftig” has a full and shapely figure. Her beauty is so zaftig that no one can take his eyes off her. {I had forgotten what it was like to be svelter, not quite so zaftig. I like being a bit heavier than ‘the norm’ but had gone too far into uncomfortable territory.} I love girls that are ever so zaftig. She is as zaftig as May West in her prime of life. Her figure wasn't quite as zaftig as it had been a year ago.

Manchmal wird “zaftig” aber auch anders verwendet:

Of course, zucchini isn't as zaftig as tomatoes or as colorful as the ever-expanding array of bell peppers. The salad was bigger than we expected, but it was nowhere near as zaftig as the burek [= mit Fleisch gefülltes Teiggericht]. It's a bit more zaftig than your standard French crepe, filled with subtly sweet fruit or creamy-tangy cheese.

11. Diverse Germanismen

alpenglow

Das ist ein Mittelding zwischen einem Fremdwort und einer Lehnübersetzung von “Alpenglühen”.

Wie man an den folgenden Beispielen sieht, ist “alpenglow” keinesfalls nur auf die Alpen in Europa bezogen:

Over the past three years, we have experienced temperatures below -30C and nudging 50C, slept at 5,000m above sea level and 300m below it, watched the sun rise over Uluru and alpenglow illuminate Everest. I liked the big bright landscapes, the way the mountains caught the alpenglow in late afternoon, and I liked the heavy-named towns that sat in the valleys: Granite, Bedrock, Sawpit, Crested Butte. One bitter cold December afternoon, I tumbled out of my fifth-floor walk-up in the East Village, looked north and found the top of the Empire State Building brushed with a rouge of alpenglow. When we arrived, well after sunset, the indigo sky was dotted with the last twinkles of alpenglow on the snow-covered Salkantay ridge, so impossibly high above us that it was easier to believe they were stars. We also will see elk, coyotes, antelope, alpenglow and wildflowers in hallucinatory profusion. And what better time than around midnight to enjoy the Alaskan alpenglow? I made it up to Whistler on Sunday in time to see a little Alpenglow on the peaks above the downhill course, a kind of benediction in advance of the men's downhill.

alphorn

The alphorn was mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus (c. ad 56-120). Typical Swiss folk culture (e.g., yodeling and playing the alphorn) is still practiced in some rural areas. Switzerland remains wealthy and orderly, but its mountain-walled valleys are far more likely to echo the music of a local rock band than a yodel or an alphorn. Other musical instruments played in Romania are the alphorn, bagpipes, a pear-shaped lute, and nai (panpipes). He is also writing a concerto for four alphorns, drawing on the natural resonances of those long-tubed instruments, which have been echoing across Alpine valleys for centuries.

alpenrose

Diese Pflanze wird im süddeutschen Raum als “Almrausch” bezeichnet.

Currently it is really the alpenrose season in the area around Alp Niemet. Hiking through an alpenrose field when they are blooming is an unforgettable experience. Since a trip to Switzerland a few years back, I've hankered after an Alpenrose (Rhododendron ferruginum). It was thought that witches could use the alpenrose, also known as the thunder rose, to conjure up thunderstorms, and that anyone holding the flower during a storm would be struck by lightning.

Der Plural heißt “alpenroses”:

The wildflowers in the park's high meadows include wild pansies, gentians, martagon lilies, and alpenroses. The Alpenroses are gorgeous this year – they are actually azaleas, not roses. In this magnificent mountain forest, the alpenroses are particularly lush, giving a magnificent spectacle to those who venture there.

bildungsroman:

{Ein Bildungsroman thematisiert die Entwicklung einer meist jungen Hauptfigur. Die Gattung entstand Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts in Deutschland. [...] Der deutsche Begriff wird auch in vielen anderen Sprachen, etwa dem Englischen und dem Französischen, verwendet. Es handelt sich um ein Subgenre des Entwicklungsromans. Der Bildungsroman weist oft eine Nähe zum Coming-of-Age-Roman auf.} (Wikipedia)

The definition of what constitutes a Bildungsroman has been continuously under debate for nearly two hundred years, despite the fact that it remains one of the most recognized of literary terms. The Bildungsroman, or novel of formation, is one of the most widely used and most adaptable genres in literary history. The tension between inner aspirations and outer limitations remains a key topic of the Bildungsroman throughout the centuries.

Although Wieland's novels were forerunners of the bildungsroman, they missed the temper of the time in Germany by placing their protagonists in a fictitious Spain or ancient Greece rather than in 18th-century Germany. Many German scholars continue to view the Bildungsroman strictly as the product of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century German culture, inseparable from the particular context of its time and language.

Der Plural heißt "bildungsromans":

Endless examples of bildungsromans can be found. Personally I didn't find the second half trite at all, although you're right about the resemblance to Hesse, but then spiritual bildungsromans will of necessity share qualities in common. Some examples of Bildungsromans: David Copperfield by Dickens, The Catcher in the Rye by Salinger, To Kill a Mockingbird by Lee, Huckleberry Finn by Twain, The Heart is a Lonely Hunter by McCullers, The Harry Potter series by Rowling.

burgomaster

Es mag überraschen, aber dieses Wort bezeichnet nicht nur Amtsträger in Deutschland und Österreich; das Concise Oxford English Dictionary definiert einen "burgomaster" als "the mayor of a Dutch, Flemish, German, Austrian or Swiss town". Das New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary lässt überhaupt nur "the mayor of a Dutch or Flemish town" gelten.

Goethe fell in love with the daughter of an innkeeper, Käthchen Schönkopf, but she preferred someone more solid, a lawyer who eventually became deputy burgomaster of Leipzig. In 1546 Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony, appointed Agricola burgomaster (mayor) of Chemnitz. They had spoken there about social reform for barely a quarter of an hour, when Geier, the local Burgomaster, suddenly appeared accompanied by a policeman, arrested them, and placed them in custody. Mathias, the owner of an inn and mill in a village in Alsatia, is eager to become the local burgomaster. {A large number of people who attempted to cross the bridges, most of them Displaced Persons, did so in ignorance of existing regulations. A close co-operation with the local Burgomaster prevents a great deal of unnecessary waste of time in dealing with these people.} Although several attempts have been made to resolve the controversy surrounding the identity of the figure in this portrait, but until now without success. A 1923 sales catalogue gives the work the title of 'Portrait of Anton Triest', who is mentioned as being the Burgomaster of Ghent and is also referred to as Nicolas in old documents.}

Die Encyclopedia Britannica sieht das mit der geografischen Zuordnung der "burgomasters" weniger eng:

As burgomaster of Lwów for many years, Józef Bartłomiej Zimorowic witnessed the Cossack rebellion against Polish rule in Ukraine (1648–49) and wrote two versified narratives of the event: *Kozaczyzna* ("The Cossacks") and *Burda Ruska* ("The Ruthenian Affray"). Meanwhile, the burgomasters of Copenhagen and Malmö allied with the north German city of Lübeck to restore the imprisoned former Danish king Christian II and provoked a civil war (the Count's War; 1533–36) when Lübeck's forces invaded Holstein.

Das gilt auch für andere Quellen:

{As early as 1990, and particularly after 1992, Tutsi in the vicinity became victims of harassment and murder. In early April 1994, when the situation became considerably more urgent, people are said to have come here from two neighboring communes, Kayove and Mabanza, seeking protection. Instead of offering protection, the local burgomaster is believed to have called the *préfet* of what was then Kibuye prefecture on account of the fact that his own police force was too small.}

diesel

Das ist ein sogenanntes "Deonym" bzw. "Eponym" – ein Wort, das aus einem Namen abgeleitet ist; vgl. z.B. "Röntgen(strahlen)". Das Wort ist derartig in die englische Sprache integriert, dass es ausnahmslos klein geschrieben wird.

Rudolf Christian Karl Diesel (1858-1913), ein deutscher Ingenieur, erfand den "Diesel"motor gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Der Diesel als Kraftstoff wurde erst im Lauf der Zeit entwickelt und modifiziert und erhielt seinen Namen als Betriebsstoff des Dieselmotors von diesem – also nur indirekt von Rudolf Christian Karl Diesel.

Any cut in the price of petrol and diesel is welcome. They will now have to come up with an urgent plan to rid our towns and cities of cancer-causing diesel fumes. We know in our bones that we ought not to be driving diesel cars, leaving our lights on, flying to Tallinn on weekend breaks, putting off insulating our homes, etc. The water company uses a tremendous amount of gas, electricity and diesel oil to run the pumps. It is likely to see many diesel cars and heavy goods vehicles restricted from city centres within a few years. The second train was moved with passengers aboard back to Wandsworth Common station by a diesel engine.

"Diesel" kann auch ein Verkürzung von "diesel car" o. ä. sein:

My diesel ran out of fuel and now it won't start. Will I have to get rid of my diesel? Are diesels' days numbered?

Die englische Sprache hat aus "diesel" auch ein Verb gemacht, mit einer spezifisch technischen Bedeutung. Auch im Deutschen gibt es dieses Verb, dort heißt es "nachdieseln" und bedeutet das (kurze) Weiterlaufen eines Otto(!)motors selbst nach gezogenem Zündschlüssel:

{Dieseling or engine run-on is a condition that can occur in spark-plug-ignited, gasoline-powered internal combustion engines, whereby the engine keeps running for a short period after being turned off, drawing fuel through the carburetor, into the engine and igniting it without a spark.

Dieseling is so named because it is similar in effect to how diesel engines operate: by firing without a spark. The ignition source of a diesel engine is the heat generated by the compression of the air in the cylinder, rather than a spark as in gasoline engines. The dieseling phenomenon occurs not just because the compression ratio is sufficient to cause auto-ignition of the fuel, but also because a hot spot inside the cylinder (spark plug electrode, combustion-chamber/valve edge or even excess carbon) starts combustion. An automobile engine that is dieseling will typically sputter, then gradually stop. This is normally seen in carbureted engines with many miles on them.

Dieseling is not nearly as common as it once was, because it most commonly occurs in engines equipped with carburetors. The vast majority of vehicles manufactured after 1987 are fuel-injected: the injectors and high-pressure fuel pump immediately cease supplying fuel to the cylinders when the ignition is switched off.}
(Wikipedia)

diktat

Hier ist nicht das Diktat im Sprachunterricht in der Schule gemeint (das heißt "dictation"), sondern ein aufgezwungener Befehl. Im Englischen liegt die Betonung auf der ersten Silbe: /'dɪktæt/.

I wonder if she has ever been aggrieved by the high-school diktat that says all teenagers must be thin in order to be popular. The East bloc is long gone – and with it sports by diktat. {Cyrus's regime once established, there were no more pogroms. Executions were kept to the barest minimum. His diktats were couched in a moderate and gracious tone.} It is hard to put a figure on the number of girls who obey their parents' diktat so as not to cut themselves off from their relatives, community and culture. Hitler wanted to erase the Versailles diktat. Public services cannot be improved by central diktat and performance measurement.

Es gibt allerdings auch die Form "dictate". Sie wird ebenfalls auf der ersten Silbe betont, der auslautende Vokal ändert sich aber: /'dɪktet/.

Most clothing brands follow the dictate of fashion. Democracy is not defined as the dictate of a single ruler, but rather democracy is the rule of the people. Under Hitler's dictate gigantomaniac projects were built, which served as stagesets for diverse dramatizations of the regime.

Der Plural heißt “diktats” bzw. “dictates”:

Human welfare was sacrificed to the diktats of the financial system. All the media have to submit to the censorship diktats of the parties. The soul of the Hellenes does not bow down so easily to foreign diktats.

Afghans often vote in blocks according to the dictates of local leaders, so irregularities are almost impossible to spot. After the verdict, he spoke to the judges: "In bowing to the dictates of your political masters, you have become partners in the murder of the judiciary ... You chose to remain on the dark side". They trace the modern jihadists' lineage to Taqi al-Din ibn Taymiyya, a 13th-century philosopher who argued that Muslims had a duty to rebel against leaders who did not follow the dictates of sharia, the Islamic code of laws.

Auch ein Verb gibt es:

Do we really want Westminster diktating what we eat? {David Laws, then Lib Dem education spokesman, accused Gove of wanting "to impose a different set of centralised diktats". As schools minister, Laws is presumably now in charge of doing the diktating.} Congress had accused BJP [= *Bharatiya Janata Party*] of diktating "dress code" for Muslims for his rally in Jaipur last year. Eurosceptics said a common currency would inevitably lead to a common fiscal policy – diktated from Berlin, with Paris as the window dressing. {Following the *Anschluss* aka annexation of Austria with the Reich, the Austrian [*soccer*] team, which was scheduled to play Sweden in the first round, was dissolved. Soon Herberger was diktated by then DFB [= *Deutscher Fußballbund*] President Felix Linnemann to field a team comprised of the best of Germany and Austria.} As usual, it will be the workers, not the oligarchs, who will be the principal victims of the austerity measures diktated by the World Bank and others.

In diesem Sinn kommt allerdings das Verb “to dictate” wesentlich häufiger vor:

Conventional wisdom dictates that it's better to eat shellfish in winter. That wouldn't be possible in London, where size dictates that projects are either "done sector by sector or little area by little area". The education ministry in Paris dictates how many hours a week are devoted to each subject for each year group.

doppelgänger / doppelganger

I sometimes perceive a shadow, a doppelgänger, behind or beside that other person, a shadow I alone can see. When we gaze into a mirror, we are all of us Narcissus, tethered eternally to our doppelgänger on the other side. So often the evil doppelgänger of success is arrogance.

Some conspiracy theorists spread the idea that Paul McCartney died in a car crash in 1966 and was replaced with a doppelganger. Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist and short story writer, claimed to have been haunted by his doppelganger near the end of his life. Ms Adams is the "third doppelganger" Ms Geaney has found since she set up Twin Strangers, an online project aiming to match people who have never met but look alike.

Der Plural heißt “doppelgängers” bzw. “doppelgangers”:

Even on Angela Merkel's home turf, the far-right party known as the Alternative for Germany, or AfD, gained new support, as did its xenophobic doppelgängers in France, Austria, the Netherlands and elsewhere. The two men have résumés that suggest they might be doppelgängers. Those who believe in “doppelgängers” believe that somewhere in the world is an exact duplicate of oneself.

There are many intriguing accounts throughout history of people who claimed to have encountered apparitions of themselves – their doppelgangers. Dogs and cats have been known to see doppelgangers. I personally never believed in doppelgangers until I started using the Internet.

Prinzipiell kann man auch ein Verb daraus machen – allerdings findet man solche Formen nur selten:

This disturbing book by one of the most powerful American writers at work today takes us through the ricocheting doppelgangering lives of two sisters and their eerie shipwreck shadows.

{Ssumier S. Pasricha is the man we are talking about here. He is a TV actor and worked in famous TV serials like Sasural Simar Ka, which he recently quit. It seems he is doppelgangering not only SRK's looks but his life too, for SRK too started his career by working in TV Serials. [SRK = *Shahrukh Khan*, a *Bollywood star*]}

Dummkopf

{Feeling I was invincible, I ignored the warnings on the bottle. This came back to haunt me, as I ended up with a GI [= *gastro-intestinal*] bleed, lost a bunch of blood, and ended up in the hospital overnight. Since then I have to take

Prilosec every day, and my doctor says I will never get off it. I suppose this is my punishment for being a dummkopf and abusing over-the-counter medicine.} Privately, Krug thought Max a dummkopf, and he regarded all Americans in a similar light. Asuka starts blustering about how Shinji deserves to be where he is for being such a dummkopf. {If this dummkopf isn't sentenced immediately he needs to be held in custody. He's a danger to himself and the public.} How can we possibly help this dummkopf? {KellyC's solution looks like it would do the job. But the only problem is that this Dummkopf doesn't know where (or how) to find the "main menu dropdown." Please be kind enough to spell out in detail how I can find it ...Thanks, Jim}

Der Plural heißt – natürlich – “dummkopfs”:

{This kind of logic is typical of food fear mongers. With the overwhelming evidence that biotechnology poses no health risk, these dietary dummkopfs are turning to Roundup [= *Name eines Breitbandherbizids*] as the cause for everything from cancer to autism to gluten allergies.} {You know, sometimes dummkopfs are just lucky. The Lord takes interest in us and assigns special angels to watch over us dingbats [= *Trottel*].} {"Don't sled on the dead," read the headline to this story. We learn that dummkopfs have been tobogganing over a graveyard at a former Nazi Concentration camp site in Germany, sparking outrage and a warning from management.}

earworm / ear worm

Ausnahme soll hier auch eine Lehnübersetzung angeführt werden. Hier geht es nicht um das Insekt (das heißt auf Englisch “earwig”, sondern um den musikalischen Ohrwurm.

{The word earworm is a calque [= *Lehnübersetzung*] from the German Ohrwurm. The earliest known English usage is in Desmond Bagley's 1978 novel Flyaway, where the author points out the German origin of his word.} (Wikipedia) {According to research by James Kellaris, 98% of individuals experience earworms. Women and men experience the phenomenon equally often, but earworms tend to last longer for women and irritate them more. Kellaris produced statistics suggesting that songs with lyrics may account for 73.7% of earworms, whereas instrumental music may cause only 7.7%.} My sister came up with this wonderful list of earworm tunes. The sparkling track was captivating because of its earworm melody. How a melody becomes an earworm is unclear. There are fun dance tracks, but few real earworms.

Seltener kommt die Schreibweise “ear worm” bzw. “ear-worm” vor:

Remember "Loyal," that Chris Brown ear worm you couldn't escape last year? The old jingles are still in use today and haven't lost their ear worm status. It is a true ear worm: hear this track once and that high-pitched whine of a melody will stick in your head all day.

She writes little ear-worms that keep reappearing weeks after you last listened. There's nothing like a memorable ear-worm, a song, to do your promotional work for you. The Detroit duo who wrote "Seven Nation Army", the most brilliantly insistent ear-worm of the past decade, have split after 13 years.

Im Deutschen ist ein “Ohrwurm” durchwegs positiv konnotiert, aber ein englischer “earworm” kann auch lästig sein:

You know earworms, those songs that get irritatingly stuck in your head, also known as tune wedgies? If you've ever had a tune repeating in your head over and over so you thought it would drive you mad, that tune was an earworm. I've found that sometimes you get a particular earworm in your head that you really wish you didn't get (Spice Girls 'If You Wanna Be My Lover'). I have constant earworms of old Al Stewart break-up songs – yes, it's that bad. The ubiquity of modern music and the resulting proliferation of earworms raise another question, though: How do you dislodge one? A recent study by the University of Cincinnati looked at the affliction [= *Leiden, Plage*], which the author, James Kellaris, calls earworms from the German word ohrwurm. "Ear worm" describes the phenomenon of an annoying song getting stuck in your head.

Die englische Sprache hat aus “earworm” auch prompt ein Verb gemacht:

The inspirational "This Is Not a Test" earworms its way into my brain all the way back to San Francisco. The high-pitched notes of Mariah Carey earworm their way into your brain.

That new Usher song has me earwormed! The Pepsi jingles have earwormed their way into my head. {I have been earwormed for the day. Since it's such a good song, and such a good band, I figured I would share the

earworm.} {A few of their tracks I have to say I'm digging. They are damn catchy, and have earwormed into my brain, "Doritos & Fritos" has been stuck in my head pretty much all week, and the video kind of cracked me up.} I managed to get earwormed today on – of all things – Danny Elfman's Batman score from 1989.

His songs have a kind of slacker-stealth to them: his sweet and sleepy voice creeps up on you, earworming its way in until someone asks you to stop humming. The chorus is repetitive but it's okay because the lyrics are quite poetic so I have no problem with this earworming into my brain. This song has been earworming me all day. "We all live in a Yellow Submarine" is such a simple tune that it rivals "The Wheels on the Bus" for earworming.

echt

Mit "echt" als Germanismus rechnet wohl kaum jemand - und doch listet es sogar das New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (mit der Bedeutung "authentic(al), genuine(ly), typical(ly)". Für die Aussprache wird /ext/ angegeben, aber der Verfasser vermutet, dass das bisweilen zu /ekt/ mutiert ...

Regular readers of this column know that a truly echt Berlin meal is a currywurst gulped down in an Alexanderplatz chain outlet. All these years I thought that performance peerless, one I'd never see the likes of again, as echt as Brecht gets. {Incidentally, there is a much smaller Lutheran body, the Wisconsin Synod, with its headquarters in Milwaukee. They think that even Missouri is not echt Lutheran. They also believe that the Pope is the anti-Christ.} It is pretty clear why it was important to Lenin's leadership and strategic ambitions to disqualify Kautsky and why, perhaps, there is a sense in which Kautsky's stance on imperialism is not echt Marxist. We must remember that this is not *echt* baroque but an early 20C Romantic adaptation of period lute music. The first thing that struck me was the beautifully tonal quality of these songs, and a winning lyricism that is as echt as it is engaging. The translation has the rare opportunity to be more echt than the original! Each nationality in Central Europe defines itself as being more *echt* than any other.

edelweiss:

After 18 years of organising and leading walking holidays, we still get excited when we see an eagle in the sky, spot an edelweiss in the mountains or meet a truffle hunter in the fields. An edelweiss plant is about 5 to 30 cm (2 to 12 inches) tall. In the alpine regions, one can find some of the most iconic flowers of the Alps, including edelweiss, alpine rose, heather, and gentian. Edelweiss are known to grow at high altitude, in hard-to-reach places and are very rare.

Die englische Sprache schreckt nicht einmal vor dem Plural zurück:

Would you believe it, I have edelweisses in my garden! Panoramic high-altitude trekking at Canfedín: "Among Groundhogs and Edelweisses." {This article provides comprehensive information on how to grow Edelweisses in Maryland. It covers topics such as the ideal conditions for cultivation, planting and transplanting, watering and fertilization, pruning, and protection from pests and diseases. Additionally, the article explores the possibility of growing Edelweisses indoors in Maryland and offers essential tips for successful indoor cultivation. By following the guidelines outlined in this article, readers can successfully grow beautiful Edelweisses in their Maryland gardens or homes.}

Einen Artikel über "edelweiss" in der englischen Sprache kann man nicht beenden ohne einen Verweis auf das gleichnamige Lied im Musical "Sound of Music"; hier die erste Strophe:

Edelweiss, edelweiss
Every morning you greet me
Small and white, clean and bright
You look happy to meet me.

Ersatz

Im Englischen kommt "ersatz" meistens als Bestandteil eines Nomens vor:

All they were given to eat was a cup of soup and a piece of **ersatz bread** each day.

Foreigners whose card data is stolen often find the thieves have little trouble waltzing into stores and making

purchases with **ersatz cards**.

So although Mr Obama isn't as warm as, say, Bill Clinton, he had this kind of **ersatz charisma** cloak.

Dismissing Superman as a daddy figure, or perhaps an **ersatz Christ**, is missing the point.

Much of the problem with special advisers arises because we treat them like some kind of **ersatz civil servants**.

Men in overcoats sip **ersatz coffee** in the windows of the Old Vienna. (Graham Greene) I sipped the ersatz coffee made from acorns. It was real coffee as well, not our ersatz German coffee.

Others worried that covering the familiar limestone walls of the pyramid with new cladding would have the effect of turning the historic Giza plateau into an **ersatz Disneyland**.

Shopping malls began to transform themselves from covered boxes into **ersatz downtowns**.

I could have gone out to join this new **ersatz family** of mine for the festive season, but I declined.

A German bank has discovered an **ersatz gold ingot** made of tungsten in its reserves, according to a German television channel investigating persistent reports that many of the world's financial institutions have been similarly hoodwinked.

As **ersatz investment banks**, they make short- and long-term loans and take equity stakes.

Real Chinese food does not swim in sweet sauces, as the **ersatz kind** tends to; it is dry and often spicy, perhaps flecked with chilies or numbing Sichuan pepper.

Students have few guides other than the Internet, which has become their **ersatz library**.

The two institutions are majestic and columned, with the **ersatz Roman look** that Americans bestow on important civic buildings.

According to Albert Speer, the mastermind of Nazi war production, the May 1944 attacks on the **ersatz oil-production facilities** signified doom.

By espousing the arguments of the far right, the centre may legitimise them; and voters may opt not for the **ersatz party** but the real thing.

It is clear that this religion of humanity is an **ersatz religion**.

Another problem is the industrialisation of the meat industry, whose **ersatz sausages and hams** can be sold more cheaply than the real thing.

Like most only children, I've cast [= *eine Rolle zuteilen*] cousins and friends as **ersatz siblings** since I was a child.

My father told us that, during the Depression, he and friends used to go to diners, order hot tea, and add ketchup and crackers to make **ersatz soup**.

It has too often brought an **ersatz stability** at a very high price.

{“This is a wall built to hide our poverty,” says Alex Banta, a 53-year old Roma from the northern Romanian town of Baia Mare. To its detractors, the wall is also a clever example of how governments can use **ersatz urban-renewal projects** to get away with discrimination.}

Since any German attempts to curb American spooks' snooping are doomed, Google and other big American tech firms have become **ersatz targets**.

With Mr Yanukovych gone, Ukraine has a chance at last to ditch its **ersatz, post-Soviet version** of democracy for the genuine kind.

America has allowed its disability-insurance system to become an **ersatz welfare scheme**.

Es gibt aber auch “ersatz” als eigenständiges Nomen:

It was an obvious irony that the Frenchmen, having lost the war, ate like kings while we, the victors, lived on potatoes and ‘ersatz’. (1944) The main reason why I urged to buy a new scanner is the necessity of an ersatz for the fax machine. Not to live in tune with nature or not to co-operate with her laws and rhythms is to substitute the ersatz for the real, the abnormal for the normal. {In addition, there is the musical deception that arises when a reproduction, whether on record or film or by wireless transmission from a distance, is substituted for actual playing. It is the same difference as between the ersatz and the authentic. The danger lies in the very fact that there is always a far greater consumption of the ersatz, which, it must be remembered, is far from being identical with its model.} Online chess is a good supplement, but it can only ever be an ersatz, without chess in the coffeehouse or chess club. {The Christmas market is of the things I sometimes miss. But your photos are a good 'ersatz' without having to shiver in rain and slush.}

Fest

Im Englischen kommt "fest" meistens als Bestandteil eines Nomens vor; der Plural ist "fests":

A couple of times a year they held **art fests** and closed the roads to traffic so people could walk around and enjoy. The closest he had come to Germany was a **beerfest** in Milwaukee. Three annual **beer fests** are held in Boston, Massachusetts.

The film is a **blood-fest** supposedly exposing ancient Mayan culture.

The Palestine Festival of Literature: not your average **book fest**.

Coronavirus has turned this normally-busy season of summer into "The Great 2020 **Boredom Fest**."

But it wasn't long before gathering so many altruistic people in one place turned the conferences into **charity-fests**.

The next day I interviewed Warren onstage at the Texas *Tribune's* daylong political **chat fest** in Austin, a business and technology conference.

In 2006, Edward's started hosting occasional **chili fests**, but the public began demanding more.

Singapore Tastes Dungeness crabs prepared Singapore style in a sauce of chilies, garlic, ketchup and egg will be served at a **crabfest** on Sunday from noon to 6 p.m., rain or shine, outside Water Street Restaurant and Lounge, 66 Water Street in Dumbo, Brooklyn.

That is what Ms Furio had in mind when she created a weekly **dance fest** that would break all the rules of tango. Some of the autumn **design fests** are linked to commercial events.

This **drunk-fest** is how many old-guard former Soviets do mutual business.

{Aromatic whites like pinot gris and gewürztraminer work particularly well with spicy duck dishes and curries, especially when they're cooked with ginger. A good excuse for another **duck fest**.}

In 1997, America appeared to be seized suddenly by a fear of volcanoes erupting on the West Coast, for Hollywood issued two such **explosion fests** with "Dante's Peak" and "Volcano".

There will be **fan fests** in all twelve FIFA World Cup host cities.

Julia Roberts to receive Palm Springs **film fest** Spotlight Award.

Other big **foodie fests** include CioccolaTo, Turin's chocolate frenzy which kicks off on 22 November.

The long lines and slow service at the DMV [= *Department of Motor Vehicles*] turned my errand into a **frustration fest**.

Our town is hosting a **funfest** this weekend with live music, food trucks, and games for all ages.

Mr Shi, who once was a green hero among the fat cats who gather at the World Economic Forum's annual Davos **gabfest**, has been ignominiously booted out of his job as company chairman. ("*Gab*" heißt "*Geschwätz*", ein "*gabfest*" ist also eine Veranstaltung, auf der viel [auch Unsinn] geredet wird.)

With this in mind, we remember some of England's greatest ever **goal-fests** – the matches where the national side showed no mercy and Englishmen forgot that underachievement and consideration for others is a national tradition.

As American horrors turned into sick **gore fests**, the only bright lights of the genre came from Japan with the so-called J-Horror that saw the arrival of such classics as Hideo Nakata's Ring trilogy.

The annual neighborhood barbecue turned into a **gossipfest** when everyone started whispering about the new couple who just moved in.

Our company is hosting a **hackfest** next weekend to brainstorm ideas for our new website. [*"I can hack it" heißt umgangssprachlich "Ich schaffe es".*]

{As the marathon Mad May benefit party season draws to a close, it is both startling and delightful to see whimsical headdresses and hats worn with long evening dresses. Certainly the recent London **hat fest** has had an influence.}

{Gathered at this conference were the most prominent international activists propagating Holocaust denial, including Austrians Wolfgang Fröhlich and Herbert Schaller. The inaugural speaker of that **Holocaust denial-fest** now is to receive a warm welcome by Austria's Foreign Minister.}

The **hype-fest** of the year is near: the annual collision of luminaries from the capital, Hollywood and reality television known as the White House Correspondents' dinner.

Warren Buffett held his annual **investor-fest** at the beginning of the month.

New Orleans Jazz Festival Postponed to Fall By Ongoing Coronavirus: **Jazz fest** just took to social media to announce this year's festival has officially been moved to fall 2020.

They telecast talk shows with entrepreneurs, celebrities, artists and local people and showcase local events like career or **job fests**, cultural or sports programs.

The transformation of Christmas into a kind of **love-fest** is interesting.

I honestly think this **music fest** is gonna be a complete mess with so many bands stacked up all together in one day and having the fans run across 3 stages back and forth.

South by Southwest Interactive (SXSW) is the annual **nerdfest** in Austin that famously gave Twitter its big break in 2007.

In recent years both the continent's leading technology conferences, LeWeb in Paris and Digital, Life, Design in Munich, have become **networking fests** every bit as animated as their American equivalents.

It's a **nostalgia fest** with photographic and promotional film footage taking us back to those days in the 1950s, '60s and '70s when the motel was an integral part of the Aussie holiday experience – for better or worse.

{After hiking for hours, I was exhausted and my feet were sore. It turned into a real **painfest** when we realized we still had to climb up a steep hill to reach the summit.}

This is not a universal **peace fest**.

The programme is just one of those this-country's-gone-to-the-dogs, hanging's-too-good-for-'em **phone-in rant-fests**.

When the \$500-million Wizarding World of Harry Potter attraction opened last week at Universal Studios Hollywood, thousands of parkgoers were already lined up at the park entrance in the predawn darkness, forgoing sleep, warmth and comfort to be part of the **Potterfest**.

Russian state media are having a **propaganda fest** trumpeting military prowess to Russian nationalists.

Alcohol is depicted as either fun, as in the **red wine fests** on the ABC sitcom "Cougar Town," or it's a life-destroying scourge that requires drastic measures,

Girls know the ski slopes are a **sausage fest**, with seven men to every woman.

The World Economic Forum is the annual **schmooze fest** where rich white men debate inequality and diversity.

The whole thing is definitely all based on some pagan springtime **shagfest**. (*"to shag" = "vögeln"*)

Many reviews I've read show a sort of disgust with the film, claiming it to be little more than a **shock fest**.

Mr. Soderbergh said he wanted "K Street" to rise above the din of the **shout fests** on all-news cable television.

My first chance to fly solo in the United States came at the **Skyfest** Daytona '95 air show in Florida.

NBC News has scored huge ratings with its "To Catch a Predator" **sleaze-fest**, in which potential sex offenders by the bushel were lured via the Internet to what they thought would be sex with kids and instead got caught by NBC cameras and cops in hiding. (*"Sleaze" = Schmutz, Korruption, Unmoral*)

The case has truly been a **slugfest** between the two large companies' teams of lawyers. (*Eigentlich ist ein "slugfest" eine Schlägerei, denn "to slug" bedeutet "einen (Faust)schlag versetzen".*)

The awards ceremony turned into a **smarm fest** as all the celebrities took turns complimenting each other's outfits and performances. (*"To smarm" = sich etwas erschleichen, sich einschmeicheln*)

{Most people couldn't be bothered much by the goings on at a political party AGM [= *annual general meeting*]. It probably sounds like a **snooze fest** to the less engaged. [*to snooze = ein Nickerchen machen*]}

Many gathered in front of the club for an impromptu **song fest** on the day leading up to the grand opening.

Churches like her own, *Most Holy Redeemer*, were built by parishioners who showed up, hammer in hand, and who hosted countless **spaghetti fests** and tea bag sales to buy the kneelers and the windows.

During the "Celtic Tiger" years, Ireland entered into a **spendfest** of glamour and luxury.

Such aggregate star power turned both events, which traditionally usher in the fall social season, into unabashed **style fests**.

The medieval banquet at the Excalibur hotel was a **suckfest** [= *of inferior quality*].

{The lyrics on his hazily gorgeous debut album, *Causers of This*, are intensely autobiographical, most of them stemming from a break-up in August 2008. "It's a **sulking fest**," he admits.}

The meeting turned into a complete **talkfest**, with everyone voicing their opinions but no concrete decisions being made.

The annual **tank fest** at the military base drew in crowds from all over the country to witness the impressive

display of armored vehicles in action.
Billed as the ultimate **television fan fest**, the event allows attendees to mix and mingle with the stars, cast and crew of their favorite shows via a variety of screenings and panels.
CBS has struck a deal with Dick Clark Productions for rights to the Hollywood Film Awards, a relatively new **trophy fest** that has never had television exposure.
She gets her fill from the many pig roasts and deep-fried-turkey **fest**s that are held in her backyard.
{Pitching for capital is the chief business activity at **Venturefest**. Start-up companies pitch ideas to an audience that includes investors.}
I made friends for life during that **vomit-fest**.
It celebrates its 30th anniversary this year, with an ambitious **WhaleFest** to be held in Brighton this October, complete with life-size inflatable whales to be installed in the Hilton's ballroom – the same hotel where the moratorium was signed.
New Braunfels had just wrapped up its annual **Wurstfest**, a 10-day salute to sausage that attracts tens of thousands of visitors each November.

“Fest” kann aber auch alleine stehen:

{Last November, Madeira held its 11th International Bridge Festival. It turned into an Icelandic **fest**. The teams was won by Throstur Ingimarsson, Hermann Larusson, Omar Olgeirsson and Julius Sigurjonsson, and the pairs by Runolfur Jonsson and Gunnlaugur Saevarsson.} {It was not just a Brit **fest**. The German men's eight won a spectacularly hard-fought final.} The two really brought this **fest** to a level of prominence. Distinguishing the Hamptons **fest** from another local **fest**, Woodstock, Nugent says, “They do more American films, music documentaries; we do a lot more strong and varied foreign films.” It's also not unusual to find **festgoers** dressed as Moses or the Pope.

Four **fest**s promise musical diversity: from Irish to country, jazz to Christian rock, there is no shortage of entertainment. {I can't wait for all the summer **fest**s to start! I love going to music festivals and food festivals.} German **fest**s and **Oktoberfest**s have sprung up all over the country, and they are not only about brats and beer, but also about tracing genealogy and displaying traditional dress and craftsmanship. There are at least a dozen scholarly **fest**s going on around the globe to celebrate Kierkegaard's bicentennial. My 20-something kids attended a few of these **fest**s while studying abroad.

Fahrvergnügen / Fahrvergnuegen / Fahrvergnugen

Im Englischen kann man auch “driving pleasure” sagen:

Road feel is fundamental to driving pleasure and the 911 has always boasted the most absorbing of drives. BMW evokes the joy and passion for driving, sheer driving pleasure. “We promised a great deal with the 918 Spyder, namely to redefine driving pleasure, efficiency and performance,” Wolfgang Hatz, a Porsche management board member, said in a statement.

Der Germanismus “Fahrvergnügen” wird hier nicht angeführt, weil er häufig gebraucht wird, sondern weil er eine definierte Quelle hat: In den 90er-Jahren verwendete die VW-Werbung in den USA bewusst diesen Begriff als Fremdwort. Dass er nach wie vor als solches empfunden wird, erkennt man an der (originalen!) Kursivschrift in den folgenden Beispielen:

{Years ago Volkswagen tried to introduce the word ‘*Fahrvergnügen*’ (driving pleasure) into the American language in an effective attempt to grab your attention, so that they could sell you a car. You might still remember trying to put your mouth around the word before it slipped into oblivion stateside as soon as the ad campaign was over, and rightly so.} {Working towards more sustainable solutions for personal mobility is not only a useful way to polish the industry's tainted image, but can also be a more sustainable business model for the future. The opportunity is right there – now it's up to automakers to seize it and opt for a greener form of *Fahrvergnügen*.} Tainted Fahrvergnügen: What the Volkswagen Scandal Tells Us About Achieving Climate and Clean Air Goals. So what could possibly be wrong with this *fahrvergnügen* fantasy? {Passats are nice cars. I'm guessing VW engineered a good bit more *Fahrvergnügen* into its dumbass override system than the Toyota and Ford rentals I've had trouble with not thinking about the possibility of unnecessary and unwanted intervention until it

happened.} {I'm a Volkswagen guy. From Fox to Golf to Passat to Phaeton(s), I've never hesitated to walk into the dealer and put my money where my *fahrvergnügen* was.}

festschrift

{In academia, a Festschrift (plural, Festschriften) is a book honoring a respected person, especially an academic, and presented during their lifetime. It generally takes the form of an edited volume, containing contributions from the honoree's colleagues, former pupils, and friends. Festschriften are often titled something like *Essays in Honour of...* or *Essays Presented to...* .} (Wikipedia)

In 1944, a festschrift was published on the occasion of Gandhi's seventy-fifth birthday. A Festschrift frequently enough also serves as a convenient place in which those who are invited to contribute find a permanent resting place for their otherwise unpublishable or at least difficult-to-publish papers. The variety of topics addressed by the papers in this festschrift for Hugh Mellor is a testament to the range of Mellor's influence on philosophy during his distinguished career. The present Festschrift serves a dual purpose: firstly, to honour Professor Joyce Hallamore for her contribution to German studies in Canada, particularly at the University of British Columbia; secondly, to document the flourishing state of German studies in this country.

Es gibt nicht nur einen Plural (wie Wikipedia meint), sondern zwei:

1. Usually Festschriften are cited in bibliographies and footnotes under a shortened title, giving only the honored person's name, such as "Festschrift Janson". Quek has been honoured with two Festschriften: *Serve the Lord with Gladness: Essays on the Life and Mission of the Church in Honour of Quek Swee Hwa* (1991) and *The Joy of the Lord: Essays in Honour of Quek Swee Hwa On His 70th Birthday* (2012). {R. G. Collingwood hopes that he "may escape otherwise than by death the last humiliation of an aged scholar, when his juniors conspire to print a volume of essays and offer it to him as a sign that they now consider him senile". No wonder that Festschriften have been described as "the graveyard of scholarship".}

2. Festschrifts can include writing from current and former colleagues and students/mentees, and said contributions usually directly address or build on the honoree's prior work. There were Festschrifts edited by distinguished philosophers. Professor Bhagawati has been honoured uniquely with six festschrifts. Prior to the wide availability of digital formats, festschrifts would often take the form of a hardcopy volume of essays, a copy of which would be physically presented to the honoree at an in-person event.

flugelhorn

Schreibweisen mit "-ü-" oder "-ue-" finden sich kaum. Die Aussprache ist /'flu:gəlhorn/ bzw. /'flu:gəlhorn/ im A.E.

In later years he played the less-demanding flugelhorn, rather than the trumpet, accompanied by the New Jazz Composers Octet. The trumpet (or the flugelhorn, a related instrument with a darker, fatter sound) is a notoriously difficult instrument to play. The masterful trumpeter and flugelhorn player Hargrove has long had an affinity for contemporary R. & B. [= *rhythm and blues*] and hip-hop. {If a dark, mellow sound is what you're looking for, Getzen has a full line of versatile Flugelhorns to choose from. As with all Getzen instruments, Getzen flugelhorns are crafted in Elkhorn, Wisconsin with features like hand-spun bells, hand-lapped slides, and precision-honed valves.} As a child he directed most of his attention to music, playing the flugelhorn and other instruments.

Dazu gibt es die Kurzform "flugel":

The band's lead musician played a beautiful solo on his flugel. The flugel's mellow tone added a lovely layer to the orchestra's performance. Flugel mouthpieces are similar to trumpet mouthpieces, but the shank is adapted to give a warmer and mellower tone.

Der Plural heißt "flugelhorns":

Flugelhorns are versatile instruments, adapting to the style of musician. Professional flugelhorns can give you more control over the instrument's sound and key movements but may be discouraging for musicians who are new to the flugelhorn. The two flugelhorns should be placed as far apart from each other as is comfortable.

Beziehungsweise "flugels":

The philosophy behind the designs of flugels can be very variable so the best thing to do is to try as many as you can and find the one that suits you – flugel choice can be very personal. It so happens that inexpensive Chinese flugels can sound very good. When I played in a European wind ensemble around here, we carried four trumpets and four flugels, three trombones, one or two euphs and one or two tenor horns.

foehn / föhn

A Foehn or Föhn (UK: /fɜːn/, US: /feɪn/ fayn, US also /fʌn, fɜːrn/), is a type of dry, relatively warm, downslope wind that occurs in the lee (downwind side) of a mountain range. (Wikipedia) *Man beachte die vielen englischen Aussprache-Varianten!*

In the UK, the most notable foehn events tend to occur across the Scottish Highlands where the moist prevailing westerly winds encounter high ground along Scotland's west coast. The effect of foehn on mental well-being is the subject of folk law in Alpine regions: the phenomenon has been linked to depression, suicide, madness, headaches, sleeplessness and crime waves. Foehn winds are rather common in mountainous regions around the world, such as the Alps in Europe, Rockies in the United States, Tianshan and Qinling in China. Pilots have to watch the weather and mind the days with foehn. If you are out in the Alps at the moment you may have noticed the *foehn blowing* on and off since Friday.

Die Schreibung mit "-ö-" kommt seltener vor: {Föhn is the name of a downslope windstorm that can regularly cause problems in the Alps. The powerful wind with often very heavy gusts accelerates down the leeward side of a mountain. Such downward windstorms can be found in all mountain ranges. There is the Bora in the Balkans (Dinaric Alps), the Chinook in the Rockies and the well-known föhn in the Alps.} {The air dries up considerably during föhn, which can cause temperatures to shoot up. Dramatic temperature rises can occur within a few tens of minutes with föhn. In an extreme situation where cold air of polar origin is cleared, the foehn can cause a temperature jump of 20 degrees.}

Etymologisch kommt "Föhn" aus dem Lateinischen: "ventus favonius" (= "warmer Wind"), wobei "favonius" wahrscheinlich von dem Verb "fovere" stammt, welches u. a. "warm halten" bedeutet. "Fovere" wiederum ist verwandt mit "favere", was "warm halten" im übertragenen Sinn von "begünstigen" heißt – davon wieder kommt unser deutscher "Favorit".

*Auch zum Haartrockner "Fön" gibt es einen Bezug: Dieses Wort wurde bereits 1909 als Marke eingetragen; die Firma wollte das Gerät ursprünglich "Föhn" nennen, aber ein allgemeiner Begriff kann nicht als Markenname geschützt werden. "Fön" entwickelte sich dann im Lauf der Zeit zu einer allgemeinen Bezeichnung für "Haartrockner" (analog z.B. "Uhu" für Klebstoff oder "Pils" für ein Bier oder "Tixo" für Klebestreifen oder "Polaroid" für eine bestimmte Art von Foto). So etwas nennt man "Deonym": {Das Wort "Deonym" stammt aus dem Griechischen und bedeutet "Gott" und "Name". In der Sprachwissenschaft sind es die Wörter, die die Entwicklung vom Eigennamen zum Gattungsnamen geschafft haben.} *Deonyme können auch von Personennamen abgeleitet werden: Zeppelin, röntgenisieren, Mercedes.**

frass

Das ist ein Fachausdruck aus der Biologie / Entomologie und gleichzeitig ein false Germanism; er bezeichnet die Hinterlassenschaften von Insekten (Exkremente und durch Bohren erzeugtes Holzmehl).

As casebearer [= eine Art von Motte] larvae feed on the inside of pecans, they push all their frass outside into a nice neat pile. Just by looking at the frass, I can tell a full sized larvae is actively feeding on this nut and will probably pupate inside. {One thing you can do is to clean the frass and see if it appears on the same place again. If it does, you certainly have active drywood termites at your house.} {Frass is faecal matter often seen around wood that is infested by drywood termites. This happens when termites push it out of their galleries when tunnelling through the wood. The frass looks like a powder that's very similar to sawdust.} {Several other clues indicate to an arborist the presence of Ambrosia Beetles. One common sign is "frass." The frass looks like sawdust at the base of the tree and can even be seen as what looks like toothpicks coming out of the tree.} In addition to

the damage these caterpillars cause by eating the leaves of cabbages and allied crops, the fecal matter they produce, known as frass, can stain leaves and render the plants unsaleable.

fussball table

Der Fußballtisch hat es seltsamer Weise als (halbe) Lehnübersetzung ins Englische geschafft: "fussball table". Kurioser Weise gibt es wiederum im Deutschen ein Synonym für den Fussballtisch, welches zur Hälfte aus den Englischen stammt: "Tischkicker". Ein Beweis für die völkerverbindende Rolle des Fußballs?

Fussball tables, computer games, action figures and scooters have become fixtures in some workplaces. {And with that, it was over. Except it wasn't really over, because we kept bumping into wrestlers all over the venue, shaking their oily hair at people and making out with girls on top of fussball tables.} It has its own coffee machine, beer fridge, and fussball table. Off the kitchen is a laundry room which leads to the 2-car garage, where you can also find a fussball table and dart board. This lounge area contains a pool table, a ping pong table, a fussball table and arcade games.

Es gibt auch die Kurzform "fussball" alleine: For recreational activities, the café has electronic games, a pool table and a Fussball, as well as internet access. {You get charged for using their games such as billiards, fussball, ping pong, etc. It costs \$3 to borrow a fussball for 30 minutes.} Suitable for any occasion: all kinds of fussballs are suitable for a variety of occasions, such as school, office, party, club, homecoming, and more.

Im Sinn von "Tischfussball" (also für die Aktivität, nicht für das Gerät) wird "fussball" alleine verwendet:

We decide to forgo an early night for a quick fussball tournament back at the lodge. I played fussball and table tennis in the hotel games room. We played fussball for hours or worked the three slot machines. I saw my friend Johnny on Friday and we played fussball and pool and an aborted game of darts. Then we played Fussball against a German couple. We played Fussball all night in Joey's apartment.

Daneben gibt es auch die englischen Formen "table soccer" bzw. "table football":

{As the dust of World War II began to settle, people sought reasons to smile, to come together, and to share moments of joy. In the midst of this era, a French inventor named Lucien Rosengart brought "baby-foot", as it was known then, to life. Picture a small wooden table with miniature soccer players mounted on rods, ready for an epic battle. That was the spark that ignited the table soccer revolution.} The bartenders, who sometimes wait on tables, are perfectly friendly and the table soccer game in the back room can be endlessly entertaining. Tweaking an immigration controversy, in 1991, he recruited black Africans to form a soccer team and pitted them against a team of white Italians in a game of table soccer, on a twenty-foot-long table that accommodated eleven players twirling the rod handles on each side.

Fatwas were issued on playing billiards and table football. Inside school, table football and a gymnasium equipped with weights are also available. They can also socialise over table tennis and table football.

Weiters gibt es die (phonetische) Schreibweise "foosball":

"Foosball" or "table soccer" is a game played on a table, which is actually an open rectangular box, set like the horizontal part of a pinball machine. Foosball or table soccer is an exciting table game originating from 1920's Germany. Kelifa washes cars between games of foosball, or table soccer, with friends.

Abschließend aus gegebenem Anlass eine Bemerkung zur Rechtschreibung:

Die englische Schreibweise "fuss" mit "-ss" ist wohl der alten Rechtschreibung geschuldet – und dem Umstand, dass es im Englischen kein "ß" gibt. In diesem speziellen Fall ist aber auch darauf hinzuweisen, dass die Form "Fuss" in der Schweiz und in Liechtenstein korrekt ist: dort gibt es nämlich überhaupt kein "ß". (Eine andere länderspezifische Ausnahme ist das Wort "Spaß", welches in Österreich auch als "Spass" geschrieben werden kann.)

gedankenexperiment

{A thought experiment is a hypothetical situation in which a hypothesis, theory, or principle is laid out for the purpose of thinking through its consequences. The concept is also referred to as a Gedankenexperiment within

the work of Ernst Mach and includes thoughts about what may have occurred if a different course of action were taken as opposed to what did in fact occur.} (Wikipedia)

The above scenario is an example of a thought experiment, also known as a gedankenexperiment. I don't see anything wrong with it as a gedankenexperiment, but I want to be sure before I proceed to do some detailed calculations with it. It might, therefore, be instructive to consider the problem with the help of a Gedankenexperiment in the simple case of a photon bouncing up and down in a cavity of a box. As a better approximation to reality we propose here a Gedankenexperiment with two different reference frames. {Albert Einstein famously imagined chasing after a light beam. This gedankenexperiment led to his first published paper, at age 16, titled "The Investigation of the State of Aether in Magnetic Fields," and eventually to the creation of the theory of relativity.} I got the inspiration for this Gedankenexperiment from a poem by nonsense-lyricist Christian Morgenstern, titled "Der Lattenzaun" (The Picket Fence).

Der Plural heißt "gedankenexperiments":

Physicists can be successful with gedankenexperiments – experiments that you run in your imagination. Being part of a coalition government with notorious opposition parties, Finance Minister Chidambaram can only do gedankenexperiments and draw up plans sans real execution. Let me give you some simple examples on how such gedankenexperiments can teach rational decision making.

Gemütlichkeit / Gemutlichkeit /Gemuetlichkeit

Die Aussprache ist eine Herausforderung für anglophone Personen:

{So you're at Wurstfest feeling proud you finally sang "Ein Prosit" instead of "I'm frozen" and then here comes "Gemütlichkeit." You'd not be alone if you chose that time to cough or take a drink from your cup to avoid butchering the word. Arguments rage to this day over how to pronounce Gemütlichkeit. Some pronounce it "Gi-MEET-lee-kite." Others insist it's "Gi-MOOT-lish-kite." For our part, I believe the second version is most correct.}

1. {As much as Germans have to tolerate being labeled cold, rude and insensitive, they do have a tradition that virtually anyone can warm up to: **Gemütlichkeit**; Gemütlichkeit is a German noun whose closest English equivalent is "coziness", but the translation doesn't quite hit the nail on the head, which is why you can say Gemütlichkeit in English.} {First of all: don't be fooled by dictionaries that try to tell you that *Gemütlichkeit* is merely a translation of the English word "coziness." There is much more to the feeling of *Gemütlichkeit* than sitting on a sofa in your comfy clothes. The word is better defined as a state of being completely at peace and rest in a pleasant surrounding, optimally with the people you have the deepest connection to.} Also inextricably linked to the centre of the city are the delights of Viennese cuisine, the "gemütlichkeit" of Viennese coffeehouses and nostalgic shopping at former purveyors to the royal-imperial court. The New Braunfels, Texas, "Wurstfest" has all the ingredients of a family outing (plenty of local accommodations available, as this is an area where "gemütlichkeit" is plentiful and tourists are welcome).

2. The Hotel Gasthof Gramshammer invites you to discover the warmth of the Austrian **Gemutlichkeit** along with Austrian comfort. Gemuetlichkeit is defined as a state of warmth and friendliness. {Sonnenalp organizes guided multi-level hiking tours through White River National Forest, scenic picnic hikes on trails across from Vail Mountain, dining experiences in mountain yurts, and sunrise and sunset stretch classes – dto mention just a few things. One good description is the German word gemutlichkeit, which loosely means a feeling of abundant warmth that makes you feel special. Gemutlichkeit has helped the hotel earn plenty of return visitors, including one who has stayed for more than 4,000 nights.} Gemutlichkeit has no direct translation, but is sort of a warm comfortable feeling that comes from meeting new friends and connecting with old ones.

3. "*Gemueticlichkeit*" ist die seltenste Variante:

Up in the Alps, the **Gemueticlichkeit** of the Austrians makes you enjoy a stay in the snow, skiing or hiking. Gemuetlichkeit is defined as a state of warmth and friendliness. {Gemueticlichkeit Days has one of the finest parades in southern Wisconsin. The parade will take place on Sunday, September 15th, 2024 at noon.}

gemütlich / gemütlich / gemuetlich

1. Saturday began with a **gemütlich** breakfast in the sun. Both got into the local restaurant business and soon had designs on starting a coffee shop on Robson Street, at that time a gemütlich little strip of European cafés and delis. The dinner party had a gemütlich, easygoing vibe. Gemütlichkeit is often defined in English as pleasant, friendly or cosy but none of these descriptors are really accurate as all are just parts of what makes up a gemütlich situation. We were looking for a place a little more gemütlich than the decent but commercial Hotel Zvon on Ceske Budejovice's main square where we'd stayed the night before. So far I am having a lovely time and adjusting to the more "gemütlich" pace of life, and even picking up some new German words and phrases.

2. The string quartet found the raw nerve underneath those soft plump, **gemutlich** surface melodies years before musicologists started uncovering Schubert's tormented inner life. The decor of her apartment was so gemütlich that I found myself immediately at home there. Germans have become too comfortable with the rule of Angela Merkel, so cosy in their governing compact, so gemütlich that they failed to recognise they have a Merkel problem.

3. *"Gemuetlich" ist die seltenste Variante:*

It's all to create an authentic setting for what the Germans call a **gemuetlich** experience. We want to build new networks and dialogue, and so at the end, we collect in a gemuetlich cafe for good coffee and cakes. It was a gemuetlich atmosphere, with candles burning and the scent of Christmas trees in the air.

Immer wieder wird "gemütlich" als Beispiel für ein Wort angeführt, für das es kein englisches Äquivalent gäbe.

Ganz stimmt das aber nicht: auch "snug" weist in diese Richtung:

Many of us foreign reporters in the weeks before September 1973 had got into the habit of gathering in the snug downstairs bar of the Carrera hotel – across the square from Allende's sober and unadorned presidential palace. We had even started to yearn to be out there, feeling the crunch of snow beneath our boots, instead of seeing it all from a snug warm railway carriage. Their draughty homes cost more to heat than snug apartments. As a sharp winter wind whips up the Irish Sea off the coast of Cumbria in north-west England, a group of engineers – snug in their onshore control room – gaze contentedly at their screens. The rooms are largest on the upper levels: the first-floor Classique is snug and sparse, while the fifth-floor Prestige reveals a Japanese bathtub, separate shower and double sinks. You don't need to turn up the thermostat to keep things cosy indoors – a soft, neutral scheme with plenty of textured accessories can really deliver the snug factor.

gesamtkunstwerk

A Gesamtkunstwerk, which may be in any medium or genre, is one that strives to or is felt to combine many or all possible forms of art into a single aesthetic experience. {In one of my undergrad music classes, we learned about this thing called a gesamtkunstwerk, which roughly translates "total work of art." It's mostly used to discuss opera, which 18th and 19th century art snobs said was the highest form of art because it incorporates all the other forms of art: narrative, music, visual art, and philosophy. (Richard Wagner included dance, but not everyone accepts this.)} {Wagner's concept of a total artwork where all the arts such as music, poetry, drama, and visual spectacle are fused together is called opera. His idea for a Gesamtkunstwerk (which translates to 'total work of art') was revolutionary, aiming to unify various art forms into a cohesive whole.} {Co-founder of the Viennese Actionism movement and the creator of the Das Orgien Mysterien Theater, Hermann Nitsch is one of the most influential artists today having steadfastly devoted his many years to a singular, uncompromising vision. From the outset, Nitsch's vision has been anchored in the Wagnerian ideal of a complete work of art, a Gesamtkunstwerk, which indissolubly combines painting, theater, drawing, music, print-making, philosophy, and life itself.} In 1997, aside from continuing concert appointments in Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France, Chris Jarrett receives a commission for a "Gesamtkunstwerk" together with the German artist Isabelle Federkeil.

Der Plural heißt "gesamtkunstwerks":

Today, one could argue that Gesamtkunstwerks are used mainly to create all-encompassing brand experiences. {In global architecture, places of worship are one of the oldest – and most ubiquitous – building typologies; however, some of the world's most interesting chapels are designed not by architects but by artists. More than

just the addition of artworks to a preexisting religious or meditative space, these artist-created gesamtkunstwerks are detailed in their furnishings, lighting, sculpture, and even religious objects.} Today's gesamtkunstwerks are projects that span across science, art and nature with unprecedented radicalism.

gestalt

Dieses Wort ist mit zwei wissenschaftlichen Begriffen verbunden: Gestaltpsychologie und Gestalttherapie:

1. {Gestalt psychology, gestaltism, or configurationism is a school of psychology and a theory of perception that emphasises the processing of entire patterns and configurations, and not merely individual components. [...] Gestalt psychology is often associated with the adage, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts". In Gestalt theory, information is perceived as wholes rather than disparate parts which are then processed summatively. As used in Gestalt psychology, the German word Gestalt [...] meaning "form" is interpreted as "pattern" or "configuration".} (Wikipedia.

2. {Gestalt therapy is a form of psychotherapy that emphasizes personal responsibility and focuses on the individual's experience in the present moment, the therapist–client relationship, the environmental and social contexts of a person's life, and the self-regulating adjustments people make as a result of their overall situation. It was developed by Fritz Perls, Laura Perls and Paul Goodman in the 1940s and 1950s, and was first described in the 1951 book *Gestalt Therapy*.} (Wikipedia)

In effect, Heidegger is offering us his own creative gestalt, his own way of "worlding" this bit of earth, in order to exemplify the very view he is seeking to convey. Mach used the term Gestalt to indicate the characteristics of a whole that depend on the specific configuration of its parts. The switch from one worldview to another is not so much a reasoned matter as the scientific equivalent of a perceptual gestalt shift. Commenting upon a work by Michelangelo, Buber speaks of Gestalt as hidden in the raw material, waiting to emerge as the artist wrestles with the dead block. This tension may be unresolved for a long time until finally some articulation or Gestalt is reached that defines a person's character. Yet a problem remains, namely whether Gestalt qualities arise as a result of some activity on our part when confronted with the relevant complex of elements or without any contribution of the intellect.

Da "gestalt" im Englischen nur in wissenschaftlichen Kontexten verwendet wird, kann man dem Publikum auch den originalen Plural zumuten: "gestalten":

Given the Gestalt nature of relations, including in particular relations of comparison, Ehrenfels argues that Gestalten can themselves also be compared to one another and hence give rise to increasingly higher order Gestalt qualities. The PC-program WinRelan provides interactive methods to select groups of sentences from the unsorted verbal database that fulfill the rules for linguistic gestalten. The reader may probably ask now how gestalten can be formed from unordered interview responses.

Möglich ist aber auch der Plural "gestalts":

{A child begins by speaking in whole phrases, sentences, or scripts first (called gestalts). When they have a large repertoire of gestalts, they learn to gradually break those down into smaller chunks and mix and match.}

A clustering algorithm was then used to determine three groups of *Gestalts*. Gestalts must be looked at as overall patterns of relationships between different parts of a whole.

Gesundheit

Im Englischen wird "Gesundheit" mit einem stimmhaften "-s-" ausgesprochen: /gə'zʊnthaɪt/. Diese "Gesundheit" ist kein Synonym für "health", sondern eine Alternative zu "(God) bless you!", was man einer Person wünscht, die soeben genießt hat. Dazu gibt es sogar einen Wikipedia-Eintrag: In English-speaking countries, the common verbal response to another person's sneeze is "[God] bless you", or, less commonly in the United States and Canada, "Gesundheit", the German word for health (and the response to sneezing in German-speaking countries).

"Gesundheit!" he said, handing his friend some tissue. Danny sneezed; "Gesundheit," Jeremy said. The silence was broken by a sneeze – "Gesundheit," Stephanie said. {Once when my mom was visiting me in Germany where I lived temporarily, she commented that it was strange there was a magazine called "Gesundheit." She wondered

aloud why would there be a magazine with the title "Bless You." I laughed, explaining that the word meant health, not "Bless you!"} During a 1980s recital of hers at Covent Garden, Marilyn Horne addressed the whole house as if at ease with everyone there – and when someone let out an almighty sneeze after one song, she exclaimed "Gesundheit!" {"Ah Ah Achoo!" – "Gesundheit! Coming down with a cold?" – "Yeah, I think so."}

glitzy

Dieses Wort tritt im A.E. in der Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts erstmals auf; die Etymologie ist nicht geklärt, sie scheint aber mit dem deutschen "glitzern" zu tun zu haben. "Glitzy" hat einen pejorativen Anklang und bedeutet "schillernd, glamourös, protzig, geschmacklos, pompös, glamourös":

The quest to create a business-friendly environment around glitzy island resorts in the Persian Gulf began under the Shah. Wangfujing, the most famous shopping street is a pedestrian zone lined by glitzy new malls. Simon Cowell made a fleeting appearance at the talent show's glitzy launch event in London on Thursday. While glitzy female role models sound like a good idea, they can actually be less effective for improving women's confidence than a simple "any person can do this" approach. The parcel is wrapped up in glitzy gift paper. Roehampton University – which recently opened a glitzy new residence in central London with a swimming pool and gym – is now building 600 new en suite bedrooms on its campus in south-west London to meet demand.

Als "back-formation" des Adjektivs "glitzy" gibt es auch das Nomen "glitz" (d.h., zuerst kam das Adjektiv, dann wurde davon das Nomen abgeleitet):

Spain and Germany prioritise training their young managers, while England focuses on the glitz of the Premier League and ignores the grassroots game. Hollywood is renowned for its glitz and superficiality. The Writers Guild of America's strike meant that the glitz and glamour of the Golden Globes was replaced with a staid hour-long press conference from a hotel. I am absolutely blown away by the magnitude of it all, from the staging to the lights, to all the colour, glitz and glam. The glitz and megayachts of the Costa Smeralda are 300km to the north. With competition in the U.S. hotel industry escalating as room supply continues to grow and demand slows, hotels are putting more glitz into their top suites.

glockenspiel

Bei "Glockenspiel" denkt ein Deutscher wohl zuerst daran: {Ein Glockenspiel ist eine an oder in historischen Gebäuden angebrachte mechanische Konstruktion, die zu festgesetzten Zeiten oder auf Anforderung Melodien durch Glocken erzeugt und häufig über eine mechanisch bewegte figürliche Darstellung verfügt. Dabei können die Glocken aus Metall, Porzellan, Keramik oder auch Glas sein. (Wikipedia)}

"Glockenspiel" hat aber im Deutschen noch ein Zweitbedeutung: Es bezeichnet ein bestimmtes Musik-instrument, optisch ähnlich einem Xylophon, dessen Ton aber durch Metallstäbe erzeugt wird – und in diesem Sinn wird das englische "glockenspiel" verwendet. Ein (englisches) "glockenspiel" enthält also gar keine Glocken (mehr), der Name hat historische Gründe: {Early glockenspiels were percussion instruments that produced notes via small bronze bells that were tuned with a drumstick. The bells were replaced by metal sound plates in the 17th century. In the 18th century the instrument was played using a keyboard that struck the bottom of each plate with a hammer. The use of mallets evolved during the 19th century.} (Wikipedia)

Über das moderne "glockenspiel" sagt Wikipedia: {The glockenspiel or bells is a percussion instrument consisting of pitched aluminum or steel bars arranged in a keyboard layout. This makes the glockenspiel a type of metallophone, similar to the vibraphone. The glockenspiel is played by striking the bars with mallets, often made of a hard material such as metal or plastic. Its clear, high-pitched tone is often heard in orchestras, wind ensembles, marching bands, and in popular music.}

Nach der Theorie jetzt zu praktischen Beispielen:

Handmade in Sweden, this glockenspiel is hand tuned in C-major, allowing for the maximum level of tone mixing in any combination. Crafted with precision and attention to detail, this glockenspiel offers a delightful playing experience and a bright, clear sound that will captivate any audience. The Jenco is basically a glockenspiel with a piano hammer system. I was looking for a glockenspiel that wouldn't take up so much space for storage in my music studio. {My Glockenspiel is starting to rust. It's kind of old, but perfectly in tune. I've noticed recently that

the bars are starting to rust around the edges. Is this going to cause a problem with the tune?} Could it be that Stonehenge was actually a prehistoric glockenspiel?

Der Plural heißt "glockenspiels":

All our glockenspiels are given a pre-delivery check. {From the classroom to the conservatoire, Gear4music has the perfect glockenspiel to suit your needs. Our range features glockenspiels suitable for a wide range of purposes, including teaching, professional use and marching bands.} {In pop music, glockenspiels are often used to create catchy melodies or to add texture to the music. Famous artists who have used glockenspiels in their music include The Beatles, Coldplay, and Radiohead.}

Hin und wieder findet man "glockenspiel" auch zur Bezeichnung von mechanischen Spieluhren an Gebäuden, für die es sonst keine gute Bezeichnung im Englischen gibt ("mechanical chimes" hat etwas mit Türklingeln zu tun, ist also etwas anderes):

This photo gives a closer look at the Glockenspiel set at the tower in the town hall. A friend and I were at the Marienplatz in Munich waiting for the glockenspiel to strike at the new town hall.

Weiters gibt es auch ein Verb:

I know what you're thinking, but you'd be surprised how living alone in the woods can warm a person to the delights of glockenspieling. This dude's glockenspieling like I ain't never seen anyone glockenspiel before. {Putting a band together strikes me as stressful and exhausting, but I could at least do singing, whistling, glockenspieling, and some sloppy guitar and bass playing on my own. Drums, however, I don't own and I don't know how to play.} With twelve glockenspieled, gentle and lyric-less versions of Eminem's biggest hits, the album is sure to help restless babies lose themselves to relaxing beats. {His room was cool, but quiet. Wind chimes glockenspieled on his front porch, and she thought it odd that this oyster-shucking, rugby-playing guardsman would have wind chimes.} {Rockabye Baby!, the biggest lullaby series in the world, has announced its 2022 album lineup! Since 2006, the series has released more than 100 albums and has garnered more than 2 billion streams. It's done this by transforming the music of artists ranging from Snoop Dogg and Selena to Beyoncé and Bowie, turning their biggest hits into twinkling, glockenspiel-ed instrumentals ready for baby and parent alike.}

Sogar ein Adjektiv findet sich: "glockenspiely":

At times the glass is struck producing glockenspiely tone patterns. It's a glockenspiely thing hovering uncertainly between melody and random vamping [= improvisieren]. All the little glockenspiely noises add a great touch.

Götterdämmerung

„Götterdämmerung“ ist der Titel des 4. und letzten Teils von Richard Wagners „Ring der Nibelungen“. Aufgrund des Eigennamen- Charakters dieses Wortes wird es im Englischen meistens mitsamt seinen beiden Umlauten übernommen und auch groß geschrieben. Bei der englischen Aussprache fällt die Betonung auf der 3. Silbe auf: /gʊtəˈdɛməɹʊŋ/.

Hitler thinks the Germans have betrayed him and is willing to let them all die in a great Götterdämmerung while he passes out poison capsules to his circle. Of course in the big cities of Germany it was, by mid-April of 1945, Götterdämmerung, but in the countryside and small villages, the houses generally were intact. Hitler's favorite opera, like his Germany, ends with a scene of apocalypse, and a Götterdämmerung is exactly what the Wehrmacht found in the east from 1944 onward. Half an hour later, stuck on a rocky ridge in the middle of a Götterdämmerung-style storm, I cursed my hubris. He is Dr. No, lying awake nights thinking of ways to plunge the world into an atomic Götterdämmerung. Why has Putin departed from merely chipping away at the West and opted instead to threaten a Götterdämmerung to seize Ukraine once and for all?

Manchmal findet man aber auch das Wort ohne Umlaute:

In "Gone With The Wind," Ashley Wilkes tells Scarlett O'Hara that they were witnessing a Gotterdammerung – a twilight of the gods. As the Battle of the Bulge moves toward its end - costly to both sides, but a Gotterdammerung for the Germans - Docker still holds the patch of ground atop his hill. The first decade after the coronation of James I was a gotterdammerung for Gaelic-speaking Scotland.

Der Plural wird angliert: "Götterdämmerungs":

{It is a curious story. It's 1956. A major record company, which already has three 'live' Bayreuth *Götterdämmerungs* in its archives, decides not to release any of them – but puts on the market instead a modest-quality radio recording of an incomplete performance with two ageing superstars, supported by ardent but inexperienced colleagues.} {I've had my share of dramatic but musically fallible *Götterdämmerungs*. So I'm really satisfied with what I've got here.} As long as you can ignore the slightly clumsy libretto and the fairly high price, this is one of the finest *Götterdämmerungs* since that of Janowski.

Catastrophists believed that the history of the earth was dominated by major geophysical revolutions: one or many past *Götterdämmerungs* which had convulsed the earth with water, ice and fire, and all but extinguished life. {All autocratic movements need martyrs to help boost their official mythology. These dead heroes often fall in a key battle in the "struggle" to bring about ultimate victory. Assault on the Moncada Barracks, the Beer Hall Putsch, the Petrograd revolt, the siege of Chongqing. *Götterdämmerungs* to final triumph.} The show was a rehearsal for *Götterdämmerungs* to come.

grobian:

Dazu eine Al-Quelle: {'Grobian' is a noun that refers to a coarse or uncivilized person, someone who is crude or rough in manners or behavior. It is usually used as a literary or archaic term. Example: "The new neighbor was a grobian, constantly playing loud music and leaving trash in the common areas of the building."}

{What's a grobian, you ask? It's a slovenly, crude, often buffoonish individual; a boor or a lout.} I'm basically a loudmouth grobian who'd rather guffaw than grimace. He who is a grobian in his own company will sooner or later become a grobian in that of his friends. {"Grobian," incidentally, appears to have its roots in German, from the adjective "grob" = rude, coarse, rough. On theory has it that it comes from "grober Jan", rude John.} He was a grobian who had no manners. He who is a grobian in his own company will sooner or later become a grobian in that of his friends.

Der Plural wird angliert: "grobians":

{Then we have the other side. Extremist in nature as well. But far, far more dangerous. A side glorifying grobians like Trump and his monkeys, a man whose intelligence cannot be more than that of a boiled potato.} Grobians can interrupt and subvert polite table conversations, changing worthy subject into trivia and ignorant chatter. Its adherents are described as primitive, shaven headed, gold-chain wearing grobians and rednecks, the style an offense against good taste.

Dazu gibt es auch das Nomen "grobianism":

Both Murner and Luther profess grobianism – which they say they were forced into because their opponents adopted it. His Grobianism shows itself most clearly in his blatant rudeness to his father. English "four-letter words" convey the same effect of aggression and grobianism, since rap and hip hop are subcultural phenomena in most, if not all, English-speaking countries.

"Grobian" kann auch ein Adjektiv sein:

In his anti-Lutheran verse satire *Von dem grossen Lutherischen Narren* (1522), Murner continues to write in a grobian way, characterizing himself as a grobian, but refers to Martin Luther, who was famous for his grobian style. Inebriated talk degenerates and grobian gestures produce a drunken slugfest. Your 'ounce of awareness' entitles you to feel superior to the other grobian, unenlightened men out there.

Herrenvolk

Dieses Wort wird auch im Englischen meistens groß geschrieben – wohl weil es zu "deutsch" konnotiert ist. Die englische Aussprache respektiert das deutsche "-v-": /'herənfɔlk/ (und nicht /'herənvɔlk/).

{Hitler's next step foresaw the creation, through the military conquest of Poland and other Slavic nations to the east, of a *Grosswirtschaftsraum* ("large economic unified space") or a *Lebensraum* ("living space"), which thereby would allow Germany to acquire sufficient territory to become economically self-sufficient and militarily impregnable. There the German master race, or *Herrenvolk*, would rule over a hierarchy of subordinate peoples

and organize and exploit them with ruthlessness and efficiency.} (Britannica)

England before Thatcher was not a meritocracy, but it was, perhaps, something like a Herrenvolk meritocracy: even if only the upper middle classes were allowed to run the country, competition within those classes was unremitting [= *beharrlich*]. Since Japan was the only ethnic nation to have developed its own independent state, it was accorded the top position, the Herrenvolk with the moral responsibility to develop the other ethnic nationalities to their own, eventual political independence. Since 1967, with Washington's unprecedented backing, the Israelis have established a new kind of apartheid state or *herrenvolk* democracy. {In relation to other nations of the Continent Hitler's aim is the destruction of their political independence, of their freedom. He wants to reduce them from the status of free nations to the level of servants and slaves of the Herrenvolk.}

Die Pluralform würde wohl "herrenvolks" heißen, aber dafür lassen sich keine brauchbaren Belege finden.

hinterland

Teams of saboteurs harassed the Germans' escape routes through the French hinterland. The harbour is linked by a network of waterways to a vast hinterland. The campaign to rein in the growth of dachas across Moscow's rural hinterland has raged all summer. The enemy had a vast hinterland in which to take refuge. Cruising back and forth among the many waterways of the Shanghai hinterland, Gordon became oppressed by the suffering he witnessed. Even hinterland ports such as Marseille, Valencia and Barcelona are all investing to expand container capacity. The Adriatic coastline, about 1,700 km long, is divided into Istria and Dalmatia separated from the hinterland by high mountains. It is a low coastline with this great lava plain as a hinterland. (Conan Doyle) Culberson County, like other hinterland Texas counties, cannot afford a medical examiner.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen gibt es im Englischen auch einen Plural: "hinterlands":

It was a train bound for the hinterlands of central India. The idea of mobile libraries was to take books into the hinterlands. The population of the town as well as its hinterlands is convinced that the murder was perpetrated by an escaped convict. The German panzer spearhead would fan out into Russia's vulnerable hinterlands. At first the hinterlands prospered and contractors had plenty of work. The peacekeepers may soon venture into Somalia's famine-stricken hinterlands. A long drought had left the hinterlands around Ugarit in famine. Resources are invested in the glittering city of Moscow while the hinterlands suffer. Mr. Sargent runs Hong Kong Snakes Safari, an outfit that takes residents on night hikes through the territory's wooded hinterlands to confront their fear of the wild.

How goes it?

Das sieht aus wie ein Brutalo-Germanismus eines Englisch-Schülers im 1. Lernjahr, man findet es aber tatsächlich im colloquial English, auch in der Form "How's it going?", eventuell scherzhaft gebraucht, was darauf hindeutet, dass es nicht standard English ist.

{In due sequence Mr. Flintwinch appeared; on whose entrance the visitor rose from his chair laughing loud and folded him in a close embrace. "How goes it, my cherished friend!" said he.} (Charles Dickens) {"How goes it?" He shook my hand wholeheartedly and claimed to be extremely happy to see me.} How goes it thus far? How goes it, old friend? {"How goes it with you? Your friend Tommy come calling?"} {Joshua was the first to break the silence. "Well, Joseph, how goes it with you?" he asked, seating himself on the large wooden sofa. "And how goes it with you, master?" Joseph replied in a timid voice.} {In Kenya the Maasai greet each other with a question, Kasserian Ingera? Not "how are you" or "how's it going", but "how goes it with our children"?}

Ob "How goes it?" allerdings ausgerechnet ein Germanismus ist, ist nicht eindeutig zu klären – eine vergleichbare Fragebildung gibt es auch in anderen europäischen Sprachen. Außerdem findet sich "How goes it?" bereits bei Shakespeare (Othello) – was allerdings kein Beweis für originales Englisch ist, weil damals die heutige Fragebildung mit "do / does / did" noch nicht allgemein verbreitet war.

iceberg

Dieser Eisberg ist kein Wort deutschen Ursprungs, sondern wurde aus dem Niederländischen entlehnt. Er wurde trotzdem in diese Liste aufgenommen, weil er so "deutsch" aussieht bzw. klingt.

The RMS Titanic hit an iceberg on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, which caused the death of 1503 of the ship's passengers & crew, of whom most ended up in the ice cold water. That may set adrift an iceberg as big as Jamaica, and speed the flow of hitherto pent-up glaciers into the sea. At the entrance, you are faced with a photograph of an iceberg taken in the Weddell Sea in Antarctica. Figures from the Safer London Foundation reveal that more than 500 young women were victims of gang-related sexual violence in the past year, a figure Hubberstey describes as just the "tip of the iceberg". Since 2006, 201 licences have been revoked, but this is "the tip of an iceberg", he says. Like an iceberg, the bulk of a marriage is hidden from view, but the top bit, the bit that you take out to parties and show off, should appear exemplary to outsiders. At the top end of the market are "iceberg houses", the term for properties whose owners have constructed great edifices below ground to get as much living space as possible on their exorbitant little patch.

Auch der Eisberg-Salat heißt "iceberg":

It led me to change my mind about a dish I had always thought of as just one of those big American salads with wedges of iceberg and a creamy dressing. Lettuce – the soft sort rather than crispy iceberg – seems to be the one constant in summer rolls. There's classic iceberg wedge salad with blue cheese dressing, a rib-eye sandwich, grilled yellow fin tuna and braised lamb with fresh mint salsa verde. As for the salad, well, what can you say about chopped iceberg lettuce and tomato?

Der Plural heißt "icebergs":

Holidaymakers are keen to get up close to the majestic icebergs around the coast. How else to safely see polar bears in the wild, watch glaciers calve from great frozen walls and icebergs the size of shopping malls float by? We climb a hill covered in a bright red bed of spongy moss to look down at the bay, where hundreds of small icebergs are floating or washed up in shallow waters.

Jugendstil

Eine originäre englische Bezeichnung dafür gibt es nicht, als Alternative im Englischen kommt nur "art nouveau" in Betracht. Die Betonung von "Jugendstil" ist dem Deutschen angenähert: /'ju(:)gəntstil/.

The span of Jugendstil ranges from simple household articles to large-sized wall mosaics, from jewellery and glass design to architecture. The brewery is a folly-like castle with a spectacular Jugendstil interior. The rapid renovation of the centre of Riga has revealed hundreds of examples of distinctive Jugendstil architecture, making Riga the Jugendstil capital of the world. A Jugendstil vase can be as beautiful in absolute terms as a Madonna from seventeenth-century Russia. [The widespread adoption of Art Nouveau in the late 19th century must be partially attributed to the various Art Nouveau designers' reliance on readily available and in-demand graphic design styles. Jugendstil painters from Germany, like Peter Behrens and Hermann Obrist, used their artwork on playbills, exhibition catalogs, book covers, and magazine advertising.] {Jugendstil aimed to erase any distinction between major and minor arts, unifying them all and centring them around human life. Because of this, the most homely objects, and the most utilitarian buildings, were treated in a new-art manner.}

kaputt / kaput

Dieses Wort sieht zwar aus wie ein Germanismus, ist aber nicht wirklich einer – ausgesprochen wird es allerdings wie im Deutschen: /kə'pʊt/. Am Beginn steht die französische Wendung "faire capot" = "(beim Kartenspiel) keinen Stich machen". Ursprünglich steckt vermutlich das lateinische "caput" (= "Kopf, Haupt") darin – mit Bedeutungsverschiebung, so wie im französischen Verb "capoter", welches "kentern / sich überschlagen" bedeutet, was man gedanklich mit "kopfüber" in Verbindung bringen kann, weil sich dabei ja der Kopf nach unten bewegt.

Aus dem französischen "(faire) capot" (also dem Verlust beim Kartenspiel) entstand sodann das deutsche "kaputt" im Sinn von "unbrauchbar / zerbrochen". Das wiederum wurde ins Englische entlehnt – mit einer kuriosen doppelten Erbschaft: das anlautende "k-" stammt aus dem Deutschen, die englische (wenn auch nur alternative)

Schreibweise "kaput" mit einem einzigen "-t" am Ende widerspiegelt aber noch das französische "(faire) capot". Im Englischen gibt es nämlich zwei Schreibweisen: "kaputt" und "kaput". Wir haben also hier ein Wort vor uns, welches man als "teilweisen Germanismus" klassifizieren könnte.

Diese Mischung aus Deutsch und Französisch könnte man geradezu als sprachliches Symbol für die EU betrachten – mit der ungewollten Pointe des Brexit als britischen Beitrag zur Bedeutung "zerbrochen".

While my camera was completely kaputt, we tried to get it fixed but we didn't get far. My iPod is kaput, it's stuck playing one song on auto-repeat. {Is Deutsche Bank Kaputt? By Kevin Dowd It looks like Deutsche Bank is heading toward failure. Why might we be concerned?} Before I attempt the replacement, I'd like to make sure that the sensor is definitely kaputt. On the second day Mevan told me that the heating boiler was kaputt and couldn't be fixed over the weekend. If it looks kaputt, I can probably just exchange it, there was a pile of these at the shop & the guy said I can come back and change it if it doesn't work.

My laptop nearly went kaput yesterday. My DVD player seems to be kaput, too: about 30 minutes into a movie it freezes, and sometimes it has trouble recognizing the discs. Somebody tried defrosting the refrigerator with a big knife and poked a hole right through the cooling element, so now it is kaput. The German army disintegrated rapidly after January 1945 and offered no cohesive resistance in the West; the Wehrmacht was finally finished, kaput. I got up the next morning feeling pretty good, but by 1 p.m. I was so kaput that I had to lie down and sleep for another two hours. After the car accident, the engine was kaput and couldn't be repaired.

Manchmal findet man auch die Schreibweise "caput":

My holiday went caput. It's defunct, caput, irrelevant and irretrievably lost. {I took back to the store my completely caput printer. Days later I received a message informing me that my "repair" was ready for collection. I found that they had replaced my caput printer with a new one, but it did not have the guarantee of a new printer. Is that correct?} My laptop is completely caput, it won't even turn on anymore. {The watch is very cute and it worked well for a couple months before it started acting up. Then it went caput altogether.} {What happened to your website? It seems to be caput.}

katzenjammer

Dieses Wort stammt aus der (deutschen) Studentensprache des 18. Jahrhunderts. Es gibt auch einen englischen Wikipedia-Artikel dazu:

{Katzenjammer is a German word literally meaning "cat's wail" (caterwaul) and hence "discordant sound", sometimes used to indicate a general state of depression or bewilderment. In the English speaking world it is often used as a term for a hangover, with the sufferer's groans of discomfort being likened to a wailing cat.}

Für die englische Aussprache gibt Collins eine angliisierte Form an: /'kætsəndʒæmə/, also mit der englischen Aussprache des "-j-".

Das englische "katzenjammer" hat zwei Bedeutungen:

1. "Kater":

Many workshops run shorthanded for the first half day after every Sunday or holiday, giving time for the operatives to recover from their "Katzenjammer" (indisposition following intoxication). (USA 1885) A breakfast of pickled herring is supposed to cure us of our katzenjammer (i.e. shrieking meow of cats in pain), the severe headache of a hangover. He tried to cure his katzenjammer with aspirin. Nicotine use does not result in crapulence (a katzenjammer), which makes it all the more hazardous for the public at large. A katzenjammer results from toxic action of ethanol or acetaldehyde. Various herbs have been used for removing a katzenjammer. I got up at 8 with a fine headache and general Katzenjammer as a memorial of the previous night's entertainment and was not good for much of the day.

2. "Verwirrung / Unruhe / Wirbel; Klage":

The speaker's speech produced a public katzenjammer which forced him retract certain statements. Traffic was all tied up, the kids were fighting, and in the midst of all this katzenjammer, the phone rang. {Imagine you want to develop an IT product but don't know where to start. Or want to take your organisation's output to the next level with 0 in-house programmers. These are daunting tasks that require industry expertise. The most likely solution

to this katzenjammer is finding a capable technical partner. Businesses that can take your concept and carry it out as you've envisioned it.) The house was in a state of katzenjammer after the party. Having seen the adverse implications of the sexual wilderness for women, feminists scurry to find ways to remedy, or at least mitigate, the collective *Katzenjammer*.

kindergarten / kindergarden

Bei "kindergarten" gilt es, kulturelle Unterschiede zu beachten: In den USA ist das eine Art Vorschule und wird nur von 5-Jährigen besucht (in manchen Bundesstaaten verpflichtend, in anderen nicht). In GB hat "kindergarten" dieselbe Bedeutung wie im deutschen Sprachraum, also für Kinder ab 3 Jahren (oder noch jünger).

Even though Henry is looking forward to kindergarten, he is not sure about staying once he gets there. In Bulgaria, the children go to kindergarten at the age of 3 and leave at 6. Activities in kindergarten enhance speaking and listening habits in young children. Working as a preschool or kindergarten teacher might be a good choice for you. Her mother later helped to raise the baby, who is now in kindergarten, while Brenda continued with her studies. The current educational system in most countries, from kindergarten through university, does a poor job of equipping people for continuous learning. Only around 3 percent of kindergarten teachers in the United States are men.

Der Plural heißt "kindergartens":

American kindergartens are usually housed in the same building as the elementary school and attendance is mandatory for five-year-olds. Subsequent investments in kindergartens and day care centres will be needed as well. Local authorities have temporarily closed more than 900 schools and kindergartens.

Die Variante "kindergarden" findet sich zwar häufig, ist aber von den Wörterbüchern nicht anerkannt:

Read the most popular kindergarden stories on Wattpad, the world's largest social storytelling platform. Ukraine needs more air defence; kids are running to the shelter in their kindergarden in Kyiv this morning, while the rockets are exploding. One minute I am holding my newborn twins and the next, we are at their kindergarden orientation.

Von "kindergarten" abgeleitet ist ein weiteres Nomen: kindergartening": "The skill or practice of caring for children in a kindergarten". In den Wörterbüchern ist es allerdings nicht zu finden:

I watched the proceedings with great interest, and soon became convinced that kindergartening was a much less repellent system of tuition than any I had known. For ten years she bombarded him with letters about kindergartening, hoping to "make you a convert to my system." In the 1880s, kindergartening provided a solution for many young women seeking a lift outside the home. Kindergartening was a specialized profession when it was first introduced to Ontario in the latter part of the nineteenth century. {WINONA, Minn. – Winona's public schools are gearing up for kindergartening in the fall. "Future Winhawks," as they're called, have been invited with their parents to a free informational dinner at the Middle school on Monday 5 to 7 p.m.} The new idea in kindergartening is that of usefulness to mothers and children at the same time. "In stark contrast, micromanaging or 'kindergartening' is typically a sign of an incompetent and insecure manager.

kindergartener / kindergartner

Das ist nicht die Betreuungsperson im Kindergarten (die heißt "kindergarten teacher"), sondern das ist ein Kind, welches einen "kindergarten" besucht:

These days one of the fastest-growing markets for after-school tutors is preschoolers and kindergarteners. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the vaccination rate for measles, mumps and rubella (M.M.R.) injection in kindergarteners in the 2017-2018 school year had slipped nationally to 94.3 percent, the third year in a row it dropped. Now ranging in age from kindergarteners to recent college graduates, our sons' children comprise an intriguing and diverse group. Lauren is a kindergartener who was diagnosed with a fast-spreading cancer when she was 6 months old. "I'm all for tolerance, everyone's for tolerance, but how do you explain to a kindergartener what a bisexual is?" said Sonja Eddings-Brown, a spokeswoman for Protect Marriage. Neither of my kindergarteners wants to produce all 23 of the valentines that the "one for each child in the class" rule requires. The school has begun a dual-language program for kindergarteners and first- and second-grade

students.

The house was exciting for a kindergartner to explore. He had large ice-blue eyes, round glasses, and the rubbery cheeks of a kindergartner. Mandarin or Spanish immersion begins in nursery school; each kindergartner gets an iPad in class. The school has helped prosecute a man accused of raping a 4-year-old kindergartner. To my husband, I said, "People will wonder if I'm the grandmother to my new kindergartner". His ability to read is comparable to that of a kindergartner. "I have a 5-year-old who doesn't understand what ads are," says Megan Keller, 30, of Provo, Utah, who says her son Collin, a kindergartner, sees seductive posters for sugary cereals every day in the lunchroom of his public school. An opinion essay on Sept. 9 criticizing the use of seclusion and restraint to discipline students described an episode on Jan. 6 2006, in which the writer's daughter, then a kindergartner, was kept in an isolation room at her school in Lexington, Mass. In Mississippi, only medical exemptions are allowed, with the consequence that 99.7% of the state's kindergartners are fully vaccinated. Researchers from Pennsylvania State University and Duke University tracked more than 700 children from across the US between kindergarten and age 25 and found a significant correlation between their social skills as kindergartners and their success as adults two decades later.

kitsch, kitschy

Man könnte vielleicht glauben, "Kitsch" sei ein Wort jiddischer Herkunft, das stimmt aber nicht. Nach dem etymologischen Wörterbuch von Kluge kam "Kitsch" um 1870 in deutschen Maler-Kreisen auf, und der etymologische Ursprung ist ungeklärt. Ins Englische übernommen wurde "Kitsch" dann im 20. Jahrhundert.

1. Das Nomen heißt "kitsch":

Cheesy souvenirs were available for purchase at the dozens of religious kitsch shops around St. Peter's Square. The painting was executed in a kind of quasi-kitsch realism. Considered kitsch by some, masked wrestlers have been popular in Mexico since the 1930s. Of course the line between kitsch and art is notoriously blurry. Since then, the [Chinese] cultural revolution has been reinvented as kitsch for the younger generations, whom censorship keeps ignorant of the events themselves. To say the decor was kitsch would be an understatement.

2. Das Adjektiv heißt "kitsch" oder "kitschy":

It has weird and wonderful collectibles, from freaky plastic dolls to kitsch postcards. The souvenir shop was filled with kitsch little trinkets and knickknacks. We saw walls with kitsch pastoral mosaics. Psychedelic art was made to suite the taste of the masses and in doing so, it assumed a kitsch appearance. The collection had a kitsch quality, but also a modern glamour. Its appearance in a kitsch pop video about Russian oligarchs seems to have been the final straw.

It is one of those kitschy tourist landmarks that only the American West can produce so well. Kowloon is worth a visit for the kitschy décor. In typical Indian fashion, the video is both kitschy and irresistible. The stuffed lions either side of the entrance look rather kitschy. To most foreigners, its faux-diamond ornamentation is egregiously kitschy, but the Chinese love it. Small and colorful, the creature reminds me of a kitschy brooch.

3. Vom Adjektiv "kitschy" abgeleitet ist das Nomen "kitschiness":

{Remember those awful school photos they used to make us take? The ones with world globes, lasers, or American flags in the background? Or the ones where they had us prop our heads on our hands or stare off into the middle distance? The idea that we paid for these photos adds to their kitschiness, but I, for one, am sure glad that photos now have a bit more of life and personality to them!} The performance will especially appeal to those who have a sense for the kitschiness of musicals. Mao is actually only in two posters and a vinyl wall piece in the exhibition, but his beliefs and actions are omnipresent in the other posters from the period where their kitschiness belie the harshness or violence of their message. We became particularly obsessed with royal collectibles, for both their kitschiness and the way they exemplified tradition. The touristy souvenirs on this shelf are true to life in their kitschiness: A blonde from Miami beckons from a pool, a Death Valley skeleton invites people to surf the desert, and an Egyptian pyramid dons large sunglasses.

klatch / klatsch:

“Klatch” kann sowohl ein Verb als auch ein Nomen sein. Die Aussprache ist /klætʃ/ (und nicht /klɪtʃ/ so wie “clutch”).

1. Verb:

Elderly men who gathered to klatch over Dunkin' Donuts each morning have migrated to the Bridgeport Coffee House. She was not in the mood to klatch with her new companions. It promises a low-cost, day-long opportunity to klatch with folks who know about the simpler things in life. We klatched all afternoon. {The first step in taking back control is to know exactly what you're up against. Track yourself for a week. For each interruption, note the time and the way it came about (via e-mail, telephone, or drop-by visitor). Include the interruptions you visited on yourself with incessant checking of e-mail, walks to the watercooler, and klatching with friends.} In the midst of our current era of global media networks, silent screen messaging replaces embodied, face-time klatching.

Nick was a very insightful guy, and lots of fun to klatsch with about not just privacy but his family, his farm and ... his tractor. She loves to klatsch with her friends about the latest celebrity scandals. {It was natural that *they* klatsched. Six young men and women sharing a common dream? How could they not?} The plot: Four women of a certain age spend the day klatsching about 'the silent passage' [= *menopause*] in a department store. It's been lovely klatsching with you!

2. Nomen:

It looks more like a klatch session than a formal lesson in the history of film. This MSNBC early-morning political klatch is oddly addictive. I couldn't believe she would ever disclose her situation, and definitely not during some playground klatch with a gaggle of naturally nosy moms. Ms. Storm and Ms. Syler chatted volumes about raising children, leaving Ms. Chen, a single woman, frozen out of the klatch. I had a beautiful conversation with some women who joined me for an informal "klatch" about midlife musicking. We talked a long time at our most recent klatch about who or what should have the responsibility.

{Every Viennese has their own favourite for coffee and a leisurely klatsch about the day's events. Try the Landtmann across from City Hall – once Sigmund Freud's regular haunt – or the Cafe Central, and watch the heads of society-conscious locals snap up to see who has just walked in with whom.} The office was full of klatsch about the new boss. She loves to engage in klatsch with her friends.

“Klatch” ist nicht nur ein Gespräch, es kann auch ein Treffen bezeichnen, ein Meeting, eine Zusammenkunft: “a gathering characterized usually by informal conversation”:

January began with the annual klatch of critics gathered for the Slate Movie Club. "Merck is up," said Herman Moss, 73, a retired programmer and member of the informal investing klatch. We met her at the wine-and-sushi klatch hosted by Stacie Turner, the show's only black woman. The next time a klatch of aspiring playwrights or filmmakers gets into a complaint session about lack of opportunity in the industry or the vagaries of public taste, they might do well to consider the plight of the radio dramatist. On a recent spate of warm nights, couples and klatches of students on the cobblestone streets of the artsy Cathedral Quarter had about them the carefree air of summer. There on the 27th floor was a smattering of casually dressed couples and klatches of friends. Back on his new farm in Maine as an adult, after he settled in, White rejuvenated the old barn with pink newborn pigs, yammering klatches of geese and cliques of thoughtful-looking sheep. Virtual klatches, old college friends in touch by e-mail and professional networks are all examples of the new spaces and social constructs being created by technology. Others in the klatch I've gotten to know more recently, including the two Johns, neither of whom could make it this week.

An interesting question came up in last Friday morning's Fuchsia Friends Gossip Klatsch about a strange form of Fuchsia 'Firecracker' (also known as 'John Ridding') that seems to making the rounds here in the United States. My bet is that he told his beer klatsch last night. {Kaffee klatsches are a tradition in Germany where friends come together for coffee and conversation, and are often accompanied by cake or other baked goods. I'm gathering this klatsch together for a buzz of a different sort – cocktails.} When last we visited this klatsch of smugly arrogant moms, one of them was bragging about how, if your pediatrician “fires” you because you won't do the responsible thing and vaccinate your children, you should be proud because it means that you've arrived as a “Thinker.”

Kummerspeck

After a challenging year, she joked about her Kummerspeck, deciding it was time to address her stress in healthier ways than just through comfort eating. I finally got over the anguish of my divorce, but my Kummerspeck doesn't want to let go! {Im a 20 pounds heavier since my mom died. My grief has turned into a "kummerspeck".} My New Year's resolution was to lose my Kummerspeck. I like to say I've finally lost my kummerspeck – which is German for "grief bacon" – gained during a turbulent and painful period from 2009-2011. I picked up lots of Kummerspeck during Covid lockdown!

leitmotif / leitmotiv

Die Aussprache ist der deutschen ähnlich: /'ləɪtməʊti:f/.

The contrast between the nobility of the natural world and the corruption of modern society became a leitmotif of English Romantic poetry. The same leitmotifs of catharsis can be found in literature, theater and film. There is a disturbing leitmotif of alcoholism, drug addiction and madness running through the items in this collection. I do not want my experiences in Vietnam to be the leitmotif of the rest of my life. Security has become the leitmotif of his party's campaign. This idea, formulated in a recent newspaper article, may be a leitmotif of his next presidency.

Seltsamerweise entscheidet sich die englische Sprache mehrheitlich für ein auslautendes "-f", also "leitmotif". Die "eigentliche" deutsche Form "leitmotiv" kommt weniger oft vor:

"There was weeping and mourning in the land" repeats as a leitmotiv a Babylonian chronicle describing these events. His final words develop the leitmotiv of solidarity further than before. Passionate hostility to Communism was John Foster Dulles's leitmotiv of his policy.

Die Mehrzahl heißt "leitmotifs" bzw. "leitmotivs":

Carl Maria von Weber was probably the first composer to make extensive use of leitmotifs. In Tristan und Isolde Wagner set the leitmotifs in counterpoint against one another. I would like to conclude by considering briefly aspects of two concepts which are leitmotifs of our meeting today: cooperation and access. The novel's structure is provided by a complex series of sexual entanglements and symbolic leitmotifs. Korngold also made frequent use of leitmotifs, devising musical themes for various characters and concepts. Racism, intolerance, imperialism, cronyism, and alcoholism become the leitmotifs.

During the opening credits, a number of the recurring musical themes are presented that later are developed into leitmotifs for various aspects of the film. The film's narrative structure, with its endless reversals of sequences, is bound together with persisting leitmotifs of image and music. 'Confronting challenges' and 'continuity with change' are leitmotifs of China's "two sessions" – the yearly parliamentary sittings of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

lied

Das englische "lied" ist nicht einfach ein Synonym von "song", sondern bezeichnet eine besondere musikalische Form:

{In Western classical music tradition, Lied is a term for setting poetry to classical music to create a piece of polyphonic music. The term is used for any kind of song in contemporary German and Dutch, but among English and French speakers, lied is often used interchangeably with "art song" to encompass works that the tradition has inspired in other languages as well. The poems that have been made into lieder often center on pastoral themes or themes of romantic love. The earliest Lieder date from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries, and can even refer to Minnesang from as early as the 12th and 13th centuries. It later came especially to refer to settings of Romantic poetry during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and into the early twentieth century. Examples include settings by Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann, Johannes Brahms, Hugo Wolf, Gustav Mahler or Richard Strauss.} (Wikipedia)

Im Deutschen gibt es dafür die Bezeichnung "Kunstlied":

{Als Kunstlied wird eine Gattung des Liedes bezeichnet, die ausschließlich aufgrund von Musiknoten interpretiert wird und sich Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts entwickelte. Das Kunstlied setzt eine klassische Gesangsausbildung

voraus und unterscheidet sich durch den Aufführungsrahmen des Liederabends traditionell von der Arie in Oper und Oratorium sowie vom Theaterlied im Schauspiel (wie dem Wiener Couplet).

Nach einer gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts verbreiteten Ansicht bestand der Unterschied zum Volkslied darin, dass dieses mündlich tradiert werde und oft keinen bekannten Komponisten vorweisen könne, während Kunstlieder anspruchsvolle Vertonungen eines namentlich bekannten Komponisten seien.} (Wikipedia)

In 1799, Beethoven sketched a setting to music, in the form of a lied, which then served to lead towards Leonore-Fidelio, his opera. The baritone Thomas Hampson has a reputation as an intellectual and a lied specialist. A lied may be either through-composed or strophic, i.e., repeating the music for each new stanza of the poem. Song cycles are the testing ground of a lied singer, and this week, José van Dam, the magnificent Belgian baritone, has put himself through a tough course. Above all – like Schubert, another consummate lied composer – Wolf yearned to write an opera. Based on the renowned German Romantic poet Joseph von Eichendorff's 'Mondnacht', this Lied is a perfect example of the Romantic spirit in Germany.

Der Plural heißt fast immer "lieder":

Like Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, Brahms wrote masterpieces of chamber music, symphonic music, choral works and lieder. Fischer-Dieskau earned much of his fame for his performances of lieder, German art songs with foundations in poetry. Gaining in clarity and projection with each of the remaining Handel arias, she then launched into a suite of seven rarely heard lieder by Alban Berg. Mezzo Soprano Daveda Karanas' wonderfully rich, velvety voice has a particularly poignant lieder-like quality. The Schwarzenberg Schubertiade can look back on more than forty years of music-making history, making it one of the oldest Lieder festivals. One of the foremost composers of Lieder after Schubert was undoubtedly Robert Schumann.

Die Form "lieds" als Plural findet sich – wenn überhaupt – nur in idiomatisch zweifelhaften Quellen. Da "lied" ein musikwissenschaftlicher Fachausdruck ist, läuft es offenbar keine Gefahr, sprachlich lädiert zu werden.

lumpen

Die englische Aussprache ist /'lʌmpən/ und nicht /'lɒmpən/ d.h. der Vokal in der Stammsilbe wird angliert, analog zu "lump (of sugar)": /lʌmp/.

Eingang in die englische Sprache fand "lumpen" durch den Begriff "Lumpenproletariat" von Karl Marx: The first part of the book is hard going because the author is taking a Marxist view of history with associated verbiage, but at least I've finally learned what *lumpenproletariat* means. {Fanon rejects Marxist premises such as the idea that economic change alone produces change in society. Fanon believed that the force behind any revolution is the "lumpenproletariat" – rural peasants, the very worst off.} "Lumpenproletariat" means the very lowest rung of society; these are people often living in urban slums or in the countryside, a "horde of starving men" that "constitutes one of the most spontaneous and the most radically revolutionary forces of a colonized people."

Heutzutage wird "lumpen" meistens als abwertendes Adjektiv verwendet im Sinn von "dumm / plump / grobschlächtig":

Consider the lumpen-feminist assaults on all words that have "man" as a suffix or prefix. There were no unions, the teachers here never protested and the lumpen elements here were passing judgements and issuing statements in the local newspapers against which nobody protested. A sort of lumpen-bourgeoisie was formed with the money of mafia, the robbery of public funding and the money coming from the pension funds. Lumpen tendencies are associated with lack of discipline, liberal use of alcohol, marijuana, curse-words, loose sexual morals, a criminal mentality, and rash actions. They feature the most lumpen, degenerate, criminal elements of the black community to the total exclusion of the black proletarian majority. We live in an age when Domsday scenarios are as fashionable among the lumpen intellectuals as they are among Protestant Fundamentalists. Those self-appointed enlightened few would like to impose their own social engineering on the unenlightened lumpen masses. She is a lumpen, unwanted presence in the crowded family home.

Daneben kommt "lumpen" auch als Nomen vor:

A study of this kind, investigating the history and revolutionary potential of the lumpen, the class vilified and feared by Marx and his followers, has simply not been presented before. {The revolutionary movement and the lumpen have a much longer and more involved relationship than we've fully owned up to. Whether

revolutionaries think it's good or not, the lumpen are going to play a big part in everyone's future.} The lumpen have an unstable relationship to the labor market, with jobs that are irregular and usually lowly paid – with the exception of criminal activities. While the two main classes, the proletariat and bourgeoisie, drive the progress of capitalist society, Marx also includes references to other classes such as the lumpen that are historically relevant in class struggle. Marx's understanding of the lumpen continually changes throughout his works and is integral, not just peripheral, to class struggle.

meister

Die englische Aussprache lautet /'maɪstə/.

Das Nomen "meister" wird in der Regel einem Bestimmungswort nachgestellt:

As per usual, Spielberg has proven that he is a **camera jiggling meister**.

Bob was our **grillmeister**, which was a challenge because the grill was only two feet high and all they had to turn the burgers was a pie server.

Practise so you can play faster, and that's it: you're a demon **harp meister** in no time.

{Guillermo del Toro Will Finally Direct Carlo Collodi's Classic 'Pinocchio'. The **Latin horror** meister will whittle his own vision of the beloved Italian fable at Netflix.}

Levine was a **megadeal meister** for the now bankrupt Wall Street firm Drexel Burnham Lambert and raked in more than \$ 10 million.

Here's **puzzle-meister** Will Shortz's explanation.

Word is out that **sleaze-meister** Geraldo Rivera now feels guilty in his role in dumbing down the country.

Advice from **spinmeisters** is also invading congress. He sounds like a spin meister, attempting damage control.

Actor, director, activist and all-around **suavemeister** George Clooney is another guy not running for President.

[*"Suave" = weltmännisch, verbindlich*]

The Nazi **supply meisters** cobbled together sufficient quantities from outside sources.

Samantha was **the swapmeister** of our group, always able to find the perfect trade for her unwanted items.

He is a **wordmeister**, a maestro of sentences, crafting prose with precision and finesse.

Der Plural wird angliisiert:

AKM's acoustic design solution is carried out under the supervision of audio professionals who spend every day working with and learning from the **audio meisters** who have continued to meet the rigorous demands of the high-end audio industry.

Pictures of distant times show good humored **"BBQ meisters"** who prepare juicy steaks and freshly caught fish.

Our **Pizza Meisters** ensure that you not only get your pizzas fast, but that you also get to enjoy pizzas of the highest quality.

They are andmade daily by our expert **sausage meisters**, who use only the finest cuts of meat.

Security Meisters have the capability required to respond to cyber attacks.

While I detest the political **spin meisters** who fill the television airwaves these days, they do offer salespeople some valuable lessons.

mishmash

Frankly it's difficult to know where to start, given the mishmash of misunderstanding, gross exaggeration and things that are just plain wrong. They are overseen by a complicated mishmash of government rules and regulations. It has always been a mishmash of evolving and often conflicting ideas rather than a coherent creed. {Delis sprang up wherever there was a concentration of Jews. In New York, they thrived in the theatre district, the garment district and the Lower East Side. They were a mishmash of influences from Poland, Romania, Germany, Hungary, Russia and beyond but New York Jews made the deli their own.}

Das Nomen "mishmash" kann auch im Plural stehen: The art exhibit featured a variety of mishmashes, including abstract paintings mixed with traditional sculptures. His first two solo albums, released in 2002 and 2004, were adventurous mishmashes, expanding out of hip-hop into soul, R&B and the freakier regions of funk. More

advanced gargoyles [= *Wasserspeier*] were animalistic mishmashes: the head of a snake on the body of a pig, limbs profuse with talons and tentacles or fangs and feathers.

Es gibt auch ein Verb "to mishmash":

"Hail To The Thief" uses most of Radiohead's past styles, and mishmashes them together into a surprisingly good album. *The Escape* by Vandarth is an epic 10-minute song that mishmashes the best musical genres into a single epic rock song. The interior design of the restaurant was a mishmashed blend of modern and antique furniture. If you have mishmashed bedding that's been handed down over the years, consider buying some new bedding. {In the neocolonial and post-modern global world we find ourselves in, just about everything has been mishmashed and borrowed from somewhere else. Are Italians taking part in "cultural appropriation" every time they cook spaghetti, since of course, noodles originally came from China?}

Was aussieht wie ein Germanismus ist aber keiner: "mishmash" ist ein original englisches Wort aus dem 15. Jahrhundert, entstanden durch ein Reduplikation von "mash" [= Brei, Futter] mitsamt Vokalwechsel, also nicht "mashmash" sondern "mishmash".

Das etymologische Wörterbuch von Kluge verortet das deutsche "Mischmasch" erst im 16. Jahrhundert und spekuliert über den Ursprung: "vielleicht von Paracelsus gebildet". Das heißt: Genaues weiß man nicht – wer weiß, vielleicht stammt sogar das deutsche "Mischmasch" vom englischen "mishmash" ab und nicht umgekehrt?

Munchausen

Dieses Wort erscheint im Englischen in dem Begriff "Munchausen syndrome", ausgesprochen /'mʌntʃaʊzən sɪndrəʊm/. (Bei /'mʌntʃaʊzən/ hat die englische Phonetik ordentlich zugeschlagen ...)

{Factitious disorder imposed on self, also known as Munchausen syndrome, is a factitious disorder in which those affected feign or induce disease, illness, injury, abuse, or psychological trauma to draw attention, sympathy, or reassurance to themselves. Munchausen syndrome fits within the subclass of factitious disorder with predominantly physical signs and symptoms, but patients also have a history of recurrent hospitalization, travelling, and dramatic, extremely improbable tales of their past experiences. The term Munchausen syndrome derives its name from the fictional character Baron Munchausen. (Wikipedia)}

Einfacher ist vielleicht die deutsche Erklärung:

{Das Münchhausen-Syndrom ist eine psychische Störung, bei der die Betroffenen körperliche Beschwerden erfinden bzw. selbst hervorrufen und meist plausibel und dramatisch präsentieren, um damit Zuneigung von anderen Personen zu erlangen. Die Bezeichnung prägte 1951 der Londoner Psychiater Sir Richard Asher (1912–1969) nach dem Baron Münchhausen, dem „Lügenbaron“. In englischen Veröffentlichungen wird meist die Schreibweise „Munchausen“ verwendet.} (Wikipedia)

Das ist aber noch nicht alles, es gibt auch ein "Munchausen-by-proxy syndrome" – typischer Weise täuschen hier Eltern (meistens Mütter) Symptome bei ihren Kindern vor:

{Signs of Munchausen by proxy include: Symptoms that don't match the child's test results. Symptoms that worsen at home but improve while the child is under medical care. Drugs or chemicals in the child's blood or urine. Siblings who died under strange circumstances.} {Symptoms of munchausen's bp: taking the child to multiple doctors, slight detachment between parent and child, harming the child to make them appear sickly, altering diagnostic tests, very friendly with nurses and doctors, appears too concerned for the child.}

Da hat also die Psychologie also einen neuen Begriff gefunden / erfunden. Aber dabei lässt es die englische Sprache nicht bewenden – sie leitet von dem Nomen auch noch ein Verb ab – womit wir eindeutig im Bereich der false Germanisms sind:

{Of course, all this comes around to my usual fear that there's nothing really wrong with me, I'm just Munchausening myself into making excuses for my own laziness. That's probably what my doctor will tell me.} {This law allows a parent to defeat another, out-of-state parent for child custody by claiming that the child or children at the center of a custody battle is experiencing a gender crisis that requires treatment, an act they have a chance to succeed in by Munchausening up a gender crisis. You only have to tell your five year-old that he's a girl twenty times a day.} She is "Munchausening" herself, knowingly taking illegal medication that causes

disfiguring, frequently bleeding, lesions to her face and body in order to remain the center of attention.

Is it possible I've munchausened myself into thinking I have ptsd [= *post-traumatic stress disorder*]?
{I, a 29-year-old man, I'm just now getting started on life because I was told that I was too sick to do anything when I wasn't too sick to do anything. And now I'm stuck attempting to gain 15 years worth of knowledge and life experience in order to catch up with other people my age and the span of one. So far I would say that I've caught up to most 18-year-olds with the exception of driving a car. But yeah. I got Munchausened. And now I'm behind on my life and my goals all for nothing. Thank you so much mother, you've got a lawsuit on your hands, lady.}
{ADHD [*attention deficit hyperactivity disorder*] is a real thing, it just became a fad and got overdiagnosed to mean "normal rowdy child, let's drug him". I hate that, too, because it's a disservice to kids who *really* have an issue, not to mention the kid who's being Munchausened.}

Neanderthal

Für dieses Wort gibt es zwei Aussprache-Möglichkeiten im Englischen:

Neanderthal can be pronounced using the /t/ as in /ni'ændərtɑ:l/ or the standard English pronunciation of th with the fricative /θ/ as /ni'ændərθɔ:l/. (Wikipedia)

“Neanderthal“ ist grundsätzlich eine Ortsbezeichnung:

{Das Neandertal (bis Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts Neanderthal) ist ein weitgehend un bebauter Talabschnitt der Düssel auf dem Gebiet der Städte Erkrath und Mettmann, rund zehn Kilometer östlich von Düsseldorf. Die ursprüngliche, einst weithin bekannte Schlucht von knapp einem Kilometer Länge wurde im 19. Jahrhundert durch den Abbau von Kalkstein vollständig zerstört. Unmittelbar danach erlangte das Neandertal weltweit Berühmtheit durch den Fund fossiler Überreste eines Urzeitmenschen aus dem Pleistozän, der als Neandertaler Namensgeber dieser Spezies wurde.} (Wikipedia)

Die englische Wikipedia weiß:

{Neanderthals are named after the Neander Valley in which the first identified specimen was found. The valley was spelled Neanderthal and the species was spelled Neanderthaler in German until the spelling reform of 1901. The spelling Neandertal for the species is occasionally seen in English, even in scientific publications, but the scientific name, *H. neanderthalensis*, is always spelled with th according to the principle of priority. The vernacular name of the species in German is always Neandertaler ("inhabitant of the Neander Valley"), whereas Neandertal always refers to the valley. The valley itself was named after the late 17th century German theologian and hymn writer Joachim Neander, who often visited the area. His name in turn means 'new man', being a learned Graecisation of the German surname Neumann.}

Im Englischen bedeutet jedoch “Neanderthal“ nicht die Schlucht, sondern den Menschen, der einst dort lebte – welcher im Deutschen “Neandertaler“ heißt. Somit ist der englische “Neanderthal“ ein zwar nicht semantischer, aber doch sprachlicher false Germanism:

Neanderthals [*Homo neanderthalensis* or *H. sapiens neanderthalensis*] are an extinct group of archaic humans (generally regarded as a distinct species, though some regard it as a subspecies of *Homo sapiens*) who lived in Eurasia until about 40,000 years ago. (Wikipedia)

Scientists recover DNA from a Neanderthal that lived 100.000 years ago – the oldest human-type DNA so far. Then, they compared the modern human genomes to a genome belonging to a Neanderthal who lived approximately 120,000 years ago.

Der Plural heißt “Neanderthals“:

Neanderthals were once portrayed by scientists as primitive cavemen. Neanderthals inhabited Europe and western Asia during the latter part of the Pleistocene. {It is not clear when the line of Neanderthals split from that of modern humans; studies have produced various times ranging from 315,000 to more than 800,000 years ago. The date of divergence of Neanderthals from their ancestor *H. heidelbergensis* is also unclear.} Neanderthals consumed a wide array of food. Neanderthals were likely capable of speech, possibly articulate, although the complexity of their language is not known. Compared with modern humans, Neanderthals had a more robust build and proportionally shorter limbs

Darüber hinaus kann "Neanderthal" auch ein Adjektiv sein:

The oldest potential Neanderthal bones date to 430,000 years ago, but the classification remains uncertain. In truth, Neanderthal technology was quite sophisticated. The first Neanderthal remains—Engis 2 (a skull)—were discovered in 1829 by Dutch/Belgian prehistorian Philippe-Charles Schmerling in the Grottes d'Engis, Belgium. We have 21st century sensibilities running on neanderthal software. Modern people probably do not have any Neanderthal ancestors. Dr Pääbo says he will have a rough draft of the entire Neanderthal genome within two years.

polka

"Polka" ist kein "echter" Germanismus, denn das Wort stammt seinerseits aus dem Tschechischen. Der Duden schreibt dazu, dass das Wort eigentlich "Polin" bedeutet und um 1831 so in Prag "zu Ehren der damals unterdrückten Polen" für den Tanz erfunden wurde. Die Encyclopedia Britannica sieht eine andere Etymologie: About 1840 a serious rival to the waltz emerged in the polka, a Bohemian dance that took its name from the Czech word pŭlka, "half step".

Standard ballroom dances include the waltz and the polka from the 19th century and the fox-trot, the two-step, and the tango, among others, from the 20th century. During the first half of the 19th century, most ballroom dances, such as the polka and the waltz, were an integral component of social events. Musically, Die Fledermaus is thoroughly high-spirited, with numerous waltz and polka themes.

Faster dances, such as gallops and polkas, alternated with slower ones. The younger Johann Strauss was eventually persuaded to follow this trend by turning the Viennese craze for his waltzes, polkas, and other social dances to theatrical purpose. Two days later Hans Graf, music director of the Houston Symphony, will lead a program of Strauss family waltzes, polkas and marches.

Häufig trifft man im Englischen das Wort "polka" in "polka dot(s)" an – das sind farbige Tupfen (häufig auf einem Kleiderstoff):

Women wore polka-dot dresses and enormous hats trimmed with flowers and feathers. Walking into the shop we were welcomed by a stunning Cuban woman in a polka dot dress puffing on a massive Montecristo. This one-shoulder style, which offsets retro polka dots with a cute pineapple print, proves that a one-piece needn't be boring. More unusual choices came courtesy of Emma Stone who opted for a print clash combo of striped jumper and polka dot skirt by Michael Kors. There's a flamenco theme going on here – tables have polka-dot covers and the bearded waiter sports a frilly apron. Some gardeners are sniffy about lobelia, but it is not lobelia's fault that it is so often used with white alyssum as a polka-dot path edging. The baby sat in her polka-dot buggy clutching a bottle. I don't care if the perpetrator was black, white, or polka-dotted.

Im Englischen kann "(to) polka" auch ein Verb sein:

At their dinner-dances he was famous for waltzing and polka-ing the night away. The workshop requires a level of experience in polkaing and is aimed at intermediate to advanced dancers. Rosella liked music, polkaing and other dancing.

They waltzed and tangoed and polkaed with glee. My mom polkaed with my daughter in the Netherlands over the winter, flinging her around an empty plaza to the sound of oom-pa-pa. {The Rev. Frank Perkovich, a priest who embraced the Eastern European musical traditions of Minnesota's Iron Range to popularize the "polka Mass," has died. He was 89. "Father Perk," as he was affectionately known, died Monday at his home in Chisholm, where he was born on Christmas Eve 1928. "To paraphrase the title of his biography, he has polkaed all the way to heaven," the Rev. Charles Flynn, a fellow retired priest and friend, told the Mesabi Daily News on Tuesday.}

poltergeist

Wikipedia führt die Entlehnung dieses Wortes – für das es sonst kein englisches Äquivalent gibt – auf deutsche Folklore zurück:

{In German folklore and ghostlore, a poltergeist (/ˈpɒltərˌgaɪst/ or /ˈpɒltərˌgaɪst/; German: 'rumbling ghost' or 'noisy spirit') is a type of ghost or spirit that is responsible for physical disturbances, such as loud noises and objects being moved or destroyed. Most claims or fictional descriptions of poltergeists show them as being

capable of pinching, biting, hitting, and tripping people. They are also depicted as capable of the movement or levitation of objects such as furniture and cutlery, or noises such as knocking on doors. Foul smells are also associated with poltergeist occurrences, as well as spontaneous fires and different electrical issues such as flickering lights. These manifestations have been recorded in many cultures and countries, including Brazil, Australia, the United States, Japan and most European nations. The first recorded cases date back to the 1st century.}

The pipes juddered and banged like something from a poltergeist movie. I had some recent experience of a case where a “polter-geist” or mischievous spirit had been manifesting. (Conan Doyle) The employees began to joke that the bank was haunted by a poltergeist. Included in the most common types of poltergeist activities are the rains of stones, dirt and other objects; moving or throwing of objects, including large pieces of furniture; loud noises and shrieks; and vile smells. Poltergeist disturbances have occurred globally since ancient times. At the climactic moment, as if a poltergeist were commenting on the action, an entire kitchen drawer tips over, sending cutlery clattering to the floor.

Der Plural wird angliisiert: “poltergeists”:

The old house on the outskirts of town was said to be haunted by poltergeists, with reports of objects moving on their own and eerie noises coming from within its walls. Alternatively, parapsychological phenomena may be physical in character: the fall of dice or the dealing of cards is thought to be influenced by a person's "willing" them to fall in a certain way; or objects are moved, often in a violent fashion, by poltergeists. Adam Weprin, whose family owns the restaurant, says the place also plays host to poltergeists: disembodied footsteps treading the floors, impertinent spectral presences felt in both the men's and the ladies' rooms, and spooky whispers in one's ear. I heard sounds of the breaking of crockery, the clanging of pots and the sliding of pans – as though a gang of poltergeists were holding a convention.

Die englische Sprache macht aus “poltergeist” auch ein Verb:

A power outage caused many poltergeisting events in the house yesterday. {My laptop is poltergeisting! Why is my laptop suddenly going berserk and suddenly loading every box it can for five minutes and I can't stop it?} When he walked across the carpeted floor, the floorboards beneath creaked and groaned like a team of ghosts getting ready for a long night's poltergeisting. He comes to her for help in dealing with his poltergeisting dead wife.

{The poltergeisted family was a large one, so some bedrooms were shared, but the oldest got his or her own room until they moved out, after which the next oldest moved into that coveted room. Adjoining the room was a bathroom where the taps would turn on and off or the toilet would flush all night, but no one would be there.} The actress who played the young lady who was being poltergeisted was very good. The house was full of poltergeisted furniture.

rumspringa

Das ist ein ganz kurioser Fall – ein (echter) Germanismus, der jedoch in Deutschland, Österreich oder der Schweiz praktisch unbekannt ist. “Rumspringa” bezeichnet eine (limitierte) Zeitspanne für jugendliche Angehörige der Amish-Gemeinschaft, in der sie sich sozusagen die Hörner abstoßen können um herauszufinden, ob sie in der Gemeinschaft bleiben oder sie verlassen wollen zugunsten eines Lebens in der Mehrheitsgesellschaft, bei den “English” [= non-Amish Americans]:

{Rumspringa (Pennsylvania German pronunciation: [ˈrʊmˌʃprɪŋə]), also spelled Rumschpringe or Rumshpringa, is a rite of passage during adolescence, translated from originally Palatine German and other Southwest German dialects to English as "jumping or hopping around", used in some Amish communities. The Amish, a subset of the Anabaptist Christian movement, intentionally segregate themselves from other communities as a part of their faith. For Amish youth, the Rumspringa normally begins at age 16 and ends when a youth chooses either to be baptized in the Amish church or to leave the community. Not all Amish use this term, but in sects that do, Amish elders generally view it as a time for courtship and finding a spouse. A popular view exists by which the period is institutionalized as a rite of passage, and the usual behavioral restrictions are relaxed, so that Amish youth can acquire some experience and knowledge of the non-Amish world. (Wikipedia)

The documentary "Devil's Playground" follows a group of Amish teenagers as they navigate their rumspringa, trying out modern technology and exploring the non-Amish way of life before deciding whether to join the Amish church or leave their community forever. Then I started to think about how the life of the artist is a sort of permanent rumspringa, how artists are allowed by society to be the ones who get to act crazy and drunk for everyone else. Hilary Bettis's "Mud Hole" captures two Amish teenagers on their rumspringa, waking up next to each other after a night of driving cars, "dressing English" (in contemporary, non-Amish clothes), drinking and partaking in other Devil's work. She has enjoyed her rumspringa indulgences. Like other Amish teenagers, Gerald at 16 entered his rumspringa, a period of "running around" without parental restrictions that typically lasts a few years, during which he has to choose whether or not to join the church. She left her parents' home near the beginning of her rumspringa and went to live in Florida, in another Amish community, where she shed her Amish clothing and traditional way of life, she said.

schadenfreude / (to) schadenfreud / schadenfreuder

Bei der englischen Aussprache nimmt der Diphthong "-eu-" ein wenig Schaden: /'ʃɑːdnfrɔɪdə/.

1. He felt ashamed of his feelings of Schadenfreude, the joy humans can experience upon their rivals' misfortunes. There was a faint glow of Schadenfreude as their foremost critic got criticised himself. Smiles of sympathy were mixed with Schadenfreude. There is, of course, an element of schadenfreude at play. As an American who has lived in France for 20 years, I read your article "Health Lessons From Europe" with the usual delight and guilt-ridden schadenfreude typical of us expats who enjoy the health-care system here. You don't have to be a cynic to perceive an element of schadenfreude in these words. Each rejection fed the media another bit of Schadenfreude fodder.

2. *Man mag es nicht glauben, aber aus dem Nomen "schadenfreude" vermag die englische Sprache sogar ein Verb zu machen. In den Wörterbüchern steht es nicht, aber man sieht an dem folgenden Beispiel, wie so etwas anfängt. Der Sprecher bezieht sich auf die geplante Anklage Donald Trumps in einer Dokumentenaffäre, die für den Mai 2024 geplant ist:*

{Look, we all know that Trump may wriggle out of many of the charges against him. Hell, he may wriggle out of all of them. More likely he dies before any of the trials are completed. I, and many others will suffer grave disappointment should any of this happen.

But right now??

Heeheeheeheeheeheeheehee!!! I just might expire from a surfeit of schadenfreude. I'm schadenfreuding so hard I have to calm myself down in order to eat, drink, and be merry!}

Weitere Beispiele: The only thing worse than getting schadenfreuded is getting schadenfreuded after schadenfreuding someone. {The supercouple were breaking apart, and there was nothing any of us could do about it. Some of us schadenfreuded. Others lost faith in eternal love. The rest couldn't care less.} {Although I enjoy schadenfreuding, I would never describe it as such. Doesn't everyone watch fail videos on Youtube?} LOL, I've been schadenfreuding over this since yesterday. And now everyone is schadenfreuding all over him for no good reason (this time). {We enjoy watching gods fall. Always have, always will. In marketing speak, this means that sports stars can often be liabilities. No one knows this better than Nike, a company that has, in the past six months, had to run major damage control on two of its golden boys. The first, of course, is Lance Armstrong. The second is Oscar Pistorious. While the schadenfreuders have been schadenfreuding, it helps to spend a bit of time looking into how the phenomenon of the sports star as shoe-salesman developed, and how much a successful partnership along these lines is actually worth.}

Bei so einem neuen Verb ist nicht immer klar, wie es grammatikalisch in einen Satz einzubauen ist:

{I sort of came of age in the late 90s and early 00s, when Joshua Harris's book "I Kissed Dating Goodbye" was all the rage. He recently came out as an atheist and he's getting a divorce, which I schadenfreuded. It's fun to watch popular people fall, especially when they become the very thing they railed against.} "... which I schadenfreuded"? Kann man ein Objekt hier wirklich so einfach anschließen, ohne eine Präposition?

3. *Das ist aber noch nicht alles: Eine Person, die schadenfreudig ist, heißt "schadenfreuder":*

{In Russian, they have the useful proverb, "It is not enough that I should have a cow – also my neighbor must not

have a cow.” Isn’t this a formulation that has passed through the heads of many an artist schadenfreuder?} I’m not a schadenfreuder at heart, but man, this one is tough. I felt like a true schadenfreuder when Wayne LaPierre resigned as head of the National Rifle Association as he faces a corruption trial in Manhattan this week. Schadenfreuder that she is, Colette thinks dirty linen is an apt metaphor for Diana’s life.

No one really seeks to hurt another’s feelings, at least not intentionally, save for the Schadenfreuders among us. The “climate shift,” the schadenfreuders seem to think, is in a way “climate justice” as it may usher in an end to hundreds of years of Western exploitation and denigration of the region. Democratic Schadenfreuders cited polls that Americans blame Republicans more for the government shutdown and debt ceiling near miss. {A particularly sadistic sort of golf fan tunes into just a couple major tournaments a year because, frankly, they like to see cocky, pampered young millionaires have nervous breakdowns on television. Well, here we are – it’s Masters Week and you can be confident that golf’s coterie of schadenfreuders will be watching the action.} Schadenfreuders are truly evil, and at the end of your encounter you will have psychological scars to prove it. Annoyingly for us schadenfreuders, the show is going without a hitch.

4. *Das englische “schadenfreude” wird bisweilen als typisches Beispiel dafür angeführt, dass es für manche Begriffe in manchen Sprachen einfach keine Worte gibt, weshalb sie dann entlehnt werden (müssen). Immerhin hat das Englische aber ein Verb für die Schadenfreude: “to gloat (over somebody’s misfortune)” heißt “sich hämisch freuen über, sich weiden an”.*

Darüber hinaus kann auch das englische Nomen “glee” durchaus schadenfreudig gebraucht werden:

Opponents of this government said it would happen – and it's all too easy to smirk with we-told-you-so glee. {I’m a member of Mensa, but I don’t tell many people. If I do, then if I say or do something stupid, there is glee and sarcasm: “And you’re a member of Mensa?”} The *Times* wrote, with barely concealed glee, that the attack was “a blow to Mr. Putin’s aura as a leader for whom national security is paramount.” To the glee of the audience, one is said to have mimicked the former president's arrest by raising handcuffed hands above her head and shouting slogans. It was with ill-concealed glee that Christine Whitman, the governor of New Jersey, celebrated the largely symbolic victory over New York, which had fought all the way to the Supreme Court her state's claim to the place where generations of immigrants first set foot on American soil. Women are quick to say that men are pigs, unfaithful and can't ask for directions when driving; they take glee in findings that prove men are more prone to mental retardation, infant mortality and adolescent immaturity and are quick to crow about women's higher pain-thresholds and greater ability to multi-task (as if this proves that women are the stronger sex).

Das Lieblingsbeispiel des Verfassers für einen Begriff, den es in vielen Sprachen gar nicht gibt, ist übrigens das chinesische 背影杀手 bèiyǐng shāshǒu – wörtlich heißt das “Rückenansichtskiller”. Damit ist gemeint, dass eine Frau (oder ein Mann) von hinten toll aussieht, von vorne aber nicht: Die Enttäuschung von vorne “killed” den erfreulichen Eindruck von hinten.

Auf Japanisch heißt das “bakku shan”: “a woman who appears attractive, but only when seen from behind”. Das Englische kennt dafür das Wort “butterface” (das ist Umgangssprache / Slang, steht nicht in den gängigen Wörterbüchern): “a woman whose body is attractive but whose face is ugly”.

Es gibt unzählige Beispiele für Wörter, die nicht in allen Sprachen ein Gegenstück haben: Ohrwurm, Fernweh, Kummerspeck, Fremdschämen, Torschlusspanik, Treppenwitz, Weichei, Warmduscher ...

Schützenfest / Schutzenfest / Schuetzenfest

During the Schützenfest, coveted shooting medals are bestowed upon victors, struck in an array of precious alloys including gold, silver, bronze, and white metal. In a lot of smaller and bigger settlements in the Rhineland, the Schützenfest has become an established tradition. As the Schützenfest gained popularity, the German Rifle Club watched with delight as white citizens began displaying an abundance of German flags along the parade route.

On October 7/8, the Swiss Canadian Mountain Range Association is celebrating their annual Schützenfest at their chalet. {The annual Schutzenfest has wrapped up in Adelaide with organisers estimating up to 20,000 passed through the gates. The strong arm competition, where contestants hold a one-litre stein of beer for as long as possible, was said to be the highlight this year.} Experience the Neuss Schutzenfest: If you happen to visit Neuss

during the Schutzenfest, a traditional German festival, make sure to join in the festivities.

The Schuetzenfest will be complete with many events such as trap shooting, square and polka dancing and German food. The match I observed represented the annual Schuetzenfest championships of the Fredricksburg (Tex) Schuetzen Verein (Shooting Society), a gun club now more than a hundred years in existence. {In 1868, Germans organized the first Schuetzenfest since the Civil War and mainly Germans attended the event. By 1871, Charlestonians of all races and ethnicities, including southern white elites, flocked to the Schuetzenfest and made it the largest recreational and social event of the year.}

Der Plural wird angliisiert:

While the Schützenfests of the Middle Ages were primarily military in character, cultivation of traditions and social aspects are the main focus of the modern day festivities. These Schützenfests generally went on for one week or more and involved food and drink as well as marksmen competitions. The beer waitresses at Schützenfests circulated among the crowd with their full and empty steins.

{The club also held Schutzenfests, shooting festivals whose origins dated back to the Middle Ages in Germanic parts of Europe. Winners received trophies, prizes, and local and regional recognition from their victories. The festivals were also occasions to express German pride as well as patriotic sentiments about the United States and the role of Germans in building the nation.} No Schutzenfests were held during 2020 due to the global pandemic. The Swiss, Dutch and particularly the Germans celebrated the art of riflery (and its antecedent) in fine style dating as far back as the 14th century, with Schutzenfests (Shooting Festivals) that featured beer, food, and parades as well as target shooting.

{Auggie went to many of our Schuetzenfests. His dad has written some great accounts of the old Schuetzenfests for shooting publications.} Schuetzenfests have been held by the German community in South Australia since 1865 in locations such as Adelaide, Hahndorf, Lobethal and the Barossa Valley. He said he had first felt an inclination to withdraw from active shooting when the Central American Schuetzenbund had made its schuetzenfests biennial instead of annual affairs.

Schweinehund

Dieses Wort steht auch im New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, allerdings in der Form "schweinhund": "German term of abuse".

A German sailor recovered by "Pathfinder" climbed aboard beside a depth charge thrower, saw the depth charge, smacked it, and said "Schweinehund". (1942) As for the "Schweinehund", that has always been much more common in American and British pulp fiction than in German everyday usage. {My German teacher recounted how, as a young man, he had visited Germany with some friends and one of their number eventually just walked up to a random German stranger and said to him "Schweinehund!" to see what happened. What DID happen was the delivery of a pretty good straight right, by the German, which left the student on his arse with his ears ringing. The pals concluded that the Germans take the word seriously.}

sitzfleisch

Dieses Wort wird im New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary so erklärt: "The ability to persist in or endure an activity".

There was no intermission in the play, and by the fifth act I was feeling the running time in my sitzfleisch. {Also, the piece was too long. Maybe I am too American and my sitzfleisch is not so developed.} So among the many unequalled skills one must have to write this book is Sitzfleisch, which my Oxford Duden dictionary defines as "staying power" or "being able to stick to it." Reading 420+ pages in three weeks stretched my 'sitzfleisch' but it was worth it. {I read it again, read it in French, trying to hear the nuances again. And to me that's an aspect of my Sitzfleisch, that I can read these great books, keep interested, and keep seeing new things in them.} A recent article about a Star Wars film notes that, at 152 minutes, it "strains the sitzfleisch of the average movie-goer".

Manchmal wird "sitzfleisch" aber auch als Synonym für "buttocks" verwendet:

I found people who would help me get to the remote mountain plateau on horseback, and started thinking about how to prepare my sitzfleisch for a whole new adventure. Creating a new virtual home for myself was one of the

projects this summer; and my Sitzfleisch (buttocks to you) was sorely tested as I was scanning items for online display. {"Do you need a cushion?" – "No thanks, I've got plenty of sitzfleisch."}

sitz bath / sitz-bath

Dieses Wort wird im New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary mit dem Wort "hip-bath" erklärt.

{A sitz bath or hip bath is a bathtub in which a person sits in water up to the hips. It is used to relieve discomfort and pain in the lower part of the body, for example, due to hemorrhoids (piles), anal fissures, perianal fistulas, rectal surgery, an episiotomy, uterine cramps, inflammatory bowel disease, pilonidal cysts and infections of the bladder, prostate or vagina. It works by keeping the affected area clean and increasing the flow of blood to it. Such hip baths were originally a European custom, although modern sitz baths are used mainly for therapeutic purposes. The term *sitz bath* is derived from the German word *Sitzbad*, meaning a bath (*Bad*) in which one sits (*sitzen*).} (Wikipedia.

Der Wikipedia-Eintrag spricht von einer "bathtub", allerdings wird mit "sitz bath" auch die Anwendung bezeichnet, also das Bad, das man nimmt, nicht nur das Bad, in dem man sitzt:

{A sitz bath is a warm, shallow bath you sit in to relieve pain, burning or itching in your perineum. Your perineum is the area between the opening of your butt (anus) and your external genitals (scrotum or vulva).} A sitz bath, or warm-water bath covering the hips and buttocks, can help heal hemorrhoids, bowel issues, and infections. {A sitz bath is the process of soaking the perineal area (urethra to anus) in warm water. It promotes healing of episiotomies, tears, fistulas or surgical sites. Sitz baths can provide pain relief, relaxation, and wound healing by increasing blood flow to the area and cleansing the area. The water was as warm as a sitz-bath. (Bill Bryson)

If the physician has prescribed sitz baths, the patient or family needs to know that sitz baths should be taken for 10 to 20 minutes several times daily. {The Sitz bath isn't a one-and-done procedure. The recommendation is 15-20 minutes 3-4 times a day for about 2-3 weeks or until your rectal issues are better. That's a lot of butt soaking. I had two people tell me that Sitz baths didn't work only to find out they used them once or twice and weren't instantly cured so they declared them worthless and ineffective. It doesn't work that way.} Why Sitz Baths Should Definitely Be Part of Your Postpartum Care. Bathtubs used for sitz baths should be thoroughly scrubbed beforehand to minimize the risk of bacterial contamination.

(to) spelunk

Dieses Wort sieht auf den ersten Blick aus wie ein Germanismus – kennen wir nicht das Wort "Spelunke" aus dem Deutschen? Tatsächlich stammt es aber aus dem Lateinischen: "spelunca" = "Höhle, Grotte" und letztendlich aus dem Griechischen: Das griechische Fremdwort "Speleologie" (auf Englisch: "speleology") heißt ja "Höhlenforschung".

Während die deutsche "Spelunke" (= verrufene Gaststätte, elende Behausung) die Idee der Höhle weiterentwickelt hat, bleibt das englische "to spelunk" nahe am Original: "to explore caves as a hobby".

{Caving or spelunking? What is the difference? According to dictionaries, each can refer to cave adventuring and exploration, but spelunking is a more recent term with origins in the Latin word for cave, spelunca. Roger Johnson, a bookseller and caver in Springfield, Massachusetts, first coined the term spelunking in 1937 and its use as a word for cave adventures caught on in the 1940s. Although spelunking sounds more official, the sport's most serious practitioners have generally not embraced it, preferring the term caving, whose origins date at least to 1865.} Spelunking is the leisure activity of going into underground caves and tunnels. Over the subsequent years, Shi – a virologist at the Wuhan Institute of Virology – has gone spelunking into more caves and found many more bat coronaviruses. We hiked through lush landscapes and spelunked into a cave inhabited by bats. Her olive-green Wellington boots splashed in the frigid glacial runoff as she spelunked into the venue for her big day: an ice cave along Iceland's southern coast. As an avid traveller, Richard has explored over 15 countries, lived in Japan for four years, and even spelunked through the world's largest cave, the Son Doong cavern in Vietnam.

Zum Verb gibt es auch ein Nomen: "spelunker". Mit "speleologist" bezeichnet die englische Sprache einen (wissenschaftlichen) Höhlenforscher, während "spelunker" US-Slang für einen Laien ist, der das zum Spaß betreibt: The spectacular Chauvet cave, named after the spelunker who discovered it in 1994, stunned the art world with

its pack of hunting lions, its great panel of horses, fighting rhinos and nearly 300 other figures. Then, like a spelunker's flashlight, hidden lights within the cave illuminated one marvel after another.

Spelunkers are drawn to the thousands of caves that have lent Missouri its unofficial moniker the Cave State. It was here, a week before Christmas in 1994, that three spelunkers exploring the limestone cliffs above the Pont d'Arc, a natural bridge of awesome beauty and scale which resembles a giant mammoth straddling the river gorge, unearthed a cave that made front-page news. Rash spelunkers die every year, yet no human remains have been discovered in the caves (with the exception of a single skeleton, that of a young man, at Vilhonneur, near Angoulême, and those of five adults who were buried at Cussac, in the Dordogne).

“Spelunker“ kann auch in übertragener Bedeutung verwendet werden:

He says, for instance, that the "swell of the architecture of a movie is part of what makes it the most beautiful visual art form," and – whether he chooses to talk about it or not – he's a master of psychological extravagance, an intrepid spelunker in the abysses of inner worlds. She was a great spelunker of information. S. Freud is a spelunker of the soul.

Spiel / Spieler

Das englische “spiel” ist ein false Germanism, weil es eine Bedeutung hat, die es im Deutschen gar nicht gibt, nämlich “Verkaufsmasche / trickreiches bzw. manipulatives Verkaufsgespräch” bis hin zur betrügerischen Abzocke.

He does not have the spiel of a salesman, he is just honest and sincere about everything. His deft manipulation of the cards and amusing spiel drew a crowd about him on the streets. Comedians, stars of situation comedies and actors known for being funny have long been mainstays of advertising, on the theory that laughter can sweeten a sales spiel. The Scientology lecture sounded like a cross between a Jehova's Witness pep talk about the Day of Doom and the spiel of a used car salesman. Fascinated by his performance, I watched as he slid his hand inside her thigh and began a long honeyed spiel which ended with the promise “And I will make a film star out of you!” He greeted them in English and started his spiel.

Der Plural ist “spiels”:

The most amusing part of the election cycle came on Tuesday, one day before Purim, when parties perform their spiels – otherwise known as televised campaign ads. {The wines kept coming: one glass, then two, then five, every few minutes, refilled with a different white, rosé, or red. I was overwhelmed by the number of wines arriving while winemakers gave their spiels at the front of the room.} In the final chapter of the book Mark lays out 32 such spiels which will help you to talk credibly, confidently and creatively about Jesus and his kingdom. {The start of the meeting includes new faculty introducing themselves, and everyone listing out the professional accomplishments they'd achieved throughout the year. I was last in line for the professional catch-up/introduction spiels, which was excellent timing – my big announcement would be the last thing said after all the intros.}

Eine Person, die ein “spiel” aufführt, ist “a spieler”:

{Between show numbers the spieler gave his pitch to sell his medicine products – maybe a wonderful oil made from his own secret formula, guaranteed to be the best thing in the world for humans and horses. Those spieler were marvels of smooth loquacity.} {This carnival, like many wandering shows of that type, had a retinue of wrestlers and boxers – pork-and-beaners who had passed their prime or hard-eyed kids who were too young for the game. As usual the spieler was offering a prize to any one who could stay so many rounds or minutes with the show-athletes, boxing or wrestling.} Sometimes the spieler had an assistant to go through the crowd to sell to the more timid who did not have the nerve to come up to the wagon in the glare of light. {I found four spieler in a small shopping center. They would stand in their booths, some with microphones strapped around their necks, and they would sell to anybody who strolled by. My favorite spieler sold carving knives.}

Es gibt auch ein Verb:

{A vegan was spieling to me about the various reasons for veganism. One she insisted upon was that other animals don't milk other species, it's not natural. She believed that neither should we.} The cavernous warehouse, a half-city block in size, echoed to the amplified voice of the auctioneer who was spieling away atop a large

wheeled podium being pushed around by a pair of stalwart attendants. {Sometimes, when we're working, we may worry that nobody is taking notice of what we're doing or the hard work we're putting into our show, and how much we want to make Guests happy ...or at least I do. And as I was spieling tonight, I was sort of worried that I wasn't making enough magical moments. Then all of a sudden, a family right in the back row in front of me started laughing at my jokes and told me I did a good job ... and that I was really good at spieling ... and it absolutely made my night.} I realized this was impossible stuff he was spieling to me.

Myrtle says she met him at a dance, and he was mooning around all over the place, and he asked her did she like flowers and poetry and music and everything; he spieled like he was a regular United States Senator. {Trump spieled for five years about Obama not being born in Hawaii. He didn't get off that fake news until it was proven fake. Trump was on the impression that if you tell a lie often enough, it will become truth.} {Then I went away with a Carnival, I spieled for what they called a Wild Rosie show, they, had a fellow from my home town all painted up and we put one of these wild wigs on him and I'd spiel about this wild man who makes his wants known by grunts and groans.}

spinnbarkeit

"Spinnbarkeit" ist ein medizinischer terminus technicus:

{Spinnbarkeit, also known as fibrosity, is a biomedical rheology term which refers to the stringy or stretchy property found to varying degrees in mucus, saliva, albumen and similar viscoelastic fluids. The term is used especially with reference to cervical mucus at the time just prior to or during ovulation.} (Wikipedia)

Der Verfasser hat diesen Terminus stellvertretend für viele andere termini technici aus verschiedenen Sachgebieten aufgenommen, welche das Ausmaß dieses Artikels (und das Interesse der Leser) über Gebühr beansprucht hätten. "Spinnbarkeit" bezeichnet in den meisten Fällen die Viskosität des weiblichen Zervikalschleims, dessen Beobachtung für bestimmte empfängnisverhütenden Methoden wichtig ist:

If you have Spinnbarkeit you are shortly before ovulation and you should increase the frequency of sexual activity. The mucus has stretchy character described as Spinnbarkeit most prominent around the time of ovulation. None of the samples used in this study were ovulatory by visual inspection for spinnbarkeit. An increase in spinnbarkeit has been shown to precede ovulation. In addition to effects on the uterus, spinnbarkeit has an effect on the cervix by increasing the amount and changing the physicochemical properties of cervical mucus during the follicular phase.

"Spinnbarkeit" kann sich aber auch z.B. auf Speichel beziehen: Saliva spinnbarkeit is related to its elasticity and viscosity properties.

spritz / spritzer

1. *"a spritz" – Dieses Nomen bedeutet "Spritzer" im Sinn von "kleine Menge Flüssigkeit". (Der "Spritzer" als österreichische "Schorle" wird im 1. Kapitel "Kulinarik" behandelt.)*

{Lemon juice acts in much the same way as salt, bringing out flavours. It's the equivalent of a sound engineer, adjusting the balance, lifting, deepening, sharpening, brightening, filling out, making things taste more like themselves. When something is missing in a braised dish, a stew, a fruit pudding, a soup or fruit puree, a spritz of lemon is often the answer, pulling the dish together. You might not know it is there, but you would miss it if it wasn't.} The tinned apricots will never have the acidity of their fresh brethren, so I would suggest adding a spritz of lemon juice to the fruit before cooking to help boost their flavour. I think he believed even a spritz of hairspray would deaden his brain cells (and who's to say he was wrong?). I would wear some deodorant, or the slightest spritz of perfume! If you want to substitute water for the wine, please do, but it would be a good idea to add a spritz of lemon juice. Doctors think that if the treatments were simpler – a mere puff or a spritz in the mouth, instead of a needle – more patients would take their medicine. {If you sit there and "covet" [= etwas begehren] – maybe in this case look at the bottle of wine or the delicious main dish – you will get a little dopamine spritz. That spritz will change your neurochemistry ever so slightly. With more dopamine, the likelihood increases that you will ask for more.}

Der Plural heißt "spritzen":

The only downside is that you need quite a few spritzes to have much effect so we can't see the 150ml bottle lasting very long. "A cop in a white shirt – I think he's a superior officer – just comes along and does these quick little spritzes of pepper spray in my and these three other girls' eyes," she added. She instructs me to spray exactly three drops in each nostril at exactly 8 p.m., then again exactly 10 minutes later, followed by three more spritzes the next morning at 8. But should sunbathers worry this summer that a few spritzes of sunscreen might make them a walking fire hazard? Raaza [= a dog] received some final combing and spritzes of water and Plush Puppy mousse in the minutes leading up to the competition. Then they'll tell you what to do about it: three spritzes of pesticide to the tomato plants.

2. Ein weiteres Nomen ist "spritzer"; hier ist nicht das Getränk gemeint, sondern andere Flüssigkeiten:

Have your feet pampered in a spa foot bath, soothing warm water with vibrating massage to leave your feet soft and glowing followed by a full acupressure foot treatment with a spritzer of essential oil. A company called Tasker has introduced "Pacific Blue Seafood Spray" – a tasteless, anti-bacterial spritzer that is a quick and easy way to eliminate odors and extend the shelf life of seafood. Made of distilled water, brandy and precious jasmine and sandalwood essential oils, this spritzer is a natural alternative to perfume sprays. There were packets of Nair, moisturizer with Arabic writing on the back, a makeup brush, a Japanese cherry blossom scent body spritzer, wrapping paper and gift bags that appeared to be for baby gifts. "Mix a little conditioner with water in a spritzer bottle, and you've got a great conditioner that's not as heavy as the shop-bought ones," he says when I ask how I can give my hair an instant lift.

Der Plural heißt "spritzers":

Our spritzers contain our essential oils in pure water, which are filled to order for optimum freshness – use our spritzers to spread a scent around your house. The new Salad Spritzers come in spray bottles that give consumers more control in adding the finishing touch to their salads. Try the new aromatherapy products (lotion bars and spritzers) for yourself. As a result, companies are hawking a growing array of products promising to help, including disposable face masks, antiseptic spritzers, airline seat covers and portable air purifiers. The novelty of spritzers effectively enticed women to stray from their signature scent to buy something new, he said. I know facial spritzers may seem like an unnecessary extravagance.

2. "to spritz" – Des Verb bedeutet "(be)spritzen:

At Bloomingdale's, he would lead me past human mannequins who spritzed perfume into the air (B. Obama) After inviting half a dozen people to use our bathroom in the course of a day, it smelled as clean as if we'd just spritzed air freshener. I lay quietly while my face was spritzed with orange blossom essence and massaged with acupressure. {Vincenzo does not eat lemons like apples, but he does use them all the time – often in places where I might reach for salt, squeezing great smiling wedges on salad, raw and cooked vegetables, fish, fried things, and other fruits – particularly watermelons and strawberries. If he ate meat he would spritz that, too: in Italy, grilled meat is always served with a wedge of lemon to give it a final lift and added moisture.} For basting, he spritzes the food on the grill with nothing more than olive or vegetable oil from a spray bottle. According to former employees at Abercrombie and Hollister, associates would have to refresh the cologne scent by spritzing the merchandise throughout the day. She gently spritzed the young crows with a hose, hoping they'd flutter away and spare her crop. On closer inspection, all of them were shining lightly; they had, I later discovered, been spritzed with salt solution. Finish off by spritzing some hair spray. She spritzed the aphids [= Blattläuse] with bug spray and watched them curl into tiny dead balls. Pim surreptitiously spritzes Yvette's perfume on his leather-jacketed best friend, Gino. Spritzing meat is the process of spraying the outside of meat throughout the smoking process with a fine mist of spritzing liquid such as apple cider vinegar, water, beer, or juice.

3. Es gibt auch noch ein zweites Nomen: "spritzing":

Give the entire stain a light spritzing. The spritzing of the dough through a cookie press is much easier than you might think if you follow three simple rules. The spritzing of rain we had the first three innings has become a consistent drizzle. {Working in an environment where the spritzing of new perfumes, facial mists, and dry shampoos fills the air on a daily basis, I often feel like I'm simply absorbing an all-encompassing, cross-category store of beauty knowledge. Which is why I nonchalantly waltzed into my first spray-tan appointment recently

without giving the session a moment's prior thought.} He gave the shirt a spritzing of water and ran the iron across the collar. A quick spritzing with water during the hot summer months can keep your turf lawn cool for a pretty good period of time. Bluejays [= *Blauhäher*] are taking turns flying through the sprinkler for a quick spritzing.

⇒ "spritzer" etc. im Kapitel Kulinarik

swindler

Dieses Wort wurde ursprünglich im 18. Jahrhundert aus dem Deutschen entlehnt und dann später ausgeweitet auf "a swindle", "to swindle" und "swindlery". Heutzutage ist es wohl bereits als Lehnwort zu betrachten und nicht mehr als Fremdwort – deshalb erübrigen sich hier Beispiele.

thaler

Dieses Wort bezeichnet eine Silbermünze, die heute im Deutschen "Taler" geschrieben wird, und wurde bereits im 18. Jahrhundert entlehnt, behält daher noch die alte Rechtschreibung mit "th-" bei:

{The **Thaler** (or **Taler** or **Talir**) was a silver coin that was used throughout Europe for almost four hundred years. It was named after the "Joachimsthaler", a type of coin from the city of Joachimsthal (Jáchymov) in Bohemia. It is where the names "dollar" and "tolar" come from. The Thaler was first made in 1518. In Habsburg Spain and the Spanish Empire it was called "Peso".} (Wikipedia)

Dazu auch der Wikipedia-Artikel "Dollar":

{On 15 January 1520, the Kingdom of Bohemia began minting coins from silver mined locally in Joachimsthal and marked on reverse with the Bohemian lion. The coins would be named Joachimsthaler after the town, becoming shortened in common usage to thaler or taler. The town itself derived its name from Saint Joachim, coupled with the German word Thal (Tal in modern spelling) means 'valley' (cf. the English term dale).

Vom "Thaler" zum "Dollar" ist es nicht weit:

{The tiny Bohemian town of Joachimsthal—now Jáchymov, Czechia—was once home to a silver mine whose silver was used to mint coins called 'joachimsthaler'. When these coins arrived in America in the 1600s, their name shortened to 'thaler'—and eventually morphed into the word DOLLAR.}

French and Belgian colonial francs and Marie Therese thalers circulated with equal freedom. {In 1846, in Düsseldorf, Ferdinand Lassalle met the unhappily married countess Sophie Hatzfeldt, who was trying to divorce her husband. Although not a lawyer, Lassalle conducted 35 lawsuits in her behalf and in 1854 finally obtained a divorce for her. Henceforth, he received an annual pension of 4,000 thalers from the countess, thus becoming financially independent.} In the 16th and 17th centuries the thalers and their multiples, of handsome and even ornate appearance, dominated the silver currency of Germany.

uber / über

Dieses "uber" (selten: "über") wird meistens mit Adjektiven kombiniert, kann aber auch mit Nomen verbunden werden. In die englische Sprache fand es Eingang über die Philosophie (Friedrich Nietzsches "Übermensch") und die Psychologie (Sigmund Freuds "Über-Ich", welches aber heutzutage meistens als "superego" erscheint). "Über" tritt mit und ohne Bindestrich auf, selten wird es auch mit dem nächsten Wort zusammen geschrieben. Die folgende Liste ist natürlich unvollständig und soll die weite Verbreitung des Partikels "uber" in der englischen Sprache illustrieren.

Come September, Ms. Solovay will be back at Brearley, the **uber-academic** girls' school on the Upper East Side. {For their tickets attendees got not only Iain Duncan Smith as a keynote speaker, but also "catering of the highest quality". The estate agents were also roused by an inspirational slogan encouraging them to "rise above the rest, be the best", and become "the **Uber Agent**".}

Thea sent me an email this morning asking for an "**uber-amazing**" carrot cake recipe.

She had an **uber-ambitious** project.

She was making an **uber amount of money** at her new job.

If that worked that would **be uberawesome**.

Uberbabe Combining 'uber', highest example of (from German 'über' over/above) and 'babe', this describes a girl

who's ultra hot, beautiful and discerning. Also sometimes written 'uber-babe', 'überbabe', 'über-babe', 'uber babe' or 'über babe'. (Urban dictionary)

Goldman had created a totally separate department of **Uber-bankers** called IBS.

There are a lot of attractive women in the world, but to hold your attention on film for an entire movie, an actress has to have an **uber-beauty**, a hyper-real, transcendental quality of beauty that really stands out.

Samantha was known to be the **uber-bitch** of the office, always bossing everyone around and demanding things be done her way.

They created an **über-blog** that will offer a round-the-clock-commentary on our life and times.

We managed, despite our **uber busy** schedules, to meet in person.

Where could Hollywood's **uber-celebrities** move to?

It is a comprehensive and illuminating story of how one organization tackled the **über challenge** of building innovation into its management model

McNally now owns a clutch of **uberchic** downtown celebrity hang-outs.

It is stocked with all the essentials, **uber comfortable** beds, great kitchen facilities and super-fast broadband.

There were rusks [= *Zwieback*], fruit, coffees, teas and a **uber comfy** bed!

He says **uber-competitive** grocery stores are contributing to the abuse of migrant labor.

At first, Cohn wrote as a freelance, prowling the streets of Soho, and later for the **uber-cool** Queen magazine.

Stephan remains the only stylist ever to blow out my **uber curly** hair perfectly straight and stylish.

{Gabby always loved New Year's. To her, the way we start fresh had significant meaning. Gabby was one of those **uber-dedicated** New Year's resolution-makers – she always had a list of 10 things she wanted to achieve.}

The company's latest smartphone is being hailed as the "**uber device**" of the tech industry, thanks to its cutting-edge features and unmatched performance.

The Silicon Valley culture is described as a culture of "not just excellence, but **uber-excellence**".

I'm **uber excited** for the changes and new services Pathway will be providing in 2024.

And what would an **uber exclusive** island villa be without a view?

The owner is very stylish, but none of her clothes, even the designer threads, are **uber expensive**.

Not surprisingly, my column on Sarah Palin last week touched a nerve among the **uber-faithful** that are willing to ignore any or all possible failings of Saint Sarah, regardless of how widely reported or how conclusive the evidence.

In JLo's new movie, the sparkly romantic comedy 'Marry Me', Lopez plays a J.Lo-like superstar trying to negotiate a love life amid the trappings of **uber-fame**.

Some of the requests also included one to sing the **uber famous** "Let It Go" from "Frozen" in Japanese.

{Even my daughter who is **uber fashionable** has told me "Mom, you disappear in beige or cream!" I have found when I wear coral, turquoise, olive green... I get tons of compliments.}

Not all young girls are thrilled with wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling **uber-feminine** merchandise.

Zappos is widely recognized for its unusual and **uber-friendly** approach with customers.

The great thing about this birdwatch is that not only are we engaging with half a million people, but the vast majority have put out feed for birds; from **ubergeeks** to old ladies, people are making a difference to bird populations.

The room was **uber-girl**, with all the pink walls and girly posters and pictures.

Let's start with the easiest ones and work our way through to the **uber glam** [= *glamorous*] ones at the end.

This **uber-hacker**-turned-FBI informant ran the FBI's own cyber unit for many years.

Your megacity- and sun-stressed, dehydrated, sensitive summer skin will be **uber-happy** and looking forward to your investment in some ultra-hydrating, soothing and revitalizing hero products.

Crowds seeking live music flock to the unmarked doors of Tausend, an **uber-hip** bar packed with Berlin's stylish locals, particularly on Saturday nights.

I think she's supposed to be like the **uber-hipster** ... so "bored" and "over it" all that she doesn't realize she's actually depriving herself of fun.

It's useful to look back at the most important invention of our age, the computer, which along with its accoutrements, microchips and digital networks is the **über innovation** from which most subsequent innovations were born.

The museum's exhibit on ancient civilizations was **uber interesting**, with artefacts dating back thousands of years. Nostalgia has a bad reputation in this **uber-ironic** era of ours.

An “**uber-jerk**” might cost the organisation a fortune.

Samantha was known as the **über journalist** at the newspaper, always staying late to get the scoop and never missing a deadline.

I won't be pushed aside by taxis and **uber-macho** SUVs.

On one of our trips to IKEA, I purchased an **übermodern** Swedish solution to the problem of the toys that lay scattered throughout our family room.

The book presents a woman shattered by her lover's **über-macho** ways.

The **uber-macho-ism** of lead character Tom Harris (played by a mostly shirtless William Joyce) will make you laugh out loud.

{I tried to clean my room, but it's still **uber messy**. I think I need to hire a professional organizer.}

Previous books by the pair covered such disparate subjects as Lionel Messi and **uber model** David Gandy.

The credit crunch will soon put an end to those sorts of new-fangled, **uber-modern** ideas.

In a way, they are a sort of **uber-nationalist** party.

Gorgeous house with perfect view and **uber nice** people!

I have even written a piece for the website CompareAfrique outlining my frustration with constant **uber-outrage** in the Afropolitan (whatever that is) community.

Samantha was known for her **uber passion** for animal rights, often volunteering at shelters and organizing protest marches.

This problem was exacerbated in Campaign 2012 when my fellow progressives watched a coterie of unlikeable, right-wing GOP presidential hopefuls proclaim their **uber-passionate** support for the Jewish State and try to use it as a political wedge against our beloved progressive President.

The **überphilosophe** Bertrand Russell presents a particularly toxic variant of my surprise jolt in his illustration of what people in his line of business call the Problem of Induction or Problem of Inductive Knowledge.

{Some of you will remember Wendy James from her heyday in the 1980s with her band Transvision Vamp. She was the ultimate blonde-haired, sexy singer that most of my male peers (and some female ones too) wanted to be with; the **uber-pop-star**-fantasy-girl of my generation.

{The new Pope will be indebted to Benedict XVI. The conclave that will elect a successor is scheduled to start on March 15, and even though he won't be in the Sistine Chapel when the voting takes place, Benedict is bound to influence the outcome. This sort of informal influence has proved powerful in other cultures – particularly premodern Japan, where retired shoguns and Emperors continued to make pivotal decisions. Thus, just by watching from the sidelines, Ratzinger will be subtly able to champion his conservative theological and social policies – an **über-Pope** of sorts.

The new medicine has been proven to have **uber potency**, being able to cure even the most severe cases of the disease.

The emergence of super-luxury or **uber-premium** brands is an attempt to recapture lost ground.

The decor of the exclusive restaurant was **uber refined**, with crystal chandeliers, plush velvet curtains, and exquisite artwork adorning the walls.

She gave me a light massage, patting and rubbing my back and shoulders for about 10 minutes, all to the tune of some background 'sleeping' tunes she found on YouTube. It was **uber-relaxing**.

{Sports Psychology has since become **über-respectable**. Universities offer Master's degrees and Doctorates in it.}

Belgrade's **uber-rich** dress in Versace – yet average salaries are tiny and there is no social security.

The quartet return for the closing number, 'Backseat', in which they follow a tortuous route to an **uber-romantic** pizzicato.

[I love these shoes and when I saw them just had to get them! **Uber-sexy** with black dresses and black trouser suits!

Don't you think that the dress is **uber-short** at the front?

The quality papers have also found ways to report on **uber-skinny** stars.

And he's usually sweet and funny and **uber smart**.

Nothing hits quite like jumping into an **uber-soft uber-comfortable** bed at the end of a looong and tiring day.

7 Money Rules of The Über Rich

In a world where knowledge is growing exponentially, we must be uber-selective.

This year, the park teamed up with famed leather accessories company Coach, which made for a fun and uber-stylish event.

Massive demand for unlauted internet domains – German stampede leads to über-subscription.

What can we do to reach the success of uber successful people?

The cupcakes were decorated with an "uber sweet" frosting, making them a hit at the party.

The beauty of working with uber talented teams is that no matter how experienced you are as a leader you're always learning from your team if you're willing to listen.

Over the course of two days, hundreds of uber-talented hackers and software engineers will form ad-hoc teams and compete to create new products.

When Nigel Farage claimed that the Ukip manifesto, a curious mix of anti-corporatism and low-tax uber-Thatcherism, set a new gold standard, it did not seem wholly unreasonable.

From uber traditional to ultra-modern, the choice is yours!

In his run for Arizona governor, former congressman Matt Salmon would like Republicans to think of him as the candidate who is even Trumpier than the uber-Trumper Kari Lake, the long-time news reader on local TV.

Filled with beautifully bronzed people of all ages, Bondi is uber trendy - and a great place to sunbathe.

Despite the presence of Brad Pitt as über-warrior Achilles and a massive budget with which to launch a thousand ships, "Troy" failed to please a majority of critics.

This is not the East Hampton you might envision of movie stars and the uber wealthy.

Darüber hinaus gibt es natürlich noch die Taxifirma "Uber":

{**Uber** (benannt nach dem englischen Germanismus uber für „über“) ist ein US-amerikanisches Dienstleistungsunternehmen mit Sitz in San Francisco. Es bietet in vielen Städten der Welt Online-Vermittlungsdienste zur Personenbeförderung an. In Deutschland vermittelt Uber ausschließlich Fahrten an lizenzierte Mietwagenunternehmen.} (Wikipedia)

{Uber is an American transportation network company headquartered in San Francisco that develops and operates a smartphone app-based transportation service. The app allows users to request rides from Uber drivers who use their personal vehicles. Since launching in 2009, Uber has expanded to over 300 cities worldwide.}

Übermensch

{The **Übermensch** is a concept in the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche. In his 1883 book, Thus Spoke Zarathustra (German: Also sprach Zarathustra), Nietzsche has his character Zarathustra posit the Übermensch as a goal for humanity to set for itself. The Übermensch represents a shift from otherworldly Christian values and manifests the grounded human ideal. The Übermensch is someone who has "crossed over" the bridge, from the comfortable "house on the lake" (the comfortable, easy, mindless acceptance of what a person has been taught, and what everyone else believes) to the mountains of unrest and solitude.} (Wikipedia)

Sooner or later one of these animal-human creations will escape from the lab, and if it turns out to be an Übermensch, that'll be the end of us human beings. The Soviets encouraged their own brand of übermensch. Nothing is more repugnant than the inconsiderate ideal of the Übermensch.

In diesem Fall verwendet die englischen Sprache den deutschen Plural "-menschen":

Others have argued that the idea of the Übermensch can be used to justify unethical or immoral behaviour, as individuals who see themselves as Übermenschen may feel that they are above the constraints of traditional morality. {Nietzsche contends that God is dead. Thus, it stands to reason that for Nietzsche, life, in and of itself is meaningless. Still, it seems from his writings that he holds nihilists, and those that are subject to their baser instincts, such as mere eating and sleeping, in contempt. He believes that the ideal is to act like Übermenschen (over-men).} G. Pascal Zachary argues in a *Wired* essay that legalizing performance-enhancing substances, as well as genetic and cyborg enhancements once they became available, would satisfy society's need for übermenschen and reverse the decline in public interest in sports.

Die Form "Übermensch" kommt selten vor:

That decade's racial ideologies exalted German men as "Übermensch". { This is the Nietzsche who, for

generations, has intoxicated the undergraduate aesthete, who has inspired far less dangerous Leopolds and Loeb's. Those 1920s rich boys, precocious law students at the University of Chicago, drunk on Nietzsche, kidnapped and murdered a boy, stylizing themselves as Übermensches. Their lawyer, Clarence Darrow, described his clients as victims of Nietzsche's ideas.}

Untermensch

{**Untermensch** is a German language word literally meaning 'underman', 'sub-man', or 'subhuman', that was extensively used by Germany's Nazi Party to refer to non-Aryan people they deemed as inferior. It was mainly used against "the masses from the East", that is Jews, Roma, and Slavs (mainly ethnic Poles, Belarusians, Czechs, Ukrainians, Serbs, and Russians). (Wikipedia)}

For too many people, Jewish lives just don't matter; to them, the Jew is an Untermensch. {His name is Yossel. In another time, in another place, this fifteen-year-old boy could have grown to be a great artist, but in Nazi-occupied Poland Yossel, a Jew, is an untermensch and thus has no rights - and no future.} {Hitler's abuse of the Berlin Olympics has become one of the great milestones of the 1930s and the descent into war. Everyone recalls the moment when the Aryan-supremacist Hitler was forced to watch his own athletes trounced by a mere *Neger*, in the person of sprinter and long-jumper Jesse Owens. But in 1936 the Germans were impeccably well behaved, and were even happy to cheer him on, though their government had defined him as an *Untermensch*.}

In diesem Fall verwendet die englischen Sprache den deutschen Plural "-menschen":

In the eyes of the Nazis both Poles and Russians were regarded as "Untermenschen". While RAF officers were treated for most of the time according to the Geneva Convention, the Russians were dealt with as "Untermenschen", or subhumans, throughout the war. Sparta's greatness, as Hitler was well aware, rested upon the merciless exploitation of her neighbours, a demonstration of how to treat Untermenschen that the Nazis would brutally emulate in Poland and occupied Russia.

Die Form "Untermensches" kommt selten vor: Hitler treated the Slavs as untermensches, and the Turks, in his opinion, (as well as the Japanese) were something like "yellow Aryans", and not untermensches.

ur-

Die deutsche Vorsilbe "ur-" wird seit dem 19. Jahrhundert auch im Englischen verwendet, allerdings anders ausgesprochen: /ɔ:r-/; darüber scheint allerdings keine Einigkeit zu herrschen, angegeben werden auch /ʊə(r)/ und /ʊr/.

The centennial is likely to produce fresh insights into the meaning of World War I, which has been called the **Ur-catastrophe** of the modern era.

The break-up of the **ur-continent** of Pangaea 200 million years ago scattered "Appalachian" rocks across Western Europe and North Africa.

Even the **ur-document** of my existence, my birth certificate, was stolen.

Ur-Fascism is based upon a selective populism, a qualitative populism, one might say.

The "Hamlet" we know may have been based on an anonymous play, the so-called "**Ur-Hamlet**" (or "original Hamlet"), which has been attributed to Thomas Kyd, author of "The Spanish Tragedy".

Researchers and anthropologists have long searched for the **ur-language** of human civilization.

Adam and Eve are the **ur-parents** of all humankind.

Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651) – the **ur-text** of the new individualism – dismissed Christian kindness as a psychological absurdity.

For many years, overpopulation was the **ur-worry**.

Proto-Indo-European is considered the **ur-type** of modern Indo-European languages, as it is the earliest known ancestor of the language family.

verboten

Das Adjektiv "verboten" ist ein junger Zuwachs zur englischen Sprache und wurde erst im 20. Jahrhundert aufgenommen. Daher überrascht auch nicht die Aussprache /v-/ am Anfang: /vɜ:'bəʊtən/ bzw. /və'bəʊtən/.

Why should public display of a symbol [= *Nazi salute*] be legally permitted when the party it stands for is verboten? Snickering when a classmate trips and falls on her nose is absolutely verboten. Alcohol for cadets of age was permitted in public places off campus, but on academy grounds it was verboten. Once cravings for verboten foods set in, dieters may fall off the wagon. Broaching these topics is verboten. This is a stunt even a first-year law student knows is verboten. After eight operations on my back to kill the nerves that feel the pain, I'm not badly off in daily life, but lifting things is verboten. Religion is an important part of the human experience and I see no reason why the discussion of it must be verboten in the halls of academia. {My father was a perfectionist, but never in a confrontational way. If a man came in and needed new clothes or shoes, it was absolutely verboten to ask him what size he was. You had to know what size would be right for him, which meant you had to measure him, try it on to see.}

Volk

Für die Aussprache werden sowohl /fɔlk/ als auch /vɔlk/ angegeben.

Mesut Özil, Sami Khedira and Jerome Boateng [= *deutsche Fußballstars aus den 2010er-Jahren*] are hardly names traditionally associated with the German Volk. (New York Times) During the period of the Third Reich, Adolf Hitler and the Nazis believed in and enforced a definition of the German Volk which excluded Jews, the Romani people, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and other "foreign elements" living in Germany. {The *Volk* of the Nazis was a racially pure German people, purged of foreign and "degenerate" influences, both genetic and cultural. Those who were not of the *Volk* were to be sterilized, displaced and murdered. Genocide was the endpoint of the logic of the *Volk*.} At a CDU party election in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (not necessarily an friendly audience for this message) – Angela Merkel was trying to link the idea of the *Volk* to a civic national identity rooted in shared residence in Germany, and explicitly rejected the notion of the *Volk* grounded in racial or ethnic identity. Primarily a racial concept, the Volk was a community of supposedly racially similar "comrades."

In dem Sinn, wie "Volk" im Englischen gebraucht wird, kommt ein Plural nicht vor.

waldhorn

Im Englischen wird dieses Musikinstrument /'wɔ:ldhɔ:n/ ausgesprochen, aber auch /'valthɔ:n/ wird angegeben. Die gebräuchlichere englische Bezeichnung ist "French horn".

{From the 1830s until about 1900, the most common voice in both the brass bands and the ensembles of mixed winds were the althorns; after the turn of the century, the althorn continued to be the instrument of choice for brass bands, but mixed wind ensembles began to depend more and more on the waldhorn. Orchestras continued their reliance on valveless waldhorns (i.e., natural horns) despite the development of fairly reliable valve systems to replace the old and awkward system of crooking the horns in the tonality of each piece of music.} {The influential bandmasters Patrick Gilmore (1829-1892) and John Philip Sousa (1854-1932) believed that the band of mixed brasses and woodwinds sounded better than the typical brass band. The mixed instrumentation of their groups seemed to demand the timbre of a waldhorn to bridge the gap between the brasses and the woodwinds.} Before the successful addition of valves to the waldhorn by Heinrich Stoelzel in the early 19th century, the valveless instrument was played chromatically by manipulation of the hand in the bell.

Der Plural heißt "waldhorns":

The timbre of the althorns and waldhorns is quite different. Around the time of Bach's Brandenburg Concerti, waldhorns were linked to the pomp of a royal hunting expedition. In the overture to Weber's *Der Freischütz*, the chorus of waldhorns bears a prominent position.

Waldsterben

Es mag überraschen, dass dieses deutsche Wort auch im Englischen verwendet wird, obwohl es einen englischen Begriff dafür gibt:

{Forest dieback} (also "Waldsterben", a German loan word, pronounced [ˈvɔltˌtɛɪbɪŋ]) is a condition in trees or woody plants in which peripheral parts are killed, either by pathogens, parasites or conditions like acid rain, drought, and more. These episodes can have disastrous consequences such as reduced resiliency of the

ecosystem, disappearing important symbiotic relationships and thresholds.} (Wikipedia) Für die englische Aussprache werden auch /'wɔ:ld,stɜ:bən/ und /'valtʃtɜ:bən/ angegeben.

In den 1980er-Jahren war "Waldsterben" ein weit verbreitetes ökologisches Thema; im 3. Jahrtausend tritt der Begriff seltener auf. (Näheres zum Thema im "Waldsterben"-Artikel auf Wikipedia.)

{The death of areas of forest in Central Europe, and the supposed ill-health of much larger areas, in the 1980s were attributed to acid rain. Public fears that the forests of Germany would disappear had great political repercussions (as had happened before in the 1850s). This *Waldsterben* phenomenon was attributed to gross air pollution, especially acid fumes from old-fashioned heavy industries in then Communist Europe.} {At the other end of the archipelago, a rare species of pine is dying off on the slopes of Yakushima, another of the One Hundred Mountains. Nagafuchi Osamu, a researcher at the University of Shiga Prefecture, believes that industrial pollution is causing this "Waldsterben". He was alerted to the possibility during a hiking trip to the island in 1992, when he noticed black snow. Testing it, he found that the soot contained silicon, aluminium and other byproducts from the burning of coal.} It had become a socially relevant environmental problem by the 1970s, a problem that would become familiar worldwide as Waldsterben, "forest dieback." {What can we expect as long-term outcomes of this process? Not the generalised death of entire forests as suggested by the German expression "Waldsterben" – but tremendous changes in forest composition are likely. {In the 1980s, a scare sparked by acid rain, damaged forests, and dire predictions had briefly convinced the German public that they were on the verge of losing their trees for good – by some estimates, before the year 2000. *Waldsterben*, or Forest Death, as the crisis came to be known, had led to protests, media outrage, and, eventually, caps on pollution.}}

waltz:

Über die Aussprache im Englischen sind sich die Wörterbücher nicht einig: /wɔls/, /wa:ls/, /wɔ:ltz/. Klar ist jedenfalls, dass der letzte Buchstabe "-z" nicht als stimmhaftes "s" – also nicht als /z/ - ausgesprochen wird. Diese Uneindeutigkeit ist insofern überraschend, als "waltz" schon vor 200 Jahren ins Englische übernommen wurde und nicht mehr als Fremdwort empfunden wird. (Außerdem hat es den deutschen Suffix verloren, sodass man es vielleicht gar nicht mehr als "Germanismus" interpretieren müsste.)

Waltz is a smooth progressive dance characterized by long, flowing movements and continuous turns. Waltz dancers glide around the floor almost effortlessly. I can't tell a waltz from a tango. She expected him to ask her for a waltz. Allan Bloom, a conservative American philosopher and polemicist, grumbled that "rock has the beat of sexual intercourse" – a charge levelled against the tango in the early 20th century, the waltz in the 19th and the sarabande in the 16th. Long gone are the days of the traditional first waltz at a wedding.

Der Plural heißt "waltzes":

No one plays the Strauss waltzes like the Vienna Philharmonic. We haven't the time to play all of his recommendations, but we shall listen to waltzes by Waldteufel, Berlioz, Offenbach and Ravel. The younger Johann Strauss was eventually persuaded to follow this trend by turning the Viennese craze for his waltzes, polkas, and other social dances to theatrical purpose.

Wenig überraschend gibt es auch ein Verb: "to waltz":

Burt Lancaster, magnificent as the Prince, waltzed with the radiant Claudia Cardinale while her fiancé, an impossibly young Alain Delon, looked on indulgently. She wants the young man to practice waltzing with her daughter. He waltzes with her one night, but she discovers he can't dance. I could have waltzed all night. Then he approached my mom and then they waltzed around the room. Freddie waltzed out on the porch with Leonie in his arms. He held Rosebud tighter and waltzed away from the door. Where could one go for a night of waltzing, other than a dance class? A few couples were still waltzing.

Man beachte die mögliche Konstruktion mit dem direkten Objekt ("to waltz somebody"):

He waltzed his partner around the room. Bull took the lead and waltzed his wife around their veranda. {True, in times gone by Tom had waltzed his wife around the floor but only with a view to whirling her into his arms permanently.} He was the Prince Charming waltzing his lady around a glittering ballroom. {I started to get mad. Men with girlfriends shouldn't be waltzing other girls around their store anyway.}

Daraus ergibt sich auch eine mögliche Passivkonstruktion ("to be waltzed"):

They can never understand why we permit our wives to be waltzed around the room in the arms of other men. {If you've ever been lucky enough to be waltzed around a dance floor, you know what I'm saying. It's a dreamy feeling.} {When she came to Canada, my mom had never been ballroom dancing in her life. She'd never heard of ballroom dancing. But my dad's idea of fun was going to Club Loreley, the local German Club, and waltzing her around the room. So she let herself be waltzed.} Women enjoy being waltzed around for hours, men complain about the strain.

Das Subjekt der Passivkonstruktion muss nicht unbedingt ein Mensch sein: The band slowed it down to play a song that could be waltzed or foxtrotted. The user would hold up the phone at a club and have it analyze the music and then tell them "this song can be waltzed to", "that song and be tangoed to".

Das Verb to "waltz" hat auch ein Bedeutungs-Ausweitung erfahren; es bedeutet nicht mehr nur "Walzer tanzen", sondern auch "to walk or go somewhere in a very confident way"

For some years a brilliant Hungarian [*soccer*] team was kept under wraps behind the Iron Curtain, but in the summer of 1952 it finally emerged to waltz through the Olympic football tournament in Budapest. If it works, it would be a remarkable blow to a Tory party determined to waltz into Downing Street on less than a quarter of the vote, dragging a captive Liberal Democrat party behind it. If someone in your company allows an imposter posing as an air conditioning repairman to waltz into your data center without proper ID, you're going to expose yourself to an incident. There is a risk that graduates will simply take advantage of the offer and then waltz off. But he just waltzes on through life, evading the haggish [= *garstig, zänkisch*] hands of women hoping to nail him down. It was ladies' night when we visited, so while my girlfriend waltzed in free of charge, I had to fork out €15 for the pleasure. There is even a very rare Carlyle anecdote about how he waltzed into the school playground in psychedelic shirt, shorts, and waist-length hair, only to be sent home by the teacher for forgetting to wear shoes. Some candidates, notably those favoured by the Kremlin, have waltzed through, whereas the commission has banned others for peccadillos. Citation [= *a famous race horse*] waltzed over the finish line eight lengths ahead of Better Self, becoming \$77,700 richer and the eighth American Triple Crown champion.

Wanderjahre:

Worum geht es da überhaupt?

{In the European apprenticeship tradition, the journeyman years (Wanderjahre, also known in German as Wanderschaft, Gesellenwanderung, and colloquially sometimes referred to as Walz lit. 'waltz') is a time of travel for several years after completing apprenticeship as a craftsman. The tradition dates back to medieval times and is still alive in France, Scandinavia and the German-speaking countries. Normally three years and one day is the minimum period for a journeyman apprentice. Crafts and trades in which that tradition persists to the current day, include roofing, metalworking, woodcarving, carpentry and joinery, millinery and musical instrument manufacture (including organ building). In the Middle Ages and Renaissance, when the guild system still controlled the professions and trades in the visual arts, the Wanderjahre was also taken by painters, mason-architects and goldsmiths, and it was important for the transmission of artistic style around Europe.} (Wikipedia)

It is remarkable that in the course of his wanderjahre he visited the monastery of Mount Athos, and spent six months there – a rare experience for an English Protestant. (Conan Doyle) {Albrecht Dürer did not mention anywhere what he did during the four years of his Wanderjahre. He just mentioned the year when he left, 1490, and the year of his return to Nuremberg, 1494, which led to many assumptions regarding his possible itinerary.} This description of his Wanderjahre in Italy serves as an excellent introduction for those about to embark on Goethe's Roemische Elegien – and reminds one that he possessed one of the most penetrating intellects of all times. Cleveland-born, contrarian by nature, Kitaj's early Wanderjahre lead him through a patchwork of vocations. {Whether his works were conceived for state theaters and opera houses or, more rarely, for commercial theaters, the audiences Kurt Weill concentrated upon until 1933 were the only ones of which he had first-hand experience: German ones. Not until they were already lost to him did he turn his mind to other audiences. After the Wanderjahre of 1933-37 came the decision: a wholehearted though not uncritical commitment to the United States of America.} For myself, I sometimes feel like my Wanderjahre never stopped. The memoir itself is an often funny, self-effacing piece, Auster's attempt to understand his cash-strapped *wanderjahre* of the seventies.

Das New Shorter Oxford English dictionary kennt zwar nicht "wanderjahre", aber dafür "wander-year":

{One hundred years ago, an ex-soldier and ex-war correspondent Charles à Court Repington, found himself in Budapest, admiring the Danube and the view from the British High Commission, enjoying the opera (*The Evening Star* by Meyerbeer) and dining with the Italian military commissioner. The details come from a diary he kept on a 'wander-year' round Europe determined to acquaint himself with the new personalities and new ideas which 'the great war-storm' had thrown up. Repington is credited with coining the term 'First World War'.} Set in Algonquin Park in 1917, the story follows the fortunes of a young beaver as he is forced out of his family lodge by poachers, goes on his "wander year" to find his own territory, finds a mate, builds a dam and lodge, and starts a family. {This is my wander year. I'm spending my money just now for fun and to have a good time. I feel I deserve a holiday and I'm taking one.} {There was a wise custom of the old trade guilds, the "wander-year", when the apprentice, having served his time, spent a year in wandering from one master to another before settling to his trade. The aim of the wander-year was to broaden the knowledge of the young tradesman and teach him the dignity of his craft.}

Der Plural heißt "wander-years":

When the wander-years were over, the youth returned to take his place among his people, bringing back memories to cheer the dull monotony of daily life, and inspirations to sustain him in the coming days of toil. {There was however some movement even of agricultural labourers towards districts which had been struck more heavily than their neighbours by pestilence, by famine or the sword. Moreover artisans were often more or less on the move, and this was especially the case with those who were engaged in the building trades, and those who worked in metal and wood; though no doubt the "wander years" were chiefly those of youth, and after these were over the wanderer was likely to settle down in the place in which he was born. All these friends of his youth and companions of his wander years had told him not to seek the peace of repose of an inactive life.

wanderlust

Man beachte bei der englischen Aussprache den Vokal in der 3. Silbe: /'wɒndəlɪst/.

1. When the endless rain is pouring down the windows, my wanderlust is never far away. Wanderlust soon lured the couple again, this time to Easter Island. The crusades appealed to the old Norse wanderlust which was still there in the bones of the Normans. {When Alex Schorsch left Chicago in the late 1960s he had an acute case of wanderlust. After traveling around the world, he found a home and a job in the rain forest.} {Rousseau's elevation of the emotional and instinctual aspects of human subjectivity galvanized the traditional German *Wanderlust* into a far reaching cry to 'return to nature' in terms of a longing for pre-civilized society and pre-Enlightenment efforts to harmonize with rather than conquer nature.} If the snow-capped peaks, awesome desert caves and lush green fields of California and Oregon do not give you wanderlust, nothing will. She undertook this globetrotting adventure chiefly to feed her wanderlust.

2. *So weit, so gut. Es gibt kein original-englisches Wort für "Wanderlust", also bedient sich die englische Sprache eines Germanismus.*

Die Geschichte geht aber noch einen Schritt weiter: Zusätzlich zum "true Germanism" gibt es bei der "wanderlust" auch noch einen "false Germanism", nämlich "Wanderlust" im Sinn von "person with itchy feet" = "jemand, der vom Fernweh getrieben wird":

Billy was a wanderlust who loved so much of what the world had to offer. He is a confirmed wanderlust with more than 55 countries visited in the last 10 years. A wanderlust is a carefree dreamer who feels inspired and invigorated when she's out of her comfort zone, navigating life by immersing herself in the world around her. {My dad was a wanderlust. At times I wonder if this is part of an undiscovered gene mutation. Like me, his eyes were green, and he couldn't go to an airport without itching to get on a flight.} A wanderlust by passion, she is also an avid reader and a music lover. If you're a true wanderlust and a thrill seeker these five extraordinary vacation rentals will exceed your expectations. I am a wanderlust and firm believer that you do not have to give up on your travel & lifestyle after becoming a mom. Here are 6 Things Every Wanderlust Should Know.

Dazu gibt es auch noch den Plural "wanderlusts":

Discriminating wanderlusts visiting this luxurious wilderness playground will be surrounded by secluded beaches,

deserted islands and old-growth forests. {Many scientist believe that in the not-too-distant future, humans will be able to leave planet Earth to begin colonizing Mars. If you think you might like to be among the wanderlusts who will choose to embark on such a grand adventure, there are a couple of things you might want to know.} {Aimed for wanderlusts with a taste for the finer things in life, Fin Travel is the fruit of my passion for traveling and seeing new things. Unlike other agents and operators, Fin Travel caters to your every desire and brings you to places unlike others.} For wanderlusts with a tinge of wanting to change the world, this is the place to be! This is for wanderlusts who love air travel and adventure.

3. Die englische Sprache hat aus "wanderlust" auch ein Adjektiv gemacht:

Probably my living in a trailer sounds like I'm just a wanderlust vagabond. Researchers have identified a wanderlust gene which is associated with increasing dopamine levels in the brain. {By the late 1960s a distinctly Australian way of surfing had emerged; based on more aggressive maneuvers performed on shorter boards, it quickly dominated and influenced the global surf culture. At the heart of this worldwide culture, which was loosely based on free-spirited beatnik philosophies of the 1950s, was the "surfari"—a wanderlust trip in search of perfect waves.} This TV series started a wanderlust cycle in me that has led to the South Pacific as well as Southeast Asia. {Our collection of design-forward, one-of-a-kind hotel rooms means no two stays are ever the same. Step inside a wanderlust retreat that feels uniquely your own.} It's time for another wanderlust weekend! {Here's another wanderlust option for Francophiles: Éric Kayser, the artisan baker who opened the first of his shops in Paris, teaches you how to make classic French breads, including "la baguette," on his lively Maison Kayser Academy YouTube channel.}

Weltanschauung

Dazu gibt es aber auch ein englisches Wort: "world view / worldview": As much philosophical worldview as scientific hypothesis, "intelligent design" challenges Darwin's theory of natural selection.

In der Mehrzahl der Fälle wird das englische "Weltanschauung" groß und nicht klein geschrieben – offenbar trägt es den Charakter des Fremdworts noch deutlich in sich.

Die englische Aussprache ist nahe der deutschen: /'veltænʃaʊŋ/.

American chooses a new Weltanschauung for the decades to come. It was also held that the task of the pure sciences as well as of philosophy was to support our Weltanschauung and our beliefs. The fact that human beings think and act from within weltanschauung and zeitgeist complicates the analysis of many cultural phenomena. Invariably, such a dismal Weltanschauung promulgates a morbid preoccupation with death. In the first place, a Weltanschauung which is wholly objective (in the sense of having nothing subjective in it at all) is neither desirable nor possible. {This thesis tests the "orthodox perception" that Adolf Hitler was driven by a Weltanschauung which remained fundamentally constant from the outset of his political career. It argues that his theories and concepts underwent continual change and development.} it is imperative that we recognize that the demagoguery of the recent elections has made it possible to give voice to sentiments, to a Weltanschauung, which had anyway fomented among large portions of the population for a long time. In this book, Emil Sinclair recounts the various episodes of his childhood that led to a profound change in his Weltanschauung or worldview.

Die englische Sprache kennt zwei Pluralformen:

1. Their **Weltanschauungen** diverge, and their ways of thinking about, imagining, and making sense of reality radically differ from one another. People in general want to believe that their world-view, their Weltanschauungen as the Germans might say, is the correct and right path that leads to eternal happiness. {Culture is by definition secular. It requires a kind of broadmindedness of which no religion will ever be capable. It can be thoroughly perverted through ideologies and Weltanschauungen which share, though on a lower and more vulgar level, religion's contempt for tolerance and claim to "possess" the truth.} The papers reveal a wide disparity of approach and style, not to mention the authors' Weltanschauungen which shine through most of them.
2. Russians wear their **Weltanschauungs** on the sleeves, so to speak; the English for the most part only do that when they are young. {In fact, the criterion of the validity of a Weltanschauung is its veracity, that is, its conformity with objective reality. Nevertheless, the same truths can be united in varied syntheses according to

the diverse points of view from which they are considered. In this sense there are, in fact, various true Weltanschauungs, which are complementary and not contradictory.} A sizeable number of philosophers, such as Marxists and existentialists, claim that man is primarily a social being, and have constructed elaborate weltanschauungs which seek to describe and justify their claims. Max Weber treats values as emerging from Weltanschauungs without rational origins or ultimate foundations, yet no less analyzable for that.

weltschmerz

Zuerst die Aussprache: /'veltʃmeəts/ bzw. /'veltʃmerts/. Man beachte dabei den ersten Laut – das englische /w/ verschwindet zugunsten eines /v/; auch das auslautende stimmlose “-s”, also das /s/, ist interessant, denn eigentlich würde man ja für einem Buchstaben “z” ein stimmhaftes “-s”, also ein /z/, erwarten, analog zu jazz (= /dʒæz/) oder Oz (= /oʊz/), eine Kurzform für “Australia”, oder showbiz (/ˈʃəʊbɪz/) oder to buzz [= summen] (/bʌz/).

Man kann also sagen, dass sich bei der Aussprache von “weltschmerz” die englische Sprache an das deutsche Vorbild hält – was bei anderen Germanismen durchaus nicht immer der Fall ist.

{Weltschmerz (literally "world-pain") is a literary concept describing the feeling experienced by an individual who believes that reality can never satisfy the expectations of the mind, resulting in "a mood of weariness or sadness about life arising from the acute awareness of evil and suffering". The term was coined by the German Romantic author Jean Paul in his 1827 novel *Selina*, and in its original definition in the Deutsches Wörterbuch by the Brothers Grimm, it denotes a deep sadness about the insufficiency of the world. The translation can differ depending on context; in reference to the self it can mean "world-weariness", while in reference to the world it can mean "the pain of the world".} (Wikipedia)

Hamlet taught the world a new kind of unhappiness – the unhappiness of eternal disappointment in life as it is, Weltschmerz. This opened the way to a romanticised approach to Tchaikovsky's musical oeuvre, in which the works were considered only as psychological mirrors, dramas full of weltschmerz and portrayals of the Russian soul. I've been working my whole life to get rid of the ornaments and the purple passions and the idea that nobody feels as deeply as I do, you know, the wonderful weltschmerz that young people have, that no one will ever feel as deeply as you do. While Vonnegut's father developed an attitude of fatalistic weltschmerz, his mother struggled against their changing circumstances. Ms. McKnight illustrates the song by draping herself over the piano in an attitude of terminal weltschmerz. Our culture tells us that by the time we reach maturity, and certainly by the age of 48, all our angst, Weltschmerz and associated Germanic concepts are meant to be peacefully resolved.

Es gibt auch eine (seltener) alternative Schreibweise im Englischen, nämlich “weltschmertz”, was einer alten Schreibweise “Schmertz(en) / schmerzlich” im Deutschen entspricht:

Only five foot four and freckle-faced, he had a youthful appearance overlaid with the weltschmertz so many had gained when they made it back from the war, if they did. Apparently 44% of Australians are willing to try everything from acupuncture to spiritual healing for their Weltschmertz. The film starts in the suburbs with two children of immigrants battling their Weltschmertz with drugs and pornography.

Es gibt auch eine englische Annäherung zu “weltschmerz”, nämlich “world-weariness”, und dazu auch ein Adjektiv, nämlich “world-weary”: a world-weary person no longer feels excited or enthusiastic about anything (Collins Cobuild Advanced Dictionary). “Tired of life” ist die Erklärung des Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture. Das Concise Oxford English Dictionary sagt: “bored with or cynical about life”.

Middle-age world-weariness awaits senescence. There's a world-weariness to his songs. There's a smile on top, but beneath the surface there's a kind of world-weariness. Almost everyone was optimistic about the city's future, though Mr. Mecea's comments bore a tinge of world weariness. "I'm not saying yes," I would say with world-weariness, "and I'm not saying no". My daughter answered with the signature world-weariness of the almost 8-year-old she is. There is a familiar tone of gentlemanly world-weariness to it all.

What gives?

Das sieht aus wie ein (brutaler) Germanismus eines deutschsprachigen Schülers nach nur ein oder zwei Jahren Englisch-Unterricht, ist aber colloquial English im Sinn von "Was ist los?"

Ob "What gives?" überhaupt ein Germanismus ist (oder gar jiddischen Ursprungs) ist nicht geklärt. Die Phrase ist jedenfalls erst seit der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts in Gebrauch.

{“What gives?” is not a friendly greeting at all like “What’s up?” It would be very rude to walk up to someone and just say “What gives?” They would think that you are accusing them of doing something wrong. If someone is being rude to you, you can say “Hey, what gives?” And they’ll probably say “Oh sorry, I’ve just been having a bad day.” If an event gets cancelled, you can say “What gives?” And they’ll explain to you why that bad circumstance is happening.} “Okay, what gives?” I said. {All right, what gives? Why all this looking back?} {From the moment Hillary Clinton took the reins of the state department in 2009 until now, her approval ratings have stayed in the 60s, and that despite Americans’ general lack of interest in the machinations in Foggy Bottom [= *neighborhood in Washington*]. What gives, then? [...] What she does project now – which she never quite convincingly did before – is a sense of palpable contentment with her life and her work.} {What gives? The store was supposed to be open till 7pm, and it’s already closed.} What gives with these people? {Every year friends of mine in the corporate sector invest considerable resources into the coveted two week vacation, planning it out months in advance and sparing no expense. Yet, they come back unrefreshed, unsatisfied and more eager to work than before. So, what gives? Sure, vacation shaming and other factors play a role, but the real cause for vacation unhappiness is more in the mind than back at the office.} {Bill: Hi, you guys. What gives? – Bob: Nothing, just a little misunderstanding. Tom’s a little angry.}

Zeitgeist

Man beachte das einleitende stimmhafte /z/ in der englischen Aussprache: /'zeitgaɪst/.

The new *Christ the Saviour* cathedral is the epitome of the Russian zeitgeist – deeply conservative, backward-looking and highly controversial. At the forefront of the new Zeitgeist is comedienne Sandra Bernhard, who delivered a hitherto unthinkable anti-Bush tirade at a show in Washington last weekend. (2002) In the stock market of the Roaring Twenties, Americans found a secular religion whose cynicism and materialism reflected the zeitgeist of the Jazz Age. Yoga is in the zeitgeist right now. Is it purely a matter of zeitgeist, or is there some sensible explanation? There are more signs of a zeitgeist shift. His style of filmmaking is out of touch with the Hollywood zeitgeist. Such an approach fits more easily with today’s laid-back zeitgeist. There can be no doubt that their marriage is a love match, but in his choice of bride [= *Meghan Markle*] Harry has shown that he has his mother’s flair for riding the zeitgeist. The fact that human beings think and act from within weltanschauung and zeitgeist complicates the analysis of many cultural phenomena.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen gibt es im Englischen auch einen Plural: “zeitgeists”:

But tides change and zeitgeists change. I think there are two profoundly different zeitgeists at play here. The history of western literature can be thus analyzed as a series of “zeitgeists” characterized by the dialectical relationship between the I and its social and political environment.

Es gibt auch englische Wörter für “zeitgeist”:

1. The **spirit of the age** was democratic. The company embodied the can-do spirit of the age. Everyone’s doing it; and it’s become part of the spirit of the age. The spirit of the age was to be our brother’s and our sister’s keeper. I think she has captured something of the spirit of the age there. No other work of art of its period expresses so precisely the jarringly ambivalent spirit of the age.
2. The **temper of the time** demanded a concept of German national identity liberated from the tyranny of Rome and Paris. Although Wieland’s novels were forerunners of the bildungsroman, they missed the temper of the time in Germany by placing their protagonists in a fictitious Spain or ancient Greece rather than in 18th-century Germany. In the civil-rights movement his moral stance was clear, but in discussing the Vietnam War, in which the issues were more complex, his statements were affected by the temper of the time.

Alternativ dazu “temper of the times”:

We both felt out of step with the **temper of the times** and the cult of power they ushered in. I believe theatre is defined by the character of its leaders and the temper of the times. There is no virtue in feeding this frenzy of pessimism, just because it fits the temper of the times. A good short story captures a moment in time, but a great one captures the temper of the times.

3. Young people's attitudes, behavior and contributions, while being shaped by the ethos of, and major events during, their time, came in turn to represent the **tenor of the time**. In keeping with the tenor of the time, religious works dominated. {Dana Powell began her series of night paintings in the aftershocks of the 2016 presidential election. Conveying the anxious tenor of the time, images of desolate roadways — like *Ghost Drive* (2017) — are filled with the suspense of an Alfred Hitchcock film.}

Alternativ dazu "tenor of the times":

When politics do surface, they tend to be of the progressive **tenor of the times**. "But you have to remember the tenor of the times after 9/11," he said. The formula, of course, stayed remarkably consistent during his career, but Mr. Gillis showed he could adapt to the tenor of the times. {This was a band, let us not forget, who embodied — no, led — the left-leaning 1980s counterculture that set itself against everything the Conservative party stood for, then and now. To play any of their songs is to be reminded not just of the chilly, polarised tenor of those times, but the absurdity of anyone with Tory inclinations finding something to latch on to.}

Im Englischen heißt das Adjektiv nicht "zeitgeistig", sonder "zeitgeisty":

Whenever a zeitgeisty phenomenon like "Stars Wars" happens, some of the people associated become inextricably connected with it in the public eye for a very long time. There seem to be many reasons to discuss this novel as a zeitgeisty postmodernist work by an overly clever young writer. When these people hear about fashion trends, handy products, political movements, or some other zeitgeisty idea, they spread it. I've heard to two or three babies called Oscar recently, it's a very zeitgeisty name ... I wonder why? I've read most of his stuff — and not just in a vain attempt to appear trendy and zeitgeisty. They just fling a load of what they imagine to be zeitgeisty political slogans at us and see if any of it sticks.

zigzag

Das ist ein true Germanism, der vom deutschen "Zickzack" abgeleitet ist — im Englischen dann noch kräftig weiterentwickelt wurde. Man beachte die beiden stimmhaften /z/ in der englischen Aussprache: /'zɪgzæg/.

1.1. *Nomen:* This dizzying fiscal zigzag has added to uncertainty at a time when business needs stability to start investing and hiring again. A zigzag of sunlight and shadow painted the face. He pointed up to a bright zigzag of five stars. It is a thought-provoking zigzag of emotions that carries through the entire film. The floor is a zebra-like zigzag of black and white wood. Policy zigzags are common to all newly elected democratic governments. The zigzags were designed so that an invading force would have to expose its back at least part of the time in an attack.

1.2. *Ein weiteres Nomen ist "zigzagging":*

For all their criticism of American zigzagging, Mr Bush's European critics need to recognise that this is a president improvising responses to a baffling crisis. The sinkings of merchant ships off the south coast of Ireland and reports of submarine activity there prompted the British Admiralty to warn the *Lusitania* to avoid the area and to recommend adopting the evasive tactic of zigzagging, changing course every few minutes at irregular intervals to confuse any attempt by U-boats to plot her course for torpedoing. The zigzagging of the Tories over the NHS was a lesson he has never forgotten. Nothing in the zigzagging of the past few weeks gives any indication that the Trump administration actually has those priorities. The round-off error leads to the zigzagging of the curve. But first some more zigzagging is necessary. Although many of us may have first encountered the "zigzag" as a roadside warning sign in driver's ed, zigzagging is in fact an excellent way to plot a career.

1.3. *Weiters gibt es auch noch das Nomen "zigzaggery":*

The path through the forest was a wild tangle of zigzaggery, with trees and bushes jutting out at unexpected angles. {This modern zigzaggery quilt is a quick and fun project that allows your fabrics to shine! Simple 60 degree angles that are easy to piece and create a fun wave across the quilt.} The zigzaggery of the stitches is an attractive feature of the pattern. A meandering route, or a longwinded and circuitous means of doing something, is a

zigzaggery. The zigzaggery of the hiking trail before us promised a steep climb. The judge was not impressed by the zigzaggery of *the* criminal's excuses.

1.4. *Eine Person mit einem bestimmten Gang kann ein/e "zigzagger" sein:*

The recent revelation that the Defense Department may soon be using radar surveillance to monitor the way we walk, in an attempt to identify terrorists through their "gait signatures," was alarming not only to diehard civil libertarians but also to skulkers, stumblers, and zigzagers everywhere. {The Weavers and Zigzagers: these are riders who have not properly considered what it means to ride up a mountain of mainly 10% gradients. Because they don't like 10%, they reduce the grade by cutting up the road in erratic saw-tooth movements. Weavers and zigzagers, you are dangerous. Zigging and zagging into the left lane is asking for a whole lot of trouble. It also makes those coming up behind you a little uncertain as to where you actually are on the road.} Impatient zigzagers on motorways are just as much a problem as the 'clowns' doing a small fraction below the speed limit. {If your dog zigzags in front as you walk, crowds you as you sit, or otherwise intrudes on your space, that's not very polite! Leaders control space. For zigzagers, keep your feet firmly on the floor and shuffle right on through. Your dog will learn to move when legs approach.}

Im übertragenen Sinn: In the view of Greenberg and his colleagues, Clinton was a zigzagger who tailored his views to suit voters. {Netanyahu's reversals drew condemnation from opposition parties. Michal Rozin, a Knesset member from the left-wing Meretz party, called the prime minister "a coward, a zigzagger."} A lot of his voters believe him to be a rightist when in reality he is a zigzagger who lacks an ideological backbone. {Some people grow up knowing what they want to do and have careers that follow a fairly straight line. Others are intrigued by opportunities and possibilities; they pursue careers that zigzag. I am a zigzagger.} Straight-line individuals can read three chapters out of a business book and accomplish more than a zigzagger who reads seventy-eight books and underlines every word.

Insbesondere bedeutet "zigzagger" auch einen bestimmten Typ von Nähmaschinen:

{Zigzagger is sometimes used in a much more specific way to refer to a sewing machine attachment that's used to make a zigzag stitch – a kind of back and forth stitch that can be used to finish the edges of a garment or to join stretch fabrics. These are sometimes called zigzag attachments. Example: No, I didn't sew it by hand – my machine has a zigzagger that can do that kind of stitch.} {I'd like a buttonholer, a zigzagger, and a straight stitch. I want something that is mostly metal, can take stress, and can be easily opened up and fiddled with. If you can't open up a machine and fiddle with it, it's not worth having.} {You can buy attachments that allow these machines to do some specialty stitches. For example, you can purchase a zigzagger which allows you to do a zigzag stitch as well as some decorative stitches or a buttonholer that enables you to do various types of buttonholes on garments.} Use this attachment in place of your regular presser foot to convert a straight-stitch-only sewing machine into a zigzagger. My 201-2 came with a zigzagger attachment but I have not tried it yet since I have an old sturdy Kenmore that will sew through anything.

2.1. *Verb:* On Thursday morning, this fierce ground war will enter its crucial final phase as activists from all parties **zigzag** the constituency in a last attempt to get out the vote. The president has a tendency to zigzag on policy. {Air-traffic management (ATM) systems are stuck in the 1950s. Instead of flying straight, planes must zigzag from one ground beacon to the next, and ascend and descend in steps, at each stage obtaining permission from the ground.} A series of red lines zigzag across a computer screen and raise an alarm. Deep-seated faults in Earth's crust zigzag southwest-northeast through Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, U.S. Drivers zigzag to avoid falling into the city's axle-breaking potholes. America still uses radars instead of satellites to guide its flights, with the result that aircraft zigzag across the country, wasting time, fuel and money.

Tensions boiled over in a country that spent the post-Soviet era **zigzagging** between east and west. Some economists reckon that Chile's Central Bank has made things worse by zigzagging between worries about growth and inflation. After zigzagging all over the place, Mr Hashimoto eventually agreed just days before the disastrous election to make a permanent tax cut though, over-cautious to the end, he refused to say by how much. The Japanese aircraft carriers were zigzagging to avoid the bombs of attacking U.S. aircraft. Despite the almost impenetrable and jagged landscape, the engineers made paths that are easy to walk today, weaving and zigzagging through this overpowering terrain. There is a network of secret tunnels zigzagging under the border with the Gaza Strip.

One rioter, camouflaged in the ubiquitous uniform of hoodie and football scarf, zigzagged through a hail of plastic bullets. The president zigzagged between talking tough and giving in, undercutting his ministers in the process. After he won power in 1981, a solid two-fifths (or more) of the Greek people continued to vote for him however much his policies zigzagged. He zigzagged on immigration in an attempt to please everyone and predictably pleased no-one. We zigzagged our way through the refreshingly quiet Sunday-morning streets of the ritzy Upper East Side. In the warm sunshine we zigzagged the final ascent, flower-rich Alpine meadows giving way to rocky paths. We zigzagged around concrete blast barriers, through two sets of security gates.

2.2. Eine weiterentwickelte Form ist "to zig and zag":

The gates on a slalom course are the closest together, requiring skiers to zig and zag quickly, making turns with rapid speed. The ability to zig and zag at the right moments has never been more important. That staircase appears to zig and zag as it climbs. Toward the end of the lane, we had to zig and zag to maneuver past staggered barriers. He mentioned another trail builder he knows, whose trails tend to zig and zag because he wants the hikers to see every lovely thing. And rather than having to zig and zag around corners, as athletes often have to do in an inner-city marathon like London, the Monza course will offer a smoother course and better surface.

You get used to zigging and zagging, instead of walking a straight line. Suddenly, all the lights slip their moorings and begin zigging and zagging, at various speeds. A typical Afghan car has bald tires and squeaky brakes not exactly ideal for zigging and zagging through the mountains. The Senate Minority Leader, Chuck Schumer, exasperated, said, "The President keeps zigging and zagging so it's impossible to govern". Even his feet didn't seem to want to cooperate, zigging and zagging, so that he was walking like a drunk. The trail dropped through slot canyons so narrow that their sheer walls seemed to meet overhead, zigging and zagging across the cold river two dozen times.

They saw cracks that zigged and zagged across the surface. Out on another Belle Harbor street, two boys on scooters zigged and zagged around police vehicles. For days, she had zigged and zagged between attacking Mr. Obama and celebrating the promise of his candidacy. At Deer Valley, father and son zigged and zagged down a panoramic hiking trail, passing beneath dormant chairlifts. Fearing that he was being pursued by a pack of American submarines, the Japanese admiral zigged and zagged in an effort to escape. The Dow Jones index zigged and zagged throughout the week. It was pure bliss to be sitting under the tent poles as lightning zigged and zagged overhead. Politically, the country zigged and zagged — from too many parties, in the early nineties, to one meaningless party today — but the vector has generally steered Russia toward the centralization of power in the hands of one strong leader: Vladimir Putin.

3.1. *Adjektiv*: Successful countries focus fiercely on the quality of teaching and eschew zigzag changes of direction or philosophy. It was opened in 1953 to replace a tortuous 21-mile (34-km) zigzag route. Visual phenomena such as zigzag lights may precede the onset of pain. The major rivers form lengthy, zigzag valleys. {Some 160 treasures are on display at this exhibition, enveloped by richly coloured walls, many of them deep crimson. A clever zigzag layout creates mini-chambers well suited to the enjoyment of historic jewels.} The base of the complex runs in a broken, zigzag pattern. The animal switches orientation from one source to the other at unpredictable intervals and consequently follows a zigzag course.

3.2. Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "zigzagging":

Determined to be a purist, I followed the signs ("Kandersteg: 6hrs") and made the zigzagging ascent on foot. Worried by China building a railway and all-weather road network on the Tibetan plateau over the past decade, India's border force is upgrading the treacherous, zigzagging track up to Tawang. Despite his zigzagging political trajectory, Mr Chirac has taken commendable stands on certain matters. Over a few weeks each summer, thousands of Indian soldiers ascend zigzagging paths into a series of valleys near the "line of control" dividing India and Pakistan. Mr Hollande has presided since 2012 over a zigzagging economic policy, first raising taxes and vowing to punish the rich and put an end to austerity, then trying to lower taxes, curb public spending and support business instead. Samoa said it wanted to move its clocks 24 hours forward, in effect changing the Pacific's already zigzagging international dateline.

3.3. Auch "zigzagged" kann ein Adjektiv sein:

It is of exquisitely contemporary design, with small groves of poplar trees contained within the zigzagged green-

glass walls of the restaurant proper. The path up the Great Orme (a hill behind the town) is zigzagged. Only fifty or so old volumes were left, some torn, some ragged and zigzagged by the teeth of mice or rats, some without covers. A fellow in pale blue zigzagged trousers was juggling eggs. The lines form a zigzagged configuration. He pulled up his T-shirt to reveal his back, where zigzagged finger scratches were still swollen and bloody. Habitat '67 was a prefabricated concrete housing complex comprising three clusters of individual apartment units arranged like irregularly stacked blocks along a zigzagged framework.

3.4. Weiters gibt es noch das Adjektiv "zigzaggy":

In Pamplona, Rafael Moneo, a Navarre-born former winner of the Pritzker Prize, the world's most prestigious architectural award, has created a zigzaggy conglomeration of interconnected geometric forms, with its lines softened by the pinkish hues of the concrete exterior. Roberto and Gianni drove Mario to the restaurant, about four miles up a zigzaggy hill. People see flies flying across the room, making zigzaggy turns. Architects and designers could claim to take a "deconstructionist" approach to buildings by abandoning traditional symmetry and creating zigzaggy, sometimes disquieting spaces. We continued on narrow and zigzaggy roads past perched villages and the occasional vineyard. While this zigzaggy style would typically leave the viewers a bit sea sick, it worked extremely well. This zigzaggy way of sending information may seem odd.

3.5. Selten findet man "zigzagly" als Adjektiv:

The entrance from Canton Road on the west side of the park requires climbing a long stretch of zigzagly paths to reach the inside of the park.

4.1. Adverb: The hiker made her way up the mountain zigzaggedly, carefully navigating the rocky terrain. The girl flip-flops zigzaggedly toward her father, squealing at the top of her lungs. I back off and the leopard shark swims zigzaggedly on his way. An elegant heron skulks [*hier: staken*] deftly amongst the reeds in search of fish, whilst hawkers dragonflies whirr zigzaggedly over lily-pad waters. Butterflies are ephemeral creatures, sailing zigzaggedly over summer flower gardens on tissue-thin wings. A love quadrangle transcends two generations, moving zigzaggedly from the father to the mistress, then from the mistress to his son, later from the son to the mistress's daughter.

4.2. Ein weiteres Adverb ist "zigzaggingly":

The car drove through the busy city streets zigzaggingly, trying to avoid the heavy traffic. The snake slithered zigzaggingly through the grass, its colorful scales glistening in the sun. You then go down via the tower with some striking old construction elements of an old temple, after which you turn to the west and you continue zigzaggingly through the old city – however, you should not move too much away from the sea. A harmonica fence is a type of fence made of steel wire that is *zigzaggingly* assembled into a harmonica. The key to Ted Demme's wilfully amoral, zigzaggingly pointless and pleasingly entertaining drug fable, "Blow," is in Johnny Depp's walk. Sinclair's psychogeographies of London are unparalleled for acute observations, an unerring instinct for what is effaced and diminished (such as the lives of its poorest citizens who were moved from parts of London so that stadia for the 2012 Olympics could be built where they lived), and a cold anger expressed in zigzaggingly chiselled narratives, as he sees more and more of London gated-off and wire-fenced into enclaves for the rich or flogged-off as "investment opportunities" for those with loot to spare.

4.3. Auch "zigzaggily" ist ein Adverb:

Snorkelers are the worst, but there are also backstrokers, and people freestyling zigzaggily. Whilst meandering zigzaggily over the premises, we came to a place where a few foundations were being somewhat extensively excavated. We walked slowly, zigzaggily, over the ice patches back home. The drunkard walks zigzaggily. The bird flies zigzaggily off. Like I said, the process is zigzaggily circular.

4.4. Die adverbiale Form "zigzagly" kommt selten vor:

The shell is whitish, zigzagly striped with red, the stripes often broken into spots.

Zimmer lift

John struggled to stand up from his wheelchair, so the nurse used the zimmer lift to safely transfer him onto the bed. I am in need of neither zimmer nor stair lift.

Was auf den ersten Blick wie ein Germanismus aussieht, ist gar keiner, sondern ein Missverständnis: "Zimmer" ist der Name eines Produzenten von orthopädischen Geräten (deshalb wird das Wort auch meistens groß geschrieben); häufiger kommt vor "Zimmer frame" – das ist eine Gehhilfe (mit oder ohne Räder/Rollen):
For years, the Zimmer frame has become synonymous with decrepitude, immobility, the shuffling of the stricken. He plays an old boy who needs a Zimmer frame and is just on the edge of senility. As long as I don't have to go on stage with a Zimmer frame, I'll keep going.

12. Deutscher Kulturkreis

Autobahn

Die Aufnahme von "autobahn" in die englische Sprache begann schon während des 2. Weltkriegs; Autobahnen waren damals international noch kaum verbreitet und eine Besonderheit. Für amerikanische und englische Soldaten waren die (damals noch wenigen) deutschen Autobahnen etwas Auffälliges – die erste vier Beispiele stammen aus dieser Zeit:

On May 4, 1945, the company moved out by convoy down the autobahn between Munich and Salzburg. We [pilots] saw the double ribbon of the autobahn lying close on our starboard side. Some of the aircraft were parked along the edges of an adjacent autobahn. The Luftwaffe's use of autobahns left a lot of aircraft stranded along the highways.

Crashes along the Autobahn account for only 10% of Germany's national traffic fatalities – actually, the fatality rate on the United States interstate system is higher than on the German Autobahn. It was hot and monotonous driving along the autobahn. The Autobahn is the pinnacle of the German driving experience. We turned off the Autobahn to the northeast after twenty miles.

Der Plural der englischen "autobahn" heißt – natürlich – "autobahns":

Hitler's programme of public works – particularly the high-profile building of the autobahns – was seen as proof of Germany's new dynamism. Finance minister Wolfgang Schäuble has already confirmed the government will spend an extra €10bn on infrastructure, but critics of German austerity believe it could spend more revamping an ageing rail network and crumbling autobahns. European drivers prefer tighter, more responsive steering, given Europe's narrow roads and its speed-limitless autobahns and autostradas. Austria is an easy country to drive in, with good motorways, although the Salzburg to Vienna and the Vienna and the Vienna to Munich autobahns tend to be unpleasantly busy. Many German administrations and various ministers down the years have mooted the possibility of speed limits on autobahns, but the resulting backlash from drivers and the motoring lobby has always been so fierce that they got parked in the bureaucratic pending tray.

Auf deutschen Autobahnen gibt es Teilstrecken ohne Geschwindigkeitsbeschränkung. US-amerikanische Autofahrer sind ein speed limit von 70 mph gewohnt (= 113 km/h) und fühlen sich auf solchen deutschen Autobahnen wie im Schlaraffenland; es gibt auch spezielle Package-Angebote für US-Bürger, die sich in Deutschland mal richtig austoben wollen. Für so einen Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kick hat sich sogar ein eigenes Vokabel etabliert: "autobahning"; dieses Wort ist ein "false Germanism", weil es im Deutschen ja gar nicht existiert.

{Drive the Audi RS6 across Europe. The RS6 has a thumping twin turbo V8 that can do smooth, high-speed autobahning before ripping off its suit and attacking a twisty backroad or mountain pass. All this while being able to lug a family across countries, without a hint of compromise. A real Alps & Autobahns favourite.} In Germany, after a good stretch of fast autobahning, an unmarked car popped up with a sign that said "FOLGEN POLIZEI". {to get to Hungary, I first had to go through Germany, and then Austria. And while I had no intention of autobahning my way through Europe, I also had no idea of where I was going other than east, and so I ended up on my first autobahn. What a brutally humbling revelation that turned out to be. I knew, from watching TV that the far right lane was for slow-moving trucks. The two middle lanes were for cars, and the far left lane was for very fast cars. No biggie. I had a motorcycle that could happily sit on 180 all day. That being the case, I felt that my right and proper place was in the far left lane where the fast stuff lived. It was while I was making my way across

to that far left lane that the first sub-sonic German funeral convoy slammed past me. Some hate-black Merc thing, being tailgated by some hate-black Audi thing, being followed by some hate-black Beemer [= BMW] thing, which was in turn being trailed by some hate-black squatty thing I guessed was a Porsche, flew past me like missiles. Two observations were immediately observed: the Germans like their cars black, and the Germans drive very fast. I was doing 160. This lot went past me at least 100km/h faster than that.} {High speed autobahns are very different from the roads we have in Canada. They are smoother and the road surface is flatter leading to far less changes in suspension loading. Sight lines are longer. You will have far fewer surprises driving on these roads. Also, there are fewer moose, coyotes, deer, bears, racoons, skunks and groundhogs. My guess is close to zero for all but deer. So, 20 years ago, several friends and I had it in mind to rent a fast car and go autobahning.}

“Autobahning” muss aber nicht immer high-speed sein, es kann auch nur einfach das Fahren in Deutschland bedeuten:

{Since our next photo-shoot was in Luxembourg five days later, giving us time for sightseeing in the interim, we scanned weather forecasts looking for a place that didn't promise more rain. A half-day of autobahning put us in cool, but dry Munich, Germany.} I saw the Black Forest whilst Autobahning in 1975. {12 Things you must know before you visit Germany. This is your back pocket guide to smooth sailing – or should I say, smooth autobahning – through this country of efficiency and order, sprinkled with occasional quirky chaos.}

Mit dem Wort “autobahn” kann man sogar Sprachspielchen betreiben:

{Autobahned: Police in Germany seize 100 sports cars during 'race'. More than 100 sports cars were seized by police in Germany as they sped along the autobahn on a cross-continent route from Oslo to Prague. In scenes befitting of a *Fast And Furious* sequel, dozens of luxury motors - including Porsches and Lamborghinis - were seen hurtling down a stretch of motorway east of Wismar in the northeast of the country on Thursday. [...] The cars were seized on the suspicion that the event – which costs €799 (£679) to enter – was an illegal race, with checkpoints having been set up along the route to monitor for any offences.} (Sky News, May 3, 2019)

Hier ist offenbar ein “pun” beabsichtigt, ein Wortspiel: “autobahned” mit “auto-banned”, weil ja über 100 Fahrzeuge beschlagnahmt und damit aus dem Verkehr gezogen (“banned”) wurden.

dirndl

Bavarian barmaids typically dress in a costume known as a “dirndl”, a dress and apron with a tight, low-cut top whose figure-hugging effect is enhanced by a short white blouse. It was poor taste for Rainer Brüderle, aged 67 and the lead candidate of Germany's Free Democratic Party (FDP) in this autumn's election, to suggest to a female journalist young enough to be his daughter that she "could fill out a dirndl well". Thick woollen suits and overcoats in shades of green, gray, or brown loden cloth and colourful dirndl dresses may still be seen. The dirndl saw a minor revival with the 1972 Munich Olympics, when the hostesses wore light blue ones as their official uniforms. She was out on a sunny day in an ankle-length dirndl. Next to the butcher shop is the Heidelberg Restaurant, 1648 Second Avenue, where German lads in lederhosen and lasses in dirndl skirts serve eisbein, or boiled pig's knuckle (\$19.95), or a pile of bratwurst to feed six (\$118.95) in a dimly lit stuccoed beer hall, all to German music.

Der Plural heißt “dirndls”:

Here the men wear woollen loden jackets, the women wear dirndls and the Bavarian flag is a far more familiar sight than the tricolour of the Bundesrepublik. It's a cold day in Munich, but these people are dressed for the location, not the weather: the men are in lederhosen and felt hats with feathers in them, while the women have squeezed themselves into dirndls, the traditional Bavarian dress. Where is the evidence that women in miniskirts are more likely to be raped than women in dirndls?

Frau

If we were in a town or village and there was time, most of the blokes would head off to the nearest cellar to seek gratification and comfort in the arms and between the legs of any frau willing to surrender herself for the price of two fags. (1945) Sgt. Lindy Sawyers of the 99th Division and his squad had moved into a house that was big enough to allow the frau and her two small girls to remain. He went to the man's home and was greeted by the frau, who took one look and yelled back at her husband, “Mein Gott, it's the Americans!”

fraulein / fräulein

In erster Linie ist damit eine junge deutsche Frau gemeint. Die Variante ohne Umlaut ist die häufigere. Die englischen Aussprache geht so: /'frɔɪlɪn/. Oder auch: While Frau is pronounced like frow, Fräulein is pronounced more like froy-line.

A Fräulein, after all, had to do what she could to find a husband in postwar Germany. It was dirty weather for a young fräulein to be out alone in. We pay a few Deutsche marks (this was before the Euro invaded Germany) and we start the tour of the salt mine; the first thing that happens is that a young fräulein hands us a pile of clothes to slip into.

Clift is an American flyboy who falls in love with a beautiful Fraulein in Berlin during the post-war airlift. {After earning bachelor's and master's degrees in German at the University of Georgia, he spent four years in Germany, "where he spent most of his time learning the language, teaching English, drinking large quantities of wheat beer, and wooing a certain fraulein". Colleagues said the fraulein was Stefanie Hofer, the woman who became his wife.} After the sodas, the Fraulein discovered she did not have enough French money with her to pay. I watched a splendid documentary on the life of Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress, which also chronicled the final descent into physical and mental decay of the Führer and in which it was revealed that Fraulein Braun doted on her two Scots terriers.

"Fräulein" kann auch eine Kellnerin im Gasthaus sein, oder ein Kindermädchen:

1. He suggested I take a seat and in a few minutes the fraulein brought my milk and sandwich to the table. A cheerful fraulein brought me a cup of the usual brand of tea at 7.15 am. {Glorious one-litre beers are delivered to you within an instant of finding your seat, by a fraulein with the comparative lifting ability of a soldier ant. How they march around all day while carrying eight giant steins I will never know.}

On the next visit to the Gasthaus the Fräulein casually commented about our bill from the previous evening of enjoyment: we had forgotten to pay it.

2. My grandmother had also been working as a "Fraulein" for several wealthy Portuguese families, taking care of children and teaching them German. Her German nurse often walked her past the hospital to and from Central Park, "It was such a silent place – fraulein always hurried us by," she said. In 1911, (he was about 7 & his sister 6), the Fraulein took them to Rumpelmayer's confiserie to have an American ice-cream soda.

Her parents also employed a parlourmaid [= *Stubenmädchen*] and of course a "Fräulein" (nanny) for the children. It was important for her father that the girls learn languages, so German fräuleins were hired; German became their second mother tongue.

Der Plural heißt "frauleins / fräuleins":

Berlin was teeming at the time with lonely war widows and pretty frauleins, some of whom were in desperate need of food and shelter after their homes had been bombed and their loved ones killed. We were beckoned over to the table of a high ranking Russian officer in the company of two attractive frauleins. There were comments about "Frauleins who regard handicrafts as something to while away one's spare time until one can walk up the aisle". {Jesse Owens was so magnetic that he became the darling of the German audiences attending the Berlin Games. German frauleins by the dozens risked severe punishment by daily sending him romantic proposals.} {In Augsburg he experienced the more liberated attitude toward sex that prevailed in Europe. Experiences with Frauleins were a revelation to him, compared to those he had with American women.} Buxom fräuleins became accustomed to passing shouts of "you schlafen with me?"

By the end of the occupation, over 2.000 US soldiers applied to wed German Fräuleins. Brauerhoch focuses primarily on the portrayal of Fräuleins in four American and six German films from 1945-1961.

Gasthaus

Als bewusst eingesetzter Begriff des deutschen Kulturkreises wird "Gasthaus" im Englischen fast immer groß geschrieben.

In 1970 when I hitchhiked through Europe we could often stop in towns and get a place to sleep in a Gasthaus – usually rooms above a restaurant. Do you remember what the name of the Gasthaus was in Rothenburg? {I liked

both the food and the room at the Gasthaus Goldener Greif in Rothenburg. BTW they do laundry, which can be handy.} {We actually planned to go to another restaurant which we were recommended to go to, but that one was closed on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, so we found the lovely little Gasthaus Jell.} Me and my boyfriend stayed a night at this Gasthaus during your trip in Germany. The Gasthaus looked like it would be in a nice, rural location. And it was.

Hausfrau

She looks like a German “Hausfrau” in her Birkenstock sandals. Under Communism, East German women worked more, and were often better educated, than the more conservative western Hausfrau. This woman looked as calm and phlegmatic as a German Hausfrau. (Conan Doyle) Her father was a military musician, her mother was a hausfrau who could neither read nor write. As the hausfrau was transmuted into a career woman, Aenne Burda took her patterns up market and went on selling by the million. I came there with my second bicycle, a German three-speed bought from a hausfrau who used to clean our apartment when we lived in Kaiserslautern.

Der Plural heißt “hausfraus”:

Of English descent, Stella was unhappy living in West Point, Nebraska, a town of German-American hausfraus, where she never felt at ease. A consistent comment of those who fought in Germany in late 1944 and 1945 was their surprise at how well fed the Hausfraus all were and how well stocked their larders. Most German Hausfraus pride themselves on keeping those parts of their houses that are seen in a state of perpetual and spotless perfection, and this is exceedingly praiseworthy; but, I would humbly inquire, are there not other things even more important? The thrifty German Hausfraus make fritters of everything imaginable, and sometimes unimaginable. What a time those hausfraus had polishing up their silver, pewter, brass and copper treasures!

Manchmal findet man aber auch “Hausfrauen”:

It contrasted strangely with the everyday life of the busy market, with its brilliant array of vegetables and its plump Hausfrauen with market baskets over their arms. {For miles round Essen there is a pall of smoke that reminded me very much of Pittsburg or Sheffield. The air is filled with the deafening roar of machinery and with coal dust. The Hausfrauen have long ago given up any attempt at muslin curtains.} (1917) From Hamburg to Munich, civil servants to hausfrauen have consistently saved more than 8 per cent of their disposable income over the past two decades. Then there were those middle-aged Hausfrauen loaded down with parcels and bags.

Herr

“Herr” wird im Englischen als deutsche Anrede verwendet – so wie auch umgekehrt im Deutschen die Anreden “Mr, Monsieur, Signore etc. gebräuchlich sind, wenn von entsprechenden ausländischen Personen die Rede ist.

{She had drifted here from Tanganyika after the war, shedding Herr Dressler, none knew exactly where or how, on the way.} (Evelyn Waugh) {The phrase “Herr Hitler” is sometimes used in English. For example, Churchill used it in this speech, and according to Google NGrams, at the peak of World War II, one in six uses of the word Herr in the English-language corpus was followed by Hitler.} Britain’s ultimatum to Herr Hitler had been ignored and we were now at war. {Bye bye mein lieber herr, farewell mein lieber herr. It was a fine affair, but now it's over. And though I used to care, I need the open air. You're better off without me mein herr.} (From: “Mein Herr” by Liza Minelli) “What do you really want in German East Africa, Herr Professor?” was a question asked of the anthropologist Karl Weule by more than a few of his fellow passengers on board a ship bound for the German colony that is today Tanzania, in 1906. The abduction had been planned by someone well who knew Herr Niedermayer well. {Mr. Jacob was undoubtedly one of the stars of the match; there were great cheers whenever he touched the ball. Herr Levenitchnig, who sported a dashing pair of genuine Austrian Lederhosen, was always in the thick of the fray.}

knickerbockers

Das sieht doch aus wie ein deutsches Wort, oder? Kennen wir nicht auch bei uns die Knickerbocker-Hosen? Ist das also ein Germanismus? Nein, ist nicht. Wikipedia schreibt:

{Der Name Knickerbocker basiert auf der Satire A History of New York, die 1809 von dem Schriftsteller

Washington Irving unter dem Pseudonym Diedrich Knickerbocker veröffentlicht wurde. Die Hauptfigur darin heißt Jansen Knickerbocker. Beschrieben werden die ersten Siedler New Yorks, das damals noch Neu Amsterdam hieß, die aus Holland kamen und wadenlange „Schlumperhosen“ [= *Pluderhosen aus der Renaissancezeit in Spanien*] trugen. Knickerbocker wurde daraufhin zu einem Spitznamen für die Einwohner der Stadt – was sich u. a. in den Namen der Knickerbocker Steamboat Company (Eigner u. a. der General Slocum) oder des Basketballteams New York Knickerbockers äußerte. Als um 1895 Kniehosen, die denen in der „History“ ähnelten, zum Radfahren und Wandern eingesetzt wurden, nannte man diese Hosen einfach „Knickerbocker“ nach ihrem historischen Vorbild.}

Wer eine solche Hose trägt, der trägt in der englischen Sprache natürlich nicht „a knickerbocker“, sondern „(a pair of) knickerbockers“ – analog zu „trousers“ (und sogar ⇒ „lederhosen“): He was dressed in tweed and knickerbockers.

Flexibel, wie die englische Sprache ist, macht sie aus dem Kleidungsstück auch ein Adjektiv: „knickerbockered“: A cold wind tickled his knickerbockered legs. The picture shows a knickerbockered schoolboy. {Many women were eager to partake in the newfound craze for cycling [*in the 1890's*] and took to wearing knickerbockers in order to do so more comfortably, despite widespread accusations of impropriety. There are stories of knickerbockered women being whipped at by bus conductors, pulled from their bikes and spat at.} As an old man he remembers “knickerbockered, tweed-coated, checker-capped,” holidays in European seaside resorts and spas – all of it heightened now by the awareness of irretrievable loss.

Kraut (= German) / Krauthead

“Kraut“ wird seit dem 1. Weltkrieg abschätzig für deutsche Soldaten und generell Deutsche verwendet. Im 2. Weltkrieg verwendeten vorwiegend die amerikanischen Soldaten diesen Ausdruck, denen “sauerkraut“ als typische Speise deutscher Einwanderer vertraut war.

I was born the son of immigrant Germans and was brought up in the UK, teased as "a Kraut". Then I saw a Kraut in the half-track stand up and point his pistol, and shoot an American soldier. He killed a Kraut with his bayonet. The volley from the building received answering fire from the Krauts and a fire fight ensued. One Kraut prisoner however was brought in who had something much more interesting to say. {Our trucks were momentarily parked along the road when Cpl Jackson marched by with his prisoners. There, on the side of the road, he saw a Kraut with a loaded panzerfaust.}

It was apparent that since the Krauts knew exactly where we were, they might send out a patrol to flush us out of the shelter. It was pretty quiet where we were, although we knew there were some krauts in a wooded area across a plowed field. B company went into a town accompanied by four TD's [= *tank destroyers*] and captured an entire battalion of krauts. One of the Krauts had a lit cigarette in his lips. Certainly it appears to be the opinion of the majority of our European Army, men and officers, that the krauts (in peace, anyway) or even the dagos [= *abwertend für Südländer: Italiener, Spanier, Portugiesen*] are preferable to the frogs [*abwertend für Franzosen*] or even the limeys [= *Engländer*] (*). Relatively respectable British publications ran articles that dismissed the French as "frogs" and the Germans as "krauts," presumably on the principle that you are what you stereotypically eat.

Eine weitere Bezeichnung ist “Krauthead / krauthead“:

He arranged to slip me in as a member of a Krauthead TV crew. {I'm a Krauthead ... I can eat almost anything with (Sauer)kraut!} After he heard my mom's accent he called my mom a "krauthead". {There was much shouting and arm waving so we soon assumed that these natives were not of a friendly species. But it was not until a big Krauthead with a pistol and an older man with a rifle impeded our progress down the road to the south that we realized that we were already under arrest.}

Later we hit Hill 609 and the Krautheads – that's what I prefer to call the Germans – well, the Krautheads are on the hill with machine guns, and they dug right into the rock. The Krautheads had been kind enough to dig positions on the hill in their usual manner and there was a series of trenches that laced all over the hill. {At any rate, we knew how they had been able to hit us with such pin point accuracy. They had been looking down our throats from that knoll all the time. Those Krautheads were pretty smart.} Chances are you've been met with a phenomenon familiar to krautheads: leftover sauerkraut juice.

Solche Bezeichnungen für Nationalitäten ergeben sich manchmal spontan; in einem Buch eines US-Soldaten über das Jahr 1945 in Deutschland heißt es zum Beispiel: The Frans weren't apt to be friendly in public, where the neighbors could see them. "Frans" ist hier offenbar eine phonetische Wiedergabe des Namens Franz, stellvertretend für die gesamte Bevölkerung (männlich und weiblich).

Üblicher war (vor allem seitens der britischen Soldaten im 2. Weltkrieg) die Bezeichnung "Fritz" für die Deutschen: I managed to take one prisoner, a Fritz with a light machine gun. As I came close up I saw a Fritz with his hands up, calling out 'Mercy Kamerad.' All of a sudden from way up in the clouds came a rattle of machine gun fire and another Fritz came crashing down to the ground.

Dazu gibt es den Plural "Fritzes": For about 10 kilometers there are two corpses of Fritzes on each square meter. "Another time," he recalled, the Soviet leader spoke at the Sixth Party Congress of the German sister party, of "the Fritzes in the east and in the west," using a wartime epithet for the Germans. And up 'e jumps on to the parapet with the gas clearin' away, and the Fritzes only 30 or 40 yards off.

(*) {Für die große Seefahrernation war Skorbut lange ein Problem. Damit den Seeleuten wegen des Vitamin-C-Mangels nicht reihenweise die Zähne ausfielen (und sie trotzdem ins Gras bissen), stattete die britische Navy ab 1795 jedes Schiff mit "Lime Juice" aus – Zitronensaft. Daher nannte man die Seefahrer „Limeys“.

Für abwertende Bezeichnungen eines Volkes gibt es einen Fachausdruck: "Ethnophaulismen":

{Das Wort „Ethnophaulismus“ setzt sich als Neologismus aus den altgriechischen Nomina ἔθνος éthnos („Volk, Volksstamm“) und φαῦλος phaúlos („gering, wertlos, schlecht, böse“) sowie dem Suffix -ismus zusammen. Der Begriff wurde 1944 vom US-amerikanischen Psychologen Abraham Aron Roback geprägt in seiner Monographie *A Dictionary of International Slurs (Ethnophaulisms)*.

Ein Ethnophaulismus ist ein pejoratives exonymisches Ethnonym: eine abwertende Fremdbezeichnung für eine „ethnisch oder rassistisch definierte Gruppe“. Im englischen Sprachraum existiert der Ausdruck derogatory ethnic label („herabwürdigende ethnische Bezeichnung“), der den Begriff der Herabwürdigung als Fachausdruck der Antidiskriminierung einführt. Daneben wird insbesondere im amerikanischen Englisch die Bezeichnung ethnic slur gebraucht („ethnische Verunglimpfung“).

Auf Deutsche bezogen gibt es etwa im Englischen die Bezeichnungen Kraut, Hun („Hunnen“) sowie das auch im Französischen, Russischen und Polnischen gebräuchliche Fritz; zu nennen sind außerdem französisch boche, italienisch crucco, niederländisch mof, dänisch pølsetysker[4], finnisch niksmanni, polnisch Szwab, Szkop und Hanys und tschechisch skopčák. In Österreich werden Deutsche oft als Piefke bezeichnet (üblich ist auch das auf die Verpflegung deutscher Soldaten im Ersten Weltkrieg zurückgehende Marmeladinger), in der Schweiz als Gummihäse.

In jüngerer Zeit etablierten sich in Deutschland die abwertenden, jugendsprachlichen Bezeichnungen Kartoffel und Alman für Deutsche.} (Wikipedia)

Land / Länder / Lander

Dieser Terminus wird verwendet zur Bezeichnung der deutschen und österreichischen Bundesländer:

Munich is the capital of the land Bavaria. The Freedom Party has suffered a severe electoral defeat in regional elections for the federal Land of Styria. {The number of votes (and members) in the Bundesrat is determined by the number of inhabitants in the Länder. Each Land has at least three votes (i.e., Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Pomerania, and Saarland). Wiesbaden came through two world wars in good shape, its status growing post-1945 as capital of the new Land of Hesse and as the European headquarters of the US Air Force: the Berlin airlift was coordinated from here.

Weil "Land" als eine Art terminus technicus angesehen wird, heißt der Plural nicht "lands", sondern "länder":

He said that highly promising models were already being tried out in some of Germany's Länder. The relatively weak legislative powers of the Länder are offset by the Bundesrat or Federal Council, composed of the representatives of the sixteen state governments. The Federal Government and the Länder have joint national responsibility for education. In addition to the Federal Government, the majority of the Länder have their own strategy for sustainable development. Under the 2017 revision of the Renewable Energy Sources Act, the länder are free to decide whether they want to allow solar farms to be built on arable land. The Austrian Länder are part

of a Federation, whereas the Italian Provinces enjoy special autonomy.

Seltener findet man "Laender": Despite the sovereignty of the Laender in education, there are laws and regulations valid throughout the Federation. In the federal system of Germany Laender are responsible for rural development support. Other Laender are no longer interested in participating in long term waste management when one Land has taken over the responsibility.

Wenig gebraucht wird "Lander": Despite a long period of economic and social integration following reunification, significant social differences still exist across Germany's Lander. One of my German students says that the Lander have relatively little power compared to the states/provinces in federal countries like Canada and the USA. Fitch IBCA, the international rating agency, has assigned 'AAA' ratings to all German Lander (federal states), as a result of its analysis of the German Lander system.

lederhosen

At the time of the Oktoberfest it is very normal to ride the subway with men in lederhosen and women in dirndls. I understand men buy their lederhosen (leather pants, literally) when they are young and grow into them. Hofbräuhaus: This beloved beer hall has been around since 1644 and lives up to its stereotypical German reputation: beer, Bavarian food, oom-pah music, drunken revelry and Lederhosen abound. He slapped his thighs in the way they do in those Tyrolean dances performed in lederhosen. I could hardly have felt more foreign if I had stood there in Lederhosen. (Bill Bryson) {Mr. Jacob was undoubtedly one of the stars of the match; there were great cheers whenever he touched the ball. Herr Levenitchnig, who sported a dashing pair of genuine Austrian Lederhosen, was always in the thick of the fray.} In the park, local musicians dressed in lederhosen played all the oomp-pa-pa tunes.

Ein Münchener auf dem Oktoberfest oder ein Tiroler trägt "eine Lederhose", aber im Englischen wird auch ein einziges Exemplar dieses Beinkleides mit dem (deutschen) Plural "lederhosen" bezeichnet. Daran kann man sich als Deutschsprachiger noch gewöhnen, weil im Deutschen "Hosen" mancherorts auch nur ein einziges Exemplar bezeichnet: {Warum spielst du nicht mit? Hast du Angst, dass du dir deine Hosen schmutzig machst?} Probleme gibt es allerdings mit dem unbestimmten Artikel im Englischen: Deutschen Websites ist diesbezüglich sowieso nicht zu trauen, wenn sie sich der englischen Sprache bedienen, aber auch in idiomatisch unverdächtigen Quellen wie z.B. der Zeitung "The Sun" findet sich ein Bild des Fußballers Harry Kane mit dem Text: The former Tottenham hitman has embraced German culture by wearing a lederhosen. Man würde sich, analog zu "(wearing leather) trousers", wohl eher erwarten "wearing lederhosen"; "wearing a lederhosen" ist gleich doppelt falsch – deutsch und englisch. Eine andere UK-Quelle schreibt: {Imagine yourself wearing a lederhosen, looking just like people do at the famous German festival. Oktoberfest costumes let you experience the lively spirit of this fun festival, with music, dancing, and lots of happy moments.} Eine US-Quelle schreibt: {When you think about Germany, you may envision lederhosen, beer, pretzels, and schnitzel. But what you're picturing isn't exactly how all Germans live their day-to-day lives. In fact, most Germans don't own or wear a lederhosen because it's not part of their region's traditions.}

Der Singular "lederhose" kommt in englischen Texten fast nicht vor. Man vergleiche:

"wore a lederhose": 6 Google-Treffer (April 2024)

"wore a lederhosen": 29 Google-Treffer

"wore lederhosen": 12.000 Google-Treffer

loden

Thick woolen suits and overcoats in shades of green, gray, or brown loden cloth and colourful dirndl dresses may still be seen. Here the men wear woollen loden jackets, the women wear dirndls and the Bavarian flag is a far more familiar sight than the tricolour of the Bundesrepublik. The loden is available in dark brown or anthracite. Local spruce, stone pine [= Zirbenholz], linen and loden create a pleasant atmosphere. Hunting bags made of leather or loden are the classic companions on the hunt.

minnesinger

Aus dem deutschen "Minnesänger" wird der englische "minnesinger"; wir haben es also nicht mit einem Fremdwort zu tun, sondern mit einer Lehnübersetzung.

The minnesinger Wolfram von Eschenbach visited Outremer during this period. The famous minnesinger Ulrich von Liechtenstein (d. 1275) from nearby Frauenburg had a castle erected at Murau which was demolished when the Bohemian king Ottokar II occupied the Styrian lands upon his victory at Kressenbrunn in 1260. The minnesinger of old in the mediæval castle charmed the tired fighters with tales of greater love and chivalry.

Der Plural heißt "minnesingers":

The minnesingers, like their Romance counterparts, the troubadours and trouvères, usually composed both words and music and performed their songs in open court, so that their art stood in an immediate relationship to their public. (Britannica) The craft of the Minnesingers appeared in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the reign of the House of Hohenstaufen, amidst the turmoil of the Crusades, when the cathedrals of Strasbourg and Cologne were built. The leaders and patrons of the Minnesingers were of noble ranks, and knights, princes, and kings studied the intricacies of rhythm or rhyme with the same energy they devoted to war.

Oktoberfest

Eigentlich ist "Oktoberfest" kein Fremdwort, sondern nur ein Eigename für eine Veranstaltung. Es findet hier Aufnahme, weil es in der englischsprachigen Welt unter diesem deutschen Namen allgemein bekannt ist.

Local authorities are usually resistant to any events being held on the Theresienwiese other than Munich's three main public festivals – the biggest of which is the beer-fuelled Oktoberfest. Security threats at the main station of the southern Germany city of Munich can come in all shapes and sizes – from standard terror threats to drunken visitors at the annual Oktoberfest. Estimates say that around 350,000 people pass through the main Munich railway station every day, rising to half a million during the Oktoberfest. On September 22nd the beer started flowing at the annual Oktoberfest in Munich. Waking this week after the 177th Oktoberfest, Münchenerers were not alone in nursing a hangover. Munich has several of the largest breweries in Germany and is famous for its beer and its annual Oktoberfest celebration.

Schuhplattler

Das regionalsprachliche Verb "platteln" bedeutete ursprünglich "schlagen, klatschen" – daher der Name "Schuhplattler". Als Bezeichnung des Tanzes wird es auch vom New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary gelistet. Die englische Aussprache ist /'ju:platlə/ – also wie im Deutschen.

The performance includes a marching band and a group of traditional Bavarian schuhplattler dancers. The vitality of the Alpine folk culture can also be seen in dances such as the Ländler, which is somewhat similar to the waltz, and the Schuhplattler. The Schuhplattler is a courtship dance in which the men perform exuberant, acrobatic displays, stamp their feet, slap their hands and body, and end by lifting the women high off the ground. The Schuhplattler is one of several European courtship dances, such as the Basque auresku, the Norwegian halling, and the Ukrainian hopak, in which the men show off for their partners. My heart sank when the Schuhplattler troupe arrived, but here in this authentic setting, this traditional Bavarian folk dancing was charming. They teach you the traditional Bavarian thigh, knee and shoe slapping dance known as Schuhplattler.

yodel

Im Wikipedia-Artikel über "Yodeling" kann man nachlesen, dass auf der ganzen Welt gejodelt wird, nicht nur im deutschen Sprachraum – das Wort stammt aber aus der deutschen Sprache. Im American English heißt es übrigens "yodeling", im British English "yodelling", ebenso "yodeled" versus "yodelled".

I have always wanted to learn how to yodel! The greatest place where I ever got to yodel was in the middle of the Königsee in Berchtesgaden, Germany. Between sips of beer, he sang and yodelled (B.E.). The daylong celebration featured a Swiss pavilion with Swiss food, Swiss music, free yodelling (B. E.) classes and attractions throughout the day. The deep green forested peaks were so close I imagined I heard yodeled (A. E.) echoes. Yodeling (A. E.)

started out as a means of communication between next-door neighbors, but they were one peak instead of one door apart – mountain peak that is.

Es gibt auch ein Nomen:

An 11-year-old yodeler who used the acoustics of a horse barn to hone her vocal style is appearing in this week's finals of the America's Got Talent TV show. Ruedi Rymann, a Swiss farmer and cheesemaker renowned in his home country as a yodeler and the man who recorded what came to be known as "Switzerland's greatest hit," died on Sept. 10 at his home in Giswil, south of Zurich. Yodelers from all over the world and of all ages convene every year at The National Old-Time Country Festival in Avoca, Iowa, to compete as well as to swap yodelling songs and stories.

Die (an sich authentischere) Schreibweise mit "j-" zu Beginn kommt selten vor; "yodel" wird ja /'jəʊdəl/ ausgesprochen – analog z.B. zu Yorkshire = /'jɔ:kʃə(r)/ – und "jodel" würde die Aussprache /'dʒəʊdəl/ nahelegen, analog z.B. zu Joseph = /'dʒəʊsəf/.

He had left Switzerland by that time, having got tired of the jodelling Swiss and their infernally placid mountains. We stood on the smooth final block and jodelled down to the cook and dog in our camp 3000 odd feet below.

zeppelin

Der englische Wikipedia-Artikel enthält Wissenswertes:

{A Zeppelin is a type of rigid airship named after the German inventor Ferdinand von Zeppelin who pioneered rigid airship development at the beginning of the 20th century. [...] After the outstanding success of the Zeppelin design, the word zeppelin came to be commonly used to refer to all forms of rigid airships. Zeppelins were first flown commercially in 1910 by Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-AG (DELAG), the world's first airline in revenue service. By mid-1914, DELAG had carried over 10,000 fare-paying passengers on over 1,500 flights. During World War I, the German military made extensive use of Zeppelins as bombers and as scouts. Numerous bombing raids on Britain resulted in over 500 deaths.

The defeat of Germany in 1918 temporarily slowed the airship business. Although DELAG established a scheduled daily service between Berlin, Munich, and Friedrichshafen in 1919, the airships built for that service eventually had to be surrendered under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which also prohibited Germany from building large airships. An exception was made to allow the construction of one airship for the United States Navy, the order for which saved the company from extinction.

In 1926, the restrictions on airship construction were lifted and, with the aid of donations from the public, work began on the construction of LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin. That revived the company's fortunes and, during the 1930s, the airships Graf Zeppelin and the even larger LZ 129 Hindenburg operated regular transatlantic flights from Germany to North America and Brazil. The spire of the Empire State Building was originally designed to serve as a mooring mast for zeppelins and other airships, although it was found that high winds made that impossible and the plan was abandoned. The Hindenburg disaster in 1937, along with political and economic developments in Germany, hastened the demise of airships.}

Die englische Aussprache lautet /'zɛpəlɪn/ (und nicht /'tsepəlɪn/).

{The German attacks on London in the First World War were carried out at first by zeppelin airships; the bombing was later done by aircraft such as the Gotha bomber, which, by flying at night and often as high as 20,000 feet (forcing the crew to breathe bottled oxygen through a tube in the mouth), operated beyond the ceiling of many defensive fighters.} In 1917 a Zeppelin got as far as Khartoum before turning back, apparently having been tricked by a bogus radio message sent by the British. The *Hindenburg* was a 245-metre- (804-foot) long airship of conventional zeppelin design that was launched at Friedrichshafen, Germany, in March 1936. For most westerners under the age of 50, polio is a curiosity; as much a 20th-century relic as Bakelite or the zeppelin. Colourful blimps, tiny by Zeppelin standards, are a common sight in the skies above cities. Kalman Szabadi was an awestruck ten-year-old when he first saw a Zeppelin airship floating over Csepel island on the Danube in 1931.

Der englische Plural heißt "zeppelins":

More than 100 zeppelins were used for military operations in World War I. A number of zeppelins were

distributed to the Allied countries as a part of postwar reparations by Germany. A handful of firms around the world have begun work on large airships, comparable in size to the great Zeppelins of the 1930s.

151 pages, ca. 104.000 words

July 2024