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From *chatten* through *podcasten* to *youtuben*

Social media neologisms from the 1990s to the 2010s in German

Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus

Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim, Germany

Social media are all means of interactive communication on the Internet. Interactive platforms like Facebook, Twitter, blogs, wikis, or YouTube help users to create and share information and ideas via virtual communities and social networking services. The appearance and development of social media as part of the digital revolution¹ have caused a number of neologisms to be created in many languages including German. Often, but not always, German neologisms are loanwords from English.

In the following, social media neologisms in German from the decades between 1991 and today are presented based on their lexicographic description in a dictionary of German neologisms, the “Neologismenwörterbuch” (a free online dictionary). After a short introduction of this dictionary, three groups of neologisms are examined more closely: verbs designating activities in social media, nouns referring to persons participating in social media, and nouns expressing activities in social media. The focus of this diachronic study (referring to the time span between 1991 and today) rests on information on the origin of social media neologisms (loanword, loan translation, German word formation) and on their respective dates of appearance in German. The different origins of social media neologisms in German are briefly focused on in a conclusion; a short outlook on neologisms from the discourse on new media in general follows.

1 See Webdesignerdepot Staff (2009) for information on the history and evolution of social media.

1. The “Neologismenwörterbuch” and other German neologism dictionaries

Neologism dictionaries are specialized dictionaries, which describe meaning and usage of those lexemes in a specific language which became part of the vocabulary of that language at a certain time (*cf.* Barnhart & Barnhart 1990; Lemnitzer 2010; Wiegand 1990 for more details). The “Neologismenwörterbuch” (published online and free of charge by IDS Mannheim) is a typical, corpus-based example of this type of dictionary². It covers new words and new meanings established since 1991. New entries are added continuously, the dictionary is published online as part of the dictionary portal OWID (Online-Wortschatz-Informationssystem Deutsch)³. Candidates for inclusion into the dictionary are detected (semi-)automatically, combining editorial evaluation of print and online media with a quantitative corpuslinguistic method⁴.

The “Neologismenwörterbuch” comprises entries of single words (e.g., *Spam*), multi-word expressions (e.g., *Generation Facebook*), and new elements of word formation (e.g., [*..*]holic). Not only new words, but also new meanings for existing words in German are described (e.g., *texten* ‘send a [short] text message in electronic media’). Proper names are excluded from the lemma list in the “Neologismenwörterbuch”; only derivatives with a proper name as their base are included in the dictionary, for example *twittern* (‘to send a Twitter message’), but not *Twitter*. All entries in this dictionary are neologisms according to the following definition: A neologism is a lexical unit or a meaning which emerges in a language community in a specific period of time of language development, which spreads and is generally accepted as part of standard vocabulary. In this project, only fully lexicalized lexemes⁵, but not nonce words are analyzed

2 Other dictionaries of German neologisms are Quasthoff (2007) and Wortwarte (2000-today). General dictionaries of German also update their lists of headwords, adding new entries for new editions, e.g. *Duden – Die deutsche Rechtschreibung* (2017).

3 For the decades of 1991-2000 and 2001-2010, print dictionaries are also available (Herberg, Kinne & Steffens 2004; Steffens & al-Wadi 2015). The lexicographic concept for these dictionaries goes back to the late 1980s (*cf.* Heller, Herberg, Lange, Schnerrer & Steffens 1988; Kinne 1989) and 1990s (*cf.* Herberg 1997 and 1998).

4 For further information on the editorial and corpus-linguistic methods applied to find neologism candidates for the “Neologismenwörterbuch” *cf.* Klosa & Lüngen 2018.

5 Fully lexicalized lexemes have developed complete inflectional paradigms as well as standardized orthography and pronunciation; they are fully integrated into the German lexicon.

and described lexicographically, which means that only in retrospect it can be decided which words are neologisms or not.

The definition applied for the “Neologismenwörterbuch” contains several criteria which cannot be easily operationalized so that for each neologism candidate a decision on its possible inclusion in the dictionary has to be based on an individual human analysis of the data available. The number of years and/or months since the lexeme has shown up in the German Reference Corpus DEREKO⁶ and its frequency development in this corpus are considered and how it is being used. The following textual elements indicate words which are not yet fully lexicalized (*cf.* Lemnitzer 2010: 69): they are used in quotation marks or are followed by short definitions. Especially words borrowed from other languages initially do not exhibit a full declination paradigm in German; nouns often show different genders in the beginning of their usage. Initially, there is also a lot of variation in pronunciation as well as orthography. Moreover only fully lexicalized words in German are the base of derivatives in combination with Germanic as well as loan morphemes. All candidates for inclusion in the dictionary are evaluated according to these criteria.

The entries in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” give information on etymology, orthography, pronunciation, meaning, usage, grammar, word formation, encyclopedic information, illustrations, and frequency in the corpus. Etymologic information in this dictionary differentiates between the following ways of borrowing⁷:

- loanword: word taken from another language adapted to the German language system, but possibly still showing foreign characteristics; example: *Crowdfunding* from engl. *crowdfunding*.
- loan translation: exact translation of all components of a word from another language into German; example: *Helikoptereltern* from engl. *helicopter parents*. Sometimes the English word is only partially translated, e.g., *On-off-Beziehung* from engl. *on-off relationship*⁸.

6 DeReKo is hosted by IDS Mannheim and is the largest linguistic text archive for the German language with currently 42 billion tokens (DeReKo – Institut für Deutsche Sprache 2018).

7 For information on these and more types of borrowing see entry *Herkunft* in the user instructions of the “Neologismenwörterbuch” (online: <http://www.owid.de/extras/neo/html-info/benutzerhinweise.html>).

8 Following Coetsem (2000: 140-144; 158-162), these cases could be treated as “hybrids”. *Cf.* also Kortas (2009).

- pseudo-anglicism⁹: word that seems to be a loanword from English, but is in fact a German word formation; example: *Best Ager* (engl. *best age* + Suffix *-er*; in English this group of people is called *consumer older than 40*).

Some words can be analyzed as new word formations in German, but also as loanwords (e.g. *Blogger*: German verb *bloggen* + suffix *-er* or loanword from English *blogger*). In these cases, the “Neologismenwörterbuch” treats the words as formed in German, but gives information on the possible English origin as well¹⁰. All examples given in sections 2-4 are categorized according to this classification.

The “Neologismenwörterbuch” aims at covering all neologisms established throughout the last three decades, describing each neologism as new for each decade. Table 1 gives information on the number of entries in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” as of March 2018.

All entries	more than 1,800
Neologisms from 1991-2000	over 1,000
Neologisms from 2001-2010	almost 700
Neologisms since 2011	almost 150
New words	almost 1,550
New word formation elements	almost 20
New meanings	over 160
New multi-word units	almost 120
Other new words (synonyms, other sense-related words, derivations, compounds, etc.) contained in entries	almost 5,000

TAB. 1 – Numbers of entries in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” as of March 2018.

As an online dictionary, the “Neologismenwörterbuch” offers several access routes to the entries, e.g. access to all entries via subject areas (Figure 1; many entries in the dictionary belong to one of the following discourses: sports, society, political measures, economy, media, transport, crime, and cybercrime). The presentation in three columns (one for each of the three decades covered in the dictionary) enables dictionary users to see all dictionary entries of a specific discourse dating from one specific decade at a glance.

9 Cf. Furiassi & Gottlieb (2015) on pseudo-anglicisms in other European languages.

10 Following Coetsem (2000: 58; 63), these cases could be treated as “adaptions”.

	90er	Nuller	Zehner
Arbeitswelt/Bildung	Account Adresse		
Gesellschaft	at	App	
Soziales	Attachment Banner Bannerwerbung Barcode Beamer		
Demografischer Wandel			
Politik			
Wirtschaft/Handel	Bildschirmschoner	Blog	Bestellbutton Bezahlshranke
Banken/Finanzwesen	Bluetooth	Blu Ray Blu-Ray-Disc	
Umweltschutz/Energie			
Computer / Internet /Technologie	Brenner Browser Button		
Tätigkeiten mit Bezug auf Computer/Internet	CD-Brenner Chat Chatraum Chatroom		Buttonlösung
(Computer-)Kriminalität			
Telekommunikation			
Medien		chippen Cloud	

FIG. 1 – Access to entries in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” via subject area¹¹ and listing of entries in their decade of emergence (<http://www.owid.de/docs/neo/gruppen.jsp>).

In the following sections, three groups of neologisms from the discourse on social media are discussed more closely, especially regarding their time of emergence, their chronological sequence as well as their status as a loanword, a loan translation, or a new formation in German.

2. New verbs designating social media activities

When looking at the verbs designating activities in social media as listed in Table 2¹², the development of different social media options is transparent. With the continuing expansion of the Internet use, *surfen*, *anmailen/emailen/mailen*, and *verlinken* were introduced into German; *cbatten* and *posten* came with newsgroups and chat rooms on the Internet; smartphone technology was used for *simsen* (all verbs date from the mid of the 1990s in German).

11 Translation of subject areas in left column: working world/education; society; social issues; demographic change; politics; economy/trade; banking/finance; ecology/energy; computer/Internet/technology; activities concerning computer/Internet; crime/cybercrime; telecommunication; media.

12 The meaning of all examples given in the following is explained in the tables.

The use of social media networks is referred to with verbs like *texten*, *streamen*, and *adden* (from early and mid of the 2000s) or *facebooken*, *twittern*, *youtuben*, *zwitschern* (all from the late 2000s). The more and more predominant use of Google as a search engine has resulted in the creation of the verbs *ergoogeln/googeln* in the beginning of the first decade of the 21st century. Other technologies result in the verbs *bloggen*, *podcasten*, *skypen*, *voipen* (from the middle of the 2000s).

Decade	Neologism	Meaning in English	Category
1991-2000	<i>anmailen</i>	to email	new formation
	<i>chatten</i>	to chat	loanword
	<i>emailen</i>	to e-mail	loanword
	<i>mailen</i>	to mail	loanword
	<i>posten</i>	to post	loanword
	<i>simsen</i>	to text	new formation
	<i>surfen</i>	to surf	loanword
2001-2010	<i>verlinken</i>	to link	new formation
	<i>adden</i>	to add	loanword
	<i>bloggen</i>	to blog	loanword
	<i>ergoogeln</i>	to google	new formation
	<i>facebooken</i>	to facebook	new formation / loanword
	<i>googeln</i>	to google	new formation / loanword
	<i>gruscbeln</i>	to contact somebody via platform "studiVZ"	new formation
	<i>podcasten</i>	to podcast	loanword
	<i>skypen</i>	to skype	new formation / loanword
	<i>streamen</i>	to stream	loanword
	<i>texten</i>	to text	new formation
	<i>twittern</i>	to twitter	new formation / loanword
	<i>voipen</i>	to make phone calls over the Internet	new formation / loanword
2011-today	<i>youtuben</i>	to youtube	new formation / loanword
	<i>zwitschern</i>	to twitter	loan translation
	<i>entfolgen</i>	to unfollow	new formation / loan translation
	<i>entfreunden</i>	to unfriend	new formation / loan translation
	<i>leaken</i>	to leak	loanword
	<i>liken</i>	to like	loanword
	<i>retweeten</i>	to retweet	loanword
<i>tindern</i>	to tinder	new formation / loanword	
<i>whatsappen</i>	to whatsapp	new formation / loanword	

TAB. 2 – Verbs designating social media activities from 1991-today from the “Neologismenwörterbuch”.

The verb *gruscheln* refers to being active on the German social network for students “studiVZ” which was launched in 2006; it shows a dramatic decrease in frequency in the German Reference Corpus DeReKo as shown in Figure 2. The social network “studiVZ” was founded in 2005 and attracted a large number of users until the end of the 2000s. By then, it had been overtaken by Facebook, and in 2017 the provider declared insolvency. The decline of “studiVZ” as a social network correlates with the decline in the use of *gruscheln*. In the terminology of the “Neologismenwörterbuch”, this verb is a typical example of a “Kurzzzeitwort” (‘short term word’), a neologism which is only used during the decade in which it emerged, but not afterwards.

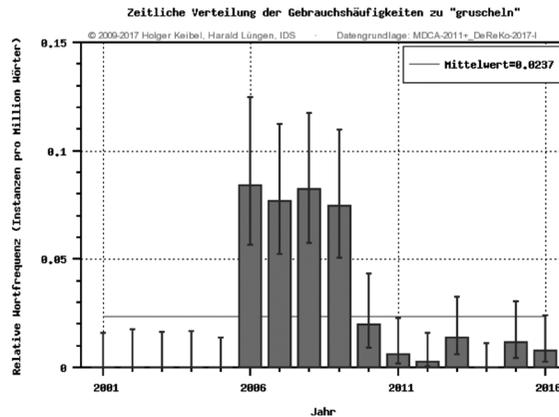


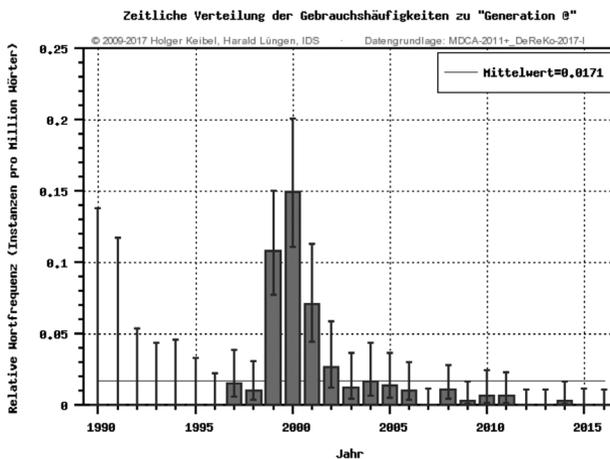
FIG. 2 – Frequency of *gruscheln* in DeReKo
(<http://www.ids-mannheim.de/kl/neoplots/owid/316426.html>).

Only two of the verbs discussed here obviously have German origin: *gruscheln* (abridged from *grüßen* ‘to greet’ and *kuscheln* ‘to cuddle’) and *simsen* (derived from *S[i]MS* + suffix *-en*). Others can either be classified as loanwords from English or as German formations where the verbal suffix *-en* is added to the name of a social media provider (e.g., *voipen*, *facebooken*, *skypen*). In a third group, a verbal prefix (*an-*, *er-*, *ver-*) as well as the verbal suffix *-en* are added to a nominal base (*anmailen*, *verlinken*, *ergoogeln*). Other verbs are loan translations (*zwitchern*, *entfreunden*, *entfolgen* [the latter two could also be classified as new formations in German]). As seen from the examples, the status of loanword, loan translation, or new formation in German here and for the examples given in sections 3. and 4. cannot always be clearly defined, because more than one explanation for the word’s origin may be found.

Several of the verbs designating activities in social media are the base for new word formations in German, e.g. *bloggen* (→ *losbloggen* ‘to start blogging’, *mitbloggen* ‘to blog along’, *rumbloggen* ‘to blog without clear intention’, *weiterbloggen* ‘to continue blogging’, *zurückbloggen* ‘to blog back to somebody’) or *chatten* (→ *herumchatten* ‘to chat haphazardly’, *loschatten* ‘to start chatting’, *mitschatten* ‘to start chatting with a group’). This is a clear sign for the complete integration of these new verbs into German, regardless of whether they are loanwords or not. Another indication of their integration is that all verbs presented here have a fully developed inflectional paradigm, i.e. forms for all persons, numbers, tenses, subjunctive modus, are documented in DEREKO.

3. New nouns referring to social media users

With the emergence of the Internet in the beginning of the 1990s there was a need to designate users of the Internet which are called *Internetuser*, *Netizen*, and *Netzbürger* (Table 3 for the meaning of all examples). While these nouns refer to a group of people unspecified by age, the nouns *Generation @* (from the late 1990s), *Digital Native*, and *Generation Facebook* (both from the late 2000s) denote a group of younger people (at the time of the words’ coinage), for whom using the Internet in every aspect is natural. A comparison of the frequency development of both nouns clearly indicates that *Generation Facebook* replaced *Generation @* over the years (Figure 3).



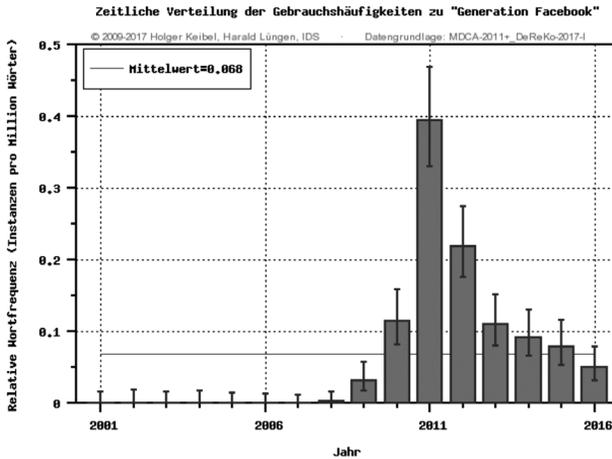


FIG. 3 – Frequency of *Generation @* (left; <http://www.ids-mannheim.de/kl/neoplots/owid/401161.html>) and *Generation Facebook* (right; <http://www.ids-mannheim.de/kl/neoplots/owid/401491.html>) in DEREKO.

While in the 1990s a person actively using the Internet is called *Surfer* (a new meaning going back to the mid 1990s), later on more specialized nouns referring to people using specific social media came up: *Follower* and *Twitterer* (from the end of the 1st decade of the 21st century) or *Youtuber* (from the beginning of the 2010s). While an *It-Girl* (from the beginning of the 1st decade of the 21st century) or an *Influencer* (since the mid 2010s) uses social media to advance her/his own popularity and market value, a *Whistleblower* (since the early 2010s) acts on grounds of conscience.

Only the noun *Netzbürger* is a genuine German compound (*das Netz* ‘the Internet’ + *der Bürger* ‘citizen’), possibly formed under the influence of English *netizen* (*net* + [*cit*]izen). The German compound *Internetuser* could either be analysed as a German compound or as a loanword from English *Internet user*. Some of the derivatives here pose the same problem: *Surfer*, *Twitterer*, and *Youtuber* could be classified as German derivatives (*surfen*, *twittern*, *youtuben* + suffix *-er*, following a very common word formation rule for *nomina agentis* in German) or as loanwords from the similar English nouns. *Follower*, *Influencer*, and *Whistleblower* are clearly loanwords from English as there are no German verbs **followen*, **influenzen*, or **whistleblowen*.

Generation @ and *Generation Facebook* belong to a group of multi-word units following a specific pattern: the first component (*Generation*) is specified by the second component (*@*, *Facebook*). Other examples for this kind of multi-word units from the “Neologismenwörterbuch” are:

- *Generation Golf* (‘group of people born between 1965 and 1975, who are supposedly egoistic and politically disinterested’),
- *Generation Praktikum* (‘group of young people who are offered consecutive internships instead of regular work contracts after finishing their professional training’),
- *Generation Silber* (‘group of wealthy people over 50 who are attractive as potential consumers’),
- *Generation 50 plus* (‘group of wealthy people over 50 who are attractive as potential consumers’).

Decade	Neologism	Meaning in English	Category
1991-2000	<i>Generation @</i>	young people completely at home with electronic media	new multi-word unit
	<i>Internetuser</i>	Internet user	new formation / loanword
	<i>Netizen</i>	netizen	loanword
	<i>Netzbürger</i>	netizen	new formation
	<i>Surfer</i>	surfer	new formation / loanword
2001-2010	<i>Digital Native</i>	digital native	loanword
	<i>Follower</i>	follower	loanword
	<i>Generation Facebook</i>	young people completely at home with social media	new multi-word unit
	<i>It-Girl</i>	It girl	loanword
	<i>Twitterer</i>	twitterer	new formation / loanword
	<i>Whistleblower</i>	whistle-blower	loanword
2011-today	<i>Influencer</i>	influencer	loanword
	<i>Youtuber</i>	youtuber	new formation / loanword

TAB. 3 – Nouns referring to social media users from 1991-today from the “Neologismenwörterbuch”.

In German, this kind of semantic relation (one element specifies another element) is usually realized in compounds (e.g., *Facebook-Generation*). This new pattern for multi-word units in German was initiated by loanwords like *Generation X* ('group of young people without perspective; lost generation') and *Generation Y* ('group of people who were young adults around 2000') from English.

4. New nouns expressing social media activities and services

When looking at nouns expressing social media activities which came into German since the early 1990s, the continuous development of new technologies can be traced: electronic communication in real time (*Chat*), the transmission of electronic text messages (*SMS*), and transferring a sequence of digital data for immediate processing or playback (*Streaming*) in the 1990s; the sending of multimedia content over a cellular network (*MMS*), a service on which users post and interact with short messages (*Tweet*), and websites with special means of communicative interaction (*Blog*, *Podcast*, *Weblog*, *Wiki*) in the first decade of the 21st century; an application allowing to send text messages as well as images and other media and to make calls, as well as video calls (*Whatsapp*) in the 2010s (for all examples: Table 4).

Decade	Neologism	Meaning in English	Category
1991-2000	<i>Chat</i>	chat	loanword
	<i>Chatbox</i>	chatbox	loanword
	<i>Chatgroup</i>	chatgroup	loanword
	<i>Chatline</i>	chatline	loanword
	<i>Chatraum</i>	chatroom	new formation / loan translation
	<i>Chatroom</i>	chat room	loanword
	<i>Newsgruppe</i>	newsgroup	loanword
	<i>Newsgruppe</i>	newsgroup	new formation / loan translation
	SMS	SMS	loanword
	<i>Streaming</i>	streaming	loanword

Decade	Neologism	Meaning in English	Category
2001-2010	<i>Blog</i>	blog	loanword
	<i>Livestream</i>	live stream	loanword
	<i>MMS</i>	MMS	loanword
	<i>Podcast</i>	podcast	loanword
	<i>Podcasting</i>	podcasting	loanword
	<i>Push-E-Mail</i>	push mail	new formation / loanword
	<i>Rundmail</i>	emailed circular	new formation
	<i>soziales Netzwerk</i>	social network	new multi-word unit / loan translation
	<i>Stream</i>	stream	loanword
	<i>Tweet</i>	tweet	loanword
	<i>Weblog</i>	web log	loanword
<i>Wiki</i>	wiki	loanword	
2011-today	<i>Candystorm</i>	a wave of approval and support	new formation (pseudo-anglicism)
	<i>Fake News</i>	fake news	loanword
	« <i>Gefällt mir</i> »	like	new formation / loan translation
	« <i>Gefällt mir</i> »-Button	like	new formation
	<i>Hashtag</i>	hashtag	loanword
	<i>Like</i>	like	loanword
	<i>Pushnachricht</i>	push notification	new formation / loan translation
	<i>Retweet</i>	retweet	loanword
	<i>Shitsstorm</i>	shitstorm	loanword
	<i>Spotted-Seite</i>	spotted page	new formation / loan translation
<i>Whatsapp</i>	whatsapp message	loanword	

TAB. 4 – Nouns expressing social media activities and services from 1991-today from the “Neologismenwörterbuch”.

Interestingly, in the current decade an increase of words referring to some kind of interaction between users of new online media or naming some of the problems arising in connection with social media can be noted: a *Hashtag* (e.g. #*MeToo*) can go viral, *Fake News* are easily

circulated online, a *Shitstorm* can erupt. On the other hand users express their consent with *Likes* or *Gefällt mir* or the initiation of a *Candystorm* (a pseudo-anglicism following the pattern of *Shitstorm*, but in fact a German word formation with English elements).

Some of the headwords in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” can be analyzed as loan translations where only one element of the English word is being translated: *Pushnachricht* or *Spotted-Seite*. Another example is *Chatgruppe*, a synonym of *Chatgroup*. This noun is not an entry in the “Neologismenwörterbuch”, but only given as a less frequent synonym under the entry *Chatgroup*. When searching for *Chatgruppe* in this dictionary, users will be directed to the entry *Chatgroup*, where *Chatgruppe* is mentioned as a paradigmatic partner word (‘Sinnverwandte Ausdrücke’), or to the entry *Chat*, where *Chatgruppe* is given as a product of word formation (‘Wortbildungsproduktivität’; Figure 4). Besides the head words, the dictionary contains almost 5,000 other new lexemes like *Chatgruppe* (synonyms, other sense-related words, derivations, compounds, etc.) contained in entries (Table 1).



FIG. 4 – Search result for *Chatgruppe* in “Neologismenwörterbuch” in the dictionary portal OWID (<http://www.owid.de/suche/wort?wort=Chatgruppe>).

Conclusion

As shown in the previous sections, the German lexicon is continuously enriched with new words, new meanings and new multi-word units in the discourse on social media use. While in the 1990s and the first decade of the 21st century social media neologisms mostly refer to activities, services, or participants around the topic of social media, in the last

couple of years some words have entered German which highlight the fact that social media do not only come with advantages, but also raise problems (e.g., how to deal with *Fake News*).

Social media neologisms can either be new products of German word formation rules (e.g., *gruscheln*) or loanwords from other languages (in the examples given only from English, e.g., *Follower*). Quite often loan translations (e.g., *soziales Netzwerk*) can be found, sometimes even pseudo-anglicisms (e.g., *Candystorm*). As demonstrated by examples given in tables 2-4, many new lexemes can either be interpreted as loanwords/loan translations or as new formations in German.

This range of options is characteristic for German neologisms which are often not yet consolidated in other aspects as well: for many of the entries in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” numerous spelling variants (e.g., *Chatgroup* with the variants *Chat-Group*, *chat-group*, *chatgroup*, *Chat Group*, and *chat group*, all which are non-standard), or grammatical variants (gender, e.g. *der Blog* or *das Blog*) are attested in DeReKo. All of these are recorded in the “Neologismenwörterbuch” entries because they are an indicator for lexical innovation.

Outlook

A short outlook on words belonging to the discourse on new media as a whole (and not only from the discourse on social media) using the tool “Lexical change in ‘Der Spiegel’” on the platform OWIDplus¹³ substantiates the generally accepted observation that with new things and ideas new words are coined or borrowed in any language. This tool enables users to “explore the vocabulary of one of the leading weekly news magazines in Germany between 1947 and 2016. [...] The tool performs word-class-specific searches based on several frequency and temporal parameters that [users] can adjust freely.” (“Lexical Change in ‘Der Spiegel’” 2018).

Table 5 shows all words and proper names from the discourse on new media in the corpus with texts from “Der Spiegel” between 1991 and 2000 adhering to the following search criteria: minimum frequency of 10 in the year given, maximum frequency of 10 in the previous twenty

13 OWIDplus is hosted by IDS Mannheim. It is a new experimental platform for multi-lingual lexical-lexicographic data, for quantitative lexical analyses and for interactive lexical applications which are presented in individual, unconnected sections. Cf. www.owid.de/plus/index.html.

years taken together, minimum frequency of 115 in the following years until 2016 taken together, and all parts of speech. In 1997, for example, the nouns *Website*, *DVD*, *Internetseite* and the proper name *Arcor* (= name of a German mobile operator) had a minimum frequency of 10, while in the twenty years before 1996 together they have a frequency of not more than 10 and in all years from 1996 until 2016 together they have an accumulated frequency of more than 115.

Year	New media words and proper names in “Der Spiegel” (sorted by decreasing frequency)	All words found per year
1991	<i>Telekom-Chef</i>	63
1992	<i>Faxgerät</i> (‘fax machine’)	54
1993	<i>Internet</i> , <i>Telefonfirma</i> (‘phone company’)	36
1994	<i>Handy</i> (‘mobile phone’), <i>online</i> , <i>Web</i> , <i>Mausklick</i> , <i>Mobilcom</i> , <i>Datenautobahn</i> (‘data highway’)	60
1995	<i>Netscape</i>	34
1996	<i>Homepage</i> , <i>E-Plus</i>	25
1997	<i>Website</i> , <i>DVD</i> , <i>Internetseite</i> (‘webpage’), <i>Arcor</i>	29
1998	<i>Suchmaschine</i> (‘search engine’), <i>Linux</i>	36
1999	<i>Vodafone</i> , <i>chatten</i>	47
2000	<i>Infineon</i> , <i>Download</i> , <i>UMTS</i>	52

TAB. 5 – New media words and proper names in the “Spiegel” corpus from 1991-2000
(data extract from “Lexical Change in ‘Der Spiegel’” 2018).

For this example, it is to be concluded that the words *Website*, *DVD*, *Internetseite* and *Arcor* were practically non-existent in “Der Spiegel” corpus before 1997, appeared in “Spiegel” texts in 1997 and have continued to being used in the “Spiegel” corpus until now. These findings are interpreted as an indication to classify *DVD* (for example) as a neologism from the middle of the 1990s; the “Neologismenwörterbuch” records *DVD* accordingly in the corresponding entry.

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