Lexical features of Standard Austrian German from a lexicographical (macrostructural) perspective

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Abstract

Vocabulary has long been identified as the most salient indicator of Austrian standard German, yet systematic divergences from standard German are found across all linguistic levels, including phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, phraseology, pragmatics, and orthography. These multi-layered differences raise complex challenges for the lexicographic treatment of Austrian German, particularly in relation to its codification and representation in dictionaries. Regional variation adds a further dimension, as Austria is divided into distinct dialect areas: Alemannic in the west and Bavarian in the remainder of the country which shape lexical distribution and usage patterns. This study addresses the macrostructural dimension of lexicography, with a focus on headword selection in the compilation of an Austrian German-Hungarian general bilingual dictionary. Beyond practical dictionary design, the analysis contributes to broader theoretical debates on the status of national varieties within the pluricentric German language, highlighting the interplay of dialectal geography, sociolinguistic perception, and standardization processes in shaping the Austrian lexicon.

Keywords: Standard Austrian German vocabulary; lexicology; lexicography; macrostructure; Austrian German-Hungarian dictionary

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Introduction

Scientific literature repeatedly emphasizes that vocabulary is the best indicator of standard German in Austria. Differences from standard German occur not only in vocabulary, but also at the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, phraseological, pragmatic, and orthographic levels (Scheuringer 2001), and this fact has a significant impact on the dictionary representation of the Austrian German language variant. In addition, regional differences must be emphasized, i.e., there are differences between Eastern Austria (Burgenland, Vienna, Lower Austria, part of Styria), southeastern Austria (part of Styria, Carinthia, and East Tyrol), western Austria (Vorarlberg, Tyrol, and part of Salzburg), and central Austria (Upper Austria and Salzburg) (Ammon et al. 2016).

It is clear that the lexical differences between Austrian standard German and standard German are most striking. When the topic of vocabulary is raised, territorial doublets such as Erdapfel and Kartoffel 'potato', as well as Obers and Sahne 'cream', immediately come to mind. Further studies on the social evaluation and distribution of vocabulary highlight the complexity of the research topic. Blieberger (2000, 39) points out that although Erdapfel is used more frequently than Kartoffel in Austria, this word cannot be described as an Austriacism, as its use is not limited to Austria. Furthermore, the word Erdapfel is considered dialectal in various regions of southern Germany and Switzerland, whereas in Austria it is considered standard language. As far as the distribution of vocabulary is concerned, it must be taken into account that Austria is divided into two major dialect areas: the Alemannic-speaking area in the far west (the province of Vorarlberg and some villages in the Tyrolean Oberland) and the Bavarian-speaking area – often referred to as Bavarian-Austrian – in the rest of the country (Ammon 1995, 197, Kaiser & Ender 2015, 11). Undoubtedly, the dialectal geography of Austria also has an impact on its lexicon.

From a lexicographical point of view, this study examines only macrostructural issues, focusing in particular on the selection of headwords. The headwords form the basis of an Austrian German-Hungarian dictionary, which is a general bilingual dictionary and in addition to Hungarian equivalents also provides established word combinations and phraseology in the main text and in the glossary. The target group of the dictionary includes native Hungarian dictionary users who either live, work, or study in Austria, or who wish to settle in Austria, or who reside in Hungary but plan to stay in Austria for a period of time (for work, study, or tourism). In addition, the dictionary can be used by students of the Austrian School and candidates for the Austrian language exam (=Österreichisches Sprachdiplom).

Characteristics and types of standard Austrian German vocabulary

The analysis in this article is based on various works by Wiesinger (1988a, 1995, 2024), which share common themes. Vallaster (2001) and Forer & Moser (1988) examine the lexical characteristics of the Alemannic region in more detail, focusing on the lexicon of the standard language in Vorarlberg and the special vocabulary of western Austria. Ebner (2023) provides an insight into Austriacisms and supplies onomasiological oriented lists of Austrian vocabulary. Lenz (2023) presents three corpora on the Austrian linguistic landscape, namely the SFB DiÖ corpus, the corpus of the dictionary of Bavarian dialects in Austria (hereinafter: WBÖ), and the Austrian Media Corpus (AMC).

Wiesinger (2024, 160) divides the vocabulary commonly used in Austria into five groups. Another article by him (Wiesinger 1995: 62) deals with five groups of terms and a sixth group of meanings. The last group includes common German words that have an additional meaning in Austria. The five groups mentioned above are

presented here, while the sixth group is excluded from this lexical study and will be discussed in another article.

From a lexical perspective, Wiesinger (2024, 160) distinguishes between the following groups in Austria: South German vocabulary, Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary, All-Austrian vocabulary, Eastern Austrian vocabulary and Western Austrian vocabulary (including Vorarlberg).

South German vocabulary

The first basis of the specifically Austrian vocabulary is the South German language area, which consists of southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Since Upper German has not undergone many developments since Early New High German, there is a clear distinction between Upper German on the one hand and Middle and North High German on the other. The following examples illustrate this: Bub in Upper German, as opposed to Junge 'boy' in North Central German and North German (Wiesinger 2024: 161). Other Upper German terms include Beißzange, Christbaum, Christkind, Ferse, Geiß, heuer, Installateur, Karfiol, kehren, Orange, Rechen, Samstag, Schaufel, Stiege, Stoßzähne, Zahnweh, zwicken etc. Expressions such as er/sie geht heim 'he/she goes home', er/sie ist daheim 'he/she is at home', die Nase schnäuzen 'blow one's nose', ein Lied pfeifen 'whistle a song' and den Mist zusammenkehren 'sweep up the mess' are also characteristic Upper German expressions.

Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary

The next group consists of Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary, which occurs due to the close tribal and cultural connections between Austria and Old Bavaria with Upper and Lower Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate (Wiesinger 2024, 167). The Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary includes the following words, for example: absperren, anläuten, Brösel, Erdapfel, Gugelhupf, Kipfel, Korken, Krapfen, Kren, Lift, Maut, Nachspeise, Schwarzbeere, Semmel, Servus, Topfen, Watsche, zufleiß, zusperren, Zündholz, etc. The adverb zufleiß can also occur in idioms, but it should be noted that there is no consistency in its lexicographical representation: in contrast to the Duden online dictionary (www.duden.de), in which zufleiß appears as a keyword with the meaning 'intentional' and the phrase jemandem etwas zufleiß tun 'to do something to annoy someone' appears at the end of the keyword entry, the word zufleiß is not listed in Ammon et al. (2016) or in ÖWB44 (ÖWB-Redaktion 2022). In ÖWB44 (ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 242), the phrase jemandem etwas zu/ mit Fleiß tun 'to do something with the intention of annoying or harming someone' can be found under the keyword Fleiß.

From this, one could conclude that, from an orthographic point of view, there are two variants of the phrase zufleiß/zu Fleiß (separate and compound spelling). At this point, I believe it would be appropriate to check the frequency of both var-

iants, i.e., zufleiß and zu Fleiß, in authentic sources. The evidence examined and the corresponding word frequency data from the AMC (version: amc_4.24q4LTS; number of tokens: 12,746,733,078) show that the separate spelling zu Fleiß occurs more frequently than the compound variant zufleiß in the corpus. Since both variants are used in standard Austrian German, I would argue in favor of listing the above-mentioned Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary item as follows: jemandem etwas zu/mit Fleiß/zufleiß tun. From a lexicographical point of view, the phrase should be treated in different ways: it is suggested that one variant, jemandem etwas zu/mit Fleiß tun, be included under the keyword Fleiß, and the other variant, jemandem etwas zufleiß tun, be included under the keyword zufleiß.

All-Austrian vocabulary

The All-Austrian vocabulary is valid throughout the federal territory. This includes terms for political, administrative, and managerial matters and institutions, such as Ansuchen, Erlagschein, Kundmachung, Landeshauptmann, Matura, Nationalrat, Obmann, and Verlassenschaft. Many terms of this kind originate from Greek and Latin, for example pragmatisieren 'to appoint someone as a civil servant with permanent tenure' (Ammon et al. 2016), Realakt 'actual act with legal consequences' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 544), rekommandieren 'to recommend' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 552), rekommandiert 'registered' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 552), etc. On the other hand, this also includes words from everyday life, whose origin and point of departure is usually the federal capital Vienna as the cultural center (Wiesinger 2024, 176). It should be added that this socially bound vocabulary has only become established throughout Austria in recent decades. Here are a few examples: Beisel, faschierte Laibchen, Faschierte, Federpennal, Fetzen, Germ, Hutsche, Jause, Kellnerbrieftasche, Marille, Stelze, Türschnalle, sich verkühlen, Zuckerl, etc.

Eastern Austrian vocabulary

The vocabulary of Eastern Austria consists mainly of linguistic phenomena from the federal capital Vienna, which are used to varying degrees throughout eastern Austria and, due to Vienna's sociolinguistic significance, have gained validity in written language and then spread to a greater or lesser extent to western Austria. Typical Eastern Austrian lexemes include Bartwisch, Bedienerin, Fleischhacker, Greißlerei, Kracherl, Mistschaufel, Omelett, Palatschinke, Paradeiser, Rauchfang, Rauchfangkehrer, Stoppel, Vorhaus, etc. The noun Rauchfang is also found in the expression etwas in den Rauchfang schreiben 'to consider something lost' (Ammon et al. 2016, 646).

Western Austrian vocabulary

The special features of the western federal states form a separate category in Wiesinger (1988a: 27). This fifth group consists mainly of regional expressions, some of which refer to regionally limited phenomena, including Alemannicisms in Vorarlberg. Such small-scale lexical peculiarities that are also standard language are rare. Exceptions include a few words from everyday life, such as the terms commonly used in Tyrol Schotten 'creamy mass made from sour milk' (Ammon et al. 2016, 645), and Schwaige 'high-altitude pasture with farm buildings where cattle graze temporarily in spring' (Ammon et al. 2016, 657). Further examples for Tyrol, which are also documented in the AMC (version: amc_4.24q4LTS), are provided by the Variant Dictionary (Ammon et al. 2016): Almer/Almerin 'person who manages an alpine pasture', Alminteressentschaft 'cooperation between several parties entitled to use mountain pasture land', Feuerwehrhalle 'building where fire department equipment is stored', Fleischkäse 'food baked in a mold from meat that has been minced, served sliced and eaten hot or cold', Forstmeile 'path through the forest with exercise equipment and instructions for gymnastic exercises', Klaubauf 'punishing companion of St. Nicholas', Moosbeere 'blueberry', Spatzeln 'small pieces of dough boiled in water as a side dish or main course', tratzen 'to annoy someone with provocative actions or taunting, mocking remarks', watten 'to play a certain card game', and Ziehorgel 'accordion with diatonically arranged buttons, on which different notes sound when the bellows are pressed and pulled'.

As far as the federal state of Vorarlberg is concerned, significant characteristics can also be identified in terms of vocabulary (Vallaster 2001, 26). The standard language can easily be described as heterogeneous, as it has different facets: on the one hand, it tends to incorporate expressions from other regions, for example from eastern Austria, while on the other hand it is reluctant to use its own forms. As a result, few words from the local colloquial language are accepted as standard. Following Vallaster (2001: 26ff.), several synonyms are used equally in the Alemannic part of Austria, for example Pfifferling alongside Eierschwamm for Eierschammerl (as in Tyrol, eastern and southern Austria) with the meaning 'small, yolk-yellow lamellar mushroom' (Ammon/Bickel/Lenz 2016: 192). In addition to Gemeinderatswahl, Gemeindewahl often appears in official texts. So-called "Vorarlbergisms," i.e., words and phrases that are exclusively limited to Vorarlberg, are rarely found. Theoretically, terms from the field of administration could be considered "Vorarlbergisms", but in practice there are almost no administrative or bureaucratic words that can be limited to Vorarlberg. The two terms Landesstatthalter/Landesstatthalterin ('state governor') and Landeshauptmannstellvertreter/Landeshauptmannstellvertreterin ('deputy state governor') are commonly used not only in Vorarlberg but also in some cantons of Switzerland, namely Glarus, Nidwalden, Schwyz, and Uri (Vallaster 2001, 27). According to Ammon et al. (2016), the following words are used in Vorarlberg: Alp, Alpe, alpen, Alpgenossenschaft, Älpler/Älplerin 'a person who works professionally as a dairyman or shepherd on alpine pastures or, in Vorarlberg, on the Alps' (see Vallaster 2001, 28), Apéro, Beiz, Birnenbrot, Birnenzelten, Blaubeere, Feuerwehrgerätehaus, Gartenwirtschaft, Handorgel, Kasper-

le, Klebstreifen, Maisäß, nachtessen, Nachtessen, Nüsslisalat, Räucherkammer, Salzstängel, Schopf/Schupf, Schreiner/ Schreinerin, Schreinerei, Schwatz, sömmern, Spätzler, Täfer, täfern, Täferung, Talschaft, Torkel, Trittroller, Voralpe, Vorsäß, Weis, weitherum, Wienerle, Wuhr, Znüne, zu- und hergehen, Zugeherin, Zugehfrau, and zügeln.

Western and eastern Austria - similarities and differences

Forer & Moser (1988) focus primarily on an empirical analysis of the similarities and differences in vocabulary between western and eastern Austria. Western Austria refers to the provinces of Tyrol and Vorarlberg (Forer &Moser 1988, 189). The search for Austriacisms in western Austria is based on a word list compiled from Ebner's (1980) Duden booklet "Wie sagt man in Österreich?" ('How do you say it in Austria?'), as Ebner only lists words that deviate from standard German and have become established in Austria (and its neighboring regions) without exception. The results of the studies by Forer & Moser (1988: 190), which included informants from various regions (North Tyrol, Vorarlberg, South Tyrol), show considerable differences. In North Tyrol, the majority of the "Austrian" vocabulary is known (approx. 75% of the words in the word list were known), while in the other regions studied, i.e. Vorarlberg and South Tyrol, this figure is approximately 55%. In addition, the words known in Vorarlberg only partially correspond to the words commonly used in South Tyrol.

There are similarities between North Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Eastern Austria, particularly in institutional vocabulary that represents the political, legal, and economic unity of Austria, for example: Abfertigung 'one-time payment', ablösefrei 'apartment, shop, or office available to rent without a key money payment', Agenden 'tasks, duties', einbekennen 'to confess, admit', ehebaldigst 'very soon; as soon as possible', Einvernahme 'judicial or police questioning', Zivildiener 'person performing community service', etc. (see Forer & Moser 1988, 191 and Ammon et al. 2016). There are also similarities in the titles and job descriptions in the regions mentioned above, such as Kommerzialrat/Kommerzialrätin 'honorary title for an expert in the field of economics' or Advokat/Advokatin 'lawyer'.

In summary, it can be said that the vocabulary of western Austria is not uniform. Only institutional vocabulary has become completely established throughout Austria, which also applies to Vorarlberg (Forer & Moser 1988, 193). For this reason, Wiesinger's (1988b) lexical studies may still be relevant with regard to Austrian official language.

Austrian legal and administrative vocabulary

In Wiesinger (1988b, 207), in connection with the terminology of Austrian legal and administrative language, it is suggested that three groups of specific words and phrases be distinguished from one another. In each group, nouns take pre-

cedence, with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs occurring less frequently. From a morphological perspective, the nouns are simple or compound (Wiesinger 1988b, 206).

The first group consists of technical terms that stand for common expressions. They are based on the chancery tradition and are characterized by an archaic tone. The following nouns belong to this group: Ruhegenuss 'regular payment for retired civil servants', Pauschbetrag 'lump sum consisting of several items', Vergebührung 'fee prescription', etc. (Wiesinger 1988b: 207; Ammon et al. 2016). As far as verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are concerned, examples include gleichhalten 'to equate', vergebühren 'to charge or pay fees for something', unbeachtlich 'not to be taken into account', zulässig 'permitted', and anher 'here'. The phrases in this group are represented, for example, by multi-word units such as außer Ansatz bleiben 'to be disregarded', im Zeitpunkt 'at the time', and mit der Maßgabe 'in accordance with'. The following nouns, which have equivalents in standard German, are referred to as official Austriacisms: Drucksorte 'form, printed form', Einlaufstelle 'reception point', Kundmachung 'announcement', Nationalrat 'Bundestag', Präsenzdienst 'military service', and Verlassenschaft 'inheritance, estate, legacy' (Wiesinger 1988b, 208).

The next group includes common expressions with technical meanings. It should be noted that legal language has also left its mark on this category, as evidenced by words with special technical meanings such as Anfall 'occurrence', Anlage 'appendix', anfallen 'incur', ausbauen 'expand', and unschädlich 'without impairment, without influence'. The following phrases can be attributed to this group: die aufrechte Erledigung des Antrags 'the continuing necessity to complete the application' or der zu reichende Unterhalt 'the maintenance to be granted' (Wiesinger 1988b, 208).

The specific technical terms represent the third and final group. They make up the largest share of legal and administrative vocabulary and belong primarily to the nominal domain. Both nouns and adjectives are mostly compound words. The majority of simplexes have already entered common usage, for example military technical terms such as Einberufung 'official call-up for military service' (Ammon et al. 2016, 193) or Musterung 'examination of conscripts for their fitness for military service' (Ammon et al. 2016: 487) or terms from economics and taxation such as Entgelt 'remuneration' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 208), Umsatz 'turnover' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 705ff.), and Zuschlag 'surcharge' (ÖWB44, ÖWB-Redaktion 2022, 814). As far as compounds are concerned, both simple and multiple compounds occur, with two-part simple compounds dominating, for example, Familienbeihilfe 'family allowance', Umsatzsteuer 'sales tax', and Wareneingang 'goods receipt'. According to Wiesinger (1988b: 210), adjective compounds are text specific. They are particularly common in economics texts and are based on the root words -pflichtig and -frei, as is the case in the following examples: abgabepflichtig, aktivierungspflichtig, beitragsfrei, steuerfrei.

Austriacisms

Austriacisms, expressions characteristic of Austrian German, are highlighted in Ebner (2023: 30). First, a brief history of the origins of Austriacisms is presented, with an emphasis on the differences in linguistic development. The deviations are mainly due to the fact that, in contrast to standard German, Austria did not follow certain developments, and thus older variants have been preserved in standard Austrian German, see e.g. Jänner. With regard to the vocabulary of the Austrian standard language, an onomasiological perspective can be observed. The following four areas are discussed (Ebner 2023, 43): the language of cooking, the language of administration and institutions, as well as terms from social life and education. For each area, there is an alphabetical word list with selected terms, the meanings of which are explained in the dictionary section. In the language of cooking, food and fruit names are listed, as well as utensils and work processes, including Biskotten, Eiklar, Erdapfel, Flesserl, Fisole, Kren, Obers, Powidl, Schwammerl, and Topfen.

   The language of administration and institutions includes a comprehensive inventory of precisely defined terms relating to state institutions, i.e. the executive organs of the state, as well as terms used in official correspondence and public service (e.g., internal and external security, tax and revenue administration), for example: Altstoffsammelzentrum, Bezirksgericht, Gebietskrankenkasse, Karenzurlaub, Nationalrat, Pension, Präsenzdienst, etc. In connection with social life, the following eight terms have been selected (Ebner 2023: 45): Adabei, baba, Damenspende, Deixfigur, gnä' Frau/Herr, L'amour-Hatscher, Seitenblickegesellschaft, Snowciety. Terms from the school system, which are based on the Austrian education system, focus primarily on school types and job titles, such as: AHS, Bundesgymnasium, Klassenvorstand/Klassenvorständin, Maturant/Maturantin, Professor/Professorin, Volksschule, Zentralmatura, etc.

EU list of specifically Austrian expressions

When describing the vocabulary of the standard language in Austria, the EU list of specifically Austrian expressions must not go unmentioned. In 1958, the Council of the European Economic Community established the official languages of the six founding states in its Regulation No. 1 of April 15, 1958. When Austria joined the European Union on January 1, 1995, Protocol No. 10 on the use of specifically Austrian expressions of the German language within the European Union was added to the Accession Treaty. This protocol contains the following 23 lexemes: Beiried, Eierschwammerl, Erdäpfel, Faschiertes, Fisolen, Grammeln, Hüferl, Karfiol, Kohlsprossen, Kren, Lungenbraten, Marillen, Melanzini, Nuß, Obers, Paradeiser, Powidl, Ribisel, Rostbraten, Schlögel, Topfen, Vogerlsalat, and Weichseln (Markhardt 2009, 21). It should be added that this list has been repeatedly criticized by several linguists (see Markhardt 2009). For instance, Markhardt (2009, 16) is of the opinion that the selection of the 23 Austriacisms in Protocol No. 10 was not based on any linguistic considerations.

The Austrian Media Corpus (AMC)

From a lexicological or lexicographical perspective, the Austrian Media Corpus (see Lenz 2023: 64) may also be of interest. While the other corpora, DiÖ and WBÖ, focus on the analysis of spoken language, AMC focuses on standard written language. The corpus spans approximately three decades, with the most recent texts dating to 2012, thereby providing extensive coverage of the Austrian media landscape over this period. Its creation was the result of a public–private collaboration between the Austria Press Agency (APA) and the Institute of Corpus Linguistics and Text Technology (ICLTT) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The Austrian Media Corpus comprises an extensive collection of texts, including a large number of Austria Press Agency (APA) releases dating from 1955 to the present, as well as all major Austrian periodicals. These encompass all national daily newspapers in addition to a substantial selection of the country's leading weekly and monthly magazines (a total of 53 newspapers and magazines since 1990). Furthermore, the AMC contains a significant number of transcripts of Austrian television news programs, current affairs reports, and interviews from three Austrian television channels, available from 2003 onwards. The corpus also incorporates all texts disseminated through the APA's Original Text Service (OTS) – such as press releases issued by political parties or corporate communications – covering the period from 1989 to the present. In total, the collection comprises approximately 33 million texts, amounting to more than seven billion tokens as of May 2012. In comparison with other contemporary German-language corpora, the AMC ranks among the largest of its kind. Within Austria, it represents the first and most extensive corpus of contemporary media texts available for the study of written Austrian Standard German (Ransmayr et al. 2014, 111).

The AMC contains text content from Austrian daily newspapers, magazines, and APA reports (Lenz 2023, 64) and currently (in version amc_4.24q4LTS, as of February 20, 2025) has 51,424,098 million newspaper articles and approximately 13 billion tokens. The NoSketch Engine software used is a web-based corpus search engine that offers various search and filter options.

Lexicographical issues

In accordance with the basic principles of dictionary compilation, the macrostructure, microstructure and mediostructure of the dictionary were elaborated in detail. According to Engelberg & Lemnitzer (2008, 122) the macrostructure of a dictionary is the set of its headwords and the order in which these headwords are arranged. There is a wealth of research available on the microstructures of dictionaries and dictionary entries (e.g., Wiegand 1989; László 1996; Schaeder 1996). Following Schaeder (1996, 117), I understand microstructure to mean the overall structure of a dictionary entry, which comprises the following elements: the lemma, the data and the structural indicators used to present the data. As far as the mediostructure is concerned, Wiegand (2004, 353) distinguishes between two types of referenc-

es: dictionary object-related references and dictionary form-related references. The first type occurs when references in the dictionary reflect relationships that are presented in the dictionary subject matter, e.g. lexical-semantic relationships. The second type occurs when formal reasons (e.g. lack of space) are responsible for the inclusion of a reference.

With regard to the macrostructure, there are two important decisions from a metalexicographical point of view: the determination of the dictionary corpus by compiling a list of headwords and determining the arrangement of the headwords.

The dictionary base refers to the sources on which the selection of entries is based. There are two types of dictionary bases: primary sources (mainly texts) and secondary sources (mainly previously published dictionaries)

According to Bergenholtz & Tarp (1995: 90), the dictionary base consists of three components:

- linguistic and cultural competence of the lexicographer (introspection)
- existing literature, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, etc. (existing literature)
- texts (source texts and their translations)

Both primary and secondary sources serve as the basis for the Austrian German-Hungarian dictionary. The sources can be examined from two perspectives: firstly, according to formal and content-related criteria, and secondly, according to the phase of dictionary compilation in which they are used. As all criteria are of significant importance, both are presented.

The difference in form and content as a criterion applies to both types of sources. The following distinctions can be made with regard to primary sources. Types of primary sources according to formal and content-related criteria are:

- APA – Austria Presse Agentur - Nationale Nachrichtenagentur (https://apa.at/)
- the AMC corpus, version: amc_4.24q4LTS
- theStandard (https://www.derstandard.at/) since January 1, 1997
- Vorarlberg News - Vorarlberger Nachrichten (https://www.vn.at/).

The secondary sources include Austrian German, German and Hungarian dictionaries of meaning, monolingual Austrian German technical dictionaries in the fields of culinary language, education, administration, as well as translation dictionaries and other reference works. In the latter case, the dictionaries primarily serve a control function, but when it comes to providing grammatical information (on individual entries), for example, some (other) reference works are considered as the most relevant secondary source. Types of secondary sources according to formal and content-related criteria are:

- Austrian Culinary Terminology (Pohl 2007)
- Austrian Dictionary (ÖWB-online: https://www.oewb.at/index.htm 2019)
- Austrian School Dictionary (Greil & Vallaster 2006)
- Comprehensive Dictionary of the Hungarian Language (Ittzés et al. 2006-2025), https://nagyszotar.nytud.hu/index.html
- Dictionary of German Variants (Ammon et al. 2016)

- Dictionary of the Hungarian Language (Pusztai 2003)
- Duden (Duden Online Dictionary, German Universal Dictionary: https://www.duden.de/woerterbuch 2020)
- Hungarian idioms dictionary. Idioms, situational phrases, proverbs, explanatory and conceptual dictionary (Bárdosi 2003)
- Small Austrian Dictionary (Freund-Jarolim 2001)
- Technical Glossary Austrian Administration German-English. 3rd revised and expanded edition (Kotzian 2018)

The sources are incorporated into different phases of dictionary work. These phases can be described as follows: corpus compilation; specification of grammatical data; specification of Hungarian equivalents, collocations and phraseologisms. The most important goal is to examine the usability of sources in the various phases, so no attempt is made here to separate sources into primary and secondary categories. Primary and secondary sources may occur together in the individual phases of dictionary work.

Corpus compilation

There are approximately 8,460 headwords, 13,600 sentences, 1,382 collocations and 1,392 phraseologisms in the Austrian German-Hungarian dictionary. In compiling the list of headwords for the Austrian German–Hungarian dictionary, we took all primary sources and the following secondary sources into account: Austrian Culinary Terminology (Heinz-Dieter Pohl 2007), Austrian Dictionary (ÖWB-online: https://www.oewb.at/index.htm 2019), Austrian School Dictionary (Greil & Vallaster 2006), Dictionary of German Variants (Ammon et al. 2016), Duden (Duden Online Dictionary, German Universal Dictionary: https://www.duden.de/woerterbuch 2020), Small Austrian Dictionary (Freund-Jarolim 2001), Technical Glossary Austrian Administration German-English. 3rd revised and expanded edition (Republic of Austria/Federal Minister of Defence 2018). Of the above sources, ÖWB-online (2019) and the Austrian School Dictionary (Greil & Vallaster 2006) were particularly helpful, as our main objective was to ensure user-friendliness and that the Austrian German-Hungarian dictionary we were compiling did not only contain differences from standard German in Germany, but also covered the standard Austrian German language variant. Otherwise, i.e., if only Austrianisms were included in the dictionary, the dictionary user would also need a bilingual German-Hungarian dictionary during the search process.

When compiling the list of headwords, we encountered the problem that the standard Austrian German language variant is not uniform (see above), and there can be significant territorial differences in vocabulary and meaning structure. When selecting headwords, we were aided by Wiesinger's (1988a) classification, which uses a five-part division (e.g., South German vocabulary, Bavarian-Austrian vocabulary, etc.). In addition, we relied on the territorial data (Eastern Austrian, Central Austrian, Southeast Austrian, West Austrian), which is based on the division ac-

cording to different provinces. In cases where the usage differed regionally, we included both words as headwords in the dictionary (e.g., Schreiner and Tischler). The word Schreiner is common in Western Austria (Ammon et al. 2016, 647), while the word Tischler is mainly used in Eastern Austria.

Specification of grammatical data

The second phase, where reference works are used as sources, involves the provision of grammatical data. The form commentary contains information on the Austrian German entries. The grammatical information is based on the expertise of monolingual dictionaries. The following sources are taken into account when providing grammatical data:

- Austrian Dictionary (ÖWB-online: https://www.oewb.at/index.htm 2019)
- Dictionary of German Variants (Ammon et al. 2016)
- Duden (Duden Online Dictionary, German Universal Dictionary: https://www.duden.de/woerterbuch 2020)

Specification of Hungarian equivalents, collocations and phraseologisms

In the third phase, Hungarian equivalents are provided using reference works. Monolingual dictionaries for Hungarian are available for this purpose.

In summary, the following reference works can be used to provide Hungarian equivalents:

- Comprehensive Dictionary of the Hungarian Language (Ittzés et al. 2017), https://nagyszotar.nytud.hu/index.html
- Dictionary of the Hungarian (Pusztai 2003)

In the case of Hungarian collocations and phraseology, the most important source was Vilmos Bárdosi's work entitled Hungarian Idioms Dictionary (Bárdosi 2003).

Summary

This study has only shown a small part of the lexicographical work involved in producing a bilingual dictionary. From the point of view of dictionary compilation and dictionary data, in addition to lexical characteristics, the phonetic (see pronunciation data), morphological (see, for example, articles and plurals in the case of nouns) and semantic (see, for example, words with multiple meanings, words with identical forms, etc.) systems of the given source language (in this case, Austrian German) must also be adequately mapped.

Due to space limitations, only the vocabulary of the Austrian German language variant has been included in this study, taking into account macrostructural issues. In addition to characterizing and classifying Austrian German vocabulary, the main focus is on presenting primary and secondary sources, which play a fundamental role in compiling a list of headwords.

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