



Using Dialect Dictionaries as a Database: Stereotypes of People in the ‚Franconian Dictionary‘

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Using Dialect Dictionaries as a Database

Stereotypes of People in the ‚Franconian Dictionary‘



Topics and Terms

The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its Database

Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of *Zigeuner* (‘gypsy’), *Neger* (‘Negro’), *Gastarbeiter* (‘guest worker’)

Stereotypes of People in WBF II:

Confessionalisation

Conclusion and Outlook

This presentation is about lexemes that are considered historically loaded and not politically correct. The speaker distances herself from these words.

1. Topics and Terms



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1. Topics and Terms

Questions



- Do stereotypical ideas (of informants and lexicographers) appear in the words, descriptions and quotations of the 'Franconian Dictionary'?
If so: - in which forms and related to which items?
 - what conclusions can be drawn about word usage of a particular social and cultural community?
- What should be considered
 - when analyzing words with discourse-related, stereotyped senses?
 - when reconstructing culture-specific stereotypes, appearing in words documented in a dictionary?
- What role do data and data collection play in assessment?
- How does the lexicographer deal with corresponding words?

1. Topics and Terms

Keywords related to ‚stereotypes‘



generalization reduction of complexity orientation in the world
social schemata categorization simplification of information processing
related to groups: set of beliefs attributed to groups or individuals as members of a group
value judgments perhaps emotional charge basic patterns of prejudicial behaviour
identity construction collective self-insurance
signs for groups
social genesis of stereotypes learned in the process of socialization as a child
asserted truth claim vs. actual information content
resistance despite divergent empirics

cf. in selection:

Ostermann & Nicklas (1982), Hinton (2000), Brandt & Reyna (2011), Six (2016); Hahn (1995; 2007; 2022); Quasthoff (1973), Hentschel (1995), Lobenstein-Reichmann (2009; 2013), Pümpel-Mader (2010), Hallsteinsdóttir et al. (eds.) (2016).

1. Topics and Terms

„Stereotypes“

Stereotypes are simplified, generalized, socially shared ideas about the characteristics of certain people or groups of people.

Stereotypes ...

- convey judgmental attitudes of people about people and are often based on binary (opposing) thought patterns.
- can be assigned to different social contexts such as nation, ethnicity, occupation, age, gender, confession etc.
- refer to different aspects such as physical characteristics, traits, behaviours, attitudes or life outcomes of the stereotyped group.
- can be realised implicitly in thoughts or explicitly in language use.
Explicit stereotypes manifest themselves through certain linguistic forms of expression at all linguistic levels, from phonetics, word-formation patterns, the use of certain types of words and syntactic structures to sentence and verbal patterns.

2. The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its Database



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2. The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its database

The region of Franconia and language areas in Franconia

- The ‚Fränkisches Wörterbuch‘ (WBF; ‚Franconian Dictionary‘) documents the dialectal and regional lexis of the Franconian region.



erstellt mit www.rede.de

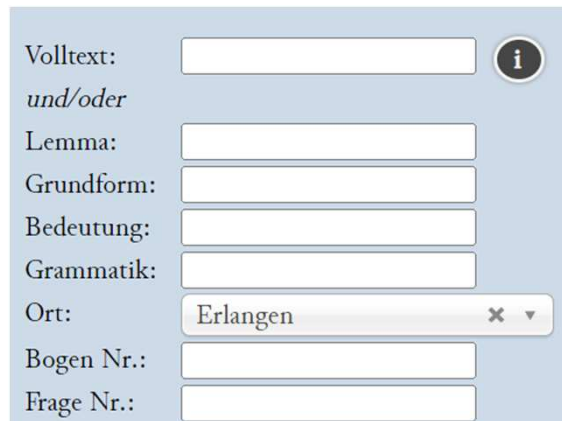


<https://wbf.badw.de/gebiet.html>

2. The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its database

WBF digital



- WBF does not appear in print, but as an online dictionary: *WBF digital*: <https://lexhelfer.wbf.badw.de/>
- The dialect words are lemmatized in a full-text database and described grammatically and semantically. The database can be searched according to various criteria. Currently (June 2022), 1,234,218 records from 2,196 Franconian towns and villages are already available.



Detail from the search mask

<https://lexhelfer.wbf.badw.de/index.php?limit=&Volltext=&Lemma=&Grundform=&Bedeutung=&Grammatik=&Ort=Erlangen&Bogen=&Frage=&sort1=&sort1dir=asc&sort2=&sort2dir=asc&sort3=&sort3dir=asc&sort4=&sort4dir=asc&sort5=&sort5dir=asc>

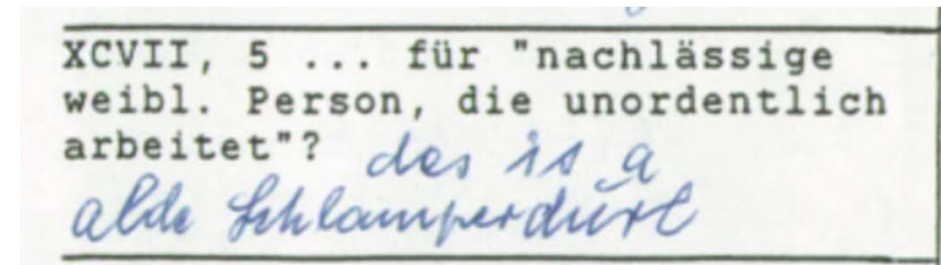
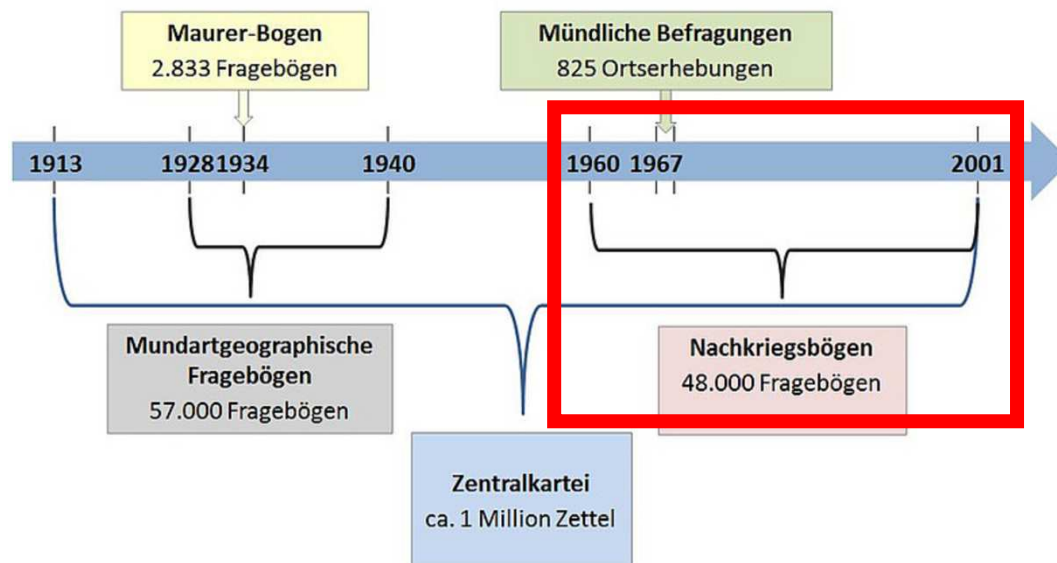
Dataset 1 and 2 for researching tokens from Erlangen:

Lemma ▼▲	Grundform ▼▲	Bedeutung ▼▲	Grammatik ▼▲	Originaltext ▼▲	Umschrift ▼▲	Ort ▼▲	Planquadrat ▼▲	Kommentar Gewährsperson ▼▲	Kommentar Bearbeiter ▼▲	GP ▼▲	Bogen ▼▲	Frage ▼▲	Bild
ab	abarbeiten, sich	sich durch unermüdliches Arbeiten erschöpfen	Vsw 3Sg	Die ärbäd si richti oo	die arbeitet sich richtig ab	Erlangen	a32,9			1	96	49	
ab	abdrücken	jemand umarmen	Vsw Inf	ah drüggen	abdrücken	Erlangen	a32,9	#sl, ?Länge		1	7	17	

2. The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its database

Archival material and Database

- Archival material made accessible in the database: about 600,000 questionnaires that were filled out by hand or typed by informants in the course of indirect surveys.
- Currently in the database: Tokens from the post-war questionnaires (1960–2001)
= 30,403 completed sheets for a total of 1,434 different questions.



Sheet 97, question 5, year of dispatch: 1993
example from Waischenfeld (source: WBF digital)

(Dialectal) for careless, female person who works untidily?

→ *des is a alde Schlumperdurl*
(‘This is an old sloppy-Dorothee’)

Survey series from 1913 to 2001 <https://wbf.badw.de/geschichte.htm>

2. The ‚Franconian Dictionary‘ (WBF) and its database

Possible Problems

- The lexis is not corpus-based, but questionnaire-based.
 - The lexis is thematically limited to the underlying questions and represents only an excerpt of the discourse.
- The informants were mostly NORMs and NORFs ("non-mobile old rural males/females"), i.e. older (> 65 years) men and women from a rural farming background who are considered to have a particularly high level of dialect competence.
 - The lexis doesn't represent the general language use at the respective survey place, but only that of a particular group.
- The data have been collected indirectly.
 - The informants are only dimly known;
sociopragmatic metadata are missing or are not accessible in the published material for reasons of data protection.
- The survey is conducted in a non-natural speech situation. As a result, the usage-based context of the lexemes is missing; in certain types of questions only single lexemes are evoked in the answer. The focus of dialectal data collection is on dialectal competence rather than on register-related language use in discourse, so that the lexis may lack pragmatic reference.
 - The lack of context must be compensated for,
e.g. by including the question, the original document, and comments from the informants.
- The database dates from the 2nd half of the 20th century.
 - Language use could differ semantically and pragmatically from today's usage.
When analyzing, one must be aware of possible historical differences.

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I: The case of *Zigeuner* ('gypsy'), *Neger* ('Negro'), *Gastarbeiter* ('guest worker')

This presentation is about lexemes
that are considered
historically loaded and not politically correct.
The speaker distances herself from these words.



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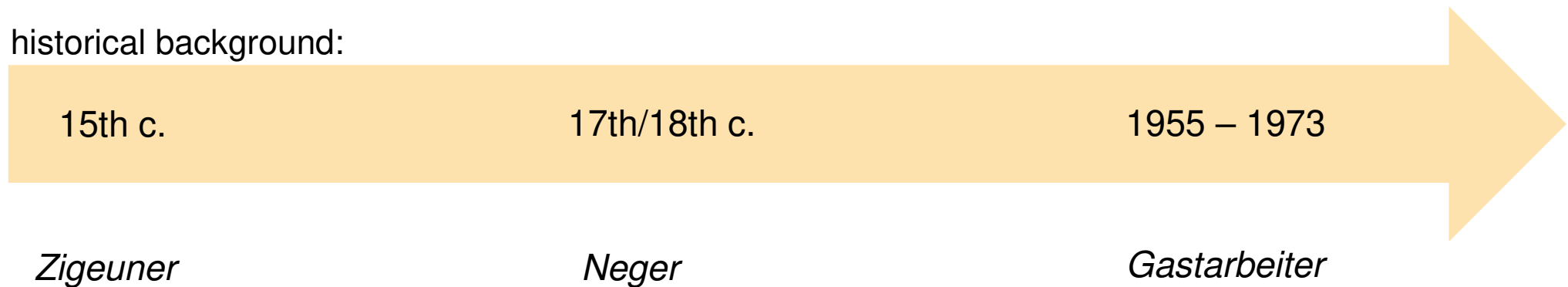


3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of *Z.* – *N.* – *G.* (Investigation 1)

lexems *Zigeuner* ('gypsy'), *Neger* ('Negro'), *Gastarbeiter* ('guest worker') in the WBF

historical background:



cf. Mihok & Widmann (2001: 43), ¹DWb 31, c. 1257, Bär & Bär (1998), Lobenstein-Reichmann (2013: 337);
Bergmann (2001: 24), EtymWb, s.v. *Neger*, ¹DWb 13, c. 520;
Geißler (2014: 40–41; 2000: 29); DWDS

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:



The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 1)

Lemma	Tokens (animated entities)	of which	underlying question	year of dispatch
Zigeuner	19	8	What do you derogatorily call a "resident of the Arab countries"?	1979
		4	What scary characters are children threatened with today if they are naughty? E.g. <i>Schlotfeger</i> 'chimney sweeper', <i>Nachteule</i> 'night owl', <i>Räuber</i> 'robber'	1962
		1	Do you know "altáinʙ" or "graweláinʙ" when there are old things lying around in a room and when it has not been aired? (sentence example!)	1963
		1	What dialectal names are known in your town for the following foreigners (e.g. <i>Itaga</i> , <i>Ami</i> etc.): [...]?	1966
		1	What (joking) name do you know in the dialect of your village for the guest workers (if any)?	1966
		1	Mocking name for the one who always walks around with heavily greased hair?	1975
		1	Dialect words for "a person who stole something" (there are certainly some!)?	1993
		1	.. for "unattractive, unflatteringly dressed"? She [...] looks?	1993
		1	And how do you express it in complete sentences when you absolutely dislike someone?	2001
Neger	22	17	Which (joking) dialect word is used to describe a Negro? (e.g. Bimbo)	1975
		3	What dialectal names are known in your town for the following foreigners (e.g. <i>Itaga</i> , <i>Ami</i> etc.): [...]?	1966
		1	What scary characters are children threatened with today if they are naughty? E.g. <i>Schlotfeger</i> 'chimney sweeper', <i>Nachteule</i> 'night owl', <i>Räuber</i> 'robber'	1962
		1	What do you derogatorily call a "resident of the Arab countries"?	1979
Gastarbeiter	5	4	What (joking) name do you know in the dialect of your village for the guest workers (if any)?	1966
		1	[Dialect word] for someone who works in a hurry?	1975

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 1)

- *es sieht aus wie ba di Zigeina* (Kirchenlamitz) ‘it looks like among the gipsies’, when there are old things lying around in a room and when it has not been aired.
- Someone who always walks around with heavily greased hair has hair *we' a schlawina oder zigäina* (Kornburg) ‘like a rascal or a gypsy’.
- A woman who is unattractively or unflatteringly dressed is *zammagstellt wie a Brezen* or *schaut wie a Zigeunä aus* (Bamberg) (‘looks like a gypsy’).
- A person who has stolen something is a *Gauner* ‘crook’, *Zicheiner* ‘gypsy’ or *Stibitzer* ‘pilferer’ (Rehau).
- A man whom one absolutely dislikes can be called a Gypsy generalizing and with direct reference: *Denn daou, denn Zicheiner, denn ko ich gar nid leid'n!* (Selbitz) ‘That one, the gypsy, I can't stand him at all!’, alternatively to *Des'der, a elender Kribbl, mit denn will ich nex za do haoum!* ‘That one, a miserable cripple, I don't want anything to do with him!’ (Selbitz).
- *Hier sind keine Gastarbeiter!* (Gambach) ‘There are no guest workers here!’
- Someone who works in a hurry is called a *Faulenzer* ‘lazy person’, *Auslender* ‘foreigner’, *Gastarbeiter* ‘guest worker’ or *Stundenschieber* ‘a person who pushes hours’ (Gößweinstein).

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 2)

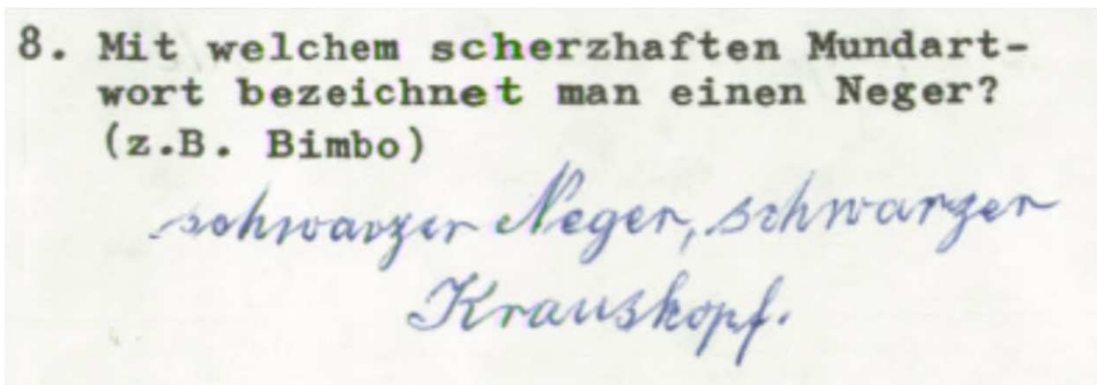
word formation constructions with *Zigeuner* ('gypsy'), *Neger* ('Negro'), *Gastarbeiter* ('guest worker') in the WBF

denotate	Zigeuner	Neger	Gastarbeiter
plant (fungus)	(1960): <i>Zigeunerpilz, Zigeunerschwamm, Zigeunerschwämmlein, Zigeunerlein</i>		
body part	(1961): <i>Zigeunerbeinlein</i> 'the spot on the elbow'		
person	(1963): <i>Allerweltszigeuner</i> 'a notorious prowler' (1969): <i>Zigeunerin</i> 'an unfaithful wife'	(1975): <i>Negerbeutel</i> (1), <i>Negerbimber</i> (2), <i>Negerbimbo</i> (3), <i>Negerpiper</i> (2), <i>Negerpipes</i> (10), <i>Negerlein</i> (2) 'a black man' (1976): <i>Negerschläppel</i> 'man with lower lip hanging down'	
group of people	(1961): <i>Zigeunerbande</i> 'a noisy crowd of children'		
verbal action	(1969): <i>herumzigeunern</i> 'to be reckless in love, to have sexual intercourse (pejorative)'		

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 3)

Investigation of answers to questionnaire 55, question 8



a total of 409 completed sheets,
some with multiple answers

→ a total of 490 answers

Sheet 55, question 8, year of dispatch: 1975
example from Hürbel a. Wald (source: WBF digital)

Which joking dialect word is used to describe a Negro (e.g. Bimbo)?

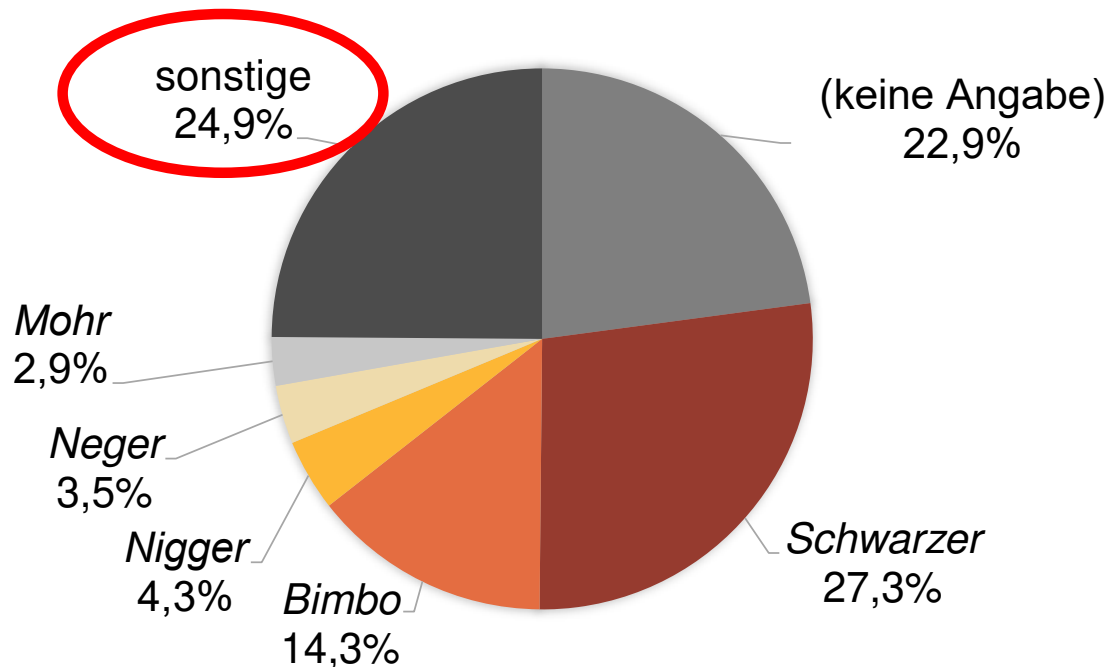
→ *schwarzer Neger* ('black negro')
schwarzer Krauskopf ('black frizzy head')

Ganslmayer (forthcoming)

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 3)

answers that were given more than ten times in total:



comment from Lenkersheim:
„(Bei uns sieht man selten einen Neger.)“
‘You rarely see a Negro in our village’

comment from Nordhalben:
„Mann kennt hier nûr den Aûsdrûck „Schwarzer“ (Schwazä).“
‘The only expression known here is "black man" (Schwazä)’

n = 490

Ganslmayer (forthcoming)

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

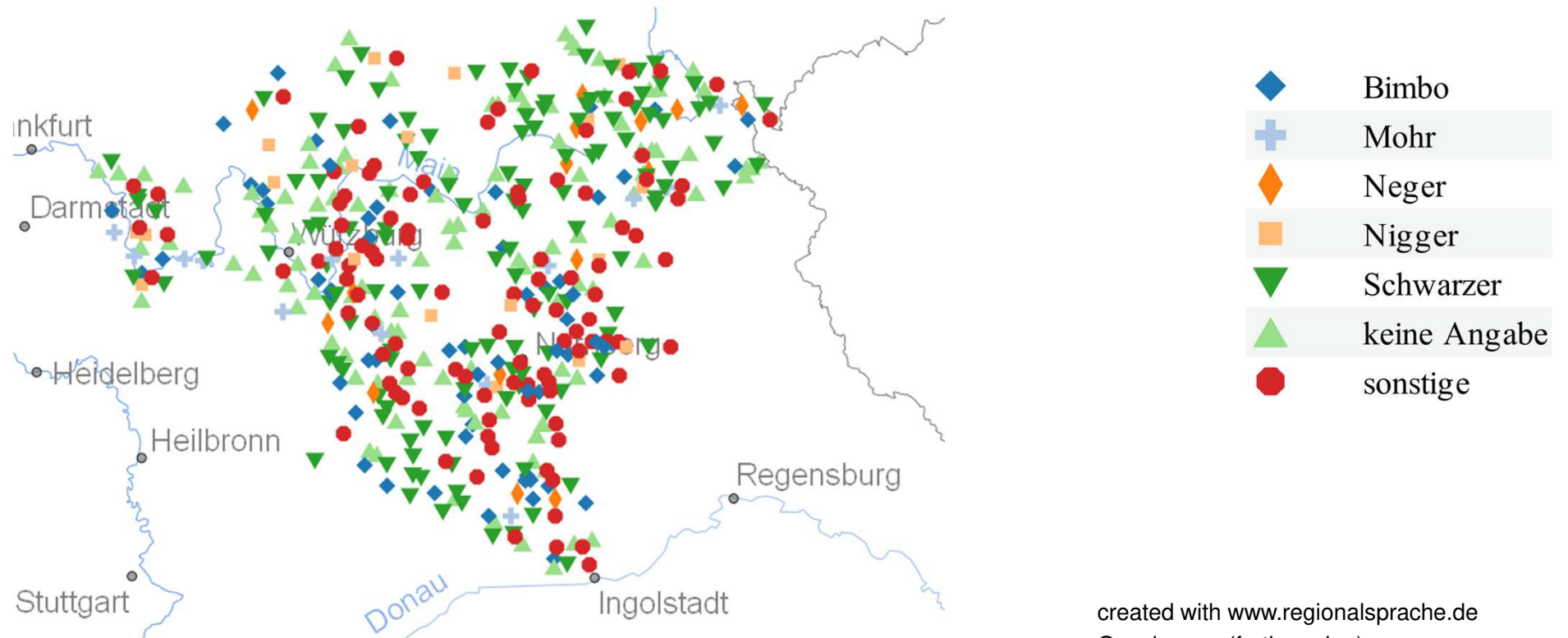
The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 3)

Diminutive forms of the lexemes <i>Mohr, Neger, Nigger, Schwarzer</i>	Mohrlein (8), Mohrchen (1); Negerlein (2); Niggerlein (1) ; Schwarzerlein (4)	ges. 16
(other) suffixes with the lexemes <i>Bimbo, Mohr, Neger, Nigger, Schwarzer</i>	Bimbos (1), Neger bimber (2); Mohro (1); Negus (8); Niggi (1), Nigo (1); Nigrin (1), Nigus (1); Schwarzko (1)	ges. 17
reinforcing compounds with <i>Bimbo</i> in the base word	Negerbimbo (3), Negerbimber (2); Jumbombimbo (1)	ges. 6
proper names for peoples and tribes	geräucherter <u>Ami</u> (4); Hottentotte (1); Kaffer (3); Kanake (1) Zulukaffer (3)	ges. 12
Lexemes and phrasemes with reference to the USA (including the southern states)	Blacky; geraucherter <u>Ami</u> ; Onkel Sam (1 Beleg); der Onkel aus Amerika ist da (1); Zupfer (2) probably with reference to the activities of cotton and/or banana harvesting	ges. 10
Lexemes with reference to Africa	Jumbo (2), Jumbo-Wambo (1), Dschungelbaby (1), Affendreher (1), Kongo (1)	ges. 6
color adjectives and phrasemes with strengthened adjective black	Blacky (2); Dunkler (1); Kakaobrauner (2); Kohlrabenschwarzer (2), Kohlschwarzer (1), ein kohlschwarzer Ding (1), kohlschwarzer Mann (1)	ges. 10
individualizing use of hyperonyms (animate and inanimate)	ein kohlschwarzer Ding (1); kohlschwarzer Mann (1); Rußmensch (1)	ges. 3
metonymic transfer of body parts, often dialect words for male genitals	schwarzer Krauskopf (1); Mohrenkopf (1), Negerpipes (10); Niggerpipes (1); Negerbäb (1); Pemper (1); Negerbeutel (1)	ges. 16
metaphorical transfer of animals and plants	Rußkäfer (5); Rußkater (3); Schwarzwurzel (1)	ges. 9
lexemes and phrasemes from the word zones fire / coal (partly with metaphorical transfer)	<u>geräucherter</u> Ami (4) Geräucherter (4), Luftgeräucherter (1) ; Angebrannter (1); Verbrannter (1); Brikett (1); Kohlenbrocken (1), Kohlenhändler (4), Kohlenmann (1); Kohlenruß (1); Ruß (2), Rußel (1), Rußiger (1) Rußkäfer (5); Rußkater (3), Rußmensch (1)	ges. 32
religiously connoted lexemes	Heidenkind (1), schwarzer Teufel (4)	ges. 6

3. Stereotypes of People in WBF I:

The case of Z. – N. – G. (Investigation 3)

Spatial distribution of answers to questionnaire 55, question 8



created with www.regionalsprache.de
Ganslmayer (forthcoming)

4. Stereotypes of People in WBF II: Confessionalisation



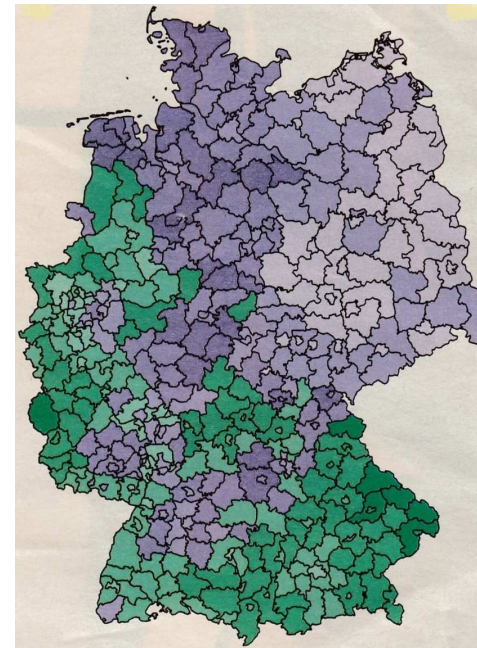
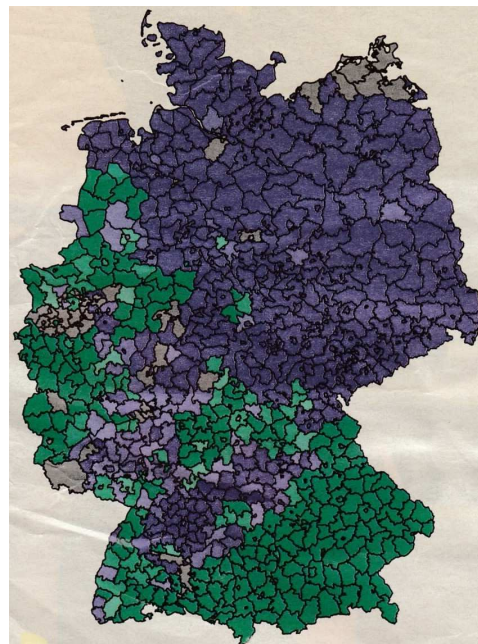
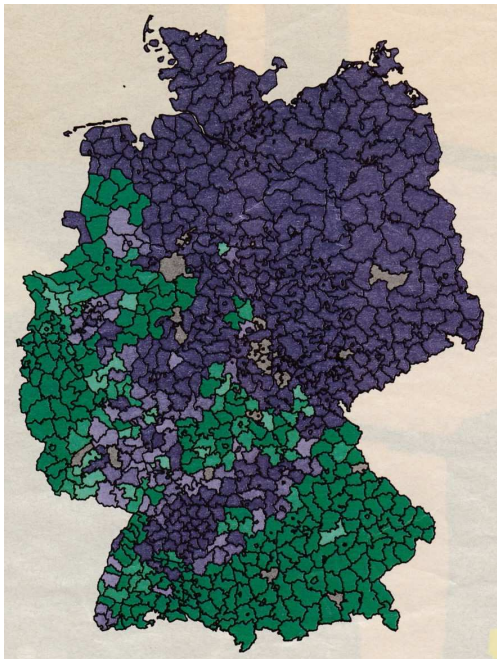
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4. Stereotypes of People in WBF II:

Confessionalisation in Germany

Distribution of Christian confessions in Germany: 1900 – 1925 – 2011

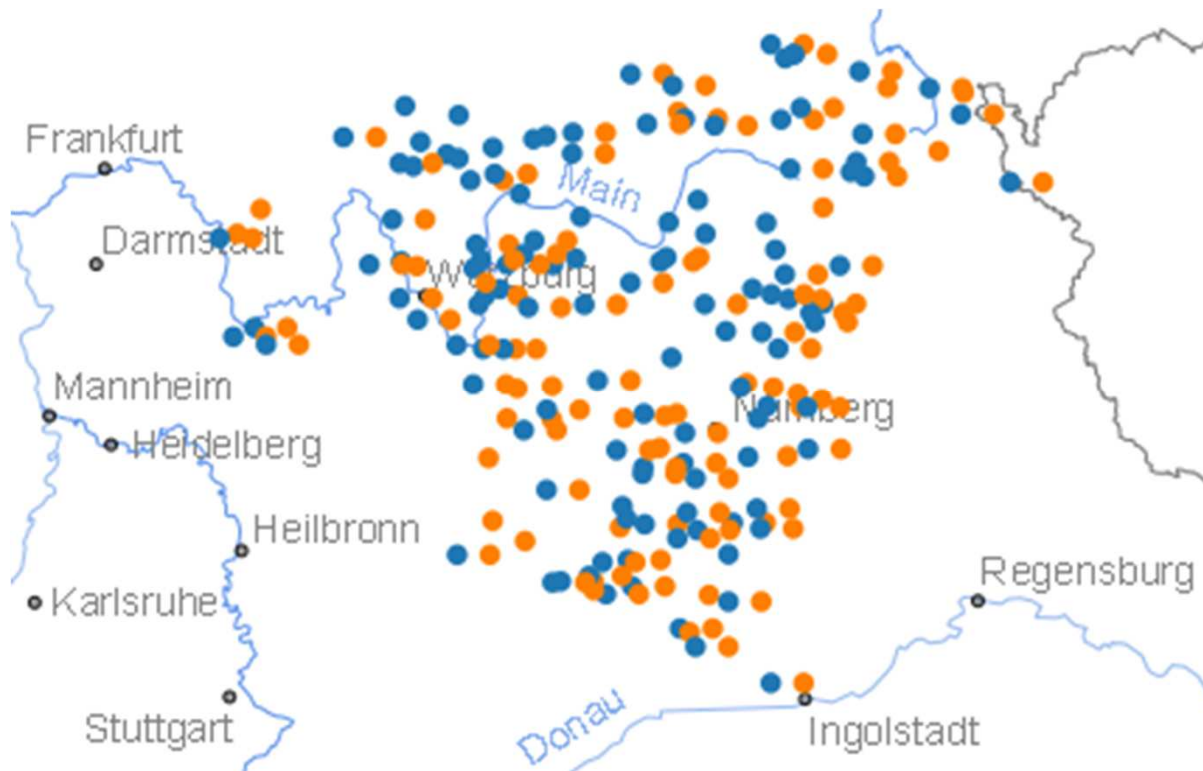


green = catholic
purple = protestant

Stolz (2021)

4. Stereotypes of People in WBF II:

Confessionalisation in Franconia



Franconian mocking names

- for catholic children
- for protestant children

created with www.regionalsprache.de

4. Stereotypes of People in WBF II:

Confessionalisation

16. Katholische und evangelische Kinder belegen sich gegenseitig gerne mit Spottnamen. Welche sind bei Ihnen üblich?

a. für die kath. Kinder

Knierutscher

b. für die evang. Kinder?

lutherische Zipfel

c. Welche diesbezüglichen Spottverse gibt es?

*Katholische Zipfl,
steich nauf aufn Gipfl,
steich nuntr ind Höll
is dr Teufl dei Gsell.*

Sheet 35, questions 16.a-c, year of dispatch: 1969
example from Obermichelbach (source: WBF digital)

Catholic and Protestant children like to call each other mocking names. Which ones are common in your village?

a. for the cath. children

→ *Knierutscher* ('knee-skidders')

b. for the protest. children?

→ *lutherische Zipfel* ('Lutheran dickies')

c. What are the mocking verses in this regard?

→ *Katholischer Zipfl,
steich nauf aufn Gipfl,
steich nuntr ind Höll
is dr Teufl dei Gsell.*

('Catholic dick, climb up to the summit,
descend to hell, is the devil your companion')

5. Conclusion and Outlook



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5. Conclusion and Outlook

- The lemmatized word material in the WBF offers direct access to authentic utterances and linguistic constructions of competent dialect speakers, in which individual experiences and ideas are manifested as well as collective, generalizing attributions.
- Stereotypical ideas of informants appear in the words, descriptions and quotations of the 'Franconian Dictionary'.
- The underlying questions allow an initial access to relevant data for the study of stereotypes.
- Being aware of various possible problems related to the particular database, the WBF-data material provides a good basis for the study of historical stereotypes.
- However, the function of this dictionary does not have to be limited to preserving dialect as an "intangible cultural heritage". For usage-based research questions, this dictionary of the Franconian is a valuable database.

5. Conclusion and Outlook

How does the lexicographer deal with corresponding words?

Pragmatic informations for discriminatory lexems in WBF digital

Lemma ▼▲	Grundform ▼▲	Bedeutung ▼▲	Grammatik ▼▲	Originaltext ▼▲	Umschrift ▼▲	Ort ▼▲	Planquadrat ▼▲	Kommentar Gewährsperson ▼▲	Kommentar Bearbeiter ▼▲	Sachgruppe ▼▲	GP ▼▲	Bogen ▼▲	Frage ▼▲	Aktionen
Zigeuner	Zigeuner	abschätzig für Bewohner arabischer Länder	Sm NomSg	halwä Zigeunä	Halbe Zigeuner	Königsberg	V30,2			6111	1	69	39	+Export
Zigeuner	Zigeuner	Angehöriger des Volkes der Sinti und Roma (evtl. pejor)	Sm Nom	Zigeuna	Zigeuner	Gößweinstein	Y35,7			6110, 8160	1	25	45	+Export
Zigeuner	Zigeuner	Gastarbeiter (pejor)	Sm Nom	Zigeuner	Zigeuner	Oberhochstatt	h33,4		#diskriminierende Bezeichnung	6110, 8160	1	25	46	+Export

Many thanks for listening!

Vielen Dank fürs Zuhören!



Dictionaries

BDO = *Bayerns Dialekte Online*. [Unter: <<https://bdo.badw.de/>>; letzter Zugriff: 22.06.2022]

Duden-Online = *Duden. Wörterbuch*. Bibliographisches Institut GmbH 2022. [Unter: <<https://www.duden.de/woerterbuch/>>; letzter Zugriff: 22.06.2022]

1DWb = *Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob Grimm und Wilhelm Grimm*, digitalisierte Fassung im Wörterbuchnetz des Trier Center for Digital Humanities, Version 01/21. [Unter: <<https://www.woerterbuchnetz.de/DWB/>>; letzter Zugriff: 22.06.2022].

DWDS = *Digitales Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Das Wortauskunftssystem zur deutschen Sprache in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, hrsg. von der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. [Unter: <<https://www.dwds.de/>>; letzter Zugriff: 22.06.2022].

EtmWb = *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Deutschen*, erarbeitet unter der Leitung von Wolfgang Pfeifer. 2. Aufl. 1993. Berlin: Akademie.

GRA-Glossar = *GRA-Glossar*. GRA Stiftung gegen Rassismus und Antisemitismus. [Unter: <<https://www.gra.ch/bildung/glossar/>>; letzter Zugriff: 22.06.2022].

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