

PROPER NAMES

In diesem Artikel geht es um (Eigen)namen, die sich im Deutschen und Englischen unterscheiden, oder wenigstens bemerkenswerte Ableitungen (Adjektive) aufweisen. Eine Unter-Abteilung davon sind sogenannte "Demonyms", das sind Volks- oder Gruppenbezeichnungen, z.B. "Romans" für die Bewohner von Rom. Auch andere mit einem Namen sprachlich verwandte bzw. davon abgeleitete Begriffe werden, wo vorhanden, besprochen.

Es liegt in der Natur der Sache, dass hier keinerlei Vollständigkeit angestrebt werden kann. Der Verfasser hat sich selbst nach ein paar Monaten Arbeit am Text dazu gezwungen, einmal einen Schlusstrich zu ziehen. Auch eine Einteilung nach bestimmten Gruppen erschien nicht zweckmäßig – daher findet der Leser einfach eine alphabetische Aufzählung, auch wenn z. B. "Achilles" nichts mit dem davor stehenden "Abyssinia" zu tun hat. ("Achilles" schreibt sich so wie im Deutschen und hätte normalerweise in diesem Artikel gar keinen Platz, aber die englische Aussprache ist doch bemerkenswert – deshalb der Eintrag.) Dass manchmal nur ein Beleg-Beispiel angeführt wird, manchmal zwei oder drei, hat keinen tieferen Grund – weitere Beispiele sind jeweils leicht zu ergoogeln. Beispielsätze werden einfach aneinandergereiht. Besteht ein Kontext aus zwei oder mehr Sätzen, so wird das durch geschwungene Klammern { ... } angezeigt; alles innerhalb von zwei geschwungenen Klammern ist also als ein (1) einziges Zitat zu sehen.

Der Artikel ist gedacht zum Schmökern – er soll den Leser unterhalten und seinen Horizont erweitern (zum Beispiel, was den Gebrauch von Singular und Plural bei manchen Eigennamen betrifft). Weiters hat sich der Verfasser zwanglosen Assoziationen und Erweiterungen des jeweiligen Stichworts hingegeben, wo es ihm angebracht – und instruktiv (manchmal auch unterhaltsam) – erschien.

Wer sich für Fragen der englischen Aussprache interessiert, der findet hier einige Besonderheiten (Österreicher würden "Schmankerl" sagen, Deutsche vielleicht "Sahnestückchen"):

⇒ Alnwich, Beaulieu, Bicester, Brno, Cholmondeley, Cyclades, Eire, Euphrates, Frome, Ibiza, Mousehole, Quernmore, Rampisham, Reading, Rheims, Towchester, Triest, Warwick, Woolfardisworthy, Ynysybwl.

Eine längere Abhandlung über die Aussprache-Ausnahmen zum "th" findet sich unter ⇒ Thames

Ein weiterer Aspekt, der unter den jeweiligen Stichwörtern mit Beispielen demonstriert wird, ist der Gebrauch des Singulars bzw. Plurals bei Plural-Namen. Der Sukkus vorweggenommen: Fast immer ist beides möglich – Singular und Plural – allerdings meistens mit Unterschieden im Gebrauch (die aber nicht immer eindeutig sind oder beachtet werden). Hier eine Liste der Stichwörter:

⇒ Antilles, Apennines, Bahamas, Balearics, Bermudas, British Isles, Canary Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Comoros, Cook Islands, Dardanelles, Faroes, Fiji Islands, Hebrides, Himalayas, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Philippines, St Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sporades, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United States of America (USA), Virgin Islands.

Test demonyms:

Als Ansporn zum Schmökern lädt der Verfasser dazu ein, den nachstehenden Test über Demonyms zu Beginn zu versuchen: Auch native speakers werden hier keine 100% erreichen; der Sinn des Tests liegt darin, dem Leser vor Augen zu führen, was man für Überraschungen erleben kann, wenn man sich mit dem Thema "proper names" bzw. "demonyms" beschäftigt.

Das Schwergewicht des Tests liegt auf schwierigeren Beispielen – sonst gäbe es ja keinen Aha-Effekt. Aber zur Motivation sind auch einige leichtere Fragen daruntergemischt – man muss also nicht jedes Mal "mit Gewalt" nach ausgefallenen Lösungen suchen.

Um dem Leser das lästige Nachschlagen zu ersparen, steht die Auflösung ganz am Ende des Artikels auf Seite 163.

Bath:	Moscow:
Birmingham:	Mumbai:
Blackpool:	Naples:
Botswana:	Netherlands:
Brittany:	Newcastle:
Burkina Faso:	New Delhi:
Cairo:	Newport:
Cambridge:	Nunavat:
Cape Town:	Oman:
Cadiff:	Orkney:
Carthage:	Oslo:
Cheltenham:	Oxford:
Chester:	Palermo:
Chichester:	Parma:
Christchurch:	Peru:
Corfu:	Philippines:
Cork:	Phoenix:
Côte d'Ivoire:	Plymouth:
Dallas:	Provence:
Dundee:	Quatar:
Exeter:	Reading:
Glasgow:	Reno:
Grand Rapids:	Rhodes:
Halifax:	Salt Lake City:
Hartlepool:	San Marino:
Hyderabad:	Santa Barbara:
Indiana:	Sao Paulo:
Ivory Coast:	Savoy:
Kent:	Scilly (Islands):
Kingston-upon-Hull:	Seattle:
Leeds:	Seychelles:
Lesotho:	Shanghai:
Lille:	Sheffield:
Limerick:	Shropshire:
Lincolnshire:	Southampton:
Liverpool:	Sunderland:
Londonderry:	Swaziland:
Los Angeles:	Sweden:
Madagascar:	Sydney:
Madrid:	Taiwan:
Manchester:	Thailand:
Man:	Tokyo:
Massachusetts:	Trinidad and Tobago:
Mayotte:	United Arab Emirates:
Messina:	Warsaw:
Miletus:	Worcester:

Minneapolis:	Yerevan:
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Aberdeen: Aberdeen.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Aberdonian": I remember an episode in an Aberdonian pub during my student days.

Die Bewohner heißen "Aberdonians": Ten years ago, just over 6% of Aberdonians were born abroad; that figure now stands at 16%.

Abkhazia: Abchasien. Georgia has had a turbulent post-Soviet experience, to put it mildly, beset by separatist conflicts in two territories, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and riven by a civil war that left the centre of the capital, Tbilisi, in ruins.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Abkhaz" und "Abkhazian": On October 23rd a senior Abkhaz military official was killed along with two other people in the Gali district of Abkhazia, which borders Georgia. / Abkhazian and Georgian cuisine - this is what you can talk about for hours.

Die Bewohner heißen "Abkhaz" oder "Abkhazians": In the 1990s Georgians carried out ethnic cleansing against the Abkhaz. / The fact of the matter is that the territorial integrity of Georgia has been continuously undermined from within since the Abkhazians and South Ossetians first rebelled in the early 1990s.

Abyssinia: Abessinien. Some 6,000 Italians were killed in the disastrous battle of Adowa in Abyssinia in 1896.

Heute heißt das Land "Ethiopia". Long-distance buses in Ethiopia mostly leave at five or six o'clock in the morning (which confusingly is 11 or 12 o'clock Ethiopian time).

Das Adjektiv zu "Abyssinia" ist "Abyssinian": The Abyssinian wolf (*C. simensis*) inhabits the highlands of Ethiopia; until recently it was considered a jackal.

Die Bewohner Abessiniens hießen "Abyssinians": The Abyssinians are said to have invaded Mecca in the year of Muhammad's birth.

Achilles: *Ausgesprochen wird dieser Name /ə'kɪliːz/.*

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Achillean": Achillean strength and Ulyssean guile are glorified in a setting where war is the ruling principle. In a time where people still believed in Herculean feats and Achillean strength, tasks like oratory seemed like no big deal. What might have turned into an Achillean sulk turned out to be a relatively minor incident.

Es gibt auch eine neuere Bedeutung des Adjektivs "Achillean": {An Achillean person, also known as men-loving man (MLM), refers to a man or man-aligned person who is attracted to other men or man-aligned people. This attraction need not be exclusive, and the label is used in a way to unify all men who love other men, including gay men, bisexual men, pansexual men, etc. The word 'Achillean' originates from the Greek poem "The Iliad", where the hero, Achilles, was romantically involved with another man, Patroclus. The Achillean flag has two blue stripes representing men. In the centre is a green carnation, referencing a historical tradition where queer Victorian men would pin a green carnation on their lapels, as popularized by author Oscar Wilde.}

Acre: Akkon / Akko. Acre is a historic walled port-city with continuous settlement from the Phoenician period. The Kingdom of Jerusalem, which ever since the Battle of Hattin had been reduced to a string of coastal fortifications, came to its bloody end with the fall of Acre and the massacre of its defenders, on 18 May 1291.

Adige: Etsch. *Auf Englisch wird dieser Fluss /'adɪdʒeɪ/ ausgesprochen.*

{The Adige (Italian: [ˈaːdɪdʒe]; German: Etsch [ɛtʃ]) is the second-longest river in Italy, after the Po. It rises near the Reschen Pass in the Vinschgau in the province of South Tyrol, near the Italian border with Austria and Switzerland, and flows 410 kilometres through most of northeastern Italy to the Adriatic Sea.}

Adriatic (Sea): Adria. And this is just the beginning of a spider's web of wetlands – lagoons, canals, deltas and wildlife reserves – that line the Adriatic as far as north Trieste. Greece's NATO partners will provide AWACS aircraft to monitor Greek airspace, plus ships to patrol in the Adriatic and Aegean.

Möglich ist auch "Adriatic Sea": In the Adriatic Sea, rising nutrient levels have generated a large increase in phytoplankton.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Adriatic": Dubrovnik, Croatia's picturesque Adriatic port city, has been a favourite destination of the habitual cruise-ship tourists.

Aegean (Sea): Ägäis. *Die englische Aussprache ist /ɪ'dʒiːən/.*

In a few hours, the boats will load up with tourists and begin their day cruises across the Aegean to the

Turkish city of Bodrum. He owned a string of luxury properties in Britain, an island in the Aegean and a dozen racehorses. The Dardanelles is 38 miles long and connects the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean.

Möglich ist auch "Aegean Sea": Whether this will stem the flow of refugees across the Aegean Sea remains to be seen.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Aegean": All units offer free Wi-Fi and Aegean Sea views. The EU is co-financing works in various Aegean ports.

Aeschylus: Aischylos (525-456 BC). *Die englische Aussprache ist:* UK: /'i:skɪləs/, US: /'ɛskɪləs/.

Gone, too, were many of the works of Aristotle, Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles and countless other ancient astronomers, mathematicians, poets, playwrights and philosophers. This newspaper, writing a week after his suicide, described the tragedy as one worthy of Aeschylus or Sophocles.

Afghanistan: Afghanistan

Das Adjektiv heißt "Afghan" (und nicht z.B. "Afghanian" oder "Afghanistani"): The man was dressed in an Afghan army uniform.

Die Bewohner heißen "Afghans": Afghans first began moving to Pakistan following the Soviet invasion of their country in 1979.

Aix-la-Chapelle: Aachen. *Die englische Betonung folgt (mehr oder weniger) der französischen:* /ɛkslaʃa'pɛl/.

Im Englischen werden für die Stadt Aachen sowohl der französische Name als auch der deutsche verwendet. Im Falle von "Aachen" ist die englischen Betonung /'akən/, weil die Engländer mit dem "-ch-" überfordert sind.

Aix-la-Chapelle is an ideal destination for a city-trip. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Louvois devoted himself to organising the French army. / Such wonders made Aachen one of the great pilgrimage sites of medieval Europe. Every year the city of Aachen, in Germany, awards the Charlemagne prize to the person whom it deems to have done the most to promote the cause of European unity.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Aachen" oder "Aix-la-Chapelle": The Aachen master builder Johann Joseph Couven in particular carried out a fundamental redesign [of the Town Hall] in the Baroque style from 1727 to 1732. / To access 14-day Forecast Outlooks for temperature, precipitation and wind, please visit the Aix-la-Chapelle page on the WeatherPro website.

Die Bewohner von Aachen heißen "Aacheners": When life in Germany began to normalize in the mid-fifties, and the economic upswing became noticeable, the Aacheners resumed their pre-war habits.

Akhenaten: Echnaton (14th century B.C.). *Betont wird "Akhenaten" im Englischen auf der 3. Silbe:* /ækə'nɑ:tən/.

As pharaohs go Akhenaten was a total rebel. He was talking about the famous bust of the wife of the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten, which sits in Berlin's Neues Museum.

Algeresque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Schriftsteller Horatio Alger (1832-99), welches so definiert ist:* "in the style of author Horatio Alger, typically of poor boys earning riches through wealthy benefactors".

Jean, his oldest of five children, despising the penurious way of life, through her resolute determination, escapes the poverty, making an Algeresque rise, eventually becoming president of a bank. In the most Horatio Algeresque fashion he lifted himself up from a swamp of food stamps, went on to study at the best universities.

Algiers: Algier. By day, the streets of downtown Algiers are thronged with unemployed young men who dream of France but have no chance of getting the visas they need to get there.

Alnwick: Alnwick.

Alnwick ist eine Kleinstadt in Northumberland mit ca. 8.000 Einwohnern – eigentlich unbedeutend. Seinen Platz findet Alnwick hier wegen der Aussprache: /'ænɪk/

Alsace: Elsass. His father was a successful industrialist from Alsace (which had fallen to the Germans after the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71), supplying him with an unusually handsome income for a man of his rank.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Alsatian": During the Thirty Years' War, the Alsatian cities, caught between the opposing Catholic and Protestant sides and feeling their liberties threatened, appealed to France for help.

Die Elsässer heißen "Alsations": They offered me the favourite dish of all Alsations, the flammekueche or tarte flambée.

Der lokale Dialekt heißt auch "Alsatian": One out of, let's say, five times I take the Strasbourg-tram (or buses) I hear people speaking Alsatian (mostly "Strosburjerditsch" – the local version).

Das Wort "Alsatian" hat noch eine dritte Bedeutung: "(deutscher) Schäferhund": Now in his eighties, Mr Braden lives in Woodbridge, Virginia, in a house packed with Abstract Expressionist works and guarded by enormous Alsations. *Der Hund kann auch klein geschrieben werden:* She lived there with her two sisters, their mother, Violet, two alsations and her mother's boyfriend, Ian.

Amsterdam: Amsterdam.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Amsterdam": The house is a hidden gem in an Amsterdam suburb. Catharina Davits was an Amsterdam orphan who had fled the house of her uncle and aunt when she was 13.

Die Bewohner Amsterdams heißen auf Englisch "Amsterdammers" und nicht "Amsterdamers". (Man beachte die Schreibung mit Doppel-m!) This is Rembrandt's 1654 portrait of Jan Six, one of the richest Amsterdammers of his time whom Rembrandt probably painted to repay a loan. Amsterdammers can have a tendency to think that they are the best in Holland.

Anchorage: Anchorage.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Anchorage": Mr. Mora-Lopez had been an Anchorage police officer since 2005.

Die Bewohner heißen "Anchorageites / Anchorageites": Anna – a born and raised Anchorageite – first lived in small town Norway as an exchange student, but has since returned multiple times. As an Anchorageite I agree with this. Whenever we have friends come up and ask what they should do we tell them. "Get out of Anchorage." In winter, Anchorageites embrace the snow and ice by making the most of short days with skiing, snowshoeing, mushing, and even snow sculpture. As winter conditions in Alaska's largest city become more unpredictable, there's one place Anchorageites can head for guaranteed fun in the snow: Valdez.

Klein geschrieben bedeutet "anchorage" "Ankerplatz": The ancient seafaring Phoenicians used the bay as an anchorage for their ships. The ship completed her unloading in 19 hours and then proceeded to an anchorage off Yokohama.

Andalusia: Andalusien. Young Spanish women did not have much freedom in the villages of their native Andalusia, 50 years ago.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Andalusian": NOT since the last Moorish ruler, Boabdil, quit Granada in 1492, after 781 years of Muslim rule in al-Andalus, has anything like an Andalusian nation existed.

Die Bewohner Andalusiens heißen "Andalusians": Skills were few: even by the mid-1980s only a third of Andalusians had finished secondary school.

Andes: Anden. The San Martín region in northern Peru is a large swathe of tropical land the size of Costa Rica where the eastern foothills of the Andes merge with the Amazon jungle. From southern Peru, through Bolivia, and into northern Argentina, my route alternated between the luxuriant jungles on the Andes' eastern slopes, and deserts on the west.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Andean": A photogenic drive (or tour-bus ride) here is the Seven Lakes route, which winds for 110km between a series of lakes surrounded by Andean peaks and beech and myrtle forests.

Die Bewohner der Anden heißen "Andeans": Many separate and distinct Indian communities inhabit this area, but Quechua (known as Quichua in Ecuador) and Aymara are the two main languages spoken by native Andeans.

Antarctica: Antarktis. *Im Englischen hat die Antarktis keinen Artikel:* The ice around the edge of Antarctica is melting faster than previously thought. With nothing but crashing waves and huge skies between you and Antarctica, you can't help but feel epic at Africa's southernmost point, Cape Agulhas, where a small monument marks the meeting point of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Antarctic": The west Antarctic ice sheet is thinning at between 10cm and one metre a year.

Der Terminus "Antarcticans" für Bewohner der Antarktis kommt selten vor: {Three people can lay claim to being the first person born in Antarctica: the first born in Antarctic waters, the first born on an Antarctic island, and the first born on the Antarctic mainland. Every continent must have had a first human local at some point, but we'll never know their identities (for obvious reasons). Antarctica is the exception: we know the names of the first three **Antarcticans**. First, there's James Kerguelen Robinson. He was born on a whaling ship off the coast of the Kerguelen Islands in 1859. Also known as the Desolation Islands, they're pretty far north of the Antarctic mainland, but still within Antarctic waters. Second, there's Solveig Gunbjørg Jacobsen. She was born in 1913 at a whaling

station on South Georgia Island, and stayed there for many years afterwards.}

Mit der dritten Person ist es etwas komplizierter:

{Antarctica is not owned by anyone, but many countries have existing claims on the empty continent. The Antarctic Treaty of 1961 designated the continent as a place where different countries shared control (technically, a condominium). It also pinned the territorial range of Antarctica to the 60th parallel south of the equator – and that excludes both earlier claims to the first **Antartican**.

Argentina saw an opportunity. Their claim to parts of Antarctica has been defended more vigorously than most – they've had a permanent base (Base Orcadas) in Antarctica longer than anyone, for example. With the goal of adding some more weight to their claim, in 1977 they airlifted Silvia Morella de Palma – at the time seven months pregnant – to Esperanza Base on the Antarctic mainland.

Her husband was in charge of the army detachment at the base, so it wasn't completely weird for her to be there ... but it was a little weird, to be honest. Emilio Marcos Palma was born on the 7th of January 1978, and he was the first person to be born on the Antarctic mainland.}

Antilles: Antillen. Despite its new economic strength, Aruba remained politically subordinated to the Antilles' main island of Curaçao.

Zu den Antillen weiß Wikipedia:

The Antilles (/ænˈtɪliːz/) is an archipelago bordered by the Caribbean Sea to the south and west, the Gulf of Mexico to the northwest, and the Atlantic Ocean to the north and east.

The Antillean islands are divided into two smaller groupings: the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles. The Greater Antilles includes the Cayman Islands and larger islands of Cuba, Hispaniola (subdivided into the nations of the Dominican Republic and Haiti) and Navassa Island, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles contains the northerly Leeward Islands and the southeasterly Windward Islands as well as the Leeward Antilles just north of Venezuela. The Lucayan Archipelago (consisting of The Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands), though a part of the West Indies, is generally not included among the Antillean islands.

Geographically, the Antillean islands are generally considered a subregion of North America. Culturally speaking, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico – and sometimes the whole of the Antilles – are included in Latin America, although some sources use the phrase "Latin America and the Caribbean" instead.

Aus diesem Wiki-Zitat können wir mehrere Schlüsse ziehen:

“Antilles” kann als Singular konstuiert werden: Holland is in Europe, and the Dutch Antilles is in the Caribbean. The April 2006 elections that brought to power Prime Minister Emily de Jongh-Elhage would be the last held before the Netherlands Antilles was formally dissolved. Lesser Antilles is a subduction volcanic arc within which a dozen of either potentially or presently active volcanoes are located in populated areas. The Lesser Antilles is also home to a strong Indo-Caribbean population; though Indo-Caribbean music is found elsewhere in the Caribbean, the prominence of Indian-influenced styles is a hallmark of the Antillean music scenes.

Möglich ist aber auch der Plural: The Netherlands Antilles are a group of islands in the Caribbean, consisting of the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao off the Venezuelan coast, and Saba, Saint Eustatius, and Saint Martin south-east of the Virgin Islands. The Netherlands Antilles have a tropical trade-wind climate, with hot weather all year round.

Die “Kleinen Antillen” heißen auf Englisch “Lesser Antilles”: Saint-Barthélemy, also called Saint Bart's, is an island of the Lesser Antilles in the eastern Caribbean Sea.

Die “Großen Antillen” heißen auf Englisch “Greater Antilles”: Hispaniola, Spanish La Española, is the second largest island of the West Indies, lying within the Greater Antilles, in the Caribbean Sea.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Antillean”: Despite their complex social organization, the Antillean Arawak were not given to warfare. During the period 1906–31 tens of thousands of black Antillean labourers, nine-tenths of whom were Haitian or Jamaican, arrived as contract labourers in Cuba.

Die Bewohner der Antillen heißen “Antilleans”: The most important ethnic minorities in the Netherlands are Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, and Antilleans.

Antwerp: Antwerpen. Antwerp is situated near two airports.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Antwerpian”: Antwerp also became a financial centre: its Stock Exchange (inaugurated 1531), a model for the younger London and Amsterdam exchanges, was the scene of dramatic and momentous events, in which financial agents and bankers of the Habsburg, Tudor, and Valois monarchs played their part, together with Antwerpian, English, French, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, and German merchants.

Auch "Antwerp" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Booking an Antwerp airport transfer in advance means you won't be standing in lines waiting for a taxi, or attempting to work out the local public transit map.

Die Bewohner Antwerpens heißen "Antwerpians": The Schelde is the veritable heart and soul of Antwerp, the *raison d'être* not only of Antwerp's dynamic economic life but also of its sense of identity and of the deep attachment touchingly expressed in many literary works that Antwerpians tend to feel for their city.

Apennines: Apennin. Gran Sasso is a mountainous massif in the Apennines.

Man beachte, dass "der Apennin" im Deutschen Singular ist, im Englischen dagegen Plural: The Apennines are the mountain range at the border between Tuscany and Emilia Romagna. The Apennines conserve some intact ecosystems that have survived human intervention.

Das Adjektiv dazu ist "Apennine": The magical atmosphere of Pratolino Park hides a marvel: the Apennine Colossus, a huge statue surrounded by greenery and woods. It is worth planning a day trip through the Apennine mountains.

Apulia: Apulien. Otranto is a small port in Apulia near the southern tip of Italy.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Apulian": Lecce flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries and has many examples of Apulian Baroque architecture.

Die Bewohner Apuliens heißen "Apulians": Instead of disposing of stale bread, Apulians have invented many dishes to make it palatable.

Aquarius: Wassermann (Sternzeichen): {What makes an Aquarius happy? As the humanitarian of the zodiac, this sign does have a bit of a reputation for being cold, aloof, and somewhat detached.}

Es gibt auch einen Plural "Aquarius": Aquarius have a rebellious side that hates being told what to do or how to think.

Daneben gibt es den Plural "Aquarians": Aquarians, like air, lack a distinct form and appear to resist classification.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Aquarian": Aquarius 20 Jan-19 Feb: With Jupiter out of your skies as of today, the pattern of the last year is now changed; your Aquarian idealism remains intact, but you're into a phase of consolidation rather than innovation.

Aquinas: Thomas von Aquin (1225-1274). *Auf Englisch heißt dieser Kirchenlehrer entweder "Thomas Aquinas" oder auch nur "Aquinas" alleine:* {During this period Albertus Magnus' chief disciple was Thomas Aquinas, who returned to Paris in 1252. The two men maintained a close relationship even though doctrinal differences began to appear.} Thomas Aquinas, the son of Landulf of Aquino and Theodora Rossi, was born in the castle of Roccasecca (present-day Lazio) in about 1224. / Aquinas was a prominent proponent of natural theology and the father of a school of thought (encompassing both theology and philosophy) known as Thomism. He wrote his doctoral thesis on Aquinas.

Archangel: Archangelsk. The port of Archangel is situated at the mouth of the Severnaya Dvina River in the SE corner of Dvina Bay (in the White Sea). *Alternative englische Formen sind "Archangelsk" und "Arkhangelsk".*

Der Name des Hafens funktioniert auch als Adjektiv: Tommy reportedly won a gallantry award for rescuing a comrade from the icy waters of Archangel harbour.

Archimedean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Archimedes of Syracuse (ca. 287-212).*

The manuscript tract *De motu* (On Motion), finished during this period, shows that Galileo was abandoning Aristotelian notions about motion and was instead taking an Archimedean approach to the problem. The seaweed gave a lively impression and spiralled like an Archimedean screw.

Arctic: Arktis. *Während die Antarktis im Englischen keinen Artikel hat (⇒ Antarctica), trifft das für die Arktis schon zu:* It is clear that the Arctic has undergone significant change in the last 50 years, but the changes differ in ice might open up the Northwest Passage shipping lane, turning the Arctic into a convenient trade route. Melting sea ice might also make offshore drilling possible in the Arctic.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Arctic": A lot more research needs to be done before we get a clear understanding of how, or whether, polar bears will adapt to a changing Arctic landscape.

"Arctic Sea" ist das Nordpolarmeer: A federal fishery panel voted Thursday to close off a large swath of the Arctic sea to commercial fishing.

Ardennes: Ardennen. The Eifel forms a natural eastern extension of the Ardennes. Westward the Rhenish Uplands continue into Belgium as the Ardennes.

Die "Ardennenoffensive" (16. 12. 1944 – Jänner 1945) war die letzte große militärische Unternehmung der Deutschen Wehrmacht im 2. Weltkrieg. Im Englischen heißt sie "Battle of the Bulge" ("bulge" = "Wölbung, Ausbeulung" – damit ist eine Ausbuchtung in der Front gemeint)

Argentina: Argentinien. Argentina rang with celebratory church bells at the news of the first Latin American pope.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Argentine" und "Argentinian": Jorge Mario Bergoglio gave up the grandiose setting of the cardinal's residence in the Argentine capital for the trappings of a small apartment, and rejected the notion of a chauffeur-driven car for public transport. / A judge in Buenos Aires has ordered the arrest of three Argentinian businessmen in connection with the Fifa corruption scandal.

Die Bewohner Argentiniens heißen "Argentines" oder "Argentinians": Argentines have developed a deep distrust of their banks after years of high inflation. / The vast majority of Argentinians view the dictatorship era as appalling.

Aries: Widder (Sternzeichen). He knew that she was an Aries. Aries, the first zodiac sign, embodies action, energy, and competition, but must control impatience and aggression to achieve goals. An Aries woman always wants the best in everything and will never stop striving.

Ein alternativer Singular ist "Arian": {Ordering an Arian to complete his work is not the right way to get it done. And the Aries man is more intolerable to this stuff. He works best when there is no one standing on his head and pushing him to get things done.}

Auch der Plural heißt "Aries": Perhaps, for example, Aries are perceived as aggressive because they tend to be tall?

Daneben gibt es den Plural "Arians": Arians have a strong self image, the ability to think fast and size up most situations in an instant.

Das Adjektiv heißt: "Arian": Success in career matters is as important to the Arian personality as it is in his or her emotional life.

Beim Wort "Arian" (Nomen und Adjektiv) gilt es zu differenzieren: Ein "Arian" kann nicht nur ein (astrologischer) Widder sein, sondern dieses Wort wird auch für "Arianer" verwendet:

{Arianism (Koinē Greek: Ἀρειανισμός, Areianismós) is a Christological doctrine first attributed to Arius (c. AD 256–336), a Christian presbyter from Alexandria, Egypt. Arian theology holds that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, who was begotten by God the Father with the difference that the Son of God did not always exist but was begotten/made before "time" by God the Father; therefore, Jesus was not coeternal with God the Father, but nonetheless Jesus began to exist outside time as time applies only to the creations of God.} (Wikipedia)

Beispielsätze: There were certainly many Arians among the Lombards, including most of the kings between 568 and 652. The first Germanic king to be baptized by a Catholic bishop rather than an Arian one (through the influence of St. Clotilda, Clovis's Catholic wife, according to St. Gregory of Tours), Clovis helped to turn the tide against the Arians. Emperor Theodosius (347-395) convened the Council of Constantinople (381), also known as the Second Ecumenical Council, which reaffirmed the Nicene Creed and once again condemned the Arians.

Nicht zu verwechseln ist "Arians" mit "Aryans" (= Arier):

{In the 1850s, the term 'Aryan' was adopted as a racial category by French writer Arthur de Gobineau, who, through the later works of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, influenced the Nazi racial ideology. Under Nazi rule (1933–1945), the term applied to most inhabitants of Germany excluding Jews, Roma, and Slavs such as Czechs, Poles or Russians. Those classified as 'non-Aryans,' especially Jews, were discriminated against before suffering the systematic mass killing known as the Holocaust. The atrocities committed in the name of Aryanist supremacist ideologies have led academics to generally avoid the term 'Aryan', which has been replaced in most cases by 'Indo-Iranian', although the South Asian branch is still known as 'Indo-Aryan'.} (Wikipedia)

Beispielsätze: Ludwig Müller, supported by the Nazis, was elected Reichsbischof ("imperial bishop") and threatened the authoritative position of the Scriptures and the confessional writings of the Reformation by tolerating the Nazi doctrine of the racial superiority of so-called Aryans. The Nazis criticized the Christian ideals of meekness and guilt on the grounds that they repressed the violent instincts necessary to prevent inferior races from dominating Aryans. In addition, all Jews had to register with the authorities, limits were placed on their economic activities, and they were forbidden to marry "Aryans".

Aristotle: *Aristoteles (384-322). Die englische Aussprache ist /'ærɪstɒtəl/. The concept can be traced as far back as Aristotle. Aristotle conceived of equality as treating "like cases alike"; identical treatment is not equal treatment, he argued, if individuals are not similarly situated.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Aristotelian": When the medieval Catholic church was persecuting Galileo and Copernicus, it was doing so in the name of an Aristotelian view of the universe. As an author of both commentaries and original philosophical treatises, Pietro Pomponazzi (1462-1525) was a key figure in the Aristotelian tradition of the first quarter of the 16th century.

Armagh: *Armagh. Die Betonung liegt auf der zweiten Silbe: /ɑ:'mɑ:/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Armachian": {The occupations and daily work of our Armachian ancestors have changed as trades, industries and professions have come and gone. The late eighteenth century Armachian did not have quite the same employment opportunities as we do today but Armagh at the time had a very wide range of skilled residents.} O'Hanlon appears to have been an Armaghian Robin Hood, well liked by the poor and the subject of many folk stories.

Auch "Armagh" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: In 1949, a plan was put forth to establish an Armagh Planetarium. There are "delicate issues" and an "ongoing police investigation" concerning an Armagh stabbing, a court heard today.

Die Bewohner von Armagh heißen "Armachians": A legend in the world of rugby and an Armachian through and through, Armagh has lost one of life's true gentlemen with the passing of Mr Billy 'Min' Davidson.

In Armagh gibt es eine "Royal School", eine "public school" aus dem 17. Jahrhundert: The Old Armachians is a social organisation consisting of former pupils of the Royal School. The Old Armachian Society helps to maintain links between pupils, across year groups, and between pupils and their former teachers.

Asclepius / Aesculapius: *Äskulap. The rod of Asclepius, a snake-entwined staff, remains a symbol of medicine today. / A Temple of Aesculapius was built on the Tiber Island after a plague in 291 BC.*

Asia Minor: *Kleinasien. The fig fruit is one of the oldest cultivated trees and comes from Asia Minor. Paul [= Hl. Paulus] was a Greek-speaking Jew from Asia Minor.*

Es gibt kein englisches Adjektiv analog zum deutschen "kleinasiatisch" – man muss ausweichen auf "of / from Asia Minor": The conflict spread across many fronts, from the Hellespont to Sicily to the coast of Asia Minor ("zur kleinasiatischen Küste"). / Far less important was the influence of cults from Asia Minor (= "kleinasiatischer Kulte").

Athens: *Athen. The sculptures (= Elgin marbles) were controversially removed from Athens' greatest temple, the Parthenon, by the seventh Earl of Elgin during his tenure as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Athenian": Few today associate the term "democracy" with its original Athenian definition.

Auch "Athens" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: In an Athens market, the talk is of paying bills, pensions, job cuts ... and a better life.

Die Bewohner heißen "Athenians": Last week, in a glimpse of what the future might bring, elderly Athenians stood for hours outside banks as the government struggled to pay pensions.

Audenesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Wystan Hugh Auden (1907-73).*

That is an Audenesque poetic line of thought if ever I heard one. The poems are unflaggingly good, with an Audenesque ease of utterance overlaying anger, and a sensual vividness that has one wiping the dust from the eyes. The dry voice of the speaker of these lyrics, dry as the centuries that obscured the Pompeian disaster, is characterized by an Audenesque matter-of-factness that, in effect, accentuates the understated horror.

Austen-esque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zur englischen Schriftstellerin Jane Austen (1775-1817).*

The romance novel is an Austenesque story of courtship, complete with a meddling mother. Could there be a more Austenesque scenario than the beginning of "Middlemarch," which presents two young, well-born, unmarried women recently arrived in a country neighborhood, one of them filled with sense and the other brimming with sensibility?

Australia: *Australien. Before coming to Australia, he was network production editor in the London office.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Australian": I think it would be irresponsible of an Australian government to order

Australian personnel into this very dangerous situation.

Auch "Australia" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Since launching its US and Australia digital editions in 2011 and 2013 respectively, traffic from outside of the UK now represents over two-thirds of the Guardian's total digital audience.

Die Bewohner Australiens heißen "Australians": Australians tend to have a preconceived idea of what Aboriginal Australia is meant to look like.

Umgangssprachlich heißen sie "Aussies": The Aussies' attitude to China remains tentative.

Aya Sofya: Hagia Sofia. Aya Sofia – the Church of the Holy wisdom – was built in the sixth century and is one of the wonders of the world. I stood beneath the dome of Aya Sofia in awe.

Azerbaijan: Aserbeidschan. Oil and natural gas exports have helped make Azerbaijan the most prosperous state in the Caucasus region but it is also the most corrupt, according to Transparency International.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Azeri" und "Azerbaijani": More than 500,000 Azeri refugees are still living in camps.

A pipeline to transport Azerbaijani energy from the Caspian basin to the west via Turkey began operating in 2006.

Auch "Azerbaijan" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The six and a half year custodial sentence imposed by an Azerbaijan court on Mr Rasul Jafarov, a well-known human rights defender and respected partner of international donors, appears harsh and disproportionate to the alleged offences on which it is based.

Die Bewohner heißen "Azeris" oder "Azerbaijanis": Without explanation, Russia closed its border to Azeri trucks, threatening the livelihood of the many Azeris who sell fruit and vegetables in Russia.

As Azerbaijanis know all too well, corruption and political repression go hand in hand.

Azov Sea: Asowsches Meer. The Azov Sea on the southern coast of Russia and Ukraine assumed a ruby-like hue in July.

Bachian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Barock-Komponisten Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1759). Dieser Komponist wird auf Englisch /bə:k/ ausgesprochen.*

Conceived as a kind of grand chamber Mass, Rossini's last masterpiece is an anomaly, a setting of the liturgy that marries florid bel-canto melodism to reverently Bachian choral writing. {Is this a Bachian theme in G minor? Hard to tell, because it has disappeared into a haze of permutations.} The Piano Concerto (1995) owes an obvious debt to Bach, but its solo line is restless: it makes its way from Bachian clarity to 19th-century storminess and contemporary brashness before returning to its neo-Baroque starting point.

Baghdad: Bagdad. Baghdad became one of the great cities of the world – culture and science included – before the Mongul assault of 1258.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Baghdadi": Dia Azzawi, a Baghdadi artist living in London, has placed white roses made of resin and representing the Iraqi academics dead or missing since 2003 around the hooves of two bronze horses, symbols of the military defeat of Iraq. An unarmed Baghdadi police officer guides traffic; a bright-red double-decker bus passes slowly by.

Möglich ist auch "Baghdad" als Adjektiv: His first-person account begins with being waylaid while driving down a Baghdad street. Last month, 18 people were killed in an attack on a Baghdad shopping centre.

Selten verwendet wird "Baghdadian": {His entire household strictly followed the religious teachings and customs of Baghdad. Every morning, he and his household, dressed in their traditional Baghdadian attire, would rise for the Shahrith prayer.}

Die Bewohner Bagdads heißen "Baghdadis": In addition to problems caused by the curfew, Baghdadis have also had to endure frequent power shortages over the past four days. Women stay at home, and it is a rare Baghdadi who cannot supply an anecdote of a relative or friend carjacked, robbed in their homes, extorted from, or otherwise subjected to violence during the past three months.

Selten wird "Baghdadians" verwendet: The majority of his staff were young Jewish Baghdadians who were devout in their religious practices.

Bahamas: Bahamas. *Wie auch im Deutschen werden die Bahamas im Englischen stets mit dem Artikel verwendet:* In Newcastle airport's 61-year history, there has never been a flight to the Bahamas.

Politisch gesehen, werden die Bahamas als Singular konstruiert: Unlike Jamaica, the Bahamas locks up some of its drug lords. The Bahamas, officially the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, is an island country within the

Lucayan Archipelago of the West Indies in the North Atlantic. Thus the Bahamas, which after the second world war decided to make tourism one of the main pillars of the economy (along with financial services), at first promoted itself simply as offering sun, sea and sand with the racy extras of discos and casinos.

Geografisch betrachtet, sind die Bahamas Plural: The Bahamas are an archipelago of 700 islands, situated 186 miles east of Miami. The Bahamas are certainly famous for their beaches, blue waters, and bling. The Bahamas have warm temperatures the whole year, with a hot and humid summer season, and a dry winter.

Ganz eindeutig ist der Unterschied nicht: Receiving 6.5 million tourists every year, the Bahamas is a popular beach destination composed of more than 700 islands and cays located in the Atlantic Ocean 180 miles from Miami.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bahamian": The Junkanoo is in fact a vibrant Bahamian festival that takes the form of an all-night carnival.

Auch "Bahamas" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Doctors removed his left leg just above the knee after he was flown to Miami from a Bahamas hospital.

Die Bewohner der Bahamas heißen "Bahamians": Mainly because of the influence of local pastors, both Bahamians and foreigners who live in the country are banned from gambling.

Bahrain: Bahrain.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Bahraini": The Bahraini government and supporters are talking up preparations for a parliamentary election in November.

Auch "Bahrain" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The abduction of a child from the UK to Bahrain is NOT a crime in Bahrain unless there is a Bahrain court order regarding custody of the child or travel restrictions.

Die Bewohner heißen "Bahrainis": The problem is that as the economy has contracted, younger Bahrainis have not been able to find jobs.

Balearics: Balearen. The Balearics exhibit a varied terrain, with undulating hills, plateaus, and lowlands.

Die Balearen sind kein eigenständiger Staat und werden deshalb nur geografisch betrachtet, d.h. als Plural: The Balearics were conquered by the Vandals in 526 and fell to the Byzantines in 534. The Balearics comprise the four main islands of Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza, and Formentera.

Möglich ist auch: "Balearic Islands": The Balearic Islands are true jewels hidden in the Mediterranean Sea. The Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwestern African mainland, and the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, also are parts of Spain, as are Ceuta and Melilla, two small enclaves in North Africa (northern Morocco) that Spain has ruled for centuries.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Balearic": As the Romans advanced, Hannibal's skirmishers took a heavy toll, and many Romans fell to stones hurled by Hannibal's elite Balearic slingers.

Bali: Bali.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Balinese": The Bali Museum, built by the Dutch government in 1932, contains specimens of Balinese art from prehistoric times to the early 20th century.

Auch "Bali" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The group was responsible for an attack on a Bali nightclub that killed 202 people in October 2002.

Auch die Bewohner heißen "Balinese": The Balinese have the most extravagant funeral rites.

Die Sprache heißt ebenfalls "Balinese": The Balinese in-laws of an American friend of mine won't speak to her in Balinese, even though she is fluent in multiple registers, because she is outside of the caste system so they can't place her in the system.

Balkans: Balkan. *So wie im Deutschen wird "der" Balkan auch im Englischen mit dem Artikel verwendet:* The will to create a new ethnic modus vivendi is as hard to find in Cyprus as it is in the Balkans. With the exception of Kosovars and Albanians who are generally younger and hence more optimistic, most people in the Balkans feel pretty miserable.

Angesichts des Plural -s am Ende des Wortes "Balkans" überrascht es nicht, wenn auch das Verb im Plural steht: The Balkans were no more turbulent than other parts of Europe until the coming of ethnic nationalism in the 1870s. The Balkans have been inhabited since the Paleolithic and are the route by which farming from the Middle East spread to Europe during the Neolithic (7th millennium BC).

Eher überraschend mag es erscheinen, dass "Balkans" auch als Singular konstruiert werden kann:

{The Balkans is a peninsula in Europe. The region has a combined area of 550,000 km² and an approximate population of 55 million people.} { As things stand now, Brussels has no valid reason whatsoever to be satisfied:

Serbia has taken a dramatic, right-wing turn, Macedonia is in the cul-de-sac and blackmailed by Greece, Bulgaria and Albanian nationalists as of late, Bosnia-Herzegovina is falling apart, while Republika Srpska obstructs everything that might end its years-long paralysis. This is how the Balkans looks today and this is how it may look tomorrow.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Balkan" (ohne "-s"): The Balkan wars of the 1990s saw further demographic upheavals. All the Balkan economies are intimately connected to the euro zone.

Baltic Sea: Ostsee. The Baltic Sea is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that is enclosed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the North and Central European Plain.

Bangladesh: Bangladesch. He has done little physical work since his arrival in Bangladesh.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Bangladeshi": Some think the brawl between Pakistani and Bangladeshi workers was an ethnic dispute.

Auch "Bangladesh" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Last month, 111 people died in a Bangladesh factory making cheap clothing for western brands.

Die Bewohner heißen "Bangladeshis": 500 Bangladeshis were killed in political violence in 2013, the worst annual toll since independence.

Barbados: Barbados. *Die englische Aussprache ist /bə:(r)'beɪdɒs/.* Barbados is an island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Barbadian": The son of a Guyanese father and a Barbadian mother, he grew up in British Guiana, Barbados, and Panama.

Möglich ist auch "Barbados" als Adjektiv: Holders of a Barbados passport can travel to 129 countries without a visa.

Die Bewohner von Barbados heißen "Barbadians": Barbados once hoped to have two representatives in Parliament, and some Barbadians, during the English (Glorious) Revolution (1688), thought of making their island an independent state, but nothing came of this.

Basle: Basel. Paul Sacher was born into a humble household in Basle, the son of a gardener and of a farmer's daughter, but married exceedingly well in 1934.

Im Englischen wird sowohl die französische Form "Basle" /bə:l/ (ausgesprochen mit langem "a" und ohne "s" – so wie das deutsche "Stahl") verwendet wie auch die deutsche Form "Basel": /'bɑ:zəl/:

{Basel (/ 'bɑ:zəl/, also known as Basle (/bə:l/), is a city in northwestern Switzerland on the river Rhine. Basel is Switzerland's third-most-populous city (after Zürich and Geneva), with 164,488 inhabitants within the city municipality limits. The official language of Basel is (the Swiss variety of Standard) German, but the main spoken language is the local Basel German dialect.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Basler": It was feared that an incorporation of Alsace into France could jeopardise property owned by Basler citizens.

Möglich ist auch "Basle": It all began in Switzerland during the 1950s when engineers at a Basle dye works were looking for a new material for their dyeing rollers.

Die Bewohner von Basel heißen "Baslers": Opening to the public over 350 years ago, the Kunstmuseum Basel is a living symbol of Baslers' love of art. Basler Fasnacht is the most famous and the largest carnival in Switzerland (and as Baslers love to break the rules - it starts after Ash Wednesday).

Basque Country: Baskenland. "Basque Country" hat nicht nur im Deutschen, sondern auch im Englischen einen (bestimmten) Artikel : The Basque country is one of Spain's 17 autonomous regions. In the Basque country, peace is in the balance.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Basque": It is revealing that the nationalism in the three Basque provinces of France is very much less troublesome than the nationalism in the four Basque provinces of Spain. Cuba had also provided assurances that Basque nationalists living in Cuba would never be allowed out to carry out future attacks against Spain.

Die Basken heißen auf Englisch "Basques": Basques, unlike Ulster's Catholics, have suffered no discrimination. Iberdrola is a Basque company; Basques fear it would become a Madrid one.

Bath: Bath.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bathonian": Formerly Burgers and Barrels, this Bathonian restaurant uses a secret family recipe to make its burgers onsite. It was important for William Garvey to create quality pieces of furniture which were sympathetic to the architecture of this Bathonian home.

Die Bewohner von Bath heißen "Bathonians": Bath could soon sign a "friendship agreement" with a city in Ukraine which Bathonians have been supporting. As it is a private organisation and on the fringes of Bath, hidden behind trees and hedges, most Bathonians are probably unaware of it.

Unter "Bathonian" versteht man auch ein Erdzeitalter. Darüber weiß Wikipedia:

{In the geologic timescale the Bathonian is an age and stage of the Middle Jurassic. It lasted from approximately 168.3 Ma to around 166.1 Ma (million years ago). The Bathonian Age succeeds the Bajocian Age and precedes the Callovian Age.

The Bathonian Stage takes its name from Bath, a spa town in England built on Jurassic limestone (the Latinized form of the town name is Bathonium). The name was introduced in scientific literature by Belgian geologist d'Omalius d'Halloy in 1843. The original type locality was located near Bath. }

Dieses "Bathonian" kann als Nomen und Adjektiv verwendet werden:

Fragmentary remains attributed to Metriorhynchus are known from South America during the Bajocian and Bathonian (both Middle Jurassic).

Many Bathonian ammonites have only a regional occurrence, so that different zonation schemes came to be established for various parts of the world.

Bavaria: Bayern. In northern Bavaria, the small medieval town of Bamberg has an astonishing 11 breweries.

Oberbayern ist "Upper Bavaria", Niederbayern ist "Lower Bavaria": The best place to begin a tour of Upper Bavaria is on the southern edge of Munich, on the banks of the Starnbergersee. North of Munich, for example, Lower Bavaria is a pastoral landscape dotted with rewarding cities such as Bamberg and Regensburg.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bavarian": Few people have described Bavarian politics so aptly as a comedian, Gerhard Polt, who once said "In Bavaria we don't need an opposition, we already have a democracy!"

Auch "Bavaria" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Neither was thought to have a connection to the shooter, a Bavaria state prosecutor said in a press conference on Friday afternoon.

Die Bewohner Bayerns heißen "Bavarians": Partly thanks to Bavaria's economic success, the CSU's traditional demographic base of often rural Bavarians is losing importance.

Bay of Biscay: Biskaya. Im Deutschen heißt es "die Biskaya", im Englischen ist das die "Bay of Biscay":

The Bay of Biscay was the main transit point for U-Boats heading into the Atlantic.

Möglich ist auch "Biscay Bay": Some of the fiercest weather conditions of the Atlantic Ocean can be witnessed in the Biscay Bay.

Seltener findet man "the Biscay": The Biscay has been kind to us and with a relatively easy crossing we are not entering the English Channel.

Beaulieu: Beaulieu.

Beaulieu ist eine kleine Stadt in Hampshire und findet hier ihren Platz wegen der Aussprache: ['bju:li:].

Beethovenish: Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Komponisten und Pianisten Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827).

In his hands Mozart's K332 Sonata in F sounded almost Beethovenish in places, and I am sure that this was due to the pianist's use of the bass sonority which would not have been available from the instruments of Mozart's day. Haydn sonatas can be a bore, but not the Beethovenish No. 62 in E-flat, as played by Mack in an open, vigorous manner devoid of preciousness and constantly brushed with humor. The effect of the whole is of an almost Beethovenish majesty and grandeur and a melodic sweep such as none other of the present generation of string-writers seems able to approach".

Ludwig van Beethoven hat es sogar zu einem zweiten Adjektiv im Englischen gebracht: „Beethovenian“:

It is Beethovenian in its complex changes of mood and key and Brahmsian in its texture and melodic invention. Brahms' symphonies are all among the true gems of post-Beethovenian symphonic repertoire. This first concert of the season offers a psychological drama of Beethovenian proportions.

Sogar ein Adverb ist möglich: He will go to the piano and play Beethoven more Beethovenishly than any living virtuoso. Kavakos, if anything, leans in the opposite direction, that is, his more-than-Beethovenishly fast

tempos felt rushed. Of course Sibelius' 1919 final version is the more finished work of art, especially with its masterly transformation of a slow tempo into a Beethovenishly fast one in the opening movement.

Beijing: Peking. The news from Beijing seemed to further outline how rapidly the world could change.

Das Adjektiv heißt auch "Beijing": Some 30 police officers stormed his home in a Beijing suburb and took him away.

Möglich ist auch "Beijingese": This Beijingese specialty is a rich soup of wispy beaten eggs in a thick tomatoey broth.

Die Bewohner von Beijing heißen auf Englisch "Beijingers": This week, as spring arrived and the smog relented, tens of thousands of young Beijingers spent their extended Labour Day holiday on the outskirts of the city at two separate festivals.

Möglich ist auch "Beijingese": The Beijingese have excelled at the art of duck roasting for centuries.

"Peking" ist eine alte Form, welche sich in der Hunderasse der Pekinesen erhalten hat, die auf Englisch "Pekingese" heißen: Snub-nosed animals, such as Bulldogs, Boxers, Pekingese or Persian cats, can find it difficult to acclimatise to certain temperatures and may experience breathing difficulties. *Möglich ist auch die Schreibweise "Pekinese", also ohne "-g-":* The thought came to us when we passed a lady walking her Pekinese.

Beirut: Beirut.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Beirut": Looking back at the century that separates the arrival of the Armenian refugees to Beirut in the 1920s to their successful integration in today's Beirut society, several reasons could explain this success.

Möglich ist auch nur "Beirut": If you find yourself looking for a Beirut taxi late at night, you can request a pickup over the phone.

Die Bewohner Beiruts heißen "Beirutis": Although the law is on the side of developers, Beirutis are fighting to keep one of the few patches of coast not occupied by an exclusive hotel or beach club, unaffordable to most.

Belarus: Weißrussland / Belarus. Belarus is a charter member of a Russia-led customs union, which the Kremlin hopes to develop into an alternative EU for former Soviet states.

Eine andere Form ist "Byelorussia": I saw Moscow as long ago as summer 1958, when as a student I drove with a friend across the iron curtain through Poland and what is now Byelorussia to Moscow, then north to Leningrad.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Belarussian" oder "Byelorussian": The West should do what it can to help and encourage the muzzled Belarussian opposition. / After Reactor No. 4 exploded at Chernobyl on April 26, 1986 people in the neighboring Ukrainian and Byelorussian towns who were ignorant of the dangers played outside, were married, and continued with their regular lives as if nothing had happened.

Möglich ist aber auch "Belarus" als Adjektiv: A Belarus court has sentenced the country's main opposition leader to 15 years' jail in absentia. One tries to hold up a Belarus flag, another carries a rainbow flag.

Die Bewohner heißen "Belarussians" oder "Byelorussians": Many Belarussians feel more at home with Russia than with their own woebegone new country. / By contrast, Byelorussians do have to pay for their Polish visas and, in return, a Byelorussian visa for Poles costs six dollars and a two-day wait.

Auch die Sprache heißt "Belarussian" oder "Byelorussian": The paper sold approximately 150,000 copies a week, publishing on five days in both Belarussian and Russian. / In the eastern provinces, a Catholic peasant would be called a Pole despite saying his prayers in Latin and speaking Byelorussian or Ukrainian at home.

Belfast: Belfast.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Belfastian": "How you feelin', hon?" a blond bartender with a Belfastian brogue inquired sympathetically of a regular.

Möglich ist auch nur "Belfast": The Belfast woman's remains were not found until 2003 at a beach in the Irish Republic.

Die Bewohner Belfasts haben mehrere Namen:

{The idea is "deeply disturbing," he says. Places of violence and profound loss, from which many **Belfasters** are still recovering, have "become a spectacle, an attraction."}

CV Ireland offers the best CV writing service in Belfast to support **Belfastians** in securing their dream jobs.

The theatre will be a boon to **Belfastites** and should rapidly become the chief dispenser of culture in the North.

I've long suspected that **Belfasties** are among the happiest people in the UK, if not the world, in spite of our tendency to go a bit nuts at certain times of the year.

Belgium: Belgien. She says she has ancestors from France and Belgium.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Belgian": Belgian chocolate is famous and appreciated all over the world.

Die Belgier heißen auf Englisch "Belgians": Per capita, the Belgians are the biggest producers of cars in the world – though all five factories belong to foreigners.

Ben Franklinesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), einem der Gründerväter der Vereinigten Staaten.*

His generosity makes manifest the Ben Franklinesque truth that frugality and foresight will provide for a prosperous life. His popular "365 Bits of Wisdom to Enrich Your Daily Life" shows a Ben Franklinesque pithiness.

Berlin: Berlin.

Das Adjektiv heißt auch "Berlin": We ended up celebrating until the wee hours in a Berlin disco.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Berlinese": The Berlinese engineer Max Pinette was charged with the construction work, in which over 250 tonnes of steel were used.

Ein Bewohner von Berlin heißt "Berliner": Erich Mielke, the head of state security [in the German Democratic Republic], was a Berliner, wanted since 1931 for shooting a policeman. Like many Germans, Berliners tend to be earnest and straightforward.

Unter "Berliner" versteht man auch eine Süßspeise, die man in Österreich "Faschingskrapfen" nennt: Berliner Pfannkuchen ist ein Siedegebäck aus süßem Hefeteig mit einer Füllung aus Konfitüre. (Wikipedia)
A Berliner is made from sweet yeasted dough fried in fat or oil. *Als John F. Kennedy in seiner Rede am 26. Juni 1963 in Berlin den berühmten Satz sprach "Ich bin ein Berliner", führte das zu ironischen Kommentaren.*

Weiters gibt es das Nomen "berlin" bzw. "berline", auf Deutsch "'Berline": Darunter versteht man einen vierrädrigen Reisewagen des 17. / 18. Jahrhunderts: The King usually set out at ten o'clock in the morning, riding in a berline drawn by eight horses.

Bermuda: Bermuda. {Bermuda, officially Bermuda, and unofficially also The Bermudas, is a British Overseas Territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Lying off the southeastern tip of the Florida Peninsula, it's about 650 miles (1046km) east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.}

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Bermudan" und "Bermudian": The Bermudan government found its own problems with the plans. As you might expect, seafood is the focus and specialty of Bermudan cuisine. / Bermuda's currency, the Bermudian dollar, is fixed at the value of the United States dollar. Bermudian cuisine combines English and Portuguese influences with some local elements and fish is usually the star ingredient.

Auch "Bermuda" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: The Bermuda climate makes Bermuda the place to go for a tropical vacation in winter.

Die Bewohner heißen "Bermudans" oder "Bermudians": He went to an elite school set up to educate black Bermudans for leadership roles. The law applies to Canadians, Mexicans and Bermudians who can now enter the United States without passports.

Daneben gibt es auch noch den Plural "the Bermudas". Geografisch betrachtet ist das ein Plural: The Bermudas are an archipelago in North Atlantic Ocean. The Bermudas are a cluster of small islands and rocks lying in the track of vessels bound from New England to the West Indies. {The Bermudas have no direct neighbors. The distance between New York City and the Capital Hamilton is about 1,240 km (771 mi).}

Politisch gesehen wird "the Bermudas" als Singular konstruiert: The Bermudas has been an OCTA [= Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union] member since 2014. The Bermudas is considered one of the most dangerous countries worldwide.

Ganz eindeutig ist der Unterschied aber nicht: The Bermudas is much smaller than the Bahamas and consists of a group of 7 main islands and 170 smaller islets located in the Atlantic Ocean, 870 miles east of the United States. The Bermudas is an archipelago, having a total of 181 islands.

Bern: Bern.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bernese": They are building a new housing district for the Bernese population. Big, powerful, and built for hard work, the Bernese Mountain Dog is also strikingly beautiful and blessed with a sweet,

affectionate nature.

Auch "Bern" ist möglich als Adjektiv: Albert Einstein deduced the postulates of relativity while processing patents for clocks at a Bern patent office.

Die Bewohner Berns heißen "Bernese": The Bernese know they live in a wonderful city, but are aware of the hard job it is to maintain it wonderful!

Bhutan: Bhutan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bhutanese": Long relatively undisturbed in their ways, Bhutanese traders carried cloth, spices, and grains across the mountain passes into Tibet and brought back salt, wool, and sometimes herds of yaks.

Möglich ist auch "Bhutan" als Adjektiv: You have to apply for a Bhutan visa through a registered tour operator.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Bhutanese": Some Bhutanese consider the mountain peaks to be the sacred homes of protective spirits or deities.

Bicester: Bicester.

Bicester ist eine Stadt mit ca. 30.000 Einwohnern in Oxfordshire. Sie findet hier ihren Platz wegen der Aussprache: /'bɪstər/. (Übrigens wird Oxfordshire als /'ɒksfədʒər/ ausgesprochen, also mit einer verkürzten und unbetonten letzten Silbe.)

Big Apple: ⇨ New York

Birmingham: Birmingham.

Das Adjektiv zu "Birmingham" heißt "Brummie": The Brummie accent and the Coventry accent are also quite distinct in their differences, despite only 19 miles separating the cities. He has lost none of his chippily wary Brummie directness and, even, grudgingly sounding charm.

Daneben gibt es auch "Birmingham" als Adjektiv: I meet Paul in a pub in a Birmingham suburb. Wolfgang H. runs a hot food stall at a Birmingham market with his endlessly patient assistant Vijay.

Die Bewohner von Birmingham heißen "Brummies": Liverpool and Bristol, two other cities that are still in the running for the cultural accolade, have touted their history as "world cities" (centres of the slave trade, sneer the Brummies). Some civic-minded Brummies are worried that in their latest plans for rebuilding the city, the city fathers may be looking back to the gigantism of the 1960s.

Blackpool: Blackpool.

Das Adjektiv zu Blackpool heißt "Blackpudlian": There have been times when someone has been quick to assume I'm thick when they hear my Blackpudlian accent. The Blackpudlian singer-songwriter started out by making music in her parents' shed.

Häufiger wird allerdings "Blackpool" als Adjektiv verwendet: The Executives were a Blackpool band who recorded a handful of singles in the 1960s. As this is funded by Blackpool Council we can only accept referrals from those with a Blackpool postcode.

Die Bewohner Blackpools heißen "Blackpudlians": {Sadly, in recent years, Blackpool has lost some of its shine, with parts of the town falling into disrepair. Despite this, Blackpudlians are proud and friendly folk and will welcome you to their town with open arms and many a tale to tell.} As a fourth generation Blackpudlian, I know that there is more to the town than the negative headlines would suggest.

Blakean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter William Blake (1757-1827).*

Bob Dylan can be seen as a Blakean visionary and romantic. While Blake was surely aware of these associations, transforming them into his own conception of imaginative bliss in a Blakean Eden, he may also have had in mind passages such as the following [...]

Bohemia: Böhmen. The party won the vote in northern Bohemia, a former industrial bastion where unemployment is high.

Unter "Böhmen" versteht man heutzutage den westlichen Teil der Tschechischen Republik. (Der kleiner, östliche, Teil heißt "Mähren" ⇨ Moravia.)

Das Adjektiv "Bohemian" kann natürlich heißen "böhmisch": It is impossible to overstate the importance of music in Czechoslovakia between the wars, and the effervescence of culture in the Bohemian capital.

Klein geschrieben hat "bohemian" aber eine häufiger vorkommende Bedeutung: "unkonventionell,

ungezwungen, leichtlebig“: Schwabing has traditionally been the bohemian quarter of the Bavarian capital. *Diese Bedeutung stammt aus dem Französischen, wo ein “bohémien” ein Mensch ist, der ein ungezwungenes Künstlerleben führt. (Sprachlich stammt dieser französische “bohémien” ebenfalls vom Namen für Böhmen = Bohème ab.)*

Die Bewohner Böhmens heißen “Bohemians”: Because neither Rudolf II nor Matthias had left legitimate heirs, the governance of the Habsburg dynastic lands fell to Archduke Ferdinand of Styria (later Emperor Ferdinand II), a ruthless counterreformer who reduced the religious liberties granted to Bohemians under the Letter of Majesty.

Klein geschrieben, sind “bohemians” unkonventionelle, unbekümmerte Künstlernaturen: Artists, musicians and other bohemians tend to be the first to move into poor areas, opening the terrain up to the bankers, advertising executives, journalists and university lecturers who follow.

Bologna: Bologna.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Bolognese”: Bolognese sauce is the classic Italian meat sauce for pasta, a tomato sauce with minced beef. As a Bolognese restaurant owner told me recently, "The sauce is a condiment, like ketchup on your hamburger."

Möglich ist auch “Bologna” als Adjektiv: A large display board hangs on the wall on the side of the entrance of the library, commemorating the Bologna citizens who died in World War II.

Die Bewohner Bolognas heißen ebenfalls “Bolognese”: Never dare to tell a Bolognese that tortellini were born in Modena. The Bolognese have a way of turning simple dishes into a culinary experience you'll remember for the rest of your life.

“Bolognese” ist auch der Name einer Hunderasse (auf Deutsch “Bologneser”): Dazu weiß Wikipedia: The Bolognese (pronounced [bolonˈɲeːze]) is a small dog breed of the bichon type, originating in Italy. The name refers to the northern Italian city of Bologna. It is part of the toy dog group and is considered a companion dog.

Bordeaux: Bordeaux.

Das Adjektiv heißt (aus dem Französischen) “Bordelais”: Another Bordelais scientist, Bernard Médina, is working on a laser-based test to determine the exact chemical terroir of wine without opening the bottle, but for the moment, it works only on whites. {The Chateau Angelus family tree spans eight generations and is the result of the passion and commitment of the Bouard de Laforest family. This Bordelais estate is named after an ancient patch of vines in the center of the vineyard where workers could hear the Angelus (or church bells) ring simultaneously from three different churches in the countryside.}

Man kann aber auch “Bordeaux” als Adjektiv verwenden: It was the turn of the 19th century when a gentleman from the Strasbourg-based Fischer family decided to open a Bordeaux branch of his Alsace brewery. The evidence out there gives a valuable insight into local popular history and Bordeaux drinking culture which the new artisan breweries are trying to recreate.

Die Bewohner von Bordeaux heißen ebenfalls “Bordelais”: Wine bars exist on almost every block, offering tapas or charcuterie to the thousands of Bordelais who gather after work to drink a glass of a local vintage and talk. The Bordelais, as the natives call themselves, know how to breathe life into their city.

“Bordeaux” ist auch ein berühmter Wein: Fine Bordeaux used to be the world's poshest wine. Mr. Ooka got his first exposure to wine via a bottle of Bordeaux, while on a trip to France to do volunteer work in the 1990s.

“Bordelais” ist auch der Name einer Region in Frankreich: Today the port city [= Bordeaux] is famous worldwide for the large wine-growing region, the Bordelais, that surrounds it. The Bordelais of course invites you to wine tasting. *Im Deutschen heißt es “das” Bordelais (also mit Artikel), im Englischen findet man es auch ohne:* Frank studied viticulture, oenology and cellar technology in Geisenheim and gained experience in Bordelais. In Bordelais, soils 800 metres apart can result in the production of radically different wines.

Bosnia: Bosnien. The constitution of Bosnia & Herzegovina abides by the highest level of internationally recognised human rights and explicitly recognises the principle of gender equality.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Bosnian”: The Bosnian war of the early 1990s played an important role in fostering a heightened sense of Muslim identity.

Die Bewohner Bosniens heißen “Bosnians”: Alida Vracic, who runs Populari, a think-tank, believes that the key is to show Bosnians that there are real benefits from EU integration.

Bosphorous / Bosphorus: Bosphorus. Ships carrying hazardous or combustible materials, for example, will be temporarily prohibited from using the Bosphorous, the strait that links the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and winds through Istanbul. *In diesem Fall stimmen Deutsch und Englisch überein: In beiden Sprachen hat der Bosphorus einen Artikel.*

Möglich auch "Bosphorous Strait": Our roof terrace has breathtaking views over the Blue Mosque, the Princess' Islands in the Sea of Marmara and the bustling Bosphorous Strait.

Eine alternative Schreibweise ist "Bosporus": Along the Bosporus in Istanbul, the deluxe restaurants and discos are packed and the mood is decidedly upbeat as the glitterati down champagne and belly-dance the night away. Turkey insists that the Bosporus strait, the sole link from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, cannot handle many more tankers.

Analog zu den beiden möglichen Schreibweisen gibt es auch zwei mögliche Aussprachen: /'bɒsfərəs/ und /'bɒspərəs/

Boston: Boston.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bostonian": My mother has Bostonian roots.

Möglich ist auch "Boston" als Adjektiv: Their father was a Boston candle-maker, scraping by.

Die Bewohner heißen "Bostonians": Bostonians were astonished late last year when Theo Epstein, manager of the hugely successful Boston Red Sox baseball team, walked away from a multi-million dollar contract at the age of 31, saying that he was looking for a different kind of fulfilment.

Bothnia / Bothnian: *Das deutsche Wort "Bottnien" wird so gut wie nie verwendet, im Deutschen haben wir nur den "Bottnischen Meerbusen" bzw. das "Bottnische Meer". Es folgt ein Zitat aus Wikipedia (mit den Hervorhebungen des Verfassers):*

"The **Gulf of Bothnia** (/ˈbɒθniə/; Finnish: Pohjanlahti; Swedish: Bottniska viken) is divided into the **Bothnian Bay** and **Bothnian Sea**, and it is the northernmost arm of the Baltic Sea, between Finland's west coast (**East Bothnia**) and the Sweden's east coast (**West Bothnia and North Bothnia**). In the south of the gulf lies Åland, between the Sea of Åland and the Archipelago Sea."

Botswana: Botswana.

Das Adjektiv heißt nicht "Botswanian" oder sonstwas, sondern "Motswana":

{Every country has its own laws that apply to its citizens marrying a person from a different country. Getting married to a Motswana citizen with the goal of eventually bringing them to Canada to live is a process with many steps. To learn more contact the Motswana Embassy. If you want to bring your Motswana spouse or partner to live in Canada, you must then file a sponsorship application for them to become a permanent resident.}

Dieses Adjektiv hat auch eine Plural-Form: "Batswana": The Battle of Dimawe was fought between several Batswana tribes and the Boers in August 1852. The steady economy has stimulated the confidence of several Batswana entrepreneurs.

Für Englischsprechende muss es äußerst ungewöhnlich sein, bei Adjektiven zwischen Singular und Plural zu unterscheiden (wie es etwa das Französische tut), daher ist es keine Wunder, wenn "Batswana" bisweilen falsch verwendet wird: {Welcome to students from Botswana! This page contains information to help you learn more about life at the University of Brighton as a Batswana student.} {Did you hear about the Batswana citizen who wore two jackets when she painted the house? The instructions on the can said: "Put on two coats."}

Bequemer Weise gibt es aber auch noch "Botswana" als Adjektiv: Learn more about the Botswana economy, including the population of Botswana, GDP, trade, business, inflation and other data. The Botswana society is dominated by males, and the local media mirrors this male dominance in its news coverage.

Ein Bewohner von Botswana heißt nicht "Botswanian" oder sonstwas, sondern "Motswana":

I am 37 years and a Motswana by birth. I don't only see myself as a Motswana, but as African as a whole.

Der Plural heißt "Batswana": The main term for the people of Botswana is Batswana. Like most HIV-positive Batswana, she waited until she was very sick until she finally was tested. English is the most widely spoken language of the Batswana, the name given to the people of Botswana, although Setswana is the local tongue.

Boylean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Physiker Robert Boyle (1627-91).*

In 1655 Hooke was employed by Robert Boyle to construct the Boylean air pump. At the time, a vacuum made by an air pump was referred to as a Boylean vacuum.

Das "Boyl'sche Gesetz" oder "Boylesche Gesetz" heißt auf Englisch aber nicht "Boylean law" sondern "Boyle's

law“: Boyle's law states that at constant temperature the volume of a given mass of a dry gas is inversely proportional to its pressure.

Bradford: Bradford.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Bradfordian”: Bradfordian woolmen and Mancunian cottonspinners led Britain's Industrial Revolution, bringing their cities national clout and global fame. A fundraising effort has secured the long-term future of the synagogue and forged a friendship between Bradfordian followers of Islam and Judaism.

Möglich ist auch “Bradford” als Adjektiv: A man who died in hospital three days after he was found injured outside a Bradford pub is named by police. For a long while, there was little to boast about for a Bradford citizen.

Die Bewohner Bradfords heißen “Bradfordians”: Bradfordians have much to celebrate, not least the influx of visitors during its year as the UK's city of culture. {Precisely what makes a Bradfordian? Is it tenacity and resilience? A love of the outdoors? Pride in your city? A healthy dose of cynicism?}

Brahmsian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Komponisten und Pianisten Johannes Brahms (1833-98).*

Heubner holds his own, bringing an unexpectedly plaintive, almost Brahmsian lyricism to the piece. I've always thought of Schoenberg as the most Brahmsian of composers. His pacing of this symphony – which has at once a Brahmsian economy and a radiantly Russian energy – is unerring; perhaps no one has ever conducted Glazunov's music with more color and verve.

Brandenburg: Brandenburg.

Die geschichtliche Mark Brandenburg wurde 1701 ein Teil Preußens. Darauf bezieht sich das Adjektiv “Brandenburgish”: In the Nine Years' War (1688-1697), French, Saxon, Brandenburgish and Bavarian troops passed through the Neckar valley and quartered there. {23rd September 1678: The first wave of the Brandenburgish landing force with boats wades to the beach with guns and horses. The invasion of Rügen of 22 to 24 September 1678 was a military operation in the Swedish-Brandenburg War, or Scanian War.}

Für das moderne Brandenburg wird das Adjektiv “Brandenburgish” nur selten verwendet, wie z.B. in diesem Eigennamen: The initiative is receiving scientific support from the Brandenburgish Technical University (BTU) Cottbus-Senftenberg.

Üblich ist “Brandenburg” als Adjektiv: Speaking at the Brandenburg Gate, in the shadow of historic speeches by Presidents Kennedy and Reagan, Obama stuck to big themes but clearly sought to address concerns in Germany caused by recent revelations of internet surveillance and US drone warfare. In fact, Brandenburg police has repeatedly scolded German car owners for being naive.

Die Einwohner heißen “Brandenburgers”: Canteen and cafeteria are used not only by students but also by many hungry Brandenburgers, companies and agencies like the police and children's groups. {While you are permitted to move freely within the state, alone, with one other person, or with members of your own household - for instance, to visit a holiday home or to go hiking - Brandenburgers have been urged to refrain from excursions [= during the corona pandemic 2020].}

Brazil: Brasilien. Around 200,000 people, the largest crowd in football history, expected Brazil to beat Uruguay easily.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Brazilian”: There's a palm-shaded pool and a restaurant serving French, Asian and Brazilian fusion cuisine.

Auch “Brazil” kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: I traveled with my friend Doug Fredman, a Brazil first-timer.

Die Bewohner Brasiliens heißen “Brazilians”: Brazilians are passionate about football.

Eine “Brazil nut” ist eine Paranuss: The bitter joke here these days is that the only place you can still find a Brazil nut tree is on the municipal seal.

Brechtian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Lyriker und Dramatiker Bert Brecht (1898-1956).*

The second possible approach would then be the critical Brechtian approach. He was also great as a Brechtian interpreter. She learns to perform like a Brechtian actor, who keeps a distance from her assigned roles and works in settings reduced to minimal, suggestive props.

Bremen: Bremen.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Bremen”: {While travelling in Germany in 1911 he was arrested at Bremen and charged with espionage. It was claimed that he had been attempting to find the secrets of German military and naval

defences in the North Sea and dockyards and was picked up after documents had been passed to him in a Bremen restaurant.}

Die Bewohner Bremens heißen "Bremers": {During my time at ZMT, I thoroughly enjoyed the course and also noticed that Bremen is a diverse city, particularly the international student community. The native "Bremers" are also very warm and friendly.} {39% of all Bremers are cyclists who cycle daily, but according to the VEP (Local Transport Plan 2025) we have another potential of around 34% of the people of Bremen who could use their bicycles on a daily basis.}

Brighton: Brighton.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Brightonian": A Brightonian pal of mine used the term recently, and I'd never heard it before. Jenny's a Brightonian 40-something librarian.

Möglich ist aber auch "Brighton" als Adjektiv: {His parents fled the USSR. Now this Brighton man is going to Poland to help Ukraine.} If you're looking for your dream home by the sea this Brighton home, with great all-day sun all-year round, is worth taking a look at.

Die Bewohner Brightons heißen "Brightonians": Down at the beach, I found Brightonians sprinkled across the pebbles sunbathing, and a brave few hazarding a dip in the sea. Generations of Brightonians yet unborn will marvel in reading of these days.

Bristol: Bristol.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Bristolian": The Bristolian street artist Banksy has returned to Palestine to create another series of works, following his famous 2005 series painted on the West Bank barrier wall.

Möglich ist auch "Bristol" als Adjektiv: A Bristol motorist caught driving erratically was "high on drum and bass" a court has heard.

Die Bewohner Bristols heißen "Bristolians": Bristolians like to think of themselves as nonconformists.

British Isles: Britische Inseln. *Da "British Isles" ein geografischer (und keine politischer) Terminus ist, überrascht es nicht, ihn mit einem Verb im Plural kombiniert zu finden:*

In winter, however, the British Isles harbor even more blackbirds. {The British Isles comprise more than 6,000 islands off the northwest coast of continental Europe, including the countries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland. The group also includes the United Kingdom crown dependencies of the Isle of Man, and by tradition, the Channel Islands (the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey), even though these islands are strictly speaking an archipelago immediately off the coast of Normandy (France) rather than part of the British Isles.} These are the British Isles even if Scotland goes independent. The British Isles lie at the juncture of several regions with past episodes of tectonic mountain building.

Es überrascht auch noch nicht, wenn "British Isles", als Begriff gemeint, ein Verb im Singular erhält:

The British Isles is a geographical term which includes two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and 5,000 small islands, most notably the Isle of Man which has its own parliament and laws. (Hier könnte man "The British Isles" auch unter Anführungszeichen setzen.)

Eher überraschend ist aber der Singular-Gebrauch in solchen Sätzen:

The British Isles is made up of two separate nations: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) and the Republic of Ireland. {The British Isles is an archipelago, a group of islands in the Northern Hemisphere, located in the North Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Europe. Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, The Hebrides and over six thousand smaller islands make up the British Isles. The British Isles has a population of 72 million people and includes two sovereign states, the Republic of Ireland and The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.} The British Isles comprises some 6,000 islands, though only 194 of them are inhabited. Generally, temperature did not appear to be a limiting factor [for seaweeds], probably because the British Isles lies in the centre of the NE Atlantic distribution for most species, and not at climatic tolerance limits. The main problem is the fact that the British Isles lies so far north of the equator, where both winter and winter nights are long. The British Isles harbours an enormous diversity of freshwater green algae, with over 1000 species recorded.

Dieser schwankende Gebrauch wird im folgenden Beispiel abgebildet, wo in einem einzigen Kontext zuerst Singular und dann Plural steht:

{The British Isles is a group of islands off the northwest coast of continental Europe. They are surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Celtic Sea, St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea.}

Brittany: Bretagne. Brittany protrudes westward into the Atlantic Ocean as a peninsula; the Bay of Biscay lies to the southwest and the English Channel to the north.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Breton": He was once a minister in a Socialist government and is now mayor of a small Breton village.

Die Bewohner heißen "Bretons": This legacy of impoverishment and internal colonization remains very present in the minds of the Bretons today (especially the Paris-based diaspora). The beautiful architecture and landscapes of France's northwest define the regions the Bretons call home.

"Breton" ist auch der Name der alten keltischen Sprache, die es dort (noch) gibt: France nearly wiped out Occitan and Breton speakers with French-only policies. Then there is Cornwall's cultural heritage, in particular the Cornish language, a Celtic tongue closely related to Breton and Welsh.

Brittenesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum britischen Komponisten und Pianisten Benjamin Britten (1913-76).*

Britten visited the Far East in 1956 and the following year set to music Arthur Waley's translations of ancient Chinese poems, texts that explore typical Brittenesque themes of innocence, loss and regret. The percussive and sometimes laborious music is lifted with innovative jazz passages, Brittenesque arpeggios, oom-paah-paah waltzes and fragmented speech but there are also moments of transcendent purity. There is a mixture of joy and pain, expressed with Brittenesque clarity and succinctness.

Brno: Brünn. *Ausgesprochen wird diese Stadt auf Englisch /'bɜːrnoʊ/. Napoleon triumphed over the combined Austrian and Russian armies at Slavkov (Austerlitz), 7 miles (11 km) southeast of Brno.*

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Brno": {While the Brno Jewish community numbered 12,000 in 1938, only 1,000 survived Nazi persecution during Germany's occupation in World War II. Today, the cemetery and synagogue are again maintained by a Brno Jewish community.}

Selten kommt "Brnovian" als Adjektiv vor: When he was still at high school, Danijel Živković fell in love with a Czech student whom he met due to cooperation between a Brnovian and a Serbian school and he started to learn Czech.

Die Bewohner Brünns heißen "Brnovians" – dafür gibt es aber nur wenige Belege: The map comes handy not only for foreign tourists but also for students who are new in the city or Brnovians who simply want to discover something new in their home city.

Bruges: Brügge. *Die englische Aussprache ist /bruːʒ/. Bruges is a traveler's wonderland.*

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Bruges": Even if you have visited Bruges several times before, a Bruges city break is always a great idea.

Für die Bewohner von Brügge gibt es kein eigenes englisches Wort, nur eine Scherzbezeichnung, die auf eine alte Geschichte aus dem 15. Jahrhundert zurückgeht: "fools of Bruge".

Brunswick: Braunschweig. *"Brunswick" anstatt "Braunschweig" wird nur in älteren Texten verwendet, die sich auf die Zeit des Herzogtums Braunschweig-Lüneburg (1235-1814) bzw. des Herzogtums Braunschweig (1814-1918) beziehen:*

In 1770 Lessing finally found a secure post as librarian for the great collection of the Dukes of Brunswick in Wolfenbüttel, where he remained until his death in 1781.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Brunswicker": {General Burgoyne simultaneously formed another Grenadier Battalion and Light Infantry Battalion from the British regiments serving with his army in Canada (as well as a Brunswicker grenadier battalion).}

Die Bewohner heißen / hießen "Brunswickers": {"The Black Brunswicker", a painting by John Everett Millais, was inspired by the exploits of the Black Brunswickers, a German volunteer corps of the Napoleonic Wars, during the Waterloo campaign. Millais depicts a Brunswicker about to depart for battle. His sweetheart, wearing a ballgown, restrains him, trying to push the door closed, while he pulls it open.}

Weiters gibt es die ostkanadische Provinz "New Brunswick": Saint John is New Brunswick's second largest city.

Das Adjektiv lautet "New Brunswick": The dynamics of New Brunswick politics differ from those of other provinces in Canada.

Die Bewohner von New Brunswick heißen "New Brunswickers": New Brunswickers think of their province, with its two languages and cultures, as a microcosm of Canada.

Ein umgangssprachlicher Name für die Bewohner von New Brunswick ist "Herring Chokers". Woher der

kommt, weiß das Internet:

{ "Herring chokers" were folks who commercially fished for herring utilizing gill nets [= Kiemennetz (*)]. The gills of the fish would become stuck in the nets causing drowning. Thus came the term "Herring Choker." }

(*) {In einem Kiemennetz werden die Fische nicht wie in einer Art Trichter bzw. Kescher eingeschlossen, sondern bleiben bei dem Versuch, durch die Maschen eines senkrecht aufgestellten Netzes hindurchzuschwimmen, in diesen mit ihrem Kopf stecken. Am Zurückschwimmen werden sie dadurch gehindert, dass sie dabei mit ihren Kiemen in den Netzmaschen hängenbleiben. Kiemennetze sind dabei einfache, einwandige Netze mit nur einer (auf den Zielfisch abgestimmten) Maschengröße. Ein Kiemennetz muss nicht unbedingt durchs Wasser bewegt werden, sondern eignet sich auch als Stellnetz.} (Wikipedia)

Es gibt aber auch alternative Erklärungen:

* {A Herring Choker is someone who comes from New Brunswick, Canada. The term is derived from the stereotype that people living in the maritimes only eat fish, herring in particular.}

* Nobody knows why New Brunswickers are sometimes called "herringchokers" but according to one theory, it's because the women working in fish-packing plants used their thumbs and forefingers to pinch the heads off sardines.

Brussels: Brüssel. The 46-year-old former deputy prime minister of Denmark has moved to Brussels to become the EU's new competition commissioner.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Brussels": Cameron's alleged comments about a British exit from Europe, reportedly made in a private conversation on the fringe of a Brussels dinner on Tuesday, were leaked to Der Spiegel.

Es gibt kein englisches Wort für die Bewohner Brüssels; möglich ist das französische "Bruxellois": As a true Bruxellois, Sébastien knows Brussels like the back of his hand.

Bucharest: Bukarest: *Die englische Aussprache ist /ˌbuːkəˈrɛst/ (Betonung auf der dritten Silbe!).* She says she will go back next year if she finds a better job than the one she has in Bucharest.

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Bucharest": On October 30, 2015, a fire at a Bucharest night club claimed dozens of lives and left scores injured.

Die Bewohner Bukarests heißen "Bucharesters": Half of the Bucharesters who participated in the study said they eat out 1-3 times a week.

Buffettesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum berühmten amerikanischen Investor Warren Buffett (*1930):*

She found a Buffettesque solution to the problem of her loneliness – making deals with the grandchildren so that they would stay with her as long as possible. There is usually a strong Buffettesque focus on ensuring sustainability of the dividend payment.

Burgundy: Burgund. In the auction rooms and fine-wine dealerships of the world, the dominant accent is still decidedly French with the most sought-after wines still coming overwhelmingly from Bordeaux and Burgundy.

Das Adjektiv ist "Burgundian": In 1430 Philip III founded a new order of chivalry, a Burgundian version of the British Order of the Garter, called the Toison d'Or, or Golden Fleece, membership of which was limited to 24 noblemen of proven valour and wide renown.

Möglich ist auch "Burgundy" als Adjektiv: It was the first big Chinese purchase of a Burgundy wine-making property.

Die Bewohner Burgunds heißen "Burgundians": After victories over the English and the Burgundians on the Loire, Gilbert Motier de La Fayette was made governor of Dauphiné in 1420 and a marshal of France.

Klein geschrieben ist "burgundy" der Burgunderwein: They celebrated with copious bottles of burgundy. We chose a white Burgundy to accompany the main course.

Weiters bedeutet "burgundy" (als Adjektiv und als Nomen) eine bestimmte rote Farbe: Cherry red is midway between burgundy red and fire red. He wore a tan shirt, a dark blazer, and a burgundy necktie. / This textured upholstery fabric comes in a rich burgundy. A deep burgundy would look quite nice, I think.

Burkina Faso: Burkina Faso.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Burkinabe": The Burkinabe army has said that the plane crashed about 50km from the border with Burkina Faso. An official dressed in flowing Burkinabe robes came over and told us he was the president's head of protocol.

Möglich ist auch "Burkina Faso" als Adjektiv: In his mind, as he made the piece, was a Burkina Faso initiation ceremony in which young men are buried in the earth overnight. Jalal handed me a photocopied clipping, written in French, from a Burkina Faso newspaper.

Die Bewohner von Burkina Faso heißen "Burkinabes": Three million ethnic Burkinabes, a sixth of Burkina Faso's population, live in Côte d'Ivoire. Six Canadians, two French, two Swiss, two Italians, four Ukrainians and five Burkinabes have been confirmed to be among the dead.

Burma: ⇒ Myanmar

Burnisan: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum schottischen Dichter Robert Burns (1759-96).*

{According to Margo MacDonald, Scottishness is not about hating the English but about brotherly love. 'Underlying it all in Scotland is the whole idea - the Burnsian legacy. 'That Man to Man the world o'er shall brothers be, for a'that.'} Clare's use of a Burnsian vocabulary allows him to consolidate his distinctive lyric voice through pathos and wit in poems addressed to – or in evocation of – different women.

Byronic: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter George Gordon Lord Byron (1788-1824).*

Chances are, you'll find a Byronic young man reading "Cartesian Meditations" on a bench beneath an elm tree. His portrait engraving shows him with Byronic curls, draped in a romantic cloak. Then Poe went to Boston, where in 1827 he published a pamphlet of youthful Byronic poems, Tamerlane, and Other Poems.

Zu Lord Byron gibt es auch ein Nomen: "Byronism", definiert als "possessing the characteristics of Byron or his poetry, especially romanticism, melancholy, and melodramatic energy."

Byronism was also in fashion among Romanian Romantics, who could not resist the temptation of imitating Byron's writing style. It remains to say that Gatsby is a Byronic hero who does not give up his Byronic traits by the end of his life and who proves his Byronism. Cooks can be temperamental – cooks are supposed to be temperamental – but temperament is the Byronism of the dependent; children, courtesans, and cooks all have it.

Dieser "Byronism" hat es sogar ins Deutsche geschafft: {Der Byronismus ist eine romantische Bewegung in der kontinentaleuropäischen Literatur des frühen 19. Jahrhunderts, die von dem englischen Dichter Lord Byron – das ist George Gordon Byron (1788–1824), der Dichter der englischen Spätromantik – beeinflusst wurde. Die Anhänger werden als Byronisten bezeichnet. Diese zeichnen sich durch Enttäuschung über die Gesellschaft und die Welt, Stimmungen des Weltschmerzes, scharfe Zwietracht zwischen dem Dichter und den anderen sowie den Kult des 'Übermenschen' (Napoleon eignet sich ideal für diese Definition) aus. Markenzeichen des Byronismus ist die (meist erfolglose) Rebellion eines begabten, außergewöhnlichen Individuums gegen die Gesellschaft. Das Individuum fordert für sein Leben und sein Talent die Freiheit von der Welt; Freiheit ist auch ein häufiges Thema in den Werken dieser Bewegung. Da die Rebellion in der Regel erfolglos ist, sind die Werke dieser Strömung in der Regel sehr pessimistisch. } (Wikipedia)

Byzantium: Byzanz. In contexts almost beyond enumeration, Byzantium was vital to the continuity of civilisation.

Die englische Aussprache ist /ˌbiˈzantiəm/ bzw /ˌbiˈzantsiəm/.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Byzantine": The Venetians were making glass by the eighth century, but the flourishing of the craft was linked to the arrival of Byzantine glassworkers fleeing Constantinople's occupation by the Crusaders in 1204 and by the Ottomans in 1453.

In übertragener Bedeutung (und klein geschrieben) bezieht sich "byzantine" auf negative Aspekte des byzantinischen Reiches: "hochkompliziert / schwer durchschaubar / verwickelt":

In the longer run, the main factors tugging down German (and indeed European) economic performance do indeed remain structural and microeconomic: a byzantine and inefficient tax system, a bloated welfare system and excessive labour costs. {Mick Armstrong, Chair of the British Dental Association, said: "The government remains committed to a byzantine system that has failed both dentists and their patients. These targets might suit a Whitehall spreadsheet but do not reflect the reality of millions of people receiving and seeking NHS treatment.}

Die Bewohner von Byzanz hießen "Byzantines": Throughout the later centuries of the Byzantine Empire and particularly following the imperial coronation of the King of the Franks, Charlemagne (r. 768–814), in Rome in 800, the Byzantines were not considered by Western Europeans as heirs of the Roman Empire, but rather as part of an Eastern Greek kingdom.

Caesar: Caesar / Cäsar. (100-44 BC) *Die englische Aussprache ist /ˈsiːzər/.* The marriage link between Pompey and Caesar was broken by Julia's death in 54 bc. The client relationships that Caesar had established with certain

British tribes were extended by Augustus.

Das Adjektiv ist "Caesarean": Before continuing beyond the Rubicon to the Civil War, it is worth pausing to determine the size of the Caesarean army. I'm not exaggerating when I say that Trump is a Caesarean character whose strategic genius is unparalleled and undiminished.

Selten findet man "Caesarean" als Adjektiv zu einer antiken Stadt Caesarea ("einer" antiken Stadt Caesarea und nicht "der" antiken Stadt Caesarea, weil es gutes halbes Dutzend davon gab – mit unterschiedlichen Beinamen): {THE CAESAREAN IMPRISONMENT OF PAUL. Paul was arrested in Jerusalem and afterward taken by a Roman guard to Caesarea, the political capital where lived the procurator, for imprisonment. It is remarkable that over one-fourth of the Book of Acts is devoted by the author to the telling of the story of Paul's imprisonment and the events connected with it.} *Hier handelt es sich um Caesarea Maritima, einen bedeutenden Hafen und Hauptstadt der römischen Provinz Judäa. Heute befindet sich in der Nähe das moderne „Keisarija“ (hebräisch קיסריה).*

Die Bewohner dieser Städte müssten eigentlich "Caesareans" geheißen haben, aber unter eine Lawine von "caesareans" im Sinn von "caesarean sections / births" findet man keine Belege dafür im Internet.

Unter dem Nomen "Caesarean(s)" versteht man ansonsten die Anhänger Gaius Julius Caesars: {There were, however, also a number of ex-Caesareans among the 60 conspirators. They had been goaded into this volte-face by the increasingly monarchical trend of Caesar's regime and, perhaps at least as much, by the aristocratic disdain that inhibited Caesar from taking any trouble to sugar the bitter pill.} {Battle of Thapsus, (February 6, 46 bc [Julian calendar]), in ancient Roman history, battle during the civil war between the Caesarians and the Pompeians (49–46 bc). Thapsus was a North African seaport about 5 miles (8 km) east of present-day Teboulba, Tunisia.} (Encyclopaedia Britannica)

Wenn man die lateinische Aussprache kennt, dann wundert man sich nicht mehr, dass das deutsche "Kaiser" von Gaius Julius Caesar kommt: /'kæʒər/ bzw. /'kaɪsər/. Übrigens kommt auch der russische "Zar" [englisch: tsar] von Caesar.

Der (früher) weit verbreitete Glaube, Gaius Julius Cäsar sei mittels Kaiserschnitt auf die Welt gekommen, verband seinen Namen mit dieser Operation: "Kaiserschnitt", auf englisch "caesarian section" (klein geschrieben):

Caesarean section, also known as C-section or caesarean delivery, is the surgical procedure by which one or more babies are delivered through an incision in the mother's abdomen, often performed because vaginal delivery would put the baby or mother at risk. (Wikipedia)

Genauerer darüber erfährt man unter dem Stichwort "Caesarean section" bei Wikipedia:

{The Roman Lex Regia (royal law), later the Lex Caesarea (imperial law) required the child of a mother who had died during childbirth to be cut from her womb. There was a cultural taboo that mothers should not be buried pregnant that may have reflected a way of saving some fetuses. Roman practice required a living mother to be in her tenth month of pregnancy before resorting to the procedure, reflecting the knowledge that she could not survive the delivery.

Speculations that the Roman dictator Julius Caesar was born by the method now known as C-section are false. Although caesarean sections were performed in Roman times, no classical source records a mother surviving such a delivery. The term has also been explained as deriving from the verb caedere, 'to cut', with children delivered this way referred to as caesones. Pliny the Elder refers to a certain Julius Caesar (an ancestor of the famous Roman statesman) as *ab utero caeso*, 'cut from the womb', giving this as an explanation for the cognomen Caesar which was then carried by his descendants. Nonetheless, the false etymology has been widely repeated until recently. For example, the first (1888) and second (1989) editions of the Oxford English Dictionary say that caesarean birth "was done in the case of Julius Cæsar". More recent dictionaries are more diffident: the online edition of the OED (2021) mentions "the traditional belief that Julius Cæsar was delivered this way".}

Der "Caesar salad" hängt nur indirekt mit Gaius Julius Caesar zusammen: As many know, Caesar Salad was invented by restaurateur Caesar Cardini, in Tijuana, Mexico, in the 1920s. *Davon gibt es auch eine Kurzform:* The dressing on the Caesar had the consistency of mayonnaise.

Das chemische Element "Caesium" hat nichts mit Julius Caesar zu tun, sondern ist vom lateinischen Adjektiv "caesius" abgeleitet, welches "blaugrau" bedeutet:

Caesium (cesium in American English) is a chemical element with the symbol Cs and atomic number 55. It is a soft, silvery-golden alkali metal with a melting point of 28.5 °C (83.3 °F), which makes it one of only five elemental metals that are liquid at or near room temperature. [...] In 1860, Robert Bunsen and Gustav Kirchhoff discovered

caesium in the mineral water from Dürkheim, Germany. Because of the bright blue lines in the emission spectrum, they derived the name from the Latin word caesius, meaning bluish grey. Caesium was the first element to be discovered with a spectroscope, which had been invented by Bunsen and Kirchhoff only a year previously. (Wikipedia)

Cairo: Kairo. He returned on Wednesday after several days in Cairo.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cairene": Another Islamist leader, a Cairene pediatrician named Ayman al-Zawahiri, fled to Afghanistan.

Daneben gibt es auch "Cairo" als Adjektiv: The scene opens in a Cairo mosque, where men have gathered for Friday prayers.

Die Bewohner Kairos heißen "Cairenese": According to Egypt's National Council for Battling Drug Addiction, use of recreational drugs among Cairenes over 15 has rocketed from 6% to 30% since 2011.

Camboïda: Kambodscha.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cambodian": I enjoyed trying some of the delicious Cambodian food on my recent trip to Phnom Penh. When Mr Obama had his only meeting with Cambodian prime minister, Hun Sen, in Phnom Penh last year, American spokesmen went out of their way to emphasise that the atmosphere was "tense", as Mr Obama harangued Mr Hun Sen about human-rights abuses in his country.

Auch "Cambodia" als Adjektiv ist möglich: As a warning, the murder was "like killing 200 people", says a Cambodia human-rights worker.

Die Bewohner heißen "Cambodians": For Cambodians, after more than 20 years of delay, the new tribunal is almost certainly their last and best chance to obtain a measure of justice.

Cambridge: Cambridge.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cantabrigian": Cantabrigian Mechanics provides machining, welding, and architectural installation services. We talked with Amy Baron, a Cantabrigian mother of two, on Oct. 18 via Zoom.

Häufiger jedoch wird das Adjektiv "Cantabrigian" nicht für die Stadt, sondern für Studenten bzw. Absolventen der Universität Cambridge verwendet:

{Cantabrigian couple leave generous legacies to their respective Colleges. The joint estate of Barbara Bain (NC 1936) and her husband Walter (Jesus College) was divided this summer after the couple decided to remember their respective Colleges in their wills.} In Cantabrigian tradition, a wooden spoon was jokingly awarded to low achievers in mathematics.

Die Bewohner heißen "Cantabrigians": While the protected bike lanes may seem like a step in the right direction, some Cantabrigians say the drawbacks of the lanes have outweighed their benefits. She was raised, educated and lived her entire life in Cambridge and was quite proud to be a Cantabrigian.

Häufiger jedoch wird das Nomen "Cantabrigian" nicht für Einwohner der Stadt, sondern für Studenten bzw. Absolventen der Universität Cambridge verwendet:

{University of Cambridge: Becoming a Cantabrigian and associating themselves with the institute with a pool of the brightest minds is a dream for many, but definitely not a piece of cake. Only those with brilliant intellect, industrious approach and clarity of goals are able to win a spot at one of the world's most prestigious higher education institutes – the University of Cambridge.} {Today, interest in the [football] club from Cambridge University students is close to zero. Only a handful of Cantabrigians have any awareness of the stadium that lies just north of the Grafton Centre.}

Cameroon: Kamerun. The charity's successes included funding a tuition and tailoring centre in India, a medical clinic in Ghana and a school in Cameroon.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cameroonian": The smooth tarmac road leading to the Cameroonian frontier may lull travellers into a false sense of security.

Auch "Cameroon" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Frederic Otomo is a Cameroon immigrant living in Stuttgart.

Die Bewohner heißen "Cameroonians": Corruption remains rife and elections lack credibility, but Cameroonians proudly declare that their country is doing better than most of its conflict-ridden neighbours.

Camusean / Camusian: *Das sind die Adjektiv zum französischen Literatur-Nobelpreisträger Albert Camus (1913 – 1960).*

{What is the Camusean alternative to suicide or hope? The answer is to live without escape and with

integrity, in “revolt” and defiance, maintaining the tension intrinsic to human life.} The Camusean alternative is to live without religion and without other forms of escape but with integrity, in “revolt” and defiance.

The Camusian hero refuses to resign himself to the absurdity of his own life. Nietzsche's Zarathustra is a Camusian absurd hero. The Camusian absurd is a mismatch between theoretical reasoning and practical reasoning.

Canary Islands / Canaries: Kanarische Inseln / Kanaren. The world's largest telescope is in the Canary Islands. The Canary Islands have a subtropical climate. / Although the nearest continent is Africa, the Canaries are definitely Spanish. Housing some of the best beaches in the world, the Canaries provide a beautiful spot for a long romantic vacation.

Dass “Canary Islands” ein Verb im Plural nach sich zieht, überrascht nicht: The Canary Islands are the southernmost region of Spain, and the largest and most populous archipelago of Macaronesia.

Möglich ist aber auch die Konstruktion als Singular: The Canary Islands is the largest and most populated archipelago of the Macaronesia region. {The Canary Islands is a treasure for all shopping lovers. From open air markets to the large commercial centres, one can find everything there.}

Cancer: Krebs (Sternzeichen): Cancer is the fourth sign of the zodiac and is represented by the Crab.

Krebs-Geborene sind “Cancerians”: Cancerians are primarily known for being emotional, nurturing, and highly intuitive, as well as being sensitive and sometimes insecure.

“Cancerian” kann auch ein Adjektiv sein: Sensitive, kind, creative, romantic, quirky or flamboyant women could be Cancerian women.

Vorsicht: “Sie ist (ein) Krebs” heißt NICHT: “She is a Cancer”. Stattdessen muss man ausweichen, z.B.:
{If you want to win the heart of a Cancer girl, then you have to know what type of guy she likes. A Cancer woman wants a considerate, sweet, and intuitive man. She puts her whole heart into her romantic relationships, so she needs and deserves a partner who is as loyal and passionate as she is. A Cancer lady wants to settle down with a man who can help her build a warm, loving home and raise a family together.}

“Delta Cancri” bezeichnet eine Meteor-Erscheinung, die ihren Ursprung im Sternbild des Krebses hat:

{The Delta Cancri is a medium strength meteor shower lasting from December 14 to February 14, the main shower from January 1 to January 24. The radiant (= *Ursprung*) is located in the constellation of Cancer, near Delta Cancri.} (Wikipedia)

Cantabrian: ⇒ Christchurch

Canterbury: Canterbury.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Canterbury”: A biker is in a serious condition in hospital after two motorcycles collided on a Canterbury back road. By the time the ‘80s rolled around, the Canterbury scene had pretty much gone the way of all things, but not before some of its DNA entered the wider musical world.

Das Adjektiv “Canterburian” wird selten verwendet: The Rotters' Club is the second of two albums by Canterbury jazz-rock ensemble Hatfield and the North, released in 1975 on Virgin.

“Canterburian” für Bewohner Canterburys wird selten verwendet: Jo is a Canterburian who is delighted to be joining a club where her father was president in 1982.

“(Old) Canterburians” ist allerdings die Bezeichnung für Absolventen des Kent College in Canterbury:
Former pupils of the school are known as Old Canterburians. The Science Block was constructed in 1958 by the school, financed by parents, friends and Old Canterburians in addition to a contribution from the Industrial Fund.

In manchen Quellen findet man auch “Cantuarian” als Adjektiv und Nomen, aber Beispiele dazu sind nicht auffindbar, mit einer Ausnahme – einer Zeitschrift:

{The Cantuarian is the magazine of The King's School, Canterbury.

The Cantuarian was first published in 1882 and has been published regularly ever since. With its publication covering over 136 years, The Cantuarian covers a range of historical events such as the First World War, the Korean War and beyond. The magazine clearly depicts the rich history of The King's School and its pupils, staff, and alumni.

The Cantuarian has seen a dramatic transformation since its first publication. Starting as a plain text magazine, The Cantuarian now features high-quality glossy images and impressive graphics.}

Cape Town: Kapstadt. Behind them are the luxury houses of Cape Town's wealthiest residents.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Cape Town": There are 30 nature reserves across the Cape Town municipality, including Table Mountain National Park, which is home to approximately 2,200 unique species of plants – more than the whole of the UK.

Ein zweites Adjektiv ist "Capetonian": Dope Industries is a clothing brand established in 1998 that is proudly Capetonian. "We wanted to create a Capetonian-style beach house," says Rory.

Die Bewohner von Kapstadt heißen "Cape Towners": The water crisis has been afflicting Cape Towners for some time as reservoirs have been at record lows.

Daneben gibt es auch das Nomen "Capetonians": I'm a born-and-bred Capetonian, and might be biased, but Cape Town is the most beautiful city in the world. Beyond the townships, Capetonians' artistry is visible all over town, from murals on inner-city walls to smart galleries hung with fine art.

Capricorn: Steinbock (Sternzeichen): Capricorns are practical, determined, diligent, attention-focused and good with money.

Dazu gibt es das Nomen "Capricornians": In love, Capricornians are serious, constant and faithful, but not too effusive.

"Capricornian" ist auch ein Adjektiv: Capricornian men are very shy, when it comes to showing love and they are always terrified of getting hurt.

Unter "Capricornids" versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung, die ihren Ursprung im Sternbild des Steinbocks hat:

{If you like to see what's going on in the sky, tonight is your night with a meteor shower set to begin. Alpha Capricornids will be visible in UK skies tonight and is expected to make appearances until August 15, so if you do miss it tonight, there's plenty more chances of catching a glimpse.

But what is Alpha Capricornids?

According to UK Meteor Network, Alpha Capricornids is a meteor shower that comes from burned debris.}

Cardiff: Cardiff.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cardiffian": The artists were truly diverse, including a Guinean balafon player, a Cameroonian bassist, a Cardiffian saxophonist, an American rock drummer and a Bristolian trumpeter.

Möglich ist auch "Cardiff" als Adjektiv: All you have to do is come to the Cardiff Castle Ticket Office with proof that you live at a Cardiff address (eg: a council tax or utility bill) or a letter from your employer to say you work in Cardiff and we will do the rest.

Die Bewohner Cardiffs heißen "Cardiffians": Expensive lawyers will be paid for by Cardiff Council – using taxpayers money to frustrate the wishes of thousands of Cardiffians.

Caribbean: Karibik. This cottage is a few steps from the beach, with a fantastic, sweeping view of the Caribbean from its elevated deck.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Caribbean": Colombian cartels now move their drugs through Mexico following US success at shutting down Caribbean routes.

Carinthia: Kärnten. The Ottomans took Constantinople in 1453 and advanced into Styria and Carinthia, unopposed by the financially and militarily weak emperor.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Carinthian": If last week's ruling is implemented, 300 to 400 Carinthian villages will have to put up signs in Slovenian.

Die Bewohner heißen "Carinthians": There's no better way to explore Carinthia than by eating and drinking your way across it, and the Carinthians know this better than anyone.

Carniola: Krain. *Krain war im Mittelalter eine dem Herzogtum Kärnten vorgelagerte Grenzmark und gehört heute zu Slowenien.*

Ferdinand was born in Graz, the eldest son of the archduke Charles, the ruler of Inner Austria (Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola), and Maria, a daughter of Albrecht V, duke of Bavaria.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Carniolan": Slovenes take pride in the gentleness of the indigenous Carniolan bee.

Die Bewohner Krains haben im Englischen keinen eigenen Namen – der Terminus "Carniolans" wird nur für eine Bienen-Rasse verwendet: Carniolans have somewhat better mite resistance. Carniolans have larger colonies of bees in the winter months, which is beneficial since a large hive equals a warm hive.

Carpathians / Carpathian Mountains: Karpaten. *Aussprache:* /kɑːrˈpeɪθiənz/. The Carpathians are the oldest mountain range in Central and Eastern Europe. Annual precipitation varies from 40 to 50 inches (1,000 to 1,250 mm) in the Carpathians down to 20 inches (510 mm) near the Black Sea. The Carpathians are home to around 5,000 brown bears, providing excellent opportunities for bear watching. The Romanian Carpathian mountains are home to more than 40% of Europe's brown bears. He returned the same way, spending two days traversing the Carpathian mountains by foot.

Cartesian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Philosophen und Mathematiker René Descartes (1596-1650).*

What he ultimately learned from France was a Cartesian insistence on following his beliefs to their logical conclusions, wherever they led. This claim is sometimes named Cartesian skepticism (although Descartes argued against it).

Carthage: Karthago. Passengers are offered a choice of itineraries: either the archaeological sites of Carthage, or a visit to the Tunis medina (Old City). The Romans suffered a devastating defeat in 214 BC against Carthage.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Carthaginian": After the death of Hamilcar, Hannibal continued Carthaginian expansion in Spain, reaching the Ebro River (the limit imposed by Rome in the settlement of the First Punic War). Hannibal was the son of the great Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca.

Die Karthager hießen "Carthaginians": In 260 B.C. a Roman fleet failed to gain complete control of Sicily but opened the way to Corsica, from which the Carthaginians were expelled. From this country the Carthaginians drew large supplies of troops and money that might serve to reinforce Hannibal; hence it was in the interest of the Romans to challenge their enemy within Spain.

Caspian Sea / Caspian: Kaspisches Meer. A new pipeline will pump oil from the Caspian Sea to Turkey via Georgia. The Caspian Sea has displayed considerable fluctuations in its water level during the past century.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen kann man im Englischen auf das "Meer" verzichten: Currently, the mean salinity of the Caspian is one third that of Earth's oceans. Although called a sea, the Caspian is geologically defined as a lake.

Caucasus: Kaukasus. *"Der" Kausus wird sowohl im Deutschen als auch im Englischen mit Artikel verwendet:* Armenia is the poorest country in the Caucasus. Russia is wary of Iran causing trouble in the Caucasus.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Caucasian": The Terek-Kumyksian district produces the greatest quantity and the best quality of Caucasian wine. He is touting plans to create a trans-Caucasian transport corridor.

Auch "Caucasus" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Instability and violence have skipped across Chechnya's borders to the neighbouring north Caucasus republics. Oil and natural gas exports have helped make Azerbaijan the most prosperous state in the Caucasus region.

Die Bewohner des Kaukasus heißen "Caucasians": The recent murder of an ethnic Russian football fan in Moscow by north Caucasians sparked violent riots by ultranationalists and skinheads near the Kremlin. This could make life in the capital even chancier and more miserable for Russian Muslims and Caucasians who, as it is, often feel the heavy hand of the police.

Das Nomen "Caucasians" und "Caucasoids" bzw. die Adjektive "Caucasian" und "Caucasoid" haben noch eine zweite Bedeutung. Es folgt ein Auszug aus dem entsprechenden Wikipedia-Artikel:

{The Caucasian race is an obsolete racial classification of humans based on a now-disproven theory of biological race. The Caucasian race was historically regarded as a biological taxon [= a group of one or more populations] which, depending on which of the historical race classifications was being used, usually included ancient and modern populations from all or parts of Europe, Western Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa. First introduced in the 1780s by members of the Göttingen school of history, the term denoted one of three purported major races of humankind (those three being Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Negroid). In biological anthropology, Caucasoid has been used as an umbrella term for phenotypically similar groups from these different regions, with a focus on skeletal anatomy, and especially cranial morphology, without regard to skin tone. Ancient and modern "Caucasoid" populations were thus not exclusively "white", but ranged in complexion from white-skinned to dark brown. [...] In the United States, the root term Caucasian is still in use as a synonym for white or of European, Middle Eastern, or North African ancestry, a usage that has been criticized.}

Aber was hat das alles mit dem Kaukasus zu tun? Auch darauf weiß Wikipedia die Antwort:

In the eighteenth century, the prevalent view among European scholars was that the human species had its origin in the region of the Caucasus Mountains. This view was based upon the Caucasus being the location for the

purported landing point of Noah's Ark – from whom the Bible states that humanity is descended – and the location for the suffering of Prometheus, who in Hesiod's myth had crafted humankind from clay.

Beispiele für "Caucasian": According to most historians, the Albanians, a Caucasian people first recorded by the Romans, simply disappeared around the 10th century and became assimilated with their neighbours. {Worldwide, there is an emphasis on achieving the classically Caucasian features of a thin nasal bridge, slender nostrils, and straight or slightly convex nasal profile. These standards of beauty have been established by a primarily Caucasian-dominated medical literature and world economy.}

Beispiele für "Caucasians": Basal cell carcinoma, rare in Negroes and Asians, is the most common malignant skin tumour in Caucasians. "I know how it feels to have your black ass smack in the middle of all these Caucasians," she told me.

Beispiele für "Caucasoid": There is evidence that those mysterious first Americans were a Caucasoid people. But even though the skeletons do look Caucasoid, other evidence indicates that the concept of "race" may not be applicable to human beings of ten or fifteen thousand years ago.

Beispiele für "Caucasoids": {Caucasoids are the fair-skinned 'European' people, named after the Caucasus Mountains between the Black and Caspian seas. They occupy Europe, Africa as far south as the Sahara, the Middle East, and the Indian subcontinent.} Caucasoids have the highest diversity in hair colours.

Cayman Islands: Kaimaninseln. The company is registered in the Cayman Islands.

Politsch betrachtet, werden die Kaimaninseln als Singular konstruiert: {The Cayman Islands is a self-governing British Overseas Territory, and the largest by population. The 264-square-kilometre territory comprises the three islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, which are located to the south of Cuba and northeast of Honduras, between Jamaica and Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. The capital city is George Town on Grand Cayman, which is the most populous of the three islands.} The Cayman Islands, like most Caribbean island nations, is deeply divided socially and economically. With a GDP per capita of \$91,392, the Cayman Islands has the highest standard of living in the Caribbean.

Geografisch sind die Kaimaninseln Plural: The Cayman Islands also possess five endemic subspecies of butterflies. The Cayman Islands have an outstanding nightlife scene, taking advantage of warm tropical nights.

Eindeutig ist die Unterscheidung aber nicht: (Politically the Cayman Islands were an internally self-governing territory of Jamaica from 1958 to 1962; however, they reverted to direct British rule following the independence of Jamaica in 1962.) The Cayman Islands have historically been a tax-exempt destination, and the government has always relied on indirect and not direct taxes. The Cayman Islands has a tropical wet and dry climate, with a wet season from May to October, and a dry season that runs from November to April. The Cayman Islands have come under criticism for allegations of money laundering and other financial crimes.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Caymanian": He is the son of a Caymanian father and Chinese mother.

Möglich ist auch "Cayman" als Adjektiv: It has the appearance of a Cayman beach resort.

Die Bewohner der Kaimaninseln heißen "Caymanians": About one-fifth of Caymanians are of European, mainly British, ancestry; another fifth are blacks, the descendants of African slaves; and two-fifths are of mixed African and European ancestry.

Das Nomen "cayman" ist eine alternative Schreibweise von "caiman", deutsch "Kaiman". Ein Kaiman ist eine Art Alligator. Die Kaimaninseln sind nach diesem Tier benannt.

Chad: Chad. *"Der" Chad hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* On top of the human pressure, climate change is turning much of the north and east of Chad to dust, leading to failed harvests. In Sudan they give tuberculosis shots in the right forearm, whereas in Chad we do it on the left side. Climate change is turning much of the north and east of Chad to dust

Das Adjektiv heißt "Chadian": The Sudanese government has long allowed Chadian rebel groups to shelter in Darfur.

Die Bewohner heißen "Chadians": Thousands of Chadians, refugees in neighbouring Cameroon, have yet to return home.

Channel Islands: Kanalinseln. All the Channel Islands are peculiar in their own ways, but Sark is particularly peculiar.

Da "Channel Islands" kein politischer Begriff ist, wird er meistens als Plural konstruiert:

The Channel Islands are an archipelago in the English Channel and the largest of the islands is Jersey, followed by Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou and Brecqhou. The Channel Islands are a popular vacation destination for

those that want to enjoy a unique culture that blends an English way of life with French flair. In total, the Channel Islands comprise just 198 sq. km and are home to around 164,000 residents.

Manchmal findet man aber auch den Singular: The Channel Islands is comprised of eight inhabited islands around 15 kilometres off of the French coast. {The Channel Islands is a small pocket of islands that offer big things. The archipelago is found between Britain and France and shares a famous involvement in the history of both nations.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Channel Island" bzw. "Channel Islands": It reminded a Channel Island fisherman of the place where he moored his fishing vessel during the months of winter. / Guernsey is the perfect choice for a Channel Islands vacation if you want to immerse yourself in nature and enjoy a relaxed pace of life.

Die Bewohner der Kanalinseln heißen "Channel Islanders": The rights enjoyed by Channel Islanders or Manxmen in the United Kingdom are not affected by Union law.

Chaplinesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum britisch-amerikanischen Schauspieler Charlie Chaplin (1889 – 1977).*

"The Jar" is a comedic, jubilant, Chaplinesque story of a feudal lord's vanity and his dependent workers' resistance to his cruelty. Maxwell stages these experiences with a Chaplinesque knowledge of how bodies work and how they look onstage. He was a tall, slender man, then in his sixties, with an aquiline nose and a Chaplinesque moustache

Chechnya: Tschetschenien. Just as the war in Chechnya helped Mr Putin's rise to power in 1999, the war in Georgia may now keep him in power for years to come. While each of 15 territories which once formed the Union became an internationally recognised country, Chechnya had no such luck.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Chechen": Russia's onslaught on the Chechen city of Grozny in the mid-1990s is reckoned to have killed some 20,000 civilians.

Die Tschetschenen heißen "Chechens": Hostility between Russians and Chechens goes back to the north Caucasian wars of the 19th century, when the tsar's forces took more than 50 years to bring the Chechens under control.

Cheltenham: Cheltenham.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Cheltenham": Congratulations to Richard and Beryl Driscoll, reunited last week in a Cheltenham residential home.

Das Adjektiv "Cheltonian" wird selten verwendet: This special event at the Wilson Art Gallery – a cultural venue named after Dr Edward Wilson, a Cheltonian polar explorer – has been organised to coincide with the anniversary of Dr Wilson's death on the 29 March 1912.

Die Bürger von Cheltenham heißen "Cheltonians": Local Cheltonians have a reputation for being wealthy and respectable, and a walk along the Promenade will give you a first-class view of their wonderful houses, shops and gardens.

In Cheltenham gibt es eine public school namens Cheltenham College. Deren Absolventen nennen sich "Old Cheltonians":

{An Old Cheltonian (O.C.) is a former pupil of Cheltenham College, a public school in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. The organisation based at the College which coordinates O.C. activity is called the Cheltonian Society.} (Wikipedia) Over 1000 Old Cheltonians were killed in World Wars I and II and a remarkable 14 Victoria Crosses have been won by OCs.

Chester: Chester.

Das Adjektiv "Cestrian" wird selten verwendet: {The Chester Grosvenor, a luxury 5 AA red star hotel, has long been established in Chester city centre, since its creation in 1865. Owned by the Duke of Westminster, this Cestrian landmark rests firmly in the heart of its guests.}

Üblicher ist einfach "Chester" als Adjektiv: Having qualified as a teacher from the University of Chester, I enjoyed teaching in a Chester school for 19 years.

Die Bewohner Chesters heißen "Cestrians" (nicht: "Chestrians"): Cestrians are encouraged to support Chester's independent businesses. Sitting proudly at one edge of Chester's leafy Grosvenor Park is a historic red brick building where countless generations of Cestrians have learnt to swim.

Chicago: Chicago.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Chicagoan": Departing from Michigan Avenue, your comfortable ship will take you on a whirlwind tour of over 40 Chicagoan landmarks, including the Tribune Tower, Wrigley Building, Marina City and the

tremendous Trump Tower.

Möglich ist auch "Chicago" als Adjektiv: The former payroll manager for a Chicago museum pleaded guilty today in federal court to misappropriating more than \$2 million in museum funds.

Die Bewohner heißen "Chicagoans": Chicago, in particular, has its own deep and infamous history with police torture, with black Chicagoans its primary victims.

⇒ "Windy City"

Chichester: Chichester.

Die Bewohner Chichesters heißen "Cicestrians" (nicht: "Chichestrians" – es fehlt also zweimal der Buchstabe "-h-"): Sadly, after forty-eight years of free museum entry, Cicestrians and visitors alike now had to pay to see the city's heritage and for many Cicestrians this meant paying to see items that they themselves had donated to the museum in good faith in times past. As a born and bred Cicestrian, I could always tell visitors from locals by the way they pronounced Chichester.

Die Absolventen der Chichester High School for Boys nennen sich "Old Cicestrians":

The Old Cicestrians, the school's alumni association who are working with the support of Chichester High School, are keen to hear from all former students and staff in the hope that as many as possible will attend the event.

Als Adjektiv wird die Form "Cicestrian" nicht verwendet, anstatt dessen "Chichester":

Tod Anstee is a Chichester estate agent with local people and property at its core. The afternoon walk will finish with refreshments at a Chichester venue, included in the course fee.

Christchurch: Christchurch.

Christchurch ist eine Stadt in Neuseeland, für deren Bewohner es ein ganz ungewöhnliches Demonym gibt: "Cantabrians". (Eine etymologische Erklärung dafür konnte der Verfasser nicht finden.):

Even though the inhabitants of Christchurch (Cantabrians) have had a nonstop year of hardships, they have kept their humor. Social Development Minister Anne Tolley says that thousands of Cantabrians have received free counselling and support with their accommodation expense since the earthquakes five years ago.

Jo emigrated from the UK to NZ in 2006 and, having married a Cantabrian, chose to settle in Christchurch in 2012.

"Cantabrian" ist auch ein Adjektiv: A Cantabrian World War II hero well-known overseas is being recognised at home this Anzac Weekend. Here is how a Cantabrian gardener created a prairie-style garden following the Christchurch earthquakes.

Es gibt aber auch "Christchurch" als Adjektiv: On 18 November 1947, Ballantynes, a Christchurch department store that was a local institution, was razed by the deadliest fire in New Zealand history.

A Christchurch company is offering hard cash to employees who bike to work everyday in a bid to energise staff and move the city away from a reliance on cars.

Danebenbezeichnet "Cantabrians" auch die Bewohner von Kantabrien (englisch: "Cantabria"), einer nordspanischen Provinz:

The settlements of the Cantabrians, the last Iberian people to be conquered by Romans, have also left important traces in the region. The Cantabrians are the native inhabitants living in the region of Cantabria, in northern Spain.

Cholmondeley: Cholmondeley ist ein kleiner Ort in Cheshire, der so unbedeutend ist, dass es nicht einmal einen Wiki-Eintrag dazu gibt. Dafür hält er einen Rekord, was die Diskrepanz zwischen Schreibung und Aussprache im Englischen betrifft: ['tʃʌmli].

Chopinesque: Das ist das Adjektiv zum polnischen Komponisten und Pianisten Frédéric Chopin (1810-49).

Das Collins English Dictionary gibt die englische Aussprache des Namens Chopin mit /'ʃɒpæn/ an, also auf der ersten Silbe betont. Der Verfasser hat (aus amerikanischem Mund) auch schon so etwas wie das Verb "chopping" gehört ...

It opens with a pastiche of Brahms and then moves on to Beethoven-like strutting themes, Lisztian arpeggios, brooding spells of Wagnerian orchestration, delicate Chopinesque interludes, depressive Schumannesque detours, and madcap Rossinian crescendos. And if the pianist Evgeny Kissin's playing in Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1 had a thoroughly Chopinesque litherness, the orchestral passages were so loud and so broadly drawn that it was hard not to hear them as having a Brahmsian girth. Its alternating booms and scurryings

seem almost Chopinesque: the Chopin of the Scherzos and Ballades, where virtuosity and outsize contrasts fuel high drama.

Chrysostom: Chrysostomus (ca. 345 – 407, Bischof von Konstantinopel). Recalled to Constantinople about 403 and received by Chrysostom at the insistence of Empress Eudoxia, wife of the emperor Arcadius, Severian [of Gabala] delivered a formal address on peace in the ceremony of reconciliation.

Churchillian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965):* 70% agree with the Churchillian notion that whatever its problems, democracy is the least bad system of government. On the Iraq war, McCain's position has been almost Churchillian: victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror.

Cinderella: Aschenputtel. (*"Cinder(s)" heißt "Asche".*) Mental health care is often described as the Cinderella of medicine – overlooked, disparaged, and generally neglected. I felt like a Cinderella who's been trying on the wrong glass slippers her whole life, but knows everything is going to change now that she's found the right one. Australia is sometimes described as a Cinderella economy, transformed from a poor scullery maid to a glittering princess.

Cistercians: Zisterzienser(ordens): Monks and friars such as the Dominicans, Benedictines, Cistercians (including Trappists) and Franciscans live within their orders, though often will be connected to educational institutions and can run select parishes.

Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv "Cistercian": Their monasteries were so uniform in conception that a monk coming from a Cistercian house anywhere would feel quite at home in one of these monasteries anywhere else.

Coleridgian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).*

{Frankie grabs a pencil and focuses every bit of creative energy she possesses. In a burst of Coleridgian inspiration, she writes: "The edge is a shantytown filled with gold seekers. We are fugitives, and the law is skinny with hunger for us."} There is a very Coleridgian view of redemption, with the sin being the conduit to the ultimate paradise of reconciliation.

Coliseum / Colosseum: Kolosseum. *Für das römische Kolosseum gibt es zwei englischen Schreibweisen:*

What is odd about America is that sports are played out in macho conditions not seen since the Coliseum. The Coliseum in Rome (probably the scene of more executions than any other surviving building) is illuminated in gold whenever a death sentence is commuted anywhere in the world.

Mr Berlusconi has promised not to touch treasures that are part of Italy's national identity, such as the Colosseum, the leaning tower of Pisa or indeed the Uffizi. Down below, the ancient forum, with its temples and colonnades and courtyards, spreads out towards the the Colosseum.

Das (klein geschriebene) "coliseum" bezeichnet eine Sporthalle: State properties, from a big coliseum in Los Angeles to concert halls and fairgrounds, will be auctioned off. Fort Worth's Will Rogers Memorial Center comprises a coliseum and an auditorium. Though the company's contract runs until 2015, county officials plan to get new management as part of a coliseum renovation and development of the surrounding area.

Cologne: Köln. He had moved from Essen to Cologne the previous year.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Cologne": A Cologne firm of glass-makers, Schneiders & Schmolz (Kunstglasmalerei), produced the leaf-patterned glass in greenish monochrome which fills the remaining windows in the nave.

Die Bewohner Kölns heißen "Cologners": We love our city's ability to make enthusiastic Cologners out of immigrants within a very short period of time.

Klein geschrieben ist "cologne" das Kölnischwasser: Citrus and wood is the carefully selected smell for Ernesto, a new cologne designed by a Cuban company in association with French perfumers. His cologne lingers on my jacket.

Columbus: Columbus.

Die Bewohner der Hauptstadt von Ohio heißen "Columbusites": {I'm sorry to say this, but Columbusites are bad drivers. According to QuoteWizard Insurance News, Columbus has the distinction of having the fourth worst drivers in the country.} The city's poverty rate increased to a ghastly 22% in 2022, leaving more than 45,000 Columbusites now living below the poverty line.

Ein weiteres Demonym ist "Columbians": {All Columbians have a role to play in helping us transition to a

clean energy future. Columbia Water & Light can help you get started.} {Share the Light funds make a difference in our community. Since the program began in 2001, generous Columbians have shared more than \$96,000 through the program.}

Dieses "Columbians" wird auch für die Bewohner von British Columbia verwendet:

When British Columbians go to the polls on May 14th for a provincial election, their neighbours in Alberta and the national government in Ottawa will be watching anxiously. Many British Columbians fear that the province's rich salmon fishery, worth about C\$500m, could disappear like that for Atlantic cod.

Für das Adjektiv kommt in erster Linie das einfache "Columbus" infrage:

{The Columbus Jewish community has experienced three reunions over the past 30 years. The driving force behind this year's reunion, on April 23 at Pickneyville Park, was Linda Satlof, chief organizer.} She died two days later at a Columbus hospital.

Comoros: Komoren. The only Arab states to participate in the court are Jordan, Djibouti and the Comoros. Grouper fish appear to have become extinct in the Comoros in the 1970s. Such a referendum would disrupt the harmony needed between the Comoros' four constituent islands.

Die Komoren sind ein unabhängiger Inselstaat im Indischen Ozean. Während "die" Komoren im Deutschen stets mit dem Artikel kombiniert werden, können sie im Englischen auch ohne Artikel stehen:

The full list of countries in the alliance appear to include the partially-recognised state of Palestine and the tiny African island state of Comoros, with an army of around 500 soldiers. The island nation of Comoros, where women hold 20 per cent of ministerial positions and wives generally keep land or the home after divorce, came out on top. Immigrants, such as those from Comoros, follow a similar pattern.

Als Staat werden die Komoren im Singular konstruiert: Turkey is not a party [of the International Criminal Court], but Comoros is. The Comoros has three islands: Moheli, Anjouan and Grande Comore. Comoros is 190 miles northwest of Madagascar and a similar distance east of the mainland of Africa.

Wenn es nicht um das Staatsgebilde geht, steht der Plural: {The history of the Comoros extends to about 800–1000 AD when the archipelago was first inhabited. The Comoros have been inhabited by various groups throughout this time.} Consequently, Comoros are inhabited by an endemic species [of spider], as apparently the belt of sea between Mayotte and Madagascar 300 km wide presents enough of a barrier to prevent gene flow. Despite endemic corruption and a score of coups, failed and successful, since independence in 1975, the Comoros have little crime.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Comorian": He applied for a visa to study in France, which has a large Comorian community, but was turned down.

Möglich ist auch "Comores" als Adjektiv: A surf journalist and two travelling partners who were searching and documenting waves in the Indian ocean spent a week in a Comores jail.

Die Bewohner der Komoren heißen "Comorians": Some Comorians resent the arrival of conservative Pakistanis intent on "teaching the Koran" in the villages.

Die Komoren haben auch eine eigene Sprache, "Comorian": Comorian is spoken among a sizable community of immigrants from Comoros.

Congo: Kongo. Im Deutschen kann "Kongo" mit oder ohne Artikel verwendet werden – ebenso im Englischen: There is still no peace in Congo. / Initially, Che Guevara attempted to begin an insurgency in the Congo.

Zu Kongo gehört im Deutschen das Adjektiv "kongolesisch", im Englischen "Congolese": She fled to the UK after being detained, raped and tortured by police in the Congolese capital, Kinshasa. This evidence has raised questions about the UK government's programme to give more than £60m to agencies working with the Congolese national police and "internal security sector" to improve its performance and accountability.

Möglich ist auch "Congo" als Adjektiv: An exploration of some of the world's oldest and most scenic railway journeys begins with a Congo railroad, built by the French colonists, that connects the country's inland capital, Brazzaville, with the coast, which is 310 miles away. The issue was front and center during the foreign minister's visit to a Congo hospital.

Die Bewohner heißen auf Deutsch "Kongolesen", auf Englisch ebenfalls "Congolese": Some Congolese shake their fists or throw clumps of mud at passing UN patrols. Many Tutsis in Congo would like to try to get along with their fellow Congolese.

Die Geschichte des Kongo ist einigermaßen kompliziert. Ursprünglich war "Kongo" ein geografischer Begriff (es gibt auch eine Fluss namens "Kongo", daher das "Kongo-Becken"). Dann gab es eine französische, eine belgische

und eine portugiesische Kolonie (gleichzeitig). Heutzutage gibt es zwei souveräne Staaten: Die "Republik Kongo" (seit 1991, Hauptstadt Brazzaville; "Republic of the Congo") und die wesentlich größere "Demokratische Republik Kongo" (seit 1997, Hauptstadt Kinshasa: "Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)"). Das englische "Congolese" macht keinen Unterschied zwischen den beiden.

Die Demokratische Republik Kongo hieß früher "Zaire" (ausgesprochen /zaɪˈɪər/): "Those were the days of people such as Mobutu Sese Seko [in Zaire] and other colourful characters," he recalls.

Dazu gab es das Adjektiv "Zairean": There is a danger that the Zairean army may go on a looting spree in Kinshasa and other cities.

Die Bewohner Zaires hießen "Zaireans": Many Zaireans fled the country in despair.

Connecticut: Connecticut.

Das Adjektiv zu diesem amerikanischen Bundesstaat heißt eben falls "Connecticut": A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court is an 1889 novel by American humorist and writer Mark Twain. A bobcat that attacked a camper in a hammock at a Connecticut state park has tested positive for rabies.

Die Bewohner von Connecticut heißen "Connecticuters": The number of Connecticuters who claim an Arab ancestry more than doubled since the Census first measured ethnic origins in 1980.

Ein umgangssprachlicher Ausdruck ist "Nutmeggers": A handful of [golf playing] Nutmeggers were combatting the frigid cold and biting February wind for fun and mid-winter glory.

"Nutmeg" bedeutet "Muskatnuss": Was aber hat dieses Gewürz mit Connecticut zu tun? Das weiß nicht einmal Wikipedia: {Nutmegger is a nickname for people from the US state of Connecticut. The official nickname for Connecticut is "The Constitution State", as voted in 1958 by the Connecticut state legislature; however, "The Nutmeg State" is an unofficial nickname for the state, hence the nickname "Nutmegger". The origin of the appellation is unknown.}

Cook Islands: Cookinseln. On its odyssey, the ship passed through the waters of the Cook Islands. {The Cook Islands is a self-governing island country in the South Pacific Ocean in free association with New Zealand. It comprises 15 islands whose total land area is 240 square kilometres.} So wie im Deutschen stehen die Cookinseln auch im Englischen mit Artikel.

Im politischen Sinn werden die Cookinseln als Singular konstruiert: Since 2001, the Cook Islands has run its own foreign and defence policy. The Cook Islands is not a United Nations member state.

Geografisch gesehen werden sie als Plural betrachtet: The Cook Islands were first settled around AD 1000 by Polynesian people who are thought to have migrated from Tahiti, an island 1,154 kilometres to the northeast of the main island of Rarotonga. The Cook Islands comprise 15 islands split between two island groups. The Cook Islands as a whole are named after British Captain James Cook, who visited during the 1770s.

Die Unterscheidung ist aber nicht immer konsequent: In recent decades, the Cook Islands have adopted an increasingly assertive foreign policy. The Cook Islands are a representative democracy with a parliamentary system in an associated state relationship with New Zealand.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cook Islands": Cook Islands nationals have the right to become citizens of New Zealand.

Die Bewohner der Cookinseln heißen "Cook Islanders": There is a larger population of Cook Islanders in New Zealand and Australia: in the 2018 New Zealand census, 80,532 people said they were Cook Islanders, or of Cook Islands descent.

Copernican: Das ist das Adjektiv zum Astronomen Nicolaus Kopernicus (1473-1543).

Ptolemy's geocentric theory was rejected in the Copernican revolution. Then the Copernican Revolution brought in telescopes, and of course three more planets were discovered. Newspapers once lived in a pre-Copernican world, with the print edition at the centre of their cosmos.

N. Kopernikus hat auch einem chemischen Element seinen Namen gegeben: "Copernicium":

{Copernicium is a synthetic chemical element with the symbol Cn and atomic number 112. Its known isotopes are extremely radioactive, and have only been created in a laboratory. The most stable known isotope, copernicium-285, has a half-life of approximately 30 seconds. Copernicium was first created in 1996 by the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research near Darmstadt, Germany. It was named after the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.} (Wikipedia)

Copenhagen: Kopenhagen.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Copenhagen": These Copenhagen pastries are both delicious and cool!

Die Bewohner heißen "Copenhagers": Four out of five Copenhagers have access to a bike; bikes outnumber Copenhagen cars five to one.

Corfu: Korfu. The prefect of Corfu has insisted that his first responsibility is to his voters.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Corfiot": The pastisada, a Corfiot pasta dish, is particularly good.

Möglich ist auch "Corfu" als Adjektiv: A Corfu holiday is pure relaxation!

Die Bewohner Korfus heißen "Corfiots": The best spirit is Cretan raki, Greek brandy is rough but drinkable, ouzo is best avoided, and the Corfiots make a kumquat-flavoured liqueur which is truly vile.

Cork: Cork.

"Cork" ist der Name der zweitgrößten Stadt in der Republik Irland und einer Grafschaft. Die Bewohner heißen "Corkonians": Corkonians have always stood in opposition to external rule (whether it be from London or Dublin) and retained a healthy disregard of authority. The City Council is asking Corkonians to name a new pedestrian-and-cycle bridge over the South Ring Road.

Ein weiteres Demonym ist "Leesiders": A leading Cork charity has marked International Day of Persons with Disabilities by encouraging Leesiders to chat about inclusion. {Green-fingered Leesiders will be in their element next month when Ireland's favourite flower and garden fest returns. Gardening enthusiasts from Cork and around the country are expected in their thousands at this year's Bord Bia Bloom, which returns to Dublin's Phoenix Park from 1-5 June.}

Das Adjektiv ist einfach "Cork": She was married to a Cork sailor. A Cork school has sent out a message to parents clarifying a ridiculous rumour that was doing the rounds on WhatsApp.

Cornwall: Cornwall.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cornish": It's not that Cornish people don't like Devonians or vice versa, it's just that both have their own culture.

Die Bewohner Cornwalls heißen ebenfalls "Cornish": The Cornish are very aware of their separateness.

Für einzelne Personen gibt es die Formen "Cornishman" und "Cornishwoman": Because of our long mining heritage there is a saying in Cornwall that if there is a hole anywhere in the world you will find a Cornishman at the bottom of it. As a Cornishwoman I know immediately if fish is not fresh!

Falsch wäre z.B.: "His grandfather was a Cornish who worked in a tin mine."

Corsica: Korsika. Seneca was originally from Spain but he spent much of his life in Rome, except for a long convalescent sojourn in Egypt, and some years in exile on Corsica. Next day, I hit the road again, bound for the nearby archaeological site at Filitosa, one of many Neolithic settlements on Corsica.

Möglich ist neben "on Corsica" auch "in Corsica": She pretends to sniff the air – "In Corsica, all you can smell is the herbs and flowers." In Corsica, they love chestnuts.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Corsican": There must be no negotiation with Corsican separatists, unless they first pledge an absolute end to violence.

Auch "Corsica" ist als Adjektiv möglich: He demanded to be transferred to a Corsica prison on the grounds that the prison in mainland France wasn't secure enough.

Die Korsen heißen auf Englisch "Corsicans": Corsicans recently narrowly voted down a government plan to give the island more autonomy.

Cossacks: Kosaken. The Zaporozhian Cossacks were frontiersmen who organized themselves in a self-governing centre at modern Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine, first to resist Tatar raids and then to plunder as far away as Constantinople. The Abkhaz war effort in 1992-93 was helped by hundreds of north Caucasian volunteers, as well as Russian Cossacks.

Eine alternative Schreibweise ist "Kozaks": {Knights, pirates, samurai, cowboys—different cultures around the world look to different historical figures in their past who embody strength, adventure, and other values central to their cultural identity. For Ukrainians, the Cossacks, or Kozaks, are such figures, emphasized and even romanticized in artistic and historical accounts over the centuries.} The name Kozak is borrowed from the Turkish word meaning "free warrior" and the meaning of the word amply expresses the dominant characteristic of these people.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Cossack": {Just after Russia's poor military showing in the 1939 Russo-Finnish War, Stalin reintroduced the Cossacks into the Soviet military. Yet just 60 days after the beginning of World War II,

the first major defection of Red Army soldiers to the German side occurred: It was a Cossack unit, the 436th Infantry, commanded by Major Ivan Nikitich Kononov. On August 3, 1941, fully 70,000 Cossacks went over to fight for the Germans. Another 50,000 joined them by October 1942. By that time, the German Army had established a semi-autonomous Cossack District from which they could recruit.}

Auch "Kozak" funktioniert als Adjektiv: Bogdan Chmielnitski, a Kozak leader, fought the Polish rule in the Ukraine. Waiters were in Kozak dress, and food included mainly borsch, dumplings, cabbage rolls and lard.

Côte d'Ivoire: Elfenbeinküste / Côte d'Ivoire. *Englische Aussprache:* /kəʊt di:'vɔːr/ Die offizielle Bezeichnung des Landes ist heute "Côte d'Ivoire"; der Name "Elfenbeinküste" oder auch "Ivory Coast" gilt als kolonialistisches Relikt (⇒ Ivory Coast). "Côte d'Ivoire" hat – im Unterschied zu "Ivory Coast" – weder im Deutschen noch im Englischen einen Artikel: Since August 2021 the United States has shared 12,106,750 safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine doses with the people of Côte d'Ivoire – free of cost.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ivoirian": In the Ivoirian capital, Yamoussoukro, tourists visit Notre Dame de la Paix basilica, which is bigger than St. Peter's in Rome.

Das französische Adjektiv "Ivoirienne" hat im Französischen auch eine weibliche Form: "Ivoirienne". Im Englischen allerdings ist sie verfehlt: We hired an Ivoirienne sound producer whose job was to look for the distinct sounds that characterizes his city and try to capture that. (*Das Femininum "Ivoirienne" passt nicht zu "his [city]"*.) {He was intercepted and enquired. On questioning, he revealed his identity as Kuyo Justin, an Ivoirienne national who was bound for Addis Ababa.} (*Das ist ein unmotiviertes Femininum.*)

Die Bewohner heißen "Ivoiriens": in late 2004 the National Assembly voted in favour of changing the constitution to specify that Ivoirians with at least one Ivoirian parent, rather than two, would be allowed to stand in presidential elections. I know an Ivoirien who used to clean toilets in Europe while studying law but is now a very successful lawyer.

Dieses "Ivoirien" ist französichen Ursprungs und hat daher auch eine weibliche Form: "Ivoirienne". Diese findet man auch gelegentlich im Englischen: I am joined by my friend and photographer Christelle-Ange, an Ivoirienne and an authority on her own country. I really enjoyed the tour and the chance to spend a few hours getting to know an Ivoirienne. I look forward to taking other tours with Josiane.}

Coventry: Coventry.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Coventrian": Stella Graham: The Coventrian comic is streaming live that Sunday evening as part of the Leicester Comedy Festival.

Möglich ist aber auch "Coventry" als Adjektiv: After the war he married a Coventry girl.

Die Bewohner heißen "Coventrians": {There have been a lot of notable Coventrians over the centuries. Probably the most famous is Lady Godiva, Coventry's famous nobelwoman who rode through the streets naked.}

Crete: Kreta: Southern Crete falls into the north African climatic zone and basks in sunshine long after other resorts have put up the shutters.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cretan": Studies of Bronze Age weaponry showed that Cretan sword and dagger designs were widely copied.

Die Bewohner heißen "Cretans": Almost all Cretans belong to a special branch of the Church of Greece headed by the archbishop of Crete, who is directly responsible to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Crimea: Krim. The Ukraine crisis might have left Vladimir Putin isolated on the international stage, but at home, his approval ratings have soared to record levels after the annexation of Crimea.

"Die" Krim kann im Englischen mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden:

Some political commentators claim that the EU hasn't given Ukraine enough support in its conflict with Russia, that the EU response to the Russian occupation and annexation of Crimea was half-hearted. Tensions have been mounting in Crimea, where pro-Russian protesters raised a Russian flag on a city hall in one town and scuffled with police. A few weeks later a motley group of radical rightwing European populists turned up in Crimea to watch its hastily arranged "referendum".

I've been to the Crimea, to Sevastopol, where the Russians have a navy base and submarines. The new government in no way threatens Russian-speakers in the Crimea. During summer vacations, my parents took me to Koktebel, in the Crimea.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Crimean": About 30 Crimean Tatars have received political asylum in Poland. Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula in March despite fierce opposition from many Western governments.

Die Bewohner der Krim heißen "Crimeans": Even if most Crimeans do want to join Russia, the referendum was a farce. Many Crimeans hope that joining Russia will mean prosperity and safety.

Croatia: Kroatien. The EU is likely to put pressure on Croatia to open an import pipeline and LNG terminal on the Adriatic coast.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Croatian": The World Bank recently revised its forecasts for the Croatian economy.

Die Bewohner Kroatiens heißen "Croatsians": 65% of Croatsians voted to outlaw gay marriage in 2013.

Eine Alternative ist "Croats": The Croats for centuries were under Hungarian, then Austro-Hungarian rule.

Cromwellian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).*

The duration of the "Long Parliament" has been held to have extended either until April 1653, when its remaining members were forcibly ejected by the Cromwellian army, or until March 1660, when its members, finally restored, passed an act for its dissolution. From November 1651 to October 1652 Ludlow was commander of the Cromwellian army that crushed Royalist resistance in Ireland and pursued the policy of transplantation of the Irish.

Curie-esque: *Dieses von der zweifachen (Physik, Chemie) Nobelpreisträgerin Marie Curie (1867-1934) abgeleitete Adjektiv kommt nur selten vor.*

{A partner can become a liability ("Is the husband going to be a problem?" asks one prospective employer of the author), a rival, a source of continuous resentment. The romantic vision of Curie-esque scholars working side-by-side is a distant dream in this increasingly competitive world of few jobs and many applicants.} This past weekend resulted in a Marie Curie-esque breakthrough combining both of these life-goals.

Wenn Marie Curie auch in der Sprache wenig Anerkennung gefunden hat, dann jedenfalls in der Wissenschaft, indem eine physikalische Einheit nach ihr (und ihrem Ehemann) benannt ist:

{The curie (symbol Ci) is a non-SI unit of radioactivity originally defined in 1910. According to a notice in *Nature* at the time, it was to be named in honour of Pierre Curie, but was considered at least by some to be in honour of Marie Skłodowska-Curie as well, and is in later literature considered to be named for both.

It was originally defined as "the quantity or mass of radium emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium (element)", but is currently defined as $1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10}$ decays per second after more accurate measurements of the activity of ^{226}Ra (which has a specific activity of $3.66 \times 10^{10} \text{ Bq/g}$ [5]).

In 1975 the General Conference on Weights and Measures gave the becquerel (Bq), defined as one nuclear decay per second, official status as the SI unit of activity. Therefore: $1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ Bq} = 37 \text{ GBq}$ and $1 \text{ Bq} \cong 2.703 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Ci} \cong 27 \text{ pCi}$

While its continued use is discouraged by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other bodies, the curie is still widely used throughout government, industry and medicine in the United States and in other countries.} (Wikipedia)

Auch in der Technik finden wir Marie Curie:

{The Curie submarine cable system is a four-fibre-pair and 10,500km cable connecting Los Angeles, California, and Valparaiso, Chile, with a branching unit to Panama City, Panama.

The Curie cable system is designed with 18Tbps per fiber pair and a total system design capacity of 72 Tbps.

Named after physicist and chemist Marie Curie, the Curie cable system will make Google the first major non-telecom company to build a private intercontinental cable. Google claims it will be the first new cable to land in Chile in almost 20 years, and will become the largest single data pipe connecting the country.}

Eine indirekte Anerkennung ist auch die Namensgebung des chemischen Elements Polonium, welches nach Polen als Vaterland Marie Curies benannt ist:

{Polonium is a chemical element with the symbol Po and atomic number 84. [...] Polonium was discovered in July 1898 by Marie Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie, when it was extracted from the uranium ore pitchblende and identified solely by its strong radioactivity: it was the first element to be so discovered. Polonium was named after Marie Curie's homeland of Poland.} (Wikipedia)

Cygnus: *Das Sternbild des Schwan trägt den lateinischen Namen "Cygnus":* Kepler-186f is located about 500 light-years away, in the direction of the constellation Cygnus.

"Cygnids" ist die Bezeichnung für einen Meteor-Schauer, der seinen Ursprung im Sternbild des Schwan hat:

{In the second half of August, the period of activity of the relatively weak Cygnid meteor shower begins. Its peak usually falls on August 19-20. August Cygnids are also called k-Cygnids — from the star Kappa Cygni, near which

their radiant (= *Ursprung*) is located. They have been known to astronomers for a long time. Their first observations date back to 1879.}

Cyclades: Kykladen. The Cyclades are an island group in the Aegean Sea, southeast of mainland Greece.

Die Kykladen sind eine Inselgruppe in der Ägais und werden auf Englisch /ˈsɪklədiːz/ ausgesprochen. Der Name kommt daher, dass die Inselgruppe kreisförmig aussieht: im Altgriechischen heißt "kúklos" "Kreis".

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Cycladian": The experience of watching the blood-orange Cycladian sun dip beneath the horizon from the multi-coloured cliffs of the volcanic island of Santorini is hard to beat. The space itself is absolutely breathtaking: a traditional Cycladian white house with blue doors and windows in the middle of Chora.

Die Bewohner der Kykladen heißen auf Englisch "Cycladians": Settlements in the Cyclades were founded during the Neolithic period, around 5000 BC, and in the early Bronze Age the Cycladians began to grow olives and grapes in addition to barley and wheat.

Cyprus: Zypern. A smattering of rustic retreats on Cyprus are taking the country's part-Greek, part-Turkish cuisine to new heights.

Im Deutschen heißt das Adjektiv "zypriotisch", im Englischen "Cypriot": On Saturday morning the news broke that Cypriot banks were in major financial difficulty.

Die Bewohner heißen "Cypriots": Many Cypriots still felt their country had been bullied into accepting the deal.

Cyrenaica: Kyrenaika. Banghāzī, with its metropolitan area of more than one million people, is the primary city in Cyrenaica.

Die Kyrenaika ist eine Küstenregion im Osten Libyens. Ausgesprochen wird sie /ˌsaɪrəˈneɪɪkə, ˌsɪr/. Im Deutschen steht der Artikel, im Englischen meistens nicht: In turbulent Libya there has been talk of Cyrenaica, its eastern part, bidding for autonomy or independence. In the run-up to polling day, angry federalists in eastern Libya who want more power for the oil-rich coastal province of Cyrenaica stormed several polling centres in Benghazi, the main city of the east.

Es gibt aber auch englische Beispiele mit dem Artikel: Theodorias was a Byzantine city in the Cyrenaica, founded in 539 by the emperor Justinian and named in honor of his wife. The problem of the Latrun marbles was brought to our attention by Joyce Reynolds, while we were initiating a systematic study of the white marbles used at Cyrene and in the Cyrenaica.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Cyrenaican": It was the site of Antipyrgos, an ancient Greek agricultural colony, and thereafter of a Roman fortress guarding the Cyrenaican frontier.

Möglich ist auch "Cyrenaica" als Adjektiv: The north coast of Africa bordering the eastern Mediterranean is low-lying and of monotonous uniformity except for the Cyrenaica highlands in Libya, which lie to the east of the Gulf of Sidra.

Die Bewohner der Cyrenaica heißen "Cyrenaicans": This political system was amended in 1963 and dissolved in 1969 when Gaddafi took power, leaving many Cyrenaicans to feel marginalised as the institutions and government offices of the then-co-capital, Benghazi, were mostly moved to Tripoli.'

Czech Republic: Tschechische Republik. When I am traveling to the Czech Republic next time, my language skills are hopefully a little bit better.

Interessanter Weise hat die Tschechische Republik noch einen zweiten Namen: "Czechia": The Czech Republic's leaders have chosen "Czechia" as the one-word alternative name of their country to make it easier for companies, politicians and sportsmen to use on products, name tags and sporting jerseys.

Auch im Deutschen gibt es diesen Zweit-Namen: "Tschechien". Nicht zu verwechseln ist "Tschechien" mit dem Terminus "Tschechei", welcher in der Zwischenkriegszeit und unter dem Nationalsozialismus gebräuchlich war und daher historisch belastet ist. (Damals hieß das Land auf Englisch "Czechoslovakia", ein Name, der auch nach dem 2. Weltkrieg bis zur Trennung in "Czech Republic" und "Slovakia" am 1. 1. 1993 galt.)

Das Adjektiv ist "Czech": After Germany reunited, Václav Havel, the Czech president, called for Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary to enter Nato.

Die Bewohner heißen "Czechs": The Czechs woke up on 1 January 1993 in a different country but didn't realise it. [Am 1.1. 1993 wurde die Tschechoslowakei der Nachkriegszeit [engl. Czechoslovakia"] in zwei Teile geteilt: Czech Republik und Slovakia.]

Dallas: Dallas.

Die Einwohner von Dallas heißen "Dallasites": In 1872, when it was a grubby village in a desolate prairie, one visitor claimed that the first words Dallasites taught their babies were "Hurrah, hurrah for Dallas!" Ask a Dallasite what the city is known for and more than likely you'll get "the Dallas Cowboys."

Man sollte erwarten, dass auch das Adjektiv "Dallasite" heißt, aber das ist nicht der Fall. Stattdessen wird einfach "Dallas" verwendet: Named after a Dallas philanthropist, the Margaret Hunt Hill Bridge spans the Trinity River. Police say a man who didn't want his girlfriend to get an abortion fatally shot her during a confrontation in a Dallas parking lot.

Damascus: Damaskus. Britain and the US recall their ambassadors to Damascus in protest at the Assad regime's "murderous" behaviour towards its own civilians.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Damascene": Also, he had fallen in love with a Damascene woman. The following Monday they will meet on one of the better streets in a Damascene shopping district.

Auch "Damascus" ist als Adjektiv möglich: Activists reported that dozens of shells had landed in a Damascus suburb. Sources claimed that Syrian Air Force Intelligence was holding Westerners in a Damascus prison.

Die Bewohner heißen "Damascenes": Many Damascenes are leaving the country, thus adding further to the refugee crisis on Syria's borders. Ghassan Chahine is a Damascene with 40 years of experience in the Syria tour-guide business.

Die Begriffe "Damascene moment" bzw. "Damascene conversion" beziehen sich auf das Damaskus-Erlebnis des Saulus (später Apostel Paulus) in Apostelgeschichte 9, 3-19 und bedeuten "a sudden revelation / a sudden change of opinion / a seminal moment / a sudden change of heart": The answer, says Spector, came to him in a Damascene moment four years ago. Christopher's Damascene moment occurred on 9/11 when he decided "a war to the finish" had begun "between everything I love and everything I hate". / She was one of the organic movement's earliest adopters, after having a Damascene conversion in 1977. No other contemporary film-maker has undergone such a Damascene conversion as David Gordon Green.

Möglich ist auch "Damascus Road experience": Harris described his work on the commission as a "Damascus Road experience". Each of us is destined to have a Damascus Road experience at some point in our lives.

Der Damaszenerstahl heißt auf Englisch "Damascus steel": Damascus steel is characterized by exceptional hardness and by a watered, streaked appearance caused by the varying carbon levels of the original material. Damascus steel swords from the Middle East were made between AD300 and AD1700 and are known for their impressive strength, shatter resistance and exceptionally sharp cutting edge.

der Begriff "Damascene steel" wird seltener gebraucht: *Damascene steel* – legendary and mysterious, a feast for the eyes due to its vivid surface outline – is nowadays a popular material for sword and knife production again.

Die Herstellung von Damaszenerstahl erfordert eine besondere Schmiedekunst, die der englischen Sprache das Adjektiv "damascened" beschert hat: Since the 14th century, Bidar has been noted for its production of Bidri ware metal articles damascened (ornamented with wavy lines) in floral and geometric designs with silver wire. One iron and leather damascened (decorated with gold and silver) shaffron [= Kopf-Panzer für Pferde] is among the most striking objects in the arms and armor galleries.

Das Nomen "damask" heißt auf Deutsch "Damast" und leitet sich etymologisch ebenfalls von der Stadt Damaskus ab; es bezeichnet eine bestimmte Art von Stoff. Wikipedia weiß dazu: {Damast (aus dem Italienischen; nach arabisch دمشق dimašq, Name der Stadt Damaskus) ist ein Gewebe, bei dem sich kett- und schussichtige Partien abwechseln, wodurch es möglich ist, figürliche Muster aller Art einzuweben. Die Muster können beliebig über die Webbreite verteilt werden. Damaste werden üblicherweise an speziellen Webstühlen mit Zugeinrichtungen hergestellt.}. Silk damasks probably originated in China and came to Europe through Italy. The walls are covered with red silk damask and decorated with wainscot panelling (= Vertäfelung).

Wie üblich im Englischen, hat die Sprache aus "damask" umstandslos ein Verb gemacht: "to damask" in der allgemeinen Bedeutung von "verzieren, schmücken"; diese Verb wird hauptsächlich als Partizip (bzw. dann Adjektiv) "damasked" verwendet: The chairs were of different forms and shapes, some had been carved, some gilded, some covered with damasked leather, some with embroidered work. The prince lived in a huge castle made of ice – with towers made of snow, slides and windows damasked with ice flowers

"Damasked" kann auch heißen "aus Damaszenerstahl": [I noticed that the precious wooden handle perfectly matched the palm of my hand. I was admiring the shine of the damasked blade and was listening to the thumping sound it made when hitting the wooden board, as if I were listening to a piece of music.] The rest of his person was sheathed in the complete mail [= Kettenpanzer] of the time, richly inlaid with silver, which contrasted with the

azure in which the steel was damasked.

Weiters heißt "damasked" auch "Damast-artig" bzw. "mit Damast ausgestattet": Rooms are furnished with original antique furniture from the 18th century, Murano glass lamps, antique Venetian mirrors and damasked silk wallpaper. He lived in Via Marsala, in the red damasked apartment that had been that of Cardinal Giovanni Cagliero, the first Salesian cardinal.

Dantesque: *Der italienische Dichter Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) heißt auch auf Englisch "Dante". Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv "Dantesque":* The next two hours were a sort of Dantesque Inferno.

Ein zweites Adjektiv ist "Dantean": Crossing the tree-lined lane we come upon two grottoes, an arch, a small temple, and a few marble elements that evoke Dantean infernal travels.

Danube: Donau. Head to the wine-growing areas along the Danube towards Krems for zesty fresh whites.

Zu "Danube" gibt es auch ein Adjektiv: "Danubian": it may have been pressure from the Goths that drove other Germanic peoples to exert heavy pressure on the Danubian frontier of the Roman Empire during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The interwar Danubian school of football emerged from the coaching legacies and expertise of John Madden in Prague and Jimmy Hogan in Austria.

Das Nomen "Danubians" für Bewohner der Donau-Region führt uns weit in die Geschichte zurück: Around 3,000 BC, fierce people known as Danubians lived on the Carpatho-Danubian Plain. Credited as being the very first people to farm wheat, the Danubians warred with the Greeks and later the Romans.} The book covers the relationships between the native Carpatho-Danubians and the various races that occupied the territory at various points over time, and includes a number of photographs and drawings of Dacian buildings and artefacts.

Dardanelles: Dardanellen. {Gallipoli was the brainchild of Winston Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty. With the huge toll of casualties on the western front, he had the idea of opening up a new front 1,000 miles east in the Dardanelles, with the aim of seizing Constantinople and gaining control of the strategic waterways linking the Black Sea in the east to the Mediterranean in the west.}

"Die" Dardanellen haben sowohl im Englischen als auch im Deutschen einen Artikel: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey, rallied his troops against the British-led forces fighting for the Dardanelles in 1915 during the First World War, when Turkey was allied to Germany. From the early 1920s until the rise of Nazi Germany in the 1930s, the Balkan states enjoyed a large degree of freedom from foreign influence and interference, owing to the disappearance of the Habsburg and Russian empires and the neutralization of the Dardanelles.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen sind die Dardanellen im Englischen (meistens) Singular: The Dardanelles lies between the peninsula of Gallipoli in Europe (northwest) and the mainland of Asia Minor (southeast). The Dardanelles is 38 miles long and connects the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean. {One of the world's narrowest straits used for international navigation, the Dardanelles connects the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean and Mediterranean seas while also allowing passage to the Black Sea by extension via the Bosphorus. The Dardanelles is 61 kilometres (38 mi) long and 1.2 to 6 kilometres (0.75 to 3.73 mi) wide. It has an average depth of 55 metres (180 ft) with a maximum depth of 103 metres (338 ft) at its narrowest point abreast the city of Çanakkale.}

Hin und wieder findet man aber auch den Plural: {The Dardanelles connect the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea. The Dardanelles are a part of a larger network of waterways that many nations and corporations count on for both commerce and national security.} *Der folgende Text stammt (immerhin!) vom amerikanischen Botschafter in der Türkei (1914):* Our consular agent at Dardanelles informs me that the Dardanelles are bombarded two or three times weekly. This report is confirmed by a foreigner arrived recently from there who states that some wounded Turkish soldiers have been brought from the forts after each bombardment.}

Darwinian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Charles Darwin (1809-1882).*

The Darwinian concept of survival of the fittest has been widely debated in academic circles for centuries. There is no more Darwinian society than the United States, no society that operates so clearly according to selection by experimentation and the constant elimination of mistakes.

Delphi: Delphi.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Delphic": Whereas a less pious philosopher might have questioned the reliability of the Delphic Oracle, Socrates followed the general practice of treating the Oracle as infallible. Warhol was typically so taciturn that listeners would hang on his every word as if he were the Delphic oracle.

Das Orakel von Delphi war bekannt für seine oft unklaren Sprüche und bescherte der englischen Sprache das

Adjektiv "Delphic" (auch klein geschrieben "delphic") im Sinn von "orakelhaft, rätselhaft, uneindeutig":

He is known for making delphic pronouncements. She has become almost Delphic on the subject. The leader of the Liberal Democrats is politely Delphic in the face of The Economist's inquiries.

Democritus: Demokrit (ca. 460-371 BC). *Demokrit war ein vorsokratischer Philosoph.* A modern materialism, as opposed to the ancient materialism of Democritus, was one of Hobbes's two main philosophical innovations.

Denmark: Dänemark: The climate change performance index ranked Denmark as the best-performing country in the world, followed by Sweden and Britain.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Danish": Three Girls in Paris (1963) is a light comedy that tells of the troubles of three Danish girls who have left their luggage and most of their money at a Paris hotel, but forget the name of the hotel or where it is located.

Die Bewohner heißen "Danes": The Danes said no to the euro when the issue was put to a vote in 2000.

Denver: Denver.

Denver wird auch "Mile-high City" genannt, weil es auf einer Seehöhe von 1.600m liegt: Though it isn't exactly a ski spot itself, the Mile-High City makes an ideal base for winter sports.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Denverite": While you might have to wait in line, enjoying a scoop from Little Man Ice Cream is a Denverite rite of passage.

Möglich ist auch "Denver" als Adjektiv: Larimer Lounge is a Denver institution and is the bread and butter of venues for emerging musicians.

Die Bewohner der Hauptstadt Colorados heißen "Denverites": The vast majority of Denverites rely on automobiles for transportation, and traffic congestion and pollution from auto emissions are chronic problems.

Detroit: Detroit.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Detroit": He is a Detroit police officer. A Detroit winter can wreak havoc on your roof.

Die Bewohner Detroit's heißen "Detroiters": The scale of the recent collapse has caught even hardened Detroiters by surprise. The area was developed by wealthy Detroiters as a place for their summer homes.

Devon / Devonshire: Devon / Devonshire. "Devonshire" ist die ältere Bezeichnung und wird /'dɛvənʃə/ ausgesprochen.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Devonian": I'd been granted some extended leave and returned home to a little cottage in a Devonian village. Supplies of Devonian tungsten might start flowing in 2013 and could one day relax China's grip on global production.

Möglich ist auch "Devon" als Adjektiv: The book describes the rural life of a Devon village during the 1920s. Volunteers in a Devon market town are on a mission to save the protected swift [= Mauersegler] from further population decline.

Die Bewohner heißen "Devonians": It's not that Cornish people don't like Devonians or vice versa, it's just that both have their own culture.

Die erdgeschichtliche Periode des Devon (vor 360-420 Millionen Jahren) heißt auf Englisch "Devonian":

The Devonian was a relatively warm period, and probably lacked any glaciers for much of the period.

Das dazugehörige Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Devonian": Ichthyostega, far from being representative of a Devonian tetrapod, turns out to be highly specialized in its own way.

Dickensian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller Charles Dickens (1812-1870).*

The childhood he describes in this haunting memoir sounds almost Dickensian – the constant gnawing hunger, the slop bucket in the bedroom. The British would never complain about their dreadful food, but soldiered on, inured to suffering by wartime austerity and Dickensian public schools. They still so often use the word "poverty" as if it implied Dickensian levels of hunger and deprivation, rather than the subtler tortures of bad neighbourhoods, appalling schools, and little margin for error in conducting one's life.

Dickinsonian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zur amerikanischen Dichterin Emily Dickinson (1830-86):*

And there is one Dickinsonian image that I'm sure would have delighted the poet. Mr. Wheeler's "Oriole" impressed for its Dickinsonian care in representing nature, embodied in the bird's song.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Dickinsonesque": This is a critical survey of works by a writer torn

between Emersonian engagement and Dickinsonesque withdrawal. A restless yearning persists side by side with an Emily Dickinsonesque peace.

Dipper: *"The Big Dipper" ist ein Sternbild: "Großen Wagen / Großer Bär / Ursa Major":* When she was a graduate student in Australia, she said, she got disoriented at night, because there was no Big Dipper and the moon was upside down.

Weiters gibt es auch einen "Little Dipper" (= "Kleiner Wagen / Kleiner Bär / Ursa minor"): In her original report in the journal Nature, the Egyptologist, Dr. Kate Spence of the University of Cambridge, said the pyramid builders could have used two stars, Kochab in the Little Dipper and Mizar in the Big Dipper, to find the North Pole.

Doubting Thomas: Ungläubiger Thomas. In the meantime, let me note that I am not the only Doubting Thomas on this issue. Almost all the scholars interviewed support the filmmakers' case, though one doubting Thomas is included, David Mevorah, a curator at the Israel Museum. *Der Begriff "Ungläubiger Thomas" geht zurück auf eine Bibelstelle des Johannesevangeliums (20, 19-29).*

Möglich ist auch der Plural: He urged people not to be doubting Thomases, who reserve faith only for the things that can be verified, like "stock portfolios, for instance".

Doylean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller Conan Doyle (1859-1919).*

Sherlock Holmes is no longer just a Doylean creation – he is an icon of British culture. *Black Peter* is rich in Doylean background, ranking with *The Captain of the Pole-Star* in recalling his own experience on a whaler. The weather is deteriorating but we push on, climbing up past an abandoned Norwegian whaling station before cycling head first into the arms of a thick, Conan Doylean fog.

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv "Doylist", welches allerdings nur in einer engen Bedeutung verwendet wird: {What do people mean by Watsonian and Doylist interpretations? "Watsonian" and "Doylist" are general terms in media analysis that allow one to specify the framework through which one is tackling a question: whether one is looking at a narrative conundrum through the lens of the author (Doylist) or in the context of the fictional world in which the narrative takes place (Watsonian). The names derive from the Sherlock Holmes stories specifically. To offer an example as to how they might be used in that context, one could look to a moment in "The Man with the Twisted Lip" and note that John H. Watson's wife Mary calls him "James" despite his name being given as "John" elsewhere in the Sherlock Holmes canon. In this case, a Watsonian explanation for the inconsistency might be that Mary is using a nickname or a variant of his middle name (H could stand for Hamish, which is the vocative form of "James" in Scottish Gaelic). A Doylist explanation for the inconsistency might be that Arthur Conan Doyle failed to recollect the character's first name when writing the story.}

Unter "Doyleans" versteht man Anhänger / Verehrer von Conan Doyle: In 2002, to the shock of Doyleans around the world, Green wrote a paper claiming that he had proof that Conan Doyle had had a tryst with Jean Leckie, his delicately beautiful second wife, before his first wife, Louisa, died of tuberculosis, in 1906. Many Doyleans distanced themselves from the Sherlockians, who often treated Holmes as if he were a real detective and refused to mention Conan Doyle by name.

⇒ Sherlockian

Dresden: Dresden.

Die Bewohner Dresdens heißen "Dresdener": Many Dresdeners are ambivalent about their Soviet-era architectural heritage, epitomized by the 1969 Palace of Culture, home of the Dresden Philharmonic and directly facing the 18th century Frauenkirche. The church [= Frauenkirche] was always very dear to the heart of the Dresdeners and just as its ruins were a constant reminder of the Second World War, the rebuilt church will remain a monument to and a symbol of hope and conciliation.

Das englische Adjektiv heißt aber nicht "Dresdener", sondern "Dresden": Camping Dresden-Mockritz lies in a Dresden suburb. An Audi S6 used in the theft and later set alight in a Dresden garage was sold to an unidentified buyer in August.

Dublin: Dublin.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Dublin": {Few attractions in Dublin are as iconic as Temple Bar. Don't let the name confuse you, it's a neighborhood in the Dublin city center that is famous for the capital city's nightlife.}

Die Bewohner heißen "Dubliners": The number of Dubliners professing no religion, especially among the young, has also increased.

Dundee: Dundee.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Dundonian": Anyone familiar with British comics will also recognise Desperate Dan, another Dundonian creation, striding along the main shopping street.

Möglich ist auch "Dundee" als Adjektiv: He was a supervisor in a Dundee jute mill for over 20 years.

Die Bewohner heißen "Dundonians": The 62-year-old voted for the very first time in last autumn's referendum and voted for independence, along with 57.3% of his fellow Dundonians.

Dylan Thomasian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Dylan Thomas (1914-1953).*

In this Dylan Thomasian excursion into human discourse words fly above characters like flags signifying mortality and a prescience of what may come. The stories are legend of his escapades and of his Dylan Thomasian drive, and yet also wild recklessness, with which he went about his life. Reviewers can gush over the language, call it Joycian and Dylan Thomasian, but it's the attitude and generous tone that are most unusual.

East Timor: Osttimor. East Timor was a Portuguese colony until 1975.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Timorese": Between Portugal's withdrawal from its colony in August 1975 and Indonesia's invasion four months later, a left-wing Timorese group, Fretilin, briefly tried to govern.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Timorese": Unless this changes, the Timorese will remain politically free but chained by poverty.

Edinburgh: Edinburgh. *Ausgesprochen wird die schottische Hauptstadt /'ɛdɪnbərə/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Edinburgh": An Edinburgh pub has become the victim of targeted online abuse after police were called to disperse a group of anti-trans campaigners. Hollywood actor Leonardo DiCaprio has signed autographs outside an Edinburgh restaurant in what is thought to be his first visit to Scotland.

Selten verwendet wird das Adjektiv "Edinburghian": The First of Foot [= a military unit] is as central an Edinburghian institution as the city's famous university or its international festival of the arts.

Ungebräuchlich ist das Adjektiv "Edinburg(h)ensian": Edinburgensian pronunciation is far easier to understand [than Glaswegian].

Die Bewohner von Edinburgh heißen "Edinburg(h)ers": Edinburghers have, since 1930 and particularly since the 1960s, grown more conscious of their Scottish individuality and outlook.

Daneben gibt es auch "Edinburg(h)ians": However, the establishments on or around the main attractions and streets are mostly tourist joints, often shunned and avoided by Edinburghians.

Ungebräuchlich ist "Edinburg(h)ensians": As an Edinburghensian, though one who has lived away from her native city for too long, I found this book to be an undiluted pleasure.

Edwardian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen König Edward VII. Unter "Edwardian Era" versteht man – kulturgeschichtlich – die Zeit von seiner Thronbesteigung 1901 bis zum Ausbruch des 1. Weltkriegs 1914. Der König selber (geboren 1841) starb bereits 1910, aber die Bezeichnung "Edwardian Era" greift noch vier weitere Jahre darüber hinaus. Die "Edwardian Era" war eine Fortsetzung der "Victorian Era" und umfasste etwa die Zeit der Belle Époque in Frankreich und des Jugendstils in Österreich.*

The Victorian and Edwardian kitchen was organised for live-in servants, which were plentiful in England, as they were in America until the civil war. Once deserted city canals are now lined with tapas bars and pizza parlours, Victorian town halls have been scrubbed of soot and Edwardian fountains repaired. Robert Hamer's *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949) was set in Edwardian England; Alexander Mackendrick's *The Ladykillers* (1955) takes place in shabby postwar London.

Egypt: Ägypten. *Aussprache: /'i:dʒɪpt/.* Libya's boat builders are frustrated because the onset of civil war cut deliveries of timber from Egypt.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Egyptian": The Guardian followed the trail of migrant children from Sicily to Rome, where young Egyptian teenagers were found working for a few euros an hour at the train station and fruit and vegetable markets.

Möglich ist auch "Egypt" als Adjektiv: An Egypt court has sentenced 31 human rights activists to prison terms of up to 25 years.

Ägypter sind "Egyptians": After three years of political and economic chaos, many Egyptians seem happy to exchange freedoms for the promise of stability.

Einsteinian: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Albert Einstein (1879-1955).

Just as it is possible to convert mass into energy – as in a nuclear explosion – the reverse is also true: energy can be transformed into mass according to the Einsteinian equation $E=mc^2$ (c being the speed of light). Alan Guth's cosmological theory of inflation is an extrapolation of Einsteinian ideas of space-time and gravity, coupled with our knowledge of the cosmic background radiation.

Nach A. Einstein ist auch ein chemisches Element benannt: {Einsteinium is a synthetic element with the symbol Es and atomic number 99. Einsteinium is a member of the actinide series and it is the seventh transuranium element. It was named in honor of Albert Einstein.}

Eire: (Republik) Irland. *Eire wird /'eəə/ ausgesprochen.* The constitution of 1937 established Eire as a sovereign state. The Irish Free State, or Eire (now the Republic of Ireland), was established in 1921.

Möglich ist auch "Republic of Ireland": John Downey lived in Donegal in the Republic of Ireland.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Eireann" (auch "Eirean" geschrieben): The men were landed at an Eireann port by the Dutch motor vessel *Algenib*, having been picked up in the Atlantic. *Dieses Adjektiv wird aber kaum (mehr) verwendet.*

Möglich ist auch "Eire" als Adjektiv: The party hopes to outstrip the Labour Party in the next Eire general election. {Cahan? That is an Eire name.}

⇒ Ireland

Elgin Marbles: Parthenon-Skulpturen. The problem of the Elgin Marbles, which are currently in the British Museum although they belong to the Acropolis of Athens, is poisoning relations between two EU states, the UK and Greece.

Lord Elgin war um ca. 1800 englischer Botschafter am Osmanischen Hof. Näheres siehe den Wikipedia-Artikel "Elgin Marbles".

Emersonian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter und Philosophen Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82).

Another poet whose work ran the gamut from prosaic simplicity to Emersonian transcendence was A.R. Ammons. This Emersonian utopia never fully materialized. You are who you say you are, and what you want to be – a citizen of a perfect Emersonian republic of self-selection and self-reliance.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Emersonesque": This work, for all of its outdated gender-discriminatory (is that a word?) pronouns and obtuse Emersonesque sentence structure, is quite simply an American spiritual classic. To me, it is not so much about survival as self-reliance, about an Emersonesque man living life on his own terms.

English Channel / Channel: Ärmelkanal. The entrance to the English Channel acts as an Atlantic funnel and places a number of locations to the north and south of the Channel in the top 50 for tidal range.

Grundsätzlich gilt, dass das englische Nomen "channel" einen natürlichen (Meeres-)kanal bezeichnet; davon gibt es viele auf der Welt, z.B.: The most successful steamer company serving the Bristol Channel was P & A Campbell's "White Funnel" fleet. The National Park Service is responsible for the development and maintenance of all facilities within the National Seashore, except for oil company facilities, roads, and channels.

Das Nomen "canal" dagegen bezeichnet einen künstlich angelegten Kanal: Now container vessels make their way through the Panama Canal. Each afternoon gondolas would glide down our picturesque little canal with camera-snapping tourists who had no hesitation including us in their pictures.

Epicurus: Epikur (341-271 BC). *Wie im Deutschen liegt auch im Englischen die Betonung auf der dritten Silbe:* /ɛpɪˈkjʊərəs/. The library is composed mostly of treatises on the philosophy of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher of the late fourth and early third centuries BC.

Erewhonian: Samuel Butler (1835 -1902) schrieb 1872 die Satire "Erewhon" (= Anagramm von "Nowhere") über ein fiktives Land mit umgedrehten Wertmaßstäben. Davon abgeleitet ist das Adjektiv "Erewhonian":

For example, according to Erewhonian law, offenders are treated as if they were ill, whereas ill people are looked upon as criminals.

Im übertragenen Sinn bedeutet "Erewhonian", dass die Wertmaßstäbe verändert werden:

{If patients know they will be pilloried and punished for past behaviour, they will run from the health-care system much as many offenders run from the law. Medicine would simply cease to be medicine if it became an

Erewhonian penal system.} It sounds like an Erewhonian satire: the poor are the aristocracy, the rich are ashamed of their wealth.

Estonia: Estland. Estonia joined the EU and Nato in 2004.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Estonian": The head of the Estonian internal security service, Arnold Sinisalu, said his officers were under strict orders never to cross the border.

Möglich ist auch "Estonia" als Adjektiv: Obtaining an Estonia residence permit or citizenship is not connected with purchasing real estate.

Die Bewohner heißen "Estonians": Finns are starting to shop in cheaper Estonia as Estonians are finding jobs in Helsinki.

Etna: Ätna. *"Der" Ätna hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* Etna began its most recent eruption at the end of October. Etna has been studied systematically since the middle of the 19th century.

Möglich ist auch "Mount Etna" – ebenfalls ohne Artikel: I've never seen Mount Etna, or even been to Sicily.

Eton: Eton / Eton College.

Das Adjektiv (meistens ist Eton College gemeint, nicht die Stadt Eton) heißt "Etonian": The prime minister is an Etonian son of a stockbroker who married a baronet's daughter. The Etonian mantra is of 'nonchalant elegance' and 'effortless superiority'.

Möglich ist auch "Eton" als Adjektiv: Keynes' impregnable self-assurance is an Eton trait, so indeed is his arrogance. Without giving too much away, the plot involves him trying to rescue an Eton master who has gone missing.

Die Bewohner von Eton heißen "Etonians", allerdings versteht man unter "(old) Etonians" meistens Absolventen der berühmten Privatschule "Eton College". (Kurioser Weise heißen Privatschulen in England "public schools".) Britain's two best-known universities educate more Etonians than boys who were poor enough to get free meals at their schools. A startling number of old Etonians slope, languidly, around today's corridors of power.

Euclidian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum altgriechischen Mathematiker Euclid (~ 300 BC) , der auf Englisch /'ju:klɪd/ ausgesprochen wird.

These rules are based on principles of Euclidian geometry in matters of layout and proportion. Picasso waged war on Euclidian space on his canvases.

Euphrates: Euphrat. Aussprache /ju:'freɪtɪz/. At the point where the Euphrates crosses from Syria into Iraq, it now flows at only 70% of the rate it once did.

Exeter: Exeter.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Exeter": They met in an Exeter coffee shop. I haven't seen an Exeter team go direct like that for a long time.

"Exonian" als Adjektiv wird selten verwendet: At Exeter all of the students made up a very diverse family – "an Exonian family."

Die Bewohner Exeters heißen "Exonians": {Exonians to give Hong Kong arrivals a warm welcome. This weekend, Exeter will host their first ever Friendship Festival, offering a VIP celebration to welcome arrivals from Hong Kong.} Discovering commemorative plaques to famous Exonians and other notable figures connected with the city is a great way to explore Exeter's heritage.

Unter "Exonians" versteht man auch die Studenten und Absolventen entweder der Universität von Exeter oder des Exeter College in Oxford ebenso wie die Zöglinge / Absolventen der Exeter School, einer public school: {A group of Old Exonians are organising an annual cross country event on 8 June from Maer Road Car Park to Jubilee Park. Walkers at 2pm and runners at 3pm.} Tolkien remained an Exonian at heart, cheering his old college in a boat race against Pembroke.

Ezra Pound-esque: Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter Ezra Pound (1885-1972).

Many of the other poems in this collection are sectioned off into quick-hitting, Ezra-Pound-esque clips of narration and image. By excavating the bones of figures like Bataille, Rimbaud and de Sade, Koronas' archeology finds a powerfully feminine, post-beat voice that resounds with a modernist almost Pound-esque sincerity.

Auch "Ezra-Poundian" ist möglich: With this collection the author shares Ezra Poundian-inflected poems that are funny, that are as serious as they come, and that realign the personal with the historical. The double speech

stresses at the end of the first line and at the end of the second are that Ezra-Poundian device I have mentioned in earlier posts.

Falstaffian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zur Figur des Falstaff bei Shakespeare (kommt vor in "Henry IV" und "The Merry Wives of Windsor"):* He's 85 now, white-haired, gap-toothed and more Falstaffian than ever. Welles himself plays the overweight and crooked cop Hank Quinlan as a Falstaffian figure, wringing out the pathos from a character who is sleazy and corrupt, even if he does have an uncanny ability to sniff out the criminals. A man of Falstaffian girth and panache, Ai lives in a compound in Beijing with his wife, the artist Lu Qing; dozens of assistants; and many cats.

Faraday: *Das ist das Adjektiv(!) zum englischen Physiker Michael Faraday (1791-1867). Im Unterschied zu den meisten von Namen abgeleiteten Adjektiven ändert sich hier nichts. Der "Faraday'sche Käfig" heißt auf Englisch einfach "Faraday cage":* A Faraday cage is a shield of conductive material that stops electromagnetic radiation penetrating. A true Faraday cage is a space where radio waves cannot pass and therefore data cannot be transmitted.

Faroes: *Faröer. Die englische Aussprache ist /'færouz/. Diese Inselgruppe hat sowohl im Deutschen als auch im Englischen einen Artikel:* It's a great reason to visit the Faroes – a magical world of waterfalls and fjords and huge bird colonies.

Alternative: The Faroe Islands, while also part of Denmark, are excluded from EU membership.

Dass "Faroes" als Plural konstruiert werden kann, überrascht nicht: An autonomous province of Denmark since 1948, the Faroes are filled with talk of independence. The Faroes are heaven for hikers, though you'll need to be prepared for unpredictable weather. The Faroes have a population of 50,000.

Eher überraschend mag sein, dass die Faröer, die ja kein eigenständiger Staat sind, trotzdem auch als Singular auftreten können: The Faroes is made up of 18 individual islands, but there aren't many roads to get lost on. For a nation with a population akin to your average small British town, the Faroes is punching well above its weight. The Faroes has set a dolphin cull limit, but it's still shockingly high.

Sogar in ein-und demselben Kontext wird nicht immer konsequent gearbeitet: {The Authorisation Act allows the Faroes to apply, in **their** own name, for membership of international organisations that are open to entities other than states and associations of states. The Faroes **is**, among others, a member of the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Coordination Organisation (NAMMCO).}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Faroese": There's a vibrant cultural scene, too – festivals and boat races in traditional Faroese boats fill the summer months. The Faroese economy is still largely based around the twin poles of sheep and boats – with wool its currency.

Möglich ist auch "Faroes" als Adjektiv: Hjalti, a Faroes detective, continues his investigation into the death of a man who was killed at the end of the last book.

Die Bewohner der Faröer heißen "Faroese": The Faroese are of Scandinavian origin; many are descendants of Norwegian Vikings who colonized the islands about 800 AD. Hopefully, the Faroese will hold onto those values.

Faustus: *Faust. Die literarische Gestalt des (Doktor) Faust heißt auf Englisch "Faustus":* Mephistopheles persuades Faustus to sell his soul to the Devil. In Doctor Faustus (published 1604), by the English dramatist Christopher Marlowe, Mephistopheles achieves tragic grandeur as a fallen angel, torn between satanic pride and dark despair.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Faustian"; unter einem "Faustian bargain" bzw. "Faustian pact" versteht man einen Pakt mit dem Teufel: Unfortunately, this may prove a Faustian bargain with dangerous consequences. Europe's Faustian pact with Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to curtail migration into the EU may carry a devilishly high price tag.

Feynmanian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Physik-Nobelpreisträger Richard Feynman (1918-1988).*

Feynmanian thinking is a simplified way of thinking about a problem involving difficult mathematics in a manner that is still correct and accurate, whilst being very easy to explain to students. There are so many supremely gifted people out there, but almost none of them reach the Feynmanian stage of problem solving. Richard Feynman's sprawling FBI file stops abruptly in 1958, and for a very Feynmanian reason: Feynman asked them to.

Fiji Islands: *Fidschi-Inseln:* The first Europeans to sight the Fiji islands were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman, who passed the northeast fringe of the group in 1643, and Capt. James Cook, who passed the southeastern islands

in 1774.

“Fiji Islands” ist ein geografischer Begriff und wird als solcher als Plural konstruiert: Based on a submerged platform of ancient formation, the Fiji islands are largely the product of volcanic action, sedimentary deposit, and formations of coral. The Fiji islands are home to numerous indigenous flora and fauna. The Fiji Islands comprise 333 islands in the South Pacific.

Manchmal findet man allerdings auch den Singular: The Fiji Islands has a large and pervasive public sector, with high and growing public debt levels. The Fiji Islands has several national park-type facilities and other areas where you can hike and camp.

Der Staat, die “Republik Fidschi”, heißt auf Englisch nur “Fiji” (bzw. “Republic of Fiji”): After leaving the judiciary, he moved with his family to New Zealand, later returning to Fiji, his experience of relocation mirroring that of many families torn from Fiji since its several coups. {Fiji (sometimes called the Fiji Islands), is a Melanesian country in the South Pacific Ocean. It lies about one-third of the way from New Zealand to Hawaii.}

Möglich auch: The Republic of the Fiji Islands comprises an archipelago of more than 332 islands, of which 110 are permanently inhabited. The Republic of the Fiji Islands has the second largest population (813,000 persons) among Pacific Island states, after Papua New Guinea.

Das Adjektiv heißt auch “Fiji”: The Fiji parrotfinch eats seeds, especially of grasses, and also readily feeds on insects and nectar.

Die Bewohner von Fiji heißen “Fijians”: Some 44% of Fijians have Indian ancestors, many of whom arrived to work in the sugar plantations when Fiji was run by Britain.

Finland: Finnland. In Finland, where there are 1.6m saunas for a population of five million, children often try them in infancy and almost everyone has at least one a week.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Finnish”: The Finnish capital has announced plans to transform its existing public transport network into a comprehensive, point-to-point "mobility on demand" system by 2025.

Die Bewohner Finnlands heißen “Finns”: Water is a very important element for the Finns. As a Finn who's lived in the US for several years, I was excited about this account of an American's life in Finland.

Flanders: Flandern. Belgium's Vlaams Belang party remains strong in Flanders.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Flemish”: The knowledge that Flemish taxes are supporting the unemployed of Wallonia is a recipe for resentment.

Auch “Flanders” kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: {In Flanders fields the poppies blow / Between the crosses, row on row, / That mark our place; and in the sky / The larks, still bravely singing, fly / Scarce heard amid the guns below.} (Das ist der Beginn eines bekannten Gedichtes von John McCrae, einem kanadischen Soldaten im 1. Weltkrieg.)

Die Bewohner Flanderns heißen ebenfalls “Flemish”: The Flemish want more autonomy for Flanders, in the north of Belgium.

Ein zweites Wort für die Flamen ist “Flemings”: Flemings dislike both the size of the tax burden and the sense that they subsidise the French-speaking, southern half of the country, where unemployment is higher and wages lower.

Auch die Sprache heißt “Flemish”: Belgium itself is a country divided between people who speak Dutch (Flemish) and French.

Flemingesque: Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller Ian Fleming (1908-64), dem “Vater” von James Bond.

He has a fencing duel with Bond in a London club which is actually very Flemingesque in its nastiness. The action begins in familiar Flemingesque terrain: with a claustrophobic shoot-out on the Orient Express, followed by a car chase through Serbia.

Florence. Florenz. He tried his hand at many things: peddling bags and sunglasses in Genoa, washing dishes in Corsica, working at a warehouse in Florence.

Das Adjektiv dazu ist “Florentine”: Leonardo was then apprenticed to a Florentine artist, Verrocchio, at a time when many artists were interested in the fashionable new techniques of perspective and oil painting.

Auch “Florence” kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The panels are now separated, one residing in the Louvre and one in a Florence museum.

Die Bewohner von Florenz heißen “Florentines”: Girolamo Savonarola, the austere Dominican friar from Ferrara, berated the Florentines for their luxuries, gambling, carnivals, and particularly their wanton paintings.

Flushing: Vlissingen. Vlissingen, historically known in English as Flushing, is a municipality and a city in the southwestern Netherlands on the former island of Walcheren.

Man könnte sich wundern, wieso eine relativ unbedeutende Stadt wie Vlissingen (mit weniger als 50.000 Einwohnern) auch einen englischen Namen hat. Aber Vlissingen war immer ein bedeutender Hafen und von 1585 bis 1616 ein englischer (!) Marinestützpunkt, nachdem die Stadt an England verpfändet (!) worden war. Auch der folgende Text veranschaulicht, das Vlissingen früher eine für England wichtige Rolle spielte:

{As his ship crossed the Channel, it was attacked by pirates from Flushing, who robbed Oxford of all that he had brought back from his continental tour, and threatened his life. This outrage and similar depredations on English shipping by the Flushingers angered the Queen and Privy Council, who sent Robert Beale (1541-1601), Clerk of the Privy Council, to Flanders to meet with Prince William of Orange (1533-1584).} *Im modernen Englisch kommt "Flushingers" für die Bewohner von Vlissingen nicht mehr vor.*

Auch ein Bezirk im New Yorker Stadtteil Queens heißt "Flushing": The English took control of New Amsterdam in 1664, and when Queens County was established in 1683, the "Town of Flushing" was one of the original five towns of Queens.

Fort Worth: Fort Worth.

Die Einwohner von Fort Worth / Texas heißen "Fort Worthians": For Fort Worthians more or less reluctant to work out at a big box gym, there's a new boutique option now open on South Hulen Street that promises a private experience customized to one's abilities. This weekend's USA Film Festival may be taking place at the Angelika Film Center in Dallas, but there will be two notable Fort Worthians' stories highlighted at the event.

Alternativ wird auch "Fort Worthers" verwendet: And then (from the perspective of Fort Worthers) he turned traitor, focusing his attentions on Dallas. By living with their vehicle for a week, Fort Worthers can test out the cargo space on a newly purchased pickup truck.

Das Adjektiv heißt aber nicht ebenfalls "Fort Worthian" oder "Fort Worth", sondern nur "Fort Worth": She is a Fort Worth native and still calls Fort Worth home. Housed in a Fort Worth landmark that was built in 1921, the Kimpton Harper Hotel effortlessly blends the city's rich history with modern style.

France: Frankreich. It is estimated that 70% of prisoners in France are Muslim, though no one really knows – French law forbids defining people by religion or ethnicity.

Das Adjektiv ist "French": Like many French prisons, Fresnes has a majority population of Muslims.

Die Bewohner Frankreichs heißen "French": The French know as much about diplomacy as anyone.

Ein einzelner Franzose bzw. eine einzelne Französin ist entweder "a French" oder "a Frenchman" bzw. "a Frenchwoman": {America is huge, from the roads to the food. It's little surprise that visiting foreigners who have been slim all their lives balloon up once they adopt the typical American diet. This was exactly what happened to Mireille Guiliano, a French who married an American and thus has adopted America as her residence.} Mireille Guiliano, a Frenchwoman based in America, caused a stir there with a book entitled "French Women Don't Get Fat". For as long as almost any Frenchman or woman can remember, 8 May has been a public holiday, marked by military parades and politicians' speeches.

"Frankium" ist ein chemisches Element, das auch nach Frankreich / France benannt ist:

{Francium is a chemical element with the symbol Fr and atomic number 87. It is extremely radioactive; its most stable isotope, francium-223 has a half-life of only 22 minutes. [...] Francium was discovered by Marguerite Perey in France (from which the element takes its name) in 1939.} (Wikipedia)

Francis of Assisi: Franz von Assisi (ca. 1181-1226). The first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of stigmata occurred in St. Francis of Assisi.

Der Franziskaner-Orden heißt "Franciscans": Beginning in the early-thirteenth century, several new orders were founded, notably the Franciscans (1209) and the Dominicans (1216), both of which became very prominent in late medieval universities.

Franziskanische Ordensbrüder sind "Franciscan friars": Franciscan friars established a mission here in 1823, planting grapes for communion wine.

Franconia: Frankenreich. {Das Fränkische Reich oder Frankenreich, das vom 5. bis ins 9. Jahrhundert bestand und sich im Wesentlichen aus dem römischen Gallien und angrenzenden rechtsrheinisch-germanischen Siedlungsgebieten gebildet hatte, war der bedeutendste Nachfolgestaat des 476 bzw. 480 untergegangenen

Weströmischen Reiches und die historisch wichtigste Reichsbildung in Europa seit der Antike.} (Wikipedia)
{Einhard. Frankish historian. Einhard, also spelled Eginhard, (born c. 770, Maingau, Franconia [Germany]—died March 14, 840, Seligenstadt, Franconia), Frankish historian and court scholar whose writings are an invaluable source of information on Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire.} (Encyclopaedia Britannica)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Frankish": Originally a Germanic village and later a Frankish settlement, Mühlhausen was first documented in 775. On November 10, 911, Saxon and Frankish leaders ended Carolingian rule in Germany when they met at Forchheim in Franconia to elect Conrad, duke of the Franks, as their king.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Franconian": Ansbach originated around the Benedictine monastery of Onolzbach (founded 748) and was sold to a Franconian branch of the Hohenzollern line (later margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach-Bayreuth) in 1331.

Die Franken heißen "Franks": {The Franks were a Germanic people who originated along the lower Rhine River. They moved into Gaul during the Migration Age, where they established one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms in Europe after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Their influence, which peaked under Charlemagne (l. 742-814), helped define Europe in the Middle Ages and beyond.}

Auch hier gibt es eine zweite Form: "Franconians": At one time, the Eifel was settled by Celts, Romans and Franconians.

Das moderne "Franconia" bezeichnet "Franken" (bzw. "Frankenland") als geografischen (nicht politischen) Begriff, der hauptsächlich Bayern, aber auch Teile von Baden-Württemberg, Hessen und Thüringen umfasst:
King Louis I of Bavaria revived the use of the name in 1837 by creating the provinces of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, which still form the northwestern corner of the present Land of Bavaria.

Das Adjektiv zum modernen "Franconia" heißt "Franconian": {Holidays are always a great time to improve your language skills. Growing up in a country helps of course – Sandra Bullock is a prime example with her perfect Franconian accent.}

Die modernen Franken heißen "Franconians": If the real Bavarians are making fun of Franconians, it's probably because they're jealous.

Frankfurt: Frankfurt.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Frankfurt": In 1957 boxes with Hanukkah candlesticks from the Nauheim collection were discovered in a Frankfurt cellar. This memorial, tucked away in a Frankfurt park, is very easy to miss.

Die Bewohner Frankfurts heißen "Frankfurters": Frankfurters, in particular, are proud of the huge chemical complex straddling the river Main at Hoechst, west of the city. Besides being one of busiest city in Germany Frankfurt still has a quiet lifestyle as Frankfurters like to mind their own business no matter what.

Klein (oder auch groß) geschrieben, sind "frankfurters" eine Art Würstchen, welche in Deutschland "Wiener Würstchen" und in Österreich "Frankfurter" genannt werden: My mother declared that the meat in these hamburgers was from "unknown parts of unknown animals" and she forbade us to eat not only hamburgers but frankfurters, salami, and garlic sausages, too. German immigrants began serving frankfurters in New York City in the second half of the nineteenth century, and Nathan's Famous, the Coney Island hot dogger, founded in 1916, helped to put the city's franks on the map.

Franklinian: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790).

"Three can keep a secret if two of them are dead" is a genuine Franklinian aphorism. Mr. Van Doren's copious, shrewd, and sensible book, Franklinian in its restraint and clarity, serves to remind us that Franklin was a remarkable stylist, indeed one of the best writers in a century that produced great prose artists seemingly without effort.

Frederician: Das ist das Adjektiv zum preußischen König Frederick the Great (Friedrich der Große regierte 1740-86). Das deutsche Adjektiv heißt "friderizianisch", z.B.: Die Innenräume des neuen Trakts schmückte man im Stil des Friderizianischen Rokokos aus.

Though he was Frederick II the Great's nephew and favourite disciple, Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick proved to be less than successful in his military career, being defeated by Revolutionary France at Valmy (1792) and at Auerstädt (1806), at which time the whole Frederician military-political system collapsed and Prussia became a French dependency. Drill had a deeper meaning in the Frederician army.

Freudian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu dem berühmten Wiener Psychiater Sigmund Freud (1856-1939):*

The patient's fears were thought to be rooted in a Freudian inferiority complex.

Der "Freud'sche Versprecher" heißt auf Englisch "Freudian slip": The most revealing Freudian slip was uttered by an America West pilot upon landing: "Have a good time in Boston or whatever your final destiny".

Weiters gibt es auch das Nomen "Freudian"; es bezeichnet einen Schüler bzw. Anhänger Sigmund Freuds: {How many Freudians does it take to screw in a lightbulb? Two. One to screw in the bulb and the other to hold the penis.}

Friesland: Friesland.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Friesian" bzw. "Frisian": Now in his 70s, John hand-makes a small selection of cheeses – all of them wonderfully sharp yet delicate – with the milk from his herd of Friesian cows. These lands support potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, and pasture for the Frisian cattle.

Die Friesen heißen "Friesians" bzw. "Frisians": Friesians, Catalans, Basques and Québécois: pro-independence activists from many would-be nations were gripped by Scotland's referendum in September on independence from the United Kingdom. The coastal stretch from the Elbe to the Scheldt rivers, however, was held by the Frisians, on whom the Saxons had great influence.

Häufiger findet man "Friesians" (nicht: "Frisians") allerdings als Bezeichnung für eine Rinderrasse: Organic milk from the farm's own Friesians goes into its own cheddar cheese. Friesians are also slower to fatten, taking between 30 and 36 months to reach their prime weight.

Es gibt auch eine eigene friesische Sprache namens "Frisian": German belongs to the West Germanic group of the Indo-European language family, along with English, Frisian, and Dutch (Netherlandic, Flemish). Although Frisian was formerly spoken from what is now the province of Noord-Holland (NorthHollandnd) in the Netherlands along the North Sea coastal area to modern German Schleswig, including the offshore islands in this area, modern Frisian is spoken in only three small remaining areas, each with its own dialect.

Frome: *Frome ist eine 30.000-Einwohner Stadt südlich von Bath und als solche unbedeutend – ihren Platz hier bekommt sie wegen der Aussprache:* /'fru:m/.

Frostian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter Robert Frost (1875-1963).*

It's January in Westchester, not August in Nashville, but however peaceful and eternal the Frostian snowscape outside, that crackle is always with us these days. The line is Frostian too in having drawn a moral from a closely observed natural tableau.

Daneben gibt es auch noch das Adjektiv "Frost-esque": Kim and Reggie's story often feels like a Robert Frost-esque parable of the roads not taken in the form of relationships left unfulfilled. This collection touches on everything from the folly of war to the wonder of nature, touching on styles that range from Robert Frost-esque to Ezra Pound and Emily Dickinson.

Gabon: Gabun. In January in Libreville, the capital of nearby Gabon, a three-year power-sharing arrangement was agreed to. *Im Englischen wird das Land – so wie im Deutschen – auf der 2. Silbe betont:* BE: /gæb'ɒn/, dagegen AE: /gæb'oun/

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gabonese": Decades of oil revenues have corrupted Gabonese society and eroded the work ethic.

Auch "Gabon" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: 'Situation under control' says a Gabon Government spokesperson.

Die Bewohner von Gabun heißen "Gabonese": Many Gabonese study abroad, particularly in France, at the university and graduate levels.

Galenic: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum römischen Arzt Galen of Pergamon (ca. 129 – 200).*

In Galenic medical traditions, roast beef was forbidden to scholars and philosophers, either because it stimulated their natural "melancholic" humor or because the difficulty of digesting it drained the vital spirits away from higher contemplation. He also pays close attention to physiology and, following the Galenic tradition, maintains that our mental capacities depend on the temperament of our body.

Galilean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum italienischen Universalgelehrten Galileo Galilei (1564-1641).*

In the second edition of the Principia Newton adds a passage indicating how the two Galilean relationships can be derived using the first two laws and first two corollaries. A simplified way of seeing how Einstein swept

away a host of problems at a stroke is this: he proposed that the Galilean principle of relativity holds for Maxwell's theory, not just for mechanics. These transformations differ from the Galilean transformations of Newtonian mechanics.

Galilee: Galiläa. Think-tanks such as the Milken Institute are trying to encourage small businesses in Arab-majority areas such as Galilee and the Negev. Farther below, the towns and farms of Galilee stretch south towards the heart of Israel.

Während "Galiläa" im Deutschen stets ohne Artikel verwendet wird, kann es im Englischen auch mit Artikel gebraucht werden: He still lives on his kibbutz, Cabri, in the Galilee. Even within settled areas, like the coastal plain, the Galilee and the West Bank, it's impossible to tell from this map whether "Jewish land" refers to land owned by Jews or land under Israeli/Jewish political control.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Galilean": He had not reduced Jesus to a "pale Galilean charismatic". I have often noted that there was less difference between the life of my grandfather and the life of a Galilean shepherd than there is between his life in 1900 and my own.

Die Bewohner Galiläas heißen / hießen "Galileans": {A Galilean in the Bible is an inhabitant of the area in Israel near the Sea of Galilee. In the time of Christ, Galilee was the northernmost of the three provinces of Israel, above Samaria in the middle and Judea in the south.}

Darüber hinaus hat "Galilean" auch noch zwei weitere Bedeutungen: {Galileans (or Galilæans) was used to refer to members of a fanatical sect (Zealots), followers of Judas of Galilee, who fiercely resented the taxation of the Romans. Galileans was also term used by some in the Roman Empire to name the followers of Christianity, called in this context as the Galilaean faith.} (Wikipedia)

Galway: Galway.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Galwegian": {Virtually no known records of Galwegian Gaelic exist. The only known text is a Galwegian song called Òran Bagraidh which was collected by the oral historian Donald MacRury from his schoolmaster.} In a Galwegian charter dated to the reign of Fergus, the Galwegian ruler styled himself "rex Galwitemium", King of Galloway.

Möglich als Adjektiv ist auch "Galway": The momentum for change on abortion laws has intensified since the Indian dentist Savita Halappanavar died from blood poisoning after a Galway hospital refused to terminate her pregnancy last autumn. Senior Fianna Fail ministers, among them Bertie Ahern, the taoiseach, spend whole days at the Galway races.

Die Bewohner Galways heißen "Galwegians": Boiling drinking water and shopping for bottled water became daily events for Galwegians in March when the health authorities in the city linked more than 210 cases of a nasty stomach ailment to a parasite lurking in municipal water supplies. He's a native Galwegian who knows the local sights and back roads.

Gambia: Gambia. *Es mag überraschen, dass Gambia im Englischen mit dem Artikel verwendet wird: "The Gambia": Der offizielle Name ist nämlich "Republic of The Gambia".* During his national service he was commissioned into the local regiment, the Sherwood Foresters, but chose secondment to the Royal West African Frontier Force in what is now the Gambia. When I was a research director in the Gambia, I had no experience of how to manage people. One of the best mid-haul bets for winter sunshine, the Gambia mixes beautiful beaches with nature reserves and forests, four-wheel drive adventures and fishing trips.

Es gibt aber auch Beispiele ohne Artikel analog zum Deutschen: The impoverished west African nation of Gambia said it will take all Rohingya refugees as part of its "sacred duty" to help fellow Muslims. Gay sex is illegal in Gambia, as it is in 37 of Africa's 54 countries.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gambian": In June he will be replaced by his deputy Fatou Bensouda, a former Gambian justice minister. Two opposition members died while in the custody of Gambian security forces.

Möglich ist auch "Gambia" als Adjektiv: Enjoy seven or 14 nights amongst lush tropical gardens in a Gambia beach resort, with breakfast or half board. {You had the best meal of your life in a Gambia restaurant, but you couldn't finish it? Go ahead and bring back that doggy bag, because most apartment hotels have a fridge and a microwave.}

Die Bewohner Gambias heißen "Gambians": It is easy to find Nigerians, Gambians and Senegalese passing through Bamako on their way north. A weak currency is a worry, since Gambians rely heavily on imported food.

Gascony: Gasconne. *"Die" Gasconne hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* The hotel is situated in the heart of Gascony, where it blends into its magnificent surroundings. Throughout the years of intermittent warfare between England

and France, up to the definitive French reconquest at the end of the Hundred Years' War, Gascony remained the kernel of English royal power in southwestern France.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gascon": The regional dialect [of Béarn], which shows strong Gascon influence, was used in public acts between 1589 and 1789.

Möglich ist auch "Gascony" als Adjektiv: Armagnac is a Gascony brandy made from white wine with a protected designation of origin.

Die Bewohner der Gascogne heißen / hießen "Gascons": Other important trading groups, who assimilated easily into London's population, were the Gascons, Flemish, and northern Italians. D'Artagnan is the most famous Gascon.

Gaul: Gallien. The Serbs see themselves as a Balkan equivalent of the village in Gaul where Asterix resisted the Romans.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gaulish": Obelix, the fat Gaulish friend of cartoon character Asterix, has a catchphrase: "These Romans are crazy!"

Die Gallier hießen "Gauls": The technique of salting and drying meat predates the Romans (who may have learnt it from the Gauls and Celts), and existed in cultures in the Far East who had no direct contact with Rome.

Gallien hat auch noch ein anderes Wort in der Sprache hinterlassen – das chemische Element Gallium: {Gallium is a chemical element with the symbol Ga and atomic number 31. [...] Gallium was discovered using spectroscopy by French chemist Paul Emile Lecoq de Boisbaudran in 1875. [...] He named the element "gallia", from Latin Gallia meaning Gaul, after his native land of France. It was later claimed that, in a multilingual pun of a kind favoured by men of science in the 19th century, he had also named gallium after himself: "Le coq" is French for "the rooster" and the Latin word for "rooster" is "gallus". In an 1877 article, Lecoq denied this conjecture.} (Wikipedia)

Gaussian Distribution: Gauss'sche Normalverteilung. *"Gaussian" ist das Adjektiv zu dem Mathematiker Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1757).*

Normal distribution, also called Gaussian distribution, the most common distribution function for independent, randomly generated variables. All the studied variables observe the conditions of Gaussian distribution. The problem is that almost all forecasters work within the parameters of the Gaussian bell curve, which ignores large deviations and thus fails to take account of "Black Swans".

Gemini: Zwilling (Sternzeichen). Playful and intellectually curious, Gemini is constantly juggling a variety of passions, hobbies, careers, and friend groups.

Dazu gibt es den Plural "Geminis" (obwohl "gemini" ja schon ein [lateinischer] Plural ist): Geminis are volatile beings that are inquisitive, intelligent, and great thinkers. Die Aussprache lautet /'dʒemənaɪ/.

Dementsprechend heißt "Er ist (ein) Zwilling" NICHT "He is a Geminus", sondern "He is a Gemini": {Ever met someone who can chat with just about anyone, find common ground, or spin an ordinary story into the most entertaining tale you've heard all week? Odds are, he or she is a Gemini.} *Analog:* "He's Aquarius and I'm Gemini" sings New Zealand-born Sarah Mary Chadwick on her new single *Aquarius Gemini*.

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Geminian": She was a psychologist and psychoanalyst, and – with her Geminian curiosity – was interested in astrology for many years.

Das Nomen "Geminids" bezeichnet eine Meteor-Erscheinung, die ihren Ursprung im Sternbild des Zwilling hat (dazu gibt es auch noch das Adjektiv "Geminid"):

The Geminids are a reliable shower for those who watch around 2 a.m. local time from a dark-sky location. {The Geminid meteor shower – always a favorite among the annual meteor showers – is expected to peak in 2023, on the morning of December 14. We also often hear from those who see Geminid meteors in the late evening hours.}

Geneva: Genf. Geneva is the English name for the city that Switzerland's French speakers refer to as Genève and its German speakers call Genf.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Genevan": Patek Philippe is the oldest independent, family-owned Genevan watch manufacture.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Genevese": The great historical development of the Genevese watchmakers arouse a special fascination and enthusiasm among watch collectors.

Auch "Geneva" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The Geneva Conventions are rules that apply only in

times of armed conflict and seek to protect people who are not or are no longer taking part in hostilities.

Die Bewohner von Genf heißen "Genevans": On the whole, Genevans are very encouraging to foreigners' attempts to speak French, but bump into lakeside souvenir sellers and you'll be greeted by a cheery "hello" rather than "bonjour".

Ein zweites Wort für die Genfer ist "Genevise": The two Genevise shared the same interest in sophisticated and complicated watches.

Nicht zu verwechseln sind diese Begriffe mit dem (klein geschriebenen) "genever": Das ist ein Wacholder-schnaps aus Holland oder Belgien: The House of Bols is an exciting attraction in Amsterdam centered around the world-famous Bols Jenever, better known as genever or Dutch gin. This genever owes its characteristic mild flavour to a special distillate of juniper berries.

Mit Genf hat der Schnaps, der auch auf Deutsch "Genever" bzw. "Jenever" heißt, übrigens nichts zu tun: "Jenever" ist das niederländische Wort für Wacholder. Die sprachliche Wurzel ist das lateinische "juniperus" = Wacholder; davon ist das englische "juniper (berry)" abgeleitet, in weiterer Folge "genever". Der englische Wacholderschnaps, der "gin" heißt, ist eine verkürzte Form von "genever". Der heutige Genever ist eine geschützte Marke: nur Wacholderschnaps aus Holland bzw. Belgien darf so genannt werden.

Genoa: Genua. If European banking was invented anywhere, it was probably in Genoa in the 12th century, spurred on by the revival of trade in the Mediterranean.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Genoese": Genoese bankers, who had extended their family businesses from Naples to Sevilla, replaced the German Fuggers as the primary financiers of the Spanish empire.

Eine Variante davon ist "Genovese": In 1528, Andrea Doria (1466-1560) succeeded in shaking off the French rule and in restoring the Genovese Republic.

Auch "Genoa" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Book Blacklane's airport transfer to get to and from the airport comfortably and reliably –the ideal alternative to a Genoa taxi service.

Die Bewohner Genuas heißen "Genoese": In 1191 the Genoese took possession of Monaco, and in 1297 the long reign of the Grimaldi family began.

Eine Variante davon ist "Genovese": {Since the soldiers of all Spanish armies expected to be paid in gold, major exchange operations had to be conducted. And who was better equipped to deal with this challenge than the Genovese, who had supplied Europe for centuries with gold from North Africa?}

Genghis Khan: Dschingis Khan (ca. 1160-1227): Genghis Khan conquered half of the world in his lifetime. Genghis Khan fell ill and died in 1227.

Geordie: Ein "Geordie" ist eine Person, die im Nordosten Englands lebt (Tyneside, Newcastle upon Tyne).

Etymologisch kommt "Geordie" vermutlich von "George" – einem populären Namen unter

(Kohle)Bergbau-arbeitern dieser Gegend. Aussprache: /'dʒɔ:di/

You see, Newcastle's atmosphere of almost pathological friendliness and good humour stems from one simple thing: all Geordies believe themselves blessed to have been born here. Half the properties here are second homes, many of which are snapped up by affluent Geordies with young families.

"Geordie" ist auch ein Adjektiv: Remember the way that many British bosses scoffed when Japanese carmakers set up factories in Britain and told their Geordie workers that they had to think as well as rivet, weld and hammer? Mercifully for Geordie landscape-lovers, little shale-gas exploration is so far planned there.

Schließlich bezeichnet "Geordie" auch den lokalen Dialekt: The local flavour of life can be found in the dialect known as Geordie and in the folk songs of Tyne and Wear and the former coal-mining villages.

⇒ Newcastle

German Bight: Deutsche Bucht. Climate change is expected to induce sea level rise in the German Bight, which is part of the North Sea, Germany. {In the North Sea eight huge platforms will also be built, each seven storeys high and the size of a football pitch, to collect the output from the windmills, convert it into high-voltage direct current and then send it ashore through cables. The technology for building and operating this sort of transmission system in the howling gales of the German Bight is largely untried.}

Germany: Deutschland. Germany is a great nation only because its people have so much Polish blood in their veins. (Friedrich Nietzsche)

Das Adjektiv ist "German": Planning the perfect German itinerary doesn't have to take a lot of Erfurt

[~ effort].

Daneben gibt es das Adjektiv "Germanic": The euro crisis has recreated a rift between a Germanic north and a Latin south. Still, there is no denying Europe's broader Germanic turn towards austerity. Unlike the Romanian, Bulgarian and Greek monarchies, which have Germanic roots, the Serbian one was home-grown.

"Germanic" ist auch ein sprachwissenschaftlicher Begriff: Dutch and English are both West Germanic languages, along with German. Two centuries of Norman rule in England after 1066 significantly changed the Germanic grammar and dumped a large amount of French vocabulary into the language. The earthy words in English are mostly Germanic. Due partly to its mixed Germanic and Latin origins, English spelling is strikingly inconsistent.

Die Deutschen heißen "Germans": Polish farmers, who before accession were tearing their shirts and warning that the evil Germans and French would buy up Polish land for nothing, are emerging as the biggest beneficiaries of the EU.

Da also das Wort "Germans" im Englischen schon besetzt ist, muß für die "Germanen" ein anderer Begriff gefunden werden: "Teutons": The Teutons counted nights, and from them the grouping of 14 days called a fortnight is derived. The Roman historian Tacitus stated that the Teutons worshiped Mercury; and because dies Mercurii ("Mercury's day") was identified with Wednesday ("Woden's day"), there is little doubt that the god Woden (the earlier form of Odin) was meant. Racist rhetoric became common currency, as when the kaiser (= Wilhelm II) referred to Asia's growing population as "the yellow peril" and spoke of the next war as a "death struggle between the Teutons and Slavs".

Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv "Teutonic": The origin of the name Ragnhilde is Teutonic. 260-270 A.D.: The Teutonic tribe of the Alemanns invades the region of the Helvetians. A pretty Irish governess and a glacial Teutonic blonde all add merrily to the mix.

Heutzutage wird "Teutonic" oft mehr oder weniger ironisch für die modernen Deutschen verwendet: But frustrated motorists who wish to exercise their Teutonic right to speed-limitless driving have an ally. German proposals to impose Teutonic discipline on the flakier members of the euro area have sparked plenty of opposition. Chrysler's middle managers and engineers saw it as a sell-out to foreigners, and feared an invasion of rigid Teutonic working practices into their own rather freewheeling company. It hopes that at least some buyers of successful German luxury cars like the BMW 5 series can be tempted to abandon Teutonic efficiency for Italian flair.

Für die alten Germanen kann auch das Adjektiv "Germanic" verwendet werden: The Western Roman Empire ended officially with the abdication of Romulus Augustus under pressure of the Germanic chieftain Odoacer on September 4, 476. Arminius was the Germanic chieftain of the Cherusci tribe, whose knowledge of Rome's battle tactics led to the destruction of three legions in the Battle of Teutoburg Forest.

"Germania" ist der Ortsbegriff für "Germanien": It was as if the ambush of a few legionnaires in the forests of Germania had triggered a revolution in ancient Rome. This may be an attempt to replicate the flavour of the hams smoked over juniper and beech that Roman gourmets imported from Germania, says Mark Kurlansky in his book "Salt". A road through the Great St. Bernard Pass was not mentioned until ad 69, when the military arrangement of the Roman province of Germania rendered its construction desirable.

Ein Nomen aus der Sprachfamilie der Germanen ist auch noch zu erwähnen: das chemische Element "Germanium": Germanium is a chemical element with the symbol Ge and atomic number 32. It is lustrous, hard-brittle, grayish-white and similar in appearance to silicon. [...] In mid-1885, at a mine near Freiberg, Saxony, a new mineral was discovered and named argyrodite because of its high silver content. The chemist Clemens Winkler analyzed this new mineral, which proved to be a combination of silver, sulfur, and a new element. Winkler was able to isolate the new element in 1886 and found it similar to antimony. He initially considered the new element to be eka-antimony, but was soon convinced that it was instead eka-silicon. Before Winkler published his results on the new element, he decided that he would name his element neptunium, since the recent discovery of planet Neptune in 1846 had similarly been preceded by mathematical predictions of its existence. However, the name "neptunium" had already been given to another proposed chemical element (though not the element that today bears the name neptunium, which was discovered in 1940). So instead, Winkler named the new element germanium (from the Latin word, Germania, for Germany) in honor of his homeland. (Wikipedia)

Schließlich gibt es noch das Adjektiv "germane" = "relevant" (klein geschrieben). Es leitet sich aus dem lateinischen "germanus" ab, welches "echt" bedeutet: The distribution of the burden of Medicare and Social

Security payroll taxes may be germane to an argument about the fairness of America's comprehensive scheme of taxes. Military service may be germane to our assessment of a candidate's character, but I find it hard to see anything offensive in questioning whether it necessarily imbues one with exceptional policy judgement. He studied under the Confucian philosopher Xunzi but deserted him to follow another school of thought more germane to the conditions accompanying the collapse of the feudal system in his time.

Ghana: Ghana.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ghanaian": In 1995, we visited the Ghanaian capital, Accra, for the first time.

Möglich ist auch "Ghana" als Adjektiv: No, there isn't a fee for a Ghana citizen to go to the USA.

Die Bewohner heißen "Ghanaians": He is one of the 200,000 Ghanaians who buy and sell shares on Ghana's stock exchange.

Ghent: Gent. Ghent is best discovered via its canals.

Hier ist leicht ersichtlich, wieso die Schreibweise des Englischen abweicht: Es geht um die Aussprache des anlautenden "G". Würde das "-h-" danach fehlen, hätten wir "Gent" = /dʒent/.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ghentian": After graduating, I started working for Re-Track, a Ghentian social company that provides people who need psychological help with support and guidance. In typically Ghentian style, the city organised an array of activities.

Möglich ist auch "Ghent" als Adjektiv: My Tante Meetje (Aunt Marie, wife of my uncle Maurice) was a Ghent native who spoke Flemish with the very cute but different Ghent dialect. When you have had your fill in one of the restaurants, hop on a boat for a Ghent canal cruise to admire this beautiful city from the water.

Die Bewohner Gents heißen "Ghentians": {Charles V developed a troubled relationship with the proud Ghentians, at some point obliging the city's nobles to walk barefooted and wearing a noose in front of the Emperor. Since then, the people of Ghent have been called 'Stroppendragers' (noose bearers), a nickname that they carry till this day with great pride.} {Belgians love their beer. Ghentians love their freedom. Mix the two, and you get Gentse Strop: liquid gold with a fluffy head and a rebellious soul.}

Nicht zu verwechseln ist "Ghentian" mit "gentian", welches /'dʒɛnjən/ ausgesprochen wird. "Gentian" ist der Enzian: The gentian is a wonderful blue flower which conveys peace and harmony.

Gibraltar: Gibraltar.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gibraltar" oder "Gibraltan" oder "Gibraltarian": I got a text from a Gibraltar friend who was there – I thought he was hallucinating. / Elġna Garanċa is joined on this recording by her husband, the well-known Gibraltan conductor Karel Mark Chichon. / In 2002, I met a Gibraltarian man whose grandmother lived 10 minutes away in La Línea – a round trip that, when the border was closed, used to take him 12 hours, with a ferry across the Straits of Gibraltar to Tangier, another boat to Algeciras in Spain and then a bus to La Línea.

Die Bewohner heißen "Gibraltarians" oder "Gibraltans": If patriotism is the criterion, Gibraltarians can justly claim to be more British than the British. / Would Gibraltans consider becoming an independent state?

Gioconda: Mona Lisa. {Since we saw the Gioconda for the first time, we started to think about the identity of this lady. The most credited theory is the one formulated by the artist Giorgio Vasari, who, in 1550, declared that the lady represented is Lisa Del Giocondo, wife of the merchant Francesco di Bartolomeo Del Giocondo, and from the name of her husband, she got the name of "Gioconda".}

Glasgow: Glasgow.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Glaswegian": With a certain inevitability, however, as the event rolled into its second week the weather turned Glaswegian. While child poverty rises, families queue at food banks and one in four Glaswegian men won't reach pensionable age.

Daneben gibt es "Glasgow" als Adjektiv: He is a full-time physics teacher at a Glasgow secondary school. What really makes this a Glasgow special, however, is the local talent.

Umgangssprachlich wird auch "Weegie" als Adjektiv verwendet: A report appeared on deadlinenews.co.uk last month, stating that "People [are] starting to speak Gaelic with a Weegie accent". {It's a slight exaggeration to say that Glasgow was built on whisky. It was built on steel and shipbuilding, tobacco and sugar, but whisky also played a significant part in its Victorian prosperity. That legacy has been forgotten in recent years. Scotland's whisky city? Elgin? Dufftown? Not Glasgow, surely. But Weegie whisky didn't disappear, it just seemed to go underground.}

Die Bewohner von Glasgow heißen "Glaswegians": Glaswegians die younger than other Britons and nobody knows why. She met Alex Gordon, a Glaswegian, as a fellow student at university.

Ein umgangssprachliches Wort ist "Weegies": If there's one thing that sets Weegies apart, it's our sense of humour. Weegies have long been known for the quickness of their wit and the sharpness of their tongues.

Schließlich bezeichnet "Glaswegian" auch den lokalen Dialekt: {Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. The locals are called "Glaswegians" and they speak in a very distinctive way. It is called Glaswegian or Glasgow patter. Glaswegian is a form of Scots, which is one of Scotland's three indigenous languages. The other two are English and Scottish Gaelic.}

Glaswegian: ⇨ Glasgow

Goethean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749-1832). Eine verbindliche englische Aussprache dieses Wortes gibt es nicht.*

The large nations resist the Goethean idea of world literature because their own literature seems to them sufficiently rich that they need take no interest in what people write elsewhere. Whether such Goethean sentiments can also promote peace and understanding is impossible to judge. One can ascribe this Goethean theme to major philosophers of the twentieth century.

Möglich ist auch "Goethian": A bibliographic survey of the scientific works of Goethe and authors who dedicated themselves to understanding the Goethian method was carried out, in order to establish the guidelines of his method.

Gozo: Gozo [= kleine Insel, die zu Malta gehört].

Das Adjektiv heißt "Gozitan": Within the ancient citadel walls of the Gozitan capital Victoria stand three monasteries of the Franciscan, Capuchin and Augustinian orders.

Welcher Deutschsprachige weiß wohl, wie die deutsche Entsprechung heißt? Man sehe: Der gozitanische Schafskäse, besonders der frische, schmeckt fantastisch und nicht streng.

Die Bewohner heißen "Gozitans": Weary of commuting by ferry to more prosperous Malta, a vocal minority of young Gozitans are lobbying the government for a road tunnel connecting the two islands.

Man vergleiche auf Deutsch: {Und zuletzt ist die Bevölkerungsdichte auf Gozo deutlich geringer als auf Malta, so dass größere Freiflächen zwischen den Städten verbleiben. Die Gozitaner nennen ihre Insel daher gerne die Grüne Insel, obgleich die Vegetation mit mitteleuropäischen Verhältnissen verglichen immer noch sehr karg wirkt.} (Wikipedia)

Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Grand Rapids": RunGR is a Grand Rapids running club made up of people with a wide range of skill levels and ages who love to run. This Grand Rapids high school has students soaring to new levels.

Selten verwendet als Adjektiv wird "Grand Raptidian": It was this sidewalk, this weather, the series of misguided decisions that were propelling her up the street of a Grand Raptidian suburb.

Die Bewohner von Grand Rapids in Michigan heißen "Grand Raptidians": The affordability and strong housing market mean more than half of Grand Rapids residents own their homes, contributing to the pride Grand Raptidians take in their city, communities, and neighborhoods. Grand Raptidian wins National Volunteer of the Year award.

Great Britain: Großbritannien. Great Britain is the stronghold of traditional ballroom dancing. Rounders is a game that is popular in Great Britain among schoolchildren.

Unter dem Namen "Great Britain" versteht man England + Schottland + Wales, also eine einzige Insel. Dieser Terminus ist nicht zu verwechseln mit "United Kingdom": Da gehört Northern Ireland auch noch dazu: UK = GB + Northern Ireland.

Das Adjektiv heißt "British": Most immigrants contribute to society, most want to become good British citizens.

Die Bewohner heißen "British" oder "Brits": The British know as well as anyone how initially uncomfortable it is to lose an empire, and how difficult to find a new role. The report estimates there are 2.3 million non-British EU citizens living in the UK and up to 2.2 million Brits living elsewhere in Europe.

Greece: Griechenland. Was it a mistake for Greece to join the euro?

Das Adjektiv heißt "Greek": When people think at all about Greek wine beyond retsina, they generally think

of whites.

Das Adjektiv "Grecian" wird verwendet, wenn es um das klassische Griechenland geht, z.B. "Ode on a Grecian Urn", ein Gedicht von John Keats 1820.

The Grecian educational system was focused upon musica and gymnastica, the former referring to all cultural and intellectual studies, as distinguished from those related to physical training. In the 1st and 2nd centuries ad, sculptors working in Rome made replicas of Grecian works to satisfy the demands for the greatly admired Grecian sculpture of the preceding five centuries. {Ancient Greeks chewed gum from the resin in the bark of the mastic tree. Grecian women used it to clean their teeth.}

"Grecian" wird auch in bestimmten Zusammenhängen verwendet, wo es um die äußere Form geht:

He was a tall 6 ft 2' handsome guy with blond hair and a Grecian profile. A nose that is straight from the forehead to the tip is called a Grecian nose. The most striking feature of the church's architecture is the huge Grecian columns lined outside the front entrance.

Die Bewohner heißen "Greeks": The paper, Apoyevmatini, has helped to keep the Greek language alive among Greeks living in Turkey.

Greenland: Grönland. Greenland's west coast may hold more oil than the North Sea.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Greenlandic": Life in these small Greenlandic villages is almost utopian: nobody owns land and the spoils of hunts are shared out equally.

Auch "Greenland" ist als Adjektiv möglich: The head of Greenpeace International was being held by police in a Greenland cell on Friday after boarding a giant oil rig in defiance of a court injunction.

Die Bewohner heißen "Greenlanders": One of the reasons why Greenlanders need Danish subsidies is the social problems (including poor health and bad school results) that afflict so many indigenous groups in poorer places.

Grenoble: Grenoble.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Grenoble": His in a critical condition in a Grenoble hospital after suffering serious brain trauma. You can explore this culinary tradition with a Grenoble food tour that will let you sample many of the local delicacies.

Für die Bewohner Grenobles gibt es das Wort "Grenoblers": In common with many Grenoblers, I got into a nice habit of running up and down the Bastille hill either before or after the working day.

Üblicher ist aber das französische "Grenoblois" (Singular und Plural sind gleich): As an American coming from the very boring State of Wisconsin, I haven't stopped exploring the city and listening to what life-long Grenoblois have to say about their different neighborhoods. "The new airport is a bit restrictive, but we get used to it," comments Jean-Denis, a Grenoblois who landed in Nantes on Monday morning.

Greshamians: "Gresham's School" ist eine 1555 von Sir John Gresham gegründete "public school" in Norfolk, gelegen in einer Ortschaft namens "Holt" (mit nicht mehr als 4.000 Einwohnern). Die Schule nimmt seit 1971 auch Mädchen auf, aber auf der langen Liste von "Old Greshamians" (= Absolventen dieser Schule)

(⇒ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Old_Greshamians) finden sich fast nur Männer, z.B. W. H. Auden oder Benjamin Britten.

Grisons. Graubünden. Die französische Aussprache ist /gri:'zõ/, aber die englische ist nicht ganz klar, irgendwo in der Nähe von "greysons".

The controversy occurred when the Protestant Swiss canton of Grisons invoked a treaty of protection with France against Spanish ambitions in the Valtellina valley. Find the perfect campsite in Grisons.

"Grisons" kann auch mit dem Artikel verwendet und als Plural konstruiert werden: In 1624 he achieved a French-Grisons alliance, which led to the expulsion of the Spaniards and Austrians from the Grisons. The Grisons were loosely attached to the Swiss Confederation and at that time controlled the Valtellina with its roads and passes, a region over which the Spaniards (from their duchy of Milan), the Austrian Habsburgs, France, and Venice all sought paramount influence.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Grisons" (auf Deutsch manchmal zu "bündisch" verkürzt): Let yourself be pampered with Grisons specialties and enjoy homemade pastries. A wellness oasis surrounded by the impressive Grisons Mountains awaits you.

Die Bewohner von Graubünden heißen "Grisoners": {Increasing urbanization and mobility, greater educational and employment opportunities, the decline of traditional rural ways under the onslaught of modernity, and shift to a service- and tourism-based economy have all contributed to the decline of Romansh and

shift among local Romansh speakers to Swiss German, the language of prestige and of the majority of Grisoners.} {In a very short time twelve companies of Landsknechts flocked to the standard of George Frundsberg, and marched under his orders from Glurns on the 12th of February. He had to contend with all the difficulties of the season, and under their severest form; the Grisoners would not allow him to pass over the Valtelline, so that he was obliged to take a much worse road.}

Guatemala: Guatemala.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Guatemalan": So far this year the Guatemalan government has seized guns, drugs and cash worth 9% of its annual GDP.

Möglich ist auch "Guatemala" als Adjektiv: A researcher for Amnesty International was attacked at a Guatemala hotel during a failed kidnapping attempt, colleagues said.

Beim Nomen schlägt diesmal die deutsche Sprache aus der Reihe: Die Bewohner Guatemalas heißen auf Deutsch "Guatemalteken", während sich das Englische mit dem einfachen "Guatemalans" begnügt: Guatemalans can only guess who has paid for the election posters lining their streets.

Guernsey: Guernsey.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Guernsey": They also received bonuses paid into a Guernsey trust.

Die Bewohner heißen "Guernseyman" bzw. "Guernseywoman": Garry Collins has become the first Guernseyman to be named president of the British Isles Bowls Council. / Two incidents which were remembered in the early histories of the German occupation involved Guernseywomen.

Zur Sprache von Guernsey ein Zitat aus Wikipedia: {English is the language in general use by the majority of the population, while Guernésiais, the Norman language of the island, is spoken fluently by only about 2% of the population (according to 2001 census). However, 14% of the population claim some understanding of the language. Until the early 20th century, French was the only official language of the Bailiwick, and all deeds for the sale and purchase of real estate in Guernsey were written in French until 1971. Family and place names reflect this linguistic heritage. George Métivier, a poet, wrote in Guernesiais. The loss of the island's language and the Anglicisation of its culture, which began in the 19th century and proceeded inexorably for a century, accelerated sharply when the majority of the island's school children were evacuated to the UK for five years during the German occupation of 1940–45.}

Guyana: Guyana.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Guyanese": We often travel around by "taxi", which involves cramming as many people as possible into a van, invariably with Guyanese music blaring out as it hurtles through the streets, the driver singing along enthusiastically.

Möglich ist auch "Guyana" als Adjektiv: . Newly accredited [Iranian] Ambassador to Guyana Hojattolah Soltani has extended an invitation for a Guyana delegation comprising agricultural and industrial stakeholders to explore opportunities in his country.

Die Bewohner Guyanas heißen ebenfalls "Guyanese": Major-General Joseph Singh is one of the few prominent Guyanese to be respected by both sides of the political divide.

Halifax: Halifax.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Haligonian": Once we landed and eventually took a subway somewhere, I revealed myself to be a Haligonian hick by boarding the subway car and hollering, "Hey, everyone, I'm from Nova Scotia!" A Haligonian start-up company has developed a new material used in additive manufacturing (3D printing) which has incredibly high performance strength properties.

Möglich ist aber auch "Halifax" als Adjektiv: A Halifax survey published last week suggested 41% of parents would take their children on holiday during term time despite the fines - which are £60 per parent per child. A high school student in a Halifax suburb committed suicide after months of harassment.

Die Bewohner von Halifax in Nova Scotia heißen "Haligonians": "I can remember before that movie come out, there wasn't very many people coming to visit the burial sites," said John Rooke, a gravedigger and longtime Haligonian, as residents of Halifax are known. Haligonians do love to swim – the city is dotted with popular lake beaches that offer warmer, if sometimes cloudier, waters than the harbour.

Halley: Zum englischen Astronomen Edmond Halley (1656–1742) gibt es kein eigenes Adjektiv. Es müsste wohl "Halleyan" heißen, dafür finden sich aber keine überzeugenden Beispiele.

Der berühmte "Halley'sche Komet", den Edmond Halley entdeckte, heißt daher auch nicht "Halleyan comet", sondern "Halley's Comet": In 1986 five spacecraft were sent to encounter Halley's Comet.

Hamburg. Hamburg.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Hamburg": {Hamburg citizens, and Germans in general, are very strict when it comes to rules. Wait for the green pedestrian light to show before crossing.}

Daneben gibt es auch "Hamburgian": Brahmfeld & Gutruf is a treasure of Hamburgian history and is still going to shape the jewellery culture in Hamburg and Germany in the future.

Die Bewohner Hamburgs heißen "Hamburgers": "Hamburg meine Perle" – "Hamburg my pearl" is what the Hamburgers say when they refer to their charming hometown in the north of Germany. Hamburgers say their asparagus is the world's best.

Ein weiteres Wort für die Hamburger ist "Hamburgians": For Hamburgians with British citizenship, the threat of a hard Brexit would also involve the question of their future residence status.

Das klein geschriebene "hamburgers" bezeichnet das bekannte Fast food: It is premature to argue that America's sports, like its hamburgers and soft drinks, are taking over the world.

Hamelin / Hamlin: ⇒ Pied Piper

Handelian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Barock-Komponisten Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759). Die englische Betonung von "Händel" ist /'hændəl/ - der (eventuell) fehlende Umlaut wirkt sich also nicht aus.

A certain Handelian decorum still held sway over British vocal music in the early twentieth century. The weeping lines of the Larghetto sounded like a trademark Handelian lament. The score is packed with Handelian vocal writing at its best.

Hanover: Hannover. Im Englischen hat die Stadt Hannover nur ein "n": Like most German cities, Hanover has its share of proud civic symbols, from the statue outside the railway station of Ernst August, a 19th-century king of the local statelet, to the imposing, domed "new" town hall, completed in 1913.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Hanover": The singer was treated in a Hanover hospital, but was subsequently able to leave.

Das Adjektiv "Hanoverian" wird für das Königreich Hannover (1814-1866) und für die Dynastie des Hauses Hannover verwendet: As a British field marshal, Ernest Augustus was in command of the Hanoverian army during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. {The Hanoverian period [in England] was remarkably stable, not least because of the longevity of its kings. From 1714 through to 1901, there were only six monarchs.}

"Hanoverian" ist auch ein Nomen:

* Für die Bürger Hannovers: Because of a suspected World War bomb, around 8.100 Hanoverians had to leave their homes.

* Für Mitglieder des Hauses Hannover: The House of Hanover, whose members are known as Hanoverians, is a European royal house of German origin that ruled Hanover, Great Britain, and Ireland at various times during the 17th to 20th centuries. {Popular impressions of the Hanoverians have rarely been that positive. George I, it is usually thought, was a dull middle-aged man with a somewhat unsavoury past who remained closely tied to his German homeland; George II was an uncultured martinet. George III was mad; George IV a spendthrift.}

Schließlich ist "Hanoverian" auch der Name einer Pferderasse: Hanoverians are highly gifted and expensive jumping and dressage horses. Hanoverians are one of the oldest warm-blooded breeds that exists in the world today.

Hanseatic League: Hanse. The Hanseatic League was a medieval commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and market towns in Central and Northern Europe.

Das Adjektiv "Hanseatic" kann aber auch anders kombiniert werden: This old Hanseatic town [= Hamburg] has plenty of new ambitions. John's [= King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, *1455 – 1513] commercial treaty with England led to a war against Sweden and the Hanseatic city of Lübeck (1510-12), in which the new Danish navy scored repeated victories. Novgorod was the limit of Hanseatic trade into Russia.

Habsburg: Habsburg. There is a portrait of Margaret of Austria, then Habsburg ruler of the Low Countries.

Möglich ist allerdings auch "Habsburg" – beide Varianten sind gebräuchlich: The rebellious Slav subjects of the sclerotic Habsburg monarchy called it the "graveyard of nations".

Harrow: Harrow [= Londoner Stadtbezirk].

Im Prinzip wären für den Londoner Stadtbezirk Harrow das Adjektiv und Nomen "Harrovian" anwendbar, man findet aber so gut wie keine Belege dafür. Stattdessen bezeichnet "Harrovian" etwas anderes: Die "Harrow School" ist ein berühmtes Knabeninternat. Seine Zöglinge bzw. Absolventen heißen "(Old) Harrovians:

We believe that a Harrovian's confidence, ability to work in a team, leadership potential, ability to serve others, strength of character, creativity and imagination are things that really count in life and make a boy from Harrow stand out and ready to make his mark in the world. Cornflowers are sometimes worn by Old Harrovians, former pupils of the British Harrow School. Winston Churchill was a Harrovian.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Harrovian": Although this does not guarantee entry, in our experience students who have a Harrovian sibling, parent or grandparent receive an advantage.

Hartlepool: Hartlepool.

Hartlepool ist eine Hafenstadt im Nordosten Englands. Das Adjektiv heißt "Hartlepudlian": The Hartlepudlian singer-songwriter tells us what inspired his first release of 2022. They are trying their very best to pull off a Hartlepudlian accent.

Häufiger ist allerdings "Hartlepool" als Adjektiv: She speaks with a Hartlepool/North East accent and has a love heart tattoo on her right wrist. Tributes are continuing to pour in for a Hartlepool businessman whose sudden death has shocked the town.

Die Bewohner Hartlepoons heißen "Hartlepudlians": Crime and the closure or downsizing of Hartlepool's bustling three-star hospital, not foxhunting or Iraq, agitate most Hartlepudlians. Alby was a proud Hartlepudlian and wanted the best for the town and the townspeople.

Zu den Bewohnern von Hartlepool gibt es eine nette Geschichte auf Wikipedia:

"Monkey hanger" is a colloquial nickname by which people from the town of Hartlepool, England are sometimes known. According to local folklore, the term originates from a likely apocryphal incident in which a monkey was hanged in the town of Hartlepool, England. During the Napoleonic Wars, a French chasse-marée [*] was wrecked in a storm off the coast of Hartlepool. The only survivor from the ship was a monkey, allegedly dressed in a French Army uniform to provide amusement for the crew. On finding the monkey on the beach, a group of locals decided to hold an impromptu trial. Because the monkey was unable to answer their questions, and because they had seen neither a monkey nor a Frenchman before, they concluded that the monkey must be a French spy. Being found guilty, the animal was duly sentenced to death and summarily hanged on the beach. [*] In English, a chasse-marée is a specific, archaic type of decked commercial sailing vessel.

Hebrides: Hebriden. Discover the excitement of Hong Kong, the charm of Mykonos, the simplicity of the Hebrides.

Da "Hebrides" ein geografischer und kein politischer Begriff ist, überrascht es nicht, ihn mit einem Verb im Plural kombiniert zu finden:

Whether you enjoy sea-based activities, are much more comfortable on dry land, or prefer to get up into the mountains, the Outer Hebrides offer something for everyone. The Outer Hebrides have been inhabited for at least 4,000 years, and prehistoric remains are numerous, including the fine megalithic stone circle at Callanish (Lewis). The Outer Hebrides have historically been a very strong Scottish Gaelic (Gàidhlig) speaking area. In modern times the Inner Hebrides have formed part of two separate local government jurisdictions, one to the north and the other to the south. The Hebrides have a cool temperate climate that is remarkably mild and steady for such a northerly latitude, due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. In contrast with the Outer Hebrides, the Inner Hebrides lie close to the west coast of Scotland.

Eher überraschend erscheint schon die Möglichkeit, "Hebrides" auch als Singular zu konstruieren:

The Outer Hebrides has a close knit community of schools, with many being amongst the most remote in all of the UK. The Outer Hebrides is home to more than 7,500 fresh water lochs, which is almost a quarter of all the lochs in Scotland. The Outer Hebrides is an amazing place, with a thriving local economy and unique history and heritage. Because the Hebrides lies at the extreme northwest of Scotland, people often wrongly assume that the weather is just as extreme. {I heard the cry of seagulls as they weaved and bobbed through the ancient black rocks. I stood in awe of the mighty power of the ocean here. The Hebrides lies as the final frontier to the restless Atlantic and is prone to violent weather but today she [sic!] offered me a swirling breeze and blue skies.}

Dieser schwankende Gebrauch wird im nächsten Beispiel illustriert, wo in einem einzigen Kontext zuerst der Singular und dann der Plural steht: {The Outer Hebrides, also known as The Western Isles, is an island chain off the north west coast of Scotland. They are made up of more than 70 islands, of which only 15 are inhabited.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Hebridean": Hebridean textiles and Highland plaids and sporrans (the pouch worn in

front of the kilt) are also familiar products.

Auch "Hebrides" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: At the Hotel Caledonian bar in Edinburgh he had met a cloth exporter, John McLeod, who showed him a lovely Hebrides tweed. Completely uninhabited (except for seabirds), Staffa is a knob of rock draped with a vibrant green carpet of turf. Remote and quiet, it feels like a Hebrides nature preserve.

Die Bewohner heißen "Hebrideans": She has visited more of the Hebridean islands than most Hebrideans.

Helen of Troy: "Schöne Helena". Maybe Helen of Troy didn't even exist, but was the ancient Greek equivalent of a weapon of mass destruction. Helen of Troy was the Greek woman whose allure, it was said, "launched a thousand ships". Helen of Troy was actually a Spartan, who probably never set foot in Troy.

Heligoland: Helgoland. This hotel is situated on the car-free island of Heligoland. This film opens with Riefenstahl's performance of a dance of the sea on a rocky outcrop in Heligoland amidst crashing waves.

Hemingwayesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Schriftsteller und Nobelpreisträger Ernest Hemingway (1899 – 1961).*

In what she calls a moment of "just total madness," married a friend of her mother's, a man *People* magazine described as "a Hemingwayesque sportsman-scientist-entrepreneur". In one Hemingwayesque battle, Mr. Hamahata said he fought for 12 hours with a huge bluefin that finally broke free. He was inspired by a Hemingwayesque teacher who regaled his students with tales of outdoor exploits.

Heraclitus: Heraklit (ca. 520-460 B.C.). Heraclitus' notion of 'flux' seems to have influenced Plato's thinking about ordinary material objects.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Heraclitan": As we will see, the Heraclitean saying of "everything flows" is especially applicable to the political field of state institutions.

Hercules: Herkules. *Aussprache:* /'hɜ:kjəli:z/.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Herculean / herculean": Zwar ist dieses Wort von einem Namen abgeleitet, aber bereits seit dem 16. Jahrhundert in Verwendung, weshalb auch Kleinschreibung möglich ist: That Herculean task begins this week when he meets fellow EU premiers ahead of a critical EU summit later this month. She faced a herculean task of completing the project in a single week.

Herodotus: Herodot (ca. 490-420 B.C.). It took 10,000 workers more than 30 years to build a single pyramid, a tenth of the workforce Herodotus wrote about after visiting Egypt around 450BC.

Hesse: Hessen. In Hesse, a medium-sized state that thrives as a hub of transport and finance, the race is close and the stakes high.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Hesse": A spokesman for the Hesse Christian Democrats said that \$8.8 million remained on the foundation's accounts.

Daneben gibt es auch noch das (ältere) Adjektiv "Hessian", welches in historischen Kontexten gebraucht wird: {The Battle of Trenton was a small but pivotal American Revolutionary War battle on the morning of December 26, 1776, in Trenton, New Jersey. After General George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River north of Trenton the previous night, Washington led the main body of the Continental Army against Hessian auxiliaries garrisoned at Trenton. After a brief battle, almost two-thirds of the Hessian force were captured, with negligible losses to the Americans.}

Die Bewohner Hessens heißen "Hessians": Towards the end of the evening he even manages to get the Hessians to yodel: alone on stage with his guitar, Hubert von Goisern sang together with the audience.

Das (klein geschriebene) Nomen "hessian" heißt "Sackleinen": Men came in their thousands from all over the world to live in shacks made of hessian, canvas and corrugated iron in their search for golden riches.

Himalayas: Himalaya. From the Himalayas to the Pacific, China's territorial claims worry its neighbours.

Der Plural überrascht nicht angesichts des "-s": The Himalayas are the world's youngest mountain range. The Himalayas are prone to landslides, especially during heavy rain. The Himalayas were formed some time after the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate.

Eher überraschend mag die Möglichkeit erscheinen, "the Himalayas" auch als Singular zu konstruieren: Stunning views are what prompt many to go trekking, but the Himalayas is an incredibly diverse region culturally.

The Nepalese Himalayas is one of the world's greatest trekking destinations. The eastern Himalayas is one of the world's most prominent mountain ranges.

Hippocratic: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Hippocrates of Kos (ca. 460 – ca. 370), einem griechischen Arzt und “Vater der Medizin”.*

These days the Hippocratic oath is not universally taken. Would any doctor administering those drugs be breaking the Hippocratic oath? He fulfils the Hippocratic requirements of a vice-president ("First, do no harm").

Hitlerian / Hitlerist / Hitlerite: *Adolf Hitler (1889 – 1945) hat es (in relativ wenigen Jahren) auf gleich drei Adjektive gebracht:*

In **Hitlerian** propaganda, a “master race” of non-Jewish Germans dominated the racial hierarchy. The real issue, however, concerns the unique status of Wagner in the history of German and Hitlerian anti-Semitism. There were the Soviet forces, nominally opposed to Hitlerian racial policies, but in practice deeply suspicious of Jewish self-organisation and identity.

On May 15, 1963, Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion wrote to poet Haim Gouri: "[Menachem] Begin is clearly a **Hitlerist** type: a racist, willing to destroy all the Arabs for the sake of Greater Israel. {Two strong feelings motivated the conscientious Jewish revolutionary in the ghetto to an active resistance. It was, first of all, the desire to participate in the struggle against the Hitlerist tormentors ...} Strasser viewed Germans as superior, but the idea of lebensraum was a Hitlerist idea.

{The Government of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall victim to **Hitlerite** aggression, shall be liberated from German domination. [...] Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility which she cannot evade for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.} (Moscow Declaration 1943)

Hittites: Hethiter. The battle of Kadesh, circa 1274 BC, was fought by the Egyptians against the Hittites in what is now Syria.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Hittite”: The Luwian (or Luvian) language was spoken in southern Anatolia and in the Hittite provinces and allied states of northern Syria.

Hobbesian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), einem englischen Philosophen, Mathematiker und Staatstheoretiker.*

In today's increasingly Hobbesian global environment, the EU can survive only by increasing its capacity to project power - no easy feat for an entity that was formed precisely as a repudiation of power politics. The basic premise [of the book] is that civilisation has resorted to the Hobbesian description of life as "nasty, brutish and short".

Holmesian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu (Sherlock) Holmes.*

The BBC1 Sherlock series has introduced a whole new generation to the Holmesian canon. In his hospital tales, my father stars as a first-rate diagnostician with a near-Holmesian power for inferring rare or easily missed pathologies from the slightest of symptoms. Whether e-mailing, texting, or writing a thirty-five-thousand-word manifesto, we all leave verbal "breadcrumb trails" that forensic linguists can put to Holmesian use.

“Holmesian” kann auch ein Nomen sein (= Anhänger / Verehrer von Sherlock Holmes): Holmes devotees, known as Sherlockians or Holmesians, frequently gather in societies around the world to pay tribute to the master detective with a cultist fervour.

⇒ Sherlockian

Homeric: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum griechischen Dichter Homer (8. Jh. vor Chr.). Der Dichter heißt auf Englisch auch “Homer”, wird aber auf der 1. Silbe betont: /'hoʊməɹ/.*

It is easy to see why, like Homeric sailors mesmerised by the Sirens, the Tories find these ideas hard to resist. The Homeric poems contain the most complete descriptions of sacrificial rites in ancient Greece.

Der Ausdruck “Homeric laughter” stammt aus einer Episode der Ilias (⇒ Iliad) und bedeutet: “boisterous laughter, prolonged belly laughing; long or uncontrollable laughing”: The strength of laughter changes from a slight grin to Homeric laughter. Some of his readers lacked the sharpness of ear to detect the weeping under his Homeric laughter.

Das klein geschriebene Nomen "homer" ist die Abkürzung für "home run" im Baseball: The Mets had gone 86 innings without allowing a homer. The game's turning point came in the sixth inning after Don Mueller had "blasted a terrific homer," putting the Millers in front.

Hongkong / Hong Kong: Hongkong.

Es gibt nicht weniger als sechs (6) Adjektive: "Hongkong", "Hong Kong", "Hongkonger", "Hong Konger", "Hongkongese" und "Hong Kongese":

Beijing has denied it tried and sentenced a New China News Agency reporter and his wife to stiff prison terms for having allegedly leaked state secrets to a Hongkong newspaper. / The trial of a Hong Kong newspaper publisher who was arrested in a crackdown on a pro-democracy movement was postponed on Thursday. / {Typically, these restrictions are due to Hongkonger legal issues or distribution rights. / So for example, many Hongkonger websites are unavailable in Saudi Arabia.} / {The Hong Konger passport ranks 44th in the world as of March 2023 according to VisaGuide Passport Index. This means that Hong Konger citizens can travel visa-free to 138 countries in the world. However, to enter the remaining countries, Hong Konger passport holders must apply for a visa beforehand.} / Hongkongese student gives Mandarin courses, with more than 5 years of teaching experience. Hong Kongese students in the US and Canada may be eligible to apply for an international student loan - find out if you qualify here.

Die Bewohner Hongkongs heißen "Hongkongers", "Hong Kongers", "Hongkongese" bzw. "Hong Kongese": Our mission is to include Hongkongers as a specific culture amongst others into this diversified but united British society. / {I am a Hong Konger, but I am not a Chinese. Hong Kongers don't eat dogs and cats.} / {Over the last century, Hong Kong has changed from a desolate fishing village to a cosmopolitan financial centre. This change is attributable to the perseverance and unity of the Hongkongese.} / The Hong Kongese are committed to preserving their freedom and the British system of law and governance.

Holy See: Heiliger Stuhl. He made his remarks during an address to newly accredited ambassadors to the Holy See. Pope Benedict has worked tirelessly to strengthen Britain's relations with the Holy See.

Das Wort "See" stammt vom lateinischen "sedes" = "Sitz", welches hier nicht als geografischer Punkt bzw. Mittelpunkt gemeint ist (wie z.B. in dem Satz "Das Unternehmen hat seinen Sitz in Mailand"), sondern im Sinn des lateinischen "cathedra", welches ursprünglich nur "Armsessel" bedeutete, später dann "Lehrstuhl" (davon haben wir heute noch den "Kathedr" in der Schule), auch "Lehramt" und "Bischofsitz". Dieses Lehramt findet sich auch im Begriff "ex cathedra": {In fact, the invocation of papal infallibility "ex cathedra" has only occurred twice in the modern era: In 1854, when Pope Pius IX promulgated the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, that Mary was without original sin. And in 1950, Pope Pius XII pronounced the doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin, that Mary had been assumed into heaven, body and spirit.} So verbinden sich also das englische "Holy See" und der deutsche "Heilige Stuhl" zu dem Ort, wo kirchliche Lehr-Aussagen getroffen werden.

Hoosier ⇒ "Indiana"

Houston: Houston.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Houstonian": "We're taking sleeping bags and bunking down in the hallway [next time]," says Laura Calaway, a Houstonian mother of two.

Auch "Houston" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: A Houston firm will handle the opening celebration.

Die Bewohner heißen "Houstonians": Houstonians are putting their lives back together after February's winter freeze.

Hradcany: Hradschin. Im Deutschen bezeichnet "der Hradschin" den Prager Burgberg bzw. die Burganlage; eigentlich ist "Hradschin" aber der Namen eines Prager Stadtteils. Im Englischen hat der Berg / die Burg keinen Artikel: Although Vysehrad castle in the south of the city centre is just as important in Czech history as Hradcany, it is significantly less visited by tourists. At sunset, the incoming light reflects directly on the glass-painting positioned above the fireplace (it displays a panorama of Hradcany).

Huguenot: Hugenotte. An uneasy peace followed until 1584, when, upon the death of François, duc d'Anjou, the Huguenot leader Henry of Navarra became the heir to the throne. The kingdom was torn by the hostility between the Catholics and the Huguenots.

"Huguenot" ist auch ein Adjektiv: {Lesdiguières had begun to study law in Paris when he joined the Huguenot troops in Dauphiné and distinguished himself in mountain warfare. In 1575 he became the acknowledged leader

of Huguenot resistance in the province and fought there for several years to secure better terms for the Protestants.}

Huns: Hunnen. The Visigoths, as allies of Rome, aided in the defense of Gaul against Attila and the Huns.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive, "Hunnish" und "Hunnish": With his death in 453, Attila's Hunnic empire fell apart. / The first of the major horse nomad incursions into Europe were the Hunnic invasions of the 4th century.

Hungary: Ungarn. Is Hungary the first EU member ever to turn into an authoritarian state?

Das Adjektiv heißt "Hungarian": By 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Empire had broken up.

Möglich ist auch "Hungary" als Adjektiv: {Poland's nationalist government has followed Hungary's example and challenged EU rules and norms on migration, while also imitating Orbán's threats to the rule of law. "It's not only a Hungary issue or a concern to Hungarian civil society, but far more important because of its export value," Pardavi says. "What is going to stop this from spreading like a contagious disease to other states?"}

Daneben gibt es auch das (ältere) Adjektiv "Magyar": The relationship between the Magyar elite and the Habsburg Monarchy was dominated by the demands for autonomy.

Die Bewohner heißen "Hungarians": Further controversy has been caused by a questionnaire sent to all Hungarians by Orbán's government to sound out their views on immigration.

Eine ältere Bezeichnung ist "Magyars": {The Magyars were the second-largest language group in the Habsburg Monarchy after the German speakers and were the dominant nation state within the Kingdom of Hungary. The gentry were fiercely proud of the historical traditions of Magyartum and shaped the basic national conservative political mood in Hungary.}

Hyderabad: Hyderabad.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Hyderabad": Sampling Hyderabadi biryani – a mix of rice, spices, meat, egg or vegetables – will seal your visit with delicious memories. In Hyderabadi style, the featured ingredient (chicken, goat or vegetables) is marinated in yogurt and spices, layered under rice and slowly steamed in a sealed cookpot.

Auch "Hyderabad" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: On Saturday a Hyderabad judge ordered the executives to be placed in police custody for four days to be questioned. The school is located in a Hyderabad slum.

Schließlich gibt es noch "Hyderabadian": I have decided to share my top three favorite Hyderabadian music influencers to help you discover the next big artists and trends. My Hyderabadian friends know what I'm talking about.

Die Bewohner heißen "Hyderabadis": The Hyderabadis and the Lucknowis [= inhabitants of Lucknow] rival each other for the foodie crown of India. The Hyderabadis do have rather unusual ways of seasoning their food.

Ibiza: Ibiza. {Ibiza or Eivissa (the official name) is one of the Balearic Islands. The maximum length of the island by highway is 42 km.}

Die englische Aussprache ist nicht so klar. Wikipedia schreibt dazu: {The official, Catalan name is Eivissa (locally [əj'visə]). Its name in Spanish is Ibiza (pronounced [i'βiθa]). In British English, the name is usually pronounced in an approximation of the Peninsular Spanish variant /aɪ'bi:θə/ or /ɪ'bi:θə/, whereas in American English the pronunciation is closer to the Latin American Spanish variant /ɪ'bi:zə/.}

Iceland: Island. Norway and Iceland maintain commercial whaling programmes.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Icelandic": Inventing new Icelandic words to replace English ones has become a national sport.

Möglich ist auch "Iceland" als Adjektiv: Birgitta Jónsdóttir, an Iceland MP and anti-war activist, led the drive for the new laws.

Die Bewohner heißen "Icelanders": Icelandic genealogical records are so good that the family relationships of most living Icelanders with each other are known.

Iliad: Ilias. Homers "Ilias" heißt auf Englisch "Iliad": A few hundred years after Homer's "Iliad", Sun Tzu, a Chinese general, wrote "The Art of War", a book that celebrates cunning by arguing that the way to win is by always doing the opposite of what your opponent expects.

⇒ Ulysses

India: Indien. India is not a nation, nor a country; it is a subcontinent of nationalities.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Indian": People from Indian backgrounds have in general terms had success in Britain, with high educational outcomes, low unemployment and relatively high average incomes.

Auch "India" ist als Adjektiv möglich: Toyota is considering an India hub. Microsoft is far from alone in making an India push.

Die Bewohner heißen "Indians": Historically, Indians have always had marriages arranged by parents or relatives as the preferred way of getting hitched.

Die amerikanischen "Indianer" heißen heutzutage "native Americans"; früher nannte man sie "Indians" oder "red Indians": One of the wagons was burned by the Indians and the other two went back. The United States became a great power through its genocide of the red Indians and is hardly in a good position to point the finger at others.

Indiana: Indiana.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Hoosier" (Der Ursprung dieses Wortes ist unklar): Democrats argue that the voters of 2008 could, if mobilised, change Hoosier politics in this election and those to come. It is true that the freedom to restructure departments, consolidate functions, and so on saved Hoosier taxpayers tons of money.

Auch "Indiana" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Tyson served three years of a six-year sentence in an Indiana prison.

Die Bewohner des amerikanischen Bundesstaates Indiana werden "Hoosiers" genannt. Indiana has a long tradition of opening our arms and homes to refugees from around the world but, as governor, my first responsibility is to ensure the safety and security of all Hoosiers. Hoosiers fond of the outdoors enjoy the state parks and forests, as well as the many reservoirs, nature preserves, and wildlife areas. Growing up in Indiana, surrounded by good, hardworking Hoosiers, Vice President Pence always knew that he needed to give back to the state and the country that had given him so much.

"Hoosier" wurde früher auch pejorativ gebraucht: "Hinterwäldler": Throughout the Southeast in the eighteenth century, 'Hoosier' was used generally to describe a backwoodsman, especially an ignorant boaster, with an overtone of crudeness and even lawlessness.

Indianapolis: Indianapolis.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Indianapolis": An Indianapolis family is still searching for a missing 40-year-old man who hasn't been seen since August.

Die Bewohner von Indianapolis heißen "Indianapolitans": For older Indianapolitans and their caregivers looking for reliable and accessible rides, meals, groceries, home services, prescription delivery and more, GoGoGrandparent is here to help.

Inverness: Inverness.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Invernessian": I'm missing everyone in the UK and especially my Invernessian friends and family. Along the River Ness you will discover the Inverness Museum and Art Gallery celebrating all that is Invernessian.

Möglich ist auch "Inverness" als Adjektiv: {No guide to shopping in Inverness would be complete without mentioning Leakey's. This is an Inverness legend, and the second largest secondhand bookshop in Scotland.} The Kingsmills is an Inverness hotel with pool and leisure club.

Die Bewohner von Inverness heißen "Invernessians": My fellow Invernessians will know what this is all about. An Invernessian in the USA counts her blessings as she prepares for the birth of her son.

Iran: Iran. *"Der" Iran hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* They don't want Iran to become a nuclear power. Iran enters a critical period in its history.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Iranian": An Iranian journalist based in Tehran contributed to this report.

Auch "Iran" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The two are expected to make their case for an Iran nuclear deal.

Die Bewohner heißen "Iranians": Iranians hope the deal will end years of international isolation and economic hardship.

Iraq: Irak. *Im Englischen hat "der" Irak keinen Artikel:* President Assad has appointed a new Syrian ambassador to Iraq. He was immensely courageous, too, not least when he spoke out against the invasion of Iraq.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Iraqi": The UK has already trained more than 1,400 Iraqi security forces personnel.

Die Bewohner heißen "Iraqis": Hundreds of thousands of Iraqis have been displaced from western and central Iraq.

Ireland: Ireland. In Ireland, there is a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

Auf Gälisch heißt das Land "Eire" – ausgesprochen /'eəɾə/ oder /'erə/. The constitution of 1937 established Eire as a sovereign state.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Irish": There are several coffee shops and pubs with traditional Irish music.

Die Bewohner (allgemein gemeint) heißen ebenfalls "Irish": The Irish are proud and stubborn people.

Im Singular heißt es jedoch "Irishman / Irishwoman": Falsch wäre es, zu sagen: "Caedmon is an Irish", es muss heißen "Caedmon is an Irishman" (oder "Caedmon is Irish") bzw. "Feena is an Irishwoman". Davon gibt es auch einen Plural: I consider him to be one of the greatest Irishmen of the past 200 years. Between 40,000 and 60,000 babies were – by legal standards today and moral standards any time – involuntarily given up for adoption in the 1950s and 60s by Roman Catholic Irishwomen who became pregnant outside marriage.

⇒ Eire

Isaiah: Isaias / Jesaia. Aussprache: /aɪ'zaɪə/ Scrolls on display include pieces from the biblical books of Genesis, Psalms, Exodus and Isaiah.

Israel: Israel.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Israeli": He is not an Israeli citizen. *Dieses Adjektiv "Israeli" bezieht sich auf den modernen Staat Israel.*

Möglich ist auch "Israel" als Adjektiv: Can I get an Emirate visa on arrival as an Israel citizen?

Die Bürger des Staates Israel heißen "Israelis": The Israelis have long regarded an independent Kurdistan as a useful potential ally.

Weit zurück in der Geschichte findet man das Adjektiv "Israelite": The biblical story of Ruth, a gentile who took on her Israelite in-laws' religion, is a favourite parable. *"Israelite" hat nichts mit dem Staat Israel zu tun, vielmehr mit den "Israelites" – ein historisches Wort für "Juden":* The Israelites, as described in the Hebrew Bible, were the descendants of the patriarch Jacob, later known as Israel.

Istanbul: Istanbul. *Im Englischen wird Istanbul auf der letzten Silbe betont: /ɪstæn'bul/*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Istanbul": They had waited for hours for an Istanbul contact, but he had not shown up. After a long stay in an Istanbul hospital, she returned home.

Seltener wird "Istanbulite" als Adjektiv verwendet: Mehry Mu is an Istanbulite brand that offers locally produced handbags. A couple of weeks ago I received a wonderful message from Nektaria Anastasiadou, an Istanbulite writer, who sent me a copy of her recently-published debut novel A Recipe for Daphne.

Die Bewohner Istanbuls heißen "Istanbulites", betont auf der zweiten Silbe: /ɪ'stænbjələjt/.

While some Istanbulites might see themselves caught up in a clash of civilisations, between the pious and religious and a western-oriented elite, for others it is precisely this tension that makes the city come alive. This sweetshop and cafe close to Karaköy pier is constantly filled with every imaginable Istanbulite from every walk of life, here to eat chocolate, chestnut, hazelnut or orange baklava, traditional flan or Turkish delight.

Ivory Coast: Elfenbeinküste. *Offiziell heißt das Land heute "Côte d'Ivoire" (⇒ Côte d'Ivoire)*

Im Englischen kann "Ivory Coast" mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden: In the Ivory Coast fruit flies are a big problem for mango growers. / Ivory Coast is the world's biggest cocoa producer, but agriculture of the plant has led to mass deforestation.

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Ivorian": The Ivory Coast is responsible for around 60% of the world's cocoa, yet most Ivorian farmers know little of the world that consumes their product.

Die Bewohner heißen "Ivorians": "The Ivorians are a peaceful people, you know," my driver explains.

Janissaries: Janitscharen.

Dieses Wort kann klein oder groß geschrieben werden: The Islamic Ottoman Turks confiscated Christian children (called "the tribute children"), took them to Istanbul, and raised them to be professional soldiers, or janissaries. A special type of slave soldier was the Ottoman janissary. / The victory did not lead to immediate Ottoman conquest because of unrest among the Janissaries. The Janissaries, the elite slave troops of the Ottoman emperors, were not allowed to marry.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Janissary" (klein oder groß geschrieben): {The Ottoman janissary corps was recruited from military slaves. These slaves were either prisoners captured by Ottoman armies during the course of war or boys and young men conscripted from occupied Christian populations.} / The treasury could obtain the money it needed to maintain the Janissary army entirely on a salaried basis. The museum security guards are dressed as Janissary soldiers.

Jeremiah: Jeremias. *Aussprache:* /dʒerəˈmaɪə/. The Book of Jeremiah is one of the major prophetic writings of the Old Testament.

Der biblische Prophet Jeremias prophezeite eine düstere Zukunft für die Israeliten, deshalb wird der Name Jeremiah / Jeremias sowohl im Englischen als auch im Deutschen auch im Sinn von "Untergangsprophet" gebraucht: As he watched the faces of the people marching into exile, he wondered if there was a Jeremiah among them to lament their calamity and disgrace. Ms. Finke sees herself as a Jeremiah, a scold and a truth-teller in a business that trades in illusion and lies. He is accused of being a Jeremiah and a fearmonger.

Jersey: Jersey.

Das Adjektiv zur Insel Jersey heißt ebenfalls "Jersey": The position under Jersey law is slightly different.

Die Bewohner heißen "Jerseyman" bzw. "Jerseywoman" – es gibt aber nur wenige Beispiele dafür:

A Jerseyman is due to appear in court this morning, charged with murder following the stabbing of a pensioner in St Helier on Friday night. A Jerseywoman is going to be the first Channel Islander to be a human rights monitor in Israel and occupied Palestine.

Eine weitere Bezeichnung ist "Jersey people". Etwas Besseres als den Wiki-Artikel dazu kann der Verfasser nicht bieten, daher hier ein Ausschnitt:

{The Jersey people (Jèrriais: Jèrriais; French: Jersiais), also referred to as Islanders, are an ethnic group and nation native to the island of Jersey in the Channel Islands who share a common history, Norman ancestry and culture. There is no standard demonym for Jersey people, however common demonyms include Jerseyman / Jerseywoman or Jèrriais. Jersey people are colloquially known as 'beans', after the Jersey bean crock – a traditional meal, or crapauds (the Jèrriais word for toad), the reason being that Jersey has toads and Guernsey does not. There is a statue in St. Helier of a toad, known as Le Crapaud. The Jersey toad is a unique species, which are bigger, breed earlier and use different habitats than English toads.}

Jersey besitzt auch eine eigene Sprache: {The traditional language of the Jersey people is Jèrriais, a form of the Norman French native and unique to the island. In more recent times, this has been surpassed by English, which is now the main language spoken by Jersey people.} (Wikipedia) Jèrriais is the dialect of Norman still spoken on the island of Jersey.

"Jersey" ist weiters die Bezeichnung für ein Fußball-Trikot: At the end of the match, in a symbolic gesture, Puskas took off his jersey and gave it to Eusebio, the young Mozambique inside-right, whose thunderous right foot was the equal of Puskas's left.

Das "gelbe Trikot" bei der Tour de France heißt "yellow jersey": The symbol of the Tour de France, the yellow jersey, is worn every day by the leader of the general individual classification and bestowed on the overall winner on the Champs-Élysées.

Was hat die Insel Jersey mit Sportbekleidung zu tun? Ganz einfach: Der Begriff "jersey" bezeichnete ursprünglich einen Wollstoff, der auf der Insel Jersey erzeugt wurde.

Jerusalem: Jerusalem.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Jerusalemite": She belongs to a centuries-old Jerusalemite family. It prevented his son from obtaining a Jerusalemite ID.

Möglich ist auch "Jerusalem" als Adjektiv: He started his career as commis-chef in a Jerusalem hotel and worked his way up. Yesterday's terror attack in a Jerusalem synagogue killed at least seven people and left many injured.

Die Bewohner heißen "Jerusalemites": Many Jerusalemites feel affronted each time they look up at the Holyland Project, a string of four high-rise buildings tearing through the skyline on the western hilltops edging the city. Last year Shabaneh, a Jerusalemite, was arrested by the Israeli authorities.

Joan of Arc: Heilige Johanna / Jungfrau von Orleans. *Im Englischen heißt sie auch "Maid of Orléans"; manchmal wird dem Namen "Joan" noch ein "St." vorgesetzt: "St. Joan of Arc".*

Joan of Arc wore trousers with her armor. / The next time you are in Minneapolis, you may like to visit St Joan of Arc church. / The Maid of Orleans, or just Joan to her friends, was born to a peasant family in north-east France.

Job: Hiob. *Hiob ist der Verfasser eines Buches aus dem Alten Testament.* The author makes a reference to the hardships of Job. The Psalms (like the Book of Job) were relentlessly Christianized by the King James translators.

Für die deutsche "Hiobsbotschaft" gibt es keine 1 :1 Übersetzung im Englischen, man wird sich mit "bad news" begnügen müssen (literarisch: "evil tidings"). Manche Wörterbücher geben zwar auch "Job's news" an, aber das ist eine künstliche Erfindung – dieser Begriff wird in der englischen Sprache nicht verwendet.

Jordan: Jordanien. They live in a refugee camp in Jordan.

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Jordanian": Dozens of Syrian refugees – protesting at harsh living conditions in the tent city – clashed with Jordanian police.

Die Bewohner heißen "Jordanians": Only the Jordanians seemed ready to have anything to do with the Israelis.

Auch der Fluß Jordan heißt "Jordan": His vision of a Palestinian state is one surrounded by Israeli territory along the Jordan valley.

Joycean: *Zu dem irischen Dichter James Joyce (1882-1941) gibt es das Adjektiv "Joycean":*

The book culminates in Ben's long, Joycean monologue entitled "Green Coaster" in which, from a seat in the Grapevine pub, he considers his own past and present together with that of the city. He believes that serious contemporary authors suffer from some Joycean malaise, babbling around the ivory tower, completely ignorant and insensitive to the reading public. There are no verbal flourishes of any kind, no self-preeningly long sentences and no self-conscious Joycean obscurities.

Jude: Judas. I prayed to St. Jude, the patron saint of lost causes. Anyone who says it would be terrible to be named Jude because Judas aka Jude betrayed Jesus has to remember that that was God's plan in the first place.

Jungian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu dem bekannten schweizer Psychiater Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961):*

{Part of the MBA leadership stream focuses on knowing oneself. It includes elective sessions with a trained Jungian psychoanalyst, whose guided questions help me to understand my inner motivations and hesitations.}

Daneben gibt es auch "Jungian" als Nomen; es bezeichnet Schüler bzw. Anhänger C. G. Jungs:

How far you might want to follow Jung along this path is moot, as it is among contemporary Jungians too.

Junoesque: *Zur römischen Göttin Juno (Gattin Jupiters) gibt es das Adjektiv "Junoesque" mit der Bedeutung "majestätisch, attraktiv":*

A big woman, she commanded the stage with Junoesque presence and charisma. As an actress, Ms. Meade had a Junoesque presence and conveyed disarming honesty. He asked one Junoesque contestant whether she had surgically enlarged her breasts "to match your behind?"

Jupiter: Jupiter. *Im Englischen hat dieser Planet keinen Artikel:* They train their powerful telescopes on Jupiter and Venus.

Das Adjektiv zum Planeten Jupiter heißt "Jovian": In many ways Cassini is the twin of Galileo, a probe to Jupiter which was deliberately crashed into that planet in 2003, after spending eight years exploring the Jovian system. Now the technique used earlier this year has been employed to detect an ocean on another Jovian satellite, Ganymede.

Nicht vom Planeten, sondern vom Gott Jupiter abgeleitet ist das (deutsche und englische) Adjektiv "jovial" (klein geschrieben): The SNP leader was in a jovial mood as she joked with photographers who requested one more shot of her alone. David is a jovial, fifty-something character.

Jutland: Jütland. *Die englische Aussprache ist /'dʒʌtlənd/.* The Kattegat is bounded on the north by the Skagerrak, a deep inlet of the North Sea that separates southern Norway from northern Jutland.

Kafkaesque: *Zu Franz Kafka (1883-1924) gehört im Deutschen das Adjektiv "kafkaesk", welches im Englischen zu "Kafkaesque" wird:*

Two other films examine the status of Israelis who, being neither Palestinian nor Jewish, fall between the cracks of identity, with Kafkaesque results. {Yet in the increasingly Kafkaesque lottery of Egyptian justice, the harsh

sentences are sadly by no means unusual. The arrest of the three principal defendants last December and their lengthy trial contained strong elements of farce.}

Kansas City: Kansas City.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Kansas City": The bride's father is a partner in Gilmore & Bell, a Kansas City law firm. He asked me to ride with him to a Kansas City hotel.

Die Bewohner von Kansas City heißen "Kansas Citians": I watched the game in the East Village, with a crowd of twenty or so Kansas Citians dressed in red, white, and gold. Her spectacular musical talents, plus her pride in being a Kansas Citian made her a very special choice as our 2012 honoree.

Es gibt auch die Schreibweise "Kansas Cityans": {On Sunday, the clouds gathered, and on Monday it rained and sleeted and the temperature plunged. In some quarters, that brought the sort of perverse joy Kansas Cityans can find in unpleasant weather.} I noticed that Kansas Cityans felt obliged to strike up a friendly conversation with someone that might be visiting their city which they're so proud of.

Kantian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Philosophen Immanuel Kant (1724-1804).*

{Kant's fame ultimately arrived from an unexpected source. In 1786, Karl Leonhard Reinhold published a series of public letters on Kantian philosophy.} Within the Kantian tradition, genuine knowledge requires receptivity and spontaneity. Given the depravity Mr Assad has displayed and given the moral outrage of using chemical weapons to kill innocents, there is a strong Kantian case for permitting the expected military intervention.

Kazakhstan. Kasachstan. Kazakhstan, a country with a large Russian minority, has strong relations with Russia, China and the United States.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Kazakh": Many Kazakh officials worry privately about hitching their nation's future to an isolationist Russia.

Möglich ist auch "Kazakhstan" als Adjektiv: International students attending a Kazakhstan university pay about 56000 Kazakhstani Tenge (between \$3000 and \$4000 USD or 2800 to 3000 EUR) in tuition annually for a four-year bachelor's degree in business.

Die Bewohner Kasachstans heißen "Kazakhs": About 4.5m Kazakhs live abroad, in China, Mongolia, Russia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

Keatsian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter John Keats (1795-1821).*

Its truth is, in a Keatsian sense, its beauty; its beauty, truth. Reading Lessing's subtly brilliant short story *Out of the Fountain*, I had that Keatsian feeling of a new world coming into view. There's a faint Keatsian flavour to this week's poem, *An Autumn Sunset*, by the multi-talented American novelist Edith Wharton.

Kent: Kent.

Das Adjektiv zu dieser englischen Grafschaft ist "Kentish": Samuel Palmer did his best work in his 20s in a Kentish village called Shoreham, but the paintings he was most proud of lay unseen in a folder he called "Curiosity Portfolio". The Kentish dialect was considerably extended and was called South Eastern accordingly.

Die Bewohner von Kent heißen nicht etwa "Kents" – die Sache ist komplizierter, es gibt nämlich kein eigenes Wort dafür. Man muss sich mit Umschreibungen helfen, z.B. "Kentish person": Ask any Kentish person over the age 30 and they will probably tell you that Gypsy Tart was a feature of their school dinners. I speak as a born-and-bred Kentish person. The best advice I can give to a fellow Kentish person, is to spend as much money as you can afford on a bike. *Der Plural davon ist "Kentish people":* One of my favourite Kentish foods which I will definitely be sharing with you all is a classic Kentish Gypsy Tart, a great desert that many of the Kentish people know and love. As folk tales reveal a lot about the people who invented them, this book provides a link to the ethics and way of life of generations of Kentish people. Kentish people have long viewed themselves as Kentish first and British second.

Wirklich bemerkenswert wird es aber bei der folgenden Tradition:

{Depending on where you live or were born in Kent, people have traditionally been given one of two distinct labels. You are either a Kentish Man, Kentish Maid or Kentish Woman or alternatively a Man or Maid of Kent. But what exactly does this mean? Well, it seems to have had a range of definitions over the years, but there is one that appears to be the most common and it centres on the River Medway. If you were born west of the county's main river then you were a Kentish Man while those born to its east were Men of Kent.} {If you originate from the east of the Medway, tradition has it you are a *Man or Maid of Kent*. From the west? Then you, my friend, are a *Kentish*

Man or Kentish Maid.} Traditionally *Men of Kent* and *Kentish Men* are separated by the River Medway. We're Men (or Maids) of Kent, or Kentish Men (or Maids) depending on which side of the River Medway we're from.

Kenya: Kenia.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Kenyan": Callaghan had just rushed through Parliament a law to ban Kenyan Asian asylum-seekers from Britain.

Möglich ist auch "Kenya" als Adjektiv: Students with a Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) with grades C and above may apply for a foundation year. Is she going to be allowed back into Kenya as a Kenya citizen or is she going to be debarred from coming here by virtue of the fact that she has become a Ghanaian citizen?

Die Bewohner heißen "Kenyans": Credit cards are still rarely available to Kenyans.

Keplerian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum Astronomen Johannes Kepler (1571-1630).*

The view is commonplace that what Newton did was to put forward his theory of gravity to explain Kepler's already established "laws" of orbital motion; and the universality of the law of gravity then ended up explaining the deviations from Keplerian motion by attributing them to gravitational interaction of the planets. The Keplerian telescope became the ancestor of modern telescopes.

Kerch: Kertsch. The Kerch Strait is the narrow waterway between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. In the 15th century Kerch passed to the Turks, who lost it to the Russians in 1774.

Kierkegaardian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum dänischen Philosophen Søren Kierkegaard (1813-55).*

We were all Kierkegaardian existentialists by the time we made it to the lower sixth, solemn, troubled and vain, and vying with one another to be the most authentically individual, true to nothing except ourselves. The film is a fiercely satirical Kierkegaardian purge of the worldly institutions of Christianity, in favor of a true, pure, humble, and personally demanding faith.

Kingston-upon-Hull / Kingston Upon Hull: Kingston-upon-Hull.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Hull": This book was written by a young Hull author who has a passion for poetry. Being a Hullensian, what has your experience been as a Hull police officer?

Selten wird auch "Hullensian" verwendet: Defiance has been a Hullensian trait since the city Governor said no to Charles I at the start of the English Civil war. I do think that having a Hullensian accent should at least be a civil offence.

Die Bewohner heißen "Hullensians": Hullensians are inordinately proud of the part their city played in kicking off the English Civil War. {Kingston Upon Hull, often shortened to Hull, is a place with its own distinctive character. Its residents are known as Hullensians and their accents differ from the rest of Yorkshire. When speaking, Hullensians typically pronounce the letter 'o' as an 'e' sound, for example, 'work' becomes 'werk'.}

Es gibt auch das Wort "Kingstonian", aber das hat nichts mit Kingston-upon-Hull zu tun:

Kingstonian Football Club is an English semi-professional football club based in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, southwest London which currently plays in the Isthmian League Premier Division. (Wikipedia)

Ein Anwendungsbeispiel: It was a very stormy game which saw a home fan enter the field of play and try to strike a Kingstonian player.

Kiplingesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936).*

The story unfolds in a Kiplingesque realm of adventure where people still cross the ocean by steamship and travel across Europe in wood-paneled railroad cars. The novel has a Kiplingesque gusto, too, that makes it a pleasure to read. {"*Cupid's Arrows*" is a short story by Rudyard Kipling. It was first published in the first Indian edition of *Plain Tales from the Hills* in 1888, and in subsequent editions of that collection. This story is a Kiplingesque investigation – that is to say a strange combination of close observation, some mild satire of the strangeness of social conventions, and an acceptance of their strangeness, from the rather distant stance of an observer – of matters of love and marriage.} (Wikipedia)

Knights of Saint John: Johanniter / Johanniterorden: The Knights of Saint John first came to Rhodes in the year 1309.

Ein anderer Name für diesen Ritterorden ist "Knights Hospitaller / Knights Hospitaler":

The Knights Hospitaller of Jerusalem, having been driven out of the Holy Land, made their base in Rhodes (1309), erecting the fabulous castle, moat and fortifications.

Man findet auch die Schreibweise mit einem Plural –s: The Templars were inspired by the Knights Hospitallers (or Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem), founded at the end of the 11th century.

Knights Templar: Tempelritter: Unraveling the secrets of the Knights Templar can be an entertaining pursuit. Trusts in England date back to the Knights Templar of the 12th century.

Es gibt auch die Kurzform "Templar": The Templars did not perform knighting ceremonies, so any knight wishing to become a Knight Templar had to be a knight already.

Kosovo: Kosovo.

Im Unterschied zum Deutschen hat der Kosovo im Englischen keinen Artikel: the Serbs have not forgotten, or accepted, the loss of Kosovo. Following the failure of a negotiated settlement between Belgrade and Pristina after the conflict, Kosovo unilaterally declared itself independent in February 2008.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Kosovan" und "Kosovar": The ongoing tensions are reflected in the fact that Mitrovica, one of the few Kosovan cities that has a significant Serbian population, retains a Nato peacekeeping force of 5,000 and sees periodic outbreaks of violence. / Most sectors of the Kosovar economy are currently undergoing structural change.

Die Bewohner heißen "Kosovars": Many Kosovars now see no alternative to violent resistance.

Kyrgyzstan: Kirgisien / Kirgistan. The situation in Kyrgyzstan has shocked the international community.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Kirghiz": By the lake, horse-mounted Kirghiz herdsman led chains of camels across the windswept plateau.

Möglich ist auch "Kyrgyz" als Adjektiv: The Kyrgyz Republic was a popular regional tourist destination during Soviet times, with nearly one million visitors annually during the 1980s, predominantly from other Soviet republics.

Die Kirgisen heißen auf Englisch "Kyrgyz" (Singular und Plural sind gleich): In June 2010, inter-ethnic rioting involving Kyrgyz and Uzbeks erupted in southern provinces, leaving hundreds dead. One can claim to be a Kyrgyz and yet violate Muslim laws such as the drinking of alcohol.

Möglich ist auch die Schreibweise "Kirghiz": Ben Hopkins's *37 Uses For a Dead Sheep* is a delightfully droll way of telling the extraordinary 20th-century exodus of the Pamir Kirghiz, a mountain people driven by various political upheavals to a small village in eastern Turkey.

Krauts: Mit diesem Namen wurden die deutschen Soldaten im 1. und 2. Weltkrieg von den Amerikanern bezeichnet (abgeleitet von "Sauerkraut", das die Amerikaner als typische Speise deutscher Einwanderer kannten).

{ "Everybody out!" the lieutenant shouted, "The Krauts have broken through!" } One of the Krauts had a lit cigarette in his lips. Scott had gone around and asked Iraqis on the streets what they called American troops – wondering if they had nicknames for us in the way we used to call the Nazis "Krauts" or the Vietcong "Charlie".

Kremlin: Kremel.

"Der" Kremel hat auch im Englischen einen Artikel: Nemtsov was shot dead on 27 February just outside the Kremlin. Protesters will march on Saturday towards Bolotnaya Square, across from the Kremlin. Kremlin critics see the laws as part of a crackdown on freedom of speech since Putin returned to the Kremlin for a third term in 2012.

Kuala Lumpur: Kuala Lumpur.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Kuala Lumpurian": I thought it would be a lot smaller than it is, but that was just me being from a Kuala Lumpurian background and having no clue about Scotland.

Möglich ist auch "Kuala Lumpur": Central Market is a Kuala Lumpur cultural landmark, just a short walk away from Petaling Street.

Da Kuala Lumpur oft als "KL" abgekürzt wird, kann man "KL" auch als Adjektiv verwenden: You can buy 24 or 48-hour passes and get on and off at 22 stops, as often as you want, to visit nearly four dozen KL sights and shopping malls.

Die Bewohner der Hauptstadt Malaysias heißen "Kuala Lumpurians": Kuala Lumpurians are an extremely motley people: Malays make up 44% of its representatives, Chinese: 43%, Indians: 11%, other ethnic groups: 2%.

Kyiv / Kiev: Kiew. Auf Englisch wird die Hauptstadt der Ukraine so betont: /'ki:jɪv/ KEE-yiv oder /ki:v/ KEEV oder /'ki:ɛv/ KEE-ev. Before dusk 2,000 people gathered under the Holodomor memorial in Kyiv, decorated with loaves of bread, bunches of wheat and a sea of candles.

Ein mögliches Adjektiv heißt "Kyivan": Ukrainian leaders waste no opportunity to point out that it was a

Kyivan prince who obtained the light of Christianity directly from Constantinople. Stories of a Kyivan grandma taking out a Russian drone by throwing a jar of pickled tomatoes at it reflect the resolve and commitment to self-determination that have protected freedom in Ukraine.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Kievan": {Escape into Danger: The True Story of a Kievan Girl in World War II. By Sophia Orlovsky Williams.} Lyakhovich is a Kievan pianist and a professor at the Kyiv Institute of Music, founded in the 19th century.

Möglich ist auch "Kyiv" als Adjektiv: Cameraman Yehvenii Sakun was killed in a March 1 missile attack on a Kyiv television tower. The second barrage of major Russian missile attacks in three days badly damaged a Kyiv hotel and a residential building.

Die Bewohner der ukrainischen Hauptstadt heißen "Kyivans": Kyivans have already learned to distinguish between the sounds of the air defence system and the new Russian guests in the capital: cruise missiles. With hotel prices sky-high for the Champions League Final, Kyivans have decided to offer free alternatives for foreign fans by welcoming visitors into their homes.

Möglich ist auch "Kievans": A closer look at Kiev's growth helps to expose the reasons why so many Kievans have no place to live. Conservative Kievans have collected nearly 15,000 signatures on a petition on the city council's website that asks authorities to reverse their decision to allow Kiev Pride to go ahead.

Schließlich gibt es noch "Kyivetes": Two days after missile attacks, Kyivites cheered and sang patriotic songs with the return of electricity to most homes and residences on Friday. As a Kyivite, I speak Ukrainian and Russian equally well.

Eine vierte Form ist "Kievites": From 1941 to 1943, hundreds of thousands of Kievites perished, and the tragedy of the execution of Jews in Babi Yar is inscribed as a bloody page in the terrible book of the history of world genocide. As Russia and Belarus begin 10 days of military drills, the mood in the Ukrainian capital is tense – but resilient Kievites are determined not to let fear win.

Kyrgyz Republik / Kyrgyzstan: Kirgistan / Kirgisien. In the case of the Kyrgyz Republic, we have to be aware that, in some cases, it is referred to as "Kyrgyzstan". Countries like, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan are now among the poorest in the region. Economically, Kyrgyzstan is heavily dependent on Russia, although China has made inroads over the past two decades.

Es gibt drei Adjektive zur Auswahl:

- * But in recent weeks **Kyrgyz** villagers, angered by disputes with Tajik border guards, have on several occasions blocked the only road that connects the enclave to the rest of Tajikistan.
- * By the lake, horse-mounted **Kirghiz** herdsman led chains of camels across the windswept plateau.
- * Two dozen older **Kyrgyzstani** men, a mix of ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, while away a warm Saturday over chess in a central park in Osh.

Analog dazu gibt es auch drei Varianten für die Bewohner Kirgistans:

- * In June 2010, inter-ethnic rioting involving **Kyrgyz** and Uzbeks erupted in southern provinces, leaving hundreds dead.
- * The **Kirghiz** love to flavor the meat with red and black ground pepper and herbs.
- * Many **Kyrgyzstanis** just want a little stability (and a job) in order to get on with life.

Lake Baikal: Baikalsee.

"Der" Baikalsee hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: Lake Baikal is the deepest in the world. The Russian Far East is a huge area of northeastern Eurasia stretching from Lake Baikal to the Pacific Ocean.

Lake Balaton: Plattensee.

"Der" Plattensee hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: Lake Balaton is Europe's largest body of fresh water. At its widest point, Lake Balaton measures about 9 miles (14 km) across.

Lake Como: Comer See.

"Der" Comer See hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: Lake Como is about 30 miles north of Milan. Fringed by opulent villas and classic lakeside towns, Lake Como is the lake of choice for aristocrats and movie stars.

Lake Constance: Bodensee.

Auf Englisch ist dieser See nach der Stadt Konstanz benannt und hat keinen Artikel:

Lake Constance is the site of Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin's first zeppelin flight in 1900. He grew up on the shores of Lake Constance.

Lake Geneva: Genfer See.

“Der” Genfer See hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: He'd written a dreamy passage about days in his grandmother's Swiss chalet, on Lake Geneva. Last month I visited Cologne on the shores of Lake Geneva.

Ein anderer Name ist “Lake Lemman” (auf Französisch heißt der Genfer See “Lac Léman”): Nernier is a nice little town on Lake Lemman, perfect for family walks.

{You may believe that the largest lake in Switzerland has always been called Lake Geneva but that is not exactly true. Lacus Lemannus, dating back to Roman times, is the first recorded name for the lake and whilst it became Lake Geneva with the rise of the city of the same name, it is still referred to as Lac Léman by French-speaking locals.} *Aus diesem Text ersieht man, dass im Französischen ein accent aigu auf dem “é” steht: “Léman”. Solche Feinheiten der französischen Aussprache fechten aber einen Engländer oder Amerikaner nicht an, und es wird daraus so etwas wie “leeman” oder “lemon”.*

“Leman” kommt übrigens aus dem Keltischen und heißt “Großes Wasser”.

Lake Huron: Huronsee.

“Der” Huronsee hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: Lake Huron was the first of the Great Lakes to be seen by Europeans. He said he learned to water-ski on Lake Huron.

Lake Lucerne:

Vierwaldstätter See. *“Der” Vierwaldstätter See hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* Lake Lucerne is composed of four main basins (with two side basins), which represent four glaciated valleys, topographically distinct and connected only by narrow and tortuous channels.

Die französische Aussprache /ly'sɛrn/ mutiert im Englischen zu /lu:'sɜ:n/: {Many travellers get tongue-tied when trying to pronounce Luzern (or Lucerne). No, it's not 'Loosen'. In fact, it's '**Loot-Sern**', the historic city that is home to Chapel Bridge, the oldest covered bridge in Europe.}

Lake Maggiore: Lago Maggiore.

“Der” Lago Maggiore hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: Lake Maggiore is bordered by the Swiss Alps to the north and by the Lombardian Plain and has a warm, mild climate. Other activities include biking in the medieval city of Lucca, boating on Lake Maggiore and visiting Pisa for a day trip.

Lake Superior: Oberer See (zwischen Kanada und USA).

Im Englischen steht kein Artikel: Lake Superior is the largest among the 5 North American Great Lakes, and the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area. This northern shore of Michigan on Lake Superior is known as the Shipwreck Coast.

Lake Tiberias: See Geneareth.

Der Name “Lake Tiberias” kommt von der Stadt Tiberias am Westufer, einer der vier heiligen Städten im Judentum. Im Englischen hat dieser See keinen Artikel: Lake Tiberias and its surroundings play a major role in the New Testament. From its strategically-secure vantage point 364 metres above sea-level, the ancient ruins look out over the Yarmouk River, the Golan Heights and Lake Tiberius.

Ein anderer Name dafür ist ⇒ “Sea of Galilee”.

Lancaster: Lancaster.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Lancastrian”: A Lancastrian man who went to the doctor with a persistent cough ended up having a small Playmobil traffic cone removed from his lung that had been there for 40 years. {I was brought up in a medically educated household: My mother, a Lancastrian doctor, with more letters after her name than in the rest of our address, and my father, a Scottish Sales Director in the North American pharmaceutical industry.}

Möglich ist auch “Lancaster” als Adjektiv: Now, others have decided to throw their support behind another Lancaster police officer – Chief Scott Grant. The mayor, a Lancaster native whose family was on welfare for part of his childhood, is not shy about using dramatic language to make his point.

Die Bewohner heißen “Lancastrians”: Apart from leading a largely anonymous team of mostly locally born young Lancastrians to an historic title, Moores's most satisfying achievement in cricket follows his painful demise as England coach in January 2009. Lancastrians confuse things by their consistency in pronouncing the 'oo' in 'book' and 'look' the same as in 'moon' and 'soon'.

Ein umgangssprachliches Wort dafür ist “Lankies”: Here, in no particular order, are 20 lively Lankies who made their mark on the world.

Während des "War of the Roses" (1455-1487) kämpften die beiden Adelshäuser Lancaster und York gegeneinander. Die Anhänger des Hauses Lancaster werden ebenfalls als "Lancastrians" bezeichnet:

In 1471 the Battle of Barnet was fought at Hadley Green between Lancastrians and Yorkists. Since the Lancastrians had occupied the throne from 1399, the Yorkists might never have pressed a claim but for the near anarchy prevailing in the mid-15th century. Partly ruined in 1462 after backing the losing side (the Lancastrians) in the Wars of the Roses, the castle is now both atmospheric and fun to climb around - and there are rarely more than a few people there.

Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv "Lancastrian": In France Warwick regrouped the Yorkist forces and returned to England in June 1460, decisively defeating the Lancastrian forces at Northampton (July 10). Meanwhile, York's eldest son and heir, Edward, had defeated a Lancastrian force at Mortimer's Cross (February 2) and marched to relieve London.

Ein viermotoriger Bomber der RAF im 2. Weltkrieg trug ebenfalls den Namen "Lancaster" – Kurzform "Lankies" für den Plural davon:

{Whenever he attended a Remembrance Day ceremony, all it would take would be the drone of an ancient Lancaster doing a fly-past overhead to get the videotape in his head rolling. The highlights of World War II would begin unfolding before his eyes as if it were 1939 all over again. In fact, he could hear the bomber's familiar deep-throated rumble coming in over Lake Ontario right now, probably on a flight path from Hamilton where somebody had told him they still kept a couple of Lankies at their aviation museum.}

Laos: Laos.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Lao" und "Laotian": Lao food is traditionally eaten with sticky rice using the fingers. / One of Asia's most ambitious projects is a proposed 262-mile (421-km) passenger and freight railway connecting Kunming, in the south-western Chinese province of Yunnan, with Vientiane, the Laotian capital.

Darüber hinaus kann auch "Laos" als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The five Europeans that were being detained in a Laos jail for staging a public demonstration in the capital Vientiane, including Italian MEP Olivier Dupuis, have been charged with distributing propaganda and expelled from the country.

Die Bewohner von Laos heißen "Laos" oder "Laotians": {He told RFA [= Radio Free Asia] that he is unsure how many Laos will be hired in his district. / The Laotians have a variety of regional and rural art forms, including weaving, basketmaking, wood and ivory carving, silverwork, and goldwork.

"Lao" ist auch der Name der Sprache in Laos: More than half of the country's population (about 52%) speak Lao.

Las Vegas: Las Vegas.

Der Beiname von Las Vegas ist "Sin City": Sin City is, of course, a gambling town. Speculative overbuilding is speculative overbuilding, in Sin City as in Mecca.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Las Vegas": With seven pools, a fully equipped fitness center, 70,000 square feet of luxury shopping, and a curated art collection to peruse, there's plenty to see, do, and explore at our Las Vegas resort. {When you're planning out a Las Vegas itinerary, it's pretty much obligatory that you go to the Grand Canal Shoppes inside The Venetian. These upscale indoor shops transport you straight to Venice, Italy.}

Das Adjektiv "Las Vegas" wird selten verwendet: His is a Las Vegas point of view.

Die Bewohner von Las Vegas heißen "Las Vegas": {Long-time Las Vegas know one of the most popular bands that plays local shows regularly is Journey. They can sell out a stadium.} Thirty-three percent of Las Vegas work in the service industry.

Latvia: Lettland. In recent years, Latvia has reinvented itself as a financial services hub.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Latvian" und "Lettish": Some Latvian banks have faced international criticism for allegedly engaging in money laundering. / About forty years ago, Riga had the appearance of a German city; but since towns grow at the expense of the countryside, and since the countryside is the guardian of nationality, Riga is now a purely Lettish city.

Die Bewohner heißen "Latvians" oder "Letts": Many Latvians believe the influx of migrants from the USSR during decades of Soviet control was part of a concerted effort to destroy Latvian nationalism and Baltic culture. / {It is possible to conceive of people with a common territory and economic life who nevertheless would not constitute a single nation because they have no common language and no common "national character." Such, for instance, are the Germans and Letts in the Baltic region.}

Die Sprache heißt "Latvian" bzw. "Lettish": Latvian, also known as Lettish, is an Eastern Baltic language belonging to the Baltic branch of the Indo-European language family, spoken in the Baltic region.

Lebanon: Libanon. *"Der" Libanon kann im Englischen mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden:*

In 1982, an international commission investigated into reported violations of International Law by Israel during its invasion of the Lebanon. From Manhattan, Curtis moves to Damascus, to Russia, to the Lebanon, to Libya, and back again. Another upper-class English eccentric was Lady Hester Stanhope, a forceful woman who was the niece of Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger and had a career as a political hostess, but at the age of 38 retired to the Lebanon, where she lived, unveiled, in Oriental splendor, with some 30 personal attendants. / 32-year-old Nor also expresses gratitude to the officials who took her from a refugee camp in Lebanon. One project involves the education of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon. Israel is not an enemy of Lebanon.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Lebanese": Eleven Lebanese men were kidnapped in the Aleppo area last May, shortly after crossing into Syria from Turkey as they were returning from a pilgrimage to Shia sites in Iran.

Auch "Lebanon" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Washington was stunned by the seizure of its embassy in Tehran in 1979, and the bombing of the Lebanon Embassy in 1983 (resulting in 63 deaths).

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Lebanese": The Lebanese have always been divided into separate social classes – those that live abroad and send remittances to the "insiders" and those that reside locally.

Leeds: Leeds.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Leeds": He has a Leeds phone number. She lived on a Leeds council estate.

Für die Bewohner von Leeds gibt es das Wort "Loiner": An inhabitant of Leeds is locally known as a Loiner, a word of uncertain origin. A number of Loiners have made a name for themselves, both nationally and internationally. Loiners have only just recovered from the sun-baked temperatures that hit the city in July, leading to Leeds' hottest-ever day.

Weiters gibt es das Wort "Leodensian", für dessen Etymologie Wikipedia eine Erklärung hat:

{The name derives from the old Brittonic *Lātēnses (via Late Brittonic Lādēses), composed of the Celtic root *lāt- "violent, boiling" and the borrowed Latin plural derivational suffix -ēnses meaning "people of the fast-flowing river", in reference to the River Aire that flows through the city.} Leodensians are rightly proud of their city; Leeds has some fantastic architecture ranging from the classical Town Hall to the ultra-modern Bridgewater Place which dominates the Leeds and Yorkshire skyline. Luckily, Leodensians have plenty of educational outlets to choose from.

Leghorn: Livorno. *Das ist ein ungewöhnlicher Name auf Englisch, der aber leichter nachvollziehbar wird, wenn man ihn auf der zweiten Silbe betont – dann wird eine (wenn auch nicht perfekte) phonetische Umschrift daraus.*

"Leghorn" ist eine alte Bezeichnung und heutzutage nicht mehr sehr gebräuchlich. Leghorn is a fascinating and characteristic city where maritime traditions blend with the cultures of the Mediterranean.

Das häufigste Adjektiv ist "Livornian": We tried the Livornian fish stew with sea fish, prawns, mussels and tomatoes.

Weiters gibt es "Livornese": A Livornese Fish Stew utilizes whatever the fish monger has to offer and is in season.

Selten verwendet wird "Leghornese": At that time, Leghorn was very well known as a center of Hebrew teaching; a Leghornese Rabbi, Abraham Miguel Cardozo, had arrived in Libya in 1662 disseminating to the Maghreb region the Sephardic teaching via religious books printed in Leghorn.

Schließlich ist auch "Leghorn" als Adjektiv möglich: Anthony spends his boyhood in a Leghorn convent.

Die Bewohner Livornos heißen "Livornians": The water was blue and the sun was shining, and the Livornians and their families were enjoying the sunny Sunday afternoon.

Eine Alternative ist "Livornese": Livorno is also well-known for the hospitality of its inhabitants: the Livornese are an open-minded, quintessentially seafaring people who'll welcome anyone (or almost anyone) who happens to stop by.

Selten wird "Leghornese" verwendet: {The Leghornese are altogether of a different stamp from their brethren of Florence. After the Neapolitans they are the most noisy people of the Italian peninsula.}

Mit "Leghorn" bezeichnet man auch 1. eine Art von italienischem Strohhut und 2. eine Hühnerrasse:

{It was a day of days. Anne wore her celebrated celestial blue pelisse, her Leghorn hat, and her muslin dress with the waist under the arms.} The bridesmaid's dress was of white crepe de chine and she wore a Leghorn hat trimmed with red roses and carried a bouquet of red roses.

{Leghorn chickens come in over 10 different varieties and 30 different colors. Whatever's your fancy, you can

find it in a leghorn.} He was awakened by the mournful clucking of a leghorn pullet, the pet of children who lived in a nearby trailer. *Die Hühner kann man auch klein schreiben.*

Leicester: Leicester. *Vorneweg:* Leicester wird /'lɛstər/ ausgesprochen – nicht etwa analog zu “Manchester”.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Leicester”: Eventually, a Leicester dentist took her on and replaced all her teeth with dentures. A Leicester school has taken action to protect children after a threatening phone call, parents have been informed.

“Leicesterian” wird selten verwendet: Burleighs Leicester Dry Gin gives a Leicesterian twist to Gin & Tonic and Gin & Lemonade.

Die Bewohner von Leicester heißen “Leicesterians”: Leicesterians can once again enjoy a healthy discount when purchasing an electric bike from a local Bike Shop. This spring, Leicesterians will have the opportunity to see with their own eyes how magic surrounds them as talented ballerinas and musicians coordinate to deliver a spectacular Candlelight performance.

Umgangssprachlich werden die Bewohner von Leicester auch “Chizzits” genannt: It is said that Leicester people are called “chizzits” because they are always asking “How much is it?” Only true chizzits will understand these phrases.

Leipzig: Leipzig.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Leipzig”: In 1940, the German occupiers in Poland had 1,300 non-European objects brought from the Museum of Ethnography in Łódź to a Leipzig museum. At 142.5 metres (467 ft.) high, the City High-Rise building on the Augustusplatz is a Leipzig landmark, visible even from a great distance.

Die Bewohner Leipzigs heißen auf Englisch “Leipzigers”: To date, 560,000 Leipzigers have found their final resting place in the southern cemetery. Make your way in the early evening to Saxony Bridge, in Clara Zetkin Park – where Leipzigers have found a place to chill, relax, and listen to music.

Leo: Löwe (Sternzeichen): {Leos are very loving, theatrical, and creative. There are many Leos among the world's performers. Leos despise small-mindedness and nit-picking.}

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt “Leonian”: A special danger for the Sagittarian and Leonian individual is their receptivity for flattery.

Eine Variante davon ist “Leonean”: Much like their ruling planet, the Sun, Leonean women love to be the center of attention.

Unter “Leonids” versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung:

{The Leonids are a prolific meteor shower associated with the comet Tempel–Tuttle, which are also known for their spectacular meteor storms that occur about every 33 years. The Leonids get their name from the location of their radiant in the constellation Leo: the meteors appear to radiate from that point in the sky.}

Leonardesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519).*

At least eight copies of this softly smiling, seminude portrait exist, in emphatically Leonardesque style, and a finished drawing may show the Master's own corrections. On the back wall stands a fresco depicting “The Last Supper” of Leonardesque inspiration. X-ray analyses have shown that in the background was originally a Leonardesque-style landscape.

Lesotho: Lesotho. Most of the inhabitants of Lesotho are Basotho and speak the national language Sesotho, although nearly all speak excellent English.

Ein mögliches Adjektiv heißt “Basotho”: {The Basotho pony is ideal for local transportation and so breeding and riding these surefooted ponies is very important. In the towns, as well as in the mountains, it will not be unusual to meet a Basotho horseman, clad in a kobo, his traditional cloak or blanket, and who will raise his hand in the traditional greeting “Khotso” — meaning peace.} As a gesture of union, typically how a Westerner would present an engagement ring to his bride to be, a husband would present his bride with a Basotho wedding blanket.

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv “Mosotho”: She was born on 13 April 1989 in Lesotho to a Mosotho father and Kenyan/Tanzanian mother.

Darüber hinaus gibt es noch “Lesotho” as Adjektiv: Mabuta Irene Kheoane still works in a Lesotho factory, and she knows jobs like hers have become increasingly rare.

Ein Bewohner von Lesotho ist ein “Mosotho”: It's a no-fail method, and you'll speak Sesotho almost like a

Mosotho.

Der Plural von "Mosotho" ist nicht "Mosothos", sondern "Basotho": In the spring, when they see the cane fires that signal that harvest-time has arrived, thousands of Basotho flock across the Caledon river to help out. Many young Basotho, caught between joblessness and emigration, want change.

Levant: Levante. (*"Levante" kommt vom lateinischen "levare" = "erheben, aufrichten" und bezeichnet die Länder der aufgehenden Sonne vom Standpunkt der Römer aus, also im östlichen Mittelmeer, beginnend mit Griechenland. Im engeren Sinn bezeichnet "Levante" die Gebiete von Syrien, Libanon, Israel und Jordanien.*) Within hours, a rare December snowfall moving across the Levant had closed the two arteries connecting Jerusalem to the coast.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Levantine": Hummus is a staple of Levantine cuisine.

Die Bewohner der Levante heißen "Levantes": Settled by Genoese and Venetians in the 12th century, it became a quarter inhabited mostly by Levantines and represented the western face of İstanbul.

Libra: Waage (Sternbild) *Ausgesprochen wird dieses Sternbild /'li:brə/.* His birth time is uncertain, but based on the day of his birth, he is a Libra with the Moon in Sagittarius. Libra women are cool and intellectual who thrive on partnerships and strive to maintain peace and harmony in all their relationships.

Weiters gibt es das Nomen "Libran": {Librans are extroverted, cosy, and friendly people. Librans, like the scales that symbolise the sign, are often concerned with attaining balance, harmony, peace, and justice in the world.}

Unter "Librids" versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung:

In the Libra constellation there is one meteor shower associated with the constellation, the May Librids.

Libya: Libyen. A spike in the numbers of immigrants attempting the dangerous sea crossing from Libya has sparked alarm in Europe.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Libyan": There is also concern that the Libyan revolution is destabilising the wider region.

Auch "Libya" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: According to Reuters, Moussa Ibrahim, a Libya government spokesman, said "all of Tripoli is safe and stable," on state television.

Die Bewohner Libyens heißen "Libyans": Libyans outside the narrow circle of Gaddafi's family and cronies always feared and loathed him.

Liechtenstein: Liechtenstein. Under pressure from Germany and America, Liechtenstein buckled, agreeing to dilute bank secrecy and to exchange tax information.

Es gibt zwei Adjektive: "Liechtenstein" und "Liechtensteiner": I have yet to meet a landlord who knows what a Liechtenstein passport should look like. / Liechtensteiner companies have also created several thousand jobs abroad.

Die Bewohner heißen "Liechtensteiner": "For all Liechtensteiners over 40," he said, "it's unthinkable to have a Republic of Liechtenstein".

Liège / Liege: Lüttich. The three-week race will cover twenty-one hundred and seventy-three miles from the initial start in Liege, Belgium, to the final finish along the Champs-Élysées, in Paris.

Die englische Aussprache ist /li'ɛʒ/ bzw. /li'eɪʒ/. Der Name kommt aus einer germanischen Wurzel, die uns im Deutschen "Leute" gebracht hat.

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Liege / Liège": Major investment in a Liège underground Metro system was envisaged and construction eventually began towards the end of the 1970s. In a Liège spirit of exchange and dialogue, this Club does everything it can to meet everyone's needs.

Möglich ist auch das französische "Liègois / Liegois": Nestlé's Viennois chocolate mousse is a Liegois dessert made in France with milk from France. {Pictured on the left is a trading card found by Jaak Jacobs, issued in Belgium. It was apparently given away with chocolates by a Liegois chocolatier called Jacks.}

Für die Bewohner von Lüttich gibt es im Englischen das französische "Liègois / Liegois": You are first of all human, then a European, then a Belgian, then a Walloon, then a Liegois. A leading English nobleman and Catholic, Lord Carinthon, who was living here at Pontoise, to pass the rest of his days peacefully in the true faith, has been barbarously murdered in his bed these last days by an old servant of his, a Liegois.

Lille: Lille.

Ein Adjektiv ist der französischen Sprache entnommen: "Lillois"; die Aussprache wäre an sich /lil'wa/, aber

was Englischsprechende daraus machen "is anybody's guess". "You always learned something," recollected a weaver in a Lillois cotton mill who had learned how to weave in little more than one week. In 1942, the police discovered a cache of 2,500 bottles of Armagnac on sale in a Lillois café.

Wesentlich häufiger wird aber "Lille" als Adjektiv verwendet: If you stay in a Lille hotel in the city centre, you automatically gain access to a range of shops that is hard to beat. The goalkeeper proceeds to slip in the process, sending the ball skittering along the ground dangerous close to a Lille attacker.

Die Bewohner Lilles heißen "Lillois" (Singular und Plural sind gleich): Lille is only 15 miles from Belgium and most Lillois feel that they have more in common with their cousins in Liège or Brussels than Paris. The Lillois are welcoming and helpful people, and there are near-weekly festivals and events.

Weibliche Personen sollten eigentlich "Lilloises" heißen, aber dafür findet sich im Google-Universum nur ein einziges Beispiel: Bicycles were, however, plentiful, as the residents tried to return to some form of normalcy [after the German occupation in 1940], and Oscar squeezed carefully past clusters of Lilloises who were obviously unused to peddling through town.

Lilliput: *Liliput [= imaginäres Land in Jonathan Swifts "Gulliver's Travels" 1726] Im Deutschen wird dieses Land nur mit einem "-l" geschrieben.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Lilliputian" und wird meistens groß geschrieben: Among all the glass giants and the sameness, there are maybe two dozen Lilliputian buildings that have held out against the tide of bigger and taller and higher, standing fast with their old-fashioned pride intact and residents still living inside. "I remember very vividly fantasizing about having a troupe of flesh-and-blood Lilliputian actors," he said.

Die Bewohner von Liliput heißen "Lilliputians": Gulliver is far stronger than his tiny captors, but by working together the Lilliputians subdue the giant.

"Lilliputians" als Bezeichnung für kleinwüchsige Personen generell gilt nicht mehr als (politisch) korrekt: {Normal maintenance is no easy task, though. Even changing the oil and replacing the spark plugs on the Ford-built V-4 engine can be a major challenge because there is rather limited access to the tiny engine compartment. "I think these things were built by Lilliputians, contortionists or both," Mr. Przybisiki said.}

Auch "pygmy" oder "dwarf" oder "midget" gelten nicht mehr als korrekt. Eine unverdächtige Alternative ist "of short stature":

The best roles on television for people of short stature are those in which dwarfism takes a back seat. Today, no matter in what context it is used, the word "midget" dehumanizes and objectifies people of short stature. The patient was of short stature had a body mass index (BMI) of 31.

Kleinwüchsige Menschen bezeichnen sich selber als "little people": Little People of America (LPA) is a nonprofit organization that provides support and information to people of short stature and their families.

Abschließend ein Fundstück aus dem Internet mit der einschlägigen Terminologie:

{BASIC FACTS ABOUT DWARFISM

- People with dwarfism are usually no taller than 4 foot 10 inches.
- The word "midget" is considered highly offensive.
- Yes, you or your children can one day have a child with a form of dwarfism.
- 80% of Little People are born to average sized parents.
- Most types of dwarfism have medical complications, some more severe than others.
- Dwarfism occurs in all races and ethnicities.
- While many members of the short-statured community don't feel that they have a disability, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects the rights of people with dwarfism.
- Dwarfism can be caused by one of more than 200 different types of dwarfism with an estimated 30,000 people in the U.S. and 651,700 in the world.
- Such terms as Little People, LP, Person of short stature or Person with a form of dwarfism are all acceptable. Most people with dwarfism see the word "dwarf" as acceptable. Most people would rather be referred to by their name than by a label.

- In the dwarfism community the word "average" is used instead of the word "normal."

Example: "Average sized parents" rather than "normal sized parents".

- Dwarfism is not a reason to assume that someone is incapable. Little People can do just about anything an average sized person can, just sometimes in a different way.}

Limerick: Limerick.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Limerick": A Limerick resident born and raised in Ukraine has spoken of how she escaped the country just as war broke out. A Limerick doctor says visitors provide zero protection for people from Covid-19.

Ein Bewohner von Limerick ist ein "Limerickman": Limerickman Martyn Cosgrave hits Number One in the charts with his debut solo single. Neil McMahon is a Limerickman who has lived in Iceland for five decades. *Entsprechend dann die weiteren Formen:* The number of **Limerickmen** who have fallen in battle and are laid to rest in the city is few. **Limerickwoman** Trisha Lewis spoke openly on last night's Late Late Show about her amazing transformation which has seen her drop 100lbs in weight! Not only were they attacked by **Limerickmen**, but by **Limerickwomen** wielding broken bottles.

Der Plural "Limerick people" wird allerdings auseinander geschrieben: Man dies after swimming in sea off coast popular with **Limerick people**. {Two **Limerick people** fell victim to accommodation fraud this week. Both individuals responded to the same advertisement for a house for rent in Limerick city and contacted the male who claimed to live in Germany.} **Limerick people** have always turned to Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

Ein weiter Name für die Bewohner von Limerick ist "Shannonsiders" (nach dem Fluß Shannon): Ex-Limerick star Brian Geary says the Shannonsiders have adjusted well under John Kiely. Noel Richardson, the team's physical trainer, is a Shannonsider.

Lincolnshire: Lincolnshire.

Das Adjektiv zur Grafschaft Lincolnshire ist ebenfalls "Lincolnshire": Meghan Markle's wedding tiara has a Lincolnshire connection. Sally is a Lincolnshire girl through and through and has lived in Lincoln her whole life.

Bemerkenswert ist das Wort für einen Einwohner von Lincolnshire: "Yellowbelly". Zu diesem Begriff gibt es einen eigenen Wiki-Eintrag: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowbelly_\(Lincolnshire\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowbelly_(Lincolnshire)) *Dort werden nicht weniger als acht mögliche Erklärungen für diesen Terminus angeboten. Andere Quellen sind:*

<https://www.visitlincoln.com/blog/what-is-a-yellowbelly> <https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/1145019>

My husband is a yellowbelly as are my daughters and granddaughter. Despite living outside Lincolnshire for the best part of a decade, Tracie still considers herself a yellowbelly and hopes to move back to Lincoln in the new year. Yellowbellies the world around celebrate all things Lincolnshire on October 1st – Lincolnshire Day. The Lincolnshire Sausage is one of the most iconic foods in the county and has a special place in many Yellowbellies' hearts.

Abgesehen von den Bewohnern Lincolnshires hat "yellowbelly" bzw. "yellow-belly" noch eine ganze Anzahl von weiteren Bedeutungen: "Waschlappen / Angsthase" (das Adjektiv "yellow-bellied" heißt "feige"); "Halbblut / Mischling"; es bezeichnet weiters einen Fisch ("Sonnenbarsch"; auch eine Art von Hecht: "Sakramentohecht"; und eine Art von fliegendem Fisch "Schwalbenfisch"); einen Gecko ("Indischer Hausgecko"); eine Frosch-Art; eine Schildkröten-Art bzw. deren Panzer.

Lisbon. Lissabon. Colonia, across the Rio Plata from Buenos Aires, was founded by the Portuguese, and has a feel of Lisbon about it, with cobbled streets around a Unesco world heritage-listed centre.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Lisbon": This is the only line on the Lisbon Metro that runs completely below ground.

Daneben gibt es das Adjektiv "Lisboan": The famous Pasteis de nata (custard tartlet) is ubiquitous here in Lisbon, and as tourists we did of course visit the famous Pasteis De Belem, the bakery where this Lisboan treat is said to have originated.

Die Bewohner heißen "Lisboners": Lisboners complain of shrinking budgets and rising prices.

Daneben gibt es auch "Lisboans": The Lisboans have developed an attractively accessible waterfront along the Tagus River.

Selten verwendet werden die Namen "Lisboetas" und "Alfacinhas": The Lisboetas (or Alfacinhas) are notoriously warm and friendly people who welcome visitors with open arms.

Ob der Terminus "alfacinhas" wirklich etwas mit Kopfsalat zu tun hat, wie das folgende Internet-Zitat glauben

macht, ist zweifelhaft: {There's a garden wheelbarrow placed on the tracks, filled to the top with leaves of the fresh alfalfa lettuce. In Lisbon, this is more than a salad. It is one of the symbols of the city. The indigenous Lisbon people even call themselves Alfacinha. In turbulent times, lettuce, abundantly growing on the castle hill, fed both the townspeople and the cattle.}

Lisztian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichisch-ungarischen Komponisten und Musiker Franz Liszt (1811-86).*

Lang Lang is a gifted pianist prone to red silk tuxedos and Lisztian histrionics at the keyboard. The piece opens with a Lisztian flourish. Field began composing nocturnes for piano while living in St. Petersburg, Russia, in the early 19th century, where he enjoyed a lavish, Lisztian life as a darling of the nobility.

Lithuania: Litauen. Lithuania has come a long way since its dark days of communist rule.

Das Adjektiv ist "Lithuanian": Asta Skaisgirytė Liauškienė is the Lithuanian ambassador in London.

Auch "Lithuania" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Flames rise from a Lithuania gas pipeline. There are no specific requirements for a bank account to obtain a Lithuania crypto license.

Die Bewohner heißen "Lithuanians": Poles and Lithuanians are not the only people who would be pleased if Ukraine were to join the club one day: the orange revolution of December 2004 resonated all round Europe.

Die Sprache heißt "Lithuanian": There are an estimated 300 languages in the world, so why should you learn how to speak Lithuanian?

Little Red Riding Hood: Rotkäppchen. The entertainment this Thursday is a marionette show of "Little Red Riding Hood". "The hardest part was doing Little Red Riding Hood's voice," he said. Does Little Red Riding Hood survive her visit to grandmother's house?

Gelegentlich findet sich auch Kleinschreibung: Eventually, I found a plus sized little red riding hood costume that looked cute.

Liverpool: Liverpool.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Liverpudlian": Mrs Blair's father was a well-known Liverpudlian actor called Tony Booth. In Victorian times, poor Irish immigrants flooded into Liverpool to work in the city's docks and factories, helping many Liverpudlian businessmen to grow rich.

Die Bewohner von Liverpool heißen "Liverpudlians": Few older Liverpudlians will ever back the Conservatives, local activists admit. The proportion of people on state benefits is twice the national average, as is the proportion of Liverpudlians who lack formal qualifications.

Der lokale Dialekt trägt einen ganz anderen Namen: "Scouse":

Liverpool's "Scouse" dialect has long fascinated linguists, with its throaty, guttural utterances that emerged from a mixture of Irish, Scots, Welsh and Lancashire accents in the late 19th century. The inheritance of cultural and religious ties with Ireland and a distinctive local dialect ("scouse") also provide the region with a strong identity.

Das Wort "Scouse" stammt ursprünglich von einer Seemannsspeise (Liverpool ist ja ein wichtiger Hafen) namens "lobscouse" (Fleisch + Gemüse + Schiffszwieback), deren deutsche Übersetzung "Labskaus" ist – die Etymologie ist ungeklärt.

Unter "Scousers" versteht man sowohl Sprecher von "Scouse" als auch Liverpooler allgemein; "Scousers" wird also auch als Synonym für "Liverpudlians" verwendet:

Every Briton has a fund of jokes about allegedly work-shy Scousers (Liverpudlians). There are more than 300 tanning salons within the city limits – six times more than the national average – and sun-deprived Scousers are 35 per cent more likely to buy tanning products than any other demographic.

Livy: Livius (59BC-17AD). {Titus Livius, known in English as Livy, was a Roman historian. He wrote a monumental history of Rome and the Roman people, titled *Ab Urbe Condita*, "From the Founding of the City", covering the period from the earliest legends of Rome before the traditional founding in 753 BC through the reign of Augustus in Livy's own lifetime.}

Lombardy: Lombardei. *"Die" Lombardei hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* The data show many cities in Lombardy and the Po Valley suffer the most-serious impact of poor air quality in Europe. Piedmont and Lombardy, the prosperous regions where Banca Regionale Europea is based, have the highest rate of household saving in Italy.

Ein Adjektiv heißt "Lombardian": Lake Maggiore is bordered by the Swiss Alps to the north and by the Lombardian Plain and has a warm, mild climate.

Weiters gibt es auch "Lombard" als Adjektiv: {Bissone is first mentioned in 735 and again in 854 as Blixuni. In German it was known as Byssen, though that name is no longer used. In the 8th Century it was home to a Lombard garrison and supported the fortresses in Campione d'Italia, Arogno and Brusino Arsizio.} At the end of 2019 we decided to renovate a beautiful Lombard farmhouse in Ottobiano, a small village in the province of Pavia.

Eine dritte Möglichkeit ist "Lombardic": This B&B is at Camagna Monferrato, a small village of Medieval Lombardic origin lying between two streams, the Grana and the Rotaldo, on the tender hills of Monferrato.

Für Personen gibt es das Wort "Lombards"; es wird meistens historisch für die Langobarden verwendet: The Lombards were a Germanic tribe that originated in Scandinavia and migrated to the region of Pannonia (roughly modern-day Hungary). {Lombardic or Langobardic is an extinct West Germanic language that was spoken by the Lombards (Langobardi), the Germanic people who settled in Italy in the sixth century.} The Lombards gradually adopted Roman titles, names and traditions. Teutons, Goths and Lombards successively ruled different parts of Italy, having influenced parts of the country to this day.

Allerdings können auch die modernen Bewohner der Lombardei gemeint sein: Charming squares with their cafés and shops in Vigevano, Lodi and Crema prove that the Lombards know how to live.

Ein "Lombard loan" ist ein Lombardkredit, das ist ein mit bestimmten Sicherheiten wie z.B. Immobilien unterlegter Kredit. Der Name leitet sich von historischen italienischen Banken aus der Lombardei ab, die solche Kredite als Erste vergaben.

With a Lombard loan, securities are pledged as collateral. Please take note that Internaxx Bank reserves the right not to grant you a Lombard loan. *In diesem Zusammenhang kann "lombard" kleine geschrieben werden:* A lombard loan provides you with a flexible financing solution. With a lombard loan, you retain your portfolio investment while increasing your financial flexibility.

London: London.

Früher wurde London auch als "the Big Smoke" bezeichnet (wegen der Luftverschmutzung, die zum berühmten "London smog" führte: London's air was soon so polluted that the city became known as "The Big Smoke". And living and working outside the capital has numerous advantages to the hustle and bustle of the Big Smoke.

Das Adjektiv heißt "London": Rioting has always been a London tradition. Police have launched a murder investigation after a man was found with gunshot wounds in a London cemetery, Scotland Yard said.

Daneben gibt es auch noch das Adjektiv "Londonian": {On this day of June, in 1968, Elton John, an anonymous young man from Pinner, opens a copy of the New Musical Express, a Londonian music newspaper. A classified advertisement is about to change his life : Bernie Taupin, songwriter, is looking for a composer to give life to his texts.} On the Facebook page of Gregory Sams, a Londonian writer with a very British sense of humor and a former entrepreneur in macrobiotic catering, I found those two hilarious pictures. The myth of Jack the Ripper has been nurtured by the Londonian Victorian night.

Die Bewohner von London heißen "Londoners": 49% of female Londoners said they were likely to vote Labour compared with just 28% who favoured the Conservatives. He said that he was concerned that ordinary Londoners were struggling to pay rent.

Selten verwendet wird "Londonians": Because just over half the city isn't ethnically British, the rest come from mainland Europe or from former colonies, and since most Londonians have foreign origins their various accents have started to meld together and displace the cockney accent.

Londonderry: Londonderry.

Ein Bewohner Londonderrys ist ein "Derryman": Captain McGuinness is a Derryman who has the sea in his blood, for he comes from a seafaring family. Stereotyping is not always a good thing, but, when I think of Derry fans, I think of a posse of angry Derrymen with moustaches, with a particular dislike for referees, and in fact, everything.

Analog finden sich nur wenige Beispiele für "Derrywoman / Derrywomen" zusammen geschrieben, wie z.B.: {Derrywoman wins damages. A member of Sinn Fein in Derry, Brid Curran, has won damages from the RUC after she was assaulted during a protest against the visit to the city of British royal Charles Windsor in 1994.} Meistens wird das Wort in zwei Teile getrennt: Foreign Policy magazine names Derry women Diana King, Colette Devlin and Kitty O'Kane as joint winners of one of their Global Thinkers Awards for 2016.

Der Plural heißt "Derry people": For many Derry people it seemed the tone Cameron struck – humble, apologetic, firm – was pitch perfect. Everything else fades into insignificance compared to the fact that those shot

down on Bloody Sunday were ordinary, decent Derry people.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Londonderry" oder "Derry": {Have you ever wanted to eat like a Londonderry resident? Try some of our chef's recipes and you can!} The dog was found neglected in a Londonderry apartment and now has a new home. / A Derry pub is now serving up creamy pints of stout in proper tulip glasses for collection and delivery. He says he met Erin (23) at a Derry night club six years ago.

Der Grund für die Verkürzung von "Londonderry" zu "Derry" ist Jahrhunderte alt: 1662 wurde Derry offiziell zu Londonderry, aber der alte Name blieb erhalten.

Londonian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Schriftsteller Jack London (1876-1916).*

It seemed that civilization was returning to the law of the jungle (a familiar Londonian theme). What starts as a tense thriller eventually evolves into a darkly humorous and astute character study, a Coen brothers-esque comedy of errors by way of a Jack Londonian survival story.

Longfellowesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82).*

The romantic narrative poem, written in Longfellowesque trochaic heptameters, tells how a young woman saves her true love from execution. {Lorraine Hainsberry was an old-fashioned playwright even in her own time: a realistic social dramatist in the tradition of Ibsen and Arthur Miller. She was serious, earnest, sententious; there was something Longfellowesque about her strenuous optimism.}

Lorraine: Lothringen. Lorraine, on France's eastern border, was once the centre of world steelmaking.

Zu "Lorraine" gibt es drei Adjektive:

- * She was the daughter of a **Lorraine** miner.
- * In a **Lorrainian** village, he founded the international literary magazine *Dire*, which was famous for its luxurious typographical design.
- * Philippine, Marquise des Vosges was a **Lorrainer** noblewoman and courtier.

Für die Lothringer gibt es ebenfalls drei mögliche Wörter:

- * In the course of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), the town was occupied by Spaniards, Swedes, **Lorrains**, Hessians and Frenchmen.
- * The Alsatians and **Lorrainers** felt themselves more helplessly at the mercy of the arbitrariness of the German military than ever.
- * My grandmother was a **Lorrainian** who moved to the United States after World War II.

Los Angeles: Los Angeles.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Angelino": In this city live Anglos, Latinos, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, Iranians, Arabs, Russians, French and Israelis, just to mention some Angelino ethnic groups. {There's a big meeting tonight. Senator Rivera and Senator Suarez both are coming up with some Angelino bigwigs.}

Eine Variante davon ist "Angeleno": Most Angeleno voters are registered Democrats, although Republicans have considerable strength in the suburbs. He is reluctant to generalize about what makes a typical Angeleno menu.

Möglich ist auch "Los Angeles" als Adjektiv: Los Angeles school officials have promised a "transparent" search for the next superintendent of schools. Today, Inna and Jim tell us all about the best Los Angeles beaches!

Die Bewohner von Los Angeles heißen "Angelinos": I'm sure New Yorkers have their bad reputation because of visiting Angelinos who enjoy being rude for a day. LA County health officials recommend Angelinos stay inside.

Dazu gibt es auch die Langform "Los Angelinos": Los Angelinos are among the most discerning travelers on the planet, so it's no wonder Four Seasons Los Angeles at Beverly Hills pampers like none other. Few Los Angelinos are aware of our newest botanic garden, the former landfill, now South Coast Botanic Garden, on Crenshaw Boulevard in Palos Verdes Estates.

Eine Variante davon ist "Angelenos": Angelenos, never as concerned with the high politics of city government as their peers in New York or Chicago, worry about such things as potholes and electricity bills. Rising house prices drive so many Angelenos out that the population of the metropolitan area grew by only 3.7% between 2000 and 2010, slower than every other big metro area bar New York.

Dazu gibt es auch die Langform "Los Angelenos": Los Angeles Community Action Network is an advocacy group for low-income Los Angelenos. Los Angelenos use about 125 gallons of water per person per day in their homes.

Lubitschean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum Filmregisseur Ernst Lubitsch (1892-1947).*

The romantic connection of sympathetic minds – in classic Lubitschean fashion – proves to be, when push comes to shove, a story about the erotic force of bodies. After Erica's tears have dried, she and the audience are rewarded with a giddy, Lubitschean third act, which swirls through Manhattan and the Caribbean before touching down in Paris for a sweetly predictable denouement.

Lucerne: Luzern. Basel and Lucerne are major German-speaking cities, Geneva and Lausanne the centres of the country's French-speaking cantons, and Bellinzona and Lugano the principal cities in the Italian-speaking Ticino.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Lucerne": The Lucerne economic region is the prologue to many success stories.

Die Bewohner heißen "Lucerners": Three quarters of Lucerners are happy with their quality of life in the canton according to the Lustat department of statistics.

Es gibt aber auch ein – klein geschriebenes – "lucerne" mit einem völlig anderen Sinn: "Luzerne". Das ist eine winterharte bis zu einem Meter hohe Futterpflanze, deren Namen sich aus dem lateinischen "lucere" ableitet, das "glänzen" heißt (wegen der glänzenden Samen). I took the horses to the lucerne field.

Lucretius: Lukrez. *Titus Lucretius Carus (ca. 99-55 BC) war ein römischer Dichter und Philosoph.* Echoing ancient thinkers such as Democritus and Lucretius, Holbach and his followers held ideas that were to prove too revolutionary even for a revolutionary age. Let us turn to these criticisms now, starting with some strategies developed in the ancient world by Epicurus and his follower Lucretius.

Lucullan: Lukullisch. *Lucius Licinius Lucullus (117-56 v. Chr.) war ein römischer General und Konsul. Berühmt geworden ist er durch seinen kulinarischen Luxus, der mit dem Adjektiv "Lucullan" verbunden ist:*

I chuckled gleefully to assure him that the lunch would be of Lucullan extravagance and expense. For my wife, Betsey, and me, the Lucullan memories include the first night of our honeymoon, in 1982; my 50th birthday party, in 1984, a modest affair of nine courses, five 1934 wines and a 1934 Armagnac; and a night when, without Betsey, who would have known better, I helped demolish a salmanazar of Champagne (12 bottles in one) in commemoration of not much of anything.

Luneberg Heath: Lüneburger Heide: Another image shows the signing of the surrender of all German forces in northwestern Europe at Luneberg Heath, May 4, 1945. He took part in the Battle of the Bulge, fought across the heavily defended Siegfried Line and on across the Rhine, finishing the war on Luneberg Heath, near the banks of the Elbe.

Luxembourg: Luxemburg. *Man beachte das zusätzliche "-o-" im Englischen!* In the border areas between Luxembourg and France, Luxembourgish is taught in some primary and secondary schools.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Luxembourg": This Luxembourg local delicacy is produced according to very precise and specific production rules that make it an unforgettable taste experience.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Luxembourgish": Benefits paid by a Luxembourgish supplemental pension plan constitute income that is not taxable in Luxembourg and in Belgium.

Die Bewohner heißen "Luxembourgers": Every five years, Luxembourgers elect, by direct universal suffrage, six representatives of Luxembourg to the European Parliament.

Luxemburg hat auch eine eigene Sprache: "Luxembourgish": Luxembourgish is the national language of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the smallest European Union member state.

Lviv: Lemberg. *Die englische Aussprache ist /lə'vi:v/. I had come to Munich from a security conference in western Ukraine, in a city called Lemberg (German), Lwów (Polish), Lvov (Russian) and Lviv (Ukrainian).*

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Lviv": 109 empty strollers sit in a Lviv square, representing children killed in the war.

Die Bewohner Lembergs heißen "Lvivites": Many Lvivites now see the 25 May presidential elections as a unique opportunity for Ukraine to finally wrestle off the long period of Russian domination.

Eine weitere Möglichkeit ist "Lvivians": {I spent three days recently in the city of Lviv, in western Ukraine. There I met with Lvivians mobilised to do everything they can to aid in their country's victory.}

Überraschend mag erscheinen "Leopolitans": The inhabitants of Lviv, Ukraine (Polish: Lwów; German: Lemberg) are commonly known in English as Leopolitans (from the Neo-Latin name for the city, Leopolis). The historic Lviv city centre is on the UNESCO World Heritage list and this gives the Leopolitans a unique sense of local pride.

Lycurgus (of Sparta): Lykurg (mythischer Gesetzgeber von Sparta).

Plutarch described Lycurgus' journey to Egypt and claimed that the reformer had introduced the poems of Homer to Sparta.

Lyons: Lyon. Each day now brought news of Napoleon's advance, from Grenoble to Lyons, from Lyons to Macon and Auxerre.

Möglich ist allerdings auch "Lyon" ohne "-s": Eurostar's new, year-round direct service will link London with Marseille via Lyon and Avignon.

Das Adjektiv ist entweder "Lyons" oder "Lyon": The two elephants, onetime circus animals, are suffering from TB at a Lyons zoo. / A jeweler's son with an excellent education, Chardin traveled with a Lyon merchant to Persia and India in 1665.

Das anglierte Adjektiv ist "Lyonese": While in Savoy, he did become friends with members of the Laurencin family, influential Lyonese bankers.

Das romanische Adjektiv ist "Lyonnais": This typical Lyonnais bistro with two dining-rooms and tables outside serves excellent French food at low prices.

Die Bewohner Lyons heißen (angliert) "Lyonese" – eine selten verwendete Form: The Lyons workmen, generally, have often given serious trouble to the authorities, notably in connection with strikes, but, as a rule, the Lyonese have a frank, open, cordial disposition.

Häufiger ist die französische Form "Lyonnais": The Lyonnais have been building striking buildings in their city since its very earliest days (there are two Roman theatres side by side above the Old Town).

Eine auf den ersten Blick unverständliche Verwandtschaft mit Lyon findet sich in dem Begriff "Leonische Drähte" bzw. "Leonische Waren": Dazu Wikipedia": {Leonische Waren waren ursprünglich die verschiedenartigsten Erzeugnisse, zu deren Herstellung man Drahtgeflechte, vornehmlich aus feinstem Messingdraht, verwendete.

Auf Englisch sind das "Leonic wires": {"Leonic wires" are silver-plated, gold-plated or zinc-plated copper wires and threads. Introduced by the Huguenot immigrants from Lyon, hence the name "Leonic", these wires have been made in Roth near Nuremberg and in the Nuremberg region since 1590. Annaberg in Saxony is an important centre of the Leonic wire industry, too. Leonic wires were produced in different webs, crimped, spirally wound, curled and flat. Leonic wire was usually used to decorate Christmas decorations by wrapping the fine wires like a web around the objects.}

Machiavellian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum italienischen Philosophen, Schriftsteller und Diplomaten Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527).

How well has Mr Cheney used the power he has amassed with such Machiavellian cunning? The dukes of Mantua were no more lovable or attractive than other princes of their Machiavellian age.

Madagascar: Madagascar.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Malagasy": There is still widespread support for the former head of state among the urban middle class, which was one of the first sections of Malagasy society to benefit from Mr Ravalomanana's effective economic management, liberal fiscal policies and success in attracting foreign investors.

Daneben gibt es auch "Madagascar" als Adjektiv: A Madagascar spider farm was able to get the little critters to produce about 80 feet of silk back in 2009.

Die Bewohner Madagascars heißen "Malagasy": In 2008, seven in ten Malagasy lived on less than \$2 a day.

Madrid. Madrid.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Madrid": I recently visited a Madrid restaurant called La Tasquitas de Enfrente.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Madrilenian": Tirso de Molina's square is dedicated to a well-known Madrilenian dramatist.

Die Bewohner Madrids heißen "Madrilenians": {Violet sweets have been a popular treat for Madrilenians for over 100 years. It is still a mystery why this sweet symbol of Madrid was created.}

Mahlerian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Komponisten Gustav Mahler (1860-1911).

The symphony was a beautiful Mahlerian blend of romanticism and 20th-century modernism. An almost Mahlerian atmosphere of wistfulness descended in the last few minutes. On the surface, you're listening to a large-scale, four-movement symphony that lasts a Mahlerian 75 minutes or more.

Mahomet: Mohammed. *“Mahomet” ist eine veraltete Variante:* The Jews have their Moses; the Christians their Jesus Christ, their apostles and saints; and the Turks their Mahomet; as if the way to God was not open to every man alike. (Thomas Paine, 1737-1809)

Im modernen Englisch heißt der Prophet “Muhammad” oder “Mohammed”: Dressed in simple white garments and freed from their worldly possessions, they are following in the footsteps of the prophet Muhammad. / The Prophet Mohammed must not be represented in any shape or form.

Majorca: Mallorca. *Ausgesprochen wird die Insel im Englischen/məˈjɔːkə/.* {In 1950 they bought some American army surplus tents and camp beds, set them up in a pine wood on the Spanish island of Majorca and called the enterprise Club Méditerranée. The idea was a success from the start.} We don't want Greek seashores being transformed into cement cities that resemble Majorca and Ibiza.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Majorcan”: Futura, a Majorcan charter airline, has stopped flying.

Auch “Majorca” ist als Adjektiv möglich: This mountainous island in the Mediterranean has also become a cycling hub, home to teams in training and to the Vuelta, a Majorca pre-season professional race.

Die Bewohner heißen “Majorcans”: Rich Majorcans of the time vied with one another in order to reserve the biggest tombs for their families.

Da im Englischen für die Insel auch die spanische Schreibweise “Mallorca” verwendet werden kann, gibt es auch die davon abgeleiteten Formen:

Für das Adjektiv ist das “Mallorcan”: The brand name Camper comes from camperos, a Mallorcan word meaning peasant.

Für die Bewohner ist das “Mallorcans”: The Mallorcans have been producing wine since the Romans arrived in 123BC.

Maldives: Malediven. The global economic turmoil dents tourism and condemns the Maldives to hard economic times and divisive politics.

“Die” Malediven werden im Englischen in der Regel mit dem Artikel verwendet: The Maldives' journey to democracy was long and arduous. Places with visa-waiver schemes, like the Maldives, are thriving: last year the number of Chinese visitors to the islands increased by 45%. On Feb.16, the Indian Foreign Secretary visited the Maldives.

Manchmal fehlt der Artikel allerdings auch: He quotes reports that say the water round Maldives is the least polluted of any area where coral grows. Of the eight with which it shares a land or maritime boundary, only two can be said to be happy with India: tiny Maldives, where India has the only foreign embassy and dispenses much largesse, and Bhutan, which has a policy of being happy about everything.

Im politischen Sinn verwendet, werden die Malediven als Singular konstruiert: Since its first multi-party presidential elections the Maldives has also held a parliamentary poll (in 2009) and then local elections (last year). “The Maldives practises parliamentary democracy,” he said. {Scientists are still pretty ignorant of what exactly is happening to the climate. In any event, while waiting and seeing, Maldives is looking at ways to reduce its dependency on tourism.} The Maldives depends overwhelmingly on tourism.

Im geografische Sinn sind die Malediven Plural: The Maldives have a range of different habitats including deep sea, shallow coast, and reef ecosystems, fringing mangroves, wetlands and dry land. The Maldives have always attracted romantics from the world over, who come to make the most of the magnificent beaches and enchanting surroundings. The Maldivian Islands are a series of coral atolls built up from the crowns of a submerged ancient volcanic mountain range.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Maldivian”: The strategy aims to all but eliminate the use of fossil fuels in the Maldivian archipelago by 2020. Local Maldivian companies will pioneer technologies to help grow a new green economy.

Daneben gibt es auch “Maldives” als Adjektiv: How to spend your day at a Maldives resort. Read on to find out what's usually included in a Maldives wedding package.

Auch “Maldivian” funktioniert als Adjektiv: While he was in a Maldivian jail, he asked someone he knew to contact the Libyan embassy.

Die Bewohner der Malediven heißen “Maldivians”: The 256,000 Maldivians are mildly prosperous: GDP per person is \$1,080, by far the highest in South Asia. Conservation is a serious matter for Maldivians.

Malta: Malta.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Maltese”: When Suzanne Bizet, a Maltese music teacher, booked a ticket to travel to Madrid for a concert, her low-cost airline informed her that she would have to buy an extra seat for her violin.

Italy's foreign minister, Franco Frattini, outraged the Maltese government by suggesting that it should limit Malta's territorial waters because it could not patrol them properly.

Möglich ist auch "Malta" als Adjektiv: A Malta police spokesman said there would be an autopsy later today. She had her broken arm treated at a Malta hospital.

Die Bewohner Maltas heißen "Maltese": The Maltese have a deep appreciation of the arts. Seen from Brussels, an exemption affecting a mere 400,000 Maltese seems a trivial affair, easier to concede than one affecting 40m Poles.

Manchester: Manchester.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Manchester": I honestly think that was one of the best goals ever scored in a Manchester derby. Not even a Manchester drizzle could dampen her performance. Raised in Surrey, Ripley had to adopt a Manchester accent for the part.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Mancunian": Bradfordian woolmen and Mancunian cottonspinners led Britain's Industrial Revolution, bringing their cities national clout and global fame. I don't say I'm a Muslim artist any more than I would say I am a black artist or a Mancunian artist, but they are all facets of my identity. He has a distinct Mancunian Accent.

Auch das verkürzte "Manc" ist möglich: We thought it was peculiar when he began to speak in a Manc accent. "A Manc photographer is taking beautiful on-the-spot portraits around the city. There is no better feeling for a Manc kid than scoring for United.

Die Bewohner von Manchester heißen "Mancunians": Thousands of Mancunians have attended demonstrations about a government decision to halt the planned extension of the city's tram system. Glaswegians between 15 and 44 are especially likely to die before Liverpoolians and Mancunians of the same age group. The formation of a Civic Society three years ago was a welcome sign that some Mancunians were taking a new interest in the city's future.

Auch das verkürzte "Mancs" ist möglich: {Us Mancs LOVE traditional pub grub and The Bay Horse Tavern do it perfectly. Best enjoyed with an ice-cold pint or cocktail.} Like all good Mancs, she pronounces "y" as "eh" – "You Citeh or United?" Hundreds of Mancs have flocked to the city centre today to queue up for free pizza slices from Nell's at Kampus.

"Mancunian" ist auch die Bezeichnung des lokalen Dialekts: If you're planning a trip to the northern city, here's a survival guide on how to speak Mancunian to help make the most out of your visit.

Mancunian: ⇒ Manchester

Man: Man.

Das Adjektiv zur Insel Man ist "Manx": More characteristic of Manx folk culture were the ballads and carols, or carvels. The Manx athlete has had a turbulent two years, due primarily to funding cutbacks, but also with a knee injury she suffered at the Olympic Games in Vancouver.

Für die Bewohner der Insel Man gibt es mehrere Nomen zur Auswahl:

- * The **Manx** have a long tradition of moving to Liverpool for work, hence a lot of Liverpool people have Manx ancestry, among them Paul McCartney of The Beatles.
- * Keeping his frustration in check was not an easy job for the volatile 27-year-old **Manxman**. Among other **Manxmen** and Manxwomen who have dabbled in literature may be mentioned Thomas Christian, Vicar of Marown from 1780 to 1799, who translated selections from "Paradise Lost" into Manx.
- * McHutchin was born in Peel, son of a Scotsman and **Manxwoman**. Coming out of church you listen to the talk of two old **Manxwomen** discussing the preacher.

Die Insel Man hat auch eine eigene Sprache – "Manx": After 1600, the modern dialects, among them Scottish Gaelic and Manx, began to appear in writing. Surviving Celtic languages include Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Scots Gaelic, Manx, and Breton.

Marlowian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dramatiker Christopher Marlowe (1564-93).*

The Marlowian theory claims that Christopher Marlow was the main author of the works written by Shakespeare. In a typical Marlowian tragedy a giant figure is portrayed, and his consuming passion reaches beyond the ordinary aspirations until he meets his fate.

Mars: Mars.

Das Adjektiv zum Planeten Mars heißt "Martian": With the scarcity of factual data and the difficulty of

applying crucial tests, many of the properties of the Martian surface remain a mystery. Both spacecraft took images and collected science data on the Martian surface.

Nicht zu verwechseln ist das mit dem Adjektiv "martial" (klein geschrieben), welches vom Kriegsgott Mars abgeleitet ist und "kriegerisch" bedeutet: Success on the battlefield was a signal of divine favour to govern, and martial valour was a vital accompaniment to monarchical power. Taiwan was under martial law [= Kriegsrecht] until 1987. He is an expert at Kendo, a martial art [= Kampfsport] which uses swords.

Marseille: Marseille.

Als Adjektiv hat das Englische die französische Form übernommen: "Marseillais": Many rappers proudly differentiate Marseille from the Hexagon, thereby insisting on a typically Marseillais way of life. Staying on the subject of gastronomy, try the Marseillaise mussels, seasoned with tomatoes.

Möglich ist allerdings auch "Marseille" als Adjektiv: In French Connection II, Gene Hackman plays a dissolute New York cop at war with the Marseille gangsters. It's your chance to discover the world of aniseed, Pastis and Marseille culture.

Auch die Bewohner von Marseille tragen im Englischen die französische Bezeichnung: "Marseillais": {The marvelous Sainte Marie Majeure Cathedral is an impressive church built in 1896 and considered a national monument. The Marseillais like to call it simply "La Majeure".} A proper Parisian is sometimes having a hard time trying to understand a Marseillais.

Marshall Islands: Marshallinseln. Majuro has the largest population of any atoll or island in the Marshall Islands.

Die Marschallinseln in Ozeanien gehören mit 180 km² zu den kleinsten Staaten der Erde; als Staat sind sie grammatikalisch Singular: The Marshall Islands is one of 16 Pacific Island countries which is part of the South Pacific Tuna Treaty with the United States. In international politics within the United Nations, the Marshall Islands has often voted consistently with the United States.

Geografisch betrachtet sind die Marschallinseln allerdings Plural: According to the President of Nauru, the Marshall Islands are the most endangered nation on Earth due to flooding from climate change. {The archipelago consists of 1,156 partially uninhabited islands. The Marshall Islands have no direct neighbors.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Marshallese": Marshallese people are often deeply religious – most of the population is Protestant.

Möglich ist auch "Marshall Islands" als Adjektiv: He also serves as a Summer Drama Director with Jodrikdrik Nan Jodrikdrik Ilo Ejmour, a Marshall Islands youth organization.

Die Bewohner der Marschallinseln heißen "Marshallese": Nuclear testing, he said, "left a legacy of distrust in the hearts and minds of the Marshallese".

Marxist: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Karl Marx (1818-83).

He sat at a large square table under a poster of the Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara. He is not a Marxist but he has some of the Marxist rigidity of thinking.

Dieses Adjektiv ist schon so weit verbreitet, dass es öfters auch klein geschrieben wird: Which specific aspects of Labour policy in the last 12 years do you think could be described as marxist? He analyses the causes of the crisis from a marxist perspective.

Mary Shelley-esque: Das ist das Adjektiv zur englischen Dichterin Mary Shelley (1797-1851). Am bekanntesten ist ihr Roman "Frankenstein".

The gothic rock scene invokes aesthetics from 19th-century Mary Shelley-esque gothic fiction and horror films. Alex Garland's Shelley-esque science fiction-thriller *Ex Machina* is one of the best to come out last year and surely is deserving of its acclaim. His incredulity at his 'creation' turning on him is Mary Shelley-esque in his disbelief.

Massachusetts: Massachusetts.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Massachusettsan": You'll never be bored when a Massachusettsan lady is right by your side.

Möglich ist auch "Massachusetts" als Adjektiv: His seventeen-year-old brother was spending the week at a Massachusetts soccer camp.

Die Bewohner von Massachusetts heißen offiziell "Massachusettsans": If you're a Massachusettsan who

believes our polarized political climate is destroying our opportunity for a brighter future, you're in the right place.

Eine weitere Bezeichnung ist "Bay Staters": Plenty of data suggest Bay Staters like to gamble.

Mayence: Mainz. {Before the 20th century, Mainz was commonly known in English as Mentz or by its French name of Mayence. It is the namesake of two American cities named Mentz.} (Wikipedia)

Das Collins English Dictionary gibt für Englisch nur die französische Aussprache /ma'jäs/ an. Audio-Beispiele aus dem Internet betonen die erste Silbe und anglisieren die zweite (also ohne Nasal) – es reimt sich dann also auf "conveyance".

{Although there are no historical documents relating to Jewish settlements while Mayence was under Roman rule, it may be assumed that Jews followed the Roman legions to the Rhine in the first centuries of the common era. Legend reports that Charlemagne called Kalonymus of Lucca as rabbi to the congregation of Mayence, but documentary evidence of the existence of Jews in Mayence does not antedate the first half of the tenth century.}

Mayotte: Mayotte.

Mayotte ist ein französisches Übersee-Departement im Indischen Ozean. Das Adjektiv heißt "Mahoran": Mayotte became an overseas department of France (département d'outre-mer, DOM) on 31 March 2011 following the result of the March 2009 Mahoran status referendum, which was overwhelmingly approved by around 95% of voters.}

Auch "Mayotte" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Marie, a white nurse working in a Mayotte hospital is 24 years old when the narrative begins.

Auch das französische Adjektiv "Mahorais" kann im Englischen verwendet werden: {People residing illegally on the island of Mayotte account for 30% of the population. Yes, you heard correctly, I said 30% of the population. This is a percentage which is unknown in our European countries, thank God. It obviously has a major impact on Mahorais society, and represents a source of serious difficulties for public infrastructures and services, crime and illegal working.}

Die Bewohner Mayottes heißen "Mahorans": {The magnificent lagoon of Mayotte, an island in the Indian Ocean, is at the very heart of local life. The Mahorans are aware of this and try to protect it.}

Auch die französische Form "Mahorais" kann im Englischen verwendet werden: As Mayotte is on the verge of taking historic decisions for its future [...] I believe that the Mahorais have greater need of our assistance than our criticisms.

Mecca: Mekka. In Mecca, daylight during Ramadan usually lasts from around 12 to 13 hours.

"Mecca" im übertragenen Sinn (= Wunschland, Eldorado, Traumziel) wird heutzutage meistens klein geschrieben: Charing Cross Road, in London, is a mecca for British bibliophiles. This could suit buyers in Cornwall, a mecca for retirees and second-home owners.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Meccan": The Medina suras are much more radical and more practical than the Meccan ones, which have more theological content.

Möglich ist auch "Mecca" als Adjektiv: The cost of accommodation in a Mecca hotel overlooking the Haram [= Heiligtum] ranges from 26 to 272 US dollars per night.

Die Bewohner Mekkas heißen "Meccans": The majority of Meccans hated to hear Muhammad's message of reform and reckoning.

Mediterranean: Mittelmeer. Greece is on the frontline of the effort to contain and cope with the wave of immigrants crossing the Mediterranean from the Middle East and North Africa.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Mediterranean": Mediterranean cuisine, with its healthy, sun-kissed ingredients, seems to have an endless appeal for New Yorkers.

Memphis: Memphis (Tennessee).

Das Adjektiv heißt "Memphian": {Check out our guide to biking in Memphis, and prepare for a leisurely ride this spring or summer. We've compiled some Memphian favorites that you can check out on two wheels with your family or friends.}

Auch "Memphis" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: Mr. Atkins based his tale in part on a file discovered by a Memphis criminal court clerk.

Die Bewohner von Memphis heißen "Memphians": Federal outlays after 1937 enabled Memphis to upgrade its floodwalls and pumps; as a result, for many Memphians the floodwaters are now nothing more than a curiosity.

Mendeleevian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum russischen Chemiker Dimitri Medeleev (1834 – 1907).*

We hosted the 3rd Annual Mendeleevian Society Symposium today with over 40 presentations on the theme "Nanotechnology". {Henry Moseley also solved the Mendeleevian problem of the "rare earths," certain elements whose properties were so similar that they had confounded chemists. And his most electrifying finding: exactly how many elements remained to be discovered – and where they would fall in the Periodic Table.}

Nach Dimitri Mendeleev ist das chemische Element Mendelevium benannt: {Mendelevium is a synthetic element with the symbol Md (formerly Mv) and atomic number 101. A metallic radioactive transuranium element in the actinide series, it is the first element by atomic number that currently cannot be produced in macroscopic quantities by neutron bombardment of lighter elements.} (Wikipedia)

Mendelian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu dem Botaniker (und Priester) Gregor Mendel (1822-1884).*

Gregor Johann Mendel was a Czech naturalist who laid the foundation of the modern science of genetics and established the basic rules of heredity, now referred to as the laws of Mendelian inheritance. Even after the rediscovery of Mendel's work at the turn of the twentieth century, it was widely believed that Darwinian evolution and Mendelian inheritance were incompatible.

Mephistophelian: *Das Adjektiv zu Mephistopheles heißt auf Englisch "Mephistophelian".*

He cut a somewhat Mephistophelian figure with his cape and Van Dyke beard. In The Black Tattoo by Sam Enthoven, recalcitrant teenage anti-hero Charlie is lured into a Mephistophelian pact that threatens annihilation.

Mercury: *Merkur. Dieser Planet hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* The most common topographic features on Mercury are the craters that cover much of its surface.

Das Adjektiv zum Planeten Merkur heißt "Mercurian" (groß geschrieben): Although lunarlike in general appearance, Mercurian craters show interesting differences when studied in detail.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "mercurial": Früher wurde es auch für den Planeten verwendet, heutzutage nur mehr (klein geschrieben) im Sinn von "lebhaft, quecksilbrig, launisch, unbeständig" (diese Eigenschaften wurden dem Gott Merkur zugeschrieben): He was a whirlwind of a person, bright, mercurial, great fun. It was later in his magical children's books that Roald Dahl's brilliance was most apparent, probably because the "grandiose, mercurial, capricious" man remained childlike in so many ways.

Schließlich gibt es noch das Nomen "mercury" (klein geschrieben), welches "Quecksilber" bedeutet. Dieses chemische Element erhielt seinen englischen Namen von frühen Alchimisten, die ihm das Symbol des Planeten Merkur verliehen. Potentially harmful levels of metals, including lead, mercury and arsenic, have been found in up to a fifth of Ayuverdic products bought online.

Messina: Messina.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Messinese": Now, if we turn into Via San Giacomo, we come to Palazzo Calapaj, an interesting example of 18th c. Messinese architecture, one of the few to survive the earthquake. At the same time Herbert sent a Messinese noble, Richard Riso, in command of seven local galleys to blockade Palermo harbor and if possible to attack its fortifications.

Auch "Messina" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Published in 1675 in Paris, this book, which has been attributed to a Messina politician, was written to describe the onset of the 1672 rebellion against the Spanish rule on Sicily, now known as the Messina Revolt.

Die Bewohner Messinas heißen "Messinese": {On 13 April, when all the West and center of the island was in rebel hands, the Commune of Palermo sent a letter to the people of Messina, asking them to join the rebellion. But the Messinese were cautious.} Already on 2 June the Messinese had foiled an attempt of the Angevins to land forces at Milazzo, on the north-east coast of the island.

Metternichian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Klemens Wenzel Lothar von Metternich (1773-1859), einem der führenden Politiker Europas zu seiner Zeit (er war Österreicher).*

The overriding factor in these defeats [Italy 1859, Prussia 1866] was the incompetence of the Austrian officer corps who had wasted the long years of Metternichian peace on ceremonial drill instead of teaching their men how to use a rifle. With the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 and the establishment of the Metternichian concept of the concert of Europe, Britain's historic determination to preserve the balance of power gave way to a new attitude in foreign affairs that became known as "splendid isolationism."

Metuselah: Methusalem. Noah's great-grandfather Enoch had named his son Methuselah. Some believe that Methuselah's extreme age is the result of an ancient mistranslation that converted "months" to "years".

Michelangelo: Michelangelo.

Dieser italienische Universalkünstler (1475-1564) wird im Englischen manchmal auch so geschrieben: Michael Angelo: The renowned Italian artist and sculptor, Michael Angelo, is most famous for his painting of the Sistine Chapel ceiling. Michael Angelo had attained his 67th year when he completed the painting of the Last Judgment.

Milan. Mailand. Leonardo had many imitators in 16th century Milan, but their efforts are miserably below his standard.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Milanese": Mediobanca is a Milanese investment bank.

Auch "Milan" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: They had filed a petition with a Milan court for a precautionary halt to the sale and a hearing was conducted on Tuesday.

Die Bewohner Mailands heißen ebenfalls "Milanese": In summer, the Milanese let go of their bourgeois uptightness.

Miletus: Milet. Thales of Miletus was a Greek mathematician, astronomer, statesman, and pre-Socratic philosopher from Miletus in Ionia, Asia Minor.

Das Adjektiv zur antiken anatolischen Stadt Milet heißt "Milesian": Little is known about Milesian government before 500 bc.

Die Bewohner Milets hießen "Milesians": About 499 bc the Milesians led the Ionian revolt that marked the beginning of the Greco-Persian Wars.

Millian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Philosophen und Ökonomen John Stuart Mill (1806-1873).*

Very few liberals take the Millian view that only speech causing direct harm should be prohibited. Millian liberalism is not laissez-faire liberalism, and it justifies liberal essentials as a way of promoting the common good.

Miltonian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter John Milton (1608-74).*

Pullman told me he simply planned to infuse his story with Miltonian atmosphere — "the grandeur, the nobility, the overwhelming magnitude of ambition and imaginative power". Miltonian scholars from the US have drawn parallels between the attack on the Twin Towers and the pulling down of the temple pillars in his poem *Samson Agonistes*. Although Longman's book doesn't try for Miltonian language, it recalls Milton in its effort to put a human face on the perpetrators of evil.

Zu John Milton gibt es sogar ein Verb: "to Miltonize": In altering the form and structure of the poem Keats also takes pains to alter its style, de-Miltonizing and de-latinizing, sometimes terribly to their disadvantage, the passages which he takes over from the earlier version. Melville's conception of individual freedom as the capacity to form a disposition toward the world cannot but seem latently Kantian, although he wastes no time Miltonizing the idea into a cosmic stand-off.

Minneapolis: Minneapolis.

In den USA ist Minneapolis auch als "City of Lakes" bekannt: {Few cities offer hidden gems like Minneapolis. The folks who live in the City of Lakes love art and antiques, and you'll be ready to jump on the bandwagon after checking out some of the awesome antique and salvage shops.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Minneapolitan": In the movie, George is left behind at a Minneapolitan gas station by an interstate bus.

Auch "Minneapolis" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Medtronic, founded in a Minneapolis garage in 1949 and today domiciled in Ireland, as of 2022 usually appears in lists of the world's largest medical device makers.

Die Bewohner von Minneapolis heißen "Minneapolitans": Two years after George Floyd's murder, many Black Minneapolitans do not feel any safer.

Moldova: Moldavien. *"Moldova" heißt der neue Staat seit 1990. Früher hieß das Land / die Provinz "Moldavia".* Moldova is a landlocked country in Eastern Europe.

Ein Adjektiv ist "Moldovan": A meeting with the Moldovan prime minister Vlad Filat on March 30 in Odessa brought agreement on the reopening of rail services. Moldovan men have a 19% chance of dying from excessive drinking and 58% will die from smoking-related diseases.

Weiters gibt es "Moldovian": Alexander Tinei (*1967) is a Moldovian artist who lives and works in Hungary. Moldovian politics is dominated by tensions between the central government and separatists in the Transnistrian and Gagauzia regions.

Ein drittes Adjektiv ist "Moldavian": Efforts to construct a Moldavian identity are first and foremost efforts to carve a Moldavian part out of Romanian history. Romania represents a window by which the Moldavian citizens can preserve their hope in a European, more democratic and more prosperous future.

Auch für die Bewohner von Moldova gibt es drei Möglichkeiten:

A sign of the general desperation is the wistful way **Moldovans** talk of moving to a better life in Romania, itself one of post-communism's biggest flops. Almost the only rich Moldovans are those who smuggle their compatriots into the EU for a hefty price and then take a slice of their wages.

Transnistria belongs to the Republic of Moldova (the **Moldovians** say), Transnistria is autonomous (the Transnistrians say), Transnistria should not exist (says the western world). Upon his return to Thessalonica Saint Athanasius of Lubensk was ordained presbyter and spread the Gospel of Christ among the Vlachs and the Moldovians.

During the 1990s many Eastern Europeans such as Russians, Bulgarians, Romanians and **Moldavians** immigrated to Portugal. In the 19th century the mountains above Sochi were hardly Russian at all but colonised by Armenians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Greeks, Germans and Moldavians.

Weiters gibt es eine Sprache namens "Moldovan": There is much debate about whether Moldovan is a dialect of Romanian, or a separate language.

Es gibt auch zwei Flüsse namens "Moldova" (dt. "Moldau") – einen in Tschechien und einen in Rumänien. (Von letzterem leitet sich das Land "Moldova" ab.)

Monaco: Monaco.

Das Adjektiv heißt auf Deutsch "monegaschisch" und auf Englisch "Monegasque": A compromise was reached by which French citizens with less than five years residence in Monaco were taxed at French rates and taxes were imposed on Monegasque companies doing more than 25 percent of their business outside the principality. Both players are Italian, but in 2010 they moved to Monaco after being hired to play on the Monegasque national team, which is led and financed by a wealthy Swiss businessman.

Daneben gibt es aber auch das einfachere "Monacan": When François Mitterrand came to power in France, the country's aristocrats, fearful of new taxes, stashed their money in Monacan banks.

Auch "Monaco" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: {Being in a wheelchair means I'm lower down and people tend not to see me. Therefore it's a choice of waiting ages for people to move, or me turning into the Terminator. Whilst most shops are more accessible on entry, it's like a Monaco race track inside.}

Für die Bewohner gibt es zwei Namen: "Monegasques" und "Monacans": Religious traditions are more deeply rooted than other traditions in the collective memory of the Monegasques. / In power since 2005, Prince Albert the II is trying to make Monaco an exemplar in regard to ecology, not only by raising the awareness of the Monacans to climate change, but also by giving preference to ecological building.

Mongolia: Mongolei. *Im Englischen hat "die" Mongolei keinen Artikel:* The number of tourists who visit Mongolia each year is also only a fraction of the foreigners who travel to Kazakhstan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Mongolian": The mining boom has exacerbated Mongolian fears of a Chinese takeover.

Weiters gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Mongol": As we reached the checkpoint we were treated to a fine view down to the final camp on the shore of the deep-blue waters of Sayram Lake hundreds of metres below, a favourite haunt of Mongol ruler Genghis Khan.

Auch "Mongolia" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: He was nursing a vodka hangover with ulcer medicine on a train bound to a Mongolia construction job.

Die Einwohner der Mongolei heißen "Mongolians": Acutely conscious of their commercial dependence on China, Mongolians are sensitive to any hint of its gaining control over them.

Ein weiteres Wort dafür ist "Mongols": Twice as many Mongols live in China (5.8m) as in Mongolia (2.8m) – with some 4m of them in the Chinese border region of Inner Mongolia, where they make up about one in six of the population.

Beim Wort "mongol" (klein geschrieben) ist Vorsicht geboten:

Es entspricht als Adjektiv dem Deutschen "mongoloid" (d.h. "mit Down-Syndrom" bzw. "mit Trisomie 21") und gilt heutzutage als anstößig, sowohl im Englischen als auch im Deutschen. Man sagt also z.B. nicht (mehr): "a mongol

child“; sondern “a child with Down syndrome“: If you've already had a child with Down syndrome, you're more likely to have another one who has it as well. Früher war “mongol“ akzeptabel: The probability of a mongol child depends upon maternal age, but not upon birth rank. (1934) Auch “mongolian“ (klein geschrieben) wurde früher in diesem Sinn verwendet: Mongolian imbeciles are very often born last in a long family. (1934). Ebenso gab es das Adjektiv “mongoloid“: Mongoloid children, if treated well, are often lovable little being, full of affection and tenderness. (1978)

Ähnlich ist es mit dem Nomen “a mongol“: Das entspricht dem Deutschen “ein Mongoloider“ (= “ein Mensch mit Down-Syndrom bzw. Trisomie 21“) und gilt heutzutage ebenfalls als unangebracht. Im Englischen sagt man dafür “a person with Down Syndrome“): Today, the average life expectancy of a person with Down syndrome is nearly 60 years and continuing to climb. Auch das Wort “Downie“ für einen Menschen mit Down Syndrom gilt als abwertend. Früher gab es auch das Nomen “mongoloid“: Doctors would enter the hospital room, flatly tell the mother that she had given birth to a “mongoloid” (antiquated term for Down Syndrome) or perhaps tell her baby was a “cripple,” and then they would tell her the various things that she could do (put it up for adoption, place it in a hospital) the very last of which would be to actually keep her child and raise it.

Das deutsche “mongolid“ (mit nur einem “-o-“) dagegen ist ein (veralteter) wissenschaftlicher Begriff aus der Anthropologie und heißt “(anthropologische) Merkmale der Mongoliden aufweisend“. Im Englischen sagt man dafür “mongoloid“: This hypothesis asserts, in particular, that Amerindians have a mongoloid craniofacial shape, while Paleoamericans have a generalized morphology. The mongoloid skull type is a very recent evolutionary development. Es gibt aber auch das Adjektiv “mongolid“ dafür: The Bhutanese are a mongolid race of people who originally migrated into and settled the country in the 7th Century AD.

Und was hat die Mongolei mit all dem zu tun? Die Antwort liegt in der “Mongolenfalte“ (das ist ein anthropologisch-medizinischer Begriff): “beim Menschen Bezeichnung für die weit herabgezogene Deckfalte des Oberlids, die den eigentlichen Wimpernrand und die Wimpern verdecken kann“. Dies Falte ist ein Kennzeichen sowohl der mongolischen Rasse als auch von Menschen mit Down Syndrom.

Schlussendlich ist noch auf das Nomen und Adjektiv “mongolic“ hinzuweisen: Das ist ein sprachwissenschaft-licher Begriff für eine Sprachen-Familie: Most older languages, such as Turkic, Mongolic, Korean, Basque, Eskimo-Aleut and Finnish, are agglutinative. / The eastern Yugur language belongs to the Mongolic branch of the Altaic language tree.

Die heutige mongolische Sprache selber heißt “Mongolian“: Mongolian is the official language of Mongolia and largest-known member of the Mongolic language family.

Montenegro: Montenegro.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Montenegrin“: Travellers are checked by Montenegrin police and customs officers. Montenegrin officials say they are the victims of a Serbian smear campaign.

Möglich ist auch “Montenegro“ als Adverb: In 1992, after the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 95percent of votes cast in a Montenegro referendum were for remaining in a federation with Serbia. Montenegro authorities charged the man with forgery.

Die Bewohner Montenegros heißen “Montenegrins“: If 650,000 Montenegrins can have independence, then the Kosovars would say, why can't 2m Kosovars too? What is clear is that there are plenty of jobs Montenegrins will not do.

Montreal: Montreal. *Diese kanadische Stadt wird manchmal auch im Englischen mit einem Akzent auf dem “-e-“ geschrieben: Montréal.*

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Montreal“: {A new DNA tool helped crack a Montreal cold case, and it could help solve others.} {A Montreal teen was murdered 48 years ago. Here's how DNA testing led police to her killer.}

Die Bewohner Montreals heißen “Montrealers“: The honours are intended for both native Montrealers and those who have chosen Montréal as their adoptive city. {Earlier this week, Montreal mayor Valerie Plante annonced the city would have 10 pedestrian streets this summer. What do Montrealers think about this initiative?}

Moravia: Mähren. In the Czech Republic the proportion of households insured against flooding has doubled since 1997, when Moravia, in the east of the country, was inundated.

Unter “Mähren“ versteht man heutzutage den östlichen Teil der Tschechischen Republik. (Der westliche, größere,

Teil heißt "Böhmen" ⇨ *Bohemia*.)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Moravian": Ferdinand II was hard-pressed at first, as Bohemian and Moravian troops invaded Austria.

Die Bewohner heißen "Moravians": By the late 8th century Moravia was settled by the Slavs, who acknowledged no particular tribe but took the general name of Moravians from the Morava River.

Unter "Moravians" versteht man auch eine reformierte Form des Christentums (in der Tradition der Hussiten, später Herrnhuter Brüdergemeinde): John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, received inspiration among the Moravians and incorporated Pietistic elements, such as the emphasis on saving grace, into his movement.

Morocco: Marokko. Spain has long been Europe's port of entry for cocaine from Latin America and hashish from Morocco.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Moroccan": At the end of the long day's walk under the searing Moroccan sun, across endless expanses of sand, the Berbers slowed their camel and stopped.

Möglich ist auch "Morocco" als Adjektiv: A Morocco international has been provisionally suspended by Fifa for testing positive for a banned substance.

Die Bewohner heißen "Moroccans": Moroccans call the vast and arid region along their border with Algeria "the Oriental".

Moscow: Moskau. Moscow hushed up the crime for 50 years, blaming it on the Nazis.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Muscovite": {The 28-year-old entrepreneur had previously founded Bribr: an application that allowed users to record – anonymously and safely – if they were asked to pay a bribe. It was developed with a team of Muscovite volunteers in the wake of the city's corruption protests in 2012.} . I believe she is the daughter of the Muscovite ambassador.

Auch "Moscow" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The scene is a Moscow hotel room. We were stuck in a Moscow traffic jam.

Die Bewohner Moskaus heißen auf Englisch "Muscovites": Muscovites are now quite used to electronic outdoor advertising. A whole generation of Muscovites who have travelled the world no longer find surly, Soviet-style service acceptable at home.

Das kleine geschriebene "muscovite" ist ein Mineral: Muscovite (also known as common mica, isinglass, or potash mica) is a hydrated phyllosilicate mineral of aluminium and potassium with formula $KAl_2(AlSi_3O_{10})(F,OH)_2$, or $(KF)_2(Al_2O_3)_3(SiO_2)_6(H_2O)$. The mica family's most common mineral is muscovite.

Weiters gibt es ein chemisches Element namens "Moscovium", welches auch auf Englisch so heißt, also nicht "Muscovium":

{Moscovium is a synthetic element with the symbol Mc and atomic number 115. It was first synthesized in 2003 by a joint team of Russian and American scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR) in Dubna, Russia. In December 2015, it was recognized as one of four new elements by the Joint Working Party of international scientific bodies IUPAC and IUPAP. On 28 November 2016, it was officially named after the Moscow Oblast, in which the JINR is situated. Moscovium is an extremely radioactive element: its most stable known isotope, moscovium-290, has a half-life of only 0.65 seconds.} (Wikipedia)

Moselle: Mosel. Metz is on the Moselle, forty-five kilometres north of Nancy. Schengen is a sleepy Luxembourg village nestling in a bend in the Moselle river, with tidy vineyards stretched above it.

Das Adjektiv "Mosellan" kommt selten vor: Between January 1920 and January 1921, German consumers purchased just 180,000 hectolitres of Alsatian and Mosellan wine.

Meistens wird für den Wein einfach "Mosel" verwendet: Over half of all Mosel wine is Riesling. {The Mosel wine of the Roman period was described as light bodied and "austere". It was said to be an easier drinking wine than that of other Roman areas.}

Mount Fuji: Fudschijama. Mount Fuji is a strangely symmetrical mountain, which happens to be the highest in Japan. Mount Fuji is easily reached by bus from Tokyo. One weekend I took the bullet train past Mount Fuji to meet Mika.

Alternativ heißt der Berg auch "Fujiyama", und wird im Englischen ohne Artikel verwendet: He received a silver cigarette case inscribed with a picture of Fujiyama. *Falsch wäre die Form "Mount Fujiyama", weil "yama" schon "Berg" bedeutet.*

Mount Vesuvius: ⇨ “Versuvius“

Mousehole: Mousehole.

Mousehole ist ein Fischerdorf in Cornwall mit knapp 1.000 Einwohnern – unbedeutend. Seinen Platz findet es hier wegen der Aussprache: /'maʊzəl/.

Mozartian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Komponisten Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91).*

The character of the work, its ingenious instrumental interplay, and its depth of feeling are unmistakably Mozartian. This radiant child performer of almost Mozartian poise and precocity enchanted everyone who met her. His early works follow a Mozartian model while the later lead us on to Schumann and Chopin.

Dass man prinzipiell aus jedem Adjektiv ein Adverb machen kann, demonstriert die englische Sprache hier mit dem Adverb “Mozartianly”: They characterize the work as “classically clear and Mozartianly sunny.” The actress Juliet Stevenson says Coward's speech rhythms are “Mozartianly” precise. Mozart's own fugues from this period are rather un-Mozartianly dry, but this grounding in baroque technique served his music well.

Mumbai: Mumbai.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Mumbai”: If you want to tour the city and get a sense of its major landmarks, you should opt for a Mumbai sightseeing bus. What are the chances of getting a seat on a Mumbai local train?

“Mumbaikar” wird als Adjektiv selten verwendet: We went with a Mumbaikar friend of ours.

Die Bewohner Mumbais heißen “Mumbaikars”: According to well-circulated statistics, 60% of Mumbaikars live in “slums”, which occupy 6% of the city's land. Mr Tendulkar, a curly-haired and diminutive Mumbaikar, has long been known as the “God of cricket” in a country almost maniacally obsessed with the game.

Munich: München. I travelled overnight to Munich through the velvety black outline of the Alps.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Munich”: The Weißwurst (‘white sausage’) is a Munich speciality. Tragically, Landauer too would live only a few more weeks, before being killed in a Munich prison by members of the right-wing Freikorps militia.

Für die Einwohner Münchens kann man “Munichers” verwenden (das ist aber kein häufig vorkommender Terminus): A true classic for genuine Munichers (and everyone else): Schumann’s Bar am Hofgarten is my favourite place to watch people with my girls or to indulge in the Munich lifestyle all by myself.

Myanmar: Myanmar. Myanmar is far from achieving peace and democracy. In Myanmar, an opening to the West since 2011 has been in part an attempt to be less dependent on China.

Im BE wird die erste Silbe betont: /'mjænma:r/, im AE die zweite: /mjɑ:n'mɑ:r/. Über die deutsche Aussprache sagt Wikipedia: {Zur Aussprache von Myanmar gibt der Duden ['mjænma:ɐ̯] an, also Betonung auf dem ersten a. Im Deutschen ist jedoch die Betonung auf dem zweiten a üblich.}

“Myanmar” wird manchmal auch mit dem Artikel verwendet: The Catholic Bishops of the Myanmar have released a statement calling for an end to the violence after the military seized control in a coup on 1 February. Prior rounds of US and European sanctions against the Myanmar have excluded oil and gas, a sector with revenues that make up about half of Myanmar’s foreign currency.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Myanmar”: He said that the Myanmar military was also committing war crimes and crimes against humanity. He spent 650 days in a Myanmar prison accused of violating state secrets.

Die Bewohner Myanmars heißen “Myanmars”: Tread carefully on your Myanmar holiday: the Myanmars are as new to tourism as we are to their culture, and respect is essential to gain the most from your trip – for both parties.

Manchmal entfällt das auslautende “-s” und es verbleibt “Myanmar”: For Thailand, the Myanmar are labourers upon whose backs the country can build its economic success, without having to give much in return.

Den Namen “Myanmar” gibt es offiziell erst seit 1989. Früher hieß das Land “Burma” (auf deutsch “Burma” oder auch “Birma”). Aus diesem Grund wird auch noch das Adjektiv “Burmese” verwendet: I booked myself on a 10-day silent meditation retreat run by a Burmese monk in Thailand.

Dementsprechend auch der Name “Burmese” für die Bewohner des Landes: The Burmese found China's embrace stifling.

Mycenae: Mykene. Pieces of money to pay for the passage from this world to the next were placed in the mouths of corpses in ancient Mycenae, Greece, and Rome and in a pouch in Japan.

Mykene ist eine antike griechische Stadt am Peloponnes. Über die englische Aussprache herrscht keine

Einigkeit. Hörbeispiele im Internet ergeben so etwas wie "mai.see.nee", daneben findet man aber auch das wesentlich klassischer /my'ke:nae/ angegeben.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Mycenaean": The bulk of the Classical Greek deities existed in name and kind already in Mycenaean days.

Die Bewohner Mykenes hießen "Mycenaeans": The Mycenaeans on the Greek mainland during the 2nd millennium bc were Greek in language.

Nabokovian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum russisch-amerikanischen Schriftsteller Vladimir Nabokov (1899-1977):

The author's use of vivid imagery and clever puns created a sort of Nabokovian atmosphere throughout his short story. There is a Nabokovian vividness to many of the observations.

Naples: Neapel. Our first stop was the office of the British vice-consul in Naples.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Neapolitan": Luca Giordano was the most celebrated and prolific Neapolitan painter of the late 17th century.

Möglich ist auch "Naples" als Adjektiv: If you are debating whether to stay in a Naples hotel or a Naples vacation home rental, you have to decide what suits you and your group better.

Die Bewohner von Neapel heißen "Neapolitans": "The Neapolitans are a free-spirited people," Mr. Nocerino said.

Napoleonic: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821).

By the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, the debts of the British government reached £745m. By the end of the 18th century, the sequence of violent and revolutionary events in Europe, and the Napoleonic threat of invasion, had bred a form of millenarian fever in England, full of blood-drenched visions of the end of time. Even after the collapse of Napoleon's empire, when French law was abrogated, the Napoleonic Code still served as the model for the new codes of several Italian states.

Nazareth: Nazareth.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Nazarene": {Fish soup is a satisfying, protein-rich dish that is good for your body. To make it as good for your taste buds, use Elbabour's fish soup blend of Nazarene spices.}

Möglich ist auch "Nazareth" als Adjektiv: Stay in a Nazareth hostel housed in a 200-year-old Arab mansion with high ceilings and old stone courtyards and terraces.

Die Bewohner Nazareths heißen "Nazarene": {Nazarenes have always eaten fish with spices. Nazareth's relationship with fish is ancient. Arab residents of the Galilee have been catching and cooking fish – the most famous being the biblically named "St Peter's fish" – for thousands of years.}

Häufiger bezeichnet der Begriff "Nazarenes" aber a) die Mitglieder einer frühchristlichen Sekte oder b) die Mitglieder einer christlichen Freikirche:

a) The Nazarenes (or Nazoreans; Greek: Ναζωραῖοι, Nazōraioi) were an early Jewish Christian sect in first-century Judaism.

b) While Mennonites have shown a tendency to divide into new churches, Nazarenes have a history of adding new groups to the main body.

Nelsonian: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), dem Sieger der Seeschlacht von Trafalgar (1805). (Admiral Nelson gilt als der größte Offizier in der Geschichte der Royal Navy; auf dem Trafalgar Square in London steht die Nelson-Säule: Nelson's Column.)

The British Admiralty resisted national yearnings for Nelsonian gallantry and dash. At the time of his passing, Bob was working on a monumental historical novel concerning life at sea during the Nelsonian period. I used to admire the admiral, not least for his Nelsonian performance as a frigate captain in the Falklands war.

Neolithic: Neolithikum. The Neolithic is subdivided into the Neolithic proper, 5500 to 2900 BCE, and the Copper Age, 2900 to 2300 BCE.

"Neolithic" ist auch ein Adjektiv: The Medway megaliths were built during the Neolithic era.

Nepal: Nepal.

Die englische Aussprache ist /nə'pɔ:l/, d.h. Betonung auf der zweiten Silbe, nicht auf der ersten so wie im Deutschen.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Nepalese": Gorakhpur is a sprawling city near the Nepalese border in eastern Uttar

Pradesh.

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv "Nepali": Nepali government officials have said efforts to step up the pace of delivery of relief material to remote areas were frustrated by a shortage of supply trucks and drivers.

Schließlich kann auch "Nepal" als Adjektiv verwendet werden: He was a Nepal government secretary then.

Die Einwohner heißen "Nepalese": Music and dance are favourite pastimes among the Nepalese.

Daneben gibt es auch noch das Wort "Nepali": The Nepali have a more subdued way of welcoming the New Year - no fireworks, no confetti, nothing of the extravaganza you see in Times Square or other big cities around the world.

Neptune: Neptun. *Im Englischen hat dieser Planet keinen Artikel:* But the sun is 30 times farther from Neptune than from earth, and is thus 900 times fainter; yet somehow weather on Neptune is far more violent than on earth.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Neptunian": From time to time astronomers reported seeing visual markings in the Neptunian atmosphere.

Das chemische Element Neptunium ist nach dem Planeten Neptun benannt:

{Neptunium is a chemical element with the symbol Np and atomic number 93. A radioactive actinide metal, neptunium is the first transuranic element.}

Netherlands: Niederlande.

"The Netherlands" kann als Singular und als Plural konstruiert werden: The Netherlands is a very relaxed country – as shown by its liberal attitude towards drugs and prostitution. The Netherlands has many cities that offer plenty of entertainment with historic architecture, museums, city parks, and restaurants and cafés. The Netherlands opens the door to euthanasia for children under 12.

Plural: The Netherlands are following a total different path. The Netherlands are as white and homogenous as Hungary, but they are handling the situation differently. The Netherlands are as white and homogenous as Hungary, but they are handling the situation differently. The Netherlands has for decades allowed licensed cafes to sell cannabis from elaborate menus.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Dutch": The Dutch education minister says the protesters "have a point".

Möglich ist aber auch "Netherlands" als Adjektiv: Mr. Hofmann's main partners are Klaus-Peter Schneidewind and Clemens Vedder, who control Rebon, a Netherlands investment group.

Die Bewohner heißen "Dutch": Many Dutch have a strong ethical commitment to help refugees. *Das funktioniert aber nur im Plural. FALSCH wäre z.B. "He is a Dutch." (Stattdessen: He is a Dutch citizen / He is Dutch.)*

Weiters gibt es "Dutchman" und "Dutchwoman": If anyone can put that question to the test, it will probably be Frits Bolkestein, the Dutchman entrusted with the job of running the European Union's policies on the internal market and taxation. {A gang of four people smuggled \$45,000 worth of cocaine into Ireland concealed inside their bodies, gardai said last night. Gardai and customs officers worked together on Saturday to arrest two Dutchwomen, a Dutchman, and an Englishman who had arrived from Spain.}

"Der Fliegende Holländer" ist ein legendäres Geisterschiff; Richard Wagner schrieb eine Oper dieses Namens. Auf Englisch ist das "The Flying Dutchman".

Weniger gebräuchlich ist "Netherlanders": I wonder whether this really brings foreigners and Netherlanders together, or if it forces expats to live only parallel to the city's Dutch-speaking inhabitants.

New Brunswick: ⇒ Brunswick

Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle upon Tyne.

Das übliche Adjektiv heißt "Geordie" ⇒ Geordie. Es gibt aber auch ein weniger gebräuchliches Adjektiv:

"Novocastrian": "If you ever go to Tyneside, let me give you some advice," begins the wry folk song "Little Cloth Cap" by the late Novocastrian satirist Alex Glasgow.

Die Bewohner von Newcastle heißen "Geordies" ⇒ Geordie. Daneben gibt es auch die (selten vorkommende) Form "Novocastrians": Regardless of his manner and self-confessed lack of passion for football, he has, like most Novocastrians, a passion for his home city.

Auch in Australien gibt es eine Stadt namens Newcastle (in New South Wales). Deren Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Novocastrians": It seems as though the rest of Australia has finally discovered what Novocastrians have always known – Newcastle offers an idealistic lifestyle and is the perfect place to raise a family. *In Australien ist*

“Geordies” (als alternativer Name für die Bewohner des australischen Newcastle) unbekannt - die meisten “Novocastrians” im Internet stammen also aus Australien.

New Delhi: New Delhi.

Die Bewohner von New Delhi heißen “Delhiites”: The young couple is among the thousands of Delhiites who have become overnight millionaires. As Delhiites sweated in 89% humidity and drivers honked their horns even more impatiently than usual, in West Bengal the power cut left hundreds of miners trapped underground for hours when their lifts broke down.

Das Adjektiv heißt aber nicht “Delhiite”, sondern “Delhi”: I have come here to get my sister admitted in a Delhi school. But now, with a Delhi official taking notice, will things change?

Newfoundland: Neufundland. The Portuguese, who had been selling salt to Scandinavia since the 12th century, quickly set up cod-fishing outposts in Newfoundland, and salt cod became deeply ingrained in Iberian culinary culture.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Newfoundland”: The partridgeberry muffins – a Newfoundland treat – are just 75 Canadian cents each.

Die Bewohner Neufundlands heißen “Newfoundlanders”: Nevertheless, provincial broadcast media have always carried a significant amount of local content, much of it of high quality, which undoubtedly has helped Newfoundlanders and Labradorians to retain their identities and strong sense of place.

“Newfoundland” ist auch der Name einer Hunderasse: “Neufundländer”: There was a woman in a mink coat with two strapping Newfoundlands on a leash.

New Guinea: Neuguinea: By his estimate, the glaciers in New Guinea will disappear in twenty years.

Das Adjektiv heißt “New Guinean”: The Papua New Guinean government is currently working to find appropriate arrangements in accordance with this ruling.

Die Bewohner heißen “New Guineans”: Most Papua New Guineans live in grinding poverty, and jobs are scarce.

New Orleans: New Orleans.

Das Adjektiv heißt “New Orleanian”: Music is integral to New Orleanian culture. New Orleanian bartenders are mad about their Genever, an old-school liquor from the Low Countries that comes across like a softly muted gin.

Möglich ist auch “New Orleans” als Adjektiv: A New Orleans Mardi Gras may not be appropriate for young children. My son is a New Orleans musician.

Die Bewohner heißen “New Orleanians”: In the days after the hurricane [Katrina] when the city began to flood, tens of thousands of mostly poor black New Orleanians found themselves without food, water, or shelter. The poll found that 75 percent of New Orleanians believe the city is headed in the wrong direction.

Selten ist “New Orleaners”: Thousands of New Orleaners were prevented and prohibited from self-evacuating the city on foot [after Hurricane Katrina]. How come most New Orleaners I've talked to don't know what I'm talking about?

Newport: Newport.

Newport ist die drittgrößte Stadt in Wales. Das Adjektiv heißt “Newportonian”: Although my mother denied being Welsh for start, she'd admit to being ‘a Newportonian darling’, but that was about it. Robin is a Newportonian emigrant.

Möglich ist auch “Newport” als Adjektiv: Well, I speak as a Newport boy so I think I have some claim to justify my views! The Newport music scene, in and around Wales' third city, has been well documented and acclaimed for cultivating bands, singers, and famous music venues.

Die Bewohner Newports heißen “Newportonians”: Tickets to watch Tiger Woods et al cost more than £100 a day – way out of the price range of most Newportonians. A proud Newportonian, Jayne was born in the Royal Gwent, and went to school at St Julian's Comprehensive before attending Keele University.

Newtonian: Das ist das Adjektiv zu Isaac Newton (1642-1726).

To anyone schooled in Newtonian mechanics, there is only one place to put the engine in a car: midway between the front and rear wheels. Max Planck founded quantum theory, and thus wrecked the Newtonian universe. Applying the principles of Newtonian physics to the quantum world is inappropriate.

New York: New York.

Ein zweiter Name für New York ist "Big Apple": In summer, the Big Apple becomes an incinerator. Days after shopping with sister Jessica, Ashlee teams up with hubby Pete for some last-minute holiday shopping in the Big Apple.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "New York": Comedian James Corden was temporarily banned from a New York restaurant on Monday after being "extremely nasty" to staff on two occasions, the owner said.

Die Einwohner heißen "New Yorkers": New Yorkers always know best.

New Zealand: Neuseeland. It is more dangerous to travel alone as a woman in Latin America than in Australia or New Zealand.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "New Zealand": The pilot and co-pilot of a New Zealand light aircraft survived crash landing on a New Zealand beach - twice in one day.

Die Bewohner heißen "New Zealanders": Few New Zealanders live on New Zealand's smaller islands.

Ungebräuchlich ist "New Zealandians": It was over in a split second and this bird is so rare most New Zealandians will never see it in their lives.

Nice: Nizza. My aunt had an apartment in Nice and we went there for the summer.

"Nice" wird nicht wie das Adjektiv "nice" ausgesprochen, sondern mit einem langen "-i-" wie in "Greece", also /'ni:s/.

Das Adjektiv (aus dem Französischen) heißt "Nicois", ausgesprochen /ni:'swɑ:/. Moreover, Monacans also claim that several other Mediterranean dishes such as Pissaladière and Fougasse are of Monacan and not Niçois origin.

Möglich ist auch "Nice" als Adjektiv: I had to spend a couple of hours at the Nice police station recording the loss and getting an official report.

Die Bewohner von Nizza haben im Englischen auch einen französischen Namen: Nicois: {The Promenade was first called the Camin dei Anglès (the English Way) by the Niçois in their native dialect Nissart. In 1823, the promenade was named La Promenade des Anglais by the French, a name that would stick after the annexation of Nice by France in 1860.}

Nicholas of Cusa. *Das ist der Universalgelehrte Nikolaus von Kues /ku:s/ (1401-1464). Er wird auch Nicolaus Cusanus (/kju:'seɪnəs/) genannt.*

Nicholas of Cusa (or Nicolaus Cusanus) was a German Cardinal who died nine years before Copernicus was born. It is about the radical negative theology of Nicholas of Cusa, and his hope of establishing peace between the religions of the world.

Nietzschean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Philosophen (Friedrich) Nietzsche (1844-1900).*

Fascism wants to establish the advent of the Nietzschean superman. Hitler wouldn't have needed to read anything that Nietzsche wrote in order to assert a version of the "Nietzschean" ideas that were claimed by virtually every extreme of German political culture in the decades after the First World War.

Niger: Niger. *Die UK-Aussprache orientiert sich an der französischen: /ni:'ʒeər/, während die US-Aussprache (analog zum Namen "Nigel") die erste Silbe und nicht die zweite betont: /'naɪdʒə/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Nigerien" (mit einem "-e-" als vorletztem Buchstaben im Unterschied zu "Nigerian", das zu "Nigeria" gehört): About 10 Chadian soldiers were killed and 30 Nigerien and Chadian soldiers were injured.

Auch "Niger" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: A Niger riverboat runs for the three navigable months of the year.

Die Bewohner heißen "Nigériens": A large demonstration was held in Niamey in December 2013 by Nigériens who were angry that there had not been noticeable progress with improving the country's standards of living.

Nigeria: Nigeria.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Nigerian" (mit einem "-a" als vorletztem Buchstaben im Unterschied zu "Nigerien", das zu "Niger" gehört): I know British passport holders in the UK who keep secret their Nigerian roots at work because of the negative perceptions created by the country's notorious e-scammers.

Auch "Nigeria" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Ask for clarification from the immigration officer at the port of entry or a Nigeria Immigration Service office.

Die Bewohner heißen "Nigerians": Tens of millions of Nigerians are illiterate.

Noachian: Das ist das Adjektiv zur biblischen Figur des Noah. Aussprache: /nəʊ'eiکیən/.

Rain fell in what can only be described as a Noachian deluge. The Noachian flood wiped out every living creature on Earth, except those on Noah's Ark.

“Noachian“ hat auch noch eine Spezialbedeutung: The Noachian is a geologic system and early time period on the planet Mars characterized by high rates of meteorite and asteroid impacts and the possible presence of abundant surface water. (Wikipedia)

Normandy: Normandie. Im Englischen hat *“die“ Normandie keinen Artikel:* The seafront houses look like a small town from Brittany or Normandy that has been grafted on to a Mediterranean vista. She was born in Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1988. Normandy comprises mainland Normandy (a part of France) and insular Normandy (mostly the British Channel Islands).

“Normandy“ ist sprachlich von den Normannen abgeleitet. Die Normannen heißen auf Englisch “Normans“: The Danes conquered Yorkshire and the rest of Northumbria in the 9th century, and Yorkshire remained strongly Anglo-Scandinavian in culture until the Normans crushed all resistance to their rule in 1069. What happened to the aristocracy of the Anglo-Saxons after the Normans invaded? Westminster Hall is the oldest part of the Palace of Westminster, erected by the Normans.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Norman“: In 1066 the Norman Conquest divided Britain racially. Up the road, meanwhile, the Torre Normanna restaurant, set in one of the many Norman and Saracen towers that dot the coast like massive up-turned-bucket sandcastles, provides a stunning setting for dinner.

“Norman“ ist auch eine Sprache: Jèrriais is the dialect of Norman still spoken on the island of Jersey.

Seither hat sich die Bedeutung weiterentwickelt, und “Normans“ sind die Bewohner der Normandie geworden (dazu auch das Adjektiv “Norman“):

{English friends, who eventually bought a cottage there, first paid court to a Norman *grande dame* next door, asking if she minded having English neighbours. “Mon cher!” she laughed, “at least you are not Parisians!” Normans will drink wine from the rest of France, but there they draw the line.} {The castle of Falaise, on the site of the wooden fortification where William [the Conqueror] was born, is in the process of major, structural, renovation. Many other buildings, though, are in a state of disrepair, the modern Normans are, only just, realising what they have.}

Northampton: Northampton.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Northampton“: A Northampton woman has shaved her head in support of her sister-in-law, who is battling breast cancer.

Wesentlich weniger häufig kommt “Northamptonian“ vor: {Alicia said he had a Northamptonian accent, he dragged some of his words. I wasn't really sure what she meant until I heard it.}

Die Bewohner Northamptons heißen “Northamptonians“: There are many notable Northamptonians that have worked hard to make the town we live in today a better place.

Norway: Norwegen. Norway has held two referendums on whether to join the EU.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Norwegian“: Last week Norway's intelligence agency, the PST, said it was attempting to verify reports that a Norwegian citizen had been involved in the assault on the shopping centre.

Auch “Norway“ kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Admission for a Bachelor's and any undergraduate degrees in a Norway university is handled by the NUCAS (the Norwegian Universities and Colleges Admission Service).

Die Norweger heißen auf Englisch “Norwegians“: Norwegians have always looked to the state to help manage their abundant natural resources minerals, fjords, forests, waterfalls and to look after isolated and thinly spread communities.

Nottingham: Nottingham.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Nottingham“: Haven Housing Trust is a Nottingham charity that can accept donations of good, clean furniture and household goods and arrange a free collection. Here is the tragic story of a Nottingham landlord who died one day after taking over a pub.

Die Bewohner Nottinghams heißen “Nottinghamians“: It's still one of the best kept secrets that many Nottinghamians are blissfully unaware of. Nottinghamians are famous for their love of mushy peas, or ‘musheh’ peas as pronounced by the locals.

Nova Scotia: Nova Scotia.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Nova Scotian": he Nova Scotian climate is in many ways similar to the central Baltic Sea coast in Northern Europe, only wetter and snowier.

Die Bewohner heißen "Nova Scotians": Thousands of Nova Scotians fought in the American Civil War (1861–1865), primarily on behalf of the North.

Ein Spitzname ist "Bluenosers": Dazu ein Fundstück aus dem Internet:

{We've all heard the same stories about why we're called Bluenosers: One legend has it that Nova Scotia fishermen wore hand dyed sweaters and mittens that left a blue stain on the nose when it was wiped with a sleeve or hand. Another legend connects the famous racing schooner, Bluenose, with our sobriquet; other stories says we're so named because of our cold climate or because of an old potato variety.}

Nunavut: Nunavut.

Nunavut ist seit 1999 der größte und nördlichste Bezirk Kanadas mit nur ca. 40.000 Einwohnern – hauptsächlich Inuit. Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Nunavut": Coming together as a community is a Nunavut tradition.

Bei den Bewohnern wird es komplizierter: Der Singular heißt "Nunavummiuq", der Plural "Nunavummiut": {Nunavut means 'our land' in Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit. Its inhabitants are called Nunavummiut, singular Nunavummiuq.} Nathaniel is originally from Pangnirtung and is a lifelong Nunavummiuq now living in Iqaluit. A case of COVID-19 has been confirmed at the Meadowbank Complex and a Nunavummiuq worker who may have been exposed to the virus already left the mine site on Aug. 21, the Department of Health stated on Aug. 27. [2021] / These youth from Kugaaruk, Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven, respectively, are among six young Nunavummiut who spent the summer working as field technicians for the Arctic BIOSCAN (ARCBIO) project in the Kitikmeot region.

Nuremberg: Nürnberg. In Nuremberg Dürer's aged mother often sold his prints for him, keeping some of the money for her own small needs. *Die Aussprache ist* /'njʊərəmbɜ:rg/.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Nuremberg": As the Nuremberg trials did for postwar Germany, such trials would provide legitimacy for postwar Iraq.

Die Bewohner Nürnbergs heißen "Nurembergers": The Nurembergers have long taken pride in the quaint appearance of their city, so that many of the newer houses are built in the old style with their gables to the street.

Olympus: Olymp. {Perhaps I did not write in my notebook about Delphi because it meant so much to me. On a fair and glorious morning I managed to escape some 400 people and ascend the hill alone and in silence [...]} Standing alone in the stadium, alone below Olympus, I felt at ease both physically and spiritually.} (Barbara Hepworth).

Man beachte, dass dieser Berg im Unterschied zum Deutschen ("der Olymp") im Englischen keinen Artikel hat: After angering his father Zeus, the god Apollo is cast down from Olympus. In some versions of the myth, Zeus sent an eagle to fetch Ganymede and bring him to Olympus.

Möglich ist auch "Mount Olympus": When Prometheus stole fire from Mount Olympus and gave it to man, Zeus took action. In Greek mythology Mount Olympus was the home of the gods who dwelt in fabulous palaces of marble and gold.

Ein Adjektiv ist "Olympian": {Olympus, the mountain of gods is doubtless the heart of Greece. The Olympian gods and all the legends expressed the freedom, the research, the optimism of the Greek soul.} Ancient Greeks could more readily seek the intercession of Olympian gods than today's citizens can hope to change policy in Brussels. Though the winners, especially the natural scientists, are generally thought to have deserved their [Nobel] prizes, the whole procedure appears to be cloaked in an air of Olympian inevitability. The fact that he fathered at least 14 children enhances the Olympian image being fashioned.

Das Nomen "Olympians" steht für die olympische Götter: {In ancient Greek religion and mythology, the twelve Olympians are the major deities of the Greek pantheon, commonly considered to be Zeus, Poseidon, Hera, Demeter, Aphrodite, Athena, Artemis, Apollo, Ares, Hephaestus, Hermes, and either Hestia or Dionysus. They were called Olympians because, according to tradition, they resided on Mount Olympus.} (Wikipedia) According to myth, the Olympians were the children of the Titans Cronus and Rhea. All the Olympians are related to one another; their various relationships are themselves the subject of many Greek myths.

Das Adjektiv "Olympian" kann sich auch auf die Olympischen Spiele beziehen: Olympian hero Mo Farah isn't any less British because he was born in Somalia and lived there until he was eight. In what she called a "captain's

pick", she announced her choice of Nova Peris, a gold-medal-winning Olympian hockey player, as a candidate for an upper-house position that belongs safely to Labor.

"Olympian" als Nomen bezeichnet dementsprechend auch Teilnehmer an den Olympischen Spielen: Although sportsmen and women in the public eye are often singled out for abuse, Adlington, who alongside Katherine Grainger is Great Britain's most decorated female Olympian, feels women are criticised for a wider range of supposed sins than men. Within 12 hours of Bruce Jenner's double coming out on network television Friday night – in which the former Olympian told ABC News that he identifies both as a woman and as a Republican – the hostility he is likely to face from some of his newly revealed party associates was on full display in Minnesota. After two failed bids for the Olympics this decade, Sebastian Coe, Britain's most famous modern Olympian, remarked that if the United Kingdom really wanted the Olympics, it should recognise that the only place that would be taken seriously internationally was London.

Schließlich verbleibt noch das Adjektiv "Olympic", welches sich auf die Stadt Olympia (und nicht auf den Berg) bezieht, daher "Olympic Games" und nicht "Olympian Games": He was also the GB men's Olympic coach for the Sydney 2000 team. Let's look forward to what this Olympic year will be bringing with it. Innsbruck has written Olympic history several times.

Odysseus ⇒ Ulysses.

Oman: Oman.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Omani": The latest employment figures show that 88.4% of more than 150,000 civil service staff are Omani citizens.

Auch "Oman" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The Arabian oryx extinct in the wild was successfully bred in captivity and reintroduced into an Oman reserve.

Die Bewohner heißen "Omanis": Over hundreds of years as a trading nation, the Omanis have learned that peace is good for business.

Oppenheimerian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Physiker Robert Oppenheimer (1904-67), dem "Vater" der Atombombe.*

If there was Oppenheimerian self-criticism from the scientific culture it was based on the certainty of technology's supremacy. But what has happened in the West, especially in the US, is that the wave of Oppenheimerian shock and horror, if there ever was such, has flattened to normalization through something like the "tradition" of the Defense Department and habit.

Orkney: Orkney.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Orkadian": The Orcadian light is beautifully clear and the air crisp. He then had a vivid dream in which he was visited by the ghost of Betty Corrigan, an Orcadian girl who died in the 1770s.

Auch "Orkney" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: This whisky hails from an Orkney distillery established in 1798, so there's a wealth of history behind every bottle.

Die Bewohner der Orkney-Inseln heißen "Orkadians": So few trees survive there that, for centuries, the Orcadians (as the islanders are called) had to make furniture from driftwood and the straw left over from growing oats to feed themselves and their livestock. {The evidence suggests Orkney was a major Neolithic centre and wellspring of a culture that would spread throughout the British Isles. This also suggests how fortunate Orcadians are with their ancient treasures.}

Orlando: Orlando (Florida)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Orlandoan": The Orlandoan artist had, only three weeks prior, made the leap of a lifetime: packed what she needed, boarded a plane, swallowed her fears and planted roots thousands of miles from home. Even though the event was at night, the Orlandoan heat and humidity proved to be pretty unbearable.

Auch "Orlando" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: He collapsed in a bus parked at an Orlando hotel, where the band was staying.

Die Einwohner heißen "Orlandoans": {A new online survey allows any interested stakeholders to have their say in future development of Downtown Orlando. Orlandoans are being asked to give their opinions about what really matters to them.} Orlandoans are often not fully acquainted with the city's services.

Orwellian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller George Orwell (1903-50).*

How have we stumbled into this Orwellian nightmare? The least we could do is stop actively participating in this Orwellian farce in which the invasion of Iraq is carried out by the Department of Defence. "Speeches don't feel like speeches any more," he said, "words don't feel like words; they come sanitised in Orwellian blocks".

Oslo: Oslo.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Oslovian": Oslovian hotels lose most of their business travelers, their main revenue source, during the peak tourist months in midsummer.

Möglich ist auch "Oslo" als Adjektiv: Launched early this year, the restaurant does French fine dining with an Oslo twist.

Die Bewohner Oslos heißen "Oslovians": At the entrance of the Oslo fjord, VEAS cleans wastewater from 600.000 Oslovians.

Ostend: Ostende. After Belgian independence (1830), Ostend developed as a fashionable seaside resort, later patronized by Leopold II.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Ostend": Café Botteltje is an Ostend gastronomy icon.

Die Bewohner von Ostende heißen "Ostenders": Many older Ostenders have happy memories of spending time with Marvin, and some of their children became good friends with his own.

Ottawa: Ottawa.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ottawan": I am so glad to have all of you here tonight despite the adversarial Ottawan winter.

Auch "Ottawa" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Sales were brisk at an Ottawa bookshop.

Die Bewohner heißen "Ottawans": 70,000 Ottawans turned out to meet her.

Ovidian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum römischen Dichter Publius Ovidius Naso (Kurzform: Ovid) (43 B.C.-18 A.D.), der im Englischen auf der ersten Silbe betont wird: /'ɒvɪd/.*

He is a man who has left the urban battlefield for Wordsworthian seclusion or Ovidian exile. All Woolf's work as I know it constitutes a sort of Ovidian metamorphosis where the freedom sought is the freedom to continue becoming, exploring, wandering, going beyond. This Ovidian innovation can be summarized as the use of love as a metaphor for poetry.

Oxford: Oxford.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Oxonian": Several Oxonian restaurants are hosting New Year's Eve dinners.

Üblicher ist aber "Oxford" als Adjektiv: If you think you have been harmed because of someone else's negligence, you should talk to an Oxford lawyer who handles negligence cases. How can I book an Oxford taxi to Heathrow Airport?

Die Bewohner von Oxford heißen "Oxonians": Their research uncovers the devastating impact of the cost-of-living crisis, with a third of Oxonians struggling to meet the cost of living and cover basic housing, energy, food and transport costs.

In den meisten Fällen bezieht sich der Terminus "Oxonian" aber auf die Universität Oxford und nicht auf die Stadt: {Famous Oxonians. Gifted men and women have studied or taught at the University throughout its history. Among them are 28 British Prime Ministers, at least 30 international leaders, 55 Nobel Prize winners, and 120 Olympic medal winners.} Even Oxonians acknowledge that the university is "particularly opaque," an observation that works on several levels. Her maternal grandfather having been Jewish, snootier Oxonians refuse to be impressed.

Das gilt auch für das Adjektiv "Oxonian": From her first novel, "Under the Net" in 1954, until her death from Alzheimer's disease in 1999 at 79, Iris Murdoch personified the Oxonian intellectual. "I come here as the representative of ignorance," he said, and got an Oxonian laugh for this very Oxonian joke. In the old days I would tease him by saying he had the appearance of an Oxonian divine [= *Theologe*] (he attended that university).

Pakistan: Pakistan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Pakistani": The Pakistani government has passed a law making primary school education mandatory.

Auch "Pakistan" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: A Pakistan foreign ministry spokesman, Abdul Basit, said Islamabad was also inquiring into the incident.

Die Bewohner heißen "Pakistanis": 300 detainees were interrogated – mostly Saudis, Afghans, Pakistanis and Yemenis.

Palatinate: Pfalz. *Im Unterschied zu vielen anderen Ortsnamen hat "die" Pfalz auch im Englischen einen Artikel:* Mr [Helmut] Kohl was a war child, growing up as the bombs fell on his home town in the Palatinate. The city [= Bad Kreuznach] became part of the Palatinate in 1565, suffered heavily in the Thirty Years' War, and was destroyed by the French in 1689.

Die Oberpfalz in Deutschland heißt "Upper Palatinate": The Upper Palatinate is one of the seven administrative districts of Bavaria, Germany, and is located in the east of Bavaria. *"Upper Palatinate" kann im Englischen auch ohne Artikel verwendet werden:* Explore the most beautiful places to visit in Upper Palatinate.

Die Unterpfalz heißt "Lower Palatinate": Geographically, the Palatinate was divided between two small territorial clusters: the Rhenish, or Lower, Palatinate and the Upper Palatinate. The Palatinate campaign (30 August 1620 – 27 August 1623), also known as the Spanish conquest of the Palatinate or the Palatinate phase of the Thirty Years' War, was a campaign conducted by the Imperial army against the Protestant Union in the Lower Palatinate, during the Thirty Years' War. Auch "Lower Palatinate" kann im Englischen ohne Artikel gebraucht werden: Conradt Maul, the immigrant ancestor of the Maul-Moul Family in York County, Pennsylvania, was born in Lower Palatinate, Germany.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Palatine": We pamper you with typical Palatinate cuisine, venison meals and seasonal specialities. In collaboration with winemaker family Acham and our restaurant manager Hans-Peter Kleinhenz, a fresh-fruity, Riesling with Palatinate character was created. The first settlers {of Utica} were Dutch and Palatinate Germans, and in 1758 the British built Old Fort Schuyler, near the site of an ancient Oneida Indian council stone. {The bishop also came to have a great jurisdiction over the northern part of Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely. This was a palatinate area, in which it was the bishop to whom the knights made their fealty and the bishop in whose name the courts exercised justice.} *(Aus dem letzten Beispiel ersehen wir, dass es Pfalzen nicht nur in Deutschland gab.)*

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv "Palatine"; es bezeichnet nicht die heutige Pfalz, sondern wird historisch verwendet: He became city physician of Nürnberg (1569) and later entered military service as field surgeon to Johann Casimir, the palatine prince. Luise Marie of the Palatinate was a Palatine princess who married Charles Theodore, the Prince of Salm-Salm.

Ein "Pfalzgraf" ist ein "count palatine": As the younger son of Louis II, Count Palatine and duke in Upper Bavaria, he had no claim to the crown by birth. Some of these Counts Palatine could significantly increase the lands of their palatinate by acquisitions and became very powerful.

Die Bewohner der Pfalz heißen "Palatines": It is not without pride that Palatines tell everyone who is willing to listen: "In Speyer, the Palatinate starts to turn into Italy". When the Palatines, Swiss and other German speakers immigrated to Pennsylvania, they imported their folk culture wholesale: German dialect, vernacular architecture, applied arts, devout Protestant beliefs, powerful sense of community and strong work ethic.

Exkurs zur Etymologie: *Der Palatinische Hügel, einer der sieben Hügel Roms, heißt auf Englisch "Palatine (Hill)":* The Roman fable is of Romulus and Remus, twin sons of Mars, abandoned on the flooding Tiber and deposited by the receding waters at the foot of the Palatine. They both had their own ideas of where the city should be built: Romulus wanted the Palatine Hill and Remus wanted the Aventine Hill.

Dieser Palatinische Hügel ist die sprachliche Wurzel für "palace" (= Sitz eines Herrschers) und weiters auch für das Adjektiv "palatine" (= "mit den Privilegien eines Herrschers ausgestattet". Davon wiederum sind das Nomen "palatinate" abgeleitet (eine "Pfalz" ist ein Gebiet mit herrschaftlichen Privilegien), ebenso wie "paladin" (= Gefolgsmann eines Herrschers, Ritter) und "palatine" (= "hochrangiger Hofbeamter, Oberhofmeister, Großkämmerer").

Der Palatinische Hügel hat nicht nur im Englischen sprachliche Spuren hinterlassen: Auch das deutsche Wort "Pfalz" leitet sich davon her. Eine Pfalz war eine mittelalterliche Burganlage, die als – zeitweiliger – Herrschaftssitz diente. Dazu Wikipedia:

{Das Reisekönigtum war von der fränkischen Zeit bis in das Spätmittelalter hinein die übliche Form der Herrschaftsausübung durch König oder Kaiser. Die deutschen Könige des Mittelalters regierten nicht von einer Hauptstadt aus. Sie reisten mit ihrem Gefolge durch das Reich, wobei sie sich in karolingischer Zeit vor allem in Pfalzen aufhielten, während im 10. Jahrhundert vermehrt Reichsabteien und im 11. Jahrhundert Bischofssitze hinzukamen. Auch in anderen europäischen Ländern war dies im Fall einer fehlenden zentralisierten

Herrschaftsgewalt über längere Zeiträume üblich und wird dort zum Beispiel auf Englisch als itinerant kingship, travelling kingdom oder auf Italienisch als corte itinerante bezeichnet.}

Palermo: Palermo.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Palermitan": In this context, Fondazione Prometeo and its ensemble are presenting a project devoted to the Palermitan composer Federico Incardona (1958-2006), who made a key contribution to New Music in the second half of the 20th century. A visit to the market in Palermo with a typical Palermitan snack with wine was also on the agenda.

Daneben gibt es auch "Palermo" als Adjektiv: We booked a transfer for two to a Palermo hotel. Boating is a popular activity in the Mediterranean and there are many opportunities to get on the water with a Palermo boat rental.

Die Bewohner Palermos heißen "Palermitans": The guide will tell you anecdotes that only Palermitans know. During late afternoon / early evening, Mondello becomes also the venue of the health-conscious Palermitans, who run, walk, or jog along the beach road.

Palestine: Palästina. People thought it was a question of supporting Israel or Palestine or supporting peace.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Palestinian": It is not right to prevent Palestinians from farming their lands; to restrict a student's ability to move around the West Bank; or to displace Palestinian families from their home.

Auch "Palestine" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: It has ambitions to sponsor a Palestine national orchestra.

Die Palästinenser heißen auf Englisch "Palestinians": Kerry visited Rome on a European tour that was mainly about reviving peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians.

Paris: Paris.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Parisian": The Parisian tradition of opiate usage reached its zenith in the 1950s.

Möglich ist auch "Paris" als Adjektiv: Don't be afraid to get lost in the Paris subway!

Die Bewohner von Paris heißen "Parisians": Twenty-first century provincial France is quickly accelerating well beyond any clichés that Parisians might have about the backwardness of provincial life.

Parma: Parma.

Als Adjektiv wird meistens "Parma" verwendet: Critical beyond mercy, the Parma [opera] fanatic, who is frankly dedicated to the pursuit of operatic happiness, has hissed and booed just about every great singer of the past and present.

Das Adjektiv "Parmesan" kommt selten vor: The Parmesan attitude stems from the fact that the city occupies a special place in opera circles.

Die Bewohner Parmas heißen "Parmesans": {The house in which Giuseppe Verdi was born is just outside of town. Around his operas the Parmesans have developed a cult, and anybody here who doesn't know all of Verdi's scores is a boob.}

Klein geschrieben, bezeichnet "parmesan" einen Käse: Spoon a generous amount of sauce onto the spaghetti and sprinkle with parmesan. Traditional carbonara is made with egg, parmesan and pancetta.

Davon gibt es auch einen Plural: The younger-aged parmesans have a slightly lower melting point due to having more moisture and a looser protein structure.

Pascalian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Mathematiker und Philosophen Blaise Pascal (1623-62).

The second half of "Why Terrorism Works" is about the terrible gamble that now confronts us – a Pascalian gamble in the sense that each of us is forced to wager, despite the uncertainties. His *Pascalian Meditations* are devoted to the genesis of scholastic reason.

Paleolithic: Paläolithikum. The museum contains treasures dating from the Palaeolithic onwards, with a significant section of Roman artifacts.

"Paleolithic" is auch ein Adjektiv: Opened in 1985, this museum displays artifacts from the Paleolithic period through the age of Rome.

Palestine: Palestina. He's the son of a surgeon from Ramallah, who had to leave Palestine and come to work in a British hospital.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Palestinian": Senior Palestinian officials believe the vote is a crucial test of whether there

is a future for President Mahmoud Abbas's diplomatic strategy.

Möglich ist auch "Palestine" als Adjektiv: A senior official said the threat to recognise a Palestine state was counter-productive.

Die Palästinenser heißen "Palestinians": It is not right to prevent Palestinians from farming their lands; to restrict a student's ability to move around the West Bank; or to displace Palestinian families from their home.

Panama: Panama.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Panamanian": In July, the Panamanian authorities intercepted a North Korean ship carrying arms from Cuba.

Auch "Panama" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: But then they met Marie Farrell, a Panama native.

Die Bewohner Panamas heißen "Panamanians": Martín Torrijos has persuaded Panamanians that he is the right man to invigorate their democracy.

Der Panamahut ist schon so in den Sprachgebrauch eingegangen, dass er manchmal klein geschrieben wird:

He wore a panama hat, as he always does, and he didn't break a sweat.

Paris. Paris.

Das Adjektiv ist "Parisian": He is the son of a Parisian jewellery designer. The Parisian tradition of opiate usage reached its zenith in the 1950s when black jazz musicians flocked to Paris, fleeing the racism of the United States, and finding in Paris cheap and good-quality heroin.

Auch "Paris" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: I'll never regret my time in this Paris kitchen; it was better than sitting at a desk in London, wondering what I wanted to do with my life. {A Paris taxi driver who was filmed demanding €247 from a couple and refusing to let them out until they paid has been sentenced to eight months in prison. Two Thai tourists posted a video online showing the man demanding the eye-watering fare after he drove them from Charles de Gaulle Airport to the city, despite the fact this journey is set at a flat rate of no more than €55.}

Die Bewohner von Paris heißen "Parisians": You could tell from their accents and manners that these were not Parisians; they were kids from the banlieues – the poor suburbs to the north of Paris. Twenty-first century provincial France is quickly accelerating well beyond any clichés that Parisians might have about the backwardness of provincial life.

Im Deutschen bezeichnet der Terminus "Pariser" auch Kondome. Wikipedia weiß, warum:

{Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts verkaufte Maison A. Clavierie, Paris, aufgerollte Kondome mit Reservoir unter dem Artikelnamen „Le Parisien“ (Der Pariser). Sie waren aus dehnbarem Gummi und konnten unter Umständen mehrmals verwendet werden.} *Im Englischen funktioniert das nicht mit Paris – da gibt es andere Synonyme für "condom":* {In North America condoms are also commonly known as prophylactics, or rubbers. In Britain they may be called French letters or rubber johnnies. Additionally, condoms may be referred to using the manufacturer's name.} *"Sheath" ist ein weiteres Synonym. Umgangssprachliche und Slang-Ausdrücke gibt es natürlich sonder Zahl.*

Die Stadt Paris hat den (internationalen) Sprachen ein Wort hinterlassen, dessen Paris-Bezug manche Menschen auf den ersten Blick gar nicht erkennen würden: das chemische Element "Lutetium". "Lutetia" war das lateinische Wort für "Paris". {Lutetium is a chemical element with the symbol Lu and atomic number 71. It is a silvery white metal, which resists corrosion in dry air, but not in moist air.} *Die etwas komplizierte Geschichte der Namensfindung kann im Wikipedia-Artikel nachgelesen werden.*

Pasteurian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Bakteriologen Louis Pasteur (1822-95).*

{Rabies is an acute encephalitis caused by a virus that kills by attacking the central nervous system. Rabies was also the disease in which Pasteurian science made early and crucial breakthroughs. In 1885, Pasteur identified the nervous system as the main target for the experimental reproduction of the rabies virus.} The Pasteur Network brings together more than 30 member institutions in worldwide, united by the Pasteurian values and missions for the benefit of populations.

Paul: Paulus. *Der Apostel Paulus verliert im Englischen seine letzte Silbe und heißt nur mehr "(Saint) Paul":*

Paul was a Greek-speaking Jew from Asia Minor. {Historians know almost nothing about the two decades following the crucifixion of Jesus, when his followers regrouped and began to spread his message. During this time Paul joined the movement and began to preach to the gentiles.} / Saint Paul was one of the first people to spread the

word of Christ and is believed to have authored multiple epistles in the New Testament. / St Paul was the church's first – and greatest – preacher and missionary.

⇒ Saint Paul

Pavlovian: Der russische Mediziner und Physiologe Iwan Petrowitsch Pawlow (1849-1936) erhielt 1904 den Nobelpreis für Medizin. Auf Englisch wird sein Name anders geschrieben: Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (daher auch "Pavlovian" und nicht "Pawlowian"). Er gab dem "Pawlow'schen Reflex" seinen Namen, der im Englischen aber meistens mit einem anderen Nomen bezeichnet wird: Pavlovian response / reaction / conditioning.

In the classical Pavlovian model of conditioning, an unconditioned stimulus is followed by an appropriate response; for example, food placed in a dog's mouth is followed by the dog salivating. Certain parallels to the Pavlovian dog are undeniable.

Schüler bzw. Adepten von Pawlow heißen "Pavlovians": Despite Pavlov's authoritarian style, the Pavlovians characterized him as the epitome of a scholar and an admirable human being.

Peloponnes / Peloponnesus: Peloponnes. Die Aussprache ist Peloponnes / ,pɛləpəˈniːz, -ˈniːs/ bzw. Peloponnesus / ,pɛləpəˈniːsəs/. "Der" Peloponnes" kann im Englischen mit oder ohne Artikel verwendet werden: Costa Navarino is a luxury resort in the south-western Peloponnes, a 270km (168-mile) drive from Athens. Discover the real Greece during your holidays in the Peloponnes! The Peloponnes is an island within the mainland of Greece. / We went on a four-day guided bus tour from Athens to see the ruins of Delphi, Olympia, and the section of northeastern Peloponnesus that includes Corinth and Mycenae. Located on the southern side of Greece, Peloponnes is the most popular holiday region of the Greek mainland. Discover the best wine tasting and tours in Peloponnes, Greece.

Die Form "Peloponnesus" wird seltener verwendet: Peloponnesus was inhabited in the time of Herodotus by seven distinct people, all of whom he regarded as of different origin. In the spring of 1821 a full-scale rebellion against Ottoman rule began in the mountainous Peloponnesus, where there had always been strong and violent opposition to the Muslim Ottomans.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Peloponnes": Any time of year is ideal for a Peloponnes road trip.

Peru: Peru.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Peruvian": The Amazon River, one of the last great wilderness adventures, can now be cruised in relative comfort aboard posh ships that depart from the Peruvian frontier town of Iquitos.

Auch "Peru" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The six Australians accused of murdering a Peruvian man in Lima have won the right to give statements on the case from Australia and avoided becoming the subjects of an Interpol red notice after a Peru court ruled in favour of their appeal against extradition.

Die Bewohner heißen "Peruvians": Two-thirds of Peruvians work in the informal sector, bereft of all labour protection.

Peterborough: Peterborough.

Das Adjektiv würde eigentlich "Peterbourian" heißen, aber im gesamten Google-Universum findet sich nur ein einziges Beispiel dafür, und das bezieht sich auf ein Peterborough in Kanada: {This Peterbourian beer tastes like a sudsy treat from the Czech Republic or Germany, rather than one that hails from central Ontario.}

Stattdessen steht "Peterborough" als Adjektiv: We are a Peterborough GP practice that provides safe and up-to-date health treatment in a friendly atmosphere. The presence of a Peterborough pianist at your event will heighten the sense of occasion and delight your guests.

Die Einwohner der Stadt Peterborough in Cambridgeshire heißen "Peterbourians" – dieser Name wird aber sehr selten verwendet: {Peterborough is highly diverse, but we stand together, and we are stronger together. The covid pandemic has seen us all come together – black, brown, white and all minorities. We fed and housed rough sleepers. We delivered supplies to those who were shielding. We supported charities and voluntary organisations. We did that as Peterbourians – as people from Peterborough - not as individually labelled groups. We are one city.} Auch die Einwohner des kanadischen Peterborough heißen "Peterbourians" – ebenfalls ein sehr selten gebrauchter Name: {Enter 2023, Peterbourians and tourists alike can now get legal, recreational cannabis delivered from their nearby dispensary, or more accurately termed – cannabis store. That's right, same day weed delivery is legally permitted in Peterborough and the rest of Ontario.}

Statt "Peterbourians" wird meistens "Peterborough citizens" oder "Peterborough residents / inhabitants" verwendet:

Trees mean so much, not only for the quality of life of residents today, but for future generations of Peterborough citizens. In the latest census, around 150,500 Peterborough residents said they were born in England. Many old Peterborough inhabitants will remember a member of this family, Mr. Wade-Gery, who lived at Norman Cross about 50 years ago.

Philadelphia: Philadelphia.

Die Kurzform für Philadelphia ist "Philly": Although Philly is still a Democratic stronghold, the suburbs of the city are a battleground. But then you saw graffiti start popping up in New York and Philly.

Sogar in den Plural kann man "Philly" setzen: {"In some ways, the New Yorks of the world, the San Franciscos, the Los Angeleses, The Bostons, the Phillys ... have a lot more room to run in terms of the recovery versus some of these resort markets," he said. "We are starting to see investors look at those particular assets over the near term because they believe they have better growth prospects."} *{Man beachte die Rechtschreibung: "Phillys" und nicht "Phyllies", weil es sich um einen Eigennamen handelt, so wie z.B. "the Kennedys". Das setzt sich sogar bis zu den "Philadelphia cheesesteaks / Philly cheesesteaks" fort, deren Kurzform ebenso "phillys" ist: {We have come here for years and the phillys have always been good. Fries are hot and the soda machine is always clean and pop seems fresh.} The phillys are always amazing (try them with the cheese wiz), the water ice is delicious, and all my orders have always been correct. Andererseits gibt es die "Philadelphia Phillies": {The Philadelphia Phillies are an American professional baseball team based in Philadelphia. The Phillies compete in Major League Baseball (MLB) as a member of the National League (NL) East division.} The Phillies' first African-American player came out of spring training hyped as "a prize package" and was compared to superstar Ernie Banks. The Phillies have signed manager Rob Thomson to a two-year contract for the 2023 and 2024 seasons.*

Das Adjektiv zu "Philadelphia" ist "Philadelphian": "The Sixth Sense", an occult thriller, gives Bruce Willis a fine role as a troubled Philadelphian child psychologist redeeming himself by helping a tormented eight-year-old lad.

Möglich ist auch "Philadelphia" als Adjektiv: A state trooper shot and killed a man whose vehicle struck two troopers as law enforcement tried to get control of an illegal early morning street racing gathering on a Philadelphia interstate, state police said Sunday.

Auch "Philly" funktioniert als Adjektiv: {Versions of the sandwich can also be found at high-end restaurants. Many establishments outside of Philadelphia refer to the sandwich as a "Philly cheesesteak".} He is one of them, a Philly street-corner kid who sneaked into more games than he paid for.

Die Bewohner von Philadelphia heißen "Philadelphians": Plenty of older Philadelphians, many of them black, do not even have a birth certificate.

Philippines: Philippinen. Interisland ferries in the Philippines are often overloaded with passengers and cargo.

Die Philippinen im Englischen als Singular konstruiert, wenn sie als Staat, also als politischer Begriff, verstanden werden: The Philippines is overwhelmingly Catholic. The Philippines has the fastest-growing economy in East Asia. The Philippines waits to hear whether Indonesia will grant a case review for a convicted Filipina drug smuggler on death row.

Als geografischer Begriff dagegen stehen die Philippinen im Plural: The Philippines are divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. {While many of the cyclonic disturbances produce only moderate rainfall, others mature into tropical storms – called cyclones in the Indian Ocean and typhoons in the Pacific – that bring heavy rains and destruction to the areas over which they pass. The Philippines are particularly affected by these storms.} Although the Philippines come out on top in this category, Vietnam has plenty of amazing beaches along its long coastline, too.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Philippine" oder "Filipino": The Philippine ambassador to Qatar declined to be interviewed. He said the embassy did what it could to look after the 32,500 Filipino domestic workers in Qatar.

Die (männlichen) Bewohner heißen "Filipinos", für die weiblichen gibt es ein eigenes Wort: "Filipinas": Imelda Marcos's amazing shoe collection enraged Filipinos in the early 1980s. 54,000 visas are granted each year to "entertainment" workers [in Japan], many of them Filipinas who work as prostitutes in "hostess" bars.

Phoenicians: Phönizier / Bewohner von Phoenix/Arizona.

Googelt man die Begriffe "Phoenician" bzw. "Phoenicians", dann findet man fast nur Bezüge auf das Volk der Phönizier: Ancient Phoenician merchants roamed the Mediterranean, setting up cities such as Carthage and Cadiz. Phoenician workshops at Carthage and in the Egyptian delta made fancy beads in the form of comic human faces

and animal heads. According to tradition, Carthage was founded by the Phoenicians of Tyre in 814 bc; its Phoenician name means "new town". / Ironworking was introduced by the Phoenicians, and iron was available everywhere for basic agricultural tools by 400 bc. The author takes the reader from the age of the Phoenicians and Trojans to the advent of modern tourism. Commerce has been proved to be the great medium of international intercourse since the Phoenicians adventured on distant voyages.

"Phoenician" ist auch der Name einer Sprache: Phoenician spread from its home in modern Lebanon along the northern coast of Africa, where (pronounced in Latin as Punic) it became the language of the Carthaginian empire.

Darüber hinaus ist "Phoenicians" aber auch eine Bezeichnung für die Bewohner von Phoenix/Arizona: {Phoenicians like to jump in the car and get out of town. They are known to drive all the way to Colorado for a great weekend.} {During the holidays, Phoenix becomes the destination spot for those dodging the cold weather. Phoenicians prefer to use the term "snowbirds" for these particular individuals flocking from their nests to enjoy an ice-scraping-free winter in the valley of the sun.}

Dazu gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Phoenician": From June 1-September 15, 2016, three Phoenician restaurants will offer select multi-course menus at exceptional prices. I love the captivating views overlooking the Phoenician Golf Course and Camelback Mountain!

Auch "Phoenix" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The weekend rain turned a Phoenix neighborhood's street into a gray mushy mess. 5 found dead in a Phoenix home in an apparent murder-suicide.

Phoenix: ⇒ Phoenicians

Picardy: Picardie [= historische Region in N-Frankreich, Hauptstadt Amiens]. *"Die" Picardie hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* Even the plains of Picardy do not resemble the vast flat spaces of the American mid-west.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Picard": Here are our healthy and crispy chips originally seasoned with red beets and onions, made on his farm by a Picard farmer.

Die Bewohner der Picardie heißen "Picards": Frenchmen are still Gascons and Provençals, Bretons and Normans, Burgundians and Picards, and no country in the world is richer than France in local histories and chronicles.

Unter "Picard" bzw. "Berger Picard" versteht man eine Hundrasse ("Französischer Hirtenhund"): A Picard can be kept in a small dwelling, if sufficient exercise and activity is available to him. Picards are used as protection dogs, in the emergency service and as therapy dogs for handicapped people. Das Wort erklärt sich aus "berger", das ist das französische Wort für "Schäfer / Schafhirte", + "Picard" = "aus der Picardie".

Picassoesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum spanischen Maler Pablo Picasso (1881-1973). Manchmal wird es "Picasso-esque" geschrieben.*

It is a Picassoesque landscape where the characters become reduced to basic shapes and concepts. My work has been, to a certain degree, mischaracterized as "Picasso-esque."

Pickwickian: *"The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" (Kurzform "The Pickwick Papers") war der erste Roman von Charles Dickens (1812-70 ⇒ "Dickensian"), erschienen 1836-7 als Fortsetzungsroman:*

{The novel's protagonist Samuel Pickwick, Esquire is a kind and wealthy old gentleman, the founder and perpetual president of the Pickwick Club. He suggests that he and three other "Pickwickians" should make journeys to places remote from London and report on their findings to the other members of the club. Their travels throughout the English countryside by coach provide the chief subject matter of the novel.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv "Pickwickian" bezieht sich auf den Protagonisten, oft auf sein Übergewicht, und die humoristischen Szenen dieses Werks und wird u.a. so definiert: jolly, plump, generous.

He is a cheerful, pear-shaped, Pickwickian man of fifty-five. With the face of a debauched butcher, and with a Pickwickian beergut straining the buttons of his waistcoat, he looks like a caricature from late-Regency London. He describes himself, with a Pickwickian flourish, as "uncommonly stout." {While living in Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, I would chortle like a Pickwickian to see the local English-language tabloid's big story of the day. A goat had been hit by a car. Small island, small story focus.}

Da der Protagonist Samuel Pickwick als wohlbeleibter Mann geschildert wird, hat sich sogar die Medizin dieses Terminus bemächtigt:

Pickwickian syndrome, also called obesity hypoventilation syndrome, is a complex of respiratory and

circulatory symptoms associated with extreme obesity. Extreme obesity also may severely impair pulmonary ventilation and thereby cause polycythemia (pickwickian syndrome). Individuals who have pickwickian syndrome often complain of slow thinking, drowsiness, and fatigue. In pickwickian syndrome the rate of breathing is chronically decreased below the normal level.

Pied Piper of Hamelin / Hamlin: Rattenfänger von Hameln. The original Pied Piper used his music to lure the children of Hamelin away forever.

“Pied“ bedeutet “bunt (gekleidet)“; ursprünglich hieß es nur “schwarz-weiß“, abgeleitet von der Elster (“magpie“), die ja schwarz-weiß gefärbt ist. Im übertragenen Sinn ist ein “pied piper“ (klein oder groß geschrieben) einfach ein “Rattenfänger“ im Sinn von “Verführer“: For many years Roald Dahl was the Pied Piper of children's literature. Getting customers to be the pied piper of your brand by spreading it to their friends has always been crucial.

Piedmont: Piemont. *Diese Region in Norditalien hat im Englischen einen Buchstaben mehr: “-d-“, und wird /'pi:dmɒnt/ ausgesprochen, also auf der ersten und nicht auf der zweiten Silbe (wie im Deutschen) betont. “Das“ Piedmont hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:*

Barolo wines are from Piedmont, in north-western Italy, and their "tar and roses" scent comes thanks to the black-skinned Nebbiolo grape. Piedmont and the Veneto feel utterly different from Apulia or Sicily. The Mafia has penetrated Italy's financial and industrial heartlands, Lombardy and Piedmont, more than any other organised-crime group.

Pippi Longstockings: Pippi Langstrumpf. Pippi Longstockings lives about one hour by car away from us – a visit to the theme park "Astrid Lindgren Värld" at Vimmerby is always worth a day trip.

Pisa: Pisa.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Pisan“: Pisan prosperity was reflected in the characteristic casatorre, a tall inhabited tower usually built of brick and stone.

Möglich ist auch “Pisa“ als Adjektiv: In more recent years, efforts have been made to stabilize the tower, stop it from toppling over, and keep this historic building intact as a Pisa landmark.

Die Bewohner Pisas heißen “Pisans“: From the Greeks to the Romans, Pisans, Genovese and French (and even, briefly, the Brits), the foreign forces that have variously occupied Corsica have been entranced by its magnificent natural drama.

Der “schiefe Turm“ von Pisa heißt auf Englisch übrigens “leaning tower“: The leaning tower of Pisa is again open for business at last. Explore Pisa's narrow streets and squares, and eventually you will arrive at the leaning tower.

Pisces: Fische (Sternzeichen). *Aussprache: /'paɪsi:z/. {Pisces has a sense of fashion that can be costume-like, couture, retro, and a little magical. They try to send a message with their clothing, or use their wardrobes to enter other worlds. Rihanna is a Pisces famous for not just her music but her iconic fashion sense.}*

Daneben gibt es das Nomen “Piscean“: Pisceans are the zodiac's fantastic dreamers and poets.

“Piscean“ kann auch ein Adjektiv sein: Piscean mothers are very protective and can make any sacrifices for their children's happiness and wellbeing.

Unter “Piscids“ versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung aus dem Sternbild der Fische:

The Piscids are expected to produce 30 meteors per hour at most, while the Geminids can account for 100 to 120 meteors per hour.

Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Pittsburgh“: His father was a Pittsburgh police officer, then a firefighter.

Die Bewohner heißen “Pittsburghers“: Hundreds of Pittsburghers gathered here on a chilly night, in front of a giant projection screen at the foot of the Roberto Clemente Bridge, to watch their Pirates in Game 5 of the National League division series.

Planckian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Physiker Max Planck (1858-1947).*

In various so-called strange metals, electrons undergo Planckian dissipation, a strong and anomalous scattering that grows linearly with temperature, in contrast to the quadratic temperature dependence expected from the standard theory of metals. Such an approach was used earlier to study the possible dependence of the spectrum of black hole radiation on trans-Planckian physics.

Plato: Plato (ca. 427-347 BC). *Die englische Aussprache ist (/ˈpleɪtoʊ/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Platonic", ausgesprochen /pləˈtɒ:nɪk/, und wird groß geschrieben, wenn es sich direkt auf den Philosophen oder seine Philosophie bezieht, z.B.: A Platonic philosopher-king would run America differently. Socrates founded Western philosophy in the sense that all intellectual inquiry before him is deemed to be "pre-Socratic" and all Western philosophy since him, in the words of Alfred North Whitehead, an English philosopher of the early 20th century, mere "footnotes" to the 35 Platonic dialogues in which Socrates was the main character. {There are five Platonic solids of perfect symmetry. Three, the tetrahedron, octahedron and icosahedron, have triangular faces. A fourth, the cube, has square faces. The fifth, the dodecahedron, has pentagonal faces. Plato believed that the first four corresponded to the elements of which the Greeks thought the material world was composed: fire, air, water and earth. The dodecahedron, however, corresponded to quintessence, the element of the heavens.}

Allerdings gibt es eine Grauzone, in der auch Kleinschreibung möglich ist: Tourist agencies, postcards and a national nostalgia industry promote lush fields, mossy rectories and village greens as a platonic ideal of England, far from the grimy streets and crowded houses of the big urban centres where most people actually live. Texas is the platonic ideal of bigness; the biggest one can get is "as big as Texas".

Meistens bedeutet "platonic" jedoch "not involving sex" und wird dann klein geschrieben: He acknowledges there was a relationship, but insists it was platonic. For many women, a tried and tested way of avoiding unwelcome male attention is to introduce a husband or boyfriend, or at least to seek support from a platonic male friend who might appear as such. Adrift in London, Aneesa finds friendship, even platonic love, with Salah, an elderly Lebanese man.

Eine bewusst vorgenommene Unterscheidung findet man in diesem Satz: Though hardly a platonic holiday, it is the Platonic ideal of one.

Pliny the Elder: Plinius der Ältere (ca. 23-79). Pliny the Elder described people who died after drinking wine that had been stored in containers made from yew (= Eibe) wood. According to Pliny the Elder (Natural History VI, 112) the Parthian empire consisted of 18 kingdoms, 11 of which were called the upper kingdoms (or satrapies), while 7 were called lower kingdoms, meaning that they were located on the plains of Mesopotamia.

Pliny the Younger: Plinius der Jüngere (ca. 61-115). The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in ad 79 was recorded in considerable detail by Pliny the Younger. 1st-century Roman author Pliny the Younger discussed puffer fishes and ocean sunfishes in his Natural History.

Pluto: Pluto. (Zwergplanet) *Im Englischen hat "der" Pluto keinen Artikel.*

{Pluto was discovered in 1930, the first object in the Kuiper belt. It was immediately hailed as the ninth planet, but it was always the odd object out, and its planetary status was questioned when it was found to be much smaller than expected. These doubts increased following the discovery of additional objects in the Kuiper belt starting in the 1990s, and particularly the more massive scattered disk object Eris in 2005. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) formally redefined the term planet to exclude dwarf planets such as Pluto. Many planetary astronomers, however, continue to consider Pluto and other dwarf planets to be planets.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv zu diesem Zwergplaneten heißt "Plutonian": Pluto's diverse regions and colorings could in part be explained by its long and eccentric orbit: a Plutonian year around the sun takes 248 Earth years, and its north pole is tilted to a 120-degree angle.

Das chemische Element Plutonium ist nach dem Planeten Pluto benannt:

Plutonium is a radioactive chemical element with the symbol Pu and atomic number 94.

Pluto: Pluto. (Griechischer Gott) *Er wird auf Englisch manchmal auch "Pluton" geschrieben.*

{In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Pluto (Greek: Πλούτων, Ploutōn) was the ruler of the Greek underworld. The earlier name for the god was Hades, which became more common as the name of the underworld itself. Pluto represents a more positive concept of the god who presides over the afterlife.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv dazu ist "Plutonic" (groß geschrieben): The Arian and Scorpio natives are ruled by the Martian influence and Plutonic influence respectively. Many Plutonic or Scorpionic types achieve, or are born into, positions of great status that require enormous powers of endurance, acting as key figures in the development and growth of society.

Das Adjektiv "plutonic" (klein geschrieben) wird in der Geologie verwendet mit der Bedeutung "vulkanisch" bzw. "tief in der Erde durch Feuer gebildet": Granite is the most common plutonic rock of the Earth's crust, forming by the cooling of magma at depth. Plutonic rocks are coarse-grained crystalline igneous rocks formed by consolidation of molten rock material or magma below the Earth's surface.

Dieses "plutonic" stammt aber etymologisch von einem anderen Gott, nämlich von Plutus, der auch auf englisch so heißt: {In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Plutus (/ˈpluːtəs/; Greek: Πλοῦτος, translit. Ploûtos, lit. "wealth") is the god and the personification of wealth, and the son of the goddess of agriculture Demeter.} Dieser Gott Plutus wurde mit Pluto verwechselt bzw. verschmolzen: Ploutōn was frequently conflated with Ploûtos, the Greek god of wealth, because mineral wealth was found underground, and because as a chthonic (= die Unterwelt betreffend) god Pluto ruled the deep earth that contained the seeds necessary for a bountiful harvest. (Wikipedia)

Plymouth: Plymouth. *Die Aussprache ist [ˈplɪməθ].*

Das Adjektiv lautet "Plymothian": An audio clip was included of a Plymothian sailor, Martyn Hammond, who reflected on his treatment when he was dishonourably discharged from the navy for being gay.

Auch die Variante "Plymouthian" ist möglich: {Kaolin, better known as China Clay, takes its name from the Chinese Kao-Ling, a village near Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province. William Cookworthy (1705-1780) a Plymouthian apothecary born in Kingsbridge, used china clay and china stone from Cornwall to manufacture and achieve the hardened fine porcelain preferred by the Chinese.}

Auch "Plymouth" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: If you're joining us in September, plan to experience at least some of a Plymouth winter – which usually means rain.

Die Bewohner von Plymouth heißen "Plymothians": In 1905, two Plymothians, R. H. Payne, an estate agent and surveyor from Devonport, and Charles Cottier, a solicitor and property developer, conducted a survey on the Southern moor (Dartmoor).

Auch die Variante "Plymouthians" ist möglich: Many of us Plymouthians live in draughty, damp homes, leading to ill health and high energy bills.

Darüber hinaus weiß Wikipedia:

{Janner is an English regional nickname associated with Plymouth both as a noun and as an adjective for the local accent and dialect. In 1987 Cyril Tawney, in his book Grey Funnel Lines, described its meaning as "a person from Devon", deriving from Cousin Jan (the Devon form of John), but "more particularly in naval circles anyone from the Plymouth area". The term was also used for members of the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment.}

Poesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Schriftsteller Edgar Allan Poe (1809-49).*

{Conan Doyle continuously follows this Poesque tradition to write detective novels. His Sherlock Holmes is indebted a lot to Poe's Aguste Dupin.} {I love this Poesque little piece. Very readable. And it's got (weird) humor too.} Another Poesque motif that finds an echo in the Spanish novel is the bereaved lover, as represented in some of Poe's tales and poems.

Poland: Polen. Poland is ahead of the UK when it comes to teacher-to-pupil ratio.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Polish": Polish farmers, who before accession were tearing their shirts and warning that the evil Germans and French would buy up Polish land for nothing, are emerging as the biggest beneficiaries of the EU.

Die Bewohner heißen "Poles": Not all Poles behaved heroically during the war.

Die Bezeichnung "Polacks" ist abwertend – es gibt einen eigenen Wikipedia-Artikel dazu. German nationalists call Poles "Polacks," and French chauvinists call Germans "boches."

Für das chemische Element Polonium ⇨ Curie-esque

Pomerania: Pommern. Unemployment in Demmin, in eastern Pomerania, is almost 30% of the workforce.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Pomeranian": Older members still speak a dialect probably derived from the ancient Pomeranian language.

Die Bewohner Pommerns heißen "Pomeranians": In the 9th century the area was inhabited by Slavic and Prussian Pomeranians.

Unter "Pomeranian" versteht man auch eine Hunderasse: "Spitz": He keeps four impeccably groomed Pomeranians. Michelangelo is said to have owned a Pomeranian who serenely watched as he painted the Sistine Chapel.

Pompeii: Pompeji. *Aussprache:* /pɒm'peɪ/ Like the nearby city of Pompeii, Herculaneum is famous as one of the few ancient cities to be preserved nearly intact, as the ash that blanketed the town protected it against looting and the elements.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Pompeian" bzw. "Pompeian": Pompeian frescoes reveal realistic representations of Theseus and Ariadne, Perseus, the fall of Icarus, and the death of Pyramus. / According to new research presented to Sapienza University in Rome last week, large swaths of the vivid "Pompeian red" frescoes in the town actually began life as yellow – and were turned red by the gases emitted from Vesuvius as it erupted in AD 79.

Die Bewohner Pompejis hießen "Pompeians" bzw. "Pompeians": "Visitors find houses closed, construction sites open, and it is difficult to get around," said Stefano Vanacore, who has directed the restoration of several homes of ancient Pompeians. / The Pompeians were used to natural disasters – there had been an earthquake 17 years earlier, in AD62 – but they were alarmed by the force of the ash-rain falling on their streets and houses.

Pompey: Pompeius (106-48 BC). *Ausgesprochen wird dieser römische Feldherr und Politiker /'pɒmpi:/*. Pompey and Julius Caesar were two of the greatest generals of any age.

Die Anhänger des Pompeius heißen auf Englisch "Pompeians": During the wars between Julius Caesar and Pompey, Caesar rapidly secured Spain by a victory over the Pompeians at Ilerda (Lleida).

Popean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Alexander Pope (1688-1744).*

Together, they set out to illustrate and underline the Popean maxim that a little learning is a dangerous thing. His poem is not, however, a mere imitation of Chaucer with traces of Popean influence. {The late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries' antipathy to Alexander Pope is well known. In an excoriation of Popean verse, for example, John Keats wrote in Sleep and Poetry (1817) that Pope was a mere "handicraftsmen [who] wore the mask of ooesy".

Popperian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum Philosophen Sir Karl Raimund Popper (1902-1994).*

The question is framed in terms of Popperian falsifiability. Archaeology can advance only by pushing beyond the Popperian ideal, trying to make sense of all the data with plausible accounts of what was happening historically.

Porphyry: Porphyry / Porphyrios (ca. 234-305, antiker Philosoph). Porphyry in his Life of Plotinus and edition of his works is promoting Plotinus' interpretation of Plato.

Portsmouth: Portsmouth.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Portsmouth": Are you a Portsmouth resident in need of COVID-19 test kits?

Das Adjektiv "Portsmouthian" wird selten verwendet: A man caught trying to steal a bottle of wine from the Co-op abused a police officer because he used 'Portsmouthian language' while he arrested him, a court heard.

Die Bewohner von Portsmouth heißen "Portsmouthians": In her latest profile of everyday yet remarkable Portsmouthians, S&C Contributing Editor Christine Lawrence meets a 103-year-old lady who recalls Zeppelins, D-Day and the Great Depression.

Portugal: Portugal.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Portuguese" (man beachte das zweite "-u-!): She lives in a small Portuguese city called Leiria, 130km north from Lisbon.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Portuguese": There were seven Spaniards, three Portuguese, two Brazilians, two Argentinians and one Finn.

Prague: Prag. Czechs were also signing condolence books to pay tribute to Havel in Prague and many other places all across the country.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Prague": Haydn's C major concerto was unearthed by a Prague librarian in 1961. {The Old Town Square is the medieval center of Prague and there, on the Old Town Hall you'll find one of Prague's most famous residents: the Orloj. The third oldest astronomical clock and oldest operational astronomical clock in the world, the Orloj is a picture perfect place to begin a Prague adventure.}

Die Bewohner von Prag heißen auf Englisch "Praguers": Praguers (and the Czechs in general) have a sensitive, subtle sense of humour which is sometimes hard to recognise. Wolfgang Amadeus visited Prague four times and, although Austrian, is often claimed as an honorary Prager.

Proustian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Schriftsteller Marcel Proust (1871- 1922).*

In 1973 Peter Nadas began writing what is arguably his most famous novel, *Emlékiratok könyve* (A Book of Memories), a massive Proustian work of intertwining narratives centring on an expatriate Hungarian living in East Berlin in the 1970s. It is known as the "Proustian phenomenon", and, in 2011, a team from Utrecht University in the Netherlands set out to discover whether smell really is the best way to trigger memory. Over the years, how I've longed to have a Proustian moment with one of those hoppers – light pancakes made with a batter of fermented rice and coconut milk.

Provence: Provence. *Englische Aussprache:* /'pɹɔʊvəns/ - also auf der ersten Silbe betont. *"Die" Provence hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:*

I started off in Marseille, driving down from Paris through the heartland of Provence.

Das englische Adjektiv bedient sich der französischen Sprache und heißt "Provençal" (die Cédille fällt dabei meistens weg). Die englische Aussprache von "Provençal" ist – wenig überraschend – nicht eindeutig: /,pɹɔvɑ:n'sɑ:l/, /,pɹɔvən'sɑ:l/, /,pɹɔvən'sɑ:l/. Pan bagnat is a Provençal classic that essentially stuffs the ingredients for a salade nicoise into a baguette. Provençal markets bring people together and showcase the beautiful products of the regions.

Ein Bewohner der Provence ist ein "Provençal": An Algerian is as fiercely different from an Egyptian as a Prussian is from a Provençal, or a Yorkshireman from a Tuscan. Everything was cooked in oil: being a Provençal, that was what he adored.

Eine Frau müsste eigentlich (analog zum Französischen) "Provençale" (mit auslautendem "-e") heißen; solche Feinheiten findet man aber kaum: We stayed with some good old friends, a Breton & a Provençale, who also have children.

Schwierig wird es beim Plural, wo man nicht einfach ein "-s" anhängen kann, sondern sich des französischen Plurals bedient: "Provençaux": The real Provençaux have always lived a hard life close to the land and the rhythms of the seasons. {The Provençaux are stubborn, overprotective and deeply rooted in their terroir and history and very passionate about it. You get the feeling that these people have roots instead of toes that keep them tied to their land and culture.}

Weibliche Personen müssten eigentlich "Provençales" heißen, aber hier endet wohl die Assimilationsfähigkeit der englischen Sprache, und es lassen sich keine Beispiele finden. Dafür kann es zu fehlerhafter Verwendung kommen:

{The market takes place on Friday mornings and if there was ever a time to be an early riser, this is it. Unfortunately, we lingered a little too long over our cafés & croissants and arrived around 10am ... and then spent the next 45mins fighting the good fight for a parking spot. And trust me, these Provençales are pretty crafty in their parking maneuvers on market day.} *Zwar gönnt der Verfasser dieses Textes den "Provençales" ihre Cédille, aber gemeint hat er wohl nicht ausschließlich weibliche Automobilistinnen, sondern "Provençaux".*

Prussia: Preußen. In Britain it came to be widely held that the country's poor showing, compared with France and Prussia, at the great Paris Exhibition of 1867 must have been because those countries were teaching their youngsters better.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Prussian": She has Prussian ancestry, and can trace her family's roots back to the old Prussian kingdom. {Prussian blue (also known as Berlin blue, Brandenburg blue or, in painting, Parisian or Paris blue) is a dark blue pigment produced by oxidation of ferrous ferrocyanide salts. [...] Prussian blue was created in the early 18th century and is the first modern synthetic pigment.} (Wikipedia)

Die Bewohner Preußens heißen "Prussians": In advance of Merkel's visit, the British media stressed the plethora of Anglo-German anniversaries coming up this year [= 2014]: 100 years since the start of the first world war, 200 years since the British and Prussians united to defeat Napoleon, and 300 years since a German princeling became King George I.

Ptolemy: Ptolemeus. Claudius Ptolemy (/ˈtɒləmi/; Greek: Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemaios; Latin: Claudius Ptolemaeus; c. 100 – c. 170 AD) was an Alexandrian mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, geographer, and music theorist, who wrote about a dozen scientific treatises.} (Wikipedia) *Man beachte, dass das anlautende "P-" in der englischen Aussprache wegfällt:* /ˈtɒləmi/.

As far back as Ptolemy, in the 2nd Century Roman Empire, cartographers have known that drawing an accurate map of the world is basically impossible.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ptolemaic": At times, it seems as though he's debating children, like a modern astronomer arguing with an adherent of a Ptolemaic solar system.

Punic: Punisch. With the ascendancy of imperial Rome after the Punic Wars, the Mediterranean became mare nostrum, "our sea". Punic interests were turned toward commerce rather than art, and Carthage controlled much of the Western trade in the luxurious purple dye from the murex shell. Arguments about the virtual lack of Punic literature are largely moot; when the Romans sacked the city, Carthage's libraries and archives were either given to Numidian kings or did not survive the destruction.

Das Adjektiv "Punic" stammt vom lateinischen "poeni" = "Punier" = Bewohner von Karthago. Das lateinische "poeni" ist wiederum mit den "Phöniziern" verwandt, denn Karthago war ursprünglich eine phönizische Kolonie.

Ein Nomen "Punics" für die Punier gibt es im Englischen nicht mehr. (Die Belege dafür reichen nur bis ins 17. Jahrhundert.) Stattdessen heißen sie "Carthaginians" nach der Stadt Karthago: A member of the Senate, Fabius fought against the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War (218-201). In 260 a Roman fleet failed to gain complete control of Sicily but opened the way to Corsica, from which the Carthaginians were expelled.

Was es gibt, ist ein Nomen "Punic" für die phönizische Sprache (und dazu das Adjektiv "Punic"): {Punic was a semitic language descended from Phoenician and spoken until about the 4th Century AD in Carthage in what is now Tunisia, and other parts of North Africa and around the Mediterreaen. The Punic alphabet developed from the Phoenician alphabet and was used for monumental inscriptions.}

⇒ Carthage

Punjab: Punjab. *In Unterschied zum Deutschen hat "Punjab" im Englischen keinen Artikel:* In recent years the provincial government of his brother, Shahbaz Sharif, in Punjab has been accused of going soft on local militant groups in return for immunity from attack. Water tables in Punjab are dropping fast and the soil's fertility is at risk.

Puss-in-Boots: Gestiefelter Kater. We all know that big eyes are cute – just look at Puss in Boots. Fables talk to us about our core desires, and 'Puss in Boots' speaks to our desires to imagine a better world.

Pythagorean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu dem altgriechischen Philosophen und Mathematiker Pythagoras (von Samos) (ca. 570-510 BC). Die Aussprache des Namens Pythagoras ist auf Englisch entweder /paɪˈθæɡəɹəs/ oder /piˈθæɡəɹəs/.*

The Pythagorean Theorem states that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. The Pythagorean "diatonic" scale, still the basis of most Western music, is made up from seven notes.

Qatar: Katar. While standards of living are in general exceptionally high, Qatar is not yet paradise on earth: ask gays, who risk the death penalty, and foreign workers, who have been grossly abused.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Qatari" (kein "-u-" nach dem "Q-"!): The Qatari authorities say they remain committed to delivering meaningful reform but that it will take time.

Möglich ist auch "Qatar" als Adjektiv: The tourist visa doesn't require you to apply in a Qatar embassy.

Die Bewohner heißen "Qataris": The Qataris remained, by some distance, the largest foreign sovereign wealth buyers of real estate in London last year.

Quebec: Quebec.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Québécois" (meistens ohne Akzente), und auch die Aussprache ist der französischen angenähert: /keɪbekˈwaː/. On my final day I drove north, close to the Canadian border, where most of the car radio's stations were in a Quebecois French that my schoolboy level of comprehension struggled with. Although he was born into a French-speaking Quebecois family, he believed passionately in a unified Canadian state and resisted the popular appeal of the Francophone separatist movement throughout his life.

Möglich ist aber auch "Quebec" als Adjektiv: He obtained a diploma from a Quebec post-secondary institution. School Success is a Quebec company dedicated to the academic success of elementary school, high school, and college students.

Für die Bewohner Quebecs gibt es eine englische und eine französische Bezeichnung; die Encyclopedia Britannica kennt den Unterschied: "In English, "Quebecers" refers to all residents of Quebec, regardless of their principal language or lineage, and "Québécois," in general, refers to French-speaking inhabitants or natives of Quebec." Only about 15 percent of Quebecers attend church, and most people in the province long ago rejected

its teachings on birth control, same-sex marriage and abortion.

Eine alternative Schreibweise von "Quebecers" ist "Quebeckers": More than two in five Quebecers are afraid to return to the workplace given how contagious the virus [= Covid-19] is, finds a new poll by KPMG in Canada.

Die französische Form (wenn auch oft ohne Akzente geschrieben) wird im Englischen als /keɪbək'wɑː/ ausgesprochen und auch in englischen Texten verwendet: Do the Quebecois form a nation within Canada? All the Quebecois were being asked to do was to give their government the mandate to negotiate a new relationship with the rest of Canada.

Streng genommen gilt für Frauen das französische Femininum "Québécoises": My own bias walking into this research project was that Québécoises do not believe in marriage anymore. Mass attendance has since dropped to near the vanishing point, and *les Quebecois* have effectively stopped having children.

Dabei können zweifelhafte Gallizismen herauskommen: My research focused on a primary question: What themes, meanings and values are revealed through the collaborative creation of a hand-knitted wedding dress by a small group of Québécoises women?

Bei einem Staatsbesuch von Prinz William und Kate 2011 stellte der englische Kronprinz seine romanistische Bildung unter Beweis: {In a ceremony at city hall, the royal couple also reviewed and paid tribute to members of the province's storied Royal 22nd regiment, known as the Van Doos, following their recent return from Afghanistan. "For me, as a soldier and an airman, it is a privilege to have inspected a great regiment like the Royal 22nd," William said in his remarks. "Your reputation is as strong as it is legendary." Quebec City, he said, "has such beauty and history." "You, the **Québécois and Québécoises**, have such vitality and vigour." The prince thanked Quebecers "for your patience with my accent" and expressed the hope that "we will have the chance to get to know each other over the years to come."}

Quernmore: Quernmore.

Das ist ein Dorf mit ca. 600 Einwohnern in der Nähe von Lancaster – unbedeutend. Seinen Platz findet Quernmore hier wegen der Aussprache: /'kwɔːmər/.

Quixotic: "Don Quixote" ist ein berühmtes Epos des spanischen Dichters Miguel de Cervantes, erschienen in zwei Teilen 1605 und 1615. Das englische Adjektiv "quixotic" heißt "fantastisch (auf absurde, weltfremde Art), naiv idealistisch":

Openly ridiculed by the Washington establishment as someone whose campaign would be quixotic at best, Sanders nonetheless outlined policy ideas that are commonplace in many other wealthy countries – such as universal healthcare and free access to higher education.

Obwohl von einem Eigennamen abgeleitet, ist "quixotic" schon so lange in der englischen Sprache vertreten und so weit darin aufgegangen, dass man es mit kleinem Anfangsbuchstaben schreibt.

Qur'an / Quran: Koran. The Qur'an commands Muslims to follow Muhammad. The Quran is believed by Muslims to be not simply divinely inspired, but the literal word of God.

"Qur'an / Quran" ist die heute gebräuchliche arabisierte Schreibweise – in älteren englischen Texten findet man auch "Koran": There is no hard evidence for the existence of the Koran in any form before the last decade of the seventh century.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Qur'anic / Quranic": In essence, the biblical and Qur'anic versions are very similar. Despite the Quranic injunction of not mocking people, there is a very strong tradition of Muslim humour.

Rabelaisian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Dichter Francois Rabelais (?-1553). Im Deutschen heißt es etwa "grob satirisch / fantasievoll / sprachlich unverblümt / urwüchsig".

He had this insatiable, Rabelaisian appetite for all things sensual. There are a few priceless moments of deadpan humor, of the black and Rabelaisian varieties.

Rameses / Ramesses: Ramses. Aussprache /'ræməsɪz/. In the film, Moses is Rameses' adopted brother, a prince and a general. Researchers reckon that Rameses II, who ruled ancient Egypt some 3,250 years ago, may have survived into his 90s.

Rampisham: Rampisham. Das ist ein kleines Dorf in Dorset mit nur etwas über 100 Einwohnern – also uninteressant. Seinen Platz hier findet Rampisham aber wegen der Aussprache: /'rænsəm/. Allerdings wird auch /'ræmpɪʃəm/ angegeben.

Ratisbon: Regensburg. In obedience to the wishes of the pope Albert was consecrated a bishop of the Church and sent to Ratisbon (modern Regensburg) in order to undertake a reform of abuses in that diocese. The Schottenkloster in Ratisbon (it is now called Regensburg and has a Unesco World Heritage Site designation), was built around 1070 AD.

Manchmal findet man auch die Form "Ratisbona": Although the Pope was born in the Archdiocese of Munich-Freising – he later became its archbishop – he has strong ties to Ratisbona, where he was professor of theology.

Ein (selten vorkommendes) Adjektiv heißt "Ratisbonian": In the summer of 2017, another report revealed that about 547 children of the choir of the Ratisbonian Cathedral, directed for 30 years by Pope Ratzingers' brother, George Ratzinger, have been abused for over four decades.

Ein Nomen "Ratisbonians" gibt es nicht.

Reading: Reading. *Diese englische Stadt an der Themse wird /'rɛdɪŋ/ ausgesprochen – nicht /'ri:dɪŋ/ wie in "I'm reading a book".*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Reading": They were transferring a child from Oxford to a Reading family under special guardianship.

Die Bewohner Readings heißen "Readingites": Hundreds of Readingites were interviewed.

Daneben gibt es auch das Wort "Readingensians": The picture was donated to Reading Museum in 2013 and Readingensians are being encouraged to go and see the exhibit as part of the national 'Explore Your Archive' campaign.

Reaganesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum 40. amerikanischen Präsidenten Ronald Reagan (1981-1989):*

By sticking to the centre, Mr Schwarzenegger has not only persuaded extremists on both sides to stop feuding, but has also rekindled a tolerant, Reaganesque brand of western conservatism. Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar recently outlined an ambitious health care policy agenda that is positively Reaganesque. President Donald Trump delivered the best, most Reaganesque speech of his tenure Tuesday night.

Das Adjektiv "Reaganesque" kann auch pejorativ verwendet werden: ["Reaganesque" is a] term used to describe somebody who appears strong, wise, and presidential but in reality it's a complete charade and behind the mask the person is a sleepy, dim-witted, pinhead, albeit with some innate cunning and manipulative skills. Can Obama avoid a Reaganesque folly? {Trump pulled the Reaganesque failure of cutting taxes for the rich while increasing spending. This behavior by every Republican since Reagan has trashed our economy every time, leaving the Democrat successor to put things back together.}

Reno: Reno.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Renoite": I'm marrying into a Renoite family.

Möglich ist auch "Reno" als Adjektiv: A fast-moving wildfire driven by strong winds destroyed or damaged about 20 homes in a Reno neighborhood and forced the evacuation of hundreds more on the edge of the Sierra Nevada foothills, authorities said Wednesday.

Die Bewohner von Reno in Nevada heißen "Renoites": {Retirement was not in Gary's life plan, so in addition to his professional life, he was constantly involved in Reno causes and a loyal friend to so many "Renoites." Gary is survived by his wife of 28 years, Jan, who took loving care of him and always kept him grounded.}

Rheims: Reims. *Die englische Betonung ist gewöhnungsbedürftig:* /ri:mz/ To get to Rheims, take the TGV from the Paris Montparnasse station.

Es gibt kein spezifisch englisches Adjektiv zur französischen Stadt Reims. Möglich ist die Verwendung des französischen "Rémois", welches dann seinen Akzent verliert und dafür einen großen Anfangsbuchstaben bekommt: Naturally the local brew figures prominently on Remois lists, though most restaurants offer wines from elsewhere in France. *Vor einer Erforschung der englischen Aussprache von "Rémois" schaudert der Verfasser zurück.*

Möglich ist auch "Rheims" als Adjektiv: The Associated Press correspondent at Rheims says the unconditional surrender to the Western Allies and Russia was signed to-day in a Rheims schoolhouse, which is General Eisenhower's headquarters.

Es gibt kein spezifisch englisches Wort für die Bewohner von Reims. Möglich ist die Verwendung des französischen "Rémois": Luckily for visitors to Reims and its inhabitants, known as Remois, the place has much more to offer.

Rhine: Rhein. Historically, German Jews settled in the Rhine valley. The Rhine crosses several landscapes with rather different regional cuisines.

Das Adjektiv "rheinisch" heißt "Rhenish": Westward the Rhenish Uplands continue into Belgium as the Ardennes. Andernach stands for an eventful history, various leisure time facilities and the Rhenish zest for life.

Das chemische Element "Rhenium" ist nach dem Rhein benannt:

{Rhenium is a chemical element with the symbol Re and atomic number 75. [...] Discovered by Walter Noddack, Ida Tacke and Otto Berg in 1925, rhenium was the last stable element to be discovered. It was named after the river Rhine in Europe, from which the earliest samples had been obtained and worked commercially.} (Wikipedia)

Mit dem Nomen "rhinestone(s)" bezeichnen die Engländer das, was auf Deutsch "Strass" heißt:

{Strass (auch Stras) bezeichnet Glas-Steine aus bleihaltigem Glasfluss (Email), die im 18. Jahrhundert vom elsässischen Juwelier Georg Friedrich Strass als Diamantimitate erfunden wurden. Daher wurde Strass damals und heute noch als *Simili* bezeichnet. Im Englischen werden sie auch als *Rhinestone* bezeichnet, weil die von Strass geschliffenen Kristalle aus dem Rheintal stammten. „STRASS“ ist seit 1998 eingetragenes Warenzeichen der Swarovski KG. Strass ähnelt in Glanz und Farbstreuung dem Diamanten, ohne aber dessen Lichtbrechungsindex und Härte zu besitzen. (Wikipedia)

{A rhinestone, paste or diamante is a diamond simulant originally made from rock crystal but since the 19th century from crystal glass or polymers such as acrylic. Originally, rhinestones were rock crystals gathered from the river Rhine, hence the name, although some were also found in areas like the Alps (the source of the Rhine). Today the name "rhinestone" applies only to varieties of lead glass known as crystal glass. The availability of such products increased greatly in the 18th century when the Alsatian jeweller Georg Friedrich Strass (1701-1773) developed imitation diamonds by coating the lower side of lead glass with metal powder. Many European languages use the word strass (or equivalent) to refer to rhinestones. (Wikipedia)

A rhinestone clip in the shape of a horse sparkled in her hair. In 1995 the now-annual Victoria's Secret Angel fashion show was born, in which supermodels walk the catwalk in rhinestone and diamond-laden designs, paired with huge angel wings. Mr Wynn shifted his attention to attracting a new high-end clientele: the big spenders with sophisticated tastes, who had previously sniffed at Vegas's rhinestone glitter.

Rhineland: Rheinland. *Nicht nur im Deutschen, auch im Englischen steht der Artikel: In the Rhineland and the south, it's carnival time.*

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Rhineland": Rhineland Catholics dominate the majority Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in Berlin.

Die Bewohner heißen "Rhinelanders": Germany's beer business is traditionally splintered between many local and specialist brews, like the kölsch beer favored by Rhinelanders or the Paulaner Weiss beloved by Bavarians in Munich.

Rhineland-Palatinate: Rheinland-Pfalz. The state of Rhineland-Palatinate was founded shortly after the Second World War.

"Rhineland-Palatinate" kann im Englischen mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden:

Karl Marx was born in 1818 in Trier, a town in the Rhineland-Palatinate (a western province of what is now Germany), which had recently been added to the Kingdom of Prussia, having been held by France since shortly after the French revolution. Meanwhile in the Rhineland-Palatinate, their share of the vote dropped under 5% – which meant they would no longer even be represented in the state parliament. / The CDU also failed to oust the incumbent Social Democrats in Rhineland-Palatinate. In Rhineland-Palatinate the voters evicted the FDP from the legislature altogether.

Selten ist die Form "Rhineland-Palatine": In four German grammar schools in Rhineland-Palatine, these pupils attended either regular or special classes.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Rhineland-Palatinate": The chances of an apprenticeship in a Rhineland-Palatinate company are therefore high. If you sign an employment contract with a *Rhineland-Palatinate* company, you are on the safe side.

Die Bewohner von Rheinland-Pfalz müssten eigentlich "Rhineland-Palatines" heißen, aber dafür gibt es keine überzeugenden Belege.

Rhodes: Rhodos. The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue that was among the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Rhodian": The result is a firm but gentle melting cheese, which flows over your tongue

and unfolds the Rhodian spices. During the Classical period, Rhodian affiliations vacillated between Athens, Sparta, and Persia, in attempts to preserve a balance of power.

Möglich ist auch "Rhodes" als Adjektiv: Am I allowed to bring my pet while staying in a Rhodes holiday apartment?

Die Bewohner von Rhodos heißen "Rhodians": A pupil of the sculptor Lysippus, Chares fashioned for the Rhodians a colossal bronze statue of the sun god Helios.

Eine seltene Variante ist "Rhodiots": They say that, in the early days of 1523, the Rhodiots that left with the Hospitallers took with them their church bells.

Man beachte: Das Adjektiv "Rhodesian" gehört nicht zu "Rhodes", sondern zu "Rhodesia" (deutsch "Rhodesien") – das ist der frühere Name des heutigen Zimbabwe.

Roentgen: Der deutsche Physiker Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (1845-1923) entdeckte 1895 die nach ihm benannten Strahlen (zuerst wurden sie "X-Strahlen" genannt). Er war auch der erste Nobelpreisträger für Physik (1901). Im Englischen wird ein "ö" weder geschrieben noch ausgesprochen, daher erstens die Schreibweise "Roentgen" und zweitens die Aussprache /'rɒntʃən/ im BE und /'rentʃən/ im AE. Die Aussprache ist nicht klar – die zweite Silbe wird auch mit /-jən/ bzw. /-shən/ angegeben.

Da die Röntgenstrahlen ursprünglich "X-Strahlen" hießen – auf Englisch also "X-rays" –, behielt man im Englischen diese Bezeichnung bei und machte keine "Roentgen rays" daraus. Analog gibt es im Englischen auch kein "Röntgenisieren" als "to roentgen", sondern einfach "to X-ray": "We think he'll be ok, but we need to x-ray his legs," doctors said. Luggage is x-rayed, people walk through metal detectors and handbags are either searched manually or x-rayed. Smoking in pregnancy isn't seen as dangerous and nor is X-raying your feet in the shoeshop.

Eine Röntgenaufnahme ist "an X-ray": An X-ray confirmed the diagnosis. A standard X-ray showed nothing. His chest X-ray soon showed emphysema.

Das heißt aber nicht, dass W. C. Röntgen in der englischen Sprache keine Spuren hinterlassen hätte: Da ist zuerst einmal die physikalische Maßeinheit "roentgen", die allerdings heutzutage nicht mehr gilt: {In 1928, [the The roentgen or röntgen] was adopted as the first international measurement quantity for ionizing radiation to be defined for radiation protection. [...] However, although this was a major step forward in standardising radiation measurement, the roentgen has the disadvantage that it is only a measure of air ionisation, and not a direct measure of radiation absorption in other materials, such as different forms of human tissue. [...] Consequently new radiometric units for radiation protection were defined which took this into account. In 1953 the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) recommended the rad, equal to 100 erg/g, as the unit of measure of the new radiation quantity absorbed dose. The rad was expressed in coherent cgs units. In 1975 the unit gray was named as the SI unit of absorbed dose. One gray is equal to 1 J/kg (i.e. 100 rad). Additionally, a new quantity, kerma, was defined for air ionisation as the exposure for instrument calibration, and from this the absorbed dose can be calculated using known coefficients for specific target materials. Today, for radiation protection, the modern units, absorbed dose for energy absorption and the equivalent dose (sievert) for stochastic effect, are overwhelmingly used, and the roentgen is rarely used. The International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM) has never accepted the use of the roentgen.} (Wikipedia) Was für eine komplizierte Angelegenheit!

Weiters gibt es das chemische Element "Roentgenium", welches auf Deutsch "Röntgenium" heißt: {Roentgenium is a chemical element with the symbol Rg and atomic number 111. It is an extremely radioactive synthetic element that can be created in a laboratory but is not found in nature. The most stable known isotope, roentgenium-282, has a half-life of 100 seconds, although the unconfirmed roentgenium-286 may have a longer half-life of about 10.7 minutes. Roentgenium was first created in 1994 by the GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research near Darmstadt, Germany. It is named after the physicist Wilhelm Röntgen (also spelled Roentgen), who discovered X-rays. Only a few roentgenium atoms have ever been synthesized, and they have no current practical application. (Wikipedia)}

Rome: Rom. The Guardian followed the trail of migrant children from Sicily to Rome.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Roman": She is currently working on a Roman cookbook to add to her existing catalogue of guides to the city.

Auch "Rome" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: How much does a Rome holiday package cost?

Die Bewohner heißen "Romans": {You can enjoy different world famous cultural festivals in Rome that are

celebrated all around the year. Romans are known to be exuberant and persistent fun-chasers. They do not need any excuse to be happy and celebrate each day.}

In der Mehrzahl der Fälle beziehen sich "Roman" und "Romans" aber auf das antike Rom:

The Roman Stoic philosopher, essayist, celebrity and dramatist Seneca was tutor, speech-writer and adviser to the emperor Nero. The Romans conducted censuses every five years.

Rooseveltian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Präsidenten Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945):*

The priority should be a Rooseveltian attack on monopolies and vested interests, be they state-owned enterprises in China or big banks on Wall Street. Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld reversed the wise Rooseveltian doctrine, "Speak softly and carry a big stick".

Eine Alternative ist "Rooseveltian": If you go back to the old Rooseveltian days, the Corps of Engineers was wanting to build dams all over the country so they wouldn't have to lay anyone off.

Rossinian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum italienischen Opernkomponisten Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868).*

Mercadante's happily burbling, endlessly tuneful score has Rossinian energy and flair. It has several passages of hushed expectation, corresponding to the favorite Rossinian device of the "frozen moment," in which all the characters onstage pronounce themselves dumbfounded by some uncanny apparition or revelation. Lacking a freshly composed libretto, Verdi settled for one dating from 1818, when Rossinian comic opera was at its height.

Rotterdam: Rotterdam.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Rotterdam": We may help you apply for a Rotterdam residency permit or arrange work permits for your employees.

Die Bewohner von Rotterdam heißen "Rotterdammers": The city is alive with trendy hotspots, coffee bars and restaurants, but also pubs where real Rotterdammers have been patrons for years. Rotterdammers riot as Dutch government imposes new COVID restrictions.

Manchmal findet sich auch eine Variante mit nur einem "-m-": I have always enjoyed a cup of coffee by the window of my living room in the mornings, staring out to passing by Rotterdamers. What is the reputation of Erasmus University students amongst Rotterdamers?

Rubenesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum flämischen Maler Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), der u.a. bekannt ist für üppige nackte weibliche Darstellungen; im Deutschen gibt es die Frau mit "Rubensfigur", darauf zielt das Adjektiv "Rubenesque".*

He gloried in flesh, male as well as female, painting naked women of Rubenesque proportions with a relish that worried many onlookers. Busty, Rubenesque model Betty signs on to do an erotic photo shoot for a pin-up calendar on the Johnson Dairy Farm. "Who's the Rubenesque lady with the nice smile talking to Mom?" Sam asked.

"Rubenesque" kann auch im übertragenen Sinn von "üppig" verwendet werden: In the wine-growing region of Rheinhessen, grapes were only in their embryonic stage, awaiting sunny, warm days to undergo their transformation into honeyed, Rubenesque globes.

Peter Paul Rubens hat es auch noch zu einem zweiten Adjektiv gebracht: "Rubensian":

For a long time Rembrandt scholars tended to speak of Rubens's influence on Rembrandt whenever they attempted to explain the Rubensian elements in Rembrandt's work. Villalpando was one of the few Latin American artists who utilized a Rubensian fluid brushstroke that simulated textures and communicated the urgency of the event depicted. We could hear the woman laugh; her figure was Rubensian.

Rugby: Rugby.

"Rugby School" ist eine der berühmtesten "public schools" in England; sie wurde gegründet 1567 und befindet sich in der Grafschaft Warwickshire. Die Schüler bzw. Absolventen heißen "(Old) Rugbeians":

The school's alumni – or "Old Rugbeians" – include a UK prime minister, several bishops, prominent poets, scientists, writers and soldiers. As an Old Rugbeian, I was fortunate enough to be given a guided tour of the school in 2014.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Rugbeian": {The Rugbeian Society is for former pupils at the school. An Old Rugbeian is sometimes referred to as an OR. The purposes of the society are to encourage and help Rugbeians in interacting with each other and to strengthen the ties between ORs and the school.}

Rugby ist auch eine Stadt in Warwickshire mit ca. 80.000 Einwohnern. Die Einwohner heißen (natürlich) ebenfalls "Rugbeians": {Rugby's population grew to nearly 8,000 by 1861, reaching nearly 17,000 by 1901. By which time around 1 in 5 Rugbeians were employed by the railways.} {It was in Albert Street that I started work as a trainee reporter. And besides, I'm proud to be a Rugbeian, despite living in exile in Worcester, more than 50 miles distant.}

Das Adjektiv für die Stadt heißt "Rugby" (und nicht "Rugbeian"): There is no need to worry about the weather when you've booked a Rugby hotel with an indoor pool. With one week as a Rugby police officer behind him, Sean Hurly says he's enjoying the change from life in a big city to the friendliness of a small town.

Das klein geschriebene "rugby" bezeichnet den Sport. Ein "Rugby pub" ist also ein Pub in der Stadt Rugby, während ein "rugby pub" ein Pub ist (irgendwo auf der Welt), in dem Rugby im Fernsehen gezeigt wird: {We are primarily a rugby pub, and try our best to show as many games as we can all year round. If you're not a rugby fan, don't worry - we show many other sporting events including Wimbledon, the Ashes and the World Cup.} In Sydney, the Harlequin Inn in Pyrmont, named after a famous England squad, prides itself on being a rugby pub. Im folgenden Satz musste der Schreiber eine Entscheidung treffen (und entschied sich für die Großschreibung): {Rugby fans visiting Rugby looking for a Rugby pub where they can watch the rugby should make their way to The Seven Stars Rugby. The walls are lined with rugby memorabilia, and you can watch every Premiership match there.}

Rumpelstiltskin: Rumpelstilzchen. This view survives in some religious traditions, which hold that it is impious to speak the name of God, and equally in fairy tales like Rumpelstiltskin, where to gain the dwarf's name is to gain power over him.

Im Deutschen wird "Rumpelstilzchen" auch im übertragenen Sinn von "(jäh)zorniger Mensch" gebraucht, z.B.: Manchmal, wenn ihr etwas nicht passt, bekommt sie einen Wutausbruch wie ein Rumpelstilzchen. Nichtperfekte Mütter dürfen auch mal ausrasten und rummeckern wie ein Rumpelstilzchen.

Im Englischen gibt es diese semantische Erweiterung nicht. Das Internet liefert nur einen einzigen Satz: I was so mad I did a Rumpelstiltskin, punctuating each stomp with "Shit!" Dieser Satz stammt aber aus einem Wörterbuch und ist (vermutlich) eine künstliche Übersetzung.

Rutherfordian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum neuseeländischen Physiker Ernest Rutherford (1871 – 1937).

Quantum physics brought on the dematerialization of physical matter – matter in the small could no longer be conceptualized as a Rutherfordian planetary system of particle-like objects.

Nach Ernest Rutherford ist das chemische Element "rutherfordium" benannt: {Rutherfordium is a chemical element with the symbol Rf and atomic number 104, named after physicist Ernest Rutherford. As a synthetic element, it is not found in nature and can only be made in a particle accelerator. It is radioactive; the most stable known isotope, 267Rf, has a half-life of about 48 minutes.} (Wikipedia)

Sagittarius: Schütze (Sternzeichen): I was in love with a Sagittarius.

Weiters gibt es das Nomen "Sagittarian": She recalls, "He used to say of himself, because he was Cancerian — the crab — and I'm a Sagittarian, 'I'm scuttling away toward the dark, and you're scuttling toward the light.'

"Sagittarian" kann auch ein Adjektiv sein: Anyone who's ever had a Sagittarian friend or lover knows that as carefree, open, and friendly as they are, Sagittarians have some bad traits.

Unter "Sagittariids" versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung aus dem Sternbild des Schützen: Sagittariids occurs during Jun 1 - Jul 15 with the peak occurring on the 19th Jun. every year.

Saint Helena: Sankt Helena. The island of Saint Helena in the middle of the south Atlantic is one of the remotest places on the planet. *Die englische Aussprache ist [sɪntəˈliːnə].*

Das Adjektiv ist "Saint Helenian": Do Saint Helenian citizens (British) require visa for visiting Vietnam?

Auch "Saint Helena" ist möglich als Adjektiv: Visa is one of the many things for which Saint Helena citizens need to prepare before traveling to Vietnam.

Die Bewohner von Sankt Helena heißen "Saint Helenians": Popularly referred to by Saint Helenians as the wirebird, it is the last species of bird that is endemic to the island, and is the official bird of Saint Helena.

St Kitts and Nevis: In Österreich heißt das Land "St. Kitts und Nevis", in Deutschland und der Schweiz "Föderation St. Kitts und Nevis": Jamaica suffers the planet's second-highest murder rate, and St. Kitts and Nevis ranks third.

St. Kitts und Nevis ist ein Inselstaat mit nur 260 km² in der Karibik. Als Staat betrachtet, wird es als Singular konstruiert: St Kitts and Nevis has an election on March 6th. St Kitts and Nevis is heavily dependent upon tourism to drive its economy. St Kitts and Nevis plans to vaccinate children against COVID-19.

Im geografischen Sinn steht Plural: {Known as *The Mother Colony of the West Indies*, St. Kitts and Nevis are probably the most elusive Caribbean isles to mainstream media – making St. Kitts and Nevis a well-kept secret of the Atlantic. [...] Modern-day St. Kitts and Nevis have moved beyond its centuries-old domination of the sugarcane industry and into an economy fueled by tourism and investment. {These lesser-known but luxurious twin islands in the southern Caribbean are breathtaking. St. Kitts and Nevis beckon to travelers looking for a mix of resort relaxation and picturesque landscapes with a touch of adventure and a dash of history.} How St Kitts and Nevis are relying on imports to make a mark in football.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Kittian and Nevisian": Meet strangers and make new Kittian and Nevisian friends from Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Auch "Saint Kitts and Nevis" ist als Adjektiv möglich: Kittian and Nevisian Americans are Americans of Saint Kitts and Nevis ancestry, or Americans that were born in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Die Bewohner heißen "Kittians and Nevisians": The revamped programme needs to be mutually beneficial to both Kittians and Nevisians and international investors.

Saint Paul: Saint Paul.

Das Adjektiv ist "Saint Paul": He was a Saint Paul hotel owner and city alderman for over twenty-five years.

Die Einwohner der Hauptstadt von Minnesota heißen "Saint Paulites": Legalizing such buildings is not only a way to increase the supply of housing in Saint Paul – it can also provide a pathway for Saint Paulites to participate in and benefit from economic development in their own neighborhoods.

Salt Lake City: Salt Lake City.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Salt Lake City": A federal grand jury in Utah returned an indictment charging a Salt Lake City man after he allegedly brandished a gun and began firing the weapon outside the United States District Courthouse in downtown Salt Lake City.

Dazu gibt es auch die verkürzte Form "Salt Lake": Open for dine-in and takeout, the Little America Coffee Shop is a Salt Lake institution that's as welcoming as it is mouthwatering.

Die Bewohner von Salt Lake City heißen "Salt Lakers": Uber is now providing Salt Lakers the ability to request an electric vehicle to get to their destination.

Salzburg: Salzburg.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Salzburg": There are many options for a Salzburg walking tour.

Die Bewohner Salzburgs heißen auf Englisch "Salzburgers": In the evening especially, many tourists and Salzburgers like nothing more than to sit along the Salzach embankment, admire the sunset and allow their faces to be caressed by the day's last rays of sunshine.

Zum Thema "Salzburger" kennt Wikipedia eine historische Begebenheit:

{The Salzburger Emigrants were a group of German-speaking Protestant refugees from the Catholic Archbishopric of Salzburg (now in present-day Austria) that immigrated to the Georgia Colony in 1734 to escape religious persecution. This group was expelled from their homeland by Count Leopold Anton von Firmian (1679–1744), Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg. On October 31, 1731, he issued an Edict of Expulsion demanding from the Salzburg Protestants to recant their faith. Pastor Samuel Urlsperger, the leader of the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge, called upon King George II of Great Britain for help. The King offered them refuge in his Georgia colony, which later became the town of Ebenezer.}

Weitere Informationen findet man hier:

<https://www.austrianinformation.org/may-june-2008/the-georgia-salzburgers.html> und hier:

<https://govisitebenezer.com/georgia-salzbunger-society/the-salzburgers/>

Der Begriff "Salzburgers" wird also auch auf die amerikanischen Emigranten angewendet:

{In early 1736 Oglethorpe gave the Salzburgers a new site on the high bluffs above the Savannah River. The settlers referred to the new settlement as New Ebenezer. By the fall of 1737 many farmsteads had been established on the bluff. In 1740 the Salzburgers, with funding from the Trustees, built the first water-driven gristmill in the Georgia colony, and they built a second in 1751. Stamping mills for rice and barley stood beside two sawmills, as Ebenezer's lumber became a valuable commodity for the Georgia colony. Widows and orphans operated the first silk filature (a facility for reeling silk from cocoons) in Georgia. The Salzburgers also established the first Sunday

school in Georgia in 1734 and the first orphanage in 1737. By 1752 the Salzburgers had expanded north of Ebenezer Creek to establish the Bethany settlement, as well as three other minor settlements. [...] Many descendants of the Salzburgers still live in Effingham and Chatham counties, and a number of them are active in the Georgia Salzburger Society, an independently operating genealogical and archaeological organization founded in 1925.}

Salopians(s): ⇨ Shropshire

Sandburgian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter Carl August Sandburg (1878-1967).*

The playwright faithfully captures the open-faced trust of prairie people, Midwesterners who are acquainted with adversity but who still maintain a Sandburgian awe of the world around them. And, in typical Sandburgian fashion, he also lingers over the more prosaic details of his subject matter.

Möglich ist auch "Sandburgesque" bzw. "Sandburg-esque" als Adjektiv: American poetry must both engage and resist the "Sandburgesque giant of a society that is at once dazzling and banal, provincial and global, menacing and hopeful". There is an intriguing Sandburg-esque quality to this portrayal of Chicago – equal parts celebration of the life and vitality of the city as well condemnation of its violence and corruption.

San Francisco: San Francisco.

Das Adjektiv heißt "San Franciscan": From the back porch I can watch the fog roll in across the San Franciscan skyline.

Die Bewohner heißen "San Franciscans": The drive to maintain the individuality of the neighborhoods is a big reason that San Franciscans support locally owned businesses.

San Marino: San Marino.

Das Adjektiv lautet "Sammarinese": Francesca Guardigli (born 10 April 1973) is a former Sammarinese tennis player.

Auch "San Marinese" ist möglich: Even though some San Marinese volunteers took part in several Italian wars of independence and the First World War, the republic remained neutral during the Second World War and took in around 100,000 refugees in 1943, eight times the population at that time.

Schließlich gibt es noch "San Marino" als Adjektiv: The applicant must hold at least 51% of the shares in a San Marino company.

Die Bewohner von San Marino heißen ebenfalls "Sammarinese": From this spot you can see most of the 61 square kilometres and get the coordinates to a spot only the Sammarinese know about.

Möglich ist auch "San Marinese" als Nomen: The San Marinese have preserved an older form of republican constitution -- a mix of Roman and Renaissance legislative ideas predating American colonisation.

Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Santa Barbara": If you're looking for Santa Barbara hotels on the beach, then look no further than Hotel Milo, one of the best places to stay in Santa Barbara.

Die Bewohner von Santa Barbara in Kalifornien heißen "Santa Barbarians": {The tail end of 2017 was ruthless on Santa Barbara, California. This seaside paradise was ravaged by wildfires and mudslides leaving the community reeling from the devastation. In the aftermath of such destruction, Santa Barbarians, as they are known, proved their resiliency.}

Sao Paulo: Sao Paulo.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Paulistano": {Campos says that the demand has been three times higher than in their other Paulistano shops. The secret? Campos believes that the appeal lies in the friendly, approachable atmosphere.}

Man kann aber auch "Sao Paulo" als Adjektiv verwenden: Firefighters didn't expect to find hundreds of homeless families squatting in a São Paulo building that caught fire.

Die Bewohner von Sao Paulo in Brasilien heißen "Paulistanos": Paulistanos are infamous workaholics; other Brazilians joke about their obsession with meetings and office politics and all the trappings of business.

Die weibliche Form ist "Paulistanas": {Your work colleagues, unless you work solo, will likely be an enormous source of information. Paulistanas are very polite and generally very warm and friendly and you will probably find other girls who'll show you the cool restaurants, nightspots and places to go, as well as how to use the buses and Metros and things to avoid.}

Saracens: Sarazenen. The Saracens were a powerful enemy of the Crusaders during the Middle Ages.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Saracen": In 673 AD the Byzantines defended Constantinople from the Saracen navy by igniting chemicals (known as Greek fire) floating in the sea.

Sardinia: Sardinien. Joblessness among southerners under 24 is rife: 55% in Sardinia, 60% in Sicily, 63% in Campania, 66% in Calabria, farther south.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Sardinian": He resigned from his post in February after the party suffered heavy defeats in Sardinian local elections.

Die Bewohner der Insel heißen "Sardinians": {In 1847 Sardinia was united with the other provinces of Piedmont with the same standing in the kingdom. That position was confirmed by the constitution of 1848, and Sardinians sat in the Piedmontese parliament.}

Sartrean / Sartrian: *Das sind die Adjektive zum französischen Philosophen und Schriftsteller Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-80).*

On Paris walls in the student upheavals of May 1968 appeared the Sartrean slogan, "Power to the imagination". Some feminist authors have employed these Sartrean concepts in their arguments. I suspect that the day Britney Spears shaved her own hair off represented a kind of Sartrean or Socratic argument, rather than, say, a nervous breakdown.

My Sartrian gloom hit a new low when the convent schoolgirl took up with an 18-year-old Nietzschean from Rochdale. {French thinkers like Roland Barthes, Pierre Bourdieu, A. J. Greimas, Michel Foucault, and Claude Levi-Strauss created the "structuralist" and "poststructuralist" movements. They succeeded Sartrian existentialism and formed a new aristocracy of culture.} The Sartrian concept of "existential psychoanalysis" is a method that aims to understand the psychic constitution of the individual from his socio-historical reality.

Saturn: Saturn. *Dieser Planet hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* On June 11th Cassini, an American spacecraft, flew past Phoebe, one of the moons of Saturn.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Saturnian": Four spacecraft have visited the Saturnian system: Pioneer 11 in 1979, Voyagers 1 and 2 in the two years following, and, after almost a quarter-century, Cassini-Huygens, which arrived in 2004.

Das Adjektiv "Saturnian" kommt auch in einem anderen Zusammenhang vor, nämlich "Saturnian verse"; ob das etwas mit dem Planeten oder dem Gott (sieht nächster Eintrag) zu tun hat, konnte der Verfasser nicht ermitteln:

{Saturnian meter or verse is an old Latin and Italic poetic form, of which the principles of versification have become obscure. Only 132 complete uncontroversial verses survive. 95 literary verses and partial fragments have been preserved as quotations in later grammatical writings, as well as 37 verses in funerary or dedicatory inscriptions. The majority of literary Saturnians come from the *Odyssea* (more commonly known as the *Odyssea* or *Odyssea*), a translation/paraphrase of Homer's *Odyssey* by Livius Andronicus (c. 3rd century BC), and the *Bellum Poenicum*, an epic on the First Punic War by Gnaeus Naevius (c. 3rd century BC). The meter was moribund by the time of the literary verses and forgotten altogether by classical times, falling out of use with the adoption of the hexameter and other Greek verse forms.} (Wikipedia)

Saturn: Saturn. (Römischer Gott)

{Saturn (Latin: *Sāturnus*) was a god in ancient Roman religion, and a character in Roman mythology. He was described as a god of time, generation, dissolution, abundance, wealth, agriculture, periodic renewal and liberation. Saturn's mythological reign was depicted as a Golden Age of abundance and peace. [...] Saturn was especially celebrated during the festival of Saturnalia each December, perhaps the most famous of the Roman festivals, a time of feasting, role reversals, free speech, gift-giving and revelry. The Temple of Saturn in the Roman Forum housed the state treasury and archives (*aerarium*) of the Roman Republic and the early Roman Empire. The planet Saturn and the day of the week Saturday are both named after and were associated with him.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Saturnine": {There are specific festivals which coincide with the solstice and the equinox, the full moon and the new moon. For example, the festivals celebrated in winter such as the Saturnine feasts of the Romans, which came from the Greek Dionysian festivals.}

Neben dem groß geschriebenen "Saturnine" gibt es auch das klein geschriebene englische Adjektiv "saturnine". Es bedeutet "finster, düster, schwermütig" – auf den ersten Blick überraschend: Wie kann ausgerechnet ein Gott, in dessen Namen ausgelassene Feste gefeiert werden, für ein so negativ konnotiertes

Adjektiv Pate stehen? Die Antwort findet sich hier: {Saturnine is far from the cheeriest of words. It has a long history of describing the glum and grouchy among us, and comes ultimately from *Sāturnus*, name of the Roman god of agriculture, who was often depicted as a bent old man with a stern, sluggish, and sullen nature.}. "Brooding", "enigmatic" and "saturnine" are the kinds of words journalists reach for when attempting to describe him. From the beginning of the novel, it's obvious that Sacher-Masoch's alter ego is saturnine, prone to self-absorption and melancholy. He twisted his heavy mouth into a faint smile – he was one of those saturnine people who smile with the corners of the mouth down.

Savoy: Savoyen [= historische französische Region im Westen, südlich der Grenze mit der Schweiz]. {Charles the Bold's aim was to expand Burgundy into an uninterrupted territory stretching from the North Sea to the Alps. To this end, he exerted pressure on Lorraine and Savoy.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Savoyard": Born into a family of notaries of the Duchy of Savoy, he was educated in Annecy and in 1770 took a medical degree from the University of Turin, the Savoyard capital.

Die Bewohner heißen / hießen "Savoyards": Dissension between the Spaniards and the Savoyards made the Italian campaign of 1735 inconclusive.

Saxony: Sachsen. In Germany alone, where large swaths of the country, from Bavaria to Saxony, are underwater after two weeks of solid rain, an estimated 50,000 people have been evacuated from their homes.

Niedersachsen heißt "Lower Saxony": Lower Saxony owns more than 20 percent of Volkswagen.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Saxon": These twin towers are all that remains of the Saxon church of St Mary's, built on the site of a Roman fort. The ball will feature performances by the Saxon State Orchestra.

Auch "Saxony" ist möglich als Adjektiv: Following a Saxony government meeting, Economy Minister Martin Dulig said the region will require only one [covid] test a week instead of originally-planned two from Czechs and Poles commuting to work or study in Saxony.

Die Sachsen heißen ebenfalls "Saxons": Das können die historischen Sachsen sein: In 832, Scotland's King Angus saw a vision of the diagonal cross before winning a battle against the Angles and Saxons.

Oder auch die modernen Sachsen: Asked why Saxons should worry about Islam when only 1% of Saxony's population is Muslim, Ms Oertel said some Germans march for the rainforest though Germany has none.

Der sächsische Dialekt heißt ebenfalls "Saxon": {Saxony's famous dialect doesn't have the greatest reputation. In surveys on the popularity of German dialects, Saxon routinely lands in last place.}

Schilleresque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805).*

That's how it always is with these Schilleresque noble hearts; till the last moment every goose is a swan with them. As a Schilleresque historical drama, *Der Templer und die Jüdin* is close in structure to Weber's *Euryanthe* and embodies a mixture of German and Italian elements. Raskolnikov even scoffs at his mother and sister's sensitivities to others, by referring to them "as Schilleresque beautiful souls" who "up to the very last minute see people through rose-colored spectacles; up to the very last moment they hope for good and not evil".

Eine orthographische Variante ist "Schiller-esque": At this time audiences were enjoying Schiller-esque tales of nationalism and revolution that were in tune with their democratic ideals and the contempt they had for the monarchy. File this one under "Schiller-esque", a film that almost perfectly captures a blend between bizarre imagery/content and sweet, sentimental moments.

Schoenbergian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Komponisten Arnold Schönberg (1874-1951).*

It is likely that most music written in the Schoenbergian spirit will disappear without a trace. Already Boulez was using the 12-note series in a personal way, refusing to be bound by Schoenbergian rules. It was my generation that was the first to rebel broadly against the entrenched post-Schoenbergian modernist atonality that reigned in the most prestigious academic departments in the seventies and eighties.

Schopenhauerian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Philosophen Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860).*

At the core of Oscar Wilde's understanding of Christ is an almost Schopenhauerian metaphysics of suffering. He has often seemed to want to get beyond life entirely, to wish it away in a Schopenhauerian mass suicide, to conjure a post-human future of sexless cloning. Schopenhauerian pessimism also connects with an interest in negative theology in Horkheimer's late work.

Schrödingerian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Physiker und Nobelpreisträger Erwin Schrödinger (1887–1961).*

The “Schrödingerian Perspective” helped shape molecular genetics. Jean is in this weird Schrödingerian situation where she both did and didn’t give birth.

Natürlich funktioniert das im Englischen auch ohne Umlaut: You're both right and wrong – an enviably Schrodingerian state to be in!

Schubertian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Komponisten Franz Schubert (1797-1828).*

Radio is a peculiarly Schubertian medium, the most intimate way of connecting a composer and listener. The Mozart rondo is almost Schubertian in its wistful theme. The Trio No. 2 in F has Schubertian clarity and boundless spirit.

Schumannesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Komponisten Robert Schumann (1810-56).*

The concerto is often described as “Schumannesque” in style, but the virtuosic flourishes are often compared to those of Liszt. {The work emerges as Kalliwoda’s tribute to Beethoven, Schubert and Spohr rather than as a forward-looking piece in the Schumannesque tradition; for all that Schumann repeatedly expressed the greatest respect for its composer.} He describes it as a “singularly fresh and bright work of somewhat Schumannesque flavor”.

Scilly (Isles of Scilly): Scilly-Inseln.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Scillonian”: Even by Scillonian standards, the beaches on St Martin's (population 142) are spectacular, and often listed as among the best in the UK.

Auch “Scilly” als Adjektiv ist möglich: {Visit a Scilly art gallery. We browsed some lovely art galleries on the Scilly Isles. Unsurprisingly, the islands attract many artists, drawn no doubt by the ever-changing sea and sky vistas. Each of the islands has at least one art gallery and there’s a particular concentration of galleries to visit on the main island of St Mary’s.}

Die Bewohner heißen “Scillonians”: St. Mary’s is the largest island, and home to 80% of Scillonians, but I still managed to cycle around it in four hours, including stops at the iron age and Romano-British settlements at Bant's Carn and Halangy Down, and the bronze age burial tombs at Innisidgen.

Scorpio: Skorpion (Sternzeichen). Scorpions are famously discreet and even secretive, with an air of mystery around them.

Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv “Scorpiian”: The latent combativeness of the true Scorpiian character is probably its foremost trait, and by combativeness we mean fight in the sense people usually use it when trying to persuade their neighbor to vote a particular way.

“Scorpiian” kann auch als Nomen verwendet werden: {It's an unwritten rule that babies born in certain months are extra special. Just ask anyone born in November. We all have our strengths and weaknesses but it turns out that those pesky Scorpions are more likely to be successful, run rings around you in sports, and even live longer.}

Unter “Scorpiids” versteht man Meteore, die zu einer bestimmten Jahreszeit aus dem Sternbild des Skorpions kommen:

{From sunset through dusk in May and June, look for a bright fireball coming from the direction of the Scorpion. While the Scorpiids have low hourly rates, they do feature burning bright meteors.}

Scotland: Schottland. Some 58% want fewer migrants in Scotland.

Es gibt drei Adjektive: “Scottish” ist fast immer passend, “Scotch” und “Scots” nur in bestimmten Kontexten bzw. Kollokationen: The nascent Japanese whisky industry was built on Scottish components: Scottish stills, Scottish barley and even, it is alleged, Scottish water, were shipped to Japan. Whether any country will ever be able to produce a Scotch-type whisky that is really comparable to genuine Scotch whisky in nature and quality remains doubtful. He comes from an old Scots family.

Die Bewohner heißen “Scots”: English opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of Scots remaining in the UK. Claire is a Scot who has made her home in New Hampshire USA.

Daneben gibt es auch “Scotsman” und “Scotswoman”: The West matters to America the way the Highlands matter to a Scotsman or the forests to a Russian. In March 1912, several Scotswomen [= suffragettes] marched from Edinburgh to London to participate in a three day window smashing raid, resulting in over 200 arrests and imprisonments in Holloway.

Der “Flying Scotsman” ist ein Zug von Edinburgh nach London, der “Royal Scotsman” ist ein Luxuszug durch

die Highlands.

“Scots“ ist auch der Name eines angelsächsisch/germanischen (nicht keltischen!) Dialekts, der in den Lowlands und Teilen Nordirlands gesprochen wird / wurde (⇒ “Scots language“, Wikipedia). In the 2011 Scottish Census, over 1.5 million people in Scotland reported being able to speak Scots.

Scouse / Scousers: ⇒ Liverpool

Sea of Galilee: See Genezareth. The stunning Hula Valley, nestled between the upper Galilee Mountains to the west and the Sea of Galilee to the south, became Israel's first nature reserve in 1963.

Ein anderer Name dafür ist ⇒ Lake Tiberias

Seattle: Seattle.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Seattlite” oder “Seattleite“: Saturday, we picked up our Seattlite friend from the train station. Our Seattleite host was a barista at Stumptown Coffee Roasters and suggested a coffee tasting.

Möglich ist auch “Seattle” als Adjektiv: If you have been involved in a traffic accident, speak to our Seattle car accident lawyers today for a free consultation.

Die Bewohner von Seattle heißen „Seattlites“ oder Seattleites“: The West Seattle neighborhood is a favorite of Seattlites – known for its friendly people, stellar views, excellent restaurants and bars, and most famously, Alki Beach. After all, if Seattleites didn't like fog, they would go somewhere else.

Senegal: Senegal.

Im Deutschen kann “Senegal“ mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden, man kann also sagen “in Senegal“ oder “im Senegal“: Bei einem Urlaub in Senegal ist es wichtig, passende Kleidung zu tragen, die den kulturellen Gepflogenheiten des Landes entspricht. / Ein großes Thema im Senegal ist Malaria. Oder: Welche Impfungen braucht man für (den) Senegal?

Im Englischen steht “Senegal” in der Regel ohne Artikel: Trains are scarce in Senegal. In the end, Senegal's president, Abdoulaye Wade, brokered a deal. {Most visits to Senegal are trouble-free. If you're abroad and you need emergency help from the UK government, contact the nearest British embassy, consulate or high commission.}

Es gibt aber auch Beispiele mit Artikel: Whereas in some instances only part of a state was involved, such as the Casamance region in the Senegal, there were other states where civil wars completely disrupted the entire structure of government (Liberia, Somalia). The UniTicket.in search engine will help you find out the cost of airline tickets to the Senegal. I am happy that the Pasteur Institute here in the Senegal will start producing vaccines.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Senegalese“: When the Senegalese and Guinean troops left in March, they were replaced by fewer than 600 unarmed West African peacekeepers.

Auch “Senegal” kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: After he had celebrated with his teammates, Mane embarked on an impromptu dash along the athletics track, wrapped in a Senegal flag.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls “Senegalese“ (und nicht “Senegaleses“): Many Senegalese are fed up with rising prices and constant power cuts.

Serbia: Serbien. Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Serbian“: A red, white and blue Serbian flag flies from the bell tower of an orthodox church.

Für die Bewohner gibt es zwei Namen: “Serbs” und “Serbians“: Many Serbs live in this area, so it is a problem both for Serbs and Albanians, in other words, for ordinary people. / Ordinary Serbians are dismayed that the politicians seem to spend more time fighting each other than fighting economic stagnation.

Seville: Sevilla. Ryanair flies to Seville from Bristol, Liverpool and Stansted. *Betont wird “Seville” auf der zweiten Silbe: /sə'vɪl/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt “Sevillan” bzw. “Sevillian“: Guests can enjoy a range of Sevillan tapas at the café-bar. / Each guest room is unique in layout and size due to the building's typical Sevillian architecture.

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv “Sevillano“: Sevillano beliefs about honor and manliness are shown to promote highly emotional disputes between Sevillano fathers and their adolescent sons as the former attempt to control the behavior of the latter.

Die Bewohner der andalusischen Hauptstadt heißen “Sevillians“: The processions leave from the cathedral each day at noon, and can last up to eight hours, as Sevillians tote more than 100 elaborate floats including

effigies of figures from the Passion through the city.

Ein weiterer Name ist "Sevillanos": During the great days of bullfighting in the first half of the 20th century, there was a most passionate and unique rivalry between two Sevillanos, Joselito el Gallo and the revolutionary Juan Belmonte. *Die weibliche Form davon ist "Sevillanas":* Sevillanas have been cataloged countless times for being the best dressed in the whole country.

Unter "Sevillana(s)" versteht man auch einen bestimmten spanischen Tanz mit Gesang: The peineta is also worn by Spanish dancers for flamenco and Sevillana dances. A "normal" Sevillanas has four *coplas* (verses), meaning that when you dance with someone, you dance all four together to complete the song. Following a clear and simple method, you will learn the secrets behind dancing sevillanas, rumbas and bulerías.

Seychelles / Republic of Seychelles: Seychellen. *Die englische Aussprache ist* [seɪ'ʃɛlz]. The French navy has been sending sailors to protect the country's tuna-fishing ships in waters around the Seychelles. Africans and Indians brought in to work on its coconut plantations, as well as people from Mauritius and the Seychelles.

Das waren jetzt zwei Beispiele mit dem Artikel: "the Seychelles". Das Wort kann aber auch ohne Artikel gebraucht werden: Seychelles lies northeast of Madagascar, an archipelago of 115 islands with roughly 98,000 citizens. Seychelles is a melting pot of many cultures which have commingled and coexisted since the first settlement of the islands in 1770.

Die Seychellen sind ein Staat mit über 100 Inseln im Indischen Ozean. Als Staat werden sie als Singular konstruiert: As of the early 21st century, Seychelles has the highest nominal per capita GDP of any African nation. Seychelles has a mixed developing economy that is heavily dependent upon the service sector in general and the tourism industry in particular.

In nicht-politischen Kontexten steht jedoch der Plural: Seychelles have never been inhabited by indigenous people, but its islanders maintain their own Creole heritage. Since their discovery, the Seychelles have attracted people from all over the world.

Als Adjektiv wird die französische Form "Seychellois" verwendet (ausgesprochen auf Englisch /seɪʃel'wa:/: Seychellois culture and society is an eclectic mix of French, British, and African influences, with more recent infusions of Chinese and Indian elements.

Die Bewohner der Seychellen heißen ebenfalls "Seychellois": The Seychellois are also greatly concerned about climate change. Until recently, the Seychellois did not know what a serious crime was.

Shanghai: Schanghai. Shanghai was one of the most polyglot cities in the world, a vast metropolis governed by the British and French but otherwise an American zone of influence.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Shanghainese": Housing reform allowed some Shanghainese residents to move out to newer and more spacious properties.

Auch "Shanghai" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Education in China has improved dramatically, along with almost every aspect of Chinese life, and some Shanghai public schools now are better than some New York City public schools.

Die Bewohner Schanghais heißen "Shanghainese": Many Chinese regard Shanghainese as being excessively proud and, in part because of the local dialect, not especially welcoming or friendly.

Das Verb "to shanghai" bedeutet "jem. betrunken machen und dann zum Dienst als Matrose pressen", allgemeiner auch: "jem. (mit Gewalt) zu etwas zwingen": {Getting drunk could be dangerous in Vancouver's early days. When you sobered up, you sometimes found you'd been "shanghaied" onto a ship bound for a distant land.} {Portland was known as the worst port on the West Coast for shanghaiing, putting even wicked San Francisco in the shade. Many of the boardinghouses were owned by the shanghaiers, or "crimps," as they were called. "Portland was vice-ridden and corrupt," Jones said. "It catered to people who played as hard as they worked, and those are the people who were shanghaied." Jones does not romanticize the shanghai days. "There is nothing romantic about it," he said. "It was human abuse at its worst. It's a piece of our history that's not very nice."} "I was shanghaied," said Ken Voigt in explaining how he happened to be a Belleville mayoral candidate for about three days and then a non-candidate.

Shakespearean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu William Shakespeare (1564-1616).*

He speaks of the betrayal and subsequent loss of his friends as a tragedy – "but tragic in the Shakespearean sense that you could see it coming". The events in this tale have unravelled with the logic of Shakespearean

history. "Shakespearean" – usually combined with "tragedy" – is one of the adjectives sometimes applied to Gordon Brown's premiership, the office for which he waited so long, but which so quickly came to seem ill-starred.

Sheffield: Sheffield.

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Sheffield": A Sheffield pensioner who started volunteering after a stroke forced her to retire says the experience has changed her life. How a Sheffield tech firm became a \$1bn company.

Die Bewohner Sheffield's heißen "Sheffielders": Put a Bradfordian, a Sheffielder, a Yorkie and a Leeds lad in the same room, however, and they'll argue about their football teams, the relative quality of their beer, the beauty of their landscape and women, and everything in between. Previous editions have included last summer's 'Sheffield Is Beautiful', which featured photographs of Sheffielders enjoying a brief hot spell.

Shelleyan: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822).*

In his highest and most Shelleyan moments, the suggestive richness of his language, along with his ecstatic rhythms, allows him to abolish the distinction between himself and the world. Other critics, however, have renewed the Shelleyan and Coleridgean contention that literary experience involves a complex and profound form of knowing. He was at heart a Shelleyan romantic who nevertheless responded excitedly to the radical poetics of his age.

Sherlockian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Sherlock Holmes.*

His intuition and reasoning seem almost Sherlockian. There's a two-volume *Annotated Sherlock Holmes* edited by WS Baring-Gould, published in 1967, full of "Sherlockian" scholarship. The entire document was subjected to a Sherlockian scrutiny, noting that a couple of the recycled pages had been doctored to remove datable references.

"Sherlockian" kann auch ein Nomen sein (= "Anhänger / Verehrer von Sherlock Holmes"): The madder Sherlockians will dispute the rival claims of the Webley Metro-Police pistol and the Webley Pocket Hammerless model 1889 until the cows come home. In Conan Doyle's day, the Sherlockians drove the author to the edge of madness.

⇒ Holmesian

Shetland (Islands): Shetland(inseln).

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Shetland": "Our opposition to the windfarm – and its dire implications for the Shetland community and environment – remains undiminished," they said.

Die Bewohner der Shetland-Inseln heißen "Shetlanders": "Shetlanders don't usually get worked up about politics," he said.

Shropshire: Shropshire [= englische Grafschaft].

Das Adjektiv lautet "Salopian", weil die Grafschaft Shropshire früher "Salop" hieß: Today's tippale was yet another Salopian brew – Shropshire Stout from the Hobson's brewery down in Cleobury Mortimer. {Locals were aggrieved when much of their castle was dismantled by Cromwell's men and the stone used to repair Shrewsbury Castle. It could be argued that they would be within their rights to ask for it back, creating a Salopian version of the Elgin Marbles.}

Die Menschen aus Shropshire heißen "Salopians": Living in Shropshire hasn't made me a Salopian (yet). {We believe football has a vitally important role to play when it comes to educating youngsters and making sure the sport is inclusive for LGBTQ+ people. That is why we are delighted to work alongside Proud Salopians – a group set up to support lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and many other sexualities and orientations within the Salopian family.}

"(Old) Salopians" ist auch der Name für die Zöglinge und Absolventen von "Shrewsbury School", einer berühmten englischen Privatschule ("public school"). Die Stadt Shrewsbury ist die Hauptstadt der Grafschaft Shropshire; diese hieß früher "Salop", daher der Name "Salopian":

Another Salopian of the early 1930s, later Spectator Editor Brian Inglis, recalled 'licensed bullying' and heavy drinking amongst staff. This Facebook Group has been set up to enable Old Salopians to contact and share information with other people who attended Shrewsbury School.

Siam: ⇒ Thailand

Sibelian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum finnischen Komponisten Johan Julius Sibelius (1865-1957).

That's a moment of musical magic; a truly Sibelian sleight of symphonic structure. The rising trombone line towards the end, for instance, seems unmistakably Sibelian. The second movement of the Fifth provides a spell of calm, although beneath the surface a significant new idea is coming to life — a swaying motif of rising-and-falling intervals, which the horns pick up in the finale and transform into the grandest of all Sibelian themes.

Siberia: Sibirien. Most of Russia's oil and gas output comes from western Siberia.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Siberian": A woolly mammoth was found buried in the Siberian permafrost. The Siberian tiger is the world's largest cat but only 200 remain, mostly in Russia.

Die Sibirischen (das ist die deutsche Bezeichnung) heißen auf Englisch "Siberians": Although glaciers still covered parts of North America at the time, receding ice sheets opened up a corridor along the eastern Rockies that would have allowed Siberians to travel south from Alaska with relative ease. Most Siberians dismiss Moscovites as softies — pampered Europeans.

"Siberian(s)" ist auch die Kurzform für die Hunderasse "Siberian husky": Due to their high popularity combining with their high physical and mental needs, Siberians are abandoned or surrendered to shelters at high rates by new owners who do not research them fully and find themselves unable to care for them.

Sicily: Sizilien. It takes five hours to cross Sicily by rail from Palermo to Catania.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Sicilian": From the Sicilian city of Catania he took a boat to Rome; from Rome, a train to Milan.

Die Bewohner heißen "Sicilians": Many Sicilians are furious that the government has scrapped the planned Messina bridge to link their island to the mainland.

Siegfried: Siegfried.

Nicht einmal im Deutschen gibt es ein Adjektiv zu Siegfried, dem Helden aus dem Nibelungenlied. Aber – man glaubt es kaum – im Englischen schon: "Siegfriedian":

He combines his lyric tenor with a Siegfriedian destructive exuberance. The passage in question is Siegfriedian hero-music, with a certain naivety that's extra poignant. The 10 Roles of Donald Trump: 1. Siegfriedian super-provider 2. Anti-Hillary shield 3. American dreamer [...]

Silesia: Schlesien. *Ausgesprochen wird "Silesia" so: /saɪˈli:ziə/ oder /saɪˈli:ʃə/*. The Hapsburgs had hoped to recover Silesia. The capital of Lower Silesia has risen from nearly total destruction during the Second World War and the forced departure of the German population, who knew it as Breslau. After World War I, Upper Silesia was the scene of three uprisings having to do with whether the region should be part of Germany or Poland.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Silesian": A 12th-century Silesian stronghold, Legnica became the capital of an autonomous principality in 1248.

Die Bewohner Schlesiens heißen "Silesians": Maria Theresia followed the advice of Friedrich Wilhelm, Graf (count) von Haugwitz, a Silesian who had fled the Prussians in 1741.

Singapore: Singapur. Singapore is a transport hub.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Singaporean": Singaporean universities are also moving up the league tables.

Auch "Singapore" ist möglich als Adjektiv: The vote is thought to have been cast by Temasek, the Singapore investment company.

Die Bewohner Singapurs heißen "Singaporeans": Singaporeans tend to hang around in the office till late even if there is no pressing work to do because of the traditional perception that late workers are hard workers.

Sistine Chapel: Sixtinische Kapelle. Although the frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel are probably the best known of his works today, Michelangelo thought of himself primarily as a sculptor.

Im Deutschen gibt es für die Sixtinische Kapelle die Kurzform "Sixtina": {Ihren Namen hat die Sixtinische Kapelle von Papst Sixtus IV., der sie in der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts erbauen ließ – 40 Meter lang, 13 Meter breit, 20 Meter hoch. Ursprünglich war sie nicht für die Wahl der Päpste gedacht, sondern als sakraler Raum gleich neben dem Apostolischen Palast. Bis heute ist die **Sixtina** eine geweihte Kirche, berühmt nicht zuletzt wegen der Fresken Michelangelos aus dem 16. Jahrhundert, darunter das "Jüngste Gericht".} *Die englische Kurzform heißt "Sistine"*: {The roof of the Sistine is visible from St. Peter's Square. It's from here that the famous white smoke announcing a new pope is seen.}

Sisyphean: Das ist das Adjektiv zu "Sisyphus / Sisyphos" aus der griechischen Mythologie, der dazu verurteilt ist, einen Felsblock einen steilen Hang hinaufzurollen, der ihm immer wieder entgleitet:

The task of quashing rumours is a Sisyphean one. Getting schoolchildren to stop using profanity seems a Sisyphean task.

Sleeping Beauty: Dornröschen. The New Jersey Ballet presents "Sleeping Beauty". "The building had a 'Sleeping Beauty' aura," she said.

Slough: Slough. *Ausgesprochen wird diese Stadt in Berkshire (/slaʊ/).*

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Slough": Plans to build four homes in a Slough neighbourhood were given the thumbs down by planning officers.

Für die Bewohner von Slough gibt es keinen eigenen Ausdruck. Die Absolventen verschiedener Schulen in Slough nennen sich allerdings "Old Paludians" – hier die Begründung dafür: The term Paludian derives from Latin: palus, a slough or marsh, and was originally suggested by Mr W. Francis Smith, BA, the first Headmaster of Slough Secondary School, at the launch meeting for what subsequently would become the Old Paludians Association. *Ein Anwendungsbeispiel:* The annual Old Paludians reunion saw former pupils of Upton Court Grammar School converge on the building it has proudly inhabited in Lascelles Road, Slough since 1936.

"To slough (off)" ist ein Verb, das im B.E. und A.E. /slʌf/ ausgesprochen wird. Es bedeutet "Haut abstreifen, (sich) lösen (Schorf)" bzw. im übertragenen Sinn: "ablegen, sich vom Hals schaffen". Im A.E. wird dieses Verb auch "to sluff" geschrieben.

Das Nomen "slough", ebenfalls ausgesprochen /slʌf/, bedeutet "abgelegte Haut (einer Schlange)" bzw. "abgelegte Gewohnheit". Im A.E. wird dieses Nomen auch "sluff" geschrieben.

Nur "sluff" geschrieben, hat das Nomen eine Spezialbedeutung: {"The snow that is set into movement when snowboarding or skiing in steep terrain (above 40 degrees)" ... If the slope is sufficiently steep for a couple hundred meters, the sluff can get very fast. One turn on top of a steep face can cause a sluff that reaches avalanche-like proportions. A relatively small sluff can knock a snowboarder/skier off his feet and take him for a fast and dangerous ride down to the end of the slope or over a cliff.} (Urban Dictionary)

Darüber hinaus gibt es auch noch ein zweites Nomen "slough", welches im B.E. /slaʊ/ ausgesprochen wird, im A.E. ebenfalls /slaʊ/ oder auch /slu:/. Dieses "slough" bedeutet "Sumpfloch / sittliche Verkommenheit".

Slovakia: Slowakei. The Slovak Prime Minister, Mikulas Dzurinda, said the ratification was "in the interest of Slovakia".

Das Adjektiv heißt "Slovak": They can understand each other, the Czech and Slovak languages being only slightly different.

Die Bewohner heißen "Slovaks" bzw. "Slovakians": True, Czechs and Slovaks still do plenty of trade with each other; but that trade, as a share of the total, is slipping as Czech firms look westward and the Slovak government erects trade barriers. These later immigrant groups included Italians, Slovaks, Croatians, Serbs, Greeks, Ukrainians and Russians.

Slovenia: Slowenien. In Slovenia, the right is advocating the rehabilitation of the anti-communist Home Guard which fought the partisans during the Second World War.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Slovenian" oder "Slovene": Slovenian cuisine is an interesting mix of Balkan and Mediterranean. / Croatian and Slovene military helicopters are flying rescue missions in Bosnia.

Die Bewohner heißen "Slovenians" oder "Slovenes": {Indeed, Slovenians these days like to deny that they are part of the Balkans at all. For them, joining the EU has a double value.} / About 100,000 Slovenes left for Argentina, Canada, the United States, and Australia from 1945 to 1970.

"Slovene" ist auch der Name der slowenischen Sprache: Around two million four hundred thousand Slovenians at home and abroad speak Slovene as their mother tongue, meaning that Slovene is their language of communication, learning, thinking and creating.

Snowwhite: Schneewittchen. {Usually, brands talk too much about themselves: Our product does this or that. By doing so, the story loses its magical appeal. It is as if Snowwhite had said "I'm a princess".}

Manchmal findet man auch die Schreibweise "SnowWhite": {The thing that makes [Walt Disney's] SnowWhite a good story is not the prince and the "love story" but the friendship SnowWhite has with the dwarves. Even after everything that happens the dwarves stand by SnowWhite.}

Es gibt auch "snowwhite" als (klein geschriebenes) Farb-Adjektiv: The robes were pristine in their snowwhite fabric. He was now very old and snowwhite, and combined with a noble air a most delightful style of conversation.

Socrates: Sokrates (470-399 BC). *Ausgesprochen wird dieser Name auf Englisch /'sɒkrətiːz/.* Learning at its best is a collective enterprise, something we've known since Socrates.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Socratic": Educated parents engage in a non-stop Socratic dialogue with their children, helping them to make up their own minds about right and wrong, true and false, wise and foolish. I imagine him nodding sagely as he leads me down the Socratic primrose path to the logical extension of his argument. He had a Socratic gift for dialogue, eliciting from artists ideas that had never occurred to them before; unlike Socrates, however, he didn't prove his interlocutor wrong at the end. The Socratic method involves opposing sides asking and answering questions.

Das Nomen "Socratics" bezeichnet die Anhänger / Schüler von Sokrates: We start with the Greeks, the pre-Socratics, Socrates and Plato, and the Sophists. {The impact of the pre-Socratics has been enormous. The pre-Socratics invented some of the central concepts of Western civilization, such as naturalism and rationalism, and paved the way for scientific methodology.} The rationalism of the Socratics held that the political world is intrinsically burdened with certain contradictions, that wisdom grasps those contradictions, and resolves them within itself.

Solomon: Salomo / Salomon. *Der biblische König Salomo(n) heißt auf Englisch "Solomon" (nicht "Salomon"):* Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these. (Matth. 6, 28-9) Solomon's Temple was located at the same place where Abraham was to sacrifice his son, Isaac, to God.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Solomonic": In a Solomonic judgment, the United Nations voted to divide the contested land into a Jewish state and an Arab state. After some debate in the community council about whether or not it was a sin to take photographs, they decided on a Solomonic compromise: while not allowing photography, they wouldn't forbid it, either.

Solomon Islands / Solomons: Salomonen (*man beachte: Auf Deutsch heißt es "Salomonen", nicht "Solomonen"*). Die Kurzform ist "Solomons". The Allies chose the Solomon Islands, specifically the southern Solomon Islands of Guadalcanal, Tulagi, and Florida as the location for their first offensive. Independence from Britain came in 1970 for Fiji and 1978 for the Solomons.

Als eigenständiger Staat wird "Solomon Islands" als Singular konstruiert: {Solomon Islands is a country consisting of six major islands and over 900 smaller islands in Oceania, to the northeast of Australia. It has a land area of 28,400 square kilometres (11,000 sq mi), and a population of approximately 700,000.} The Solomons is chronically short of doctors, where the ratio of one per 4000 people is at least 12 times less than in Australia. The Solomons has only an armed police force, not a regular army.

Geografisch gesehen wird für die Salomonen der Plural verwendet: The Solomon Islands have started feeling the impact of the Pacific wide El Niño-related drought in early 2016. The Solomons were first settled by people coming from the Bismarck Islands and New Guinea during the Pleistocene era c. 30,000–28,000 BC. It was not until the late 18th century, after further sightings by French and English navigators, that the Solomons were accurately charted.

Die Unterscheidung wird allerdings nicht immer eingehalten: Since gaining their independence from Britain in 1978, the Solomons have been a quarrelsome, divided place. He says that a "failed state", as the Solomons have been called, on Australia's doorstep could become a "haven for terrorists, drug-runners and money-launderers".

Das Adjektiv heißt "Solomonian": {The apartments in Solomon Islands - with fully equipped kitchens and bathrooms - are typically designed according to the Solomonian characteristics. You will have more independence and the opportunity to cook your special meals.} {The change was preceded by the opaque security agreement signed in April 2022 by China and the Solomon Islands, which allows the dispatch of Chinese troops at the request of Honiara (= capital of the Solomon Islands), a pact similar to the one that the Solomonian authorities maintain with Australia.}

Die Bewohner der Salomonen heißen "Solomon Islanders": Almost all Solomon Islanders are Christian; most are Protestant. The Solomon Islanders have been killing dolphins for their teeth and meat for hundreds of years.

Möglich ist auch "Solomonians": Solomonians are by nature open, thoughtful and generous.

Somalia: Somalia.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Somali": He also had a seven-room house, he told me – very prosperous by Somali

standards. Weniger gebräuchlich ist "Somalian": Muhammed İsa Abdullah, the co-owner of a Somalian restaurant in the Turkish capital Ankara, was detained following racist attacks.

Die Bewohner heißen "Somalis": Minneapolis is home to 32,000 of the estimated 100,000 Somalis who have fled the country's civil war and settled in the US.

Weniger gebräuchlich ist "Somalians": Many desperate Somalians take dangerous routes toward North Africa, where human smugglers attempt to ferry them across the Mediterranean.

Sophocles: Sophokles (ca. 497-ca.406, griechischer Tragödiendichter).

Das Adjektiv zu Sophocles heißt "Sophoclean": In his journey from hubris to downfall and now redemption, Christian Wulff is a tragic Sophoclean character for many Germans. Such is the power of Racine's poetry (it is untranslatable), his conception of character, and his penetrating analysis of it, that it suggests the presence of Sophoclean "heroic humanism".

Southampton: Southampton.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Southampton": Two weeks ago a giant nest was found in a Southampton pub loft containing 250,000 wasps. A man has been arrested in connection with the suspected murder of a Southampton woman in her late 80s.

Die Bewohner Southamptons heißen "Sotonians". Dieses Wort erklärt sich dadurch, dass Southampton zu "So'ton" bzw. "Soton" abgekürzt wird: {From 1904 to 2004, the Thornycroft shipbuilding yard was a major employer in Southampton, building and repairing ships used in the two World Wars. In 1912, the RMS Titanic sailed from Southampton. 497 men (four in five of the crew on board the vessel) were Sotonians, with about a third of those who perished in the tragedy hailing from the city.} In 2007, Southampton was ranked first when it came to the parks and green spaces available for exercise, and the amount of television watched by Sotonians was the lowest in the country.

Die Langform "Southamptoners" kommt wesentlich weniger oft vor: Back then, in the 70's and through much of the 80's, the Village Beaches were public, and that drew tourists and local Southamptoners to the shore for many a summer.

Spain: Spanien. A recent survey by the Catalan government-funded research group CEO estimated that 57% of Catalans would vote to split from Spain.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Spanish": Spanish business leaders – many of them Catalans – have said independence would have dire consequences for Catalonia.

Die Bewohner heißen "Spaniards": Germans think that Spaniards don't work because when they come to Andalusia on holiday they find the shops closed.

Weniger gebräuchlich ist "Spanish": Did the Spanish have an interpreter when they conquered the Aztecs?
Die Sprache heißt "Spanish": I barely speak a word of Spanish.

Ein "spaniel" ist eine Hunderasse – er heißt auf Englisch so wie auf Deutsch, nur wird er klein geschrieben: Virtually the only time Tony Blair appeared with animals was when the dog in question was George W Bush's beloved spaniel, Spot. The story concerns the romance between Lady, an upper-class cocker spaniel, and Tramp, a stray dog from the wrong side of the tracks.

Sparta: Sparta.

Groß geschrieben, bezieht sich das Adjektiv "Spartan" auf das klassische Sparta: Still, the images and ideals of classical Greece, from Athenian democracy to Spartan self-sacrifice, remain powerful.

Klein geschrieben wird das moderne Adjektiv "spartan" im Sinn von "simple, severe, frugal, strict": The school buildings are spartan, but spotless. Thawing permafrost also leaks nitrates and phosphates into the tundra, allowing novel plant species to get a foothold in what was, to start with, a fairly spartan habitat. Diese Regel wird aber nicht strikt eingehalten: But eating a reasonably Spartan, mixed-ingredient diet, along with a regimen of moderate exercise, still seems the best route to a long and healthy life.

Die antiken Spartaner hießen "Spartans": King Leonidas was the leader of the 300 Spartans who died defending the pass of Thermopylae against an invading Persian army.

Spenserian: Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Edmund Spenser (1552-99).

If it is one of a number of set rhyme patterns, it may be identified by the name of the poet with whom the set rhyme is generally associated (for example, the Spenserian stanza is named for Edmund Spenser).

A revolutionary innovation in its day, the Spenserian stanza fell into general disuse during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Spinozan: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum Philosophen Baruch de Spinoza (1632-1677):*

In contrast, though it might seem ironic at first glance given his view of pantheism, Leibowitz here takes up an almost Spinozan approach to nature. This Spinozan idea could be captured in a well-known phrase, "All paths lead to God."

Daneben gibt es noch ein zweites Adjektiv: "Spinozistic":

Whereas the basic elements of the Spinozistic worldview are given in the Ethics, Leibniz's philosophy must be pieced together from numerous brief expositions. In the Spinozistic framework, even though everything in nature is determined, as finite modes we must remain ignorant of the totality of causes.

Spitsbergen: Spitzbergen. A huddle of wooden buildings by an icy fjord on Norway's island of Spitsbergen, high in the Barents Sea, it is the world's most northerly civilian settlement.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Spitsbergen": Russia in fact still operates a Spitsbergen mining settlement named Barentsburg, which it bought from the Netherlands in 1923.

Das Wort "Spitsbergeners" für die Bewohner wird kaum verwendet: It would require very different waves to make the Spitsbergeners fear the ocean.

Sporades: Sporaden. The Sporades, which stretch out into the Aegean off Greece's eastern coast, consist of 24 islands, but only four of these are permanently inhabited: Skiathos, Skopelos, Alonissos and Skyros.

Die englische Betonung liegt auf der ersten Silbe, nicht auf der zweiten wie im Deutschen: /'spɒrəˌdiːz/

Meistens werden die Sporaden als Plural konstruiert: For all lovers of wild and raw beauty, the Sporades are for you! From bustling Skiathos with its gorgeous beaches and active nightlife to the picturesque landscapes of remote Skyros, the Sporades have something special to offer every visitor in search of a memorable island vacation. The Sporades offer a fantastic opportunity for Greek Island hopping since they are a short distance from each other.

Aber selbst bei so einem rein geografischen Begriff, der nicht als politische Einheit verstanden werden kann, wird manchmal der Singular gebraucht: {The Sporades is a group of Greek islands in the northwest Aegean Sea. Four of them – Alonissos, Skiathos, Skopelos and Skyros – are inhabited.} The Sporades offers a quieter experience for visitors wanting to experience the beauty of the Aegean.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Sporadian": From the villa you have splendid views over the rolling hills and down to the town, with the whitewashed walls and slate tiled roofs which are typical of local Sporadian architecture.

Auch "Sporades" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: A Sporades yacht charter in Greece is a favorite yachting holiday for those seeking warm Mediterranean waterways steeped in rich history and culture.

Für die Bewohner der Sporaden gibt es kein eigenes Nomen.

Die englische Sprache kennt das Adjektiv "sporadic", welches von "sporadicus" stammt – einem Wort aus dem mittelalterlichen Latein (im klassischen Latein existiert es nicht) mit der Bedeutung "zerstreut / verstreut"; diese lateinische Neubildung "sporadicus" hat wiederum eine griechische Wurzel: "sporaden" mit der Bedeutung "da und dort". Das ist tatsächlich auch die etymologische Wurzel der Inselgruppe: {"Sporades" means "those scattered" (compare with "sporadic"). From Classical Antiquity the name has referred to the Aegean island groups outside the central archipelago of the Cyclades.} (Wikipedia)

Today all is peaceful and a smattering of leaves on the pool's surface hints at sporadic use. There are a few wooden houses with running water and a sporadic solar-powered electricity supply. Since then the troubles in the banlieues have been sporadic but have never gone away.

St Lawrence River: Sankt-Lorenz-Strom (in Kanada): All shipping was halted on Monday and part of Tuesday along the St Lawrence River around Montreal, Quebec.

Zum Flussgebiet des Sankt-Lorenz-Stroms gibt es ein Adjektiv: "Laurentian": The P'tit Train du Nord railroad, finished in 1909, was built to entice Montrealers north into the Laurentian forests to work in the lumber industry. Newfoundland has won a battle with Nova Scotia for the lion's share of oil and gas deposits in the Laurentian sub-basin to the south.

St Mark's Square / San Marco Square: Markusplatz. *Im Englischen hat "der" Markusplatz keinen Artikel:*

St. Mark's Square is surrounded on three sides by the arcades of public buildings, the Procuratie Nuove (south),

the Procuratie Vecchie (north) and the Ala Napoleonica (west). As might be expected of the world's most filmed, photographed and conspicuously indulged birds, the pigeons of St Mark's square in Venice are capricious. With its canals and narrow streets, Murano offers a peaceful and atmospheric escape from crowded St Mark's Square.

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Bezeichnungen für den Markusplatz in Venedig:

* The package includes three nights' accommodation with breakfast at the hotel just a few steps from St Mark's Square. Every winter, it seems, we see pictures in the press and on TV of St Mark's Square looking like a lake.

* The people sentenced to death by Venice were executed in San Marco square with their backs to the water. The hotel is situated in the heart of Venice, a few steps from San Marco Square.

St Peter's Square: Petersplatz. *“Der” Petersplatz hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* {Pope Francis has inaugurated his papacy at a Mass in Rome, calling on global leaders and all the people of the world to defend the poor and the weak. Up to 200,000 people attended the Mass in St Peter's Square.} {The roof of the Sistine is visible from St. Peter's Square. It's from here that the famous white smoke announcing a new pope is seen.}

St Vitus' Cathedral: Veitsdom (in Prag): *“Der” Veitsdom hat im Englischen keinen Artikel.* My guide marched me around the Gothic splendours of St Vitus Cathedral, whose foundation stone was laid in 1344 by Emperor Charles IV, but which wasn't actually finished until 1953. Often mistaken by tourists to be the Castle itself is the awe-inspiring Gothic edifice of St Vitus Cathedral, which is the seat of the Archbishop of Prague, and resting place of many Kings, Queens and Holy Roman Emperors.

Der Veitsdom ist dem Heiligen Vitus geweiht, der um ca. 304 als Märtyrer starb. Er gab seinen Namen nicht nur dem berühmten Prager Dom, sondern auch dem sogenannten “Veitstanz”, einer Erbkrankheit: {Die Chorea Huntington, auch Huntingtonsche Chorea oder Huntington-Krankheit (englisch Huntington's disease, HD; ältere Namen: Veitstanz, großer Veitstanz, Chorea major) genannt, ist eine unheilbare erbliche Erkrankung des Gehirns, die durch unwillkürliche, unkoordinierte Bewegungen bei gleichzeitig schlaffem Muskeltonus gekennzeichnet ist, in Demenz mündet und zum Tod führt.} (Wikipedia) *Über den Ursprung des Namens schreibt Wikipedia:* {Die Bezeichnung Veitstanz (speziell auch Großer Veitstanz), die seit dem 16. Jahrhundert bezeugt ist, hat ihren Ursprung darin, dass als Helfer der heilige Veit (Vitus) angerufen wurde. Wieso gerade dieser Heilige angerufen wurde, ist nicht bekannt. Möglicherweise entstand die Bezeichnung Veitstanz im 15. oder 16. Jahrhundert, als am St.-Veitstag (15. Juni) in Straßburg und anderswo Menschen in großer Zahl von der „Tanzwut“ ergriffen wurden. Mittlerweile ist in allen ärztlichen und sonstigen Fachkreisen die Bezeichnung Chorea Huntington (im Englischen auch Huntington's chorea) üblich.}

Umgangssprachlich ist im Englischen auch “St Vitus's dance” oder “St Vitus' dance” gebräuchlich:

He was also ill as a child with St. Vitus' dance, a movement disorder. Maud nursed her back from the ailments she suffered in Worcester: asthma, bronchitis, eczema, symptoms of St. Vitus' dance, and allergies to practically everything in her grandparents' house. Huntington's disease, familiarly known as Saint Vitus's dance, was first described in 1872 by the American physician George Huntington.

Stalinist: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Josef Stalin (1878 – 1953).*

Under Putin's leadership, Russia has rewritten history to reinstate the Stalinist version, in which the Soviet Union bears no guilt for the war or for the enslavement of eastern Europe. Yet in some countries, Czechoslovakia for example, Soviet forces were initially welcomed as liberators, and Stalinist regimes took power with a degree of popular consent.

Stephen Hawking-esque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Physiker Stephen Hawking (1942-2018).*

The problem is not exactly Stephen Hawking-esque in its complexity. The teaser is a science lesson, beginning with a Stephen Hawking-esque lecture on the evolution of the earth.

Möglich ist auch die Schreibweise ohne Bindestrich: Dolphins have bigger than average brains – some weighing in excess of 8kg – but this has nothing to do with Stephen Hawkingesque neurological brilliance.

Stradivarius: Stradivari [= berühmte Geigen-Marke]. He has played the Bach Concerto for Two Violins, Strings, and Continuo in D Minor on his Stradivarius. Music lovers and insurance adjusters alike are surely breathing sighs of relief after the recovery of a valuable Stradivarius violin in Britain more than two years after it was stolen from a musician in London.

Auch der Plural ist möglich: {The cello first came to the United States in 1928 at a price of \$85,000. One of

four Stradivariuses making a complete string quartet, it was bought by the late Herbert N. Straus, department store executive, to be used for chamber music in his home.}

Straussian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Musiker und Komponisten Johann Strauss (1825-99).*

The central piece is Thiele's "The Blind Leaving the Blind," a forty-minute, multi-movement fantasy that mixes the core sounds of bluegrass with jazz improvisations, Bach-style toccatas, Baroque "lamento" bass lines, whole-tone harmonies, and a couple of Straussian melodic swoons. Orchestra officials hunted for the right conductors: Mr. Graf, an Austrian well versed in the Straussian tradition; Mr. Thomas, a paramount Mahlerian who has recorded the symphonies with his San Francisco Symphony; and Mr. Dohnanyi, who has conducted "Ariadne" in Salzburg in recent years. The work's original score had a sumptuously Straussian orchestration.

Richard Strauss (1864-1949) war ein spätromantischer Komponist und Dirigent. Ihm gehört das Adjektiv "Richard Straussian": Elder brought out Delius's early (Richard) Straussian and Mahlerian influences particularly in the louder passages. The large ensemble, with its captivating and enchanting cascade of orchestral colours, achieved Richard Straussian perfection in their sound.

Stravinskian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum russisch/französischen Komponisten Igor Strawinski (1882-1971), der auf Englisch "Stravinski" geschrieben wird.*

"Conciso," a 10-minute piece for 18 players by the contemporary Dutch composer Theo Verbey, opened the concert's second half with a bustle of fidgeting strings, driving rhythms and tart Stravinskian wind voicings. The whole score, transmuting various Stravinskian rhythmic and melodic procedures and with more than a nod in the direction of Ravel's La Valse, is among the most sheerly beautiful scores Dutilleux ever wrote. "Dance of Hope" is more of a Stravinskian exploration of rhythm than an optimistic celebration.

Stuttgart: Stuttgart.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Stuttgart": She had been living in a Stuttgart suburb since 1891.

Wesentlich weniger häufig kommt "Stuttgarter" vor: The location was an empty shop in a Stuttgarter neighbourhood named Hallschlag.

Die Bewohner Stuttgarts heißen "Stuttgarters": Stuttgarters indulge in their pints as much as their cars – though, presumably, not at once.

Stygian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum mythologischen Unterwelt-Fluss Styx und bedeutet "finster / düster / freudlos" bzw. auch "teuflisch". Ausgesprochen wird es /'stɪdʒiən/.*

The polling booths were inside the cinema foyer which, in contrast to the glaring sunshine in the street, was in Stygian gloom. Tim Flannery's Stygian warning about the dangers of ignoring climate change has united academics and politicians in Australia. Benjamin Disraeli, the Tory leader in the Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, lamented how "that noble river" had become "a Stygian pool reeking with ineffable and unbearable horror", and introduced legislation "for the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the metropolis".

Styria: Steiermark. *"Die" Steiermark hat im Englischen keinen Artikel:* Anyone who wants to discover Styria preferably starts in Graz.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Styrian": Because of the similar landscape with hills, valleys, wine and culture, the region in western Styria is also called "Styrian Tuscany".

Die Steirer heißen "Styrians": Styrians are inventive and enjoy their pumpkin-seed oil in different variations, even with vanilla ice-cream.

Sublime Porte: Hohe Pforte. *Das ist der Name für die Regierung des Osmanischen Reiches. Wikipedia schreibt dazu:*

{The name has its origins in the old practice in which the ruler announced his official decisions and judgements at the gate of his palace. This was the practice in the Byzantine Empire and it was also adopted by Ottoman Turk sultans since Orhan I. The palace of the sultan, or the gate leading to it, therefore became known as the "High Gate". This name referred first to a palace in Bursa, Turkey. After the Ottomans had conquered Constantinople, now Istanbul, the gate now known as the Imperial Gate (Turkish: Bâb-ı Hümayûn), leading to the outermost courtyard of the Topkapı Palace, first became known as the "High Gate", or the "Sublime Porte".

When Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent sealed an alliance with King Francis I of France in 1536, the French diplomats walked through the monumental gate then known as Bab-ı Ali (now Bâb-ı Hümayûn) in order to reach the Vizierate of Constantinople, seat of the Sultan's government. French being the language of diplomacy, the

French translation *Sublime Porte* was soon adopted in most other European languages, including English, to refer not only to the actual gate but as a metonymy for the Ottoman Empire.}

By the early 1840s, the Sublime Porte, as the Ottoman government in Istanbul had become known, had signed what amounted to one-way free-trade agreements with several of the European powers. Choiseul-Gouffier was at the time France's ambassador to the Ottoman government, *the* Sublime Porte. It is not very much likely that President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan or his successors will reconstruct the territorial reach of the Sublime Porte in that these regions will be incorporated into one superstate with Ankara as its capital.

Sudan: Sudan. *Im Deutschen hat "der" Sudan in der Regel einen Artikel; Ausnahmen sind selten, z.B. in diesem Satz:* Die Verbrechen arabischer Reitermilizen in Sudan, die von der Regierung gedeckt, wenn nicht gar ermuntert werden, haben längst die Ausmaße der Vertreibungskriege auf dem Balkan erreicht. (Tagesspiegel)

im Englischen ist beides möglich – mit und ohne Artikel: Recently, he has lived for two years in the Sudan. What environmental conditions have contributed to violence in the Sudan? / He asked what the world could do to support the fight for human rights in Sudan. It took me about four days to get back from Sudan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Sudanese": You need a Sudanese visa before you can book the ferry ticket.

Die Bevölkerung heißt "Sudanese": We had read that the Sudanese do have the reputation of being the friendliest and warmest people.

Sudetenland: Sudetenland. *Die englische Aussprache ist /suˈdeɪtn lænd/:*

Great Britain's dominions, like South Africa, Australia and Canada, were also reluctant to sacrifice their soldiers on Europe's battlefields for the Sudetenland.

Das Sudetenland war historisch zu kurzlebig, um einen eigenen englischen Begriff zu generieren. Im Englischen behält das Sudetenland auch seinen Artikel: Born in 1944 in the Sudetenland, Susaneck grew up in Steingaden, in the Allgäu region of Southern Germany.

Es folgt ein Auszug aus dem Eintrag "Sudetenland" in der Encyclopaedica Britannica:

{Sudetenland, sections of northern and western Bohemia and northern Moravia, in the vicinity of the Sudeten mountain ranges. The Sudetenland, which had a predominately German population, was incorporated into Czechoslovakia when that new nation's frontiers were drawn in 1918–19. The Sudeten and other Germans in Czechoslovakia numbered about 3,000,000 in the interwar period. Because of its German majority, the Sudetenland later became a major source of contention between Germany and Czechoslovakia, and in 1938 participants at the Munich Conference, yielding to Adolf Hitler, transferred it to Germany.

The annexation of the Sudetenland by Germany was, to a large degree, prepared by the Sudeten Germans, who—after accepting with great reluctance the Treaty of Saint-Germain, which had placed them under Czechoslovak rule in 1919—responded with increasing approval to the German nationalist, anti-Czech, anti-Semitic propaganda disseminated by the Sudeten German (or Nazi) Party during the mid-1930s.}

Die Bewohner des Sudetenlands heißen auf Englisch "Sudetenlanders": The Sudetenlanders were ethnic Germans and, like the Austrians, many of them liked the idea of uniting with Germany.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Sudeten": The Benes decrees, as they were called, were aimed particularly at the country's 3m Sudeten Germans, many of whom had cheered the Nazi invasion in 1938. Early in his presidency, Vaclav Havel also went against popular sentiment when he formed a commission to inquire into the expulsion of three million Sudeten Germans after World War II.

Unter "Sudetes" versteht man das Sudetengebirge; die englische Aussprache ist /suˈdi:ti:z/.

The Sudetes commonly known as the Sudeten Mountains, is a geomorphological subprovince in Central Europe, shared by Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic.

Suetonius: Sueton (römischer Schriftsteller, ca. 70-122). Suetonius' lives of the Caesars and of poets contain much valuable information, especially since he had access to the imperial archives. The first few chapters of Suetonius on Julius Caesar were lost sometime between the sixth and ninth centuries.

Sunderland: Sunderland.

Das Adjektiv ist ebenfalls "Sunderland": She'll write in a Sunderland accent, so you'll know it's really her, and it'll be fantastic. As a Sunderland schoolgirl, she dreamed of opening a sweetshop.

Der Name für einen Bewohner Sunderlands ist "Mackem" (oder so ähnlich):

{Mackem, Makem or Mak'em is a nickname for residents of and people from Sunderland, a city in North East England. It is also a name for the local dialect and accent (not to be confused with Geordie). [...] There is much

debate about the origin of the word Mackem, although it has been argued that it may stem from the phrase "Mak 'em and Tak'em" - with Mak'em being the local pronunciation of "make them" and Tak'em from "take them". According to the current entry in the Oxford English Dictionary, the earliest occurrence of the word Mackem or Mak'em in print was in 1988. However, as evidenced by the attached news articles, the word Mak'em (or Mackem) has been much in evidence for a great many years prior to 1988. Indeed, one of the articles attached dates to 1929. It has been argued that the expressions date back to the height of Sunderland's shipbuilding history, as the shipwrights would *make* the ships, then the maritime pilots and tugboat captains would *take* them down the River Wear to the sea – the shipyards and port authority being the most conspicuous employers in Sunderland.} (Wikipedia)

I took the Baxter clan here at Christmas, and we ordered just about the whole menu – the chef came to check out these weird Mackems. Although anything, particularly abject failure, is possible where Sunderland are (*) concerned, the season ahead looks likely to be one of further boring-but-satisfactory consolidation for Mackems. (*) *Hier geht es um einen Fußballklub – deshalb der Plural.*

Swabia: Schwaben. *Aussprache:* /'sweɪbiə/. Over one hundred years ago, a teddy bear from Swabia conquered the world.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Swabian": The Swabian housewife made her debut on the world stage in 2008, when Angela Merkel, neither Swabian nor a housewife but the chancellor of Germany, mentioned her at an event in (Swabian) Stuttgart. Maultaschen came about when Swabian housewives wanted to reuse every last morsel and adapted Italian ravioli.

Die Bewohner heißen "Swabians": Swabians revere their inventors, men such as Gottlieb Daimler and Robert Bosch, who spawned world-class firms, and poets and philosophers, including Schiller and Hegel.

Swaziland: Swaziland. *Offiziell heißt das Land jetzt "Eswatini":* {On 19 April 2018, Mswati III announced that the Kingdom of Swaziland had been renamed as the Kingdom of Eswatini, reflecting the extant Swazi name for the state *eSwatini*, to mark the 50th anniversary of Swazi independence. The name Eswatini means "land of the Swazis" in the Swazi language and was partially intended to prevent confusion with the similarly named Switzerland.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Swazi": In Swazi Law and Custom women are still regarded as minors and therefore requiring corrective disciplinary measures such as corporal punishment. The king is seen as the head of a big family, and the guardian of cherished traditions, such as the annual reed dance, when Swazi maidens cavort bare-breasted in the hope of becoming the king's next wife.

Möglich ist auch "Swaziland" als Adjektiv: Bheki Makhubu and lawyer Thulani Maseko mark one year in a Swaziland jail for publishing articles critical of the judiciary.

Auch "Eswatini" funktioniert als Adjektiv: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk today condemned the brutal killing of leading Eswatini human rights lawyer Thulani Maseko, who was shot dead in his home on 21 January.

Die Bewohner heißen "Swazis": The population of Eswatini is composed primarily of ethnic Swazis. This month, pressure from donors, who help feed tens of thousands of hungry Swazis, helped to persuade the country's normally toothless parliament to reject a plan to spend rather more than the food aid budget on a royal jet.

Das Nomen "Eswatinis" für die Bewohner kommt selten vor: While Eswatinis are some of the poorest people in the world, [their king] has earned hundreds of millions of dollars by cheating them out of land deals.

Die Sprache heißt "Swazi": A total of about 2.6 million people worldwide speak Swazi as their mother tongue.

Sweden: Schweden. Sweden was regularly cited by economists who favored nationalization.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Swedish": Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg sold five silver-gilt Wimbledon trophies – only to buy them back again.

Auch "Sweden" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The ideal duration for a Sweden holiday package is usually around 10-14 days.

Die Bewohner heißen "Swedes": Swedes believe that consensus is the best way to take long-term decisions that all can live with.

Möglich ist auch "Swedish" als Nomen: The Swedish believe in peace, freedom and equal rights for men and women alike.

Die Sprache ist "Swedish": Two of my three children were born in Sweden, we speak Swedish at home, and I'm a Swedish citizen.

Das Nomen "suede" (ausgesprochen /sweɪd/) bedeutet "Wildleder". So hat Schweden über den Umweg des Französischen Eingang in die englische Sprache gefunden; auf Französisch heißt "(la) Suède" "Schweden".

Wikipedia über das Wildleder: {Suede (pronounced /sweɪd/) is a type of leather with a fuzzy, napped finish, commonly used for jackets, shoes, fabrics, purses, furniture, and other items. The term comes from the French gants de Suède, which literally means "gloves from Sweden". The term was first used by The Oxford English Dictionary in 1884. Suede is made from the underside of the animal skin, which is softer and more pliable than the outer skin layer, though not as durable.}

Swiftean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Jonathan Swift (1667-1745).*

If the idea of Sci-Fi combined with Swiftean satire sounds appealing then this book is definitely for you. Dennis Glover's second novel is a Swiftean satire about technology set in Tasmania. Having held up a Swiftean mirror of satirical scorn to his own age, revealing its ugliness, Oscar Wilde praises those who are open to the gifts of beauty.

Swinburnian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837-1909).*

A young lady of New Jersey was recently kissed by her lover with such Swinburnian fervour that the gold filling fell out of one of her teeth. The ungallant swain seems to have been unwilling to pay for the necessary repairs. The result is that the engagement has been broken off.} Another Swinburnian feature is the dominant alliteration in each section.

Switzerland: Schweiz. Im Englischen hat "die" Schweiz keinen Artikel: The talks are due to reconvene in Switzerland on Sunday. Why go all the way to CERN in Switzerland when you can see the same reaction closer to home?

Das Adjektiv heißt "Swiss": The cheapest rooms will be around 1,000 Swiss francs (£675) a night.

Auch "Switzerland" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Germany's Jens Voigt will attempt to break the iconic 'hour record' in a Switzerland velodrome on 18 September.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Swiss": The Swiss have free movement of capital without any reporting.

Sydney: Sydney.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Sydney": Both are due to face a Sydney court on Thursday. He is in a stable condition in a Sydney hospital.

Die Bewohner von Sydney heißen "Sydneyiders": Every Sunday, health conscious Sydneyiders make the pilgrimage to Marrickville Market to do their weekly grocery shopping. Another favourite destination for Sydneyiders is the Blue Mountains National Park, known for its iconic lookouts, dense bushland and Aboriginal culture.

Syracuse: Syrakus.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Syracusan": On the other side of the river a Syracusan force was waiting, and the Athenians were almost completely massacred, by far the worst defeat of the entire expedition in terms of lives lost.

Daneben gibt es auch die Form "Syracusian": Later Naxos fell to the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I, who attempted to break up potential opposition to his rule by depopulating the cities in his power.

Möglich ist auch "Syracuse": {Cicero, the Roman orator who worked as a treasurer in Sicily, discovered where Archimedes was buried. The locals did not give any leads, but he found the tomb in a Syracuse hotel courtyard around the Agrigentine gate and cleaned it up.}

Die Bewohner des italienischen Syrakus heißen "Syracusans": During the last decade a large part of this protected area has become a residential area where Syracusans have built their elegant summer villas.

Daneben gibt es auch die Form "Syracusians": From 300 BC onwards, Corcyra became at various times the temporary possession of the Spartans, the Syracusians, and the Illyrians, who eventually handed the island over to the Romans, in 229 BC.

Table Mountain: Tafelberg. Southerly winds produce a cloud cover over Table Mountain known as the "tablecloth". Whether it is covered in a blanket of moody clouds or showing off against a crisp cloudless blue sky, Table Mountain is always spectacular. Local legend has it that Table Mountain was named after the furniture piece

when travelers, António de Saldanha (a Portuguese sailor in 1503) and Joris van Spilbergen (Dutch traveler in 1601), commented on the mountain's flatness. The first European to anchor at Table Bay and climb Table Mountain was the Portuguese navigator António de Saldanha. You can see Table Mountain in the distance.

Wenn "der" Tafelberg in Kapstadt im Englischen ohne Artikel verwendet wird, dann ist das keine Überraschung; bei anderen Bergen ist das ja auch so: Why do people climb Mount Everest? Mount McKinley stands proudly at a towering 20,310 feet above sea level. When Prometheus stole fire from Mount Olympus and gave it to man, Zeus took action.

Deshalb mag die Verwendung mit Artikel auf den ersten Blick überraschend erscheinen: The Table Mountain is a flat-roofed mountain that overlooks Cape Town, and is a major tourist attraction. My son has been all over the world but the Table Mountain is one place he thoroughly enjoyed. The only way to be able to paint the pictures and tell the story of the Table Mountain is to *experience* it first hand.

Dazu ist zu sagen, dass 1. die Verwendung mit dem Artikel nicht sehr oft vorkommt, und dass die rigide Regel "ohne Artikel" nur für Berge gilt, deren Namen mit "Mount .." beginnt.

Taiwan: Taiwan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Taiwanese": Over 100,000 Taiwanese protesters converged on the presidential office in Taipei on August 3rd.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Taiwanese" (und nicht "Taiwaneses"): In the days when the threat from China seemed imminent, military service was viewed by Taiwanese as an honourable duty.

Tajikistan: Tadschikistan. Tajikistan is a state dependent on foreign aid, but that doesn't stop President Emomali Rahmon from undertaking extravagant building projects.

Ein Adjektiv heißt "Tajik": European monitors have not deemed any Tajik presidential or parliamentary election to be free and fair. Tajikistan is heavily dependent on Russia for economic and strategic aid and Moscow maintains an army division on Tajik soil.

Eine alternative Schreibweise ist "Tadzhik": The Persian-Tadzhik linguistic influence on the Pamir languages began rather early. Never before had he seen such raging cascades as in these godforsaken Tadzhik mountains.

Eine weitere Alternative ist "Tadjik": As I passed the Tadjik checkpoint on the border the road was getting really bad. Despite directions from two stooping old Tadjik shepherds I was soon lost.

Auch "Tadzhikistan" ist als Adjektiv möglich: A Tadzhikistan Interior Ministry official said by telephone from Dushanbe that the situation remained "very serious" Tuesday night.

Ebenso möglich "Tajikistan" als Adjektiv: A Tajikistan national who fatally shot two security officers at Moldova's main international airport is wanted in his native country in relation to the kidnapping of a Tajik bank official, authorities said.

Schließlich gibt es auch noch das Adjektiv "Tajikistani": When someone ambushed a convoy of Tajikistani soldiers on September 19th, leaving at least 25 dead, they sent a chilling reminder of the 1992-1997 civil war through the country. Currently, there are 1.3 million Tajikistani citizens working in the Russian Federation.

Fünf (!) verschiedene Adjektiv-Formen für ein einziges Land sind wohl Weltrekord. Entsprechend den Adjektiven gibt es auch nicht weniger als vier Möglichkeiten für die Bewohner von Tadschikistan:

- * Increased fighting in northern Afghanistan has caused ethnic **Tajiks** there to seek refuge in Tajikistan.
- * Unlike the other nationalities of Soviet Central Asia who are ethnically Turkic, the **Tadzhiks** trace their origins primarily to the Persians who settled the area as early as the sixth century B.C. and were part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire.
- * Urumuqi (Wulumuqi), the capital of Xinjiang, is a big, modern city with a heavy Han population but strong pockets of Muslims, Uyghurs and **Tadjiks**.
- * Most incidents described in the report involve drunk young men on the prowl after football or ice hockey games. They beat up Azerbaijanis, Uzbeks or **Tajikistanis** or attack them with weapons.

Seltsamerweise scheint die Form "Tadzhikistanis" nicht zu existieren.

Tallahassee: Tallahassee.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tallahassee": The other individuals or entities involved in a Tallahassee golf cart accident might not want to go to court.

Tallahassee ist die Hauptstadt Floridas und hat ca. 200.000 Einwohner. Ihre Bewohner heißen "Tallahasseeans": Hurricane Michael left more than 90 percent of Tallahasseeans without power on Thursday.

Dieses Wort "Tallahasseeans" zeichnet sich nicht nur dadurch aus, dass es gleich drei Doppelbuchstaben

enthält, sondern auch drei Vokale hintereinander ("-eea-"). Über den Ursprung des Namens weiß Wikipedia: {The name Tallahassee is a Muskogean language word often translated as "old fields" or "old town". It was likely an expression of the Creek people who migrated from Georgia and Alabama to this region in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, under pressure from European-American encroachment on their territory. They found large areas of cleared land previously occupied by the Apalachee tribe.}

Tampa: Tampa.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tampa": Once you've found a Tampa home that meets your criteria, your agent will help you craft a competitive offer.

Auch "Tampa" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Protecting the Future: How a Tampa Child Injury Lawyer Can Help You Seek Justice and Compensation for Your Child's Injury.

Die Bewohner von Tampa / Florida heißen "Tampanians": "This budget reflects the optimism I have for Tampa's future, and for the futures of generations of Tampanians to come," Mayor Jane Castor said.

Ebenfalls möglich ist "Tampans": {There once was a Princess who lived in seclusion in Belmont Heights, Tampa, and who died a mysterious death. For over fifty years, Tampans have searched in vain for clues to uncover the facts of her fate.}

Daneben gibt es auch die spanische Variante "Tampeños": Both sides of Jeri Polo's family are native Tampeños (or Tampanians, if you prefer).

Tasmania: Tasmanien. The drive from Hobart into the heart of Tasmania is a pleasant one.

Im australischen Englisch heißt Tasmanien "Tassie": Even though wildlife can be spotted in the wild in Tassie, this is an amazing huge 150 acre wildlife park where so much freedom is given to the animals and they are so well cared for, it is a must-visit on any trip to Tasmania.

Das Adjektiv ist "Tasmanian": "The Tasmanian forest agreement is paving the way for the establishment of a sustainable, long-term and successful forest industry," he said.

Möglich ist auch "Tasmania" als Adjektiv: We found this Tasmania itinerary gave us plenty of time to see the vast majority of what we wanted to see without being rushed.

Die Bewohner Tasmaniens heißen "Tasmanians": "These mainland speculators are driving Tassie's house prices out of range for young Tasmanians," he complains.

Bis 1855 hieß Tasmanien "Van Diemen's Land": Originally called Van Diemen's land, Tasmania had its name changed in part because of its haunted history [as a penal colony].

Dazu gibt es auch ein Adjektiv (bzw. zwei Adjektive): The demonym for inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land was "Van Diemonian", though contemporaries used the spelling "Vandemonian". They were all that remained of the once feared Van Diemonian tribes that for so long had waged relentless and terrible war. / The book reconstructs the life of Dalrymple Briggs, a Vandemonian woman of mixed-descent.

Die Bewohner hießen "Vandemonians": Janet McCalman's book *Vandemonians* tells the story of the thousands of convicts who travelled from Van Diemen's Land to make a new life in the ostensibly free colony of Victoria. David Young, an ex-convict and a Vandemonian, was looking for work near Daylesford in the Victorian Goldfields in 1864.

Taurus: Stier (Sternzeichen). Perhaps, as a Taurus, she was too strong for George; she had never given him any responsibility.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Taurean": it was the sobriquet that stuck and most befitted the nature of the man and his Taurean charge at life.

"Taurean" kann auch als Nomen verwendet werden: Murray, like Perry, is a Taurean born in mid-May.

Unter "Taurids" versteht man einen Meteor-Schwarm, der aus der Gegend des Sternbild des Stiers kommt: {The Taurids are an annual meteor shower, associated with the comet Encke. The Taurids are actually two separate showers, with a Southern and a Northern component. The Southern Taurids originated from Comet Encke, while the Northern Taurids originated from the asteroid 2004 TG10, possibly a large fragment of Encke due to its similar orbital parameters. They are named after their radiant point (= *Ursprung*) in the constellation Taurus, where they are seen to come from in the sky. Because of their occurrence in late October and early November, they are also called Halloween fireballs.} (Wikipedia)

Tbilisi: Tiflis. *Aussprache:* /təbɪˈliːsi, təˈbɪlɪsi/ After visiting Ukraine, Poland Armenia and Azerbaijan over the past three days, Hillary Clinton, the US Secretary of State, for the first time in her life arrived in Georgia's capital Tbilisi.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tbilisian": Our host was Tamara, a Tbilisian jewelry designer.

Auch "Tbilisi" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: One of the most memorable and must-do activities when in Georgia, going to a sulfur bath is almost a Tbilisi tradition.

Die Bewohner von Tiflis heißen "Tbilisians": {About her experience with Tbilisians while walking through the streets with a camera in her hand, she says she uses her basic knowledge of Georgian. Some try to talk to her in English. They even invite her for coffee or tea in a Tbilisian way.}

Tchaikovskian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum russischen Komponisten Pjotr Iljitsch Tschaikowski (1840-1893), dessen Name auf Englisch "Tchaikovsky" geschrieben wird.*

{Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky is one of the Russian greats of composition from the Romantic era, boasting a musical output which has made a lasting impact across the world. One of his most popular works is the charming Serenade for Strings, with its unmistakable Tchaikovskian melancholy, this elegant, dramatic and cathartic work is full of luscious melodies and rich, brooding string colours.} He started with the idea of taking the Tchaikovskian idea of a symphony and making it shorter and more concise. Prokofiev's score was composed during the war, and its mordant weaving of discordant modernity with Tchaikovskian lyricism has always been slightly at odds with the ballet versions that have presented the story with faithful fairy-tale gloss.

Tehran: Teheran. Im Englischen wird diese Stadt auf der 2. Silbe betont: /tɛəˈræn, -ˈrɑːn/: The Grand Bazaar of Tehran is a popular tourist destination.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tehrani": Persian with a Tehrani dialect is my mother language.

Auch "Tehran" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: "I do not know what happened," said Reza Ghasemi, a Tehran taxi driver.

Die Bewohner Teherans heißen "Tehranis": Many Tehranis are all too familiar with the drab collection of concrete buildings huddled around the side of the mountain on the northwestern outskirts of Tehran.

Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tel Avivian": Explore the 'Old North' neighborhood, home of the Tel Avivian beach culture and posh bars.

Möglich ist auch "Tel Aviv" als Adjektiv: In the early 1980s, following years of neglect, the promenade along the Tel Aviv beach was rebuilt, and a line of high-rise hotels was constructed along the coast.

Die Bewohner heißen "Tel Avivians": The neighbourhood is very friendly and plunges you directly into the culture of the Tel Avivians.

Tennysonian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter Alfred Tennyson (1809-92).*

Obama's rousing speech, which had a vaguely Tennysonian start ("Winter's hardships are slowly giving way to spring, and our thoughts naturally tend to turn to the outdoors"), hardly dominated the front pages. He had broken away from the gloomy pantheism of late-Victorian England, and all that Tennysonian moaning. His Tennysonian-tinged political misogyny has stifled scholarship and poisoned the climate at his college in New Jersey.

Terence: Terenz. Publius Terentius Afer (195/185–159 BC), more commonly referred to as Terence, was a comic playwright of the Roman Republic.

Tesla-esque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum serbisch-amerikanischen Erfinder Nikola Tesla (1856-1943). Meistens wird es aber auf die Autamarke "Tesla" bezogen.*

It didn't take long before this Tesla-esque vehicle started garnering a number of superlatives. The Tesla-esque touch screen front and centre of the console is the main attraction once again, and you can configure everything from there. While I expect Ferrari stock to outperform over the long term, it's unlikely to produce Tesla-esque returns.

Thailand: Thailand. *Die Aussprache ist /ˈtaɪlənd/ und nicht /ˈθaɪlənd/ ⇒ "Thames".*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Thai": Thai food has become popular in pubs over the last few years.

Auch "Thailand" kann als Adjektiv gebraucht werden: He has kept a low profile since returning from a stay at a Thailand rehabilitation clinic in February.

Die Bewohner heißen "Thai" (und nicht "Thais"): The Thai were never colonized.

Auch die Sprache heißt "Thai": He has blamed poor translation of the article into Thai for the problems.

Früher hieß Thailand "Siam" (und hat uns die "Siamkatze" und die "siamesischen Zwillinge" hinterlassen).

Ausgesprochen wird es auf Englisch /saɪˈæm/, die Betonung liegt also auf der zweiten Silbe, nicht auf der ersten wie im Deutschen. Until the early 19th century Siam was a sort of buffer zone between the kingdoms of Siam (Thailand's old name) and Laos.

Das Adjektiv war / ist "Siamese": The senators are seen so often in each other's company that they might be Siamese twins. Thailand has had crocodile farms since the 1970s, but the Siamese crocodile remains critically endangered.

Auch "Siam" war / ist als Adjektiv möglich: Annabel and her mother used to spend her days in a Siam village, working to earn their keep and staying close together.

Die Bewohner Siams hießen "Siamese": Thousands of Siamese were deported to Burma as slaves, and Siam then suffered numerous invasions from Cambodia.

Das Wort "Siamese" (alleine, ohne "cat") kann auch die Siamkatzen bezeichnen: Some Siamese have crossed eyes or kinked tails, but these features are discouraged by breeders of show animals.

Thames: Themse. The Thames from London Bridge to Greenwich I can only compare to an immense moving street of ships, large and small.

Man beachte die Aussprache: /tɛmz/. Damit ist "Thames" eines von nur wenigen englischen Wörtern, in dem ein "th" als /t/ ausgesprochen wird. Weitere Beispiele sind die Namen Anthony /ˈæntəni/, Thomas /ˈtɒməs/, Thompson /ˈtɒmpsn/, Thailand /ˈtaɪlənd/, Lesotho /ləˈsuːtuː/ und Neanderthal /niːˈændəˌtɑːl/ sowie "discotheque" /ˈdɪskətɛk/ und "thyme": Der Thymian, ein Wort griechischen Ursprungs, wird tatsächlich genauso ausgesprochen wie die Zeit (time), nämlich /taɪm/. Ein Sonderfall ist "eighth": /eɪt/, weil /tθ/ schwer auszusprechen ist. Wörter wie "lighthouse" oder "foothill" oder "anthill" oder "Chatham" oder "pithead" [= Zechen-Einstieg im Bergbau] oder "pothole" oder "apartheid" oder "carthorse" oder "parenthood" oder "warthog" oder "(Jason) Stratham" (es gibt noch viele weitere dieser Art!) sind ungünstige Beispiele, weil es sich um zwei Silben handelt, die sich das "-th-" teilen.

Für "Thule" werden sowohl /ˈθjuːliː/ bzw. /ˈθuːliː/ angegeben als auch /ˈtuːliː/ (im American English). Auch bei "Neanderthal" scheint die Sache nicht ganz klar zu sein: {The people who pronounce Neanderthal with /th/ rather than /θ/ are mostly anthropologists trying to reflect the original German – in effect, maintaining it as a German word used in English sentences. As native English speakers, though, when they attempt this, they can't help but aspirate the /t/. Most people, however, fully Anglicize the word and pronounce the th as /θ/.}

Dass bei Wörtern ausländischen Ursprungs andere Aussprache-Gepflogenheiten gelten mögen, ist einsichtig. Aber wieso auch bei "Thames"? Die fremdsprachliche Wurzel des Hauptstadt-Flusses sollte sich doch schon lange angliedert haben: The name Thames stems from the latin Tamesis, itself stemming from the old Celtic name for the river Tamesas, which is thought to have meant 'dark'. Die Wissenschaft weiß es nicht, aber das Internet darf ja spekulieren: I think the name of the river through London is pronounced "Tems" as a result of sycophants [= Schmeichler, Schleimer, Speichellecker] in the court of the German king of England aping his pronunciation. Machen wir die Aussprache der Themse noch komplizierter – weil es nämlich auf der weiten Welt mehrere Flüsse dieses Namens gibt. Im Internet findet man: The pronunciation of the 'th' for the Thames River located in Connecticut is the same pronunciation as the 'th' in 'thing'. Darauf eine Antwort: Amy: I am aware of the North American River Thames (or the Thames River). Most people referring to the river in Connecticut would pronounce the name the way you describe, but many would stick to /ˈtɛmz/. Rivers named 'Thames' are also found in Canada and New Zealand, and the correct pronunciation when referring to one of these rivers would also be /ˈtɛmz/.

Dass das Fremdwort "rathskeller" einfach zu einer Zeit ins Englische übernommen wurde, als man "Rat" noch "Rath" schrieb, ist Deutschsprachigen klar. Die englische Aussprache ist jedenfalls /ˈrɑːtskɛlə/. Mit einem /θ/ hat das natürlich nichts zu tun. Das nachfolgende Fundstück aus dem Internet möchte der Verfasser seinen geneigten Lesern aber nicht vorenthalten: {It says 'rathskeller' in my English dictionary, but 'Ratskeller' in my German one.

Anybody knows how come? ⇒ For this one I don't believe dictionaries are needed. At a guess, I'd say that no American establishment selling food and drink would want patrons to identify their premises in any way whatsoever with rats. In American English (and probably in other Englishes), "rat" is a fairly powerful word that calls up none but unpleasant images: disease, poverty, filth, forbidden corners, death. "Ratskeller" looks far too much like "rat cellar" – not the sort of place you'd take a hot date to.} Es lebe die Volksetymologie! Was sich so ein

Amerikaner wohl denkt, wenn er etwa Folgendes liest? Valuable modern works of art, donated by companies, have been displayed in the Rathaus windows as part of a charity project for several years. Es soll ja auch amerikanische Touristen geben, die sich weigern, z.B. nach "Bad" Ischl zu fahren ...

The Hague: Den Haag. Ein zweiter Name dafür ist "*'s-Gravenhage*". Der Artikel ist (im Niederländischen und im Englischen) Bestandteil des Namens. The seat of the World Court is The Hague. Travellers to the Netherlands have long flocked to The Hague.

Im Deutschen gibt es eine Besonderheit bei Den Haag: Das Gericht, das im Jahr 2002 seine Arbeit in Den Haag aufgenommen hat, hat derzeit 123 Mitgliedstaaten, darunter auch Österreich. *So weit, so wenig überraschend. Aber früher hat man den holländischen Artikel "den" (vor "Haag") manchmal integriert:* Unterzeichnet **im Haag** am 29. Juli 1899, von Seiner k. u. k. Apostolischen Majestät ratifiziert am 10. Juni 1900, die Ratifikationsurkunde **im Haag** hinterlegt am 4. September 1900. Der Kongreß findet wiederum auf Einladung der Internationalen Akademie für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft, gegründet 1924 mit dem ständigen Sitz **im Haag**, vom 4.–11. August 1937 **im Haag** statt. 1918 war aus **dem Haag** mitgeteilt worden, daß die deutsche Regierung ihren Befehl zurückgezogen habe, gefangene alliierte Piloten von Propagandaflugzeugen vor ein Kriegsgericht zu stellen.

Das Adjektive heißt "Hague" (ohne Artikel): But loopholes plague the Hague convention. Vietnam has not signed the Hague agreement.

Ein Bewohner von Den Haag heißt "Hagenees": Experience the city through the eyes of a local 'Hagenees' and take a free guided tour with a personal volunteer. "*Hagenees*" ist ein holländischer Begriff, der im Englischen selten verwendet wird; für den Plural finden sich gar keine Beispiele.

Ein zweites Wort ist "Hagenaar" – auch dieses wird nur selten im Englischen verwendet: As the viewer will gather, like my mother, who returned every year to The Hague (while she was able), I remain a Hagenaar at heart. Just a stone's throw away from your apartment, the Malieveld is one of the most iconic places for Hagenaars and Dutch people at large.

Zwischen "Haagenees" und "Hagenaar" scheint es einen Unterschied zu geben:
{An schönen Sommermorgen glaubt man die Verlockung des nahen Strandes in der salzigen Luft geradezu schmecken zu können. Das gilt jedoch in erster Linie dann, wenn man im guten Teil von Den Haag wohnt. Das ist der Westen, der in den Nordseedünen auf Sand gebaut ist. Der Osten - der schlechte Teil - steht auf Sumpfboden. Diese beiden Hälften der Stadt mit ihren 500 000 Einwohnern haben wenig miteinander zu tun. Für ihre Bewohner gibt es sogar unterschiedliche Bezeichnungen: Wer auf Sand wohnt, ist ein Hagenaar. Oft handelt es sich dabei um jemanden, der zugezogen ist. Die Sumpfbewohner sind dagegen meist in der Stadt geboren und heißen Hagenezen.}

Thebes: Theben. *Theben in Griechenland ist eine der ältesten kontinuierlich besiedelten Städte der Welt. Die englische Aussprache ist /θiːbz/.*

Das Adjektiv heißt "Theban": The Thespians, aroused by Theban intervention and enmity, served Sparta as a base against Thebes from 379 to 372.

Auch "Thebes" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: The hat has been around for a long, long time with one of the first pictorial depictions appearing in a Thebes tomb painting which shows a man wearing a coolie-style straw hat.

Die Bewohner Thebens heißen "Thebans": The Thebans destroyed Thespieae in 371 bc, but the town was soon rebuilt.

Thermopylae: Thermopylen. In 480 Leonidas commanded the small Greek force that resisted the advance through Thermopylae of the vast army of the Persian king Xerxes. *Im Deutschen ist immer von "den Thermopylen" die Rede, im Englischen fehlt der Artikel aber meistens:* Three hundred Spartans, backed by only a couple of thousand allied troops, held the pass at Thermopylae against tens of thousands of Persians, long enough for their allies to escape and regroup farther to the south. After the defeat of the Greeks at Thermopylae, Thebes and most of Boeotia sided with the Persians during the Persian invasions of 480 and 479.

Beispiele mit Artikel sind selten: In the west there are the Pindus Mountains stretching from Albania deep into the interior, whereas Mount Olympus and the Thermopylae are in the eastern part of the mainland.

Thespian: *Das ist das Nomen und Adjektiv zu Thespis, einem der ersten Tragödiendichter, Schauspieler und Theaterleiter im antiken Griechenland des 6. Jahrhunderts. Es wird im modernen Englisch humoristisch gebraucht und meistens klein geschrieben:*

When Pierre Morel made "Taken" in 2008, he transformed Liam Neeson from an earnest 50-something thespian into a bankable action hero. / His thespian skills may be found wanting.

Thessaly: Thessalien. The main railway from Athens to Thessaloníki enters Thessaly by the Coela Pass and exits through the Vale of Tempe.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Thessalian": The centre of Thessaly's thriving agricultural economy, Lárissa, is in the midst of the Thessalian plain.

Auch "Thessaly" als Adjektiv ist möglich: The Thessaly region also includes the Sporades islands.

Die Bewohner Thessaliens heißen "Thessalians": The plains proved well suited to horse breeding, and the Thessalians were strong in cavalry.

Thrace: Thrakien. The Visigoths, a Germanic tribe, rebelled under the leadership of their chieftain Alaric and began to devastate Thrace and Macedonia.

"Thrakien" ist ein alter historischer Begriff und geografisch nicht genau zu definieren. Das moderne Thrakien gehört zu drei Ländern: Bulgarien, Türkei und Griechenland.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Thracian": Spartacus was a Thracian slave who led a revolt against the Roman republic from 73-71BC.

Die Bewohner Thrakiens heißen "Thracians": The Thracians, according to the ancient Greek historian Herodotus, kept their dead for three days before burial.

Thuringia: Thüringen. Saxony, Brandenburg and Thuringia are all former regions of East Germany.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Thuringian": The Bohemian Massif is prolonged northwestward by the long spur of the Thuringian Forest (Thüringer Wald), which separates the scarplands of northern Bavaria from the Thuringian Lowland.

Auch "Thuringia" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: {If Klösse (dumplings) are a Thuringia religion, this restaurant is their cathedral. Thuringia's traditional Klösse are at their best here, but be patient – they're made to order and can take up to 20 minutes.}

Die Bewohner heißen "Thuringians": St. Boniface converted the Thuringians to Christianity.

Tom Sawyer: *Das ist ein Musterbeispiel für die Kreativität der englischen Sprache in der Schaffung von Verben! Der originale "Tom Sawyer" ist eine Romanfigur von Mark Twain (1835-1910), und dort gibt es eine Geschichte über das Streichen eines Zaunes, in der es Tom Sawyer mit psychologischen Tricks gelingt, seine Freunde dazu zu bewegen, die Arbeit an seiner Statt zu verrichten. Davon abgeleitet ist das Verb "to Tom Sawyer sy.": You have "Tom Sawyered" someone when you convince them that what you are doing is enjoyable and fun, and they join you of their own free will, without you asking them to do it.*

{Life has surrounded me with technology lovers. I literally cannot get away from them. They're in my house... One of them is my husband, who I am pretty sure Tom Sawyered me into co-owning an IT Managed Services company.} {I was really nervous, but I had fun. Patty called me the next morning and told me it had sounded wonderful and would I be interested in doing a regular show, and I said 'Yes.' I guess you could say that she Tom Sawyered me into this.}

Natürlich gibt es auch ein Adjektiv: "Tom Sawyerish": "Peck's Bad Boy at the Circus" is pleasant juvenile entertainment featuring the traditional Tom Sawyerish pranks: frogs in the soup, sneaking under the circus tent, doubling as a bareback rider, winning the obstacle race at camp. {About half way through this footpath, in the middle of the woods, was a pine tree with a thick carpet of brown pine needles. The scent was always very appealing, and if you were bare foot, Tom Sawyerish, the thick pine needles felt very comfortable.} His hair is unflecked by gray, and he still has that same buoyant step, despite a new left hip, and that same gap-toothed, Tom Sawyerish smile.

Tom Thumb: Däumling. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm's best-known tales include "Hansel and Gretel," "Snow White," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Sleeping Beauty," "Tom Thumb," "Rapunzel," "The Golden Goose," and "Rumpelstiltskin". This journal has proven to be ideal for Tom Thumb-like researchers, who write their first papers, in order to find their seven-league boots [= *Siebenmeilenstiefel*] on their speedway to international PubMed-listed journals, such as BJSM [= *British Journal of Sports Medicine*] and beyond.

Tokyo: Tokyo.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Tokyo": A Tokyo government official declined to comment, citing ongoing

discussions. We met at a Tokyo coffeehouse.

Die Bewohner Tokyos heißen auf Englisch "Tokyoites": One third of Tokyoites polled some years ago said they did not even know an earthquake-warning system existed. A Tokyoite, Ichiro Iijima, complained about the cold, the expense, the lack of slippers in his hotel, the slow elevators, and the very bad food.

Toronto: Toronto.

Ein Spitzname für Toronto ist "Hogtown"; hier eine Erklärung dafür aus dem Internet:

"The story generally goes that Toronto was nicknamed Hogtown after the sprawling stock yards of the William Davies Company, one of Canada's earliest and largest meat packers." *Ein Beispielsatz:* But it was Sunday's triumph in Hogtown that stands to resonate across the entire country: the Toronto Raptors all but exorcised their demons of past playoff shortcomings with their first ever Game 7 win, an 89-84 victory over the Indiana Pacers.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Torontonien": This is set in the comfortable circumstances of Torontonien bourgeois life. The restaurant offers French food from a Torontonien perspective.

Daneben gibt es aber auch "Toronto" als Adjektiv: In total, my rent, utilities, car, commute and "fun money" combined is probably about \$1,500 a month, which I'd say is relatively cheap compared to what my Toronto friends pay. Librarians at a Toronto library were shocked when a vinyl record recently returned to the facility turned out to be more than 40 years overdue.

Die Bewohner Torontos heißen "Torontonians": Torontonians were long used "to assuming that they are the centre of the universe," as Joe Martin, a business historian at the University of Toronto, puts it. He was not a professional, but simply a charming Torontonien who liked to show visitors round the city he loved.

Torricellian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum italienischen Physiker Evangelista Torricelli (1608 – 1647).*

{After Galileo's death Torricelli was nominated grand-ducal mathematician and professor of mathematics in the Florentine academy. The discovery of the principle of the barometer which has perpetuated his fame ("Torricellian tube", "Torricellian vacuum") was made in 1643.} The question is how a barometer's Torricellian vacuum will behave when the barometer is moved from a high altitude to a lower altitude.

Towchester: Towchester.

Towchester ist eine Stadt in Northamptonshire mit ca. 12.000 Einwohnern. Seinen Platz findet Towchester hier wegen der Aussprache: /'təʊstər/.

Treves: Trier. The City of Treves greeted the American Army of Occupation today with sullen, glowering mien. (1918) Under the despotic rule of Napoleon I. every convent in Treves was suppressed, and the monks of Maximin, like those of many other cloisters, buried their valuables.

"Treves", ausgesprochen /trɛv/, ist ein alter englischer (und französischer) Name für die deutsche Stadt Trier und wird heutzutage nicht mehr verwendet.

Nicht zu verwechseln ist dieses alte "Treves" mit zwei Städte namens Trèves im heutigen Frankreich, davon eine im Département Gard und eine im Département Rhone.

Trieste: Triest. *Die englische Aussprache ist /'tɹi:st/.* The city of Trieste is a mere 45-minute drive from Slovenia's capital, Ljubljana.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Triestine": It tells the story of Alfonso Nitti, a clerk in a Triestine bank, who spends his evenings in the public library, dreaming of writing books.

Auch "Trieste" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: After 40 minutes he was brought to a Trieste hospital.

Die Bewohner von Triest heißen "Triestines": After the First World War Triestines, like other former imperial subjects throughout Europe, struggled to be accepted as citizens of the national state.

Trinidad and Tobago: Mr. Gargano is a former ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago.

Als Staat wird "Trinidad and Tobago" meistens als Singular konstruiert:

Trinidad and Tobago is a small twin island state with a population of 1.3 million people, an English-speaking democratic republic in the West Indies. Trinidad and Tobago is known for its beaches and mountainous rainforests. Trinidad and Tobago has the 5th highest GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in the Americas for a sovereign state after the United States, Canada, The Bahamas and Guyana as of 2022. What type of government does Trinidad and Tobago have?

Betrachtet man die beiden Teile aber getrennt, dann steht Plural:

{Trinidad and Tobago have been united in some form and fashion since 1889. There was a movement maybe 40

years ago whereby Tobagonians seriously wanted to be on their own. At present, there remains sentiment for a separate Tobago, but it does not go beyond sentiment.} {Trinidad and Tobago have poor safety conditions. Indeed, gang activity, during the day and night, as well as physical violence in particular towards tourists is increasing more and more.}

Das Adjektiv heißt "Trinidadian" bzw. "Tobagonian":

A third video shows another man with a Trinidadian accent, a child on his hip. Edmundo Ros, born Edmund William Ross, was a Trinidadian musician, vocalist, arranger and bandleader who made his career in Britain. / On the postcard is a Tobagonian family on the steps of their wooden house. Dwight Eversley Yorke (born 3 November 1971) is a Tobagonian former football player.

Man kann die beiden Adjektive auch kombinieren: If you are a Trinidadian and Tobagonian citizen, you can get a visa on arrival for the 30 countries listed below.

Weiters gibt es das Adjektiv "Trinbagonian": Featuring a girl with the Trinidad and Tobago flag on the lips, this is perfect for young ladies who want to show off their Trinbagonian pride. What makes bake and saltfish a typical Trinbagonian breakfast is the types of ingredients that are used, the bold flavors, the sweet aroma, and the versatility of the dish.

Schließlich kann auch "Trinidad and Tobago" als Adjektiv verwendet werden: This Trinidad and Tobago effort takes the level of coordination up a notch.

Die Bewohner heißen "Trinidadians" bzw. "Tobagonians":

Some Trinidadians fear that the island is trying to grow too fast. Trinidadians had no trouble relating to the personal dramas portrayed in American soap operas, even though the lifestyles and material circumstances differed radically from life in Trinidad. / Tobagonians responded to the unrest in Trinidad and estate workers struck and marched in the streets. Another leading *Tobagonian* was Safiya John, last year's top female athlete.

Für beide gemeinsam gibt es das Wort "Trinbagonians": {Two Trinbagonians sentenced in C'bean arms trafficking ring. Two men from Trinidad and Tobago have been sentenced in the United States to four years and nine months in federal prison, followed by three years of supervised release, for conspiring to smuggle goods from the United States.} Grenadian Trinbagonians are citizens or residents of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago whose ethnic origins lie fully or partially in Grenada.

Troy: Troja. Priam, in Greek mythology, was the last king of Troy. Maybe Helen of Troy didn't even exist, but was the ancient Greek equivalent of a weapon of mass destruction.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Trojan", ausgesprochen /'troʊdʒən/: He described Android as a "Trojan horse" that was part of Google's strategy to "dominate mobile markets".

Die antiken Trojaner hießen "Trojans": The gift horse described by Homer tricked the Trojans into opening their gates.

Klein geschrieben ist ein "trojan" ein Trojaner im Sinn von Schadsoftware: Thousands of trojans in circulation are used for a variety of malicious purposes: browsing the hard drive to steal data, logging key strokes to acquire personal passwords or account numbers, erasing files, shutting down the computer at random, sending spam from the user's e-mail account, or deleting the entire hard drive.

Trumpist: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Präsidenten Donald Trump (*1946).*

The Trumpist way of fire and fury will lead us nowhere. The Europeans find themselves squeezed between an unreliable Putinist Russia and an even more unreliable Trumpist America. On the other side now stands a Trumpist candidate and anti-establishment flamethrower.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Trumpian": In the jargon of these Trumpian days, it is "alternative truth". Horst Seehofer is the umpteenth European politician who has crossed the line over to populism, as if he had sipped an addictive Trumpian elixir that promises blooming voter landscapes. Japan is a Trumpian paradise of low immigration rates.

Das Nomen "Trumpist" bezeichnet die Anhänger von D. Trump: Biden says not all Republicans are Trumpists. Trumpists believe that they represent "the people" in a quasi-mystical sense; they speak as if they have an organic connection to the country that their enemies lack. Some Trumpists say that the biggest risk of a Trump Presidency is that he won't be Trumpist enough.

Möglich für die Anhänger von D. Trump ist auch "Trumpians": The Trumpians show a preference for brazenly exploiting a favourable balance of power with trading partners. There's not much evidence thus far that the post-Trumpians have figured out how to broaden their appeal to Black and Hispanic voters. Trump and his Trumpians have tipped over the tables of norms we are accustomed to, norms that reassure us of our stability.

Ein weiteres Nomen ist *“Trumpism”*: die Politik von D. Trump: Even if Trump disappears, Trumpism won't. Trumpism traffics in fear and demands mobilization. The clownish veneer of Trumpism conceals its true danger.

Sogar ein Verb gibt es: The G.O.P.'s Race to Out-Trump the Trumpists. {Trying to outtrump Trump: Katie Valentine at *ThinkProgress* reports that on “Meet the Press,” presidential hopeful Scott Walker said that in addition to a wall across the border with Mexico, a second wall between us and Canada is “a legitimate issue for us to look at.” Ron DeSantis has made “very large, critical errors” in the Republican presidential primary, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez said, the biggest of which is the Florida governor’s attempt to “out-Trump Trump” and appeal to the hard-right GOP base. The Australian government has been accused of 'out-Trumping' controversial politician Donald Trump when it came to its stance on refugees and asylum seekers.

Neben all diesen Neologismen gibt es auch das klassische Nomen *“trump”* (klein geschrieben) im englischen Vokabular:

- * *“trump”* = “Posaune; Trompetenstoß” (Das ist natürlich verwandt mit *“trumpet”*.)
- * *“trump”* = “Trumpf” (beim Kartenspiel); *“to trump sy”* = “jem. übertrumpfen”
- * *“to trump up sth.”* = “etwas erfinden”, z.B. *“to trump up an accusation”*: “sich eine Anschuldigung aus den Fingern saugen”

Tucson: Tucson. Ausgesprochen wird diese Stadt in Arizona /'tu:sdn/.

Das Adjektiv heißt *“Tucson”*: No need to worry about the weather when you've booked a Tucson hotel with an indoor pool.

Die Bewohner Tucsons heißen *“Tucsonians”*: When the summer sun isn't blazing, Tucsonians head outdoors.

Tunisia: Tunesien. Tunisia remains the sole Arab spring country to have piloted a course towards democracy and security.

Das Adjektiv heißt *“Tunisian”*: The newly adopted Tunisian constitution explicitly protects women against violence.

Auch *“Tunis”* ist als Adjektiv möglich: The two gunmen who killed 21 people in an attack on foreign tourists at a Tunis museum had received training at a militia camp in Libya, Tunisia's secretary of state for security has said.

Die Bewohner heißen *“Tunisians”*: Hundreds of thousands of Tunisians glimpsed that this was their first chance to oppose the authorities.

Turin: Turin.

Das Adjektiv heißt *“Turinese”*: Spreading over 42 hectares, the Valentino Park is a popular picnic or stroll spot for Turinese families.

Auch *“Turin”* wird als Adjektiv verwendet: Friedrich Nietzsche witnessed a cab driver cruelly whipping his horse in a Turin street because the animal refused to move.

Die Bewohner Turins heißen *“Turinese”*: The square is called Carlo Emanuele II but all the Turinese know it as Carlina.

Turkey: Türkei. Im Englischen hat *“die”* Türkei keinen Artikel: In 1914 there were 2 million Armenian Christians living in Turkey. Armenians want restoration of their historic lands in eastern Turkey.

Das Adjektiv heißt *“Turkish”*: Something is stirring in Turkey's Kurdish region, and some predict a seismic shift in Turkish politics.

Auch *“Turkey”* ist als Adjektiv möglich: Honestly we didn't expect a lot from a pension in the heart of a Turkey village but this one is a real pearl.

Die Sprache heißt ebenfalls *“Turkish”*: Western classics had been widely translated into Turkish since the late 19th century.

Der klein geschriebene *“turkey”* ist ein Truthahn: Finally, the turkey is roasted for five hours, during which time it must be basted every 15 minutes with a gravy made using giblets (= Innereien), liver and heart.

Die Etymologie dieses *“turkey”* ist einigermaßen kompliziert, es gibt nämlich zwei Spezies dieser Art: Heutzutage bezeichnet *“turkey”* den amerikanischen Truthahn (vgl. *“to talk turkey”* oder *“turkey shoot”*), aber das namensgebenden Land der Türkei gehörte ursprünglich zu einem anderen Truthahn, welcher (von den Portugiesen) aus Madagaskar importiert wurde, also aus dem Osten (via die Türkei).

Auch das Französische hat(te) übrigens Schwierigkeiten mit dem Truthahn, welcher dort *“la dinde”* heißt: Dieser Terminus bezeichnet die amerikanische Spezies, aber das Wort bedeutet *“d'Inde”*, also *“aus Indien”*, weil

bekanntlich Kolumbus glaubte, Indien entdeckt zu haben.

Ähnlich wie mit "la dinde" im Französischen verhält es sich mit "Indian corn" (= Mais) im Englischen: Auch diesem Begriff liegt der Irrtum des Kolumbus zugrunde.

Tuscany: Toskana. "Die" Toskana hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: If there's one thing that takes the romance out of a stay in rural Tuscany, it's falling over other holidaying Brits.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tuscan": Lardo di colonnata, commonly referred to as lardo, is considered a delicacy from the Tuscan region of Italy.

Auch "Tuscany" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Delicious starters seemed to be a Tuscany forte, including the Rhode Island style calamari (spicy, fried and tossed with Calabrese peppers), the wild mushroom bruschetta (sautéed in a Marsala cream sauce over grilled Ciabatta bread) and the grilled shrimp skewer (with fennel salad and tomato carpaccio).

Die Bewohner der Toskana heißen "Tuscans": The Etruscans, a highly civilized people who were the ancestors of the modern Tuscans and the predecessors of the Romans, inhabited what is now Tuscany in central Italy.

Tutankhamen / Tut-ankh-Amen / Tutankhamon / Tutankhamun / Tutenkhamen: Tutanchamun (ägyptischer Pharao, + ca. 1323 BC). Aussprache: /ˈtuːtənˈkɑːmən/ Among the most splendid examples of the burial portrait mask is the one created for the pharaoh Tutankhamen.

Häufig wird dieser Pharao einfach zu "King Tut" verkürzt: The 1922 discovery of King Tut's opulent tomb in the Valley of the Kings, by the British archaeologist Howard Carter, was a sensation.

Tyke: ⇒ Yorkshire

Tyre: Tyros. Diese antike Stadt wird (/ˈtaɪər/ ausgesprochen. Sidon and Tyre were ancient cities, having been founded long before the Israelites entered the land of Canaan.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tyrian": When Alexander the Great finally smashed down the walls of Tyre, he dragged the Tyrian commander behind his chariot, as Achilles did Hector, until his skin, skull and spine were torn to pieces.

Die Bewohner von Tyrus hießen "Tyrians": During the siege, one of the methods the people of Tyre (called Tyrians) used to try and stop Alexander, who was building a causeway to the island so he could assault the walls, was to tow a flaming ship towards the construction workers which then crashed into the causeway, setting equipment and men on fire and setting the assault back severely.

Das moderne Tyros heißt ebenfalls "Tyre" und ist die viertgrößte Stadt des Libanon.

Das Adjektiv dafür heißt auch "Tyre": Israeli bombing flattened several apartment buildings in a Tyre neighborhood on Monday.

Für die Bewohner des modernen Tyros scheint es kein eigenes englisches Wort zu geben.

Wir haben hier einen interessanten Fall vor uns: Tyros ist eine der ältesten Städte der Welt, und das antike Tyros wird sprachlich anders behandelt als das moderne.

Tyrol: Tirol. British snow is all very well, but it doesn't hold a candle to the gleaming white mountains of the Tyrol.

Im Englischen trägt "Tyrol" häufig den bestimmten Artikel: On the desk there was a small bronze bell like the ones they put on cows in the Tyrol. The Austrian resort of Innsbruck, gateway to the Tyrol, has a new design hotel. Dieser Artikel "the" hat historische Gründe und wird heutzutage oft weggelassen: He was born in Tyrol, on the southern slopes of the Alps. This mountain pass is the perfect place to begin a story about Tyrol.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Tyrolean": Everyone would be sitting around a simple wooden table and chairs, wearing Tyrolean hats. Before you freeze to death in the Tyrolean mountains, consider this: 5000 years from now, if and when you are found, scientists will be able to tell the most personal details about you, even more than we know about Ötzi.

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Tyrolese": It's the perfect thing to wear when you're hiking in the Tyrolese mountains. Set within the Dolomites on the border of Italy and Austria, Restaurant Pretzhof is an idyllic mountain lodge famed for its hearty South Tyrolese cuisine.

Auch "Tyrol" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: In 2002, the Tyrol Declaration on Best Practices in Mountain Sports was published.

Die Tiroler heißen ebenfalls "Tyroleans": The Tyroleans are not only out and about in the mountains, as one sometimes would like to believe. The Tyroleans are also a little different from the rest of Austria.

Daneben gibt es noch das Nomen "Tyrolese": At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various

wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. Although the impression given by the mountains in the heart of the Alps may be rough, the ways of the Tyrolese are extremely friendly.

Uhlands: Ulanen. In 1889, despite the indifferent success of lancers in the Franco-German War, Germany converted all of its remaining cavalry regiments into lancers known as Uhlands. Upon graduation, he joined an elegant Uhlan regiment of the Imperial Guard.

Mit "Ulanen" bezeichnet(e) man mit Lanzen bewaffnete Kavalleristen. Dieses Wort ist türkischen Ursprungs und bezeichnet ursprünglich einen jungen Mann.

Ukraine: Ukraine.

"Die" Ukraine schreibt sich im Englischen so wie im Deutschen; das Wort kann mit und ohne Artikel verwendet werden: Mr. Carpenko was born in Poltava, in the Ukraine. He's now serving as Russia's ambassador to the Ukraine. / Some political commentators claim that the EU hasn't given Ukraine enough support in its conflict with Russia. Most western leaders will stay away, in protest against Russia's actions in Ukraine.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Ukrainian": Moscow has pushed to have pro-Russia rebels included in national unity talks, but Ukrainian leaders say they will not negotiate with "terrorists".

Auch "Ukraine" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: Snipers were seen shooting at protesters there, and video footage showed at least one sniper wearing a Ukraine riot police uniform.

Die Bewohner heißen "Ukrainians": The issue isn't whether Ukraine is worthy of Europe, and good enough to enter the EU, but whether today's Europe can meet the aspirations of the Ukrainians.

Die Sprache heißt "Ukrainian": In April 1946 he sent a letter to Orwell, asking his permission to translate "Animal Farm" into Ukrainian for distribution in the camps.

Ulysses: Odysseus, der Held der griechischen Mythologie, heißt auf Englisch "Ulysses", ausgesprochen entweder /ju:'li:si:z/ oder /'ju:li:si:z/.

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Ulyssean": As Caserio suggests in a Ulyssean metaphor, the reader may be tied to the ship's mast as the sirens sing, but the characters all leap into the sea. Within this Ulyssean world, voyagers faced many hazards, depending on their own sailing skills.

Auch wenn der deutsche "Odysseus" in einen englischen "Ulysses" transformiert wird, so behält doch Homers "Odyssee" ihren Namen auf Englisch mehr oder weniger intakt: "Odyssey": Homer composed *The Odyssey* around the year 650 BC.

⇒ Iliad

Analog zum Deutschen ist im Englischen "odyssey" (klein geschrieben!) auch ein Nomen im Sinn von "a long journey full of experiences". Betont wird die englische "odyssey" auf der ersten Silbe: /'ɒdɪsi/.

This is an odyssey in the original sense of the word – protracted, circuitous, not necessarily bound to end. Greece's tortuous odyssey towards a resolution of its financial crisis hits another key stage this week, but probably not the final one.

United Arab Emirates / UAR: Vereinigte Arabische Emirate.

Im politischen Sinn gebraucht, wird "United Arab Emirates" als Singular konstruiert: The United Arab Emirates is a rags-to-riches story on a nation-state scale. Concerned about the impact of piracy on commercial shipping in the Middle East, the United Arab Emirates has sought to take the lead in battling Somali pirates.

Im geografischen Sinn dagegen steht der Plural: The United Arab Emirates have quickly become a tourist hotspot in the Middle East. First-rate hotels and restaurants, incredible shopping centres and amusement parks, spectacular desert landscapes and unspoilt national parks: the United Arab Emirates offer tourists all the variety they need for a relaxing, enjoyable holiday.

Es gibt gleich drei Adjektive zur Auswahl: "Emirati", "Emirian", "Emiri":

- * Choose from an à la carte menu including traditional Emirati dishes.
- * Those interested in Emirian traditions should pay a visit to the lively Heritage Center with museum on the breakwater peninsula.
- * Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani cut the ribbon and officially launched the new Khalifa International Stadium at an inauguration ceremony that included a light show from newly installed LED lights and a performance from the Emiri Guard.

Die Bewohner heißen "Emirati" bzw. "Emiratis": Even this automotive show is certainly extreme, because the

Emirati love it fast and loud. Although few Emiratis retain the lifeways of their forebears practicing a nomadic lifestyle or plying the Persian Gulf in search of fish and pearls, many traditional modes of living continue.

United Kingdom / UK: Vereinigtes Königreich. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United Kingdom.

Unter dem Begriff "United Kingdom" versteht man England + Scotland + Wales + Northern Ireland. Er ist zu unterscheiden von "Great Britain" (= England + Scotland + Wales).

"UK" ist auch ein Adjektiv: Mr Hussain is a UK citizen who properly applied UK accounting rules for a UK company. I'm a UK taxpayer.

Für die Bewohner des Vereinigten Königreichs gibt es kein eigenes Wort, man begnügt sich mit "British" oder "Brits". ⇒ "Great Britain"

United States of America: Vereinigte Staaten.

Beachtenswert an "United States" ist der Umstand, dass dieser Name immer als Singular konstruiert wird und nicht als Plural: The United States is my adopted country. The United States has led the way. Where and why the United States gives foreign aid has changed over time.

Dasselbe gilt für "USA": The more enemies the USA makes in the Middle East, the better the position is for China now and in the future. After the congressional elections, the USA promises to support Ukraine. There is the common misconception that the USA spends much less on public healthcare than the UK, which is not strictly true per capita.

Ausnahme: Wenn mit "USA" allerdings eine Sportmannschaft (z.B. Fußball) gemeint ist, dann steht der Plural: The USA are favourites, but GB and Australia will be pushing them hard. In 104 years as an international rugby union team, the USA have still never beaten the Maori. The USA are not going to win this World Cup and neither are England. (An dem "are" auch bei "England" sieht man, dass im Sport andere sprachliche Regeln gelten.)

Urals: Ural. Long-term residents of Yekaterinburg in the Urals shudder when they recall the state of its airport in the 1990s: never any taxis, they say, and very often no luggage.

"Der" Ural hat sowohl im Englischen wie auch im Deutschen einen Artikel:

He put himself forward as a candidate for mayor of Yekaterinburg in the Urals, Russia's largest industrial city. Yekaterinburg: Long-term residents of this city in the Urals shudder when they recall the state of its airport in the 1990s: never any taxis, they say, and very often no luggage.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Urals": Mr Yeltsin spent his early winters in a Urals hut. The Economist wrote last year that the benchmark for Urals oil has sometimes seemed vulnerable to distortion.

Für die Bewohner des Ural gibt es kein eigenes Wort – weder im Englischen noch im Deutschen.

Uranus: Uranus.

Dieser Planet kann im Englischen auf der ersten oder der zweiten Silbe betont werden: /'jʊərənəs/ oder /jʊə'reɪnəs/. Im Englischen hat er keinen Artikel: Neptune was also discovered in 1846 after two mathematicians analysed decades of observations of the anomalous motion of Uranus to reveal the gravitational influence of an unseen planet.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Uranian": After more than eight years in space, Voyager 2 sped through the Uranian system on January 24, 1986.

Das chemische Element Uran (englisch: uranium) ist nach dem Planeten Uranus benannt – aufgrund einer zeitlichen Zufälligkeit: {uranium (n.) rare metallic element, 1797, named 1789 in Modern Latin by its discoverer, German chemist and mineralogist Martin Heinrich Klaproth, for the recently found planet Uranus.}

Ursa Major: Großer Wagen.

Dieses Sternbild hat im Englischen keinen Artikel: With the sun setting around 4pm, it meant that by 5pm we had already popped our tents up and were gazing up at Cassiopeia and Ursa Major while a good, thick soup bubbled on the stove. Galileo observed the double star Mizar in Ursa Major in 1617.

Ein Teil von Ursa Major ist "Big Dipper" [= "große Schöpfkelle"]: Spotting the Big Dipper, Sagittarius and Cassiopeia among 10,000 stars is a delight in itself.

USA: ⇒ "United States of America:"

Uyghurs: Uiguren. Under the pretext of 'security', the Chinese leaders are preparing themselves to detain, torture and even execute hundreds of Uyghurs, Tibetans and Chinese dissidents during the Olympic games in

2008.

Uiguren sind eine von vielen ethnischen Gruppen in China. Mandarin is becoming the dominant language for younger Uyghurs. {The Uyghurs, alternatively spelled Uighurs, Uygurs or Uigurs, are a Turkic ethnic group originating from and culturally affiliated with the general region of Central and East Asia. The Uyghurs are recognized as native to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Northwest China. They are one of China's 55 officially recognized ethnic minorities.} (Wikipedia)

Das Adjektiv heißt "Uyghur", und ist nicht leicht auszusprechen: {Pronounce UYGHUR like the Uyghurs themselves do: OY-GHUR or OOOY-GHUR. The version usually heard in the West - WEE-GHUR - is a Han Chinese pronunciation as promoted by the Chinese government.}:

An Uyghur separatist movement seeks to establish an independent state in the group's homeland in the northwestern Chinese region of Xinjiang. The victims of the most recent intrusions included a law professor in the United States, **a Uyghur** exile in Sweden, an analyst who writes about China's security apparatus and several print journalists based in Beijing and Taipei, the capital of Taiwan. *An den beiden Formen "an Uyghur" und "a Uyghur" in diesen beiden Beispielen erkennt man, dass die Aussprache des englischen Wortes "Uighur" nicht eindeutig geklärt ist.*

Uzbekistan: Usbekistan. Uzbekistan is central Asia's most populous state and strives to assert itself as a regional power. Welcome to Uzbekistan, a country bigger than Germany, with a population of 31 million.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Uzbekistani": An Uzbekistani court has sentenced five writers to long terms in labor camps.

Auch "Uzbek" ist als Adjektiv möglich: Western observers have never deemed any Uzbek presidential or parliamentary election in the post-Soviet era to be free and fair.

Die Bewohner heißen "Uzbeks": Living standards and employment do not appear to be rising, with an estimated 5-6 million Uzbeks going abroad to find work each year.

Valhalla: Walhall. (*Ruheort gefallener Kämpfer in der nordischen Mythologie*)

From earliest times Odin was a war god, and he appeared in heroic literature as the protector of heroes; fallen warriors joined him in Valhalla. When Sir Gus goes at the end of the year to the House of Lords, the Valhalla of the civil service, his role as head of the domestic service and cabinet secretary will be divided into three. In Britain political leaders usually fade into a discreet Valhalla of positions on company boards.

Valkyrie: Walküre. {Valkyrie, also spelled Walkyrie, Old Norse Valkyrja ("Chooser of the Slain"), in Norse mythology, any of a group of maidens who served the god Odin and were sent by him to the battlefields to choose the slain who were worthy of a place in Valhalla. These foreboders of war rode to the battlefield on horses, wearing helmets and shields; in some accounts, they flew through the air and sea. Some Valkyries had the power to cause the death of the warriors they did not favour; others, especially heroine Valkyries, guarded the lives and ships of those dear to them.} (Encycopaedica Britannica) The characters include gods and mortals, giants and dwarves, valkyries and other mythological creatures.

Das Adjektiv dazu heißt "Valkyrian": The part was played by an actress of Valkyrian proportions. {She was a Valkyrian queen of fire and ice. Her voice carried a natural force that could launch or destroy careers.}

Vancouver: Vancouver.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Vancouver": After a hearing in a Vancouver federal court he was released from jail on bail. Mary Ellen Smith, a Vancouver suffragist and prohibitionist, became the first woman elected to a provincial legislature in Canada in 1918.

Die Bewohner Vancouvers heißen "Vancouverites": Over the past ten years Vancouverites have grown frustrated with the open drug-dealing on the streets of the downtown east side. Vancouverites can't get enough of the great outdoors.

Vatican: Vatikan. *Im Englischen steht der Artikel so wie im Deutschen:* The Vatican frowns on this. The Vatican declined to comment.

"Vatican City" kann mit oder ohne Artikel gebraucht werden: The wrappers bore the crest of the Vatican City and the words "Citta del Vaticano". The atmosphere in the vast concrete Paolo VI Hall in the Vatican City, had — despite the cheers and flag waving, small Mexican waves and occasional bursts of song — an air of forced jollity about it. / Vatican City is the world's smallest fully independent nation-state. At 8 p.m. last night in Vatican City, Benedict XVI resigned the papacy.

Das Adjektiv heißt eben falls "Vatican": Given Vatican history, Pope Francis has reason enough to be wary. He is fervently in favour of Vatican reforms.

Für die Bewohner des Vatikans gibt es kein eigenes von "Vatican" abgeleitetes Wort; man behilft sich mit "citizens of the Holy See" (⇒ Holy See) oder "Vatican citizens": Some 790 citizens of the Holy See reside in Vatican City. {Most people who live in Vatican City are either citizens of the Holy See, who hold Vatican City State passports, or they are members of the Roman Catholic Church who have been assigned to work in the Vatican. Vatican citizens and residents include cardinals, bishops, priests, nuns, lay workers, and their families.} As of June 2023, Vatican Citizens can travel visa free to 154 countries and territories.

Venice: Venedig. It was our last summer in Venice that was the most memorable.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Venetian": His sister cooks an ever-changing menu of Venetian dishes using fresh, seasonal products.

Auch "Venice" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: In a Venice canal, police investigate mysteriously green waters.

Die Bewohner Venedigs heißen "Venetians": This old-fashioned osteria is a fun, noisy rendezvous for local Venetians, where a glass of house wine sets you back only 80 cents. The Venetians were making glass by the eighth century.

Venus: Venus. (Planet)

Im Englischen hat dieser Planet keinen Artikel: You probably thought you saw something up in the sky other than Venus, but I assure you, it was Venus. They train their powerful telescopes on Jupiter and Venus.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Venusian": The plan is to study the planet's atmosphere for two Venusian days (486 Earth days). Some of this information may be filled in by the Akatsuki mission, which is observing the Venusian weather systems in unprecedented detail. The Dresden Codex contains very precise Venusian and lunar tables and a method of predicting solar eclipses.

"Venusian" kann auch ein Nomen sein ("Venus-Bewohner"): Zsa Zsa Gabor did not play the title role in Queen of Outer Space (1958), but was cast as a rebel Venusian in a slit skirt who falls in love with four earthmen whom her man-hating queen wants to destroy. She, presumably, was a Venusian, interested in relationships; he was a Martian, collecting information.

Möglich ist auch "Venerian": The true color is difficult to judge because the Venerian atmosphere filters out blue light. Impact craters caused by incoming space debris are scattered across the Venerian surface.

Venusian: *Das ist auch das Adjektiv zur römischen Göttin Venus, nicht nur zum Planeten.*

{Venusian attraction goes beyond physical proportions, it is something indefinable that draws one to the other, as noted by Shakespeare in 'Loves Labour Lost'.} The models are, in most cases, amateurs recruited from among the stylists' friends and staff, and many are refreshingly ultra-Venusian. {Despite your romantic nature, you're not one to rush into things. You take your time, whether it's in love, work, or any other aspect of life. You value stability and security, and your patience often rewards you with both. Remember, your unique blend of earthy pragmatism and Venusian charm is a strength to be celebrated. [= about Taureans]}

Ein weiteres Adjektiv, "venereal" wie in "venereal disease" = "Geschlechtskrankheit", stammt ebenfalls von der Göttin Venus – sie ist ja die Göttin der Liebe: By the end of the 18th century around 3,000 Londoners died of venereal diseases annually. Nor does it help that some believe they can cure themselves of venereal diseases by sleeping with a virgin.

Verdian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum italienischen Opern-Komponisten Guiseppe Verdi (1813-1901).*

There are signs of a renaissance of Verdian writing among contemporary composers. Otherwise, her voice has Verdian heft and even beauty. And yet an authentic Verdian vitality pervades the score.

Verona: Verona.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Veronese": It was discovered in a Veronese manuscript dated 1653.

Möglich ist auch "Verona" als Adjektiv: Want to admire Verona's vistas from the comfort of a holiday apartment, or enjoy private outside space while staying in a Verona holiday home?

Die Bewohner Veronas heißen "Veronese": Along the Liston, an elegant pink marble sidewalk that borders one side of Piazza Brà, and along the Via Mazzini, Verona's most elegant shopping avenue, the Veronese enjoy a daily, ritual stroll called the passeggiata.

Vesuvius: Vesuv.

“Der” Vesuv hat auf Englisch keinen Artikel: I remember lying in the sun on my grandparents' terrace overlooking the bay and Vesuvius when I was 20 years old. Pliny the Elder complained about the "new rich" in his *Naturalis Historia*, written just before he died in the eruption of Vesuvius. All but the brave or foolhardy had already fled their homes before the climactic pyroclastic surge descended from Vesuvius to entomb the remaining Pompeians for good.

Möglich ist auch “Mount Vesuvius” (ebenfalls ohne Artikel): In 79 A.D., Mount Vesuvius erupted, burying the city of Pompeii in molten lava and ash. As volcanoes go, Mount Vesuvius is relatively small.

Vichy: Vichy.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Vichy”: A Vichy man lost his life Monday as a result of a two-vehicle crash that occurred on Highway 63.

Für die Bewohner von Vichy verwendet man im Englischen das französische “Vichyssois”. Die englische Aussprache ist /viʃi'swa:/ (*Grundkenntnisse des Französischen vorausgesetzt*). Since 2008, the local Vichyssois have paid homage to Napoleon in a springtime event billed as *Jours d'Empire* – weekend-long celebrations held either at the end of April or at the beginning of May.

Falls nur weibliche Personen gemeint sind, müsste das “Vichyssoises” heißen, aber dafür gibt es keine Belege.

Klein geschrieben, ist “vichyssoise” (ausgesprochen /viʃi'swa:/, Grundkenntnisse des Französischen vorausgesetzt) der Name einer kalten gebundenen Gemüsesuppe: Vegetarians enjoy vichyssoise, gnocchi with porcini and shaved truffle, and chocolate creux. When all you're being fed is vichyssoise, you want to eat Big Macs like everyone else. Most vichyssoises are rich in saturated fat, made with butter and cream.

Vienna: Wien. In Budapest, as in Vienna, football was a matter for intellectual debate.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Wiennese”: In 1918, Klimt died at the age of 55 and Schiele was generally perceived to be his natural successor in the world of Viennese painting. The Viennese wine region straddles both banks of the Danube.

Auch “Vienna” kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: It features one of the best outdoor playgrounds for children you can find in a Vienna restaurant.

Die Bewohner Wiens heißen “Wiennese”: The Viennese miss the city they had when the Hapsburgs were around. The zoo is always well-attended, and usually very crowded on Sunday afternoons, because the Viennese love their zoo, especially when there are baby animals to be admired.

Vietnam: Vietnam.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Vietnamese”: In fact, summer rolls were what first hooked me on the fresh flavours of Vietnamese cooking.

Die Bewohner heißen “Vietnamese”: Many educated Vietnamese view the conservative Mr Phieu as an inept country bumpkin.

Die Sprache heißt “Vietnamese”: The country is experimenting with bilingual education for Khmer, Hmong and Jarai students, most of whom don't speak Vietnamese, the national language.

Virgin Islands: Jungferninseln. *Die Jungferninseln gehören zu drei Staaten:* Passing the holidays in the British Virgin Islands is a real change of scenery. Puerto Rico and the Spanish Virgin Islands are secluded and beautiful destinations for sailing. The British Virgin Islands are just east of the American Virgin Islands and of Puerto Rico, in the Central Caribbean.

{The Virgin Islands are an archipelago in the Caribbean Sea. They are geologically and biogeographically the easternmost part of the Greater Antilles. [...]The islands fall into three different political jurisdictions: 1. Virgin Islands, informally referred to as British Virgin Islands, a British overseas territory, 2. Virgin Islands of the United States, an unincorporated territory of the United States, 3. Spanish Virgin Islands, the easternmost islands of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, itself an unincorporated territory of the United States.} (Wikipedia)

Dass “Virgin Islands” als Plural konstruiert werden kann, überrascht nicht (siehe obenstehende Beispiele).

Möglich ist allerdings auch der Singular: The U.S. Virgin Islands is a year-round destination; however, you may find the best bargains on hotels and attractions during the summer months. Nicknamed “America's Paradise,” the U.S. Virgin Islands is famous for its beautiful white-sand beaches, turquoise waters and friendly people. The US Virgin Islands has a rich history of piracy and privateering, making the three islands susceptible to romanticized folklore similar to *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

Sie fragen sich, wie die Jungferninseln zu ihrem Namen kamen, und was das mit Jungfern zu tun hat? Hier ist die Antwort: {The first European sighting of the Virgin Islands was by Christopher Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage to the Americas. Columbus gave them the name Santa Ursula y las Once Mil Vírgenes (Saint Ursula and her 11,000 Virgins), shortened to Las Vírgenes (The Virgins), after the legend of Saint Ursula.}

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Virgin Island": They were able to bank the money through British Virgin Island front companies.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Virgin Islander": There were no Virgin Islander medalists at the Beijing Olympics.

Die Bewohner heißen "Virgin Islanders": How can the Virgin Islanders manifest their own destinies, reframe their past, and be in control of their future development?

Virgo: Jungfrau (Sternbild): Virgos are logical, practical, and systematic in their approach to life. When it comes to honesty, you won't find someone as honest as a Virgo.

Unter "Virginids" versteht man eine Meteor-Erscheinung aus dem Sternbild der Jungfrau: The Virginid meteoroid streams produce a series of meteor showers active annually during February-May. {There are a number of different meteor showers visible in the skies in April 2016. The first set to look out for is the Virginids.}

Das Nomen "virginal" hat eine ganz andere Bedeutung: Es bezeichnet ein Musikinstrument namens "Tafelklavier" (die Etymologie des Wortes "virginal" ist unklar).

{The virginals (or virginal) is a keyboard instrument of the harpsichord family. It was popular in Europe during the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods.} Virginals were particularly popular in 16th- and 17th-century England, where the name was also used generically to mean any harpsichord.

Vistula: Weichsel. The Vistula /'vɪstjʊlə/ is the longest river in Poland and the ninth-longest river in Europe, at 1,047 kilometres (651 miles) in length. In the coastal strip between the lower section of the Vistula and the Vistula Lagoon, there are areas of natural value, under legal protection, in order to preserve the natural wealth, valuable ecosystems and landscapes.

Volga: Wolga. Although the extensive development of the Volga has made a major contribution to the Soviet economy, it also has had adverse ecological consequences. The majority of Kazakh Germans are descendants of the Germans who emigrated to the Russian Volga region some 200 years ago and were deported to Kazakhstan after Hitler declared war on the Soviet Union in 1941. He owns a fast-food outfit in Saratov, on the Volga river.

Vosges: Vogesen. *Die englische Aussprache ist /voʊʒ/.* Vineyards dominate the foothills of the Vosges.

Das Adjektiv "Vosgesian" kommt selten vor: Napoleon had now, among other preparations, strongly fortified Paris and all the positions in advance of it on the Seine, the Marne, and the Aube, and among the passes of the Vosgesian hills.

Stattdessen kann man einfach "Vosges" verwenden: As a border area, the Vosges region was a route for possible invasion.

Voltairean: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum französischen Philosophen und Schriftsteller Voltaire (= François-Marie Arouet, 1694-1778).*

In later years Voltaire's onslaught upon the power of the Roman Catholic church became more direct, as he denounced its doctrines and practices in countless pamphlets and the *Dictionnaire philosophique* (1764), the vade mecum of Voltairean attitudes. His lean prose is infused with irony and scepticism, and these Voltairean qualities are evident in Camilleri's narrative technique. The satire is at first quite funny, and I thought it was going to be a light, Voltairean tale.

Eine Variante davon ist "Voltairian": Adrienne Hytier will be remembered for her Voltairian sense of humor, her passion for great literature and her dazzling flower garden that had become a Poughkeepsie landmark. In 1805 Manzoni joined his mother and her lover in Paris, where he moved in radical circles and became a convert to Voltairian skepticism.

Wagnerian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum deutschen Komponisten Richard Wagner (1813-83).*

Traditional Wagnerian performances tend to be rather silly spectacles, with lots of swords, cloaks and horned helmets. Margaret Harshaw was an American opera singer celebrated especially for her Wagnerian performances at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City for 22 seasons beginning in November 1942; singing both soprano and mezzo-soprano roles, she performed in more Wagner operas than any other singer in the

history of the Met. The original "Swan Lake" was set in the Middle Ages, and Tchaikovsky's music is steeped in the Wagnerian medievalist Romanticism of "Lohengrin". {Ah! That must be Aunt Augusta. Only relatives, or creditors, ever ring in that Wagnerian manner.} (Oscar Wilde)

Wales: Wales.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Welsh": As someone with an English mother, to be in favour of Welsh nationalism was unthinkable.

Die Bewohner heißen ebenfalls "Welsh": He was talking about the distinction between being "English" and "British", and arguing that the English, unlike the Scots and the Welsh, have no real sense of national identity.

Für einzelne Personen gibt es "Welshman" und "Welshwoman": Donetsk was founded by a Welshman, John Hughes, in the 1870s, and for a time the city even bore his name. Two Welshwomen in traditional dress stand outside their cottage with a spinning wheel.

Unüblich ist "a Welsh": On our stop to check into the new country, stopping for Gyros, I met two young men – a Scot and a Welsh – who had just spent a year in Afghanistan teaching English and were biking their way home.

Auch die Sprache heißt "Welsh": Directed and written by Paul Morrison, it is the story of a Jewish door-to-door salesman who falls in love with a good chapel girl, and is told in Welsh, Yiddish and English.

"New South Wales" ist ein australischer Bundesstaat (Hauptstadt: Sydney). Auch dazu gibt es ein Adjektiv: "New South Welsh": The State Library of New South Wales offers help with researching New South Welsh family history.

Die Bewohner heißen "New South Welsh": {Just as the ancient Chinese regarded their country as the center of the world – the "Middle Kingdom" – the New South Welsh do tend to equate their state with Australia. It must be admitted, however, that NSW was the major recipient of convicts transported to Australia.}

Ein einzelner Bewohner von New South Wales ist ein "New South Welshman / Welshwoman": John Howard is a New South Welshman, but throughout his time in office he never wore it on his sleeve. I must say being a New South Welshwoman I didn't know a lot about Sir Alfred Kemsley prior to the invitation to speak, so in the tradition of all good research for speech making, I googled him.

Warsaw: Warschau. The foreign ministry in Warsaw said on Friday that it had given a diplomatic note to the Russian embassy informing it of the decision.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Varsovian": Although neither his wife nor his friends can understand him, a Varsovian architect leaves the hustle bustle of Warsaw to find peace and make new friends while living in a small village. I come from a Varsovian father and a Varsovian mother.

Weiters gibt es auch "Warsaw" als Adjektiv: "It's a great feeling here," said a Belarussian student, Anastasia, sitting in a Warsaw cafe. He died in a Warsaw hospital during heart surgery.

Die Bewohner Warschau heißen "Varsovians": Many Varsovians are as liberal, cosmopolitan and agnostic as Londoners or New Yorkers. The Fabryka Trzciny arts centre is a cultural magnet that draws Varsovians and visitors alike.

Warwick: Warwick. Diese englische Stadt wird [ˈwɔɹɪk] ausgesprochen – also nur mit einem "w", nicht zwei.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Warwick": They had found jobs during the Depression in a Warwick resort hotel. A flag designed by a Warwick seventh grader, Aidan Harvey, was adopted as the the Town of Warwick flag by the town council last week.

Für die Einwohner Warwicks gibt es kein Demonym – kein separates Wort.

Washington: Washington.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Washingtonian": The funny thing is no one can agree on anything other than the fact that it's a Washingtonian delicacy. Howard Means has written or co-written several books, and is a senior editor at Washingtonian magazine.

Es gibt aber auch "Washington" als Adjektiv: The dinner was held at a Washington hotel. The afternoon tea here is a Washington favorite.

Die Bewohner Washingtons heißen "Washingtonians": Poor Washingtonians claim that, since the yuppies moved in, they can no longer afford to live where they grew up. An amendment ratified in 1961 gave Washingtonians the right to vote in presidential elections.

Watsonian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zu Sherlock Holmes' Gefährten Dr. John Watson.*

Mukherjee's Raj-set novels are one of the glories of the current scene, with damaged English policeman Sam Wyndham and his Watsonian Sergeant 'Surrender-not' Banerjee in a teeming 1920s India. {Tony teams up with former police detective Daniel Hawthorne to investigate and subsequently write about a murder. Hawthorne is the uncontested star of the partnership, with Tony resigned to his Watsonian role as chronicler of the idiosyncratic detective's exploits.}

Wellington: Wellington.

Das Adjektiv zur Hauptstadt von Neuseeland heißt "Wellingtonian": She joined us in April 2022 after working for a Wellingtonian landscaping company.

Auch "Wellington" kann als Adjektiv verwendet werden: If you want to ensure you grab a bargain, try to book at least 90 days before your stay to get the best price for a Wellington hostel.

Die Bewohner Wellingtons heißen "Wellingtonians": If you have time to spare head to the broad-beached Kapiti coast, 45 minutes north of the city: this is where Wellingtonians go to escape.

"Wellingtons" (bzw. auch klein geschrieben "wellingtons") sind Gummistiefel. Sie sind nach dem Herzog von Wellington benannt (1769-1852, Sieger in der Schlacht von Waterloo). He was dressed in mud-colored corduroys, tucked into green Wellingtons.

Wellingtonian: *"Wellington" ist nicht nur der Name der neuseeländischen Hauptstadt (und einer kleinen Stadt in Somerset mit knapp 20.000 Einwohnern), sondern auch der Name von Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), dem Sieger der Schlacht von Waterloo und zweifachen Premierminister (in der Zeit zwischen 1828 und 1834). Er wurde 1814 zum "Duke of Wellington" ernannt. Zu diesem Herzog von Wellington gibt es das Adjektiv "Wellingtonian":*

[About the Battle of Waterloo]: Blücher (= *the Prussian general*) he knew well, but the Emperor (= *Napoleon*) had never before seen a Wellingtonian army in action. {The Victorian army's operations and ethos were controlled by a small, closely-knit body of senior officers, personified by the Horse Guards, who evinced an unyielding traditionalism and an unquestioning adherence to Wellingtonian practices.} His medical advisers feared a fatal result if he did not immediately return to a better climate; and early in 1843 he got hastily on board a steamer and, meeting there with a Spanish gentleman, with whom he formed a friendship, he travelled with him through a part of the Peninsula, and visited the scenes of his Wellingtonian days.

"Wenceslas Square": *Das ist der Wenzelsplatz in Prag:* A massive demonstration was organized on Wenceslas Square; at the same time demonstrations unfolded in other Czech cities amid calls for a general strike. On arrival, I had the compulsory beer and sausage at a stand on Wenceslas Square.

Westphalia: Westfalen. Traumatized, the continent came together in Westphalia in 1648 to make peace.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Westphalian": Perhaps the most noteworthy (if not notorious) of the latter [= *communist utopias*] was the theocracy of the Anabaptists in the Westphalian city of Münster (1534–35), which ended with the military capture of the city and the execution of its leaders. Common ownership was one of the aims of the brief Anabaptist regime in the Westphalian city of Münster during the Protestant Reformation, and several communist or socialist sects sprang up in England in the wake of the Civil Wars (1642–51).

Auch "Westphalia" ist als Adjektiv möglich: {Westphalia hams are described by Wikipedia as "ham produced from acorn-fed pigs raised in the forests of Westphalia, Germany. The resulting meat is dry cured and then smoked over a mixture of beechwood and juniper branches."}

Die Bewohner Westfalens heißen "Westphalians": The Westphalians, who had settled in the area of the Ems and Hunte rivers about ad 700, spread south almost as far as Cologne and in 775 resisted the advance of the Franks under Charlemagne. {Rhinelanders assert that Westphalians are rather silent and not able to have fun at all. A famous joke goes like this: A Rhinelanders meets a Westphalian with a parrot on his shoulder. The Rhinelanders asks: "Can he speak?" The parrot answers: "How the hell should I know?"}

"Westphalian" ist auch der Name einer Pferderasse: Westphalians have been consistent winners of both individual and team Olympic gold medals. Westphalians have a relaxed nature, making them easy to work with.

Whitmanesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum amerikanischen Dichter Walter Whitman (1819-92).*

Hart Crane's long poem *The Bridge* (1930) aimed to create a Whitmanesque American epic. In Whitmanesque free verse, Carl Sandburg eulogized workers: "Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Gary, they make their steel

with men" (Smoke and Steel, 1920).

Daneben gibt es auch das Adjektiv "Whitmanian": Williams, as a modern poet himself (of long Whitmanian lines), enjoys making comparisons between Whitman and the moderns. . {We discussed the various ways in which Neruda's work could be considered 'Whitmanian,' for its subject matter, its style, and even for his frequent nods to Whitman in his work. One of my favorite poems of his, "I can write the saddest verses tonight," was described in class as being extremely Whitmanian by many students.}

Wildesque: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller Oscar Wilde (1856-1900).*

The section that prefaces the book displays such Wildesque quips as, 'I am fundamentally kind, if you discount my conversation, which is very often not'. The author maintains a Wildesque humor throughout this clever yet bittersweet volume. The author's approach took the form of a Wildesque fairytale.

Winchester: Winchester.

Das Adjektiv "Wintonian" wird selten verwendet: We lads are from Winchester, and therefore we are Wintonian, and proud.

Üblich (als Adjektiv) ist einfach "Winchester": Martin Tod, a Winchester councillor, said: "Many of us will be much more wary than we were in 2010." By his early 20s, he had his own studio in a shipping container on a Winchester industrial estate.

"Winchestrians" für die Bewohner von Winchester kommt selten vor: {The goal is to get Winchestrians involved in the Needs Assessment planning process. A random sampling of 3000 Winchester residents will receive a mailed questionnaire over the next week.}

"Wintonian(s)" für die Bewohner von Winchester wird ebenfalls selten verwendet:

In Medieval times the people of Winchester, called Wintonians, had no excuse for not going to church as there were parish churches everywhere – within the walls, on top of the gates (North gate & East gate as well as Kingsgate) and outside the walls. Many old Wintonians have uttered the words "once you've been to Winchester, you'll never want to leave" repeatedly over the last few years to me.

"Old Wintonians" ist die Bezeichnung für Absolventen der Universität von Winchester:

Old Wintonians Association Summer Reunion July 8th , 9th & 10th 2022. Many Old Wintonians will recall the field trips, both day and residential, which he ran as part of the College Biological Sciences Course.

"Winchester" als Nomen bezeichnet eine bestimmte Art von Gewehr (aus der Zeit des Wilden Westens), ein sogenanntes "Unterhebelrepetiergewehr": In westerns, it seems a small miracle when a lonesome rider with no more than a horse, a Winchester, a bedroll and his hat can still make a pot of coffee over a campfire.

Windy City: Chicago. *"Windy City" ist ein Beiname von Chicago:* The Windy City has long been home to vehicle manufacturing. The sun has been shining over the Windy City and temperatures are relatively mild.

⇒ Chicago

Wisconsin: Wisconsin.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Wisconsin": Senator Russell Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat, agreed. He borrowed the name Weiss from a Wisconsin football star. The setting is a Wisconsin town hall meeting between Congressman Paul Ryan and his constituents.

Die Bewohner des US-Bundesstaates Wisconsin heißen "Wisconsinites": Wisconsinites will still say "bakery" for "pastries", a loan-translation reflecting their German ancestry. A clear majority of ordinary Wisconsinites find the governor's agenda too extreme.

Wittgensteinian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum österreichischen Philosophen Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951).*

Peter Winch, for example, argues from a Wittgensteinian perspective for a methodological distinction between the natural and social sciences. Adopting a Wittgensteinian approach to language, Pitkin maintains that in order to understand the concept of political representation, one must consider the different ways in which the term is used.

Wolverhampton: "Wolverhampton".

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Wolverhampton": In a dreary Wolverhampton community centre, Emma Reynolds recently sat through a series of the hard-luck stories it behoves British MPs to hear each week.

Für die Bewohner der Hauptstadt der West Midlands gibt es das Wort "Wulfronians"; es wird aber selten

verwendet: It's over two years now since Wolverhampton was voted fifth worst city in the world by Lonely Planet and Wulfrunians are still smarting.

Woolfardisworthy: *Das ist eine kleine, unbedeutende Stadt in Devon, die hier ihren Platz wegen der Aussprache findet*: {The name of the village is a local curiosity, as its pronunciation (and occasional spelling) differs from what one might expect. On local signs, the village is sometimes marked as *Woolsery* alongside the original name. This is due to the pronunciation of the village's name being /'wʊlzəri/. The name also provides evidence for the power of the written word in conserving place-names: the shortened pronunciation is known to have been in use since the 17th century.} (Wikipedia)

Worcester: Worcester. *Deutschsprachige tendieren dazu, diese Stadt analog zu "Manchester" oder "Lancaster" oder "Rochester" auszusprechen, das ist aber falsch. Richtig ist: /'wʊstə/ (Meistens geht es allerdings nicht um die Stadt, sondern um die Sauce: "Worcestersauce".)*

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "Worcester": The captain of a Worcester basketball team has revealed how he survived for 16 days on a diet of cockroaches and worms during the civil war in Libya. Two Worcester rugby players flew the town's flag high the past two weeks in the Carling Currie Cup tournament.

Die Bewohner heißen "Worcesterites": Mutual Aid Worcester helps Worcesterites help each other. It is often said that no matter how long you've lived in Worcester unless you were born here you're never a Worcesterite.

Wordsworthian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Dichter William Wordsworth (1770-1850).*

Some of the lyrics on his last two albums suggest a kind of transcendent Wordsworthian relationship with the natural world. A campaigner against wind farms, he is spurred by his Wordsworthian reverence for the unmarred Cumbrian uplands. His longest poem, on the Moselle River, has flashes of an almost Wordsworthian response to nature, with descriptions of the changing scenery as the river moves through the country.

Wykehamist: *Winchester College ist eine berühmte "public school", gegründet 1382. Der Gründungsvater dieser Schule war William of Wykeham (~ 1320-1404), Bischof von Winchester. Nach ihm sind die "Wykehamists" benannt, die Zöglinge und Absolventen dieser Schule:*

Old Wykehamists are former pupils of Winchester College, so called in memory of the school's founder, William of Wykeham. 'You can always tell a Wykehamist but you can never tell him much!' The next chancellor, Hugh Gaitskell, was also a Wykehamist, who had distinguished himself as an oarsman and won several school prizes, in history, divinity and other subjects.

Yeatsian: *Das ist das Adjektiv zum englischen Schriftsteller William Butler Yeats (1865-1939). Er wird /'jetts/ ausgesprochen, reimt sich also nicht auf den Dichter John Keats (1795-1821), der /'ki:ts/ ausgesprochen wird (⇒ "Keatsian").*

But for now we're stuck in a Yeatsian market: the best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity. The early lyrical works, written when Pinter was a young actor touring in Ireland, can feel like Yeatsian pastiches from a man who has yet to come into his own voice. The poem is divided into three sections, and in the third, Auden pays ringing tribute to Yeats in lines that have an unmistakably Yeatsian flavour.

Yemen: Jemen. *"Der" Jemen hat im Englischen keinen Artikel*: Thousands of tonnes of food aid for Yemen have been diverted from the port of Aden because of heavy fighting there, UN officials said on Monday. He previously served as British ambassador in Yemen.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Yemeni": Yemeni security forces remained on high alert on Tuesday night amid fears of an imminent attack by al-Qaida in the capital, Sana'a.

Ein weiteres Adjektiv ist "Yemenite": There would be a table overflowing with the spicy-sour Yemenite food she ate as a child.

Auch "Yemen" ist als Adjektiv möglich: The Navy said 17 sailors had died and 38 were wounded in the blast on the destroyer Cole in a Yemen harbor.

Die Bevölkerung heißt "Yemenis": Many Yemenis resent their richer and more powerful neighbour's interference in their country's affairs.

Möglich ist auch "Yemenites": The Yemenites are multiplying at a quite spectacular rate.

Yerevan: Eriwan. Corruption is rampant, and few people outside Yerevan enjoy the fruits of growth.

Das gebräuchliche Adjektiv ist "Yerevan": The 54-year-old says she was taken by force to a Yerevan mental health clinic where she was held for a month against her will. Listen to the music of Lilit Pipoyan, a Yerevan native

and one of the most beloved artists in Armenia today.

Das Adjektiv "Yerevantsi" wird selten verwendet: I met a Yerevantsi family who had sold their home to live in the countryside.

Die Bewohner der armenischen Hauptstadt heißen "Yerevantsi": Local Yerevantsi have a modern outlook, though sometimes combined with quite conservative views and traditions. You can't just ignore positive changes too which many Yerevantsi are proud of.

Ynysybwł: Ynysybwł. *Das ist ein unbedeutendes Dorf in Wales und hätte normalerweise in diesem Artikel nichts zu suchen. Aber wie spricht man so einen Namen aus? Die Lösung ist: /ənɪsə'bul/. Wikipedia weiß dazu:* Locally, the village is often referred to as just "Bwl" or "The Bwl".

York: York.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls "York": York Residents, York Students, and return ticket holders no longer need to book in advance for entry and may utilise the fast-track queue for entry.

Für die Bewohner von York gibt es das Wort "Yorkies": {As a Yorkie, I will give you experienced tips and insider knowledge that only a local can know. You will discover easy-to-get-to city centre parks and playgrounds that don't feature on other York travel sites.} {Aside from being able to hold a fork, there are a few things that York students have in common and know to be true. While you may have heard about our successful engineering programme and our huge student population, here are some things that Yorkies consider normal and dare I say it, traditional.}

Möglich ist auch "Yorkists": One of the elite to have won the Cricket Society Literary Award twice (for biographies of fellow Yorkists Herbert Sutcliffe and Hedley Verity), Hill is a nostalgist of occasional elegance and vast industry. *In diesem Sinn wird "Yorkist" aber selten verwendet. Wesentlich häufiger ist ein anderer Gebrauch:*

Während des "War of the Roses" (1455-1487) kämpften die beiden Adelshäuser Lancaster und York gegeneinander. Die Anhänger des Hauses York werden ebenfalls als "Yorkists" bezeichnet: After the Yorkists had captured Henry at Northampton (July 1460), it was agreed that Henry should remain king but recognize York, and not his own son Edward, as heir to the throne. The two sides eventually took up arms, and, at the Battle of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in May 1455, Warwick's flank attack won a swift victory for the Yorkists.

Dazu gibt es das Adjektiv "Yorkist": In France Warwick regrouped the Yorkist forces and returned to England in June 1460, decisively defeating the Lancastrian forces at Northampton (July 10). In May 1455 this factional dispute erupted into armed conflict with a Yorkist victory over the Lancastrians at St. Albans.

"Yorkie / Yorkies" hat auch noch eine andere Bedeutung, es ist auch die Kurzform für die Hunderasse "Yorkshire terrier(s)": In June, a miniature Yorkie caused a smaller stir, at a fancy Manhattan restaurant. Her two Yorkies, Jazzy and Juicy, swirled around her feet in a brown-and-black blur, before disappearing behind a concealed door into the kitchen.

Yorkshire: Yorkshire.

Das Adjektive heißt ebenfalls "Yorkshire": I'm a Yorkshire lad through and through. She is a young woman with a Yorkshire accent.

Für die Bewohner von Yorkshire gibt es vier Wörter:

* *Yorkshireman / Yorkshiremen:* Being a Yorkshireman, he was also loth to admit error. Yorkshiremen are not known for their profligacy.

* *Yorkshirewoman / Yorkshirewomen:* The Yorkshirewoman, who has been hampered by injuries since her Olympic triumph, will need to be back to her sharpest when she goes for the world title in South Korea in November. Like the true Yorkshirewomen they are, they queue for free wine samples.

* *Tyke / Tykes:* He wasn't born a Tyke, but he lived in Yorkshire most of his life. *(Das Wort "Tyke" kommt aus dem Altnordischen und bedeutete dort "Hündin".)* {You know you're getting older when you get excited by a good Yorkshire pudding rise, but come on, us Tykes know how to make good Yorkshires in bubbly hot fat – and enough of it is hugely important for our puds to rise well and get the light, crispy outcome.}

* *Yorkie:* {I don't live in Yorkshire but we make it our business to go there for a couple of weeks a year. If you live there, you're lucky. Not only is the scenery superb, I have to say, the grub is off the chart, Yorkies know how to feed a person!} You hear the Yorkies say there is nothing ever good down the M62, the motorway linking Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Yugoslavia: Jugoslawien. Following the breakup of former Yugoslavia in 1991, seven new states emerged in the region with many border disputes.

Das Adjektiv hieß "Yugoslav": Bosnia's diversity only increased its suffering during the Yugoslav civil wars of the 1990s.

Auch "Yugoslavia" war als Adjektiv möglich: Thomas J. Butler was the first U.S. exchange student in Yugoslavia after WWII via a Yugoslavia government grant.

Die Bewohner hießen "Yugoslavs": Tito made 20m Yugoslavs believe they were free.

Yukon: Yukon.

Das Adjektiv zu diesem kanadischen Territorium heißt ebenfalls "Yukon": Some Yukon residents woke up to loud sonic booms and shaking homes after an underwater volcano erupted across the Pacific Ocean.

Die Bewohner heißen "Yukonians": Alaskans and Yukonians like calling their roads highways, even if they are dirt.

Auch "Yukoners" ist möglich: The two parties agree that a stable government is necessary to address the many challenges currently facing Yukoners.

Die Form "Yukonites" kommt selten vor: An invitation from hospitable Yukonites to stay in Whitehorse for the 2011 "Canadians" (West Canadian, and Canadian, Orienteering Championships) was too good an excuse to stop off on the way to Scotland.

Ein umgangssprachlicher Terminus für die Bewohner Yukons ist "Sourdoughs": {Last spring's pandemic lockdowns [= covid 2020], paired with yeast shortages, produced a sourdough-baking craze around the United States, but in Alaska, the tangy bread has been an important cultural touchpoint for a long time. Alaskans so identify with sourdough that long-time residents are often called "sourdoughs" and numerous businesses in Alaska use the word to emphasize their experience or longevity, from Sourdough Fuel (heating specialists) to Sourdough Sue's (yurt purveyors).} {Sourdough is an Alaskan term that refers to someone who has lived in Alaska for several winters. The term likely originated in the Klondike Gold Rush at the end of the 19th Century. It was used as the opposite of the term Cheechako, which refers to those who were newly arrived at the mining camps. Today, it means basically the same: Sourdoughs are those who've lived in Alaska for a while – though the duration that earns you the status varies.} {Not to be confused with the delicious type of bread, in Alaska Sourdough has its own meaning. It refers to those hardy Alaskans who've survived several of the long, dark winters in The Last Frontier. Sourdough is a term that likely originated alongside its antonym, Cheechako. Both terms referred to those who had spend varying amounts of time in Alaska during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896 to 1899. Cheechakos were the new arrivals; Sourdoughs had proven themselves through the trials of Alaskan winter. It's likely that the origin of the name Sourdough refers specifically to those prospectors and settlers who brought their own bread starter with them. They had to keep their starter close to their body and stay warm enough to keep the starter from freezing. Only those who were smart and tough enough to handle themselves in wild Alaska would keep themselves – and their starter – alive. Today, there's a wide range of opinions on how long it takes to shake off Cheechako status. Some say surviving three winters is enough; others say it takes decades – or even a lifetime – to become a true Alaskan Sourdough.}

"Yukonite" hat auch ein ganz andere Bedeutung, es ist der Name eines (seltenen) Minerals:

{ $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Yukonite is a rare hydrated arsenate mineral of calcium and iron.}

Zagreb: Zagreb. Die englische Aussprache ist /'zɑgɹɛb/ - man beachte das stimmhafte "s-" am Anfang.

Das Adjektiv heißt "Zagrebian": For breakfast, you'll be treated to an authentic Zagrebian start to the day at Ficlek.

Möglich ist auch "Zagreb" als Adjektiv: This Zagreb wine bar offers everything you could possibly want from Croatian nightlife.

Die Bewohner der kroatischen Hauptstadt heißen "Zagrebians": The market is particularly lively on a Saturday, when many Zagrebians come to buy from the same stalls where their mothers used to shop.

Eine spezifische Bezeichnung für die Bürger Zagrebs ist "Purger" (abgeleitet vom deutschen "Bürger"): Caffè Bar Cica is the venue for spotting fashionable Purgers (as Zagrebians call themselves) and tilting a glass of the local Velebitsko beer. Näheres zum Terminus "Purger" findet man hier:

<https://www.lovezagreb.hr/topics/become-a-zagrebian/purgeri-a-portrait-of-a-true-zagrebian-56881865461c6>

Zambia: Sambia. In Zambia, a mineral-rich country that is Africa's largest producer of copper, life expectancy is just 56, and the capital, Lusaka – the fifth poorest in the world – struggles to cope with high levels of HIV and Aids.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Zambian”: Locals can still hold dollars in Zambian bank accounts even if they can no longer use them in shops.

Auch “Zambia” ist möglich als Adjektiv: If you intend to stay in Zambia longer than your authorized stay, you must apply for the appropriate permit at a Zambia immigration office.

Die Bewohner Sambias heißen “Zambians”: Poverty may be retreating, but change is slow, and two Zambians out of three still live on less than \$1 a day.

Zanzibar: Sansibar. I was surprised that a lot of restaurants in Zanzibar tend to be American or Italian – not very different from what you see on a UK high street.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Zanzibari”: Most of the visitors focused on the strength of Omani influences in Zanzibari culture and civic institutions.

Auch “Zanzibar” ist als Adjektiv möglich: After a week on a Zanzibar beach you will look forward to a cloudy sky and a little respite from too much sun.

Die Bewohner heißen “Zanzibaris”: With more than a third of Zanzibaris living in poverty, many blame Tanzanian mainlander, some of whom are Christian, for taking jobs and eroding traditional beliefs.

Zeus: Zeus. *Das Interessante am Gott Zeus ist nicht die Schreibung, sondern die Aussprache:* Im B.E. /zju:s/, im A.E. /zu:s/.

Zimbabwe: Simbabwe. *Ausgesprochen wird es /zɪmˈbɑːbweɪ, -wi/.* Zimbabwe was formerly called Rhodesia.

Das Adjektiv heißt “Zimbabwean”: "The United States does not believe that the [election] results announced today represent a credible expression of the will of the Zimbabwean people," said the secretary of state, John Kerry.

Auch “Zimbabwe” ist als Adjektiv möglich: The haunting *Famba Naye*, a Zimbabwe song of farewell, brought the concert officially to an end.

Die Bewohner von Zimbabwe heißen “Zimbabweans”: For many Zimbabweans, there is nothing to celebrate.

Zurich: Zürich. *Die englische Aussprache ist /ˈzʊərɪk/ oder /ˈzjʊərɪk/.* The congress in Zurich begins on Tuesday.

Das Adjektiv heißt ebenfalls “Zurich”: The Zurich laboratory has already constructed a prototype. The Zurich insurance group has plunged headlong into fund management in America.

Die Züricher heißen auf Englisch “Zürchers”, aber das ist ein Verlegenheits-Ausdruck, um Idiomatik zu demonstrieren (den Umlaut kennt ja die englische Aussprache nicht). Despite Zurich’s reputation as the banking center of Switzerland, Zürchers are not the uptight, humorless, stuffed shirts the reputation would suggest. Zürich hosts Europe’s largest annual street party, so trust me when I see the Zürchers know how to have fun.

Ohne Umlaut kommt das Wort im Englischen aber fast nicht vor: {Back in the 1950s, he used to take his family to Lenzerheide in the Canton of Grisons. So did many Zurchers, for the skiing was good there and easy to get to from the city.}

Zum Abschluss die Antworten zum Test von Seite 2:

Bath: Bathonians	Moscow: Muscovites
Birmingham: Brummies	Mumbai: Mumbaikars
Blackpool: Blackpudlians	Naples: Neapolitans
Botswana: Batswana	Netherlands: Dutch
Brittany: Bretons	Newcastle: Geordies
Burkina Faso: Burkinabis	New Delhi: Delhiites
Cairo: Cairenese	Newport: Newportonians
Cambridge: Cantabrigians	Nunavat: Nunavummint
Cape Town: Capetonians / Cape Towners	Oman: Omanis
Cadiff: Cardiffians	Orkney: Orcadians
Carthage: Carthaginians	Oslo: Osloviens
Cheltenham: Cheltonians	Oxford: Oxonians
Chester: Cestrians	Palermo: Palermitans
Chichester: Cicestrians	Parma: Parmesans
Christchurch: Cantabrians	Peru: Peruvians
Corfu: Corfiots	Philippines: Filipinos / Filipinas
Cork: Corkonians / Leesiders	Phoenix: Phoenicians
Côte d'Ivoire: Ivoiriens	Plymouth: Plymouthians / Plymothians
Dallas: Dallasites	Provence: Provencaux
Dundee: Dundonians	Qatar: Qataris
Exeter: Exonians	Reading: Readingites / Readingensians
Glasgow: Glaswegians	Reno: Renoites
Grand Rapids: Grand Rapidians	Rhodes: Rhodians
Halifax: Haligonians	Salt Lake City: Salt Lakers
Hartlepool: Hartlepudians	San Marino: San Marinense / Sammarinese
Hyderabad: Hyderabadis	Santa Barbara: Santa Barbarians
Indiana: Hoosiers	Sao Paulo: Paulistanos / Paulistanas
Ivory Coast: Ivorians	Savoy: Savoyards
Kent: Kentishmen / Men of Kent	Scilly (Islands): Scillonians
Kingston-upon-Hull: Hullensians	Seattle: Seattleites / Seattlites
Leeds: Loiners / Leodensians	Seychelles: Seychellois
Lesotho: Basotho	Shanghai: Shanghainese
Lille: Lillois	Sheffield: Sheffielders
Limerick: Limerick people / Shannonsiders	Shropshire: Salopians
Lincolnshire: Yellowbellies	Southampton: Sotonians
Liverpool: Liverpoolians / Scousers	Sunderland: Mackems
Londonderry: Derry people	Swaziland: Swazis
Los Angeles: Angelinos	Sweden: Swedes / Swedish
Madagascar: Malagasy	Sydney: Sidneysiders
Madrid: Madrilenians	Taiwan: Taiwanese
Manchester: Mancunians	Thailand: Thai
Man: Manxmen	Tokyo: Tokyoites
Massachusetts: Massachusettsans / Bay Staters	Trinidad and Tobago: Trinbagonians
Mayotte: Mahorans	United Arab Emirates: Emirati / Emiratis
Messina: Messinese	Warsaw: Varsovians
Miletus: Milesians	Worcester: Worcesterites

Minneapolis: Minneapolitans	Yerevan: Yerevantsi
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