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**GERMAN LOAN-WORDS IN MODERN ENGLISH**

**Bogdan Gryzkiewicz**

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I declare that I have worked on this thesis independently, using only the primary and secondary sources listed in the bibliography.

Pilsen, April 2015

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This bachelor thesis deals with the English language from several points of view. Nevertheless, it aims to discuss the complex issue of German-Loan Words in Modern English. Particularly, its objective is to illustrate, describe and exemplify features of the language and words which became its integral part.

The concept of language will be presented from several perspectives. Firstly from the linguistic point of view, including Linguistic as the main scientific study of language and its major sub-disciplines, which are crucial for understanding the language as a whole.

Another perspective presents the language system, its development, historical periods, cultural influence and social factors. Certain fields of the aspects are presented more in detail, such as the morphological, grammatical, phonological or lexical aspect.

The purpose of the thesis is to introduce the divergence as a characteristic feature of the language. For example the significant dialects of Low-German language are described in the practical part and their characteristics are illustrated on a number of examples, which are transcribed into Modern English.

The study combines various sources, which consist of a number of printed sources, which served as the main source. A number of online articles and books were used as many of the printed versions are available only in online versions. Many online etymological dictionaries were used for the vocabulary elaboration in the glossary of my practical part.

Many sources were studied to describe the most essential language features and try to illustrate them on examples, which show the main distinctive language attributes.

## 2 LANGUAGE

Language is the human ability to learn and use complex systems of communication, and a language is any specific example of such a system. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. [1]

Linguists say that there is approximately 5,000 to 7,000 languages in the world. It depends on a difference between languages and dialects. Natural languages are spoken or signed, but any language can be transferred into secondary media using auditory, visual, or tactile inputs – for example, in graphic writing, braille, or whistling. That is why human language is modality-independent. [2]

All languages are based on the process of semiosis to associate signs to definite meanings. Oral and sign languages include a phonological system that controls how symbols are used to form orders known as words or morphemes, and a syntactic system that controls how words and morphemes are merged to build phrases and statements. [3]

Human language has the characteristic of productivity, replacement, and depends on social convention and learning. Its complex structure covers a much wider content of expressions than any known system of animal communication. It is said that language was established when early hominins started gradually changing their primate communication systems, learning the capability to form a theory of other thoughts. This evolution is connected with an increase of a brain volume. People learn language through social communication in early childhood, and children are able to use it when they are approximately three years old. The use of language is deeply entrenched in human culture. [4]

Languages develop and diversify over time, and the history of their evolution can be changed by comparing modern languages to state which features their ancestral languages must have had in order for the later developmental phases to occur. A group of languages that originate from a common ancestor is known as a language family. [5]

English is one of the Indo-European languages. The Indo-European family includes English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Hindi. There are other families, e.g. the Sino-Tibetan family, the Afro-Asiatic family, the Bantu languages, and the Malayo-Polynesian languages. [6]

The Dravidian language family is one of the extraordinary and independent language family spoken predominantly in southern India. Many number of small languages are widespread in northern India and Pakistan which have their root in this language family. [7]

Academic consensus holds that between 50% and 90% of languages spoken at the beginning of the twenty-first century will probably have become extinct by the year 2100. [8]

### **3 LANGUAGE DISCIPLINES**

#### **3.1 Linguistics**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. There are three aspects to this study: language form, language meaning, and language in context. In linguistics, language is a system of sounds, symbols, and meanings. The first Indian linguist who described language was Pāṇini (fl. 4th century BCE), with his analysis of Sanskrit. [9]

The study of language meanings, on the other hand, deals with how languages encode relations between entities, attributes, and other aspects of the world to impart, treat, and assign meanings, as well as to control and resolve ambiguity. [10]

Linguistics also includes the study of other aspects like the influence of social, cultural, historical and political factors on language. This is the domain of sociolinguistics which compares relations between linguistic variation and social structures. Here is also the analysis of discourse which studies the structure of texts and conversations. Historical and evolutionary linguistics researches how languages change, the origin and growth of languages, especially over an extended period of time. [11]

Areas of study related to linguistics include semiotics (the study of signs and symbols both within language and without), literary criticism, translation, and speech-language pathology. [12]

##### **3.1.1 Lexicology**

Lexicology is the part of linguistics which studies words. This includes their nature and function as symbols, their meaning, the relationship of their meaning to epistemology in general, and the rules of their composition from smaller elements (morphemes such as the

English -ed marker for past or un- for negation; and phonemes as basic sound units). Lexicology also includes relations between words, which bears on semantics (for example, love vs. affection), derivation (for example, fathom vs. unfathomably), usage and sociolinguistic distinctions (for example, flesh vs. meat), and any other issues included in analysing the whole lexicon of languages. [13]

### **3.1.1.1 Etymology**

Etymology is the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time. When we extend the term "the etymology of [a word]" it means the origin of the specific word. [14]

For languages with a long written history, etymologists used texts in these languages and texts about the languages to collect knowledge about how words were used in their history and when they joined the languages in question. [15]

When we analyze related languages with a technique known as the comparative method, then we can make conclusions about their shared parent language and its vocabulary. [16]

Even though etymological research originally arose from the philological tradition, presently much etymological research is done on language families where little or no early documentation is available, such as Uralic and Austronesian. [17]

**Etymon** is used in English to mention the source word of a given word. For example, Latin *candidus*, which means "white", is the etymon of English *kandid*. [18]

### **3.1.1.2 Lexicography**

Lexicography is divided into two individual but evenly important groups:

Practical lexicography is the art or craft of compiling, writing and editing dictionaries.

Theoretical lexicography is the scholarly discipline of analyzing and describing the semantic, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships within the lexicon(vocabulary) of a language, progressing theories of dictionary components and structures which link the data in dictionaries, the needs for information by users in specific types of situations, and how users can gain the data incorporated in printed and electronic dictionaries. [19]

General lexicography focuses on the design, compilation, use and evaluation of general dictionaries. [20]

It is now accepted that lexicography is a discipline in its own right and not a sub-discipline of applied linguistics, as the chief object of study in lexicography is the dictionary. [21]

### **3.1.1.3 Syntax**

Syntax is a linguistic discipline which concerns in relations between words in a sentence, especially sentence constituents, correct formation of a sentence construction and word order. [22]

### **3.1.2 Word formation**

Word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form (conversion). Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases (compounding and incorporation). Types of word formation: derivation, conversion, blending, calque, neologism. [23]

### **3.1.3 Phonetics**

Phonetics is the study of acoustic, visual, and articulatory attributes in the production and perception of speech and non-speech sounds. [24]

### **3.1.4 Phonology**

The pronunciation system of a language. Phonological study has two main parts: the sound segments of the spoken language, which take the form of vowels and consonants; and the various patterns of intonation, rhythm, and tone of voice, which add structure and meaning to stretches of speech. [25]

### **3.1.5 Morphology**

Morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, or implied context. [26]

Words are accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, many words can refer to other words by rules that describe the grammar for that language. [27]

The rules understood by a speaker reflect concrete schemes or regularities in the way words are formed from smaller units (morphemes) in the language they are using and how those morphemes interact in speech. [28]

## **4 MODELLING ENGLISH**

### **BASIC CONCEPTS IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS**

#### **4.1 Social variation**

*Society affects language, in the sense that any important aspect of social structure and function is likely to have a distinctive linguistic counterpart. People belong to different social classes, perform different social roles, and carry on different occupations. Their use of language is affected by their sex, age, ethnic group, and educational background. English is being increasingly affected by all these factors, because its developing role as a world language is bringing it more and more into contact with new cultures and social systems. [29]*

#### **4.2 Personal variation**

*People affect language, in the sense that individual's conscious or unconscious choices and preferences can result in a distinctive or even unique style. Such variations in self-expression are most noticeable in those areas of language use where great care is being taken, such as in literature and humour. But the uniqueness of individuals, arising out of differences in their memory, personality, intelligence, social background, and personal experience, makes distinctiveness of style inevitable in everyone. [30]*

#### **4.3 Temporal variation**

Time affects language, both in the long term and short term, giving rise to some typical processes and diversities. [31]

Long term: English has changed throughout the centuries, as can be seen from such distinguishable linguistic periods as Old English, Middle English, and Elizabethan English. [32]

Short term: English changes within the history of a single person. This is most perceptible while children are learning their mother tongue, but it is also seen when people learn a foreign language, develop their style as adult speakers or writers. [33]

#### **4.4 Regional and International variation**

Geography affects language, it means within a country and between countries, giving origin to regional accents and dialects, and to the **pidgins**<sup>1</sup> and **creoles**<sup>2</sup> which appeared around the world whenever English first came into contact with other languages. Intranational regional varieties have been observed within English from its earliest days, as it is in such labels as 'Northern', 'London', and 'Scottish'. International varieties are more recent in origin, as it is in such labels as 'American', 'Australian', and 'Indian'. Regional language variation is studied by sociolinguists, geographical linguists, dialectologists, and others, the actual term depending on the focus and emphasis of the study. There are own English dialects: cockney, northern Yorkshire and London English. English is the supranational communicative tool in **Indo-European language families**<sup>3</sup>. [34]

English has itself lots of variations: Pre-Old English, Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, Standard English, South African English, New Zealand English, Australian English, British English, American English, Canadian English, Scottish English and Irish English. [35]

##### **4.4.1 New Englishes**

Many different national and regional varieties of English have been developed, and will continue to do so. They have been called 'new Englishes', with their own characteristics of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation, used in the different states of Africa, India and Pakistan, Singapore and the Philippines for instance. [36]

## **5 ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

English is a West Germanic language first spoken in early medieval England and is currently called a global lingua franca. It is an official language of almost 60 sovereign states and spoken language in sovereign states including the United Kingdom, the United

States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations. It is the third-most-common native language in the world, after Mandarin and Spanish. People learn it as a second language and is an official language of the European Union and of the United Nations. Many world organisations use this language, too. [37]

English has many historical forms. The earliest form was Old English, a set of Anglo-Frisian dialects brought to Great Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th century. Middle English started in the late 11th century with the Norman conquest of England. Early Modern English started in the late 15th century with the beginning of the printing press to London and the Great Vowel Shift. [38]

Through the worldwide influence of the British Empire, English spread from the 17th to mid-20th centuries. Through newspapers, books, the telegraph, the telephone, phonograph records, radio, satellite television, and the Internet, as well as the appearance of the United States as a global superpower, English has become the most powerful language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions and in professional contexts such as science. [39]

### **5.1 English as lingua franca**

English as a lingua franca (ELF) is the use of the English language "as a common means of communication for speakers of different mother languages". ELF is also "defined functionally by its use in intercultural communication rather than formally by its reference to native-speaker norms" whereas goals of English as a foreign language are meeting native speaker norms and giving prominence to native speaker cultural aspects. While lingua francas have been used for centuries, what makes ELF an unusual phenomenon is the scale to which it is used – functionally and geographically. [40]

### **5.2 Standard English**

In Britain there are many regional and social dialects, but there is one variety which is not related to any geographical region. It originally developed as a system of writing, but it is also the dialect of what is called 'educated speech': Educated English tends to be given the prestige of government agencies, the professions, the political parties, the press, the law court and the pulpit – any institution which must try to address itself to public beyond the



dialectal community. It is codified in dictionaries, grammars and guides to usage, and it is taught in the school system at all levels. It is almost exclusively the language of public press. [41]

### **5.3 English today**

Four hundred years ago, by the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, English was spoken almost exclusively by the English in England, and by some people in Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and this had been so for hundreds of years since the language appeared in Britain in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. [42]

English today is a worldwide international language. It is spoken as a native language by about 400 million people in the British Isles, Canada, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is a second language for many others in India, Pakistan and in some African states, where it is used as an official language in government and education. [43]

## **6 HISTORICAL VIEW OF ENGLISH**

### **6.1 Roman Britain**

In the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century Britain had been a province of the Roman Empire for over 400 years, and was controlled from Rome. The official language of government was Latin. This was used not only by the Roman civil officials, military officers and settlers, but also by those Britons who worked under the Romans, or who needed to deal with them. The term Romano-British is used to describe those 'Romanised' Britons and their way of life. [44]

The mother tongue was British, one of a family of Celtic languages. Its modern descendants are Welsh and Breton in Brittany. There were also speakers of Cornish up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Irish and Scots Gaelic today come from a closely related Celtic dialect. None of these languages is similar to English, which comes from the family of West Germanic languages. [45]

### **6.2 English during the Renaissance**

During the 16th century there was a big amount of new publications in English and in the developing fields of science, medicine and the arts. This period from the time of Caxton until

around 1650 (Renaissance) concluded the Reformation, the discoveries of Copernicus, and the European exploration of Africa and the Americas. [46]

The effects of these fresh perspectives on the English language were immediate, far-reaching, and controversial. The focus of interest was vocabulary. There were no words in the language to talk accurately about the new concepts, techniques, and inventions which were coming from Europe, and so writers began to borrow them. Most of the words which entered the language at the time were taken from Latin, with a good number from Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. After world-wide exploration words came into English from over 50 other languages, including some languages of North America, Africa, and Asia. Some words came into English directly; others came by way of an intermediate language. Many came indirectly from Latin or Italian via French. [47]

There were many translations of classical works during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and thousands of Latin or Greek terms were introduced. English did not compare well with the tried and tested standards of Latin or Greek, especially in such fields as theology or medicine. It was a language fit for the street, but not for the library. [48]

The influx of foreign vocabulary attracted bitter criticism, and people leaped to the language's defence. Purists were against the new 'inkhorn' terms, condemning them for ambiguity and for obstructing the development of native English vocabulary. Some writers (notably, the poet Edmund Spenser) tried to revive outdated English words instead – what were sometimes called 'Chaucerisms' and to make use of little-known words from English dialects. *Algate* ('always'), *sicker* ('certainly'), and *yblent* ('confused') are examples. The scholar John Cheke used English equivalents for classical terms whenever he could, such as *crossed* for 'crucified' and *gainrising* for 'resurrection'. The increase in foreign borrowings is the most characteristic linguistic sign of the Renaissance in English. Purist opinion did not stem the influx of new words in the history of this language. [49]

### **6.2.1 Some Renaissance Dutch loan-words in English**

Here are some Dutch loan-words which appeared for the first time in the period of Renaissance: cruise, easel, keelhaul, knapsack, landscape, yacht. [50]

### 6.3 Saxonmania

Many writers have enthused about the supposed 'purity' of Anglosaxon vocabulary, but never was this enthusiasm so strong as in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as part of the English Romantic movement. [51]

In the case of the Dorsetshire poet, William Barnes (1801-86), the concern became an obsession. Barnes' aim was to promote a kind of English purified of alien (that is non-Germanic) borrowings. The removal of French, Latin and Greek words would make the language more accessible and intelligible. [52]

What made his approach so distinctive was his creativity. Not only did he use surviving Anglo-Saxon lexemes in place of foreign ones, he did not hesitate to resuscitate long-dead Anglo-Saxonisms, or to devise completely new lexemes using Anglo-Saxon roots. He resurrected Old English *inwit* for conscience, and created such forms as *birdlore* for ornithology and *matewording* for synonym. [53]

A small number of his words found their way into the Oxford English Dictionary (such as *speechcraft* for grammar, and *starlore* for astronomy). [54]

## 7 LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

The Spanish has taken enormous parts of the west and south-west. The French were present in the northern territories, around the St Lawrence River, and throughout the middle regions (French Louisiana) as far as the Gulf of Mexico. The Dutch were in New York (originally New Amsterdam) and the surrounding area. Large numbers of Germans arrived at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, they settled primarily in Pennsylvania and its hinterland. There were increasing numbers of Africans entering the south, because of the slave trade, and this dramatically increased in the 18<sup>th</sup> century: a population of little more than 2,500 black slaves in 1700 had become about 100,000 by 1775, far outnumbering the southern whites. The cosmopolitan nature of American life had its effect on the language (and especially on its vocabulary and practices of naming). [55]

Any US biographical dictionary will include such typical 'American' names as (German) *Eisenhower, Rockefeller, Chrysler, and Studebaker*. The etymological diversity of modern place names can be seen in (Dutch) *Bronx, Yonkers, and Harlem*. [56]

### **7.1 America talking**

The new American vocabulary of the 19<sup>th</sup> century came from a mixture sources. Spanish and Native American words were influential, but also many older English words came to be used with new senses in new phrases. The opening up of the West was one major factor in lexical expansion, the arrival of immigrants, towards the end of the century was another. [57]

Here are some examples: Bronco (1850), cattle town (1881), chaps (1870), corral (1829), cowpoke (1880), dogie (1888), dude (1883), lariat (1831), lasso (1819), maverick (1867), ranch (1808), range (1835), roundup (1876), rustler (1882), six shooter (1844), stampede (1843), tenderfoot (1849), trail boss (1890) [58]

### **7.2 The melting pot**

This phrase, the title of Israel Zangwill's 1909 successful play, itself became part of the new lexicon, and well summarizes the effect on American English of thousands of new words and phrases from German, Italian, Yiddish, and other European languages. There was an increase in the number of offensive racial labels, too. [59]

These words entered to the English language: delicatessen (1893), Hunk (1896), kike (1880s), kindergarten (1862), naturalization papers (1856), Polack (1879), spaghetti (1880s), spiel (1894), tutti-frutti (1876), wop (1890s). [60]

### **7.3 Myth or reality**

Some of the Native American words which became used in the English vocabulary in a general way: brave (1819), firewater (1817), Great Spirit (1790), Indian Agency (1822), medicine dance (1805), peace pipe (1860), reservation (1789), smoke signal (1873) [61]

These words represent a quite late stage of development in the lexicon of Native American affairs. Many native words entered the language during the period of first meeting: for example *moccasin, papoose, powwow, wigwam, and tomahawk* are all 17<sup>th</sup> century borrowings. Many of the words used by way of native people were invented or popularized

by white authors who imagined that this was how 'Indians' should talk. Examples include *How!* (as a greeting), *heap big*, and *Great White Father*. *Happy Hunting Ground* is known from Washington Irving (1837); *paleface*, *war path*, and *war paint* are from James Fenimore Cooper (1820s). [62]

## **8 ENGLISH BORROWINGS - MAJOR PERIODS OF BORROWINGS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH**

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The abstract noun *borrowing* refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. [63]

Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community. [64]

When most speakers do not know the word and if they hear it think it is from another language, the word can be called a foreign word. There are many foreign words and phrases used in English such as *bon vivant* (French), *mutatis mutandis* (Latin), and *Schadenfreude* (German). [65]

English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of main cultural contact between English speakers and those who speak other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of strong cultural contacts are not delimited, and can overlap. The Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language. [66]

Loanwords came into English in different periods and from different languages: **Germanic Period or Pre-Old English** (Latin), **Old English Period** (Latin, Celtic), **Middle English Period** (Scandinavian, French), **Early Modern English Period** (Latin, Greek, Arabic via Spanish, Arabic

via other Romance languages), **Present-Day English** (French, Louisiana French - Cajun, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Flemish, German, Scandinavian, Russian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Dravidian, Persian - Farsi, Arabic, African languages, American Indian languages, Chinese, Japanese, Pacific Islands, Australia). [67]

## 9 FOREIGN BORROWINGS

When one language takes lexemes from another, the new items are usually called *loan words* or *borrowings*. [68]

English, more than any other language, is an insatiable borrower. Over 120 languages are on record as sources of its present-day vocabulary, and the locations of contact are found all over the world. [69]

The borrowing began soon after the Anglo-Saxons arrived. There are very few Celtic loans during that period, but the influence of Latin is strong, especially after the arrival of Christianity (e.g. *bishop, church, priest, school, giant, lobster, purple, plant*). The Viking invasions alone resulted in about 2,000 Scandinavian words coming into English (e.g. *dirt, egg, kid, leg, skin, sky, window*). After the Norman Conquest, the influx of words from the continent of Europe, especially French, doubled the size of the lexicon to over 100,000 items. By the end of the Renaissance, the growth in classically-derived vocabulary, especially from Latin, had doubled the size of the lexicon again. [70]

New fauna and flora, political groups and institutions, landscape features, industrial products, foodstuffs, inventions, leisure activities, and other forms of behaviour have all generated thousands of new lexemes – and continue to do so. The growth of local nationalism has had its effect, too, with people who sought fresh lexical ways of showing their local identity within the undifferentiated domain of international Standard English. Not all the new items will be widely comprehensible. In the late 1980s, alongside *antifada*, *perestroika*, and *glasnost* we find *pryzhok* (Russian, 'leap'), *visagiste* (French, 'beautician'), and *zaitech* (Japanese, 'large-scale company financial speculation') – all found in English newspapers and periodicals. Some of the items in the world map are of this kind, requiring an up-to-date dictionary before one can be sure what they mean. [71]

## 10 BORROWINGS FROM GERMAN, YIDDISH AND DUTCH IN ENGLISH

The great quality of English is its teeming vocabulary, 80 per cent of which is foreign-born. Precisely because its roots are so varied – Celtic, Germanic (German, Scandinavian and Dutch) and Romance (Latin, French and Spanish) – it has words in common with almost every language in Europe: German, Yiddish, Dutch, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish. [72]

In addition, almost any page of the *Oxford English Dictionary* or *Webster's Third* will turn up borrowings from Hebrew and Arabic, Hindi-Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Chinese, the languages of Java, Australia, Tahiti, Polynesia, West Africa and even from one of the aboriginal languages of Brazil. [73]

It is the huge range and diverse source of this vocabulary, as much as the sheer numbers and geographical spread of its speakers, that makes English a language of such unique vitality. [74]

**Examples of borrowings:** Irish immigrants went to the Dutch city of New York. The city remains an ethnic mosaic, especially in its foods: *liverwurst* from Germany, *goulash* from Hungary, *borscht* from Russia, *lasagne* from Italy, *Guinness* from Ireland, *lox* and *bagels* from Central Europe. Probably for this reason – a large, professionally successful, literate alternative culture – that American English acquired German words like *bummer* (*Bummler*, loafer), *check* (*Zeiche*, bill for drinks), *cookbook* (*Kochbuch*), *delicatessen* (*Delikatesse*, delicacies), *ecology* (*Ökologie*), fresh (*frech*, impertinent), *hoodlum* (German Bavarian word: *Hoادلum*, rowdy), *kindergarten*, *nix* (*nichts*, nothing), *phooey* (*pfui*), *rifle* (*riffle*, groove), *scram!* (*Yiddish*: *scrammen*), *spiel* (*spielen*, play), *yesman* (*Jasager*, yes-sayer). A further reflection of the distinctive German contribution to American society is the direct translation of German into English: *and how!* (*und wie*), *no way* (*keineswegs*), *can be* (*kann sein*), *will do* (*wird getan*) and even *let it be* (*lass es sein*). [75]

In World War I and World War II the wave of anti-German feeling was reflected in a changing of names. Many Knoebels became Noble; many Shoens, Shane; and many Steins, Stone. *Sauerkraut* became “liberty cabbage”, and *frankfurters* became “hot dogs”. [76]

Many American Jews moved into the entertainment business – newspapers, magazines, vaudeville, and later radio, films and television. The spread of Yinglish (Yiddish and English) into the mainstream of the language is partly the result of the preponderance of Jewish Americans in the media of United States, performers as well as executives. [77]

The English-speaking world has learned about brazen *chutzpah*, the intrepid *kibitzer*, and the skulking *gonef*, all of which are now in the dictionary. As Leo Rosten, the champion of “Yinglish”, remarks, “The foothold established on the hospitable shore of English may be glimpsed if you scan the entries beginning with *ch, k, sch, sh, y.*” [78]

In recent years, they have been joined by a richly onomatopaeic family: *shlep* (“to drag, pull, lag behind”), *shtik* (“business”), *kosher* (“authentic, unadulterated, the ‘real McCoy’”), *mensch* (“someone of consequence”), *momzer* (“a bastard, a mischievous, amusing person”), *nebbish* (“a nonentity”), *shlemiel* (“a simpleton”), *schmooz* (“friendly, aimless talk”), *schmuck* (“a fool, a jerk”), *shnorrer* (“a chiseler, a compulsive bargainer”), *shamus* (“a detective”), *meshuggener* (“a crazy man”), *schlock* (“a shoddy, cheap article”), and *yenta* (“a gossipy woman”). [79]

The collision of English and Yiddish has also given America such expressions as *Get lost, Give a look, He knows from nothing, If you’ll excuse the expression, I’m telling you, I need it like a hole in the head, Enjoy!, Smart he isn’t and I should worry*. Many of these expressions – and the sarcastic *schm* prefix: *Oedipus-schmoedipus* or *actor-schmactor* – first evolved in the burlesque theaters of the late nineteenth century, a place where the new arrivals could send each other up. [80]

### 10.1 German

The war in Europe had brought Americans first to bases in England and Italy and then, after D-Day, to France, and later Germany. By the fall of Berlin, the administration of formerly Nazi-occupied territories was at least partly in American hands. The language of the GI was vivid, profane, prone to military-style abbreviations like *R and R*, and, like the British, heavily influenced by the German of the enemy, in words like *blitz* (from *Blitzkrieg*) and *flak* (from the German acronym for *Fliegerabwehrkanone*, an anti-aircraft gun). The American military’s propensity for acronyms created a famous one, *snafu* (“situation normal, all fucked up”), a



word which has now entered the American lexicon. Once a peace was declared, Americans became deeply involved (through the Marshall Plan) with the European economy. The *black market* was already a popular phrase. [81]

The tribes which now threatened the Celtic ships of Britain were essentially Germanic, another branch of the Indo-European migration. After the Celts, the movement of the Germanic people into the Baltic region, Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands produced two more massive branches in the great language tree of Europe. To the north, there were the Norse tongues of Scandinavia; to the south, the family of West Germanic languages. This second branch divided into the High German and the Low German. German tribes became the first Englishmen. [82]

During the times of the American plantations the Scots-Irish at odds with the English moved inland – through German country. The Pennsylvania Dutch, who had first come here in the 1680s, exchanged words and customs with their Scottish and English neighbours. The language accepted words like *hex* meaning “a spell”, and food words like *sauerkraut*. [83]

## **10.2 Yiddish**

The language historically of Ashkenazic Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, which is the result fusion of elements derived from medieval German dialects and from Hebrew and Aramaic, various Slavic languages, and Old French and Old Italian. In simple terms a language based on German that is written in Hebrew signs and that was originally spoken by Jews of central and eastern Europe. [84]

### **10.2.1 Cockney**

Many Cockney expressions have Yiddish roots. The Jewish community in the East End thrived throughout the last century and reached its cultural peak in the years before the First World War. [85]

Cockney trader and Jewish manufacturer have worked alongside for generations. *Shemozzle*, a favourite Cockney word for “confusion”, is obviously Jewish. So is *stumer* for “a dead loss”, *schmutter* for “clothing” and *schlemiel* for “an idiot”. *Clobber* (clothes) has Yiddish roots, so does *gelt* for “money”, and *nosh* for “food”. *Gezumphi* meaning to swindle has now passed

into the lexicon as *gazump*, familiar in estate agencies throughout the land. *Spiel* originates, in Britain, in the East End, so does *donah* for woman. Both have obvious Yiddish roots. [86]

All Cockneys know – and still use – *mazel tov* for “good luck”. The World Wars added their supply of words (mainly French) to the Cockney vocabulary. A *parlyvoo* (from *parlez-vous*) still means “a talking session”. *San fairy ann* for “it doesn’t matter” (from *ca ne fait rien*) is still common. So *ally toot sweet* (from *allez tout de suite* i.e. “hurry up”). *Bullshit*, a Services word, originally meaning “humbug”, has now been intensified to mean “rubbish”, “lies”, “nonsense”. It entered the mainstream of the language through army use in the Second World War. [87]

### 10.3 South Africa

Dutch colonists arrived in the Cape as early as 1652, British involvement in the region dates only from 1795, during the Napoleonic Wars, when an expeditionary force invaded. British control was established in 1806, and a policy of settlement began in 1820, when some 5,000 British got land in the eastern Cape. English was made the official language of the region in 1822, and there was a try to anglicize the enormous Afrikaans-speaking population. [88]

English became the language of law, education, and most other aspects of public life. Further British settlements followed in the 1840s and 1850s, especially in Natal, and there was a massive influx of Europeans after the development of the gold and diamond areas in the Witwatersrand in the 1870s. [89]

Nearly half a million immigrants, many of them English-speaking, arrived in the country during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The English language history of the region has many strands. There was initially a certain amount of regional dialect variation among the different groups of British settlers, with the speech of the London area prominent in the Cape, and Midlands and northern British speech strongly represented in Natal; but in due course a more homogeneous accent appeared – an accent that shares many similarities with the accents of Australia, which was also being settled during this period. [90]

English was being used as a second language by the Afrikaans speakers, and many of the Dutch colonists took this variety with them on the Great Trek of 1836, as they moved north to escape British rule. An African variety of English also developed, spoken by the black

population, who had learned the language mainly in million schools, and which was influenced in different ways by the different local African language backgrounds. [91]

English came to be used, along with Afrikaans and often other languages, by those with an ethnically mixed background (Coloureds); and it was also adopted by the many immigrants from India, who arrived in the country from around 1860. South African English has thus come to comprise a range of varieties, but from a social point of view they can be grouped together in contrast to the use of Afrikaans, and they do display certain common features. English has always been a minority language in South Africa. [92]

Afrikaans, which was given official status in 1925, is the first language of the majority of whites, including those formerly in power, and acts as an important symbol of identity for those of Afrikaner background. It is also the first language of most of the Coloured population. English is used by the remaining whites (of mainly British background) and by increasing numbers of the majority black population (blacks outnumber whites by over four to one). There is thus a linguistic side to the political divisions which have marked South African society in recent decades: Afrikaans was perceived by the black majority as the language of protest and self-determination. [93]

### **10.3.1 Early words**

Many of the words which are peculiar to South African English appear very early in the history of the country, as is evident from the files of the Rhodes University research programme for a Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles. Among the earliest are: [94]

*dagga* (1670) 'cannabis', *Hottentot* (1677), *brak* (1731) 'brackish', *kaross* (1731) 'skin blanket', *tronk* (1732) 'prison', *boer* (1776), *aardvark* (1786) [95]

In a count of over 2,500 lexical items in the dictionary files in 1988, nearly half (48 per cent) were of Dutch Afrikaans origin, followed by English (29 per cent), Bantu languages (11 per cent), and a few others (such as Khoisan and Malay). There are signs in the 1990s that African languages are already beginning to make an increasing impact. [96]

## 10.4 Dutch

In anglophone Africa, seizures of power are stated in English. Then there is English as a *foreign language*, used in countries (like Holland or Yugoslavia) where it is supported by a tradition of English teaching, or where it has been more recently adopted, Senegal for instance. Here it is used to have contact with people in other countries, usually to promote trade and scientific progress, but to the benefit of international communication generally. [97]

The appearance of English as a global phenomenon has inspired the idea that we should talk not of English, but of many Englishes, especially in Third World countries where the use of English is no longer part of the colonial legacy, but the result of decisions made since independence. A word like *brother* has an evident family similarity to its Indo-European cousins: *broeder* (Dutch), *Bruder* (German). [98]

The similarity between Frisian and English, both with strong Germanic roots, emphasizes how close English is to German, Dutch and Danish. The Germanic echoes in all these languages betray their oldest and deepest roots. And it is no accident that the Dutch often seem to speak English with as much ease as the English themselves. The evidence of a place like Friesland suggests that if that linguistic cataclysm, the Norman Conquest of 1066, had not occurred, the English today might speak a language not unlike modern Dutch. [99]

Sailors were the messengers of language. Part of their vocabulary would have been “Low Dutch” words like *fokkinge*, *kunte*, *krappe* (probably derived from Latin) and *bugger* (originally a Dutch borrowing from the French), words that are sometimes inexactly said to be “Anglo-Saxon”. The making of a new variety of English would have been further accelerated by encounters with all kinds of pidgin English among Dutch, French, and German settlers. [100]

Before the British settlers struck west, they fanned out up and down the east coast of North America. In 1664, they seized a town then known as New Amsterdam, and forced the Dutch to exchange it for the whole of Dutch Guiana, now Surinam, in what was perhaps one of the worst trade-offs in history. New Amsterdam was renamed New York, but Dutch influence remains in the place-names of New York City (Breukelyn, Haarlem and Bronck’s) and in the

vocabulary of contemporary American speech. If you have a *waffle* for brunch, or *coleslaw* with your dinner, or a *cookie* with your coffee, you are using Dutch American. If you ride through the *landscape* in a *caboose* or on a *sleigh*, if you find your *boss* or neighbour *snooping* and abuse him of being a *spook*, you are also using words that came to America from the Netherlands. And if you're a *Yankee* (what the Mexicans call a Yanqui) it's possible you should thank the Dutch. If you tell the boss he is talking *poppycock*, you are using a perfectly acceptable Victorian cuss word, which comes from the Dutch *pappekak*, and means "soft dung". [101]

*Boss* is a typically American word, with enormous cultural overtones. What is interesting is that it comes into the language by two ways. In Black American English it means "superlative"; a *boss Chin* is a "fine girl". This usage is also found in the Surinam creole, Sranan Tongo, thanks to the Dutch who moved there after the loss of New Amsterdam. [102]

The first English settlers in North America encountered the Spanish, The French and the Dutch as colonial rivals. The Germans, on the other hand, were America's first noncolonizing immigrants, fleeing from religious persecution at home. The German migrations began as early as 1683 when settlers, mainly from the kingdom of Bavaria in the south-west of Germany, began to reach Pennsylvania. These new arrivals developed a hybrid language of their own, a compromise between their own speech and the dominant English of Pennsylvania. This is now known as Pennsylvania Dutch (*Deutsch*) and it survives to this day in the Lehigh, Lebanon and Berks counties of Pennsylvania. The reason for the persistence of Pennsylvania Dutch is its association with the Amish and Mennonite sects, religious separatists living austere country lives in devotion to their strict faith. [103]

As members of a multiracial society, the first Americans also adopted words like *wigwam*, *pretzel*, *spook*, *depot* and *canyon*, borrowing from the Indians, Germans, Dutch, French and Spanish. [104]

Languages have always had a tendency to break up or to evolve. There were some "powerful models of the severance of a language into two or more constituent parts, mainly the origin of the great Germanic languages of Western Europe – English, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and so on – from the mutually intelligible dialects of the fifth century AD." [105]

## 11 GLOSSARY OF GERMAN, DUTCH, YIDDISH AND HEBREW LOAN-WORDS IN MODERN ENGLISH

### 11.1 Loanword

A loanword (or loan word or loan-word or borrowing) is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation. It is distinguished from a calque, or loan translation (e.g. a skyscraper), where a meaning or idiom from another language is translated into existing words or roots of the host language. The word loanword is itself a calque of the German term *Lehnwort*, while the term calque is a loanword from French. [106]

### 11.2 Low-German borrowings

The term Low German is used to identify early dialects of Dutch, Flemish and northern German. Words from these languages begin to be recorded in the 13th century, and include the following:

MODERN ENGLISH	LOW GERMAN	QUOTATION	MEANING
<i>bounce</i>	bunsen (1225)	<i>Ancrene Riwe</i> - ber 3e schulen iscon <b>bunsen</b> ham mit tes deofles bettles.	Ancrene Riwe (Hermit's Rule) - there ye shall see <b>beat</b> them (i.e. see them being beaten) with the devil's mallets.
<i>snatch</i>	snacken (1225)	<i>Ancrene Riwe</i> - Ase ofte ase þe hund of helle keccheð ei god from þe... smit hine so luðerliche et him loðie to <b>sneccen</b> eft to þe.	Ancrene Riwe (Hermit's Rule) - As often as the hound of hell catcheth any good from thee (i.e. gets a good hold of thee) ... smite him so viciously that he will

			hate to <b>snap</b> again at thee.
<i>tackle</i>	takel (1259)	<i>Genesis &amp; Exodus</i> - And tol and <b>takel</b> and orf he [Abram] dede Wenden hom to here o3en stede.	Genesis and Exodus - And tool and <b>tackle</b> (cf modern “bag and baggage” – i.e. taking everything), and off he Abram did go, home to their own place.
<i>poll (head)</i>	polle (1290)	<i>South English Legendary</i> - þe deuel... wolde fain henten heom bi þe <b>polle</b> .	South English Legendary - the devil... would fain (i.e. would like to) drag him by the <b>head</b> .
<i>boy</i>	boi (1300)	<i>Beket</i> - 3unge childerne and wylde <b>boyes</b> also... scornede hire.	Beket - young children and wild <b>boys</b> also scorned her.

[107]

### 11.3 German borrowings

English has borrowed many words from German. Some of those words have become a natural part of everyday English vocabulary (**angst**, **kindergarten**, **sauerkraut**), while others are primarily intellectual, literary, scientific (**Waldsterben**, **Weltanschauung**, **Zeitgeist**), or used in special areas, such as **gestalt** in psychology, or **auferis** and **loess** in geology. Some of these German words are used in English because there is no true English equivalent: **gemütlich**, **schadenfreude**. [108]

ENGLISH	GERMAN	QUOTATION	MEANING
alpenglow	<b>s Alpenglüh</b>	Alpenglow is an optical phenomenon in which a horizontal red glowing band is observed on the horizon opposite to the sun. [109]	a reddish glow seen on the mountain tops around sunrise or sunset.
Alzheimer's disease	<b>e Alzheimer Krankheit</b>	Here is another view of how massive cell loss changes the whole brain in advanced Alzheimer's disease. [110]	a brain disease named for the German neurologist Alois Alzheimer (1864-1915), who first identified it in 1906.
angst/Angst	<b>e Angst</b>	He went through a long period of angst during his teens. [111]	"fear" - in English, a neurotic feeling of anxiety and depression.
Anschluss	<b>r Anschluss</b>	Hitler announces the Anschluss on the Heldenplatz, Vienna, 15 March 1938. [112]	"annexation" - specifically, the 1938 annexation of Austria into Nazi Germany (the Anschluss).
apple strudel	<b>r Apfelstrudel</b>	Being very used to big plates and bigger portions of food served on them, I had	a type of pastry made with thin layers of dough, rolled up with a fruit filling; from the German for "swirl" or



		absolutely no discomfort following it up with an Apfelstrudel. [113]	"whirlpool".
aspirin	<b>s Aspirin</b>	Aspirin is already one of the most widely used medications in the world. [114]	Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) was invented by the German chemist Felix Hoffmann working.
aufeis	<b>s Aufeis</b>	There had been aufeis along the Kongakut in places as well and I had sometimes walked on it. [115]	Literally, "on-ice" or "ice on top" (Arctic geology). German citation: "Venzke, J.-F. (1988): Beobachtungen zum AufeisPhänomen im subarktischen Island. - Geoökodynamik 9 (1/2), S. 207- 220; Bensheim."
autobahn	<b>e Autobahn</b>	A German autobahn in the 1930s. [116]	"freeway" - The German Autobahn has almost mythical status.
automat	<b>r Automat</b>	Automat at 1165 Sixth Avenue showing areas for beverages and pies at right of	a (New York City) restaurant that dispenses food from coinoperated compartments.

		dining area. [117]	
Bildungsroman pl. Bildungseromane	<b>r Bildungsroman</b> <b>Bildungsromane pl.</b>	“Bildungsroman,” naturally enough, comes from combining the German words Bildung, which means “building” or “growth,” with the word Roman, which is the German (and French and Spanish) word for “novel.” [118]	"formation novel" - a novel that focuses on the maturation of, and the intellectual, psychological, or spiritual development of the main character.
blitz	<b>r Blitz</b>	The Coventry blitz was a series of bombing raids that took place on the English city of Coventry. [119]	"lightning" - a sudden, overwhelming attack; a charge in football; the Nazi attack on England in WWII (see below).
blitzkrieg	<b>r Blitzkrieg</b>	The classic characteristic of what is commonly known as “blitzkrieg” is a highly mobile form of infantry and armour working in	"lightning war" - a rapid-strike war; Hitler's attack on England in WWII.

		combined arms teams. [120]	
bratwurst	<b>e Bratwurst</b>	As well as the traditional “Bratwurst”, you can often find “Hausmannskost”. [121]	a grilled or fried sausage made of spiced pork or veal.
cobalt	<b>s Kobalt</b>	He gave six ways to distinguish Bismuth and Cobalt which were typically found in the same ores. [122]	cobalt, Co; chemical element.

[123]

#### 11.4 Dutch borrowings

ENGLISH	DUTCH	QUOTATION	MEANING
boss	<b>baas</b>	My boss is really cool. She goes out with us after work. [124]	“master”.
dope (colloquially drug)	<b>from doop = sauce</b>	The dope on drug use: 200 million cannabis users. [125]	narcotic.
easel	<b>ezel</b>	The old Germanic form of the word easel is Esel. [126]	a donkey.
landscape	<b>landschap</b>	I think landscape photography should	a painting representing natural

		be described as the art of seeking (and capturing) 'beautiful' compositions of the outside world. [127]	scenery.
sketch	<b>schets</b>	I will try to do more sketches. [128]	a rough drawing intended to serve as the basis for a finished picture.
skipper	<b>scipper</b>	Skipper Chuck Zink hosted the "Skipper Chuck Show" on WTVJ-TV Channel 4 in Miami from 1957 to 1979. [129]	a captain or master of a ship.
spook (colloquial)	<b>spook</b>	Spook was very anxious to join the Watch. [130]	a spectre, apparition, ghost.
trek	<b>trek (trekken)</b>	The Voortrekkers had opposing views about the direction the trek should take. [131]	a stage of a journey by ox wagon, to travel or migrate by ox wagon, "originally" to draw, pull.
waffle	<b>wafel</b>	The word "waffle" first appeared in English print. [132]	a kind of batter-cake, baked in irons and served hot.
kermis	<b>kermis</b>	The family traveled by bike to kermis today for a day of fun, eating, drinking,	an outdoor fair or carnival.

		and Saskia covering her ears and being scared of the carousel because it was too loud. [133]	
monsoon	<b>monssoen</b>	Come monsoon and everyone's heart is filled with a range of emotions, nostalgia, poetry, romance and expectations. [134]	a trade wind of the Indian Ocean.
maelstrom	<b>maelstrom</b>	This Scandinavian word was first ever used by Edgar Allan Poe in his story 'A Decent into the Maelstrom.' [135]	a name of a famous whirlpool off the northwest coast of Norway.
polder	<b>polder</b>	The word POLDER, as I said, is well known over the entire world and together with Dutch watermanagement expertise the word was exported to all those place where the consultants and engineers went. [136]	an area of low-lying land reclaimed from a sea, lake, or river, as by the building of dikes.
soy	<b>soya</b>	Did you know that soy protein and even	a soybean, soy sauce.

		aloe vera are two things that can really help up the elastin in your skin and make it tighten up? [137]	
vendue	<b>vendu</b>	The Vendue House (1760's): Nassau's oldest public building, located on Bay Street now the Pompey Museum was once a slave auction house named after the French word for "selling" before becoming a market. [138]	a public sale, auction.
vrouw	<b>vrouw</b>	Candid portret van een jonge vrouw - Candid portrait of a young Dutch woman. [139]	a Dutchwoman.
kloof	<b>klooven</b>	Front row seats at Bushmans kloof for the spring flower spectacle in the Cederberg. [140]	a deep, narrow valley; gorge.
port	<b>poort</b>	For those who have been following the recent ISM reports,	a harbor where ships load or unload, especially one where

		one of the recurring concerns of respondents in both the manufacturing and service sector has been the congestion at West Coast Ports. [141]	customs officers are stationed.
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[142]

### 11.5 Yiddish borrowings

Expressions from Yiddish come to English from works of present publicists and writers. It means from literary, theatrical and film critics and in a colloquial speech Jews characters in very numerous works of present American writers of Judaic origin. Spreading of these expressions in last decades is indicative of Jews that they recognize their origin proudly nowadays and revive various expressions and sayings from their ancestors' language. [own writer's translation] [143]

ENGLISH	YIDDISH	QUOTATION	MEANING
bagel	<b>beygl</b>	Traditionally, the dough for bagels is prepared of flour, water, yeast, sugar, and salt but, however, without fat. [144]	a bread roll with a circle shape in the middle.
ghetto	<b>get = "deed of separation"</b>	When SS and police units entered the ghetto that morning, the streets were deserted. [145]	a part of a city to which Jews were restricted.
Chanukah	<b>Hanukkah</b>	"Mai Chanukah? What is Chanukah?" To this rather strange	a consecration.

		question, the Gemara answers, "Our Rabbis taught: From the twenty-fifth of Kislev the days of Chanukah are eight on which eulogies and fasting are forbidden". [146]	
kibbutz	<b>qibbus = gathering together</b>	In 1910, the first kibbutz was founded on strongly Zionist socialist principles. One hundred years later, the movement is still holding on. But can it survive in a globalised world? [147]	an Israeli collective settlement.
kosher	<b>kosher</b>	According to kosher stipulations (and Muslim ones as well), an animal must be fully conscious when slaughtered. [148]	a meat, restaurant.
pastrami	<b>pastrame</b>	We'll be serving our signature hot pastrami sandwiches with homemade coleslaw or potato salad and for each	a dried meat.



		order you'll receive a free Brent's Deli t-shirt at both our Northridge and Westlake Village locations. [149]	
chutzpah	<b>khutspe</b>	So I was Chutzpah in my cubicle at work, and suddenly A ratcatcher with a small but vicious dog! [150]	in impudence, gall.
goniff	<b>goniff</b>	... as to how to pronounce the title, since I'd only seen the Yiddish word for "thief" (with implication of thug) transliterated as "goniff" previously. [151]	an offender, wrongdoer, person who transgresses moral or civil law.
goysche, goy	<b>goysche</b>	Boy met girl. Boy married girl. But girl is Jewish, and boy is not. Now I'm a goy, part of a growing community of non-Jews with Jewish spouses, Jewish children, and a special connection to	don't Judaic.

		Judaism. [152]	
klutz	<b>klutz</b>	“No problem - instead of thinking of yourself as a klutz, think of yourself as a performance artist!” [153]	a clumsy person, blockhead.
kook	<b>kook</b>	An essential read for kooks and kings alike. [154]	a person regarded as silly, strange, eccentric or crazy, a weirdo.
mensh	<b>mensh</b>	Mensh places high on the “well-known-o-meter” for non-Jews, falling somewhere between mazel tov and heimish, according to Sarah Bunin Benor, a professor of contemporary Jewish studies at Hebrew Union College, who was in the audience when Gore dropped the M-word. [155]	a person of strength and honor.

[156]

## 11.6 Hebrew borrowings

ENGLISH	HEBREW	QUOTATION	MEANING
aleph	<b>aleph</b>	Roman and Old Hebrew variants of the letter A, Aleph, or the "Ox". [157]	an ox, letter A.
Methuselah	<b>Methushelah</b>	Methuselah or Metushélach (מְתוּשֶׁלַח - "Man of the dart," or alternatively "when he dies, it will be sent") was the longest-lived person in history, according to the Hebrew Bible. [158]	a son of Enoch in the Old Testament.
dagesh	<b>dagesh</b>	The diacritical mark—the dagesh—is a small dot in the letter. The dagesh has two forms—Dagesh Kal (meaning "weak/light", sometimes called Dagesh Lene) and Dagesh Hazak (meaning "strong", also called Dagesh Forte.) It is the	a diacritic used in the Hebrew alphabet.

		Dagesh Kal that changes the pronunciation of the Beged Kafet letters. [159]	
sephiroth	<b>sephira</b>	The Tree of the Sephiroth may be considered an invaluable compendium of the secret philosophy through which Ein Sof (The Infinite) reveals himself and continuously creates both the physical realm and the chain of higher metaphysical realms. It is comprised of ten sephiroth, with twenty-two paths interconnecting them. This is "The Tree of Life". [160]	emanations, the 10 attributes in Kabbalah.
shekel	<b>sheqel</b>	Menorah on Reverse of Medallic 1962 Israeli 100 Shekels. [161]	dough.
Sheva	<b>Sheba</b>	Meet the Queen of Sheba: More	a Hebrew Bible character.

		Dramatic Portraits of Biblical Women. [162]	
Thummim	<b>Thummim</b>	“They are called Urim and Thummim. The black signifies ‘yes’ and white ‘no.’ when you are able to read the omens, they will help you to do so. Always ask an objective question.” [163]	an object probably used as oracle and carried in the breastplate of the high priest.
Urim	<b>Urim</b>	“They are called Urim and Thummim. The black signifies ‘yes’ and white ‘no.’ when you are able to read the omens, they will help you to do so. Always ask an objective question.” [164]	an object probably used as oracle and carried in the breastplate of the high priest.
bethel	<b>beth El</b>	El-Beth-El. “The GOD of the House of God” What a moving there had been in Jacob’s heart! Let this not be just another verse or passage. Ponder this one. See the heart	a place where God is worshipped.

		change and moving back to God, in Jacob. [165]	
Haham	<b>Hakham</b>	Haham Toledano hails from a family of rabbi's (dayanim) whose history goes back to the Spanish Inquisition. [166]	a wise and learned person, sage.

[167]

## **12 CONCLUSION**

The objective of this bachelor thesis was to introduce the topic of German-Loan Words in Modern English. This issue was selected to describe language, language disciplines, formation of the language from different points of view and primarily borrowings which came from donor (source) languages to the English language.

Borrowings came into English from many different donor (source) languages (some borrowings which are shown in the main text as a subsidiary matter of this thesis are of peripheral importance). However, with the respect to the topic the primary borrowings listed in the glossary are from German, Dutch, Yiddish and Hebrew languages.

The aim of the thesis was to deal with foreign loan-words. Most of these words are still topical and thus are used in a common way. That is the reason why this bachelor thesis presents English language. English seems to be as the most open language from the Indo-European language family.

During the elaboration many of the printed or online sources were used, for instance from the bibliography and the internet. In my opinion, printed sources are more useful for such sort of technical texts. The most important points of this bachelor thesis were: language, language disciplines, language formation, English language, historical view of English, language diversity followed by component sub-chapters, and a practical part with the glossary including particular examples.

This issue was chosen to learn more about this field and to see how difficult it could be to cope with it. The most significant difficulties were noted in the practical part due to meanings and translations of the words listed in the glossary. Owing to doubt of some meanings more sources were checked.

This bachelor thesis has broaden my general knowledge.

## 13 ENDNOTES

1 VELICHKOVSKY, RUMBAUGH, op. cit., p. 275 - 308

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 MARTINET, op. cit., p. 15

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 GEERAERTS, op. cit., p. 23 - 42

14 HOAD, op. cit., p. 228

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

19 ATKINS, RUNDELL, op. cit., p. 354

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.



22 Ibid.

23 CRUSE, op. cit., p. 1142 - 1178

24 MARTINET, op. cit., p. 15

25 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 2

26 ANDERSON, op. cit., p. 126

27 Ibid.

28 Ibid.

29 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 3

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

32 Ibid.

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid.

<sup>1</sup> a language made up of elements of two or more other languages and used for contacts, esp. trading contacts, between the speakers of other languages. Unlike creoles, pidgins do not constitute the mother tongue of any speech community.

<sup>2</sup> a language that has its origin in extended contact between two language communities, one of which is generally European. It incorporates features from each and constitutes the mother tongue of a community.

<sup>3</sup> English belongs to a family of languages comprising those spoken in most of Europe and in the parts of the world colonized by Europeans since 1500 and also in Persia, the subcontinent of India, and some other parts of Asia.

35 Ibid.

36 FREEBORN, p. 1

37 AARTS, McMAHON, op. cit., p. 691

38 Ibid.

39 Ibid.

40 JENKINS, op. cit., p. 153

41 FREEBORN, op. cit., p.1

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid., p. 11

45 Ibid., p. 11

46 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 60

47 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 60

48 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 60

49 CRYSTAL, op.cit., p.60

50 Ibid.

51 Ibid., p. 125

52 Ibid., p. 125

53 Ibid., p. 125

54 Ibid., p. 125

55 Ibid., p. 94

56 Ibid., p. 94

57 Ibid., p. 83

58 Ibid., p. 83

59 Ibid.

60 Ibid.

61 Ibid.

62 Ibid.

63 KEMMER, English borrowings – major periods of borrowings in the history of English, op. cit. [online].

64 Ibid.

65 Ibid.

66 Ibid.

67 Ibid.

68 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p.126

69 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 126

70 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 126

71 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 126

72 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

73 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

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75 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

76 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

77 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

78 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

79 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

80 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 47, p. 264, p. 267

81 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 12, p. 31, p. 56 – 57, p. 157

82 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 12, p. 31, p. 56 – 57, p. 157

83 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 12, p. 31, p. 56 – 57, p. 157

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85 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 282

86 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 282

87 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 282

88 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 100

89 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 100

90 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 100

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92 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 100

93 CRYSTAL, op. cit., p. 100

94 Ibid.

95 Ibid.

96 Ibid.

97 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 20, p. 53, p. 58, p. 95, p. 123 – 125, p. 235, p. 308

98 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 20, p. 53, p. 58, p. 95, p. 123 – 125, p. 235, p. 308

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103 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 20, p. 53, p. 58, p. 95, p. 123 - 125, p. 235, p. 308

104 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 20, p. 53, p. 58, p. 95, p. 123 - 125, p. 235, p. 308

105 McCRUM, op. cit., p. 20, p. 53, p. 58, p. 95, p. 123 - 125, p. 235, p. 308

106 THOMASON, op. cit., p. 89

107 SMITH, Low Germanic loanwords in Modern English, op. cit. [online].

FREEBORN, op. cit., p. 159

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## **15 ABSTRACT**

The topic of this bachelor thesis are German Loan-Words in Modern English, which means that the thesis is chiefly concerned with words which came from German, Dutch, Yiddish and Hebrew (as source languages) to the English language (as the borrower) so native speakers use these words in their ordinary manner of speech.

Then the thesis deals with general matters and problems of borrowing since English is the most open Indo-European language in terms of borrowings from all world languages. The target is to deal with issues as stated above, not all world languages.

The theoretical part starts with general facts about modelling language and English itself from the point of the view of various language disciplines and sub-disciplines.

The practical part consists of German, Dutch, Yiddish and Hebrew glossary where the most common borrowed words in formal as well as informal style are introduced.



## 16 RÉSUMÉ

Téma této bakalářské práce se nazývá Německé výpůjčky v moderní angličtině, což znamená, že především hledám slova, která pronikla z němčiny, holandštiny, jidiš a hebrejštiny (jako zdrojových jazyků) do anglického jazyka (jako jazyka, který si tato slova vypůjčuje), takže rodilí mluvčí používají tato slova v běžné mluvě.

Poté se zabývám obecnými záležitostmi a problematikou výpůjček, protože anglický jazyk je nejotevřenější indo-evropský jazyk pro výpůjčky všech světových jazyků. Mým cílem je zabývat se výše uvedenou problematikou, ne všemi světovými jazyky.

Teoretická část začíná fakty o utváření jazyka jako takového z pohledu různých jazykovědných disciplín a poddisciplín.

Praktická část je tvořena glosářem s německou, holandskou, hebrejskou slovní zásobou a slovní zásobou z jazyka jidiš, kde jsou uvedena nejčastější vypůjčená slova jak ve formálním, tak i neformálním stylu.

## **17 APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1: BASIC CONCEPTS IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS**

#### **Text**

A coherent, self-contained unit of discourse. Texts, which may be spoken, written, or signed, vary greatly in size, from such tiny units as posters, captions, and bus tickets, to such large units as novels, sermons, and conversations. [168]

#### **Sign**

A visual language used mainly by people who are deaf. The sign refers only to those systems which have been figured out to represent aspects of English structure, such as its spelling, grammar, or vocabulary. [169]

#### **Ortography**

The writing system of a language. Graphological (or orthographic) study has two main parts: the visual segments of the written language, which take the form of vowels, consonants, punctuation marks, and certain typographical features; and the various patterns of graphic design, such as spacing and layout, which add structure and meaning to stretches of written text. [170]

#### **Graphology**

Graphology is the analysis of the physical characteristics and schemes of handwriting purporting to be able to identify the writer, indicating psychological state at the time of writing, or evaluating personality characteristics. [171]

#### **Lexicon**

The vocabulary of a language. It involves such diverse areas as the sense relationships between words, the use of abbreviations, puns, and euphemisms, and the compilation of dictionaries. [172]

## **Grammar**

The system of rules governing the construction of sentences. Grammatical study is usually divided into two main parts: syntax, dealing with the structure and connection of sentences; and morphology, dealing with the structure and formation of words. [173]

## APPENDIX 2: German borrowings

ENGLISH	GERMAN	MEANING
coffee klatsch (klatch) Kaffeeklatsch	<b>r Kaffeeklatsch</b>	a friendly get-together over coffee and cake.
concertmaster concertmeister	<b>r Konzertmeister</b>	the leader of the first violin section of an orchestra, who often also serves as assistant conductor.
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease CJD	<b>e Creutzfeldt-Jakob Krankheit</b>	"mad cow disease" or BSE is a variant of CJD, a brain disease named for the German neurologists Hans Gerhard Creutzfeldt (1883-1964) and Alfons Maria Jakob (1884-1931).
dachshund	<b>r Dachshund</b>	dachshund, a dog (der Hund) originally trained to hunt badger (der Dachs); the "wiener dog" nickname comes from its hot-dog shape (see "wiener").

degauss, also: gauss	<b>s Gauß</b>	to demagnetize, neutralize a magnetic field; the "gauss" is a unit of measurement of magnetic induction (symbol $G$ or $Gs$ , replaced by the Tesla), named for German mathematician and astronomer Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855).
deli delicatessen	<b>s Delikatessen</b>	prepared cooked meats, relishes, cheeses, etc.; a shop selling such foods.
diesel	<b>r Dieselmotor</b>	The diesel engine is named for its German inventor, Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913).
dirndl	<b>s Dirndl</b> <b>s Dirndlkleid</b>	Dirndl is a southern German dialect word for "girl." A dirndl (DIRN-del) is a traditional woman's dress still worn in Bavaria and Austria.
Doberman pinscher Dobermann	<b>F.L. Dobermann</b> <b>r Pinscher</b>	a dog breed named for the German Friedrich Louis

		Dobermann (1834-1894); the Pinscher breed has several variations, including the Dobermann, although technically the Dobermann is not a true pinscher.
doppelgänger doppelganger	<b>r Doppelgänger</b>	"double goer" - a ghostly double, look-alike, or clone of a person.
Doppler effect Doppler radar	<b>C.J. Doppler (1803-1853)</b>	an apparent change in the frequency of light or sound waves, caused by rapid movement; named for the Austrian physicist who discovered the effect.
dreck drek	<b>r Dreck</b>	"dirt, filth" - in English, trash, rubbish (from Yiddish/German).
edelweiss	<b>s Edelweiß</b>	a small flowering Alpine plant.
ersatz	<b>r Ersatz</b>	a replacement or substitute, usually implying inferiority to

		the original, such as "ersatz coffee".
Fahrenheit	<b>D.G. Fahrenheit</b>	The Fahrenheit temperature scale is named for its German inventor, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736), who invented the alcohol thermometer in 1709.
Fahrvergnügen	<b>s Fahrvergnügen</b>	"driving pleasure" - word made famous by a VW ad campaign.
fest	<b>s Fest</b>	"celebration" - as in "film fest" or "beer fest".
flak/flack	<b>die Flak</b> <b>das Flakfeuer</b>	"anti-aircraft gun" (Fliegerabwehrkanone) - used in English more like das Flakfeuer (flak fire) for heavy criticism ("He's taking a lot of flak.").
frankfurter	<b>Frankfurter Wurst</b>	a hot dog, orig. a type of German sausage (Wurst) from Frankfurt; see "wiener".
Führer	<b>r Führer</b>	"leader, guide" - a term

		that still has Hitler/Nazi connections in English, more than 70 years after it first came into use.
Gasthaus	<b>s Gasthaus</b>	"guest house" - an inn, bed-and-breakfast.
gauss Gaussian also: degauss	<b>s Gauß</b>	An old unit of measurement of magnetic induction (symbol Gor Gs, replaced by the Tesla), named for German mathematician and astronomer Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855), who invented the magnetometer.
gegenschein the Gegenschein pron. GAY-ghen-shine	<b>r Gegenschein</b>	"counter glow" - The "opposition effect," a diffuse, faint light sometimes visible almost directly opposite the sun in the night sky, thought to be sunlight reflected by dust particles in the atmosphere.
Geiger counter	<b>r Geigerzähler</b>	An instrument for measuring radioactivity, named for



		German physicist Hans Geiger (1882-1945).
Gemeinschaft	<b>e Gemeinschaft</b>	"community" - A societal form of association giving precedence to personal relationships, kinship, and membership in a community, as opposed to Gesellschaft (below).
gemütlich	<b>gemütlich</b>	cordial, cozy, comfortable, warm.
gemütlichkeit	<b>e Gemütlichkeit</b>	an atmosphere of cozy comfort, warm cordiality.
Gesamtkunstwerk	<b>s Gesamtkunstwerk</b>	"comprehensive art work" - In Richard Wagner's aesthetic theory, an ideal synthesis of performing arts (music, drama, staging, etc.) forming a kind of total theater, which equals opera.
Gesellschaft	<b>e Gesellschaft</b>	"society" - A societal form of association giving precedence to rational order and

		obligations to institutions, as opposed to Gemeinschaft (above).
gestalt	<b>e Gestalt</b>	"shape, pattern" - in psychology any of the structures and patterns that make up a person's experiences.
gesundheit	<b>e Gesundheit</b>	"health" (not "bless you").
Gewürztraminer	<b>r Würztraminer</b>	"spice of Tramin" - A dry, fruity Alsatian white wine named for the northern Italian town of Tremeno ("Tramin" in Ger.) where this variety of wine grape is thought to have originated.
glitz glitzy	<b>glitzerig</b> <b>glitzern</b>	"glittering, sparkling" - gaudiness/gaudy, glittery, ostentatious(ness).
glockenspiel	<b>s Glockenspiel</b>	"bell play" - an instrument played by striking tuned flat metal plates.
gneiss (pron. NYCE)	<b>r Gneis</b>	(geology) metamorphic rock a resembling granite; in German

		the "g" is pronounced.
Götterdämmerung	<b>e Götterdämmerung</b>	"twilight of the gods," the total, violent collapse of a regime, society, institution; term borrowed from Wagnerian opera.
hamburger	<b>r Hamburger</b>	orig. a "Hamburg steak," a fancy name for ground beef.
hamster	<b>r Hamster</b>	a burrowing animal often kept as a pet.
heiligschein	<b>r Heiligschein</b>	"halo glow" - a halolike optical phenomenon around an observer's shadow; also see "gegenschein".
hertz (Hz) gigahertz megahertz	<b>s Hertz</b>	An international unit of frequency (Hz = one cycle per second), named for German physicist Heinrich R.
hinterland(s)	<b>s Hinterland</b>	"back country" - remote area; land bordering on coastal land.
Kaiser	<b>r Kaiser</b>	"emperor" - an Austrian or

		German emperor; from Latin "caesar".
kaput	<b>kaputt</b>	broken, not working; defeated.
kindergarten	<b>r Kindergarten</b>	"children's garden" - The first kindergarten was created in Blankenberg (Thüringen) by Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) in 1839.
kitsch kitschy	<b>r Kitsch kitschig</b>	something gaudy or pretentious, in poor taste (art, literature, furnishings).
knackwurst knockwurst	<b>e Knackwurst</b>	a thick, highly seasoned sausage named for the cracking (knacken) sound it makes when bitten into.
kriegspiel	<b>s Kriegsspiel</b>	"war game" - game for teaching military tactics with small figures representing troops, tanks, etc. moved about on a large map.

Kris Kringle	<b>s Christkindl</b>	"Christ child", an English corruption of Christkindl, the angel-like figure who brings gifts to German children on Christmas Eve; now a synonym for Santa Claus.
lager	<b>s Lager</b>	"storeroom, warehouse" - lager beer gets its name from the fact that it is stored for aging.
Lebensraum	<b>r Lebensraum</b>	"living space" (historical) - territory for political or economic expansion; originally related to German imperialism.
lederhosen	<b>e Lederhose</b>	leather pants.
leitmotiv	<b>s Leitmotiv</b>	a dominant or central theme (music, literature, etc.).
Levi's® pron. LEE-vyes	<b>Levi Strauss (1829-1902)</b>	Named for the German-born inventor of jeans.
lied (pron. LEET), pl. lieder	<b>s Lied</b>	"song" - a German lyrical song, usually based on classical German poetry.

liverwurst	<b>e Leberwurst</b>	"liver sausage" - sausage.
leberwurst	<b>e Leberwurst</b>	containing ground liver.
loess	<b>r Löss</b>	a fine-grained, fertile loam.
machtpolitik Machtpolitik	<b>e Machtpolitik</b>	Similar to "realpolitik" below. The English term "power politics" is derived from the German.
masochism	<b>r Masochismus</b>	Named for the Austrian novelist Leopold Ritter von SacherMasoch (1836-1895).
Mergenthaler press	<b>Ottmar Mergenthaler (1854-1899)</b>	Named for the German-born inventor of the Linotype printing process.
Neanderthal	<b>s Neanderthal</b>	Germany's "Neander valley," where the remains of ancient man were found; the valley was named for Joachim Neander (1650-1680).
nickel	<b>s Nickel</b>	nickel, Ni; chemical element.
pinscher	<b>r Pinscher</b>	a dog breed; see "Doberman

		pinscher".
poltergeist	<b>poltern + Geist</b>	a ghost that makes mysterious noises, from the German <i>poltern</i> , to make noise.
quartz	<b>r Quarz</b> <b>(pron., kvartz)</b>	a quartz, a crystalline mineral/rock, SiO <sub>2</sub> (silicon dioxide).
quartzite	<b>r Quarzit</b> <b>(pron., kvartz-it)</b>	a quartzite, a type of hard sandstone.
realpolitik Realpolitik	<b>e Realpolitik</b>	"realistic politics" - historical term for power politics and foreign policy based on expediency rather than ethics or public opinion.
Reich	<b>s Reich</b>	"empire, realm" - usually used in reference to the "Third Reich," the Nazi realm.
Reichstag	<b>r Reichstag</b>	"imperial diet" - Der Reichstag was the German parliament prior to WWII. The word is often used in English, somewhat inaccurately,

		for the building (das Reichstagsgebäude) that now houses the Bundestag (federal parliament) in Berlin.
Rottweiler	<b>r Rottweiler</b>	a dog breed named for the German town of Rottweil.
rucksack	<b>r Rucksack</b>	"back pack".
sauerbraten	<b>r Sauerbraten</b>	"sour roast," a marinated beef roast.
sauerkraut	<b>s Sauerkraut</b>	"pickled cabbage".
Schadenfreude	<b>e Schadenfreude</b>	an enjoyment over someone's misfortune.
schnapps, schnaps	<b>r Schnaps</b>	"dram, nip" - Any strong, distilled alcoholic drink (brandy, whiskey, vodka, etc.); a strongly flavored Dutch gin (Hollands).
schnauzer	<b>r Schnauzer</b>	A breed of dog that takes its name from the German word for "snout" (die Schnauze).
schnitzel	<b>s Schnitzel</b>	"cutlet" - see



		"wienerschnitzel" below.
schuss, schussing	<b>r Schuss</b>	"shot," a straight run in downhill skiing.
spitz (pron. SPITS)	<b>spitz</b> <b>r Spitz</b>	"pointed" - A spitz is a breed of dog with erect, pointed ears; a Pomeranian.
strudel	<b>r Strudel</b>	a type of pastry made with thin layers of dough, rolled up with a fruit filling, as "apple strudel"; from the German for "swirl" or "whirlpool".
uber- / über- (pron. OOBER)	<b>über (over, above)</b>	a German prefix used to indicate a "super-something" or a "mother of all" whatevers, as in "Martha Stewart, the überdiva".
Übermensch	<b>r Übermensch</b>	a superman, a super/superior being; from the writings of Friedrich Nietzsche.
umlaut	<b>r Umlaut</b>	a dieresis, a diacritical mark (two dots) over a vowel indicating a change in sound; in linguistics, a change or shift in the sound of a word element.

ursprache	<b>e Ursprache</b>	an original language, protolanguage; a reconstructed, hypothetical source language.
urtext	<b>r Urtext</b>	an original text (literature, music).
verboten	<b>verboten</b>	forbidden.
vermouth	<b>r Wermut</b>	vermouth (aperitif).
waltz	<b>r Walzer/walzen</b>	"waltz, to revolve" - a dance in 3/4 time that evolved from the traditional German Ländler folk dance in the 18th century; the Viennese waltz music of Johann Strauss, Jr. helped popularize the waltz in the 19th century.
Waldsterben	<b>s Waldsterben</b>	"forest death," a term used for the decline of the world's forests.
Wanderjahr	<b>s Wanderjahr</b>	"wander year," a year of travel before settling down in one's vocation; orig. a custom for German journeymen.
wanderlust	<b>e Wanderlust</b>	an impulse or longing to

		wander or travel.
Wehrmacht	<b>e Wehrmacht</b>	"defense force" - name of the German armed forces during World War II; today's German armed forces are known as die Bundeswehr.
Weimaraner	<b>r Weimaraner</b>	"from Weimar" - a dog breed named for the German city of Weimar; the name derives from the Kurfürst (electoral prince) of Saxony-Weimar who favored and bred the dogs in the 18th century, but the breed goes back to the 15th century or earlier.
Weltanschauung	<b>e Weltanschauung</b>	"world view," a philosophy or conception of the world, universe, and human life.
Weltschmerz	<b>r Weltschmerz</b>	"world pain," melancholy

		over the state of the world.
wiener (pron. WEE-ner)	<b>Wiener pron. VEE-ner</b>	"of Vienna" - Viennese sausage (Wienerwurst), a "hot dog".
wiener dog	<b>r Dachshund</b>	dachsie, badger dog.
wienerschnitzel Wiener schnitzel	<b>s Wiener Schnitzel</b> <b>s Wienerschnitzel</b>	"Viennese cutlet" - breaded veal cutlet (not a hot dog, as many English-speakers mistakenly think); also made with pork or turkey.
wunderbar	<b>wunderbar</b>	wonderful.
wunderkind	<b>s Wunderkind</b>	"miracle child" - a child prodigy; plural: Wunderkinder.
Zeitgeist	<b>r Zeitgeist</b>	a spirit of the age/times.
zeppelin	<b>r Zeppelin</b>	a rigid airship named for its inventor, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin.
zinc	<b>s Zink</b>	zinc, Zn; chemical element.

[174]

### APPENDIX 3: Dutch borrowings

ENGLISH	DUTCH	MEANING
snoek	<b>snoec</b>	a long thin marine food fish of the family Gempylidae, widely distributed in the Southern Hemisphere (northern pike).
stoop	<b>stoep</b>	a raised open platform at the entrance of a house.
boer	<b>Boer</b>	farmer.
mat	<b>matje</b>	a piece of protective material placed on a floor, in particular.
pancakes	<b>poffertjes (pl. only)</b>	a traditional Dutch treats resembling fluffy pancakes, made with yeast and buckwheat flour.
belt	<b>riem</b>	a strip of material used in various technical applications, in particular.
belt	<b>riempie</b>	a leather thong or lace used mainly to

		make chair seats.
ricetable	<b>rijsttafel</b>	a traditional Indonesian meal in which a wide variety of foods and sauces are served with rice.
rummer	<b>roemer</b>	a large drinking glass.
sprout	<b>spruit</b>	a shoot of a plant.
thesis	<b>stelling</b>	a statement or theory that is put forward as a premise to be maintained or proved.
language	<b>taal</b>	a method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way.
jacket	<b>wamus</b>	a heavy cardigan jacket, loosely knit and belted.
chicory	<b>witloof</b>	a blue-flowered Mediterranean plant of the daisy family, cultivated for its edible salad leaves and carrot-shaped root.
kraak porcelain	<b>kraak porselein</b>	a type of Chinese

		export porcelain produced mainly from the Wanli reign 1573-1620 until around 1640.
living street	<b>woonerf</b>	a living street where pedestrians and cyclists have legal priority over motorists as implemented in the Netherlands and in Flanders.
kraal	<b>kraal</b>	a village, pen, enclosure.
coleslaw	<b>koolsla</b>	a cabbage.
hill	<b>kopje</b>	a head, hill, hillock.
foreigner	<b>uitlander</b>	a person born in or coming from a country other than one's own.
field	<b>veldt</b>	an area of open land, especially one planted with crops or pasture, typically bounded by hedges or fences.
(The) Style	<b>(De) Stijl</b>	an abstract art movement marked by the use of rectangular forms

		and by emphasis on primary colors or grays and blacks.
<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>AFRIKAANS/DUTCH</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
marijuana	<b>dagga</b>	a cannabis sativa smoked as a narcotic.
jong	<b>jong</b>	a friend, often used in direct address.
doek	<b>doek</b>	a square of cloth worn mainly by African women to cover the head, especially to indicate married status.
hanepoot	<b>hanepoot</b>	a variety of muscat grape used as a dessert fruit and in making wine.
kaross	<b>kaross</b>	a cloak or rug of animal skins used in southern Africa.
krans	<b>krans</b>	a sheer rock face; precipice.
mebos	<b>mebos</b>	a type of sweet snack food consisting of a dried apricot made into a pulp and flavoured with salt and sugar.
naartjie	<b>naartjie</b>	a tangerine.
sjambok	<b>sjambok</b>	a heavy whip, usually



		of rhinoceros hide.
scoff	<b>skoff</b>	to gobble up.
springbok	<b>springbok</b>	a gazelle, <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> , of southern Africa, noted for its habit of springing into the air when alarmed.
stoep	<b>stoep</b>	a small porch or set of steps at the front entrance of a house.
veld	<b>veld</b>	an open country, bearing grass, bushes, or shrubs, or thinly forested, characteristic of parts of southern Africa.
vlakke	<b>vlakke</b>	a plain (an expanse of land with relatively low relief).
vlei	<b>vlei</b>	an area of low marshy ground, especially one that feeds a stream.
berg	<b>berg</b>	a mountain.
biltong	<b>biltong</b>	strips of meat dried and cured in the sun.
bond	<b>bond</b>	an union.
dop	<b>dop</b>	a tool for holding gemstones for

		cutting or polishing
hamel	<b>hamel</b>	a castrated ram.
inspan	<b>inspan</b>	to yoke or harness.
jukskei	<b>jukskei</b>	a game in which a peg is thrown over a fixed distance at a stake driven into the ground.
kappie	<b>kappie</b>	a bonnet, capsule, circumflex, coif, hood.
katel	<b>katel</b>	a wooden hammock used in Africa as a bed in a wagon.
kerel	<b>kerel</b>	a chap or fellow.
klompie	<b>klompie</b>	a covey; small number.
konfyt	<b>konfyt</b>	a jam.
kop	<b>kop</b>	a hill.
kopje	<b>koppie</b>	a small hill.
laager	<b>laer</b>	a camp or encampment, especially within a protective circle of wagons, to arrange or encamp in a laager.
lammervanger	<b>lammervanger</b>	a bearded eagle; golden eagle; lammergeier.
maas	<b>maas</b>	thick soured milk.

mealie	<b>mielie</b>	a corn; maize, an ear of corn.
meisie	<b>meisie</b>	girl.
nagmaal	<b>Nagmaal</b>	a communion; Euchrist; Holy Communion.
oblietjie	<b>oblietjie</b>	a rolled wafer-thin teacake.
oom	<b>oom</b>	a title of respect used to address an elderly man.
ou	<b>ou</b>	An African slang word – man, bloke, or chap.
oubaas	<b>oubaas</b>	a person who is senior in years or rank.
pondok	<b>pondok</b>	a crudely built hut or shelter formed of sheets of corrugated iron, tin, etc.; shanty.
rand	<b>rand</b>	a coin and monetary unit of the Republic of South Africa, equal to 100 cents.
remskoen	<b>remskoen</b>	a brake; drag; drag-shoe; fogey; slipper; stick.
rondavel	<b>rondavel</b>	a circular often thatched building with a conical roof.

rooinek	<b>rooinek</b>	a contemptuous or jocular name for an English person or an English-speaking South African.
schlenter	<b>schlenter</b>	an imitation, fake – used especially of a diamond.
skepsel	<b>skepsel</b>	a being; creature; man.
sosatie	<b>sosatie</b>	a skewer of curried meat pieces.
takhaar	<b>takhaar</b>	a backvelder; country cousin; lout.
tameletjie	<b>tameletjie</b>	a homemade toffee confection which features prominently within the Afrikaner and Malay cultures of South Africa.
togt	<b>togt</b>	a hired or paid for by the day, from Dutch <i>tocht</i> – expedition, journey.
Uitlander	<b>Uitlander</b>	a foreigner, especially a British settler in the Boer republics prior to the formation of the Union of South Africa.

veldskoen	<b>veldskoen</b>	an ankle-length boot of soft but strong rawhide.
voetganger	<b>voetganger</b>	a foot-passenger; foot soldier; hopper; infantryman; jumper; pedestrian; wingless locust.
voetsek	<b>voetsek</b>	an expression of dismissal or rejection.
volk	<b>volk</b>	the people or nation, especially the nation of Afrikaners.
voorloper	<b>voorloper</b>	anything that precedes something similar in time.
Voortrekker	<b>Voortrekker</b>	one of the original Afrikaner settlers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State who migrated from the Cape Colony in the 1830s, member of the Afrikaner youth movement founded in 1931.
apartheid	<b>apartheid</b>	any system or practice that separates people

		according to color, ethnicity, caste, etc.
baasskap	<b>baasskap</b>	a control by White people of non-White people.
boerewors	<b>boerewors</b>	a highly seasoned traditional sausage made from minced or pounded meat.
braai	<b>braai</b>	to grill or roast (meat) over open coals.
braaivleis	<b>braaivleis</b>	a picnic at which meat is cooked over an open fire; a barbecue.
domine	<b>dominne</b>	a lord; master (used as a title of address).
klonkie	<b>klonkie</b>	a boy.
koeksister	<b>koeksister</b>	a plaited doughnut deep-fried and soaked in syrup.
kragdadig	<b>kragdadig</b>	effective; effectively; effectual.
kwela	<b>kwela</b>	a type of pop music popular among the Black communities of South Africa.
lekker	<b>lekker</b>	pleasing or enjoyable; tasty.
melktert	<b>melktert</b>	milk cake.

naat	<b>naat</b>	a chink; commisure; fissure; to join; joint; juncture; keel.
oudstryder	<b>oudstryder</b>	a veteran of the South African War (1899-1902) who fought on the side of the Boer republics.
ouma	<b>ouma</b>	a grandmother, especially in titular use with surname.
oupa	<b>oupa</b>	a grandfather, especially in titular use with surname.
outjie	<b>outjie</b>	a chap; fellow.
platteland	<b>platteland</b>	country districts or rural areas.
swart gevaar	<b>swart gevaar</b>	it was a term used during apartheid in South Africa to refer to the perceived security threat of the majority black African population to the white South African government. In the early days of post-apartheid South Africa, the term was expanded to refer to a cultural “black

		threat”, in which many white Afrikaners feared their culture would be lost if they were assimilated to a multiracial society.
tot siens	<b>tot siens</b>	goodbye, farewell.
vaaljapie	<b>vaaljapie</b>	very raw young wine usually with sediment.
verkrampste	<b>verkrampste</b>	(during apartheid) an Afrikaner Nationalist who opposed any changes toward liberal trends in government policy, especially relating to racial questions.
verligte	<b>verligte</b>	(during apartheid) a person of any of the White political parties who supported liberal trends in government policy.
witblits	<b>witblits</b>	extremely potent illegally distilled spirit.
witdoek	<b>witdoek</b>	a member of a conservative Black



		vigilante movement operating in the townships around Cape Town, and identified by the wearing of a white cloth or scarf around the head.
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## APPENDIX 4: Yiddish borrowings

ENGLISH	YIDDISH	MEANING
schlemiel	<b>schlemiel</b>	a bungler, awkward, clumsy person.
schlimazel	<b>shlim mazel</b>	a born loser, rotten luck.
sohmedriok	<b>sohmedriok</b>	a loser, failure.
shiksa, shiksa	<b>shikse</b>	a gentile girl.
schmaltz	<b>shmalts</b>	banal or excessive sentimentalism.
schmeikle	<b>schmeikle</b>	to snuggle up to somebody.
schmuck	<b>shmok</b>	a contemptible person.
schnorre	<b>schnorre</b>	to beggar somebody.
schnozzle	<b>schnozzle</b>	a snoot, a nose, especially one of unusually large size.
schtick	<b>shtik</b>	an act, gimmick, piece, slice.
shamus	<b>shames</b>	a police officer, detective.
shekels	<b>shekels</b>	a dough.
shellacking	<b>shellack</b>	when somebody takes a shellacking for something bad.
shenanigan	<b>shenanigan</b>	a trick, deceit.
shinding	<b>shindy</b>	a dance, party, lively gathering.
spiel	<b>shpiln</b>	a glib speech, pitch.

schlock	<b>shlak</b>	a trash.
menorah	<b>menorah</b>	a candlestick.
halva	<b>halva</b>	a sweet, candylike confection of Turkish origin, consisting chiefly of ground sesame seeds and honey.
chutzpah	<b>khutspe</b>	an impudence, gall.
farfel	<b>farfl</b>	a solid foodstuff broken into small pieces.
frum	<b>frum</b>	a religiously observant person.
gefilte fish	<b>gefilte fish</b>	a filled, stuffed fish.
golem	<b>golem</b>	an artificial man, automaton.
kehilla	<b>qehillah</b>	an organization of the Jewish population of a community that deals with charities and other communal affairs.
kittel	<b>kitl</b>	a white garment used as a shroud or worn by traditional Jews on Yom Kippur.
Koppel	<b>Koppel</b>	A Jewish boy name.
kreplach	<b>kreplech</b>	Jewish Cookery. Turnovers or pockets

		of noodle dough filled with any of several mixtures, as kasha or chopped chicken livers, usually boiled, and served in soup.
kugel	<b>kugl</b>	Jewish Cookery. Baked casserole resembling a soufflé or pudding.
lokshen	<b>loksh, pl. lokshen</b>	noodles
matzo	<b>matse</b>	a brittle very thin biscuit of unleavened bread, traditionally eaten during Passover.
meshuga	<b>meshuge</b>	crazy, insane.
meshumad	<b>meshumad</b>	a person who has voluntarily abandoned the practice.
mikva	<b>mikvah</b>	a pool used especially by women for ritual purification after their monthly period.
narrischkeit	<b>narrischkeit</b>	foolishness, nonsense.
nebbish	<b>nebekh</b>	an insignificant, pitiful person, a

		nonentity.
oy	<b>oy vey</b>	an exclamation of dismay.
reb	<b>rabbi</b>	a mister (used as a title of respect).
rebbe	<b>rabbi</b>	a title of respect for the leader of a Hasidic group.
rebbetzin	<b>rebbitzin</b>	the wife of a rabbi.
schmuck	<b>shmok</b>	a stupid or contemptible person, oaf.
schnorrer	<b>shnorer</b>	a person who habitually borrows or lives at the expense of others with no intention of repaying, sponger, moocher, beggar.
schemozzle	<b>schlimazel</b>	a chronically unlucky person.
schidduch	<b>shidduch</b>	a system of matchmaking in which Jewish singles are introduced to one another in Orthodox Jewish communities for the purpose of marriage.
shiksa	<b>shikse</b>	a Jewish girl who fails to live up to

		traditional Jewish standards, non-Jewish girl.
shul	<b>shul</b>	a synagogue.
tzimmes	<b>tsimes</b>	Jewish Cookery. Any of various sweetened combinations of vegetables, fruit, and sometimes meat, prepared as a casserole or stew.
yahrzeit	<b>yortsayt</b>	an anniversary of the death of a close relative, on which it is customary to kindle a light and recite the Kaddish and also, in some communities, to observe a fast.
yom tov	<b>yom tov</b>	holiday.
blintze	<b>blintze</b>	a pancake.
cholent	<b>tsholnt, tshulnt</b>	Jewish Cooney. A stewed or baked dish, especially of meat and beans, served on the Sabbath but cooked the day before or overnight over a slow fire.

dreidel	<b>dreydl</b>	a four-sided top bearing the Hebrew letters <i>nun</i> , <i>gimel</i> , <i>he</i> , and <i>shin</i> , one on each side, used chiefly in a children's game traditionally played on the Jewish festival.
dybbuk	<b>dibek</b>	a malevolent spirit of a dead person possessing the body of a living one.
heimisch	<b>hamish, haimish</b>	cozy, homey.
kibbutznik	<b>kibutsnik</b>	a member of a kibbutz.
kibitz	<b>kibetsn</b>	to offer advice or criticism to as a kibitzer.
kishke	<b>kishke</b>	Jewish Cookery. A beef or fowl intestine stuffed with a mixture, as a flour, fat, onion, and seasonings, and roasted.
klezmer	<b>klezmer</b>	a Jewish folk musician, usually a member of a small band.
klutz	<b>klots</b>	a clumsy person,

		blockhead.
knaidel	<b>kneydl</b>	a dumpling, especially a small ball of matzo meal, eggs, and salt, often mixed with another foodstuff, as ground almonds or grated potato, usually served in soup.
knish	<b>knysht</b>	a fried or baked turnover or roll of dough with a filling, as of meat, kasha, or potato, often eaten as an appetizer or snack, a kind of cake.
kvell	<b>kveln</b>	to be extraordinarily pleased, especially, to be bursting with pride, as over one's family.
kvetch	<b>kvetchn</b>	to complain, whine, especially chonically.
landsman	<b>landsman</b>	sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.
latke	<b>latke</b>	a pancake made with grated potatoes.
lekach	<b>lekach</b>	a honey cake.
luftmensch	<b>luftmensch</b>	an impractical



		contemplative person having no definite business or income.
macher	<b>macher</b>	an important or influential person: often used ironically.
mazuma	<b>mazuma</b>	a slang for money.
mensch	<b>mensch</b>	a person of strength and honor.
meshugaas	<b>meshugas</b>	a foolishness, insanity, senselessness.
meshugener	<b>meshugener</b>	a crazy man.
naches	<b>nakhes</b>	a pleasure, satisfaction, delight, proud enjoyment.
nosh	<b>nashn</b>	to nibble.
nudnik	<b>nudnik</b>	a boredom.
platzel	<b>platzel</b>	a flat crisp bread roll.
schalet	<b>shalent, shalet</b>	a Jewish baked fruit pudding.
schlep	<b>shlepn</b>	to carry; lug, to move slowly, awkwardly, or tediously.
schlepper	<b>schlepper</b>	a stupid person, loser.
schlimazel	<b>schlimazel</b>	an inept, bungling person who suffers from unremitting bad luck.

schlock	<b>shlak</b>	something of cheap or inferior quality; junk.
schlong	<b>shlang</b>	a slang vulgar word - penis.
schmaltz	<b>shmalts</b>	a banal or excessive sentimentalism.
schmooze	<b>shmuesn</b>	to chat idly; gossip, idle conversation; chatter.
schmutz	<b>shmutz</b>	a slang word – dirt; filth, garbage.
schnozz	<b>shnoitsl</b>	a nose, especially one of unusually large size.
schwartz	<b>schwarze</b>	a Yiddish slang for black person.
shegetz	<b>shegetz</b>	a term used especially by a Jew to refer to a boy or man who is not Jewish, term used especially a Jew to refer to a Jewish boy or man whose attitudes and behavior are felt to resemble those of a gentile.
shlub	<b>zhlob</b>	a clumsy, stupid person.
shmatte	<b>shmatte</b>	rag, anything shabby,

		(modifier) clothes: a jocular use: <i>the shmatte trade</i> .
shmear	<b>shmirn</b>	to dab, as of cream cheese, spread on a roll, bagel, or the like. A number of related things, ideas, etc., resulting in a unified appearance, attitude, plan, or the like (usually used in the phrase <i>the whole schmear</i> ).
shonda	<b>shonda</b>	a fool, shame.
shtetl	<b>shtetl</b>	a Jewish village or small-town community in eastern Europe.
shtibl	<b>shtibl</b>	a small prayer house.
shtick	<b>shtik</b>	(especially in comic acting) a routine or piece of business inserted to gain a laugh or draw attention to oneself, one's special interest, talent, etc.
shtoom	<b>shtoom</b>	speechless, silent.
teiglach	<b>teyglekh</b>	a confection consisting of small

		balls of dough boiled in a syrup of honey, sugar, and spices.
tokus	<b>tokhes</b>	a slang word – the buttocks
trombenik	<b>trombenik</b>	a lazy person, neer-do-well.
tsatske	<b>tshatshke</b>	an inexpensive souvenir, trinket, or ornament.
tsuris	<b>tsores</b>	trouble, aggravation.
yarmulke	<b>yarmlke</b>	a skullcap worn, especially during prayer and religious study, by Jewish males, especially those adhering to Orthodox or Conservative tradition.
yenta	<b>yente</b>	a person, especially woman, who is a busybody or gossip.
yentz	<b>yentzen</b>	to fornicate.
yichus	<b>yichus</b>	a honor, prestige, or status.
zaftig	<b>zaftik</b>	alluringly plump, curvaceous, buxom.
shemozzle	<b>schlemozzle</b>	an awkward, bumbling person; a loser.

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## APPENDIX 5: Hebrew borrowings

ENGLISH	HEBREW	MEANING
hazzan	<b>hazzan</b>	a cantor of a synagogue.
masorah	<b>Masorah</b>	a text of the Hebrew Bible as officially revised by the Masoretes from the 6 <sup>th</sup> to the 10 <sup>th</sup> centuries ad, with critical notes and commentary.
megillah	<b>Megillah</b>	a long, tedious, complicated story.
mezuza	<b>mezuzah</b>	a doorpost.
mitzvah	<b>mitzwah</b>	a Jewish rabbinical commandment.
mohel	<b>mohel</b>	a person who performs the circumcision in the Jewish rite of circumcising a male child on the eighth day after his birth.
shibboleth	<b>shibboleth</b>	a flood, stream, ear of corn.
tallith	<b>tallith</b>	a shawl like garment of wool, silk, or the like, with fringes, or zizith, at the four corners, worn

		around the shoulders by Orthodox and Conservative (sometimes also Reform) Jews, as during the morning service.
tohubohu	<b>tohu-bohu</b>	a chaos, disorder, confusion.
tsitsith	<b>sisith</b>	tassels or fringes of thread attached to the four corners of the tallith.
gaon	<b>gaon</b>	a honorable sage.
kiddush	<b>kiddush</b>	a blessing recited over a cup of wine or over bread on the Sabbath or on a festival.
minyan	<b>minyan</b>	a number of persons required by Jewish law to be present for a religious service, namely, at least ten males over thirteen years of age.
bar mitzvah	<b>bar mitzwah</b>	a male person who has completed his 13 <sup>th</sup> year and thus reached the age of religious

		responsibility.
cherem	<b>cherem</b>	the most severe form of excommunication, formerly used by rabbis in sentencing wrongdoers, usually for an indefinite period of time, banishment.
chuppah	<b>chuppah</b>	a canopy under which the Jewish marriage ceremony is performed.
etrog	<b>ethrogh</b>	a citron for use with the lulav during the Sukkoth festival service.
genizah	<b>genizah</b>	a repository (usually in a synagogue) for books and other sacred objects which can no longer be used but which may not be destroyed.
get	<b>gett</b>	a divorce document in Jewish religious law.
goy	<b>goy</b>	gentile, non-Jew.
hametz	<b>hametz</b>	a leavened food which may not be eaten during



		Passover.
haroseth	<b>haroseth</b>	a mixture of chopped nuts and apples, wine, and spices that is eaten at the Seder meal on Passover: traditionally regarded as symbolic of the mortar used by Israelite slaves in Egypt.
assidean	<b>hasid</b>	a member of a sect, characterized by its religious zeal and piety, that flourished in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century b.c. during the time of the Maccabees and vigorously resisted the Hellenization of Jewish culture and religion.
zebroid	<b>hebra</b>	a hybrid offspring of a zebra and another equine species, especially a horse.
heder	<b>heder</b>	a private Jewish elementary school for teaching children Hebrew, Bible, and

		the fundamentals of Judaism.
ketubah	<b>ketubah</b>	a formal contract in a Jewish religious marriage that includes specific financial protection for the wife in the event that the husband dies or divorces her.
kosher	<b>kasher</b>	a ritually fit or pure (especially of food).
lulav	<b>lulabh</b>	a palm branch for use with the etrog during the Sukkoth festival service.
maror	<b>maror</b>	a portion of horseradish or other bitter herb that is eaten at the Seder meal on Passover.
melamed	<b>melammed</b>	a teacher in a Jewish school, especially a heder.
menorah	<b>menorah</b>	a candlestick.
Mizpah	<b>Mizpah</b>	a watchtower.
nabi	<b>nabi</b>	a prophet.
parnas	<b>parnas</b>	a chief administrative officer of a Jewish congregation.

parochet	<b>parochet</b>	a richly embroidered curtain that hangs in front of the Holy Ark in a synagogue.
pilpul	<b>pilpul</b>	a method of disputation among rabbinical scholars regarding the interpretation of Talmudic rules and principles of Scripture that involves the development of careful and often excessively subtle distinctions.
shalom	<b>shalom</b>	a peace (used as a word of greeting or farewell).
schechita	<b>shechita</b>	a slaughtering of mammals and birds for food.
shiva	<b>shiva</b>	“the Destroyer,” the third member of the Trimurti, along with Brahma the Creator and Vishnu the Preserver.
schochet	<b>shochet</b>	an operant slaughterer in the

		Jewish method.
shofar	<b>shophar</b>	a ram's horn sounded in the synagogue daily during the month of Elul and repeatedly on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, and by the ancient Israelites as a warning, summons, etc.
succah	<b>succah</b>	a temporary structure with a roof of branches in which orthodox Jews eat and, if possible, sleep during the festival of Sukkoth, also called <i>tabernacle</i> .
trefa	<b>terefah</b>	any food, food product, or utensil that, according to the Jewish dietary laws (kashruth), is not ritually clean or prepared according to law and is thus prohibited as unfit for Jewish use.
tsaddik	<b>tsaddik</b>	a person of

		outstanding virtue and piety, the leader of a Hasidic group.
yeshiva	<b>yesibah</b>	an Orthodox Jewish school of higher instruction in Jewish learning, chiefly for students preparing to enter the rabbinate.
bat mitzvah	<b>bat mitzvah</b>	a solemn ceremony, chiefly among Reform and Conservative Jews, that is held in the synagogue on Friday night or Saturday morning to admit formally as an adult member of the Jewish community a girl 12 to 13 years old.
challah	<b>hallah</b>	a loaf of rich white bread leavened with yeast and containing eggs, often braided before baking, prepared especially for the Jewish Sabbath.

eruv	<b>erubh</b>	any of three rabbinical enactments that ease certain Sabbath restrictions.
halutz	<b>halutz, pl. halutzim</b>	a person who immigrates to Israel to establish or join a settlement for accomplishing tasks, as clearing the land or planting trees, that are necessary to future development of the country.
Kahal, Shtadlan	<b>Kahal, Shtadlan</b>	an intercessor figure starting in Medieval Europe who represented interests of the local Jewish community, especially those of a town's ghetto, and worked as a "lobbyist" negotiating for the safety and benefit of Jews with the authorities holding power.
Kashrut	<b>Kashrut</b>	a condition of being

		fit for ritual use in general, the system of dietary laws which require ritual slaughter, the removal of excess blood from meat, and the complete separation of milk and meat, and prohibit such foods as pork and shellfish.
lamdan	<b>lamdan</b>	a man who is well informed in rabbinical literature, although not a scholar in the technical sense of the term "talmid hakham".
lechayim, l'chaim	<b>lechayim</b>	a toast used in drinking to a person's health or well-being.
Star of David	<b>Magen David</b>	an emblem symbolizing Judaism and consisting of a six-pointed star formed by superimposing one inverted equilateral

		triangle upon another of equal size.
maven	<b>maven</b>	an expert or connoisseur.
Mitnagged	<b>Mithnaggedh</b>	a member of an Orthodox Jewish movement in central or eastern Europe in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries that advocated an intellectual, legalistic approach to Judaism and opposed the emotional, mystical approach of the Hasidim.
nahal	<b>nahal</b>	(in Israel) a military youth organization, an agricultural settlement, especially in a border area, set up or manned by Nahal members.
olim	<b>aliyah</b>	an immigration of Jews from the diaspora to the land of Israel.
rimmon	<b>rimmon</b>	a pomegranate.
	<b>shomer</b>	a Jewish legal



		guardian, entrusted with the custody and care of another's object.
simchah	<b>simchah</b>	happiness and joy, name, celebration, holidays.
temura	<b>temura</b>	temura (Kabbalah) – a method used by the Kabbalists to rearrange words and sentences in the Bible, temura (Halacha) – the prohibition against attempting to switch the sanctity of one animal for another.
tzedakah	<b>tzedaka</b>	a charity or the giving of charity.
yad	<b>yadh</b>	a tapered, usually ornamented rod, usually of silver, with the tip of the tapered part forming a fist with the index finger extended, used by the reader of a scroll of the Torah as a palce marker.
yerida	<b>yordim</b>	an emigration by

		Israeli Jews from the State of Israel.
mazel tov	<b>mazzal tobh</b>	an expression of congratulations and best wishes, used chiefly by Jews.
kibbutz	<b>kibus</b>	(in Israel) a community settlement, usually agricultural, organized under collectivist principles.
kippa	<b>kippa</b>	a skullcap worn by orthodox male Jews at all times and by others for prayer, especially a crocheted one worn by those with a specifically religious Zionist affiliation.
kvutza	<b>kvutza</b>	an organized group of children consisting of boys and girls graded by age, as used in modern Israel.
moshav	<b>moshav</b>	a cooperative community in Israel made up of small farm units.

sabra	<b>sabre</b>	<i>(sometimes initial capital letter)</i> a person born in Israel.
ulpan	<b>ulpan</b>	an institute or school for intensive study of Hebrew, especially by immigrants to Israel.
Yom Kippur	<b>Yom Kippur</b>	a Jewish high holy day observed on the 10 <sup>th</sup> day of the month of Tishri by abstinence from food and drink and by the daylong recitation of prayers of repentance in the synagogue.

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