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**Dynamik in den deutschen Regionalsprachen:
Gebrauch und Wahrnehmung**
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Abstracts

Simon Kasper:

Kriegen interpretiert kriegen – eine Annäherung am Beispiel der Dialekte in Hessen.

The verb *kriegen* in German varieties is multifaceted, exhibiting as many as 32 different meanings encoded by a considerably lower number of syntactic patterns. Little is known about why speakers identify the correct interpretation effortlessly despite the lack of overt clues. This article is an attempt to identify the clues that can be utilized to arrive at the correct interpretation of instances of *kriegen*. They include the referential state of the subject of *kriegen*, the possessive and locative relations before and after the *kriegen* event, and sentence-internal and -external clues regarding the subject's (co-)agentive involvement. Through complex interaction, these clues give rise to a number of pragmatic implicatures suggesting specific interpretations.

Andrea Streckenbach (geb. Mathussek):

Zur Chronologisierung sprachlicher Daten am Beispiel der Realisierungsvarianten von *nichts* in Unterfranken und am Oberrhein.

The study of linguistic change is usually based on the comparison of different data sets. Those collections of linguistic material may differ in the time when the survey was conducted, and may thus enable real-time comparisons. Or they may differ in one or more non-linguistic variables like the age of the informants. This allows to implement apparent time comparisons on the foundation of the hypothesis that those non-linguistic features of the corpora are influential on the time span the data is representative for. This article shows that considerations on the question whose speech in which time is reflected in different types of linguistic material is fundamental for the study of linguistic change. Conservative dialect translation data is compared to analogous spontaneous speech data.

Matthias Hahn:

Zwischen Prozess und Produkt. Zur Lenisierung velarer Plosive im Deutschen.

This article derives a terminological distinction for lenition that describes the historical-dialectal part as the product of lenition and distinguishes it from the recent phonetic part as the actual process. The data used here are part of the twotempo reading material from the *Deutsch heute*-Corpus of the IDS Mannheim. Thereby, duration measurements for the bursts of the velar stops /k/ and /g/ are performed in initial syllable position. These measurements are visualized in geophonic maps to illustrate the spatial dimension of the tempo contrasts between fortis and lenis and the acceleration effects within these categories.

Results:

- (1) The speakers store phonetic residues of the categorical fortis-lenis-distinction of their regional variety also in their standard intended variety.
- (2) Acceleration effects differ both between fortis and lenis as well as spatially.

Karina Frick:

Citizen Linguistics: Spracheinstellungsforschung online. Das Beispiel der Schweizer Dialekte.

In German-speaking Switzerland, dialects and dialect variation form a vital part of one's everyday linguistic reality. They do not only serve communicative purposes, but are also very important in terms of identity establishment and therefore a frequently discussed topic. Accordingly, Swiss German dialects are a highly suitable object for participatory research in terms of Citizen Science. The project *Tour de Suisse – din dialäkt*, which is presented in this paper, combines methods of Citizen Science with

Perceptual Dialectology. It is concerned with the question of how well Swiss people recognize dialects based on audio samples and what kind of attitudes they have towards them. First results indicate that proximity and familiarity have an especially large influence on the ability to correctly locate dialects.

Susanne Oberholzer:

Sprachliche Variation im bairisch-rätoromanischen Kontaktgebiet.

Samnaun, located in the far east of Switzerland on the border to Austria, has been described as the only municipality in German-speaking Switzerland where a Bavarian dialect is spoken. This claim is based on a study published in 1924. Evidence of other varieties for everyday interactions of Samnaun's population – an intermediate variety on the dialect-standard-axis, and an Alemannic dialect – have not yet led to further research. This paper outlines a research project aimed at describing the spectrum of linguistic variation in Samnaun. It provides geographical and economic background information, summarises the language history of the municipality and finally presents the state of research, including research questions and goals of the current project, as well as the methods of the planned new survey.

Verena Sauer:

Zur Problematik der Darstellung von sprachlichem Wandel in *real-* und *apparent-time*.

In this article the real-time and the apparent-time analysis are critically compared and reviewed whether or not the techniques are suited to describe dialectal change. The current study is based on an 'integrating approach' to combine objective real-time data with subjective apparent-time data. This data is used to investigate the dialect-geographical structure and isoglosses of *Itzgründisch*, that is situated in Bavaria and Thuringia across the former inner German border. Besides that, another interesting research method, the so-called 'panchronic approach' by LENZ (2012) will be presented. She understands language as a highly dynamic system and combines speech material from several centuries, different regions and written as well as oral sources (vgl. LENZ 2012, 121–138).

Stefanie Sauermilch:

Wir sagen dazu Klammeraffe. Zur lexikalischen Sprachvariation im ostfälischen Sprachraum.

As previous studies on the Bavaria-Thuringia border region have already indicated, people in this region show different directions of linguistic development and different attitudes toward certain dialects (cf. FRITZ-SCHEUPLEIN 2004; HARNISCH 2009). However, it is unknown whether such results can also be found in other former border regions within Germany. This article describes a study on the use of lexemes in the Eastphalian language area and presents initial results about selected lexical phenomena which give a first impression about the dynamics in this language area. By comparing two locations in the border region between two former German states, we can determine whether the former political border had also an influence on the present state of language in this border region.