

Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	ix
<i>List of Maps</i>	ix
<i>Introduction</i>	x
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiii
1 German as a pluricentric language	1
1.1 German – a national and international language	1
1.2 The status of pluricentricity	4
1.3 The Germanies	5
1.4 Austria	9
1.4.1 Phonology	10
1.4.2 Lexicon	11
1.4.3 Grammar	13
1.5 Switzerland	14
1.5.1 Diglossia	15
1.5.2 Convergence	15
1.5.3 Special features of Swiss Standard German	16
1.6 Liechtenstein	18
1.7 Luxembourg	19
1.7.1 Triglossia	20
1.7.2 Special features of Luxembourgian Standard German	21
1.8 Some lexical differences	23
1.9 Brief summary	23
1.10 Further reading	24
2 'East' and 'West' German	26
2.1 Two German national varieties of Standard German?	26
2.1.1 Levels of language affected	28

Contents

2.2	Some lexicosemantic differences	31
2.3	The GDR's contacts with the Federal Republic and other countries	39
2.3.1	National varieties – West German/East German/Austrian – model of a hypothetical situation	40
2.4	Brief summary	41
2.5	Further reading	42
3	Language and regionalism in the Germanies and Austria	43
3.1	Standard German and dialect as means of regional identification	43
3.1.1	Variation	45
3.1.2	Who speaks dialect?	50
3.2	'The decline of the dialect'	57
3.2.1	Reasons for the 'decline'	58
3.3	The resurgence of regionalism	61
3.3.1	Austria as a special case	64
3.4	Dialects as <i>Sprachbarrieren</i> (language barriers)	64
3.5	Reasons for stigmatized dialect	67
3.6	Brief summary	68
3.7	Further reading	69
4	Communication norms and communication barriers	70
4.1	Language norms and language planning in German	70
4.1.1	The spelling reform issue	74
4.2	Communication barriers	78
4.2.1	Media	79
4.2.2	<i>Fachsprache</i>	83
4.3	Restricted and elaborated code	84
4.4	Guest worker German and German foreigner talk	87
4.5	A note on language in institutions	92
4.6	Brief summary	92
4.7	Further reading	93
5	Recent Anglo-American influence	94
5.1	Anglo-American influence in a general context	94
5.2	Types of transference	96
5.2.1	Lexical and semantic transfers	96

5.2.2	Syntactic transfers	98
5.2.3	'Pseudo-transfers'	98
5.3	Domains of English influence	98
5.3.1	Federal Republic of Germany	98
5.3.2	Austria	100
5.3.3	Switzerland	100
5.3.4	Luxembourg	101
5.3.5	GDR	101
5.4	Media of transmission	103
5.4.1	Institutions	103
5.4.2	People	106
5.5	Reasons for transference	108
5.6	Integration of transfers	109
5.6.1	Variation in integration between national varieties	111
5.6.2	Dictionaries and integration	112
5.6.3	Social aspects of integration	112
5.7	Transference and communication barriers	112
5.8	Brief summary	114
5.9	Further reading	114
6	Communication patterns	116
6.1	Discourse structure	116
6.2	Communication routines	117
6.2.1	Some national specifics in communication rules	119
6.2.2	Regional differences	122
6.3	Attitudes to language, and some consequences	123
6.4	The German address system	124
6.5	Brief summary	129
6.6	Further reading	130
7	Linguistic markers of political theory and practice	131
7.1	The German language and political polarization	131
7.2	The language of the 'mainstream parties'	133
7.2.1	Federal Republic	133
7.2.2	Austria	138
7.3	Die Grünen in the Federal Republic	141
7.4	Fringe parties and political groups	143
7.4.1	The far right in the Federal Republic	143
7.4.2	The far left in the Federal Republic	145

Contents

7.4.3	The Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ)	148
7.5	The language of student activism	148
7.6	Youth protest in Zürich, 1980	151
7.7	The language of protest in the GDR	152
7.8	Issues and lobbies, especially in the Federal Republic	154
7.8.1	Feminism	155
7.8.2	The language of the nuclear energy debate	156
7.8.3	The language of right-wing <i>Bürgerinitiativen</i> : 'Volksbegehren gegen Kooperative Schulen' (Referendum against Co-operative Schools) as an example	158
7.9	Brief summary	159
7.10	Note	160
8	Some other new developments	161
8.1	Sentence and word formation	161
8.1.1	Abbreviations	162
8.2	Changes in professional terminology	163
8.3	New concepts – new developments – new words	164
8.3.1	Politics	165
8.3.2	Life-style	165
8.4	Generation gap	167
8.5	Language and sex	168
8.6	Brief summary	173
8.7	Further reading	173
	Closing remarks	175
	<i>Glossary of linguistic terms used</i>	176
	<i>Bibliography</i>	180
	<i>Index of topics</i>	199
	<i>Index of names</i>	202

Tables

1	Percentage of respondents using dialect in three domains (2 states).	49
2	Percentage of respondents using dialect in three domains, by occupational class.	51
3	Some syntactic characteristics of a number of Austrian newspapers (12 April 1978).	81
4	Some syntactic characteristics of a number of GDR newspapers (6 February 1978).	82

Maps

1	Places mentioned in the text	xiv
2	Dialects and dialect groups	xv