

CASSELL'S German and English DICTIONARY

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The present edition is a new version of the dictionary, revised, enlarged, re-edited and reset, of which the two parts were issued separately in 1936 and 1939.

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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

THIS new edition of Cassell's German-English Dictionary has been thoroughly revised, rewritten, brought up to date in the most recent German spelling, and rendered more generally useful to all classes of reader by the inclusion of a phonetic key to the pronunciation of the German and English words in their respective sections.

This task of revision and rewriting had occupied the late Professor Karl Breul, M.A., Litt.D. (Cambridge), Ph.D. (Berlin), for many years. His death unfortunately occurred while the German-English section was still in proof, and he had then been able to revise only, approximately, one-third of the German printed text, though the whole of the manuscript of this section had been prepared by him. The task of editing and revising the unchecked portion of the book was, therefore, entrusted to Mr. J. Heron Lepper, B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin), who had been working for some considerable time with Professor Breul on the undertaking and was well acquainted with his design and methods, to which he has conformed in what remained to be completed. The duty of ensuring absolute correctness in the German orthography and idioms devolved upon Herr Rudolf Kottenhahn, Lehramtsassessor (Heidelberg), who for the purpose of revising the German portion of the text was granted special facilities by the courtesy of the German Academic Bureau, Gower Street, London, whose splendid library was placed freely at his disposal, a kindness for which the publishers express their grateful acknowledgments.

The dictionaries and works of reference consulted during the revision and editing of this book have been too numerous to mention in detail. The following list contains some of the most important German publications on which reliance has been placed.

1. *Muret-Sanders*. Encyclopædic English-German and German-English Dictionary. 14th (Abridged) Edition. Langenscheidt (Berlin-Schöneberg), 1910.
2. *Ibid.* 5th (Unabridged) Edition.
3. *Ibid.* Nachträge von Professor E. Klatt, 1931.
4. *Dr. Heinrich Löwe*. Lexikon der Handelskorrespondenz. 10th Edition. Dümmlers Verlag (Berlin).
5. *Erich Krebs*. Technisches Wörterbuch I & IV. (Sammlung Göschen) 2nd Edition. De Grüyter (Berlin), 1925-31.

6. Bildwort Englisch (Technische Sprachhefte). Verein deutsche Ingenieure Verlag (Berlin), 1931-33.
7. *K. Hilmar Eitzen*. Deutsch-Englisches & Englisch-Deutsches Militärwörterbuch. Verlag Offene Worte (Berlin), 1928.
8. *Konrad Duden*. Orthographisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache bearbeitet von Dr. Th. Matthias. 10th Edition. Bibliographisches Institut A.G. (Leipzig), 1929.
9. *Theodor Matthias*. Das neue deutsche Wörterbuch. 6th Edition. Hesse & Becker Verlag (Leipzig).

It may be here stated that while the main aim of this Dictionary continues to be the providing of a safe and complete guide to students of literary German, it has now been made more comprehensive than ever before by the inclusion of innumerable new terms dealing with the sciences, war, aviation, politics, etc., etc. In this connexion special attention has been paid to the addition of commercial and engineering technical terms. It is hoped that, while considerations of space preclude the possibility of the book's containing every extant technical word, it will yet be found to comprise those most usual in everyday affairs. As a result, the Dictionary has now become a convenient and reliable court of appeal to a wider circle of readers than was contemplated by its original scheme.

The phonetics used in this Dictionary are according to the system of the International Phonetic Association. Those for the German-English part were supplied by Professor Daniel Jones (London). The proofs of the phonetics were read and corrected by Miss Ida C. Ward, M.A. (London), and, in the final instance, by Dr. G. Dietrich, Ph.D. (Hannover).

Owing to the untimely death of the author, it is impossible for a proper acknowledgment to be made in this place to his friends, students, and admirers, scholars all, who had for years been assisting the late savant in his arduous task of revision. Professor Breul intended to include a list of their names in his preface, and his posthumous thanks are hereby tendered to all those fellow-labourers in the field of philology whose help he valued, whose attainments he honoured, whose friendship he prized; for he was never forgetful of the assistance they had rendered him; and their work will endure, though those who joined in his labours must now, of necessity, remain anonymous. It is hoped that their real and lasting recompense will be found in the gratitude of users of the Dictionary who benefit from the store of scholarship and unselfish co-operation which have gone to the making of this revised edition.

EXPLANATION OF METHOD

Grouping of Words into Articles. Words etymologically related and having an initial syllable or syllables in common are grouped under this initial syllable or syllables. The completion of each word, the suffixes and second components, being printed in full-faced type, readily catch the eye, thus obviating any difficulty which the breaking up of the words might otherwise present. Words formed by terminations — derivative words — come first in each group in alphabetical order, the compounds following in the same order, but separated from them by the abbreviation *Comp.* (for Compound).^{*} No attempt has been made to distinguish between *primary* derivatives (such as *Kunst*, *Blume*, *Himmel*) and *secondary* (as *trinfbar*, *Spiele*, *lieblich*), such distinctions being deemed beyond the province of a work like the present.

Use of Brackets. When a prefix, suffix, or component of a word is enclosed in brackets it is to be understood as signifying that the unbracketed word is a synonym by itself, and when taken with the bracketed word or syllable forms another synonym, which may be used in the same sense as that in which the unbracketed word is used: thus (*Blut-*)*Ader* signifies that *Ader* and *Blutader* are both equivalents in a certain sense of the English word "vein"; in the same way, (*ein*)*tauchen*, to dip; electric(al), *elektisch*; crook(ed)-backed, *buckel*, etc., etc. But if a word or phrase enclosed in brackets in one language be followed by a word or phrase enclosed in brackets in the other language, the contents of the one bracket are to be understood as translating the contents of the other: for example, *to do good (evil)*, *Gutes (Böses) tun*, where *Böses* is the translation of the bracketed *evil*, and the phrase *Böses tun* of the phrase *to do evil*. When a German word or phrase enclosed in brackets is followed by no bracketed word or words in English, the contents of the brackets are for the purpose of showing the case required by the German verb it accompanies, or for some other grammatical purpose: thus, when *to court* is to be rendered by (*einer Person*) *den Hof machen*, (*einer Person*) is inserted for the purpose of informing the student that, although the English verb governs the accusative case, the German requires the dative; in the same way, *to court* is

^{*} English words given under *Comp.* are not always written as compounds.

further defined as *sich* (um eine S.) *bewerben*, in order to exhibit the fact that in this sense of *court* the German equivalent is followed by the accusative with *um*. In the German-English division (*einem etwas*) is employed as a short way of saying that the verb to which it is joined governs the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing.

Punctuation. When several synonyms are given, all answering to one sense of a word, they are separated by commas, whilst those representing different senses are separated by semicolons: thus — *fall*, decay, ruin, downfall; case (*Gram.*) — *decay*, *ruin*, *downfall*, being all synonyms of *fall* in one sense, are only separated from one another by commas, but they are separated from *case*, which represents a wholly different sense, by a semicolon. In like manner, a phrase, when exhibited in wholly different senses, has the different renderings divided by semicolons; before each new sense, moreover, in the English-German part an explanatory word or phrase is inserted in parentheses: as — to break down, im *Wohnen sein* (as a *p.'s health*); *durchfallen* (at an examination); *umwerfen* (as a carriage).

Adverbial Forms. English adverbial forms ending in “ly” appended to an adjective are omitted in the English-German part, except when changes of spelling or meaning render their inclusion necessary.

Gender and Form of Nouns. In the English-German part German nouns are as a rule preceded by the definite article to denote the gender. If no article is given, the gender is indicated by the qualifying adjective. German masculine nouns from which a feminine is formed regularly by the addition of “in” are, as a rule, printed in the following form: *der* (die) *Müller(in)*, signifying *der Müller*, *die Müllerin*. In the case of German masculine nouns whose terminations vary according to the qualifying article or adjective, the word is printed as *Beamte(r), m.*, signifying *der Beamte*, *ein Beamter*. When the same form of a German noun is used both for masculine and feminine it is printed as *der* (die) *Vertraute*, signifying *der Vertraute*, *ein Vertrauter*, *die* or *eine Vertraute*.

In groups of synonyms answering to one sense and having the same gender, the definite article is not repeated, and is to be understood as qualifying any adjective which may occur in the group: thus, *der* *Bei-, türkische Statthalter*, given as the translations of *bey*, signifies that *der türkische Statthalter* is to be taken as a full reading of the second synonym. Change of gender in groups of synonyms is indicated by the insertion of the appropriate definite article in each case.

The Term Particle. The term *part.* (for particle) has been employed throughout to denote a class of words — so numerous in the German language — which, while possessing a certain force, have no precise syntactical relation to the other words in a sentence. This is the only

particular in which the ordinary terminology of English grammarians has been departed from.

Similarly Spelt Words are Numbered. Words differing in meaning and origin, but spelt alike, are numbered, so that no difficulty can arise owing to their separation for etymological reasons under different heads.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abkürzungen

a. see v.a.
abbr. abbreviation, abbreviatus, Abkürzung, abgekürzt.
Acc. accusative (case), Akkusativ, Wenfall.
Acoust. acoustics, Akustik, Schallehre.
adj. adjective, Adjektiv, Eigenschaftswort.
adv. adverb, Adverbium, Umstandswort.
Agr. agriculture, Landwirtschaft.
Alg. algebra, term in algebra, Algebra, algebraischer Ausdruck.
Amer. Americanism, Amerikanismus.
anal. analogy, analogous, Analogie, analog, ähnlich.
Anat. anatomy, Anatomie.
Arch. architecture, Architektur, Baukunst.
Archæol. archæology, Altertumskunde.
Arith. arithmetic, Arithmetik, Rechenkunst.
art. article, Artikel, Geschlechtswort.
Ari. (the fine) arts, die schönen Künste.
Artill. artillery, Artillerie, Geschützwesen.
Astr. astronomy, Astronomie, Sternkunde.
Aströl. astrology, Astrologie, Sterndeuteret.
attrib. attributive (use), attributiv, attributiver Gebrauch.
aux.v. auxiliary verb, Hilfszeitwort.
Av. aviation, Flugwesen.
B. Bible, biblical, Bibel, biblisch.
Bak. baking, Bäckeretwesen.
Bill. billiards, Billardspiel.
Biol. biology, Biologie.
Bookb. bookbinding, Buchbinderet.
Books. bookselling (trade), Buchhandel.
Bot. botany, Botanik, Pflanzenkunde.
Brew. brewing, brewery, Brauerei.
Build. building, Baugesen.
Butch. butcher, Fleischer, Metzger.
Cal. Prin. calico-printing, Kattundruckeret.
cap. capital, großer Anfangsbuchstabe.
Cards. card-playing, Kartenspiel.
Carp. carpentry, Zimmerhandwerk.
Carr. carriages, etc., Fuhrwesen.
Chem. chemistry, Chemie.
Chron. chronology, Chronologie, Zeitrechnung.
C.L. commercial language, kaufmännischer Ausdruck.
coll. colloquialism, Ausdruck der Umgangssprache.
collect. collective, zusammenfassend, Sammelname.
Colon. colonization, Kolonisation, Besiedelung.
comp. comparative (degree), Komparativ, erster Steigerungsgrad.
Comp. compound word, zusammengesetztes Wort.
Conch. conchology, Konchyliologie, Schalthierkunde.
Conf. confectionery, Zuckerbäckeret.
conj. conjunction, Konjunktion, Bindewort.
Cook. cookery, Kochkunst.
Coop. coöperage, Böttcheret.
cp. compare, vergleiche.
Crick. cricket, Krieket, englisches Schlagballspiel.
Cycl. cycling, Radeln.
Danc. dancing, Tanzkunst.
Dat. dative (case), Dativ, Wenfall.

def. definite, bestimmt.
dem. demonstrative, demonstrativ, hinweisen.
dial. dialectal, dialektisch, mundartlich.
dim. diminutive, Diminutiv, Verkleinerungswort.
Dipl. diplomacy, Diplomatie.
Draw. drawing, Zeichenkunst, Zeichnen.
Dye. dyeing, Färberei.
Dyn. dynamics, Dynamik, Kraftlehre.
Eccl. ecclesiastical, kirchlich; ecclesiastical history, Kirchengeschichte.
e.g. *exempli gratia*, for example, zum Beispiel.
Elect. electricity, Elektrizität.
ellipt. elliptical, elliptisch, unvollständig.
Eng. English, Englisch.
Engin. engineering, Maschinenbau, Ingenieurwesen.
Engr. engraving, Gravirkunst.
Ent. entomology, Entomologie, Insektenkunde.
esp. especially, besonders.
Ethn. ethnology, Rassenkunde.
f. substantive of the feminine gender, weibliches Hauptwort.
fam. familiar, familiär, vertraulich.
Farr. farriery, Fußschmiedehandwerk.
Fenc. fencing, Fechtkunst.
fig. figurative, figurlich, bildlich.
Firew. fireworks, Feuerwerk.
fol. the following, folgende.
Footb. football, Fußballspiel.
Forg. forging, Hammer- und Schmiedekunst.
Fort. fortification, Festungsban.
Found. foundry, foundry-work, Gießerei.
Freem. freemasonry, Freimaurerei.
Furr. furriery, Kürschnerei.
Gard. gardening, Gartenbau.
Gen. genitive (case), Genitiv, Besessfall.
gen'ly generally, gewöhnlich.
Geog. geography, Geographie, Erdkunde, Erdbeschreibung.
Geol. geology, Geologie, Erdgeschichte.
Geom. geometry, Geometrie, Raumlehre.
Gild. gilding, Vergolderkunst.
Glassw. glassworks, Glashütte, Glasarbeiten.
Gram. grammar, Grammatik, Sprachlehre.
Gun. gunnery, Geschützkunst.
Gymn. gymnastics, Gymnastik, Turnkunst.
h. haben, to have.
Her. heraldry, Heraldik, Wappenkunde.
Hist. history, Geschichte.
Horol. horology, Uhrmacherkunst.
Hort. horticulture, Gärtnerei.
hum. humorous, humoristisch, spaßhaft.
Hunt. hunting, Jagd.
Hydr. hydraulics, Hydraulik; hydrostatics, Hydrostatik, Wasserdrucklehre.
Ich. ichthyology, Fischkunde.
i.e. *id est*, that is, das heißt.
imp. impersonal, unpersönlich.
imperat. imperative (mood), Imperativ, Befehlsform.
imperf. imperfect tense, Imperfekt, unvollendete Vergangenheit.
incorr. incorrect, unrichtig, falsch.
ind. indefinite, unbestimmt.

<i>indec.</i>	indeclinable, undeclinierbar, nicht abwandbar, unveränderlich.	<i>Physiol.</i>	physiology, Physiologie.
<i>indic.</i>	indicative (mood), Indikativ, Wirklichkeitsform.	<i>pl.</i>	plural, Mehrzahl; noun in the plural, Substantiv im Plural.
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive (mood), Infinitiv, Nennform.	<i>Pneum.</i>	pneumatics, Pneumatik.
<i>insep.</i>	inseparable, untrennbar.	<i>Poet.</i>	poetry, Poesie, Dichtkunst.
<i>int.</i>	interjection, Interjektion, Ausrufwort.	<i>Pol.</i>	politics, Politik, Staatskunst.
<i>inter.</i>	interrogative, fragend, Fragewort.	<i>poss.</i>	possessive, besitzangelnd.
<i>inv.</i>	invariable, unveränderlich.	<i>Pott.</i>	pottery, Töpfererei.
<i>ir.</i>	irregular (strong), unregelmäßig (stark).	<i>p.p.</i>	past participle, Partizip, Mittelwort der Vergangenheit.
<i>iron.</i>	ironical, ironisch.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition, Präposition, Verhältniswort.
<i>Jew.</i>	Jewish, Jüdisch.	<i>pres.</i>	present tense, Gegenwart.
<i>join.</i>	joinery, Tischlerei.	<i>Print.</i>	printing, Druckererei.
<i>Law</i>	law term, juristischer Ausdruck, Rechtsausdruck.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun, Fürwort.
		<i>Prov.</i>	proverb, Sprichwort.
<i>lit.</i>	literal, wörtlich.	<i>pr.p.</i>	present participle, Partizip, Mittelwort der Gegenwart.
<i>Locom.</i>	locomotive, Lokomotive.	<i>Psych.</i>	psychology, Psychologie, Seelenkunde.
<i>Log.</i>	logic, Logik, Denklehre.	<i>q.v.</i>	quod vide, wozu see, siehe dies.
<i>m.</i>	substantive of the masculine gender, männliches Hauptwort.	<i>R.C.</i>	Roman Catholic religion, römisch-katholische Religion.
<i>Mach.</i>	machinery, Maschinenwesen.	<i>Rad.</i>	radio, Funkwesen.
<i>Magnet.</i>	magnetism, Magnetismus.	<i>Railw.</i>	railways, Eisenbahnwesen.
<i>Manuf.</i>	manufacture(s), Manufaktur, Fabrikation, Herstellung.	<i>reg.</i>	regular (weak), regelmäßig (schwach).
<i>Mas.</i>	masonry, Maurerarbeit.	<i>rel.</i>	relative, bezüglich.
<i>Math.</i>	mathematics, Mathematik.	<i>Rel.</i>	religion, Religion.
<i>Mech.</i>	mechanics, Mechanik, Bewegungslehre.	<i>Rhet.</i>	rhetoric, Rhetorik, Redekunst.
<i>Med.</i>	medicine, Medizin, Heilkunde.	<i>s.</i>	substantive, Hauptwort.
<i>Metal.</i>	metallurgy, Metallurgie, Hüttenwesen.	<i>f.</i>	sein, to be.
<i>metaph.</i>	metaphorical, metaphorisch, bildlich.	<i>G.</i>	each, matter, thing.
<i>Meteor.</i>	meteorology, Meteorologie, Wetterkunde.	<i>Saddl.</i>	saddlery, Sattlerei.
<i>Metr.</i>	metre, metrical, Verskunde.	<i>Saltw.</i>	saltworks, Salzlager.
<i>Mil.</i>	military term, militärisch, Soldatensprache.	<i>Sculp.</i>	sculpture, Bildhauerkunst.
<i>Mill.</i>	miller, milling, Mühle, Mühlerei.	<i>Semp.</i>	sempstress, sewing, Näherin, Nähererei.
<i>Min.</i>	mining, Bergbau; mineralogy, Mineralogie, Mineralienkunde.	<i>sep.</i>	separable, trennbar.
<i>Mint.</i>	minting, Münzwesen.	<i>Sew.-mach.</i>	sewing-machine, Nähmaschine.
<i>Mollusc.</i>	mollusca, Mollusken, Weichtiere.	<i>Shipb.</i>	shipbuilding, Schiffsbau.
<i>Motor.</i>	motoring, Kraftfahrwesen.	<i>Shoem.</i>	shoemaking, Schuhmacherei.
<i>Mount.</i>	mountaineering, Bergsteigerei.	<i>sing.</i>	singular, einzeln.
<i>Mus.</i>	music, Musik, Konfunkt.	<i>sl.</i>	slang, Slang.
<i>Myth.</i>	mythology, Mythologie.	<i>Smith.</i>	smith's work, Schmiedehandwerk.
<i>n.</i>	substantive of the neuter gender, sächliches Hauptwort; see <i>subst.n.</i> ; also <i>v.n.</i>	<i>s.o.</i>	someone, (jemand) einer.
<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	natural history, Naturgeschichte.	<i>soc.</i>	social, sozial, gesellschaftlich.
<i>Naut.</i>	nautical term, nautical affairs, Schifferausdruck, Seewesen.	<i>Soc.</i>	sociology, Soziologie, Gesellschaftslehre.
<i>Nav.</i>	naval term, Marineausdruck.	<i>Spin.</i>	spinning, Spinnerei.
<i>Nom.</i>	nominative, Nominativ, Werfall.	<i>Sport</i>	sport, Sport.
<i>num.</i>	numeral, Zahlwort.	<i>s.h.</i>	something, etwas.
<i>obs.</i>	obsolete, veraltet.	<i>Studs. sl.</i>	students' slang, Studenten slang, Studenten sprache.
<i>opp.</i>	(in) opposition (to), (im) Gegensatz (zu), entgegengesetzt.	<i>subj.</i>	subjunctive, Konjunktiv, Möglichkeitsform, Vorstellungsform.
<i>Opt.</i>	optics, Optik, Sehtehre.	<i>subst.n.</i>	indicates the infinitive used as substantive when it is necessary to distinguish it from <i>n.</i> = <i>v.n.</i> , bezeichnet den als Hauptwort gebrauchten Infinitiv, wo er von <i>n.</i> = <i>v.n.</i> zu unterscheiden ist.
<i>Org.</i>	organ, Organ.	<i>Sug.-ref.</i>	sugar-refining, Zuckerraffinerie.
<i>orig.</i>	originally, ursprünglich.	<i>sup.</i>	superlative (degree), Superlativ, zweiter Steigerungsgrad.
<i>Orn.</i>	ornithology, Ornithologie, Vogelkunde.	<i>Surg.</i>	surgery, Chirurgie, wundärztliche Kunst.
<i>o.s.</i>	oneself, sich.	<i>Surv.</i>	surveying, Vermessungskunde, Feldmesskunst.
<i>p., pers.</i>	personal, person; personal, persönlich.	<i>T.</i>	technical term, Fachausdruck, Kunstausdruck.
<i>Paint.</i>	painting, Malerei.	<i>Tail.</i>	tailoring, Schneidererei.
<i>Pap.</i>	paper-manufacture, Papierfabrikation.	<i>Tan.</i>	tanning, Rohgerberei.
<i>Part.</i>	parliament, parliamentary expression, Parlament, Parlamentsausdruck.	<i>Tech.</i>	technology, Technologie, Gewerkekunde.
<i>part.</i>	particle, Partikel.	<i>techn.</i>	in technical use, technisch.
<i>pass.</i>	passive, passiv, Leideform des Zeitworts.	<i>Tel.</i>	telegraph, Telegraphie.
<i>Path.</i>	pathology, Pathologie, Krankheitslehre.	<i>Tenn.</i>	lawn tennis, Tennis.
<i>Persp.</i>	perspective, Perspektive.	<i>th.</i>	thing, Ding, Sache.
<i>Pharm.</i>	pharmacy, Pharmazie, Arzneibereitung.	<i>Theat.</i>	theatre, Theater, Schauspiel.
<i>Phil.</i>	philosophy, Philosophie.	<i>Theol.</i>	theology, Theologie, Gottesgelehrsamkeit.
<i>Philol.</i>	philology, Philologie, Sprachwissenschaft, Sprachforschung.	<i>Turn.</i>	turning, Dreherei.
<i>Phone.</i>	telephone, Fernsprecher.	<i>Typ.</i>	typography, Typographie, Buchdruckerkunst.
<i>Phonet.</i>	phonetics, Lautbildungslehre.	<i>Univ.</i>	university, Universität, Hochschule.
<i>Phot.</i>	photography, Photographie, Lichtbildkunst.	<i>v.a.</i>	active or transitive verb, tätiges oder transitives, stielndes Zeitwort.
<i>Phren.</i>	phrenology, Phrenologie, Schädellehre.		
<i>Phys.</i>	physics, Physik.		

<i>Vap.</i>	vapour, steam, Dampf.	<i>r.f.</i>	reflexive verb, Reflexivum, rüchbe-
<i>v.aux.</i>	auxiliary verb, Hilfszeitwort.	<i>vulg.</i>	gälgliches, rüchzielendes Zeitwort.
<i>Vet.</i>	veterinary art, Tierarzneikunde.	<i>Weav.</i>	vulgar, gemein.
<i>v.imp.</i>	impersonal verb, unperfünlisches Zeitwort.	<i>W.T.</i>	weaving, Weberei.
<i>viz.</i>	<i>videlicet</i> , namely, nämlich, das heißt.		wireless telegraphy, drahtlose Tele-
<i>v.n.</i>	neuter or intransitive verb, neutrales oder intransitives, nichtzielendes Zeitwort.	<i>Zool.</i>	graphie, Radio.
		<i>Zooph.</i>	zoology, Zoologie, Tierkunde.
			zoophytes, Zoophyten, Pflanzentiere.

= stands for equality, the same as, gleich.

THE PRONUNCIATION

I. GERMAN

THE pronunciation indicated is that of the stage, as shown in the works of Viator and Siebs.¹ It is represented by means of International Phonetic Transcription.²

The Sounds

The following is a list of the sounds occurring in this type of German, with key words.

Consonants

p	Paar [pa:r]	f	Fuß [fu:s]
b	Bahn [ba:n]	v	wo [vo:]
t	Teil [tail]	s	Wasser [ˈvasər]
d	dann [dan]	z	sehen [ˈze:ən]
k	kommen [ˈkɔmən]	ʃ	Schuh [ʃu:]
g	ganz [gants]	ʒ	Etage [eˈta:ʒə]
ʔ	geöffnet [gəˈʔœfnət]	ç	ich [ɪç]
m	Mann [man]	j	ja [ja]
n	neu [nœ]	x	ach [ax], Buch [bu:x]
ŋ	eng [ɛŋ]	h	Hand [hant]
l	Laut [laut]	ʎ	Lilie [ˈli:liə]
r	Rat [ra:t], Wetter [ˈvɛtər]	ʉ	Statue [ˈʃta:tʉə]

Vowels

i	Biene [ˈbi:nə]	y	fühlen [ˈfy:lən]
ɪ	bin [bɪn]	ʏ	füllen [ˈfʏlən]
e	Ehre [ˈe:rə]	ø	Höhle [ˈhø:lə]
ɛ	gelb [gɛlp], Ähre [ˈe:rə]	œ	Hölle [ˈhœlə]
a	Lamm [lam], lahm [la:m]	ə	gegeben [gəˈge:bən]
ɔ	Sonne [ˈzɔnə]	ɛ̃	Bassin [ˈbalsɛ:]
o	wohl [vo:l]	ā	Chance [ˈʃā:sə]
ʊ	Mutter [ˈmʊtər]	ō	Bonbon [ˈbōˈbō:]
u	Mut [mu:t]	œ̃	Parfum [ˈparfœ:] ³

¹ See particularly Viator's *Deutsches Aussprache-Wörterbuch*, 5th edition, 1931 (Reisland, Leipzig) and his *Lesebuch in Lautschrift* (Teubner, Leipzig).

² See the publications of the International Phonetic Association. Also *Lautzeichen und ihre Anwendung in verschiedenen Sprachgebieten* (Reichsdruckerei, Berlin, 1928), pp. 18-27.

³ More commonly pronounced [parˈfy:m] and written Parfum.

Note. The sounds [ɛ̃], [ã], [õ], [œ̃] are only used by Germans who are familiar with French, and not by all of these. Most Germans substitute [ɛŋ], [aŋ], [oŋ], [œŋ], and pronounce accordingly.

Diphthongs

ai ein [ain]
au Haus [haus]

oy Leute [ˈlɔɪtə]
ui pfui [pfui]

The Sound Attributes

The following sound attributes are marked in this dictionary:

Full Length of Vowels indicated by : following the vowel letter (examples: *lahm* [la:m], *sprach* [ˈspra:x], compare *Lamm* [lam], *schwach* [ˈʃvax]).

Stress, indicated by ˈ preceding the stressed syllable (examples: *leben* [ˈle:bən], *lebendig* [leˈbendɪç], *jahrelang* [ˈja:rələŋ], *Jahrhundert* [ˈja:r-ˈhʊndɐt], *Dynamit* [dyˈna:mɪk], *Dynamit* [dynaˈmi:t]).

Notes on the Consonants

The following have approximately the same sounds as in English: p b t d k g (hard) m n f v s z h.

[ʔ] is the “glottal stop.” In German it is prefixed to every initial stressed vowel, also sometimes to initial unstressed vowels, especially if they begin a “sense-group” in connected speech. In this dictionary it is marked only when occurring in the middle of a word (examples: *Berein* [ferˈʔaɪn], *bearbeiten* [beˈʔarbaitən], *Postamt* [ˈpɔstˈʔamt]).

[ŋ] is the same as the English sound of *ng* in *sing*, *singer*.

[ɹ] is a “clear” (palatalized) variety, very different from the English “dark” [ɹ̥] in *people*, *feel*, etc. The German *Rohr* has a very different sound from the English *coal*.

[r] is normally a rolled consonant. Some Germans use a “lingual” [r], made with the tip of the tongue; others use a “uvular” [r] made by vibration of the uvula. Those who use uvular [r] generally weaken it to a fricative or vowel-like sound in final positions (as in *hier* [hi:r], *Uhr* [u:r], *Water* [ˈfa:tər]).

[v] may always be pronounced as in English. Many Germans, however, use a “bi-labial” [v], especially after [ʃ] and [ts] (e.g. in *Schwester* [ˈʃvɛstər], *zwei* [tsvai]).

[s] has a sharper hiss than an English [s].

[ʃ] and [ʒ] are similar to the English *sh* in *ship* and *s* in *measure*. They are however pronounced with more lip-protrusion than is usual in English.

[ç]. A near approximation to this sound may be acquired by placing the tongue as for the vowel [i] and emitting a strong current of breath.

[j] is the voiced sound corresponding to [g]. It resembles the English *y* in *yard*, but is pronounced with greater vigour which makes friction clearly audible.

[x] is approximately the Scotch *ch* in *loch*. Its exact value in German varies somewhat according to the nature of the preceding vowel, e.g. the [x] in *ach* [ax] has a more "scrappy" sound than that in *Buch* [bu:x].

[ɪ] and [ʊ] represent very short non-syllabic [i] and [u].

Notes on the Vowels

[i] resembles the English vowel in *see*, but is "closer" than this. German [i] is the "closest" possible variety of [i].

[ɪ] resembles the English vowel in *bit*, but is somewhat "closer" than this.

[e] is unlike any English sound, though it is commonly supposed to have a resemblance to the English sound in *day*. German [e] is, however, much "closer" than this English sound, and it is monophthongal while the English sound is diphthongal (a variety of [er] or [ɛɪ]).

[ɛ] is approximately as in the English *get*.

[a] resembles the English [a] in *father*. Its value varies to some extent with different German speakers. English learners will generally pronounce well if they use the [a] of *father* and take care to keep the same vowel quality when the sound is short.

[o] resembles the English vowel in *hot*, but is somewhat "closer."

[ɔ] is commonly supposed to resemble the English sound in *go*. It is near to the Scottish variety, but very different from the varieties heard in the south of England. The German sound is monophthongal, very "close" and pronounced with strong lip-rounding. The southern English varieties of "long o" are diphthongal, starting from a rather "open" and partially or even completely "unrounded" [o] and moving in the direction of [ʊ].

[ʊ] resembles the English vowel in *foot*.

[u] resembles the English vowel in *too*, but is "closer" than this. Moreover, the German vowel is monophthongal, while the English sound is diphthongal (of the type [ju]) in the pronunciation of many speakers.

[y] has no equivalent in English. It may be acquired by saying [i] through closely rounded lips.

[ʏ] has no equivalent in English. It may be acquired by saying [ɪ] through fairly closely rounded lips.

[ø] has no equivalent in English. It may be acquired by saying [e] through closely rounded lips.

[œ] has no equivalent in English. It may be acquired by adding "open lip-rounding" to [ɛ].

[ə] resembles the English sound of *a* in *along*, but is generally "closer" than this. Final German [ə], as in *Fahne* ['fa:nə], *bitte* ['bitə], is very much "closer" (more [ɪ]-like) than the final vowel of English words like *china*, *sofa*. An "opener" variety of [ə] is used in German before a final [r], as in *wieder* ['vi:dər], *bitter* ['bitər].

[ɛ̃], [ã], [õ], [œ̃] are nasalized vowels. They may be acquired by attempting to pronounce [ɛ], [a], [o], [œ] simultaneously with the consonant [ŋ].

II. ENGLISH

THE pronunciation is represented by means of International Phonetic Transcription.

Stress is indicated by ˈ placed before a syllable, e.g. ˈletə.

Considerations of space have precluded the inclusion of minor variations of pronunciation.

Consonants

b	bad [bæd]	r	run [rʌn]
d	do [du:]	s	small [smɔ:l]
f	fill [fɪl]	z	ooze [u:z]
g	go [gou]	ʃ	ship [ʃɪp]
h	hold [hould]	tʃ	church [tʃə:tʃ]
j	beyond [brˈjənd]	ʒ	vision [ˈvɪʒən]
k	keep [ki:p]	dʒ	German [ˈdʒə:mən]
kw	liquid [ˈlɪkwɪd]	t	top [tɒp]
l	life [laɪf]	ð	this [ðɪs]
m	man [mæn]	θ	thin [θm]
n	no [nou]	v	vital [ˈvaɪtl]
ŋ	sing [sɪŋ]	w	wild [waɪld]
p	pale [peɪl]	x	loch [lɒx]

Vowels

ɑ:	alms [ɑ:mz]	ɛ	bed [bɛd]
ʌ	alto [ˈaltou]	ɛə	chair [tʃɛə]
a(:)	abbatōir [abaˈtwa:r]	eɪ	name [neɪm]
ʌ	cut [kʌt]	ɜ:	fir [fɜ:]
aɪ	find [faɪnd]	ə	along [əˈlɒŋ]
aʊ	house [haus]	i:	see [si:]
æ	flat [flæt]	ɪ	hit [hɪt]

ɪə	beer [bɪə]	ju:	hue [hju:]
ɔ:	all [ɔ:l]	jʊ	angularity [æŋgjʊˈlærɪtɪ]
ɒ	fog [fɒg]	jʊə	figurate [ˈfɪgjʊərɪt]
ɔɪ	boy [bɔɪ]		
oʊ	go [goʊ]	ã	fiancé [fr̥ã:seɪ]
u:	fool [fu:l]	ẽ	lingerie [ˈlɛ̃ʒrɪ]
ʊ	put [pʊt]	õ	salon [ˈsalõ]

CONTENTS

PREFACE	PAGE v
EXPLANATION OF METHOD	ix
ABBREVIATIONS	xii
THE PRONUNCIATION.	xv
GERMAN-ENGLISH	1
<i>Index of German Geographical and Proper Names</i>	779
<i>Index of the Most Common German Abbreviations</i>	799
<i>List of German Irregular Verbs</i>	805
<i>Table of German Weights and Measures, etc.</i>	813