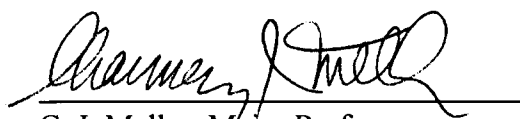
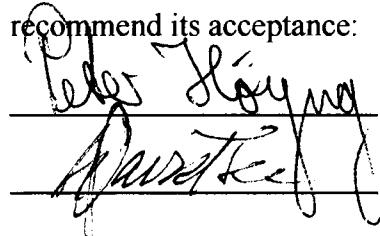


To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Susan Katherine Wall entitled "The Four Phases of the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*." I have examined the final copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master degree in German.


C. J. Mellor, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:



Accepted for the Council:


Associate Vice Chancellor and
Dean of the Graduate School

The Four Phases of the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*

A Thesis
Presented for the
Master of Arts
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Susan Katherine Wall
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Abstract

This thesis analyzes the four phases of work on the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* from Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. I trace the developments of the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* from its beginnings in 1852 until its completion in 1960 in the following major areas: 1) the lexicographical methodology or “purpose” of the various editors, 2) changes in article format, especially in the role of etymology in shaping the organization of presentation of definitions, 3) techniques of defining, and finally 4) the coverage of vocabulary types in each of these phases, especially the selection and treatment of loanwords and compound words. For each phase of work on the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, I present the outlines of the dictionary and lexicographical method that typify that period. This study is therefore both synchronic and diachronic in nature.

My analysis of the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* reveals that, after his death, many changes were made to Jacob Grimm’s original conception of the dictionary. In the second phase of work on the dictionary, 1863-1908, changes were made concerning article format and techniques of defining. The third phase of the dictionary, 1908-1930, was a transitional phase in which little change occurred. However, in the fourth phase of the dictionary, 1930-1960, a major reformation of lexicographical practice occurred. There was a new *Wortverständnis*, the definition became the goal of the word description and an extreme historical approach was implemented in the word descriptions. In Phase Four, for the first time in the dictionary’s history, there was a sharp break from Grimm’s policies concerning the treatment of loanwords and compound words.

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I. Introduction- The *Deutsches Wörterbuch*

Jacob Grimm believed that an “unhealthy” people could be identified by their “unhealthy” language (Kirkness 3), as he maintained “Sprache und Volk sei eins” (Kirkness 23). “An influence on the German language” would imply “an influence on the German nation” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 70). Grimm believed in two forms of language change: “organic” and “inorganic”. Organic language change came about from normal language usage and provided organic results. Inorganic change, however, involved the decay of the language brought on by external influences, such as foreign loanwords, compounds or “rationalistic prescriptions” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 71). One goal in his work on the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* [DWB] was to “cure” the German language of its linguistic maladies, and thereby also to help the German nation to “return to a healthy state.” Wilhelm Grimm was also of this opinion and maintained that the DWB would serve the purpose of resurrecting the spirits of both the German language and the German people [Sprachgeist und Volksgeist] (Kirkness 43, 111). Therefore, from the very beginning the academic research was intertwined with political intentions. The political discourse was shaped by the seemingly natural concepts of “healthy” vs. “unhealthy,” “organic” vs. “inorganic.” For political reasons nature overrides society.

Although Jacob Grimm wanted a reform of the German language, he was not willing to resort to traditional prescriptive measures. He believed in understanding language inductively through the use of *Sprachgefühl* (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 70), and his method of using examples and illustrations of organic language in the DWB

to encourage organic use of language by its speakers, while avoiding the inorganic whenever possible, was his chosen method of reform. It was, as termed by Mellor, a “prescriptiveness by implied inducement” or “prescriptive discouragement” (Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 71-2).

Jacob hoped not only to reform the German language but also to unite a nation “über eine Sprache” (Werner 352). He was seeking a cultural, rather than political route to the unification of a nation, at a time when Germany was still divided into some thirty sovereign states.

In the 19th century, during the period of Romantic linguistics, linguists felt that the gap between language and nationality would have to be closed in order to unite the small states existing at that time. Jacob Grimm was one of the representatives of this romantic school of linguistics (Müller 70). The brothers Grimm, in turn, applied this principle to their work, the DWB. This same work, which Jacob had imagined as a prescriptive cure for the German language, would later be judged as a National Socialist Work.

The DWB was, and still is, perceived as a “Nationalwerk,” (Werner 354-55), and must be viewed as “die umfangsreichste und reichhaltigste lexikographische Dokumentation des Deutschen” (Kirkness, Kühn and Wiegand viii). This explains why despite so many problems, complications, and delays, the dictionary was eventually completed. It was as if it were a national necessity that it be completed (Werner 354-55).

The production of the DWB spanned over a hundred years. The first edition of the first volume was released in 1852, and the dictionary finally reached its completion in

1960 (Kühn 107). Joachim Bahr, the editor who finally completed the work, divided this time into four main phases: 1) 1838-1863, 2) 1863-1908, 3) 1908-1930, and 4) 1930-1960 (Bahr 390-92). In this paper, I will use Bahr's chronological model to outline the development of the DWB.

Because of its preeminent position as a dictionary of German and its long history of production, it is useful to understand more clearly and precisely what changes the work underwent between 1852 and 1960. Other than research done by Joachim Bahr, very little research has been done on the second, third and fourth phases of the DWB. It is, therefore, my intent in this study to trace the development of the DWB through all four phases in the following major areas: 1) the lexicographical methodology or "purpose" of the various editors, 2) changes in article format, especially in the role of etymology in shaping the organization of presentation of definitions, 3) techniques of defining, which are related to the underlying conception of word meaning, and finally 4) the coverage of vocabulary types in each of these phases, especially the selection and treatment of loanwords and compound words. For each period, I will attempt to set forth the outlines of the dictionary and the lexicographical method that typify that period. In addition, I will attempt to show the ways in which these "typical" patterns of treatment represent the shifts in linguistic and lexicographical approach over the century in the production of the DWB. This study thus incorporates both a synchronic and a diachronic approach to the task.

II. The Four Phases of the DWB

A. Phase One: 1838-1863 -- Overview of Lexicographical Methodology and Purpose

In the beginning, in 1838, Grimm envisioned a four to seven volume dictionary of the German language that would be the dictionary for the people, but of a sort hitherto unknown, because it was to have historical documentary character. The *Deutsches Wörterbuch* had two primary goals: “die Entwicklung einer historischen Wissenschaft der Germanistik” and “der Anteilnahme des deutschen Volks an seiner Sprache und Literatur” (Kirkness 37). In order to achieve both of these goals, the dictionary would focus on language development starting with the works of Luther and ending with Goethe. Wilhelm explained in a letter to Savigny, who was himself involved in the reemergence of history, i.e., thinking about historical laws, on March 28, 1839, “Der Grundgedanke dabei [the dictionary] ist, daß es die Sprache so darlegen soll, wie sie sich in den letzten drei Jahrhunderten von Luther bis Göthe selbst darstellt” (Kirkness 93). The brothers Grimm wanted to include sources that represented what Wilhelm called “die edlere Schriftsprache” from the “edlern Schriftstellern” (Kirkness 119). At the same time, the sources for the DWB were also to be *volksmässig* in nature in order to achieve the goal of uniting the German nation with its language and literature.

Paradoxically, the DWB was not intended to be a dictionary for practical reference, though it was intended for household use. Grimm disparaged using the dictionary solely for orthographical questions, such as choosing between two spellings of a word. Instead, he saw the DWB as a vehicle for orthographic reform. Grimm intended

for the dictionary to be a “philologisch orientiertes Belegwörterbuch” (Kirkness, Kühn and Wiegand ix), which presented a historical description as well as a descriptive representation of the German language (Kühn 106). Nevertheless, Grimm envisioned it being read aloud in the *Familienkreis*, but as a final product, it was “kein Gebrauchswörterbuch für die neuhochdeutsche Sprache” (Kirkness, Kühn and Wiegand ix).

As the dictionary was imagined as a “Sammlung aller deutscher Wörter” (Kirkness 13), a binary distinction had to be made between what was “deutsch” and what was not. This was part of the earlier mentioned clean-up campaign and purification of the German language. Grimm saw foreign words (*Fremdwörter*) and foreign influence (Kirkness 19) as well as compound words (Kirkness 17) as the two main “inorganic diseases” of the language. Grimm’s opinion was that the *Fremdwörter* must be silenced (Kirkness 19) and that compound words should be replaced by the original “einfache wörter,” which are “jedesmal . . . schöner als die zusammensetzungen” (qtd. in Kirkness 17). The dictionary would be, using Wilhelm’s words, “eine Naturgeschichte der einzelnen Wörter” (qtd. in Kirkness 111).

For their linguistical clean-up effort, the brothers Grimm were later labeled by many critics, such as Boehlich, as nationalist and the words “den Brüdern Grimm und der Nationalismus” were often found together in the same sentence (Kirkness 3). This implicit criticism, was, however, anachronistic. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm could not possibly have foreseen the manner in which their work would be manipulated to serve National Socialist goals.

Though the DWB departed from lexicographical tradition in purpose, Grimm looked to certain traditions for the mechanics of the dictionary. For example, he looked to the *vocabulario della crusca*¹ as an example when starting the dictionary. He emulated the format used in the above-mentioned work: short explanations, or definitions, of the words, “reiche belege,” and the use of Latin and French translations of the words when necessary (Kirkness 82). Though the DWB was to be a *Hausbuch*, Jacob felt that the use of these translations would also help to make the dictionary more accessible to foreign scholars wishing to study the German language (Kirkness 82).

In another departure from traditional lexicography, perhaps, Grimm foresaw forays into grammatical territory. Thus, the dictionary was not only to have lexical entries, but also “das grammatisch merkwürdige” (qtd. in Kirkness 91).

Grimm did not conceive the plan for the DWB entirely on his own, however much he put his stamp on the ultimate work that resulted. The idea of a comprehensive dictionary of the German language had been suggested to the brothers by Moriz Haupt and Karl Reimer. Reimer was one of the owners of the respected Weidmannsche Buchhandlung in Leipzig. Reimer had actually tried to enlist the Grimm brothers in such a project before, namely in 1830, 1831 and again in 1833 (Kirkness 55). From the beginning of the negotiations, Wilhelm was the more business-minded brother, constantly fretting over the royalties and other financial aspects of the dictionary, whereas Jacob took the lead in shaping its scholarly character (Kirkness 56-7, 80-1).

¹For more extensive information about this dictionary: “Crusca, vocabulario della.” *Enciclopedia Italiana*. 1949 ed.

After considering offers from other publishers, such as the Dieterich Buchhandlung, Jacob finally signed a deal with Hirzel on June 10, 1838 (Kirkness 81).

Shortly after this contract was signed, Wilhelm moved to Cassel to join work on the dictionary with Jacob (Kirkness 82). Jacob had moved to Cassel shortly after he and Wilhelm were relieved of their positions at the Universität Göttingen for participating in the protests of the *Göttinger Sieben* (Schoof 7). It was during the two years the brothers resided in Cassel that the majority of the literary excerpts were compiled by their colleagues (Kirkness 82). Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm spent virtually their entire adult lives in the same household, even after Wilhelm married and had children. They collaborated closely on numerous projects, such as the fairy tales, but it is said of the brothers that they worked not so much with each other, as beside each other, independently of one another (Kirkness 83).

The fate of the brothers Grimm changed on June 7, 1840, when Prussian king Friedrich Wilhelm III lost the throne to his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm IV. Although Jacob Grimm had wanted to move to Berlin for some time in order to teach at the university, it had not been possible. Friedrich Wilhelm III would not allow anyone associated with the *Göttinger Sieben* to have a position at the university. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, however, was very interested in the brothers' work on the dictionary, and almost immediately after gaining the throne, he summoned the brothers to Berlin and offered them the financial support they needed (Schoof 12-13). This move clearly indicates the political ramifications of the project underway. Whereas the groundwork for the dictionary had been laid in Cassel, the actual construction of it would take place

in Berlin (Kirkness 104).

However, the editing of the dictionary was to be delayed by many problems, including various illnesses of both of the brothers, as well as the completion of several other book-length projects (Kirkness 106-7).

The first edition of the first volume of the DWB was completed in 1852. By the time of Jacob's death in 1863, all entries from A-Frucht, that is volumes one through four, had been finished. Jacob completed lemmas A, B, C, E and F-Frucht, and Wilhelm did the lemma D.

When the DWB was begun, it was hailed as a *Nationalwerk* and was greeted with great scholarly and popular enthusiasm. The long and checkered history of the DWB spanned important changes in linguistic developments and lexicographical methodology, as well as several defining events of modern German political history: the establishment of the German state, World War I, the rise and fall of German Fascism, World War II and the division of Germany into two states. No other work of German linguistic scholarship has a comparable span and, despite long periods of apparent disinterest, the DWB continues to exert a peculiarly strong influence on the German public².

1. Sources and Excerpts

Perhaps the most important aspect of Grimm's initial methodological decisions were the literary excerpts that were to be used in the DWB. Mellor, speaking of Grimm's

²When *dtn* issued it in a paperback edition, it rapidly became a bestseller, for example (Kirkness, Kühn and Wiegand ix).

intentions in using the excerpts, states:

He [Grimm] knew only that competence in the language existed and not precisely in what it consisted. Therefore, the first step toward the analysis of native elements in the language and, by consequence, the first step towards promoting their more extensive use was to describe the language of those who best preserved its original character . . . Grimm looked to the poets or *dichter*. (Scholarly Purpose 125-6)

Grimm therefore looked to literature to provide the basis of organic language. From these sources he would derive excerpts for the entries of the dictionaries. These excerpts would show a word used in a literary context, from which the readers, using their *Sprachgefühl*, could derive the various meanings and uses for a word. This was the earlier mentioned “prescriptiveness by implied inducement” or “prescriptive discouragement.” These excerpts were important to Grimm, because he hoped, through the use of these “organic” language examples, to resurrect the older, and what he perceived to be, the finer language, and bring it once again into every day usage. (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 71-2).

However, the selection of these literary texts for the DWB was most assuredly not random. The basis for the selection of the sources for the excerpts was first and foremost linguistically motivated (Kirkness, 13). Grimm personally favored older texts over newer ones, for he believed the authors of older texts had had more “Sprachgewalt” (Kirkness 13) and their texts were evidence of the “gewalt der poesie” (qtd. in Kirkness 13). Bahr comments:

Gesichtspunkte der Sprachlenkung, der Bewertung sprachlicher und literarischer Mächtigkeit und Wirkung, der auch sprachgeschichtlich begründeten Einschätzung der älteren Sprache hinsichtlich ihrer Qualität und ihres heuristischen Wertes im Verhältnis zur jüngeren und Akzente der politischen Einstellung beeinflussen J. Grimms Quellenauswahl für die erste Exzerption. Unter solchen Gesichtspunkten werden ältere Quellen stärker als jüngere berücksichtigt und zum Beispiel Geiler von Keisersberg, Luther, H. Sachs, Fischart und Goethe stärker als Herder, Voß, Schiller, Tieck und die Brüder Schlegel. (394)

The authors contemporary to Grimm, or so he held, no longer had this *Sprachgewalt*. There was one exception, and it was “die poetische Sprache, insbesondere die Sprache Goethes” (Kirkness 36), that Grimm so highly admired and sought to hold up as an example of “organic” language. Goethe’s works represented for Grimm the ultimate in organic language usage, and he even occasionally asserted that the DWB recorded the German language from Luther to Goethe.

Interestingly enough, Goethe’s contemporary, and an important author, Schiller, was not a major source of the DWB. This indicates that not the age of a text, but its intrinsic linguistic power, was the decisive element in source selection. The Grimms thought Schiller utilized a limited vocabulary, “einen engen, conventionellen Kreis,” memorably and brilliantly, but tightly constrained in much the same way as the contemporary authors of the time (Kirkness 94). By contrast, Goethe had broken through

this circle, exhibiting what the Grimms termed “gewalt der poesie.” Goethe’s language was held in such high esteem by the brothers that, according to Wilhelm Grimm, the only newer texts that should be cited, should be those that were consciously or unconsciously influenced by the works of Goethe. Grimm himself explains his choice of sources in his *Vorrede* to the DWB:

Es kam darauf an in jedem jahrhundert die mächtigsten und gewaltigsten zeugen der sprache zu erfassen und wenigstens ihre gröszen werke in das wörterbuch einzutragen. Keisersberg, Luther, Hans Sachs, Fischart, Göthe waren noch in keinem einzigen nur einigermaßen, geschweige reichlich ausgezogen worden. (1, xxxv)

One of the reasons works from authors such as Goethe were so “reichlich ausgezogen” was very simply because their works were such rich sources. In a letter from Wilhelm to Jacob, dated April 16, 1838, Wilhelm says he had already begun to draw citations from Goethe’s works, and it is “kein schweres Geschäft, das nöthige auszuziehen.” This is because Goethe’s works contained exactly the kinds of words Grimm wanted in the dictionary: words of Germanic origin, as opposed to loan words, and simplexes, rather than compounds.

2. Loan Words

As a further part of his plan for prescriptive discouragement, Jacob Grimm resisted the inclusion of loan words into the DWB. He opposed the, “current, non-integrated borrowings which denied them [the borrowings] full citizenship in the

language.” He believed that the language could “rid itself of the foreign influences either by rejection or assimilation.” He further held that the poets would be the ones to help in this process when they “found or coined the expression which fulfilled the task,” rather than merely relying on a word or phrase borrowed from another language (Mellor, Scholarly Purpose 116-17). The language would become a “natural language” and would return to the roots of “‘volksprache’” (Mellor Scholarly Purpose 130).

This is not to imply that Grimm was a total purist concerning loanwords (Werner 359). He did, however, seek to exclude “nearly all words easily recognizable as foreign to someone reasonably familiar with the foreign and native language stock” (Mellor, Scholarly Purpose 134). Only the “‘indispensable’” loan words, words that had already integrated themselves into the language, would be included in the DWB. Thus, Grimm omitted virtually all the grammatical terms, such as *genitiv*, which he used in the foreword to his own dictionary. Jacob Grimm tried to distance himself from “Fremdwortjägerei” as well as from “gewaltsame Eindeutschungen” (Werner 361).

Another case of Grimm’s use of loan words, or *Fremdwörter*, in the DWB is his use of Latin or French glosses in the entries. He rationalized this usage, as stated earlier, by claiming it was a way to help non-German speakers to use the DWB. It was also another way to avoid giving an unambiguous, deductively oriented definition of the word.

3. Compound Words

Jacob Grimm believed “the real wealth of the language lay in its simple vocabulary” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 76), but also realized some compounds were an important and necessary part of German. This created somewhat of a contradiction:

Grimm’s policy on compounds in the DWB was governed by antithesis: he wanted to admit compounds liberally by their frequency of use, yet treat them so as to prescriptively discourage their use. (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 76)

Compound words, or *Zusammensetzungen*, were, however, still largely considered a form of “inorganic language” by Grimm. In order to resolve this conflict of interests, Grimm admitted these “necessary” compounds, but he accorded them only a superficial treatment. By giving less space to the compounds, as opposed to the extensive entries for the simplexes, Grimm hoped to discourage their use.

Grimm’s *Sprachgefühl* also had an impact on the admission of compounds into the DWB. He refused to include the compounds “of purists such as Campe,” which included “doubtful prefixed compounds.” The “linguistic insensitivity” of lexicographers willing to include such words, was, for Grimm, directly “inverse of the eloquence of writers like Goethe” (Mellor Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 79). And it was precisely this eloquence, this “organic” language, that Grimm wanted represented in his dictionary.

As for the nature of the compounds, Grimm divided them into three groups:

“*eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*,” “*partikelcomposita*” and “*uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*” or “phrase words” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 77-8).

a. *eigentliche und uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

In Grimm’s opinion, most “true” compounds were “*eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*.” Words in this category, such as *Handschrift*, “lacked a connective between components” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 77-8). Walter Jung calls this type of compound “Komposita... ohne Fugenelement” (378). He further states:

Komposita können dadurch unterschieden werden, ob das Bestimmungswort in seiner unflektierten Nennform zu dem Grundwort hinzutritt oder ob zwischen vorangestelltem Bestimmungswort und Grundwort zusätzlich Einzellaute oder Lautverbindungen auftreten, die Fugenelemente genannt werden. (378)

“*Uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*,” such as *Samstag*, are compounds which contain a “connective derived from genitive endings” (Mellor, Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 77-8), or Jung’s above-mentioned *Fugenelement*. Accordingly, Jung calls these compounds, “Komposita mit...Fugenelement” (378).

Fugenelemente, include, according to Jung, -e (“*Pflegekind*”), -en (“*Freudenträne*”), -er (“*kinderlieb*”), -[e]s (“*Freundeskreis*”) and -s (“*Wahrheitsliebe*”) (379). Jung says of these elements, “Fugenelemente sind weder sprachliche Bedeutungsträger noch haben sie bedeutungsunterscheidende Aufgaben” (378).

b. Partikelkomposita

The “*partikelkomposita*” were prefixed nouns or prefixed verbs, such as *Abfahrt* or *abfahren*. Jung calls this group of words *Präfixbildungen* (385). These prefixed nouns, although technically also “phrase words,” were the oldest of the phrase words and had been present “in all Germanic dialects since the earliest records” (Mellor Jacob Grimm’s Inclusion 77-8).

4. Summary

Jacob Grimm envisioned the DWB as a historical dictionary that would portray the development of the German language starting with the works of Luther and ending with the works of Goethe. He hoped to develop a historical science in the study of German through the dictionary. He also saw the DWB as a means for the German people to become more involved with their language and literature. Grimm encouraged the use of “organic” language through the use of “prescriptive discouragement.” That is, he provided what he considered “organic” language samples, i.e., literary excerpts, and generally avoided what he considered “inorganic” language, i.e., loanwords and compound words.

B. Phase Two: 1863-1908 -- Overview of Lexicographical Methodology and Purpose

At the behest of Salomon Hirzel, the publisher of the DWB, and with the grudging tacit acceptance of Jacob Grimm, Rudolf Hildebrand began to collect the materials for the G and K volumes, but Grimm steadfastly refused to acknowledge

Hildebrand publicly, even as a “successor.” After the deaths of Wilhelm Grimm in 1859 and then Jacob Grimm in 1863, Hildebrand and K. Wiegand did indeed take over work on the dictionary. Later, M. Heyne bore the main burden of the work (see Appendix A). This was the most prolific phase of the DWB, in which 43 percent of the entire work on the dictionary was completed (Bahr 390), mostly due to M. Heyne’s highly organized and diligent thirty-year contribution to the process. In his 36 years of work on the dictionary, Heyne completed work on 16 percent of the entire vocabulary included in the DWB and collaborated on another 12 percent in conjunction with colleagues (Bahr 410).

1. Article Format

Many changes were made to Jacob Grimm’s conception of the DWB during this second phase. One matter of particular importance was Grimm’s practice of giving the etymological background of vocabulary entries. This had been a central part of his method of description (Bahr 411). Lexicographers in the Heyne era used the etymological background of a word not as the central element of an entry, but rather as extra information in an entry. This led, according to Bahr, to a sharper division between meaning and form in the article structure (411).

Bahr describes the actual organization of an entry in the DWB during the second phase:

Je nach den Besonderheiten des einzelnen Wortes ergeben sich
insbesondere folgende mehr oder weniger scharf getrennte Positionen:
Etymologie, Wortbildung, grammatische Klassifikation und deren

Besonderheiten, Lautstand und Lautgeschichte, mundartliche Varianten;

weniger systematisch: regionale Verbreitung und zeitliche

Einschränkungen des Wortgebrauchs, Sprach- und Stilschichten. (411)

To illustrate this, I randomly selected and examined 887 entries from phase two.

Of the entries, 449 were taken from volume 10, *H-Juzen* (1877) and 438 were taken from volume 14, *R-Schiefe* (1893). The main editor for both of these volumes was Heyne. My sampling confirms Bahr's analysis of the lexicographical methodology in this period. Entries for Germanic simplexes, such as *Rabe* and *Ratte*, were organized as follows: gender, Latin gloss, synonyms, *Grundbegriff* or definition, etymology, regional and historical variations, grammatical restrictions in usage and excerpts supporting usage.

2. Techniques of Defining

The lexicographical description of a word and its functions was based in the second phase, according to Bahr, on four factors: 1) the *realer Gegenstand*, 2) the main concept or *Grundbegriff*, 3) usage and 4) meaning.

The *realer Gegenstand* is the object referred to by the word, or the object in the physical world which the word represents. The lexicographers in this period considered this referent (*signifié*) of the word to be inextricably connected to the form (*signifiant*) itself. In the second phase of the DWB, long before Saussure articulated the distinctions between signifier and signified, this relationship was assumed, and even taken for granted, and was therefore not problematic for the lexicographers (Bahr 412).

The main concept, or the *Grundbegriff*, is the mental form of the word which

points to the *realer Gegenstand*. It is not a part of the word, but rather a psychological phenomenon related to the word. It is, however, not clear where the *Grundbegriff* fits in the history of a word. It is kept distinct from etymological meaning, which is established on the basis of other Germanic languages and other Indo-European languages, which are external to German linguistic history. As the *Grundbegriff* is usually gleaned from the oldest citations in German, rather than the newer ones, Bahr refers to it as the *Ausgangsbedeutung*, or the starting point for the meaning of a word. It was in this context that the *Grundbegriff* was used, after etymology had been relegated to a less central, and therefore less important, position in the word descriptions of the second phase. Bahr comments:

Der Grundbegriff wird häufiger aus der Rückführung jüngerer Wortbedeutungen auf eine einfache ältere Bedeutung gewonnen. Im Unterschied zu dem Verfahren J. Grimms sind solche semantischen Operationen nicht oder nur zurückhaltend mit dem Versuch einer etymologischen Konstruktion verknüpft. (412)

Bahr relates that the description of the *Grundbegriff* underwent a development in Phase Two, and eventually became one of the standard features in a word description in this phase, where it was quite often augmented with etymological information. It was mainly used with simplexes, as these are the words which may be more readily traced to Old High German or some other stage of Germanic language development (412-13).

In many cases a semantic description of the *Grundbegriff* is glossed in an entry (Bahr 413). These descriptions may appear as synonyms for the word:

RATZIG, *adj.* krätzig, schäbig... (Heyne 14: 210).

In other entries this description takes the form of a discursive explanation of the concept (Bahr 413). An example of this is the entry for *Reling* (14: 804):

RELING, *m.* geländer aus stangen rund um den bord oder auf dem rande eines schiffes; auch geländer an der abschüssigen stelle eines hafens...

The third factor involved in the lexicographical description of a word in Phase Two was the usage of a word, or the *Wortgebrauch*. In this procedure, citations were used to illustrate typical phrases or collocations in which the word was used. On the one hand, this illustrated the contextual meanings of the term. On the other, it tended to suggest or guide usage of the term in conventional, i.e., “cited,” ways. This latter procedure represented a departure from Grimm’s intent that the DWB “inspire” extensions of a word’s usage. Bahr describes the role of this third factor in the second phase as follows, “Den Gebrauch eines Wortes darzustellen heißt jetzt, abschnittsweise anzugeben und mit Beispielen zu belegen, auf welche Gegenstände das betreffende Wort angewandt wird und in welchen Konstruktionen, Verbindungen und Wendungen das geschieht” (414). This can be seen in the following excerpt from the entry for *Rabe* (Heyne 14: 5):

2) rabe, bezogen auf den bekannten vogel: *corvus*. rabe, ein swarzer rabe DIEF. 153a: (Noah) liesz einen raben ausfliegen 1 Mos. 8, 6: nachteulen und raben werden daselbs (in einem wüsten lande) wohnen. Jes. 34, 11; . . .
Es ist schicksalverkündend, namentlich böses schicksal anzeigend (vergl. rabenbotschaft):

der rab ist heiser,

der Duncans tödlichen einzug in mein haus

ankrächzen soll SCHILLER *Macb.* 1, 10, . . .

daher im sprichwort: wer sich entschuldigt, dem gehts oft wie einem raben, je mehr er sich wäscht, bleibt er doch schwarz. LEHMANN *flor.* 204; es hilft kein bad am raben. Der raben bad und der huren beichte sind unnütz. SIMROCK *sprichw.* 436. . . .

The identification and categorization of a the usage of a word were now much more precise than in the first phase. This represented a significant departure from Jacob Grimm's practice and his intention for them, for he had intended that the usages of a word represent the result of the word's historical construction (Bahr 414).

The fourth and final factor was the meaning of a word, or the *Worthedeutung*. In the second phase, as in the first, the semantic interpretation of the actual uses of a word were secondary to the description of word usage (Bahr 417). The meaning of a word was therefore seen as information supplementing the description of the word usage.

In the second phase of work on the DWB, the relationship of the meaning of a word to the word's *Grundbegriff* was viewed differently than it had been in Phase One. Bahr says of this new perspective, "Jetzt [in der zweiten Phase] wird gezeigt, daß und wie Bedeutungen aus ihrem Grundbegriff hervorgehen, sich aus ihm entwickeln" (418). Tracing the emergence of meanings (*Bedeutungen*) from the starting point (*Grundbegriff*) was one of the first and most important steps towards the historical understanding eventually achieved in Phase Four.

This was the lexicographical methodology employed by M. Heyne and his assistants. Variations in Heyne's largely dominant methodology are found in entries by Rudolph Hildebrand. Hildebrand aspired to document the history of the German language in the context of its development and to depict it as a living organism (Bahr

419). His entries, for the most part, correspond to the methodology of M. Heyne and his assistants, with a few exceptions. The most important of these exceptions is Hildebrand's famed entry for *Geist*. Bahr comments on this entry:

Die Verwendungen des Wortes werden in dreißig aneinandergereihten, oft weiter untergliederten Abschnitten dargestellt. Die semantischen Interpretationen liegen sehr dicht. Von der Möglichkeit, interpretierende Angaben Gruppen mehrerer Wortverwendungen voranzustellen, wird häufig Gebrauch gemacht. Die Reihenfolge der Verwendungen und ihre gruppenweise Anordnung sind nur zum geringeren Teil durch die Chronologie der Belege bestimmt. Stärker sind sie an der Differenzierung des realen Gegenstandes, hier also das Phänomens Geist, orientiert und an der Ordnung, in der diese Differenzierungen teils logisch, teils als reale Veränderungen in der Zeit vorgestellt werden. (419)

Hildebrand's goal was not so much to show the usages of *Geist*, but rather to show the differentiated *realer Gegenstand* associated with the word (Bahr 420). The article is structured mostly on logical categories derived from an analysis of the phenomenon *Geist* rather than on a historical survey of the meanings expressed by the form *Geist* throughout the centuries. Usage, for Hildebrand, was intended to reflect the "außersprachliche Realität" (Bahr 423).

Bahr further notes that Hildebrand's conception of the *Grundbegriff* was as an original meaning of the word. However, Hildebrand also saw it as an idea that functioned in the earlier usages of a word. He mainly referred to the *Grundbegriff* in his entries as

the “ursprüngliche bedeutung” (419-20).

3. Wortverständnis

In the second phase, the presentation of meaning differed relatively little from the first phase. Essentially, words were conceived of as graphic or phonetic representations of clearly established notions or concepts and the relations of the graphic-phonetic side to the semantic side was unproblematic and straightforward, even though the graphic-phonetic representation was subject to change over time and differed across dialect areas. In a development foreshadowed by shifts in Grimm's own practice, the editors of the second phase inclined more and more to logically structured articles with numbered subsections, but this does not signal a profound shift in the underlying conception of the “word,” which Bahr terms *Wortverständnis* (Bahr 422)..

4. Loanwords

Grimm's remarkably conservative attitude toward loanwords resulted in his omitting very many common words of foreign origin, even those he frequently used in his own writings. To determine the extent to which treatment of loanwords in Phase Two differed from Grimm's extremely conservative treatment in Phase One, I randomly selected and categorized 887 entries from volume 10, *H-Juzen* (1877) and volume 14, *R-Schiefe* (1893). The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Coverage of Vocabulary Types in Phase One

	simplexes	compounds	loanwords	
H- Juzen (vol. 10)	4 (1%)	377 (99%)	0 (0%)	N=381
R- Schiefe (vol. 14)	27 (6%)	391 (83%)	54 (11%)	N=472

Perhaps most interesting in this random sampling from volume 14 is the high frequency of loanwords (11% of the entries examined). This is, however, easily explainable. Most of these words are compounds constructed on a foreign base, *Religion*. Although this term is a loan word, Heyne notes that it was used by Luther, making it one of the earlier mentioned "indispensable" loanwords in the German language. Moreover, the entry for *Religion* is rather substantial, being about one column in length, an unusually generous treatment marking it as a foreign term of unusual importance.

However, although there were many loan words in my sampling, most of them are given only a superficial treatment. A typical example is *rekrutieren* (Heyne 14: 801):

REKRUTIEREN, verb. aus dem franz. recruter, rekruten, *ausheben. hierzu gebildet* rekrutierung, *f mit vielen modernen zusammensetzungen.*

None of these "modernen zusammensetzungen" are given as entries. One can only assume that *rekrutieren* is not one of the indispensable loan words, such as *Religion*, and that the compounds derived from it are therefore not important.

Because the treatment is superficial little attempt is made to establish the history of the term in German usage. This is the case with *relegieren* (14:801):

RELEGIEREN, *verb. von der hohen schule verweisen*: er musz mir fort aus der stadt, eincarcerirt,
reegirt, beschimpft, geschmäht, und alle seine camaraden mit ihm. MALER MÜLLER

ich habe zu Leipzig promovirt,
und als ich da ward relegiert,
Ich gleich im zorn apostasirt.

RINGWALDT *spec. mundi* (1590) II 5a.

Quite likely the usage of words such as *relegieren* in ENHG literature is the principal reason for their inclusion in the DWB.

5. Compounds

Perhaps what is so apparent in the statistics in Table A is the dominant frequency of compound words over simplexes. In my sampling from volume 10, 99% of the entries I examined were compounds. It may seem that this breaks with Jacob Grimm's practice on the inclusion of compounds. However, Mellor notes, "In practice, Grimm appeared to admit large numbers of compounds on the descriptive criterion of frequency" and he "accepted markedly more compounds as time went on" (Jacob Grimm's Inclusion 80-1). Mellor goes on to say, that the treatment given to compounds by Grimm was actually "no treatment at all" (Jacob Grimm's Inclusion 82). These entries usually list only the gender and a Latin gloss. The same is true in most of Heyne's entries for compounds. However, Heyne frequently adds German glosses in his treatment of compounds.

a. *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

Grimm considered *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*, as mentioned earlier, to be the only “true” type of compound. It was also the most desirable type of compound for him. It is therefore not surprising that many *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen* were present in my sampling from volume 10 from Phase Two. The majority of these are formed from the base words *Halb* (*Halbmetall*), *Hand* (*Handleder*) and *Haupt* (*Hauptbau*).

In examining *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen* formed with *Hand* from Phase Two, I found many examples of Heyne’s use of German glosses: (Heyne 10: 410):

HANDOCHSE, m. *der zur linken hand am pfluge geht*. NEMNICH.

HANDMÜNZE, f. *kleine scheidemünze*. SCHM. 2,206.

HANDPFAHL, m. *beim wasserbau ein pfahl der ohne ramme, blosz mit dem schlägel eingetrieben wird*. JACOBSSON 2, 205b.

b. *Partikelcomposita*

In examining the entries in my random sampling from Phase Two, I found no examples for *Partikelcomposita*. This is most likely due to the lemma sequences I examined in this sampling, *H-Juzen* and *R-Schiefe*, which, except for forms including *hin*, *her*, and *hinter*, include no productive Germanic prefixes or prepositions.

c. *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

I found many entries for *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* in my sampling from Phase Two. The majority of these were in volume 14, *R-Schiefe*, and were formed from the Germanic simplexes *Rat* and *Reich* and from the loanword *Religion*. As I have already discussed those *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* formed with *Religion* in section I.B.4, I will only concentrate on those formed from *Rat* and *Reich* here. Many of these were given the same superficial treatment as the *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen* mentioned above:

RATSZIMMER, *m. sitzungszimmer einer ratsbehörde* (14:204).

Here again, the entry consists only of the gender of the word and a German gloss.

However, many of the *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* formed with *Rat* were given surprisingly lengthier treatments, consisting of many citations. A typical example of this is the following entry for *Ratsstube* (14:203):

RATSTUBE, *f. stube, sitzungszimmer eines rates; früher auch eines fürstlichen*; die radstube, ort da die radtsherren radt haltend. *senaculum, secretorium* MAALER 322d; ratsstube, *senaculum* STEINBACH 2. 754; lieber, was machen die weisen leute in der rathstuben, das sie uns nicht auch in jren raht nemen? LUTHER 6, 137a; was an manches herm tafel und rathstuben geng und geben valoris ist. *ped. schulfuchs* 225. . . .

One reason for the thorough treatment of these compounds may stem from the fact that they are formed from the base word *Rat*. Compounds formed from this simplex, according to the citations given in their entries, seem to have a significant history in Germanic language development, which might make them “indispensable” compounds. The fact that *Ratsstube* was used by Luther and other Early New High German (ENHG) sources would certainly make it “indispensable” according to Grimm’s criteria.

6. Summary

After the deaths of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, work on the DWB was taken over initially by Rudolf Hildebrand and K. Wiegand, and later in Phase Two by M. Heyne. In the Heyne era, the etymological background of a word was removed from the central position of an entry, thus changing Jacob Grimm's conception of article format. Techniques of defining changed in this phase as well. The lexicographical description of a word and its functions was now based on four factors: 1) the *realer Gegenstand*, 2) the main concept or *Grundbegriff*, 3) usage and 4) meaning. The *Wortverständnis*, as well as the treatment of loanwords and compounds, remained basically unchanged in the second phase.

C. Phase Three: 1908-1930 -- Overview of Lexicographical Methodology and Purpose

Of the four phases, Phase Three may be described as the transitional phase. It is marked by slow progress, growing methodological uncertainty and despair of completion of the project. Up through the second phase and even in the beginning stages of the third phase, the work on the DWB was still by and large traditional and, despite methodological shifts, still conformed largely to Jacob Grimm's initial conception of the dictionary. In this phase, however, many difficulties led to a break with tradition. The most important change involved concerns that the DWB would never be completed (Bahr 423). Twenty percent of the vocabulary still had not been treated and progress had slowed markedly. Only 18% of the DWB was completed during this phase (Bahr 391).

A grave problem facing the DWB at this time was the uncertainty of the

lexicographical procedures to be followed. Following Heyne's death in 1906, the dictionary was taken over by the Prussian Academy of Sciences. It was at this point in the DWB's history that the work seemed to have lost direction as well. With this lack of orientation came a lack of any generally applicable lexicographical principles, such as a basis of the *Wortverständnis* that was present in the first and second phases. A standard conception of the dictionary was no longer present, with many decisions concerning lexicography being made by individual editors, none of whom had the stature of a Jacob Grimm, a Heyne or even a Hildebrand (Bahr 423-24).

There is, however, a shift in "tone." The articles in this period increasingly employ technical terms that require philological training to interpret. The DWB is at this point a work for scholars only.

A plan for the "reformation" of this methodology was made during this time. Actual definitions were to be relegated to an entry's central position. This "reform" was, however, not carried out until the fourth phase of the DWB (Bahr 425)

1. Article Format

Due to the vast amount of information in an entry, as well as the organization of this information, the results were often incoherent (Bahr 424). An example of this is the entry for *Wabbe* (Bahder and Sickel 27: 4).

WABBE, *f. fettgeschwulst, kropf, wamme. das wort ist nur aus niederländ. mundarten bezeugt* DE BO *westvlaamisch idiot.* 1366, GALLÉE *wb. vanhet geldersch-overijsselsch dialekt* 51, *aber wol auch im niederdeutschen bekannt. mit obd. pp für bb entspricht bair. wapp paleare. pellis quae pendet a collo. bovis.* SCHMELLER 2, 963 *aus einem voc. von*

1429. *dazu das dimin. milch-wäppel euter. auch mnd. kommt wapen 'wamme' vor*

(SCHILLER-LÜBBEN 5, 596) *wabbe gehört zu wabben, wabbeln und unterscheidet sich von dem gleichbedeutenden wamme mhd. wambe, wampe, durch das fehlen des inlautenden nasals.*

The entry is unorganized, and although there is a great amount of information present, it is very difficult for the inexperienced reader to decipher this information, let alone read it aloud *im Familienkreis*. This material is written in a technical shorthand employed by specialists for specialists. It also reflects the development of the science of dialectology since Grimm's day.

2. Techniques of Defining

The dictionary's representational intentions, or *Darstellungsintentionen*, changed at this time as well (Bahr 425). The traditional, central representational forms, such as the semantic differentiations of a word and the usages of a word, were no longer considered adequate (424).

Bahr comments on the lexicographical nature of a typical entry in the third phase:

Der Wörterbuchartikel präsentiert mit der übermäßigen Differenzierung des Wortgebrauchs und der Reihung isolierter semantischer Interpretationen, der Bedeutungen also im damaligen Verständnis, ein Wort, das in seine Einzelverwendungen atomisiert ist. Weder die Rücksicht auf seinen Gegenstand noch die Angabe seiner Bedeutungen können die Einheit des Wortes wahren . . . Sie [die Bedeutungen] sind

hinsichtlich ihrer Funktion nur schwach in den Artikel integriert und verstärken damit die Indifferenz der lexikographischen Darstellungsintentionen. (425)

An example of this is the entry for *Wahn* (27: 602-10):

WAHN, *m. erwartung, hoffnung, verdacht, meinung, unsichere annahme, einbildung, u.s.w. ein in der älteren und neueren sprache gleich häufiges wort, hier aber mit starker veränderung der bedeutung.*

I. *herkunft und form* . . .

II. *bedeutung und gebrauch* . . .

1) *wân als erwartung*

a) *in den meisten fällen geht die erwartung auf das eintreten von etwas günstigen. die bedeutung ist daher die von 'hoffnung, auf deren erfüllung man rechnet, zuversicht' und, wenn die erwartung sich auf das günstige verhalten von personen richtet, 'vertrauen, zutrauen'; die bedeutung geht hier und da (wie bei ags. wæn und anord. væn) in die von 'worauf man hoffen kann, aussicht, möglichkeit' über . . .*

2) *häufiger als das einfache wahn in dieser verwendung ist es in verbindung mit adjectiven, die an sich schon auf die bedeutung der hoffnung, zuversicht hindeuten . . .*

. . . *auf einen wahn 'in einer bestimmten erwartung' . . .*

. . . *eine weitere bestimmung auf wahn 'aufs geratewohl' . . .*

. . . *häufig ist lieber wahn, das besonders (wie auch oft das einfache wahn) auf die hoffnungsliege stimmung des liebenden geht . . .*

. . . b) *auch die bedeutung 'befürchtung', die weit seltener vorkommt, kann unmittelbar aus der von 'erwartung' abgeleitet werden . . .*

. . . 3) *aus der bedeutung 'erwartung' ist dann wol auch die von 'meinung, denken, unsichere annahme' abzuleiten. . . .*

This citation goes on in the same manner at great length. The entry is, as Bahr

states, a listing of various and isolated semantic interpretations and usages of a word. Although these are clearly listed, the entry as a whole lacks coherence, because these interpretations and usages are not linked to one another in any way.

As with the entry *Wabbe*, *Wahn* shows how attendant developments in linguistics are reflected in a new, more technical terminology. This was perhaps part of the above-mentioned goal to include more information in the entries. An example of this is found in the following entry:

WABELLUNG, WABELUNG, *f.*, *verbalsubstantiv zu wabbeln.* . . .

In the first or second phase, this entry would, in all likelihood, have been labeled with only its gender to indicate that it is a noun. In the third phase, a differentiation was made between nouns and *Verbalsubstantive*, and the entry was labeled accordingly.

3. Wortverständnis

A major change in the *Wortverständnis* began to take place in Phase Three. Bahr states that the entries, “lassen sich nicht mehr an einem unverrückbaren Sprachzeichenbegriff orientieren, wie er bis dahin intuitiv vorausgesetzt wurde” (423). This change gave rise to uncertainty about the relation of “concept” to “form” and was manifested especially in what Bahr calls “skrupulöse Bemühen,” to include all possible information about a word in its entry. This led to the extension of the scope of the entries, which naturally led to the extension of the length of the entries. An example of this is the massive entry for *Stehen* in volume 17 of the DWB.

4. Loanwords

In order to determine the treatment of loanwords in the third phase of the DWB, I randomly selected and examined 443 entries from Phase Three. Of these entries, 110 were taken from volume 5, *Gefoppe- Getriebs* (Hildebrand and Wunderlich 1911) and 333 were taken from volume 27, *W-Wegzwiesel* (Bahder and Sickel 1922). The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Coverage of Vocabulary Types in Phase Two

	simplexes	compounds	loanwords	
<i>Gefoppe-Getriebs</i> (v. 5)	14 (4%)	319 (96%)	0	N=333
<i>W-Wegzwiesel</i> (v. 27)	33 (28%)	82 (71%)	1(~1%)	N=116

As I randomly selected 100 columns for each phase of the DWB, the longer length of the entries in my sampling from v. 5 is the cause for the discrepancy in the number of entries taken from each volume.

These numbers show, that the editors in the third phase adhered to Jacob Grimm's policy of avoiding loanwords. However, the one loanword entry I found is curious. As was the case in the first and second phases, its entry is short. However, its treatment is not superficial:

WABEL, *m. im preusz. käfer*. FRISCHBIER 2, 450. *entlehnt aus litauisch wābalas. früher auch spitzname für junge leute, die sich privatim zum abiturientenexamen vorbereiteten, dann auch s. v. w. junger, halbreifer bursche*. 2, 450. 551.

Here again, one can see the attempt to include as much information as possible, even in an entry of this size. The etymology, as well as two semantic interpretations, are given. This is a relatively large amount of information for what is not an “indispensable” loanword.

5. Compounds

Compounds are very dominant in the DWB entries from Phase Three. In the random sampling I took from this phase, the majority of the entries were for compound words (96% of the entries in volume 5 and 71% of the entries in volume 27). The types of compounds present will be discussed below.

a. *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

As in Phase Two, there were many *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen* present in my sampling from the third phase. Again, as in the first and second phases, these were usually given a superficial treatment. The entry for *Wachtsoldat* is a typical example of this treatment (27:201), as only a citation is given:

WACHTSOLDAT, *m.*:

Chatereine, der hauptmann ist es

von des schlosses wachtsoldaten.

LENAU *ged.* (1857)2, 336.

b. *Partikelcomposita*

There were also a great number *Partikelcomposita* in my sampling from Phase Three. The majority of these were formed with the prefix *ge-*. The number of *Partikelcomposita* in my sampling, compared to the number of other kinds of compounds, is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 *Partikelcomposita* in Phase Three

	<i>Partikelcomposita</i>	other compounds	total
<i>Gefoppe-Getriebs</i> (v. 5)	97 (30%)	232 (70%)	319
<i>W-Wegzwiesel</i> (v. 27)	17 (21%)	65 (79%)	82

As mentioned earlier, *Partikelcomposita* were more desirable to Jacob Grimm than *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*. One reason for this was their presence in all of the old Germanic dialects. This may help explain why the editors in the third phase admitted so many of them into the DWB, beyond the basic fact that they were supported by a citation or a previous listing in a dictionary of note and were as such acknowledged as parts of the vocabulary.

Some of the *Partikelcomposita* were treated only superficially, such as *Gefrasz* (5: 2153):

GEFRASZ *m. verstärktes frasz (s. dort): gefrasz, crapula, gulositas. voc. inc. t. h4a. ebenda gefraszig crapulosus, gulosus, pransor, vorax, aber im adv. gefresziglich.*

Others, such as *Geheim*, have entries that span three or four full pages. It is

interesting to note that, even in the small entries for *Partikelcomposita*, reference is almost always made to the simplex from which the compound stems, thus emphasizing the importance of the simplex yet again.

c. *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

In my sampling from Phase Three, there was a long series of *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* formed from the simplex *Geist* and the *Fugenelemente* “-er” and “-es.” Having already discussed Hildebrand’s extensive entry for the simplex *Geist*, it is not surprising that there is a substantially large number of entries for the compounds formed from it. Table 4 shows the number of *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* in my sampling from volume 5, *Gefoppe-Getriebs* (1911), as compared with other types of compounds.

Table 4 *Uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen in Phase Three*

	<i>uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen</i>	other compounds
<i>Gefoppe-Getriebs</i> (v. 5)	171 (53%)	148 (47%)
N=319		

The fact that *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* comprise 53% of the compounds of my sampling is significant, as this type of compound was not considered the most desirable by Grimm.

Uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen are treated in largely the same manner as those in Phase Two. Some entries list only the gender of the compound or the gender and a brief German gloss:

GEISTESADEL, *m. geistiger adel.* (5: 2756)

Other entries also contain citations:

GEISTESAUFKLÄRUNG, *f. aufklärung des geistes: streben nach geistesaufklärung.*

KLINGER 10, 102. (5: 2756)

Others, however, as was the case in Phase Two, have much lengthier entries, including multiple citations. An example of this is the entry for *Geisterwelt* (5: 2755):

GEISTERWELT, *f. die welt der geister (vgl. geist 29, f.g):*

ein wesen fehlte noch, dem gott sich zeigen kan.

gott blies, und ein begrif: (*idee*) nahm kraft und wesen an.

so ward die geister-welt *u.s.w?* HALLER 172:

sein witz durchstreift sogar die geisterwelt.

das dunkle land entlegner möglichkeiten. HAGEDORN 1, 59:

die vollkommenheit der geisterwelt (als die welt der denkenden naturen). KANT 8, 342:

und so, scheint es, ist die ganze körperliche natur ein ausdruck, ein gleichnis der

geisterwelt. HAMANN 1, 88. . . .

This entry goes on for roughly another half column, listing citations from Schiller and Herder. Again, the thorough treatment of this compound must be due to the fact of its well-documented usage by authors such as Kant, Schiller and Herder.

6. Summary

Phase Three was a transitional phase for the DWB. Grimm's standard policies were no longer followed. Attempts to include as much information as possible in the entries resulted in incoherence. Also, the use of technical shorthand in the entries makes them difficult for the non-specialist to decipher. As for defining, the traditional, representational forms were no longer considered adequate. Lexicographers in this phase listed various and isolated semantic interpretations and usages of a word. A further change involved the confusion of the orientation of the *Wortverständnis*. The treatment of loanwords and compounds, however, remained primarily unchanged in Phase Three.

D. Phase Four: 1930-1960 -- Overview of Lexicographical Methodology and Purpose

If the third phase of work on the DWB can be referred to as the transitional phase, then the fourth phase can be called the reformation phase. This reform was initiated by Arthur Hübner, the first leader of the *Berliner Arbeitsstelle*, which was founded in 1930 (Bahr 426). This reform represented the greatest departure from Jacob Grimm's conception of the dictionary. The understanding of both the word and the definition were changed. The definition became a goal of the word description. A contemporary, historical understanding rather than a lexical form of the word and definition histories reflects a new and different approach to the project (Bahr 452).

The central issue of the fourth and final phase of the DWB had to do with the definitions of the words. For the first time in the dictionary's history, the definition was now the major lexicographical representation of the entries.

There is also a “scholarly” focus in Phase Four. As in Phase Three, the articles in this phase contain many technical terms and are obviously intended for a “scholarly” audience.

Phase Four must, however, also be observed from an historical perspective. Work on the DWB in Phase Four spanned not only the period of the National Socialist regime in Germany, but also the post-war phase of reactions to the atrocities of the Nazi period. Both NS ideology and the reaction against it left their marks on the dictionary itself and on a highly public debate regarding the dictionary.

The NS linguists saw themselves as following in the footsteps of the romantics (Müller 71). However, the NS ideologues turned Romantic words to their own ends. Central concepts to both such as *Das Volk* had very different meanings, but the fact that the *Wortlaut* of a sentence by Grimm, meaning one thing, could be uttered with fervor by a Nazi, meaning quite another thing, was, nevertheless, understood as a condemnation of Grimm. This post-war criticism of Grimm was often accompanied by the claim that Grimm and the other Romantics had “prefigured” or prepared the way for Nazi ideology. (Müller 71). One example of this may be seen in Grimm’s exclusion of foreign words and responses to it.

The NS linguists latched onto the fact that Grimm had not allowed foreign words to be admitted into the dictionary, and Jacob Grimm’s idea that language should be used to “wecken” and “vertiefen” “die Liebe zur Muttersprache und zum Vaterland” (Müller 73). The dictionary was so important for the Nazis that it received financial support from the Hitler state. It was also officially recommended for use in schools.

1. Article Format

Definitions, or *Bedeutungen*, dominated the entries of the fourth phase. These definitions replaced word usages as the central element of an entry. Whereas Grimm's articles typically contained rich numbers of citations illustrating the usage of a word and little more than a French or Latin gloss as a guide to meanings, Phase Four articles give an explicit definition of a particular sense of the word, followed by citations illustrating that meaning only. Also, whereas Grimm's articles rarely were structured in brief paragraphs with a fixed sequence of element, Phase Four articles use paragraphing and alternation of type styles to segment the presentation of the meaning of a word into several sub-senses. Moreover, Phase Four articles have a much more standardized sequence of presentation of information about the word and fixed ordering of the senses by specific criteria (Bahr 429). This can be seen in the entry for *Greul* (9: 204-10):

GREUEL, *m.*, *gegenstand und empfindung des grauens.*

form.

1) *ein nur auf dem germ. Festlande verbreitetes wort, das sich erst in mhd. zeit nachweisen lässt . . .*

2) *greuel erscheint wie im nl. (woordenb. d. nederl. taal 5, 1189) . . .*

3) *im nd. scheint ein bedeutungsunterschied zwischen der umungelauteeten und der umgelauteeten form zu bestehen . . .*

4) *die wortspaltung, die sich in dem nd. nebeneinander von grüwel-gruwel ankündigt . . .*

5) *gelegentlich mundartlich entrundete formen . . .*

6) *zur orthographie sei bemerkt, dasz die schreibung gräuel im 17. jh. erst in spuren auftritt . . .*

7) *die kurzform grel erscheint vorwiegend in poet. sprache . . .*

bedeutung und gebrauch

A. gegenstand, zustand, handlung. . . .

Although this is only an overview of this entry, it is clear that the information in this entry is divided into very succinct segments in a highly ordered fashion.

For at least part of Phase Three, an attempt was made to follow a standard structure in the organization of definitions in the entries. An example entry, *Grund* (1931), was used as a model for the workers in Berlin and, after 1947, also for the workers in Göttingen (Bahr 429).

2. Techniques of Defining

The definitions in this phase were also no longer based on the *Grundbegriff*, but rather showed the historical evolution of a word (Bahr 428). I will discuss this later in more detail. Concerning the new methodology of defining in the fourth phase, Bahr says:

Im prinzipiellen Gegensatz zur gesamten älteren Praxis sind jetzt Bedeutungen Gegenstand der lexikographischen Darstellung. Bedeutungen werden faktisch, ohne daß theoretische Überlegungen angestellt würden, als sprachliche Realitäten verstanden, als semantische Größen, die in nicht näher bestimmter Weise zum Wort gehören (428-29).

The semantic content of definitions was determined by what Bahr calls *Interpretation*: “Das setzt voraus, daß sich der Lexikograph ein unmittelbares Verständnis der Bedeutungen zutraut, die ein Wort in seinen interpretierbaren Kontexten hat” (435). He adds that the same was true for historical excerpts as well. The major assumption of interpretation is that “die lexikographische Bearbeitung eines Wortes an einem Belegmaterial vorgenommen wird, das das Vorkommen des betreffenden Wortes

in verschiedenen Texten nachweist" (435).

Interpretation was, in Phase Four, a rather complex task. The different operations involved in this process are not easily differentiated from one another. However, three distinct operations can be separately described (Bahr 435). The first operation was that the texts were read and interpreted in order to establish their content. Secondly, the word that was to be described was semantically isolated in the interpreted texts. Bahr says of the first two operations, "In diesen beiden Operationen werden die Textbedeutungen und die jeweilige aktuelle Bedeutung eines Wortes in jedem seiner Texte durch unmittelbares Verstehen und durch Interpretation erfaßt" (435). The third and last operation was a different matter. In this operation, the results of the semantic isolation of a word in various texts, that is, the various meanings of a word, were, on the one hand, compared with one another to identify their similarities, and, on the other hand, compared with one another to identify their differences. It was through this last operation that excerpts were assigned for the entries (Bahr 436).

The interpretation process was, however, problematic. The strict philological interpretation used in the first operation was used less in the second operation, and hardly at all in the third. Bahr comments:

Für diese dritte Operation mit der Identifizierung und Zusammenfassung von Belegen, Einzelanwendungen, aktuellen Bedeutungen eines Wortes (je nachdem, auf welcher Ebene die Operation vorgenommen wird) zu gegeneinander abgrenzbaren semantischen Einheiten, die im Wörterbuch in Form und Gliederungsabschnitten erscheinen, fehlen verbindliche

Gesichtspunkte und ausreichende Regelungen. (436-37)

An understanding of the language and philological, as well as lexicographical experience were vital to the interpretation procedure. Unfortunately, these things were not “methodisch in ein geregeltes Verfahren überführt” (Bahr 437).

There were also problems with the presentation of definitions. As mentioned earlier, an attempt was made to follow a standard structure in the organization of definitions in the entries. However, the definition, now in the entry’s central position, was not given enough attention, and very little consideration was given to the definition’s internal structure (Bahr 442). Concerning this problematic situation, Bahr states, “Obwohl das, was dargestellt wird, als Bedeutung deklariert wird, bleibt nicht nur unklar, was Bedeutungen ihrer Substanz nach sind, sondern auch, wie und wo sie ganz konkret in einem gegliederten Artikel greifbar sind” (442). It is also difficult to know exactly what parts of the entry are actually “definitions.” Even when these “definitions” are clearly presented and clearly separated from one another, they still do not appear as clear, confined semantic units (Bahr 442-43).

It appears Hübner never clearly defined his plan for the reformation of entries using definitions. As Bahr states:

Es werden kaum Überlegungen darüber angestellt, wie Bedeutungen konstituiert sind, und es gibt keine einheitliche und verbindliche Auffassungen darüber, wie Artikelgliederungen zu konstruieren sind, die als gegeben vorausgesetzte Bedeutungen abbilden sollen. (445)

Although an attempt was made to realize Hübner’s plan for reform, for the most

part it was never systematically followed in the work in Phase Three.

As mentioned earlier, a further element of the lexicographical methodology of Phase Three was the attempt to show the historical evolution of a word through its various meanings. In the second and third phases, "definitions" were based on the *Grundbegriff* of a word, or what was then considered to be a phonetic image. In the fourth phase it was assumed:

daß sich die Bedeutungen eines Wortes (im Sinne eines zweiseitigen Sprachzeichens) in einem historischen Prozeß, in der Zeit, aus der Grundbedeutung und auch auseinander entwickeln. Die Grundbedeutung ist in diesem Prozeß die älteste, erschließbare Bedeutung. (Bahr 445)

The *Grundbedeutung* was the reconstructable meaning of the deducible root of the *Lautform* of the word. There was a tendency, when presenting the various meanings of a word, to limit the presentation to "die Geschichte des deutschen Wortes," without regard for the possible "voralthochdeutsche" developments (Bahr 448).

There was, however, a problem with this extremely historical approach. Very few words have a long enough history, as well as strong enough *semantic* differentiations to allow for this method. These other words, what Bahr terms the "große Masse kleinerer Wörter" (448), were treated in the DWB in the fourth phase, but their semantic evolution was not explicitly described. Instead, it was implied in their "Bedeutungserklärungen" and also "durch die Anordnung der Gliederungsabschnitte praktisch dokumentiert" (Bahr 448).

3. Wortverständnis

Perhaps the most important element involved in the reform of the fourth phase is the *Wortverständnis*. The new *Wortverständnis* was semantic in nature. Words were in principle polysemous in nature and the totality of the different meanings of a word constituted its context. The implications of this are: 1) fewer separate dictionary entries of “homonyms”, and 2) more structure within dictionary articles to trace the connections and transitions between the several senses of a word. It was, as Bahr explains, “ein semantisches Verständnis, nach dem prinzipiell die Möglichkeit einer Polysemie des Wortes besteht: Das Gesamt der eigenständigen Bedeutungen eines Wortes macht seinen Inhalt aus” (427).

In this phase, under the influence of Saussure, among others, words were now seen as two-sided, containing both an *Ausdruckssseite* as well as an *Inhaltsseite*. That is, a “word” was considered both *signifiant* and *signifié*. Bahr says of this understanding, “Das Wort hat Bedeutung, die Lautungen eines Wortes auf die Normalform des Lemmaansatzes reduziert, und seine Bedeutungen bilden eine sprachliche Einheit” (427).

4. Loanwords

I randomly selected and examined 173 entries from Phase Four of the DWB. Of these entries, 78 were taken from volume 9, *Greander-Gymnastik* (Hübner and Neumann 1935) and 94 were taken from volume 22, *Treib-Tz*, (Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuchs zu Berlin 1952). The results are shown below in Table 5.

Table 5 Coverage of Vocabulary Types in Phase Four

	simplexes	compounds	loanwords	
<i>Greander-Gymnastik</i> (v. 9)	37 (47%)	29 (37%)	12 (15%)	N=78
<i>Treib-Tz</i> (v. 22)	20 (21%)	46 (49%)	28 (30%)	N=54

Although I examined the same number of columns as in Phases One, Two and Three, there are fewer entries in my sampling of the fourth phase due to the generally long length of the entries in this phase. Some entries, such as the one for *Treten*, span well over ten columns. It is interesting to note that the length of the entries increases throughout the progression of the DWB. In Phase Four, at least, this is also the product of the view that a “word” is inherently polysemous, i.e., encompasses more semantic territory, necessitating longer, more structured articles to treat it.

As for the statistics from my sampling, one can see there is a substantial difference in these two volumes. Nearly half of the Hübner-Neumann work consists of simplexes. The ratio of compounds to simplexes is nearly 2.5 to 1. By contrast, nearly half of the *Arbeitsstelle* work consists of compounds. The next most numerous category of entries is loanwords, whereas simplexes account for just over 20% of entries. In terms of the value scheme established by J. Grimm, the *Arbeitsstelle* is virtually at its polar opposite.

In the fourth phase, as in the second phase, there is a high frequency of loanwords. In volume 9, the majority of the loanwords I found are not what can be

deemed “indispensable.” The one exception to this is *Greif*, a word with a long Germanic history. The other loanwords are not given superficial treatment. That is, their entries consist of much more than merely a Latin gloss or an excerpt. A typical example of this is the entry for *Greffier* (9: 4).

GREFFIER, m., *gerichts- oder anderer schreiber: aus dem frz., seit anfang des 18 jhs. von den lexikographen notiert* CHR. WEISE *zeitungslex.* 788; GLADOW 283; *die schriftsprache des 19 jhs. benutzt das wort wenig. . . .*

The entry continues to give the history of the word and its usages as well as historical citations. This is a much more substantial treatment for a loanword of this nature than can be found in any of the preceding phases of the DWB. This confirms the “importance” reflected merely by the type of entry observed.

This word also documents the shift to a much more descriptive historical approach to the admission and treatment of loanwords. Since the word is virtually absent from 19th century sources, it was obviously not indispensable. Its presence in the dictionary appears then to stem from the goals of comprehensive historical documentation of the German language throughout its modern history, and in fact the commentary refers to the rise and fall of this word in 18th century German, as documented by dictionaries of this period.

Many of the loanwords in volume 22 also cannot be considered “indispensable.” The majority are derivatives of *Triangel* and *Tribulation*, two words which were first evident in Germanic usage in the fifteenth century. These loanwords are also given substantial treatment. The entry for *Triangel* is almost five columns long. Substantial

treatment is even given to compounds formed from these loanwords:

TRIANGELWEISE, *adv., astrologisch, in der wiese des 'triangel's', eines bestimmten aspects der planeten, s. triangel 3e. . . .* (Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuchs zu Berlin 22: 407)

This entry continues, giving historical citations of the usage of the word. An entry of this nature for a compound formed from a loanword would certainly have been unheard of in the first phase of the DWB. My sampling reveals that the editors of the fourth phase have departed very substantially from J. Grimm's methodology concerning loanwords.

One last interesting note concerning loanwords in Phase Four deals with terminology. As in Phase Three, new linguistic terminology appears in the entries of Phase Four. When there is an entry for a word which has been Germanized, this is stated:

TRIBEL, *m., eingedeutschte nominalbildung. . . .* (22: 408)

5. Compounds

In my sampling from Phase Four, compounds do not dominate the statistics, as they have in the preceding phases. This fact could simply be due to a smaller number, but longer length, of entries in this phase.

An interesting aspect of the treatment of compounds in Phase Four concerns the headings found at the top of each page of the DWB. These headings indicate the column number, as well as the first and last entry found in that column. These usually follow a regulation pattern, such as the following heading from volume 9:

809 GRUNDFESTIGKEIT-GRUNDFESTUNG

However, in volume 22, when compounds are present in a column, this is indicated in the heading:

401 TRIAKEL (*zusammensetzungen*)-TRIAKLER. (22: 401).

The substantial treatment of compounds in this phase underscores the complete break from Jacob Grimm's traditional conception of the dictionary.

a. *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

The majority of the compounds from my sampling are *eigentliche Zusammensetzungen* formed from major Germanic simplexes, such as *Grund* and *Trink*. These compounds have very lengthy entries, some entries, such as *Grundfeste*, spanning up to 6 columns in length. For the first time in the history of the DWB, *eigentliche Zusammensetzung* are not given a superficial treatment. Many of these entries even give the historical evolution of the compound, maintaining the methodology of Phase Four.

b. *Partikelkomposita*

There are no *Partikelkomposita* present in my sampling from Phase Four.

c. *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen*

Phase Four is the only phase I examined in which *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* are not represented in large numbers. The very few I did find in my sampling are treated only superficially:

GREIBENSCHINDER, s. griebenschinder (9:5).

In the case of this entry, the “treatment” given this word is actually only an acknowledgement of the existence of this particular form of the word. This treatment is very different to the much more thorough entries for *uneigentliche Zusammensetzungen* found in Phase Three.

6. Summary

Phase Four was the reformation phase of the DWB. This phase saw a radical break with Jacob Grimm’s original conception of the dictionary. Definitions became the primary goal of the word description for the first time in the history of the dictionary and they dominated the entries. Interpretation was used to determine the semantic content of definitions. Also, an extreme historical approach was used in the word descriptions. Highly important to the reformation of this phase was the change in the *Wortverständnis*. Words were now seen to be semantic and polysemous in nature and the totality of the different meanings of a word constituted its context. Loanwords and compound words were no longer treated superficially. They were given much more descriptive entries based upon their frequency in the language, which was an extreme change from Grimm’s initial methodology.

III. Conclusion

Jacob Grimm wanted to reform the German language through the use of what Mellor termed "prescriptiveness by implied deducement" or "prescriptive discouragement" (71-2). Grimm intended to do this by providing "organic" examples of language in his dictionary. Grimm considered loanwords and compound words to be the two main "inorganic diseases" of the language. He therefore had a strict policy against the admission of these words into the DWB.

After the deaths of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, work on the dictionary continued for another century. In the second phase of work on the DWB, 1863-1908, the first changes were made to Jacob Grimm's conception of the dictionary. For example, the etymological background of a word was no longer considered central to an entry. Also, citations were used to illustrate the contextual meanings of a word and to guide the usage of a word in conventional ways rather than to "inspire" extensions of a word's usage. The understanding of the *Grundbegriff* changed in the phase as well. The lexicographers began to look at how meanings had developed from the *Grundbegriff*. The treatment of loanwords and compounds remained basically unchanged in the second phase from that of Grimm's treatment.

The third phase of the dictionary, 1908-1930, was the transitional phase. Grimm's standard policies were no longer followed, and there was a general lack of lexicographical orientation. An attempt was made to include all possible information in the entries and in a form reserved for highly trained specialists. The traditional, representational forms, such as the semantic differentiations of a word and the usages of

a word, were no longer considered sufficient. An attempted reform of these forms resulted in incoherence in the entries. Again, the treatment of loanwords and compounds in this phase largely adhered to Jacob Grimm's traditional policies.

A major reformation of the DWB was initiated by Arthur Hübner in the fourth phase (1930-1960). This phase represents the strongest break from Jacob Grimm's traditional conception of the dictionary. There was a new *Wortverständnis*, which implied that "words" tended to be semantically complex units with a complicated set of meanings associated to it. Also, the definition became a goal of the word description for the first time in the history of the dictionary. An extreme historical approach was implemented in the word descriptions, as well. However, there were many problems with the new methodology, mostly due to a lack of clear directives. In this phase, loanwords and compounds were no longer treated superficially, but much more descriptively based on their frequency in the language. They too were historicized and their entries were substantial. This treatment of loanwords and compounds represented a sharp break from Grimm's policies concerning these groups of words.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A- Volumes Organized by Editor and Date of Publication

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Editor(s)</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
1. A-Biermolke	Grimm	1854
2. Biermord-Dwatsch	Grimm	1860
3. E-Forsche	Grimm	1862
4. Forsche-Gefolg	Grimm, Weigand, Hildebrand	1878
5. Gefoppe-Getriebs	Hildebrand, Wunderlich	1911
6. Getreide-Gewöhniglich	Wunderlich	1911
7. Gewöhnlich-Gleve	Wunderlich	1949
8. Glibber-Gräzist	Kochs, Bahr	1958
9. Greander-Gymnastik	Hübner, Neumann	1935
10. H-Juzen	Heyne	1877
11. K-Kyrie	Hildebrand	1873
12. L-Mythisch	Heyne	1885
13. N-Quurren	Lexer	1889
14. R-Schiefe	Heyne	1893
15. Schiefeln-Seele	Heyne	1899
16. Seeleben-Sprechen	Heyne	1905
17. Sprecher-Stehuhr	Heyne, Crome, Meyer, Seedorf	1960
18. Stehung-Stitzung	Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches	1941
19. Stob-Strollen	Crome	1957

20. Strom-Szische	Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches	1942
21. T-Treftig	Lexner, Kralik	1935
22. Treib-Tz	Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches zu Berlin	1952
23. U-Umzwingen	Dollmayr und die Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches	1936
24. Un-Uzvogel	Euling	1936
25. V-Verzwunzen	Wülker, Meiszner, Leopold, Wesle, und die Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches	1956
26. Vesche-Vulkanisch	Meiszner	1951
27. W-Wegzwiesel	Bahder, Sickel	1922
28. Weh-Wendunmut	Götze und die Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches zu Berlin	1955
29. Wenig-Wiking	Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches zu Berlin	1960
30. Wilb-Ysop	Sütterlin und die Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches zu Berlin und Göttingen	1960
31. Z-Zmasche	Heyne, Seedorf, Teuchert	1956
32. Zobel-Zypressenzweig	Rosenhagen und die Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches zu Berlin	1954
33. Quellenverzeichnis	Arbeitsstelle Berlin	1971

Phase One	Phase Two	Phase Three	Phase Four
Grimm, J. (lemmas A,B,C, Fr) 1. A- Biermolke (1854) 2. Biermord- Dwatsch (1860) 3.E- Forsche (1862) 4.Forschel-Gefolg (through <i>frucht</i>) (1878) Grimm, W. (lemma D only) 2.Biermord- Dwatsch (1860)	Hildebrand 11. K-Kyrie (1873) Weigand, Hildebrand (from <i>frucht</i>) 4. Forschel-Gefolg (1878) Lexer 13. N-Quurren (1889) Heyne 10. H-Juzen (1877) 12. L-Mythisch (1885) 14. R-Schiefe (1893) 15. Schiefeln-Seele (1899) 16. Seeleben- Sprechen (1905) Heyne, Seedorf, Teuchert 31. Z-Zmasche (1956) Heyne, Crome, Meyer, Seedorf 17. Sprecher- Stehuhr (1960)	Hildebrand, Wunderlich 5. Gefoppe- Getriebs (1911) Wunderlich 6. Getreide- Gewöhniglich (1911) Bahder, Sickel 27. W-Wegzwiesel (1922)	Hübner, Neumann 9. Greander- Gymnastik (1935) Lexer, Kralik 21. T-Treftig (1935) Dollmayr, AddW 23. U-Umzwingen (1936) Euling 24. Un-Uzvogel (1936) AddW 18. Stehung-Sitzung (1941) 20. Strom-Szische (1942) Wunderlich 7. Gewöhnlich- Gleve (1949) Meiszner 26. Vesche- Vulkanisch (1951) AddW zu Berlin 22. Treib-Tz (1952) 29. Wenig-Wiking (1960)

Phase One	Phase Two	Phase Three	Phase Four
			Rosenhagen, AddW zu Berlin 32. Zobel-Zypressenzweig (1954) Götze, AddW zu Berlin 28. Weh-Wendunmut (1955) Wülker, Meiszner, Leopold, Wesle, AddW zu Berlin 25. V-Verzwunzen (1956) Heyne, Seedorf, Teuchert 31. Z-Zmasche (1956) Crome 19. Stob-Strollen (1957) Kochs, Bahr 8. Glibber, Gräzist (1958) Heyne, Crome, Meyer, Seedorf 17. Sprecher-Stehuhr (1960)

APPENDIX B: Volumes Organized by Phases

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Phase One	Phase Two	Phase Three	Phase Four
			Sütterlin, AddW zu Berlin und Göttingen 30. Wilb-Ysop Arbeitsstelle Berlin 33. Quellenverzeichnis (1971)

***AddW= Arbeitsstelle des deutschen Wörterbuches**

VITA

Susan Katherine Wall was born January 5, 1973 in Nashville, Tennessee. She attended Brentwood High School in Brentwood, Tennessee for three years. After moving to Murfreesboro in 1990, she graduated from Riverdale High School in 1991. Ms. Wall first began her German studies in 1991 at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She furthered her interest in German by studying abroad for one year in Bonn, Germany. In 1995 she graduated from the University of Tennessee with a BA in the College Scholars Program, with concentrations in German and Linguistics. Her College Scholars project compared the effects of two different teaching methodologies, the Total Physical Response Method and the Audio-Lingual Method, on elementary school children. Ms. Wall has been a Graduate Teaching Assistant in the Department of Germanic, Slavic and Asian Languages since Fall, 1995. During the course of her graduate studies, she spent one year as an exchange partner at the University of Stuttgart, in Stuttgart, Germany, where she taught English courses for the university language center. Ms. Wall received her MA in 1998. She plans to travel abroad in Germany before continuing her German studies.