Anglicisms In German Borrowing Lexical Productivity And Written Codeswitching Linguistik Impulse Tendenzen 23 Linguistik Impulse Tendenzen

This volume focuses on realisations of wordplay in different cultures and social and historical contexts, and brings together various research traditions of approaching wordplay. Together with the volume DWP 7, it assembles selected papers presented at the interdisciplinary conference The Dynamics of Wordplay / La dynamique du jeu de mots (Trier, 2016) and stresses the inherent dynamicity of wordplay and wordplay research.

Since 1969 (Vol.1 1968) the German Association of University Teachers of English has published the series of English and American Studies in German founded by Professor Werner Habicht. In these, scholars from the German-speaking world present in English their research in English and American Studies. The summaries report on university publications (doctoral and professorial theses), stand-alone book publications and collected volumes advancing the discipline (Festschriften, yearbooks, conference proceedings).

Wordplay involving several linguistic codes represents an important modality of ludic language.

It is attested in different epochs, communicative situations, genres, and contexts of use. The translation of wordplay, which is generally seen as a challenging enterprise, illustrates another dimension of crossing linguistic borders in wordplay. The third volume of the series The Dynamics of Wordplay unites contributions from different disciplines which study the creative and playful use of elements from different languages and the transfer of ludic language into other linguistic systems. It sheds light on the multi-dimensionality, special linguistic make-up, and specific interactive potential of wordplay at the interface of different languages and cultures. The individual studies collected in this volume will be of interest to scholars from different scientific fields, such as linguistics and literary studies as well as cultural and media studies.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 2,0, Humboldt-University of Berlin (Institut für Anglistik/Amerikanistik), course: The Politics of English as a Global Language, 25 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: "English influence on German" deals with the question why we tend to use anglicisms and which problems might occur when using them. There will also be a focus on the classification of the borrowing and on the negative reactions to anglicisms.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject

English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Innsbruck, language: English, abstract: In order to analyse the frequency of anglicism usage in the German language, this paper analyses articles from the German newspaper Die Zeit. Media and the press, for instance, mimic the use and competence of English words in the German language among German native speakers. Therefore, analysing newspaper articles is an efficient and effective way to demonstrate the spread of anglicisms. At the beginning of this thesis there is a general explanation of anglicisms. This not only includes a definition but also further information on the different forms of anglicisms, such as direct or indirect loan influences as well as hybrid anglicisms. Moreover, it illustrates the transmission processes with its parameters and the grammar of anglicism within the German language system. Consequently, this lexical productivity is summarized, and the types of integration of anglicisms into the German lexicon are further evaluated. This is then followed by a chapter that highlights diachronic aspects of integrating English borrowings into the German language and the motives of using these. Subsequently, it provides information on the impact it has on German and the reasons why some German linguists believe their language to be endangered. The analysis in this paper encompasses a broad sample of 60 articles in

total from six different news categories that were published between October 2019 and February 2020 on the online platform of the German newspaper Die Zeit. Since Second World War, the use of anglicisms in the German language has drastically increased, and thus, English words are borrowed more frequently. Nowadays, in the year 2020, one can confidently argue that nearly every German native speaker uses anglicisms in their everyday life. English in Europe charts the English invasion of Europe since 1945. Sixteen distinguished European scholars report on the English words and phrases that have become integral parts of their languages. Each describes the effect of English on the host language, and shows how the process of incorporation often modifies pronunciation and spelling and frequently transforms meaning and use. The languages surveyed are Icelandic, Dutch, French, Spanish, Norwegian, German, Italian, Romanian, Polish, Croatian, Finnish, Albanian, Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Greek. The book is designed as a companion to A Dictionary of European Anglicisms but may be read as an independent work. This is the first systematic survey of a phenomenon that is fascinating, alarming, and apparently unstoppable.

The first significant collection of research in videogame linguistics, Approaches to Videogame Discourse features an international array of scholars

in linguistics and communication studies exploring lexis, interaction and textuality in digital games. In the first section, "Lexicology, Localisation and Variation," chapters cover productive processes surrounding gamer slang (ludolects), creativity and borrowing across languages, as well as industry-, genre-, game- and player-specific issues relating to localization, legal jargon and slang. "Player Interactions" moves on to examine communicative patterns between videogame players, focusing in particular on (un)collaborative language, functions and negotiations of impoliteness and issues of power in player discourse. In the final section, "Beyond the 'Text'," scholars grapple with issues of multimodality, paratextuality and transmediality in videogames in order to develop and enrich multimodal theory, drawing on key concepts from ludonarratology, language ideology, immersion and transmedia studies. With implications for meaningful game design and communication theory, Approaches to Videogame Discourse examines in detail how video games function as means and objects of communication; how they give rise to new vocabularies, textual genres and discourse practices; and how they serve as rich vehicles of ideological signification and social engagement. Every four years on Election Day, German citizens make their way to the ballot boxes to vote for the political party and candidate they would favour

entering the government. What these voters are not aware of, is that whether their choice has resulted from political conviction or not, the set of political attitudes that found their favour is the result of a complex communication strategy the individual party's carried out long beforehand. Simply put: through political language, parties exercise power. This study looks at the mechanisms behind the communication strategy the Greens (BÜNDNIS90/DIE GRÜNEN) carried out. It focusses hereby on the language shown in their election manifesto of 2009, specifically analysing the many Anglicisms used. With this, the study gives a theoretical and empirical approach to the question what role the English Language plays in the political Language of German politics, particularly German Green politics.

Anglicisms in GermanBorrowing, Lexical Productivity, and Written CodeswitchingWalter de Gruyter

Remade in France: Anglicisms in the Lexicon and Morphology of French chronicles the current status of French Anglicisms, a popular topic in the history of the French language and a compelling example of the influence of global English. The abundant data come from primary sources-a large online newspaper corpus (for unofficial Anglicisms) and the dictionary (for official Anglicisms)-and secondary sources. This book examines the appearance and behavior of English items in the lexicon and morphology of French, and explains them in the context of French neology and lexical activity. The

first phase of the latest contact period (1990-2015) has its own complex linguistic characterization, including a significant influx of nonce borrowings and very low frequency Anglicisms, heterogeneous and creative borrowing outcomes, and direct phraseological borrowing. This book is a counterargument to the well-known criticism that Anglicisms are lexical polluters. On the contrary, the use of Anglicisms requires the inventive application of complex linguistic rules, and the borrowing of Anglicisms into the French lexicon is convincing proof that language change is systematic. The findings bring novel interdisciplinary insights to the domains of borrowing in a non-bilingual contact setting; global English as a source of lexical creativity in the French lexicon; the phases, patterns and processes of integration of English loanwords; the morphology of borrowing; and computational corpus linguistics. The appended database is a snapshot of a synchronic period of linguistic contact and a useful lexicographic resource. The contributions in this volume present cutting-edge theoretical and structural analyses of issues surrounding German-language islands, or "Sprachinseln," throughout the world. The individual topics of study in this volume focus on various aspects of these German-language islands such as (but not limited to) phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of these languages under investigation. Collectively, the body of research contained in this volume explores significantly under-researched topics in the fields of language contact and language attrition and illustrates how this on-going research can be enhanced

through the application of formal theoretical frameworks and structural analyses.

Offers a detailed account of the influence of English in German based on a large scale corpus analysis of the newsmagazine "Der Spiegel". This book presents a study that is structured into three parts, each of which deals with fundamental questions and as of yet unsolved and disputed issues in the domain of anglicism research and language contact.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2010 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, Ruhr-University of Bochum, language: English, abstract: This paper tries to describe the contact situation between the two languages English and German as it was in the past, and how it has developed until the present day. On the basis of a research on how anglicisms are integrated into the German morpho-syntactic system, it will be possible to make predictions about the future development of the contact scenario and its implications for German.

This landmark publication in comparative linguistics is the first comprehensive work to address the general issue of what kinds of words tend to be borrowed from other languages. The authors have assembled a unique database of over 70,000 words from 40 languages from around the world, 18,000 of which are loanwords. This database (http: //loanwords.info) allows the authors to make empirically founded generalizations about general tendencies of word exchange among languages.

A collection of studies on the role of English in German-speaking countries, covering a broad range of topics.

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English - Pedagogy, Didactics, Literature Studies, grade: 1,0, University of Wurzburg, language: English, abstract: The following paper is a research on the quantitative use of Anglicisms in two German magazines. The analysis will feature a selection of two issues of the German Cosmopolitan and Spiegel from December 2015. I chose these magazines because this type of material has not been considered in studies yet. There are many researches about the usage of Anglicisms in Spiegel over the years, or the integration of Anglicisms in advertisements found in magazines. As there is a gap of statistics including the comparison of the number of Anglicisms in a news magazine and a lifestyle magazine, I chose it to become the topic of this seminar paper. Further, this paper will analyze the usage of Anglicisms and their percentage distribution with regard to the different word classes. First, I will give a comprehensive overview over Thomason (2001) and Winford's (2003, 2010) theories of language contact and borrowing. Following that, I will give some definitions concerning linguistic jargon and give samples of how Anglicisms are integrated into the German morphological and inflectional pattern. The main part of this paper will be the evaluation of the data I collected and the comparison of the quantitative impact of Anglicisms in Cosmopolitan and Spiegel. I conclude with a closer examination of the compounds found in the two magazines.
Looks at linguistic, cultural and economic aspects of hip-hop in parallel using various frameworks of analysis.
The present volume deals with the influence of the

English lexis on other European languages in various fields of discourse, social attitudes towards this phenomenon and its reflections in recent lexicographical work. It contains some of the papers read at the conference Anglicisms in Europe 2006, which took place at the University of Regensburg, Germany. It links linguistic aspects with psychological, social, political and cultural issues, tracing relationships and differences between the respective research interests and findings. Its aim is to put the influx of anglicisms into languages other than English into a wide perspective encompassing the European heterogeneity of cultures, traditions and developments. The volume is divided into four parts, which reflect the particular foci of interest in the recent research on anglicisms in the languages of Europe: I. 'Cognitive and Semantic Approaches to Anglicisms', comprising articles that deal with the cognitive, communicative and semantic motivation for contact-induced innovation; II. 'Attitudes Towards the Influx of Anglicisms', with contributions about various national attitudes towards anglicisms and their reflection in the respective languages; III. 'The Use of Anglicisms in Specialized Discourse', with articles focussing on particular practices and domains such as business, sports, the sciences, and on language varieties used in communication within particular subcultures; and IV. 'Anglicisms in Dictionaries', comprising articles that deal with the existing dictionaries of anglicisms in European languages and provide a future-oriented perspective by making suggestions and recommendations regarding future lexicographic works.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,5, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, course: English as a World Language, language: English, abstract: Since the 1960s the increase of anglicisms in the German language can be recognised and since the 1990s it strengthened even more. The reasons for that are obvious: It is the economical, technological, military and cultural domination of the United States and Anglo-Saxon speech communities all together. This domination is very remarkable in the fields of media, technology and the film industry. That is why anglicisms are found especially in those fields which bring or brought technological innovations into everyday life: the information technology (computer), the service area (autoleasing), the leisure industry (Trendsportarten) and the culture of the youth (Popmusik) whose taste of music and way-of-life is coined predominant by English-speaking areas. Until now there is a large number of papers and books written about the English influence on the German language, for example Broder Carstensen, Werner Betz, Manfred Gorlach, Rene Appel and Pieter Muysken, to name just a view. In my paper I dont want to write about anglicisms of the fields mentioned above. The task of this written assignment was to analyse in what respect anglicisms appear in Greifswalds bakeries: For this I will, first of all, define the term anglicism from a linguistic perspective, and I will give an overview of the processes of adopting words with all their distinctive and characteristic features in their formation. For this I will go into terms like loanword and foreign word. This

theoretical framework will help me to analyse afterwards the practical examples which I collected from four bakeries in the inner-city of Greifswald (namely: Backfactory, De Maklenborger, Marckwardt and Stadtbackerei Junge)."

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, University of Regensburg (Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: Hauptseminar Language Contact, language: English, abstract: The subject of English influencing the German language has become more and more obvious in the last decades, particularly in the last few years. The Deutsche Bahn (DB) is a very graphic example for this language fashion. You buy your "Tickets" there at the "Counter" next to the "Service Point" and after you have taken the "City Night Liner", you can rent a bike from the "Call a Bike" program after having made a short rest in the "DB Lounge". But there occurred a lot of misunderstandings because of the new short term parking lots in front of railroad stations called "Kiss&Ride" in January 2010. So the chairman of the DB Rüdiger Grube finally decided to reduce the amount of anglicisms at the DB in February 2010. "Counters" turned again into "Schalter", "Tickets" into "Fahrkarten", "Call a Bike" is now called "Mietradservice der Deutschen Bahn" again, only established and well known terms like "Bahncard" and "Intercity" stayed the same. Thus, English has obviously a huge bearing on the German language, especially in the field of facilities and advertising and, above all, on youth language. You would definitely find a lot of

anglicisms in youth literature, youth magazines or youth series on TV. You only have to glance at the cover of the BRAVO: headings like "Coole Ansage an seine Hater", "Neues Game: Star-Memory", "Romantische Dates" or "Kuscheln im Tourbus" are not a rarity. But how does this phenomenon look for example in German highbrow newsmagazines with the average German newsmagazine readership? To find this out, I have chosen two very popular German newsmagazines, the FOCUS and Der Spiegel since the two of them represent pretty much the German highbrow newsmagazines. I was interested in the question whether these two magazines also represent the mainstream fashion of using many anglicisms in their articles or not. As there have already been a couple of studies on this topic, especially concerning anglicisms in Der Spiegel, there is also enough comparative data to refer to. The latest work, Alexander Onysko's "Anglicisms in German", about anglicisms in Der Spiegel was published in 2007, so it's really interesting to compare the results of this study with the data of this book to see possible changes or similarities.

This book describes new methodological and technological approaches to corpus building and presents recent research based on the Norwegian Newspaper Corpus. This is a large monitor corpus of contemporary Norwegian language, compiled through daily harvesting of web newspapers. The book gives an overview of the corpus and its system architecture, and presents tools used for tasks such as text harvesting, annotation, topic classification and extraction and

frequency profiling of new words and phrases. Among the innovative technologies is Corpuscle, a corpus query engine and management system which is flexible enough to handle very large corpora in an efficient way. The individual research contributions based on the corpus explore different aspects of Norwegian, including the occurrence of anglicisms, neologisms and terminology, and the use of metonymy and metaphor in newspaper language. The book also describes an innovative method of applying correspondence analysis and implicational analysis to investigate interdependencies between morphosyntactic variants. This book provides a detailed introduction to the development of the German language from the earliest reconstructible prehistory to the present day. It is supported by a companion website and is suitable for language learners and teachers and students of linguistics, from undergraduate level upwards. This volume focuses on how English, through false Anglicisms, influences several European languages, including Italian, Spanish, French, German, Danish and Norwegian. Studies on false Gallicisms are also included, thus showing how English may be affected by false borrowings. This book explores the use of English within otherwise local-language conversations by two continental European social media communities. The analysis of these communities serves not only as a comparison of online language practices, but also as a close look at how globalization phenomena and 'international English' play out in the practices of everyday life in

different non-English-speaking countries. The author concludes that the root of the distinctive practices in the two communities studied is the disparity between their language ideologies. She argues that community participants draw on their respective national language ideologies, which have developed over centuries, but also reach beyond any static forms of those ideologies to negotiate, contest, and re-evaluate them. This book will be of interest to linguists and other social scientists interested in social media, youth language and the real-world linguistic consequences of globalization. Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2012 im Fachbereich Anglistik - Linguistik, Note: 1,7, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald (Anglistik), Veranstaltung: Lexicology, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: [...] Language contact, however, is a normal phenomenon and "as a historical fact has been acknowledged since antiquity, but not, however, as a phenomenon worthy of study [...] But only in the last decades of the nineteenth century did questions of language contact become an area of scientific interest (Oksaar 1996; If.)" (Svetlana, 20). Most of the older studies focus on the synchronic aspects whereas newer studies also take a diachronic view into consideration (cf. Burmasova, 10). Furthermore, morphological and orthographic aspects play a role in addition of the frequency of use (cf. Burmasova, 11). Nowadays, there are a lot of critical voices which reject the use of anglicisms because they fear a loss of German language heritage. There are even some initiatives providing equivalents for every English word. The Verein deutscher Sprache (Association of the German Language), for instance, emphasizes the importance of German equivalents Thus, the question is whether it is possible to find equivalents for every anglicisms and if those equivalents are suitable. Moreover,

the question arises if anglicisms are on the rise to an extend where they may threaten the German language. In this term paper, I want to take a closer look on the use of anglicisms in the press in order to find an answer to these questions. In the course of this, I want to refer to studies by NICOLE PLUMER, ALEXANDRA ZURN and CHRISTIANE GOTZELER. I also want to provide some samples from Stern and Bild and present my own results. Before that, a definition of the term anglicism will be given. Moreover, I want to take historical developments into consideration, including German reactions to certain changes. After that, a classification of anglicisms will be provided in order to become aware of the different types. Furthermore, I want to present some linguistic changes connected to anglicisms. Lastly, I want to provide some considerations concerning the language of the press and present my own little study in this field before I come to my conclusion.

Covers 16 European languages (Icelandic, Norwegian, Dutch, German, Russian, Polish, Croatian, Bulgarian, French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, Finnish, Hungarian, Albanian, and Greek) and concentrates on loan words since World War II although earlier loan words are included; cut-off date is 1995.

In the late 1950s, Iraqi Jews were either forced or chose to leave Iraq for Israel. Finding it impossible to continue writing in Arabic in Israel, many Iraqi Jewish novelists faced the literary challenge of switching to Hebrew. Focusing on the literary works of the writers Shimon Ballas, Sami Michael and Eli Amir, this book examines their use of their native Iraqi Arabic in their Hebrew works. It examines the influence of Arabic language and culture and explores questions of language, place and belonging from the perspective of sociolinguistics and multilingualism.In addition Ahmed applies stylistics as a framework to investigate the range of linguistic

phenomena that can be found in these exophonic texts, such as code-switching, borrowing, language and translation strategies. This new stylistic framework for analysing exophonic texts offers a future model for the study of other languages.The social and political implications of this dilemma, as it finds expression in creative writing, are also manifold. In an age of mass migration and population displacement, the conflicted loyalties explored in this book through the prism of Arabic and Hebrew are relevant in a range of linguistic contexts.

This is a collection of papers presented at the conference «Anglo-German Linguistic Relations», held at Queen Mary, University of London in November 2007. The papers cover a wide variety of topics about the relationship between the English and German languages or relate to cultural and literary contacts between English-speaking and German-speaking regions. Individual papers discuss Anglo-German linguistic interplay and affinities both as contemporary phenomena and from a historical perspective. Themes include codification, translation and discourse production from the 17th century to the Second World War; shared metaphors in English and German; political propaganda in English and German; and authorial positioning and perspective in a selection of autobiographical and literary works.

This volume explores the lexical influence of English on European languages, a topical theme with linguistic and cultural implications. It provides an extensive introductory background to a cross-national view of English-induced lexical borrowing, posing crucial analytical questions such as what counts as an Anglicism. It also offers a typology of borrowings with examples from the languages represented: Armenian, Danish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Serbian, Spanish, and Swedish. The articles in this volume address general and language-specific issues related

to the analysis and collection of Anglicisms, extending the scope to the largely unexplored area of phraseology and bringing new insights into corpus-based and corpus-driven methodologies. This volume fits into a well-established and constantly developing research field and will appeal to scholars interested in the spread of English as an international language, contact and contrastive linguistics, lexicology and lexicography, and computer corpus lexicography.

Drawing on detailed case studies across a range of languages, including English, German, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Czech, Russian, Lithuanian and Greek, this book examines the different factors that determine the outcome of the interaction between borrowing and word formation. Historically, borrowing has largely been studied from etymological and lexicographical perspectives and word formation has been included in morphology. However, this book focuses on their mutual influence and interaction. Bringing together a range of contributors, each chapter illustrates how borrowing and word formation are in competition as alternative naming processes, while also showing how they can influence each other. The case studies are framed by an introduction that describes the general background and a conclusion that summarises the main findings.

Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,3, University of Bremen, language: English, abstract: This paper is concerned with the subject of anglicisms. Anglicisms are lexical items, which are transferred into our everyday language use. They are surrounded by a constant debate about their necessity. While linguists mostly appreciate their advantages, linguistic purists regard them as a threat and try to remove or limit them. Through analyzing a survey, this

study presents the attitudes towards anglicisms in German. Thereby, the influence the participants' age has on their attitudes is especially focused on. After setting the scene by giving an overview about already existing research on the spread of English, anglicisms in German and linguistic purism, the survey analysis shows that older generations' attitudes towards anglicisms tend to be more negative. As the paper focused on the social characteristic 'Age', future studies could discuss the influence class affiliation or education has on the attitudes towards anglicisms. Wordplay can be seen as a genuine interface phenomenon. It can be found both in everyday communication and in literary texts, and it can fulfil a range of functions – it may be entertaining and comical, it may be used to conceal taboo, and it may influence the way in which the speaker's character is perceived. Moreover, wordplay also reflects on language and communication: it reveals surprising alternative readings, and emphasizes the phonetic similarity of linguistic signs that also points towards relations on the level of content. Wordplay unravels characteristics of literary language in everyday communication and opens up the possibility to analyze literary texts from a linguistic perspective. The first two volumes of the series The Dynamics of Wordplay therefore aim at bringing together contributions from linguistics and literary studies, focusing on theoretical issues such as basic techniques of wordplay, and its relationship to genres and discourse traditions. These issues are complemented by a series of case studies on the use of wordplay in individual authors and specific historical contexts. The contributions offer a fresh look on the multifaceted dynamics of wordplay in different communicative settings.

This book provides a detailed but accessible

introduction to the development of the German language from the earliest reconstructable prehistory to the present day. Joe Salmons explores a range of topics in the history of the language, offering answers to questions such as: How did German come to have so many different dialects and close linguistic cousins like Dutch and Plattdeutsch? Why does German have 'umlaut' vowels and why do they play so many different roles in the grammar? Why are noun plurals so complicated? Are dialects dying out today? Does English, with all the words it loans to German, pose a threat to the language? This second edition has been extensively expanded and revised to include extended coverage of syntactic and pragmatic change throughout, expanded discussion of sociolinguistic aspects, language variation, and language contact, and more on the position of German in the Germanic family. The book is supported by a companion website and is suitable for language learners and teachers and students of linguistics, from undergraduate level upwards. The new edition also includes more detailed background information to make it more accessible for beginners. This book posits a universal syntactic constraint (FPC) for code switching, using as its basis a study of different types of code-switching between French, Moroccan Arabic and Standard Arabic in a language contact situation. After presenting the theoretical background and linguistic context under study, the

author closely examines examples of syntactic constraints in the language of functional bilinguals switching between French and forms of Arabic, proposing that this hypothesis can also be applied in other comparable language contact and translanguaging contexts worldwide. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of French, Arabic, theoretical linguistics, syntax and bilingualism.

This collection of eleven essays traces the complex paths of change taken by the English language in its long history, from its Indo-European origins to the present day. Just like any other language, English is a complex system made up of several interconnected sub-systems – lexical, syntactical, phonological, morphological – and all of those sub-systems are subject to change, resulting in constant shifts and readjustments. Additionally, more than some other languages, English has a history marked by strong upheavals, particularly with the influence of Scandinavian and Romance languages in the Middle Ages. The contributions here consider all aspects of that complex history, with four of them taking a particular interest in the issues brought about by language contact with French and Latin.

The Languages and Linguistics of Europe: A Comprehensive Guideis part of the multi-volume reference work on the languages and linguistics of the continents of the world. The book supplies

profiles of the language families of Europe, including the sign languages. It also discusses the the areal typology, paying attention to the Standard Average European, Balkan, Baltic and Mediterranean convergence areas. Separate chapters deal with the old and new minority languages and with non-standard varieties. A major focus is language politics and policies, including discussions of the special status of English, the relation between language and the church, language and the school, and standardization. The history of European linguistics is another focus as is the history of multilingual European empires and their dissolution. The volume is especially geared towards a graduate and advanced undergraduatereadership. It has been designed such that it can be used, as a whole or in parts, as a textbook, the first of its kind, for graduate programmes with a focus on the linguistic (and linguistics) landscape of Europe."

This volume aims to broaden the focus of existing loanword research, which has mainly been conducted from a systemic and structuralist perspective. The eight studies in this volume introduce onomasiological, phraseological, and methodological innovations to the study of lexical borrowing. These new perspectives significantly enhance our understanding of lexical borrowing and provide new insights into contact-induced variation and change.

This volume serves to illustrate the promising insights to be gained when cross-fertilizing Cognitive Linguistics and contact linguistics, which each hold crucial ingredients to an encompassing study of contact-induced variation and change. Combining the study of the individual mind with the study of shared context, bridging research on experience and perspective with research on variation and change, and tackling the methodological complexities that this empirical approach to mental categorization entails, help us determine how the meaningful units that make up language are categorized and structured in the bi- and multilingual mind and, by extension, in any human mind. Together, the ten papers in this volume reveal the complexities of the interaction between usage, meaning and mind in contact-induced variation and change, which we hope will inspire future research exploring the possibilities of the cross-fertilization we have labeled Cognitive Contact Linguistics.

The series provides a comprehensive forum for publications in linguistics covering the entire range of language, including its variation and variability in space and time, its acquisition, theories on the nature of human language in general, and descriptions of individual languages. The series welcomes publications addressing the state of the art of linguistics as a whole or of specific subfields, and publications that offer challenging new

approaches to linguistics. This volume is the first one to illuminate diverse aspects of word formation from cognitive perspectives. Guided by methodological pluralism, the contributions shed light on a variety of issues in word formation theory and on the interfaces between word formation and phraseology, phonology, and inflection. The majority of the studies focuses on individual types of word formation, reframing our understanding of these processes. Overall, the various contributions add to a yet marginal body of research in cognitive word formation and advance our awareness about the benefits of applying cognitive linguistic thoughts for investigating processes of lexical creation.

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