

CONTENTS

	<i>List of maps</i>	page xi
	<i>List of tables</i>	xi
	<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiii
	Introduction	1
1	The status of German in contemporary Europe	3
1.1	The contemporary language situation in Europe	3
1.2	The German-language countries	4
1.3	German in Eastern and Western Europe	6
1.4	The current status of German in Europe	7
1.4.1	Factors determining the status of German	7
1.4.2	The actual position of German in various domains in Europe today	9
1.4.3	The situation of German in Central Europe	12
1.4.4	The European Union	15
1.4.5	General competition with other languages, and pluralistic solutions	17
1.5	Brief summary	19
1.6	Further reading	19
2	German as a pluricentric language	20
2.1	Pluricentric languages	20
2.2	The pluricentricity of German	23
2.3	Germany	27
2.4	Austria – caught between linguistic cringe and linguistic imperialism	31
2.4.1	On language and Austrian national identity	31
2.4.2	National variety	32
2.4.3	Codification	34
2.4.4	Special features of Austrian Standard German	37
2.5	Switzerland – diglossia within a multilingual nation	41
2.5.1	Role of dialect	41
2.5.2	Diglossia	42

2.5.3	Codification of Swiss Standard German	47
2.5.4	Special features of Swiss Standard German	47
2.6	Liechtenstein	50
2.7	Luxembourg – planning a new language, trilingualism and diglossia	51
2.7.1	Trilingualism and diglossia	52
2.7.2	➤ Problems arising from the ‘official language’ declaration	55
2.7.3	Special features of Luxembourgian Standard German	56
2.8	– Areas where German has regional official status or special status	57
2.8.1	East Belgium	57
2.8.2	South Tyrol	58
2.8.3	Alsace and Lorraine	59
2.9	Convergence between national varieties	60
2.10	Some lexical differences	63
2.11	– Brief summary	63
2.12	Further reading	64
3	German in divided and unified Germany	66
3.1	Situation prior to 1989	66
3.1.1	Linguistic variation between the German of the GDR and that of the Federal Republic	67
3.1.2	Language attitudes and policies prior to 1989	73
3.2	– The language of the <i>Wende</i>	74
3.2.1	The <i>Wende</i>	75
3.3	Convergence of East and West?	78
3.3.1	Attitudes and processes	78
3.3.2	Tenacity of old words, importation of new ones	79
3.3.3	Discourse and pragmatic aspects	86
3.4	Brief summary	87
3.5	Further reading	88
4	Language and regionalism in Germany and Austria	89
4.1	Standard German and dialects as regional and social markers	89
4.1.1	– Variation	92
4.1.2	Who speaks dialect?	97
4.2	Decline or resurgence?	105
4.2.1	The decline of the ‘local dialect’ and development of ‘regional dialects’	105
4.2.2	The resurgence of regionalism	110
4.3	New functions of dialects	112
4.3.1	Austria as a special case	113
4.4	Educational aspects of the dialect–Standard question	114
4.5	Attitudes to dialects and their speakers	117
4.6	Brief summary	118
4.7	Further reading	119

5	Communication patterns	120
5.1	Some national and regional specifics in communication rules	120
5.1.1	Germany and Britain	121
5.1.2	Austria and Germany	122
5.1.3	Switzerland	125
5.1.4	Luxembourg	125
5.1.5	East–West differences	125
5.1.6	Regional differences	126
5.1.7	Social variation	127
5.2	Attitudes to language, and some consequences	129
5.3	The German address system	130
5.3.1	Recent changes	131
5.3.2	National and regional differences	136
5.4	Discourse patterns	138
5.5	Brief summary	139
5.6	Further reading	140
6	Gender, generation and politics – variation and change in language and discourse	141
6.1	Language and gender	141
6.1.1	Women's use of language	141
6.1.2	Towards gender-inclusive language – the role played by women	142
6.1.3	The legal position	146
6.1.4	Implementation – advertisements as an example	147
6.2	Generational variation	148
6.2.1	Regional differences	152
6.3	Variation and change in political discourse	153
6.3.1	'Established mainstream' German parties and general political discourse	153
6.3.2	'Mainstream' Austrian parties	158
6.3.3	Die Grünen in Germany and Austria	160
6.3.4	Racist discourse in Germany and Austria	161
6.3.5	Other right-wing groups in Germany	163
6.3.6	Other left-wing groups in Germany	168
6.3.7	Anti-racist groups in Germany	169
6.3.8	Discourse of discontent	171
6.4	Brief summary	174
6.5	Further reading	174
7	Communication norms and communication barriers	175
7.1	Language norms and language planning in German	175
7.1.1	☞ The spelling reform issue	180
7.2	☞ Communication barriers	185
7.2.1	Media and the German language	186
7.2.2	☞ Fachsprache	191

x	<i>Contents</i>	
7.3	Social variation and communication barriers	192
7.4	Guest worker German, German foreigner talk and the problems of <i>Aussiedler</i>	194
7.5	A note on language in institutions	198
7.6	Brief summary	199
7.7	Further reading	199
8	Recent Anglo-American influence	200
8.1	Anglo-American influence in a general context	200
8.2	Types of transference	202
8.2.1	Lexical and semantic transfers	202
8.2.2	Syntactic transfers	203
8.2.3	'Pseudo-transfers' and German usage	204
8.3	Domains of English transference	204
8.3.1	Germany	204
8.3.2	Austria	206
8.3.3	Switzerland	206
8.3.4	Luxembourg	207
8.4	Media of transmission	207
8.4.1	Institutions	207
8.4.2	People	210
8.5	Reasons for transference	212
8.6	Integration of transfers	212
8.6.1	Variation in integration between national varieties	215
8.6.2	Dictionaries and integration	215
8.6.3	Social aspects of integration	215
8.7	Transference and communication barriers	216
8.8	Brief summary	216
8.9	Further reading	217
	Closing remarks	218
	<i>Glossary of linguistic terms used</i>	219
	<i>Bibliography</i>	223
	<i>Subject index</i>	259
	<i>Index of names</i>	264

MAPS AND TABLES

Maps

1	Places mentioned in the text	page xiv
2	German, Dutch and Frisian dialects, c. 1965	xv

Tables

1	Language use of EC staff	page 16
2	Language use of members of the European Parliament	16
3	Relation between East and West Germans in comparison with before unification	79
4	Respondents using dialect in three domains	96
5	Respondents using dialect in three domains by education and place of residence	98
6	Subjunctives in requests – Austrians and Germans	123
7	Neutral and negative evaluations – Austrians and Germans	123
8	West Germans adopting <i>du</i> quickly	132
9	Adopting <i>du</i> quickly by age group 1993	132
10	Preference for early <i>du</i> by political voting pattern	133
11	Gender and preference for early <i>du</i>	134
12	Educational attainment and preference for early <i>du</i>	135
13	Region and preference for early <i>du</i>	137
14	Reported <i>du</i> use, East and West Germany, by education	137
15	Number of 'discontent' categories in each article	172
16	Actual 'discontent' categories represented	172
17	Some syntactic characteristics of a number of German newspapers	189
18	Some syntactic characteristics of a number of Austrian newspapers	190