GLAD Global Anglicism Database Network

GLAD NEWSLETTER # 2 – FALL 2017 (November 17)

This newsletter is sent to all members of the GLAD network: almost 100 colleagues from all over the world.

Below follows a short description of what has happened since the two GLAD meetings held in connection with the fourth *Language Contact in Times of Globalization* (LCTG4) conference in Greifswald, Germany, in March 2017 – both events described in newsletter # 1 (of April 5, 2017).

1) **The GLAD steering committee**, elected at the Greifswald conference, met at the University of Krakow, Poland, on October 16, 2017, invited and hosted by Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld. We were all present: Henrik Gottlieb (chairman), Gisle Andersen (technical coordinator), Elizabeth Peterson, Virginia Pulcini, Ulrich Busse and Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld.

The detailed minutes of that day-long meeting are attached as a separate PDF file, but the major points are summarized below:

2) **The GLAD bibliography**, *found on our website under the heading 'Publications':*
With more than 1600 entries, and still growing, this bibliography is a good place to start for members or their students who want to investigate the English influence on a given language. However, as we still need to include a lot of titles, especially those published before 2000, Görlach's *Annotated Bibliography of European Anglicisms* (2002) should also be consulted.
We encourage all members to send lists of old or new 'missing' Anglicism titles (adhering to the present format used online) to Gisle Andersen's team, glad@nhh.no, for inclusion in the bibliography. Please note that although we accept unpublished university theses and dissertations, we have agreed not to accept 'forthcoming' contributions.

3) **The GLAD A-Z Anglicism database**:
We have now received letter-O data covering these fourteen languages: Bulgarian, Cantonese, Catalan, Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, Galician, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian and Polish. We strongly encourage GLAD members representing languages other than those mentioned to contribute to this international lexicographical database – and/or to tell colleagues about this project. There is still time for newcomers to join!
In the meantime, the present contributors are asked to start working on letters A, B and C, using the revised 'post-Krakow' template created by Gisle Andersen (attached as an Excel file) – and taking heed of the points mentioned under 1.3. in the attached minutes.
Letters A-C should be submitted to glad@nhh.no by April 15, 2018, and letters D-F by October 1, 2018. Revised guidelines for present and future contributors are found in the Appendix on page 3 of this Newsletter.
We expect to present the complete A-Z Anglicism database by the end of 2020.

4) **Members** who still have not submitted a short biography are welcome to send this to glad@nhh.no. New members, especially scholars representing languages not mentioned above, are strongly encouraged to join GLAD.

5) **Future GLAD meetings and conferences:**

X International Conference on Corpus Linguistics,
University of Extremadura, Cáceres, Spain, May 9–11, 2018

GLAD member José Luis Oncins Martínez invites us all to come to Cáceres (Spain) in May 2018 to participate in the Tenth International Conference on Corpus Linguistics (CILC) that he co-organizes: https://www.eweb.unex.es/eweb/cilc2018/en.
This website describes the main topic of the conference as "Corpus Linguistics for the Study of the Influence of English on World Languages". It continues: "Thus, this edition of CILC constitutes an ideal discussion forum for the analysis of the methods, tools, and – above all – resources that Corpus Linguistics has made available to scholars and researchers whose interest lies with the indelible mark that English is leaving on practically every language in the world – many of which will hopefully be represented in this edition."
Gisle Andersen is a plenary speaker, and we hope that many GLAD members will present papers at this conference. The deadline for submitting abstracts is January 30, 2018 (see the attached call for papers).
We will organize an open (fourth international) GLAD meeting as part of the CILC conference.

14th ESSE Conference,
Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 29 August–2 September 2018

Although this conference (www.esse2018brno.org), as opposed to earlier ESSE conferences, does not offer any sessions on Anglicisms as such, one seminar needs mentioning in a GLAD context:

S 08 New Approaches to the Automatic Identification of Neologisms

Convened by Nicolas Ballier and GLAD members Jesús Fernández-Domínguez and Vincent Renner, this seminar is announced as follows:

"The domain of automatic identification of lexical and semantic neologisms has grown in the recent years. The aims of this seminar are to gather lexicologists and computational linguists together to present and discuss the latest methodological developments and linguistic analyses in the field, and to ponder on the theoretical implications of these methodological decisions. Papers on non-concatenative word-formation (e.g. conversion, back-formation, clipping, lexical blending) will be especially welcome as this area has been an under-researched subdomain of automatic neology studies up until the present day."

Hoping to see many of you in Spain – and welcoming new contributors to the GLAD A-Z database,

Henrik Gottlieb, University of Copenhagen

Appendix: Revised guidelines for contributions to the Anglicism database

a) In the A-Z database, Anglicisms are organized alphabetically according to the initial letter of the etymon. This means that, for example, in several European languages, certain Anglicisms starting with the letter K should be treated as letter-C items. A case in point is *kompjuter* in Slovene. Similarly, loan translations like *nedlaste* and *laste ned*, Norwegian for 'download', are letter-D items.

b) **Types of Anglicisms to be included** in the GLAD A-Z database:

i. *Unadapted borrowings*, including multi-word units, acronyms, terms originating in non-English speech communities in the Anglosphere (e.g. *tomahawk* and *jungle*), and internationalisms coined in English
ii. *Adapted borrowings*, representing the same types as above
iii. *Semantic loans* (domestic words taking on English senses)
iv. *Loan translations*, including phraseologisms (unit-for-unit translations of English compounds/multi-words units)
v. *Hybrids,* including productive affixes (domestic compounds with at least one English component)
vi. *Pseudo-Anglicisms*: resemantization (domestic sense for English word), clippings (shortened English words), and recombinations (domestic combinations of English elements)
vii. *Phono-semantic matching* (using domestic near-homophones for English items)

c) **Not to be included**:

i. *Proper nouns* and *brand names*
ii. *Name-based derivations* (e.g. domestic adjectives based on English proper nouns, like *Orwellian*)
iii. *Frequency-boosted items* (their increased usage due to similarity with English etymons)
iv. *Obsolete items* (see criteria below)
v. *Items from a non-anglophone speech community mediated via English* (e.g. 'exotic' terms like *sushi*)
vi. *Specialist vocabulary* not used in the general language.

d) **Types of discourse** serving as a basis for inclusion of items:

General language, whether spoken or written (including common slang and determinologized items, but excluding in-crowd jargon, solely technical lingo, and dialect-specific features)

Modern language (as written or spoken in the 20th and 21st centuries). This means that even Anglicisms attested before 1900 should be included if they were – or still are – commonly used after 1900.

Commonly used expressions (with frequencies indicated thus: * = less frequent; ** = frequent; *** = highly frequent). Frequencies for languages without major accessible corpora will have to be partly based on compilers' personal judgment.

e) **The revised (post-Krakow) GLAD template** should be used consistently. To ensure highly informative and comparable content, please make sure that for each item, all five obligatory cells are filled out: Language, Domestic form, Etymon, Type of borrowing, and Part of speech (POS). Feel free to fill out as many of the thirteen optional cells as you see fit.

NB: When you enter data in the template, some cells ask you to choose one of a set of pre-defined labels. Thus, when you place the cursor in a cell in the 'Type of borrowing' column, a small arrow to the right of the cell lets you choose between the seven types listed under point (b) above.