

**On the issue of the place of dialect phraseology in the
Ethnocultural space of Austria**

Sobre A Questão Do Lugar Da Fraseologia De Dialecto No Espaço Ethnocultural Da Áustria

Authors

Vadim Andreevich Chukshis¹, Lyubov Mikhailovna Shatilova², Olga Alekseevna Kasatkina³

¹Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, State University of Humanities and Technology, Address: 22, Zelenaya St., Orekhovo-Zuevo, Moscow region, 142611, Russia, E-mail: rektorat@ggtu.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3819-6224>.

²Ph.D. in Philology, Professor, State University of Humanities and Technology

Address: 22, Zelenaya St., Orekhovo-Zuevo, Moscow region, 142611, Russia, E-mail: rektorat@ggtu.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6250-0957>

³Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, State University of Humanities and Technology

Address: 22, Zelenaya St., Orekhovo-Zuevo, Moscow region, 142611, Russia, E-mail: rektorat@ggtu.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6679-2862>

Fecha de recibido: 2020-11-30

Fecha de aceptado para publicación: 2021-02-01

Fecha de publicación: 2021-03-25





Abstract

The multidimensional study problem of Austrian dialect phraseology continues to be relevant and of scientific significance. This article aims to cover not only purely linguistic questions from the phraseological corpus of the Austrian dialect, but also to study the phraseological units of the Austrian dialect as a brilliant means of expressing two Austrian ethnic culture. The study of the dialectal phraseological corpus of the Austrian national variant of the German language shows that the main source and foundation for the formation of phraseological units of the Austrian dialect, native Austrian provinces and formulas of *saudação* and *farewell são*: a) the presence of Austrian national culture traditions and costumes; b) phonetic, lexical and grammatical characteristics of the German language in Austria; c) belongs to the Austrian national variant of the German language in the southern German language area. As a result of research, a lexicon-semantic classification of phraseological units of the Austrian dialect was proposed, based on native Austrian phraseological units, whose semantics and original images are based on us from the Austrian language. This classification includes the following elements: a) phraseological units dialetized with ethnic realities; b) phraseological units dialetais com designations of native Austrian food products; c) phraseological units dialetais with grammatical variants and word-forming dialetais; d) phraseological units with suitable lexical dialet components; e) dialectal phraseological units with foreign language components.

Keywords: Austrian ethnoculture, phraseological corpus of the Austrian national variant of the German language, phraseologisms of the Austrian dialect, Austrian *provérbios*, communicative formulas of the Austrian dialect.

Resumen

O problema do estudo multidimensional da fraseologia do dialeto austríaco continua a ser relevante e de significado científico. Este artigo visa cobrir não apenas questões puramente linguísticas do corpus fraseológico do dialeto austríaco, mas também estudar as unidades fraseológicas do dialeto austríaco como um meio brilhante de expressar a cultura étnica dos austríacos. O estudo do corpus fraseológico dialético da variante nacional austríaca do alemão mostrou que a principal fonte e fundamento para a formação das unidades fraseológicas do dialeto austríaco, *provérbios* austríacos nativos e fórmulas de *saudação* e *despedida são*: a) a presença de cultura nacional austríaca tradiçoes e costumes; b) características fonéticas, lexicais e gramaticais da língua alemã na Áustria; c) a pertença da variante nacional austríaca do alemão à área de língua alemã meridional. Como resultado da pesquisa, uma classificação léxico-semântica das unidades fraseológicas do dialeto austríaco foi proposta, com base nas unidades fraseológicas nativas austríacas, cuja semântica e imagens originais são baseadas nos meios da língua austríaca. Esta classificação inclui os seguintes elementos: a) unidades fraseológicas dialetais com realidades étnicas; b) unidades fraseológicas dialetais com designações de produtos alimentícios austríacos nativos; c) unidades fraseológicas dialetais com variantes gramaticais e dialetais formadoras de palavras; d) unidades fraseológicas com componentes de dialeto lexical adequados; e) unidades fraseológicas dialetais com componentes de língua estrangeira.

Palabras clave: etnocultura austríaca, corpus fraseológico da variante nacional austríaca da língua alemã, fraseologismos do dialeto austríaco, *provérbios* austríacos, fórmulas comunicativas do dialeto austríaco.



Introduction

In modern German studies, not only the linguistic and cultural approach to the study of vocabulary is quite productive [Shatilova 2011, Nifanova, 2019], but also the areal approach to the study of phraseology [Belkova 2010, Tregubova 2019, Chukshis 2019, Chukshis 2015, Chukshis. 2014]. It is obvious that phraseological units as figurative units of the language are closely related to non-standard formations of the language. The study of dialect influence on phraseology, the study of the connection of phraseological units with the ethno-cultural code of the nation is especially interesting and relevant. Phraseology, as one of the most mobile, dynamic subsystems of the language, reveals evidence of mutual influence of literary language and dialect, folklore, folk literature, which determines the relevance of this study.

Scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that for the first time in linguistics the main sources and the foundation of Austrian dialect phraseological units, traditionally Austrian proverbs and formulas of greeting and farewell are considered, and a lexical-semantic classification of dialect phraseological corpus of the Austrian national variant of German is offered.

Austrian dialect phraseology has become the object of a number of special studies in the linguistic literature of recent decades, both in the Russian Federation [Dobrovolsky, kopchuk malygin 2005, Kopchuk 2002] and abroad [Burger 2015, Muhr 2015, Neuhuber., zehetner 2015].

The study of Austrian phraseology in the ethnic and cultural aspect is of particular scientific interest, as the phraseological corpus of the German language in Austria is considered the most important carrier of its specificity. The well-known ethnic and cultural identity of the Austrian phraseological units is not in doubt. But at the same time, the Austrian phraseological corpus is characterized by a special unity of the general and the particular, and from this point of view, its research in the ethnic and cultural aspect is relevant and opens up new perspectives for both German studies in general and dialect phraseology.

The role of phraseological units is especially great when it comes to the nomination of phenomena that have essential significance for the Austrian ethnic group, which determines the specifics of the place that phraseological units occupy in the ethnic and cultural space of Austria, under which modern linguistic science understands a) the totality of the spiritual heritage of the ethnic group, traditional folk culture and national identity [Belkova 2010, p. 169]; b) a single discursive cultural space in which the ethnic and aesthetic tastes of a dialect person are formed [Tregubova 2019, p.12].

Methods and materials of research

We used the following **research methods**: continuous sample of Austrian phraseological units, proverbs and communicative forms of modern dialects and lexicographical sources as well as from the works of modern Austrian literature; comparative analyses of dialect idioms presented in the phraseological corpus of the Austrian national variant of the German language; the method of component analysis of the Austrian dialect idioms and methods of scientific observation, comparison, generalization.

The paper **is based on** Austrian dialect phraseological units, Austrian proverbs and communicative formulas that have an Austrian national-cultural marking and are identified using a continuous sample from various modern dialectological and lexicographic sources [Malygin 1994, Burger 2015, Hirtner 2019, James 2017, James 2017, Neuhuber zehetner 2015, Österreichisches wörterbuch, 43. Auflage, schulausgabe mit nutzerschlüssel. – wien: öbv verlag,– 928 s, 2016, Scheer 2019]. The analysis also involves works of Austrian fiction [Anderle 2008, Canetti 1990, Ostbahn 1995, Torberg 1987, Torberg 2004].

Results and discussion

1. Practical research of the main approaches to the classification of Austrian dialect phraseological units

Dialect phraseology is a complex, open, constantly developing system with certain distinctive features, where various ethnic and cultural processes and phenomena organically intertwine and interact.

The very structure of Austrian dialect phraseological units has ethnic and cultural specificity, which is determined by the living conditions of the Austrian people, geographical environment, history, social structure, culture, and customs [Chukshis 2019, p. 55].

In the concept of “Austrian dialect phraseology” linguists include all the phraseological richness of the Austrian national variant of the German language, which is available to participants of the communication process at the dialect level and which has four main sources, forming four phraseological layers:

- 1) proper dialect phraseology, not used outside of this dialect, i.e. phraseology of narrow dialect (narrow regional) distribution;
- 2) literary phraseology used within the framework of a literary language that is not included in the proper dialect phraseological corpus, i.e. used in the dialect only in the form of literary borrowings;



3) literary-dialect phraseological equivalents, i.e. synonymous or variant dialect phraseological correspondences to literary phraseological units;

4) phraseological units of the everyday-spoken layer, which occupies an intermediate position between the literary and dialect forms of the language, i.e. "phraseology of regional distribution" [3, p. 42].

Depending on the orientation of the content of phraseological turnover and the relations with literary phraseology L.B. Kopchuk distinguishes the following groups in the Austrian dialect phraseology:

- a) dialect phraseological units that differ from general German ones in content and internal form, sometimes in lexical composition and structure, i.e. original units that express local concepts;
- b) phraseological units that coincide with the general German content, but have differences in their internal form, i.e. they characterize the same subject or phenomenon through representations of local facts and events;
- c) phraseological units that coincide or are similar to the general German ones in form (lexical composition), but differ from them in terms of content;
- d) local variants of general German or proper German phraseological units emerging under the influence of the dialect system as a result of adaptation to the conditions of the dialect, usually including dialect words or dialect forms;
- e) phraseological units that appeared in the dialect microsystem as a result of more significant structural and lexical-semantic transformations of all-German or proper German phraseological units [Kopchuk 2002, p.46-47].

In accordance with the above points of view, in this paper we propose a *lexical and semantic* classification of Austrian dialect phraseology, which implies the ethnic and cultural specificity of the Austrian phraseological corpus and consists of the following main components:

1. Dialectal phraseological units with ethnic realities, i.e. lexemes that do not have correspondences in the literary German language:

a) *Dialect phraseological units with toponyms (names of any geographical objects: cities, rivers, lakes, etc.):*

Wasser in die Donau tragen 'literally: carry water to the Danube' ('[carry coal to Newcastle](#)'); *fest wie der Stephansdom sein* 'be very persistent, firm' (Stephansdom – St. Stephen's Cathedral, which is located in Vienna); *Es ist nicht alle Tage Salzburg* '[every dog has his day](#)' (Salzburg – a city in Austria).

b) *Dialectal phraseological units with the anthroponyms.*

1) Proper names are often one of the main components of Austrian phraseological units. For example, the expression *Erzählen Sie das der Frau Blaschke!* 'tell that to your grandmother!' goes back

to the Czech name *Blazka*. Let us give some more phraseological units as examples: *wie der Fürst Bamsti sein* 'being a boastful person'; *sich aufführen wie der Fürst Bamsti(g)* 'behave arrogantly, haughtily'; *sich Bamstig machen* 'put on airs'; (Prince Basti – the hero of a popular Austrian comedy); *den Papst Locherl spielen* 'put on airs' (*Papst Locherl* – a fictional proper name in Austrian folklore).

2) Anthropological dialect phraseological units, which are based on dialect names of parts of the human body, are widely represented in the Austrian phraseological corpus. Cf.: *jmdm. den Buckel waschen* 'pull smb up' (*Buckel* 'back'); *jmdn. ums Haxel hauen* 'deceive smb'; *sich die Haxen abhauen lassen* 'go to bat for somebody' (*Haxel/Haxen* 'leg'); *ewig Schlapfen offen haben* 'talk a lot' (*Schlapfen* 'mouth').

2. Dialect phraseological units with names of native Austrian food products:

jmdm. Blunzen sein 'to be completely indifferent' (*Blunzen* 'blood pudding'); *zum Brösel reiben* 'good for nothing, be useless' (*Brösel* 'a dish of wheat and oat flour'); *wie ein gespiebenes Äpfelkoch aussehen* 'look bad, be exhausted' (*Äpfelkoch* 'apple sauce'); *etwas, als wenn man alle Tage g'füllte Nauscherl esset*

'to behave in an absurd, ridiculous, outlandish way' (*Nauscherl* 'flour seasoning for soup'); *ehe das fertig ist, wird man ein Laberl* 'slack, last long' (*Laberl* 'small bun').

3. Dialect phraseological units with grammatical and word-forming dialect variants:

1) *Grammatical dialect variants:*

a) phrases with comparative conjunctions: *übergehen wie ein Heferl* '[have too much hastiness in temper](#)'; *schiech wie die Nacht* 'scary as night'; *winnich wie ein rote Hund* 'Don Giovanni', etc.;

b) clauses of comparison: *einen Humor haben, wie eine Spinne, wenn ausgemalen wird* 'be in the blues'.

2) *Word-forming dialect variants.*

One of the characteristic features of the Austrian dialect phraseological corpus is the presence of phraseological units formed using a dialect suffix -*erl*. Cf: *jmdm. Äugerl machen* 'sweetheart, make eyes at smb' (*Äugerl* 'eyes'); *ein Bankerl machen* 'die' (*Bankerl* 'bench'); *a Krapferl liegen lassen* 'be afraid' (*Krapferl* 'donut, pie'); *jmdm. ist was übers Leberl gelaufen* 'be angry, irritated' (*Leberl* 'liver'); *a Schäuferl nachlegen* '[precipitate a quarrel](#)' (*Schäuferl* 'shovel, dustpan'); *a Zuckerl sein* 'be attractive (*Zuckerl* 'sugar').

4. Phraseological units with proper lexical dialect components.

Linguists note that the formation of many Austrian dialect phraseological units is based on the ethnic and cultural realities of Austrians, their observations of the surrounding world and the peculiarities of life



of Austrian language personalities [Dobrovolsky, kopchuk., malygin 2005, p. 466, 467].

The core of phraseological unit *sich bei jmdm. ein Bildel einlegen* ‘engage smb’s heart’ is a dialectical word *Bideld* denoting prayer books that Austrians give to friends on various holidays and memorable dates.

The basis of phraseological unit *schlach wie Krampus sein* ‘be ugly, very scary’ is an ethnic and cultural reality *Krampus* ‘the companion and at the same time the antithesis of St. Nicholas in Austrian folklore who punishes naughty children’ and the Austrian dialectical unit *schlach* ‘awful’.

The phraseological unit *sich als Feschak geben* ‘try to please women, think a lot of oneself’ (*Feschak* ‘Vienna image of dandy’) emphasizes the refined taste and high status of the inhabitants of the capital of Austria – Vienna.

Austrian phraseological unit *aufpassen wie Hafelmacher* ‘keep an eye on smth’ appeared due to the dialectical word *Hafelmacher* denoting the profession of manufacturer of fasteners for vintage dresses.

5. Dialectal phraseological units with foreign language components.

A significant part of the Austrian dialect phraseological units is based on the use of words of foreign origin. So, in the phraseological unit *auf etw. einen Gusto (Italian gusto ‘taste’) haben* ‘be accustomed, have a neck for smth’ the noun *der Gusto*, known in Italian with the meanings ‘taste’, appears in the Austrian national variant of the German language in the meaning ‘have a neck for smth’. Let us look at examples of Austrian phraseological units with components borrowed from French and Czech. Cf: *das große Air haben (French air ‘air, atmosphere’) ‘put on frills’; bei der Bassena gehört haben (French bassin ‘swimming pool’) ‘be a form of words’; keinen Rosomi haben (Czech rozumi ‘mind’) ‘be unreasonable, stupid’; immer der Teschek sein (Czech tšek ‘assistant’) ‘be made a fool of’.*

2. Austrian dialect proverbs and communicative formulas as a means of expressing the ethnic culture of Austrians

The inventory of the Austrian dialect phraseological coprus reveals a significant number of proverbs that reflect the ethnic and cultural characteristics and features of the national character of Austrians:

- diligence: *keinem fällt ein Stein aus der Krone* ‘no pains no gains’; *wo Arbeit das Haus bewacht, kann Armut nicht hinein* ‘little strokes fell great oaks; *Arbeiten bringt Brot, Faulenzen Hungersnot* ‘work feeds, while sloth ruins’;

- judgment and resourcefulness: *das letzte Hemd hat keine Sackl* ‘cannot take anything to the grave’; *besser a woklanda Staumtisch, ois a fesda Orbeitsblotz* (German literary language *besser ein*

wackeliger Stammtisch, als ein fester Arbeitsplatz) ‘a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush’; beim keppeln kommen die Weiber zusammen ‘lovers’ quarrels are soon mended’;

- peace and love for the native land, customs and traditions: *Friede bannt, Unfriede zerstört* ‘peace creates, discord destroys’; *gut gebunden ist halb daheim* ‘literal translation: get attached well – half at home’.

One of the favorite traditions of Austrians is spending time with a cup of coffee in coffee shops. The love of the Austrians for coffee is reflected in the following proverbs: *wo es Bohnen gibt, ist mein Vaterl* ‘where coffee beans are, that’s where my homeland; *sag mir welches Kaffeehaus dein Freund besucht, und ich sage dir, wer er ist* ‘a man is known by the company he keeps’.

Various structural-semantic and emotional-expressive properties reveal dialect-marked communicative formulas used by Austrians in different communication situations [Dobrovolsky kopchuk , malygin 2005, p. 472-473].

We consider it important to note that the dialect-based Austrian communication formulas create a unique national and cultural flavor and emphasize the features of the national character of Austrians: politeness, punctuality, care.

When communicating, Austrians often use nationally marked communicative formulas as an important identifying marker of their national language culture. Some native Austrian forms of greeting and farewell have a dialect origin and give a special flavor to the speech of Austrian language personalities.

Let us note that the basis for the formation of Austrian marked greeting and farewell formulas is often the actual Austrian vocabulary. Such formulas may be, on the one hand, peculiar only to the Austrian version, on the other hand, known to both versions, but not used in the proper German variant. So, the German expression *Auf Wiedersehen* corresponds in the Austrian variant synonymous *Kuß die Hand*; the word *tschüß* – the Austrian dialect expression *bussi baba* ‘bye’.

Let us note that in Austria, along with the German communicative forms *Hallo!*, *Guten Tag!*, nationally marked *Djehre!* (*ich habe die Ehre!*) is widely used ‘hello’; *Servas!* (*Servus*) ‘hi’.

Describing the communicative potential of the native Austrian formulas of greeting and farewell, we note that the speech token *Kuß die Hand* is outdated and is used simultaneously as a formula of greeting and farewell in fiction to create a realistic speech portrait of the characters of a work of fiction. This expression is used in V. Canetti’s novel “Yellow Street” when describing the mores of Vienna in the early XX century. One of the heroines of the novel, expressing her deep respect, greets the Baroness: «**Kuß die**



Hand, Frau Baronin. Wie steht das werte Befinden?» [Canetti 1990, S. 95].

In Austrian artistic discourse, native Austrian communicative forms of greeting and farewell can be used as important means of identifying characters. For example, in the novel by F. Torberg's "Command" form *Küß die Hand* is used by the author as a marker of the Viennese origin of the main character – the boy Harry:

«Darf ich jetzt gehen, Mama?» «Ja, ja». «Küß die Hand. Ich geh' also zum Match» [24, 2004, S. 68]. Greeting *Djehre!* is used by Austrians in official and everyday discourse. Here is an example of a dialogue between the Viennese writer Martin Hoffmann and a waiter in a cafe and his conversation with a journalist of a Viennese newspaper from the F. Torberg's novel "This was Vienna too": a) «*Djehre Herr Hoffmann*», sagte der Oberkellner Alois. «*Djehre Herr Alois*», sagte Martin Hoffmann; b) «*Djehre Herr Hoffmann*». «*Djehre Herr Selböck. Wie geht's?* » [Torberg 1987, S. 91, 101].

Austrian greeting *Servas!* (*Servus!*) is typical of informal everyday discourse. Let us take the dialogue of close friends from the K. Ostbahn's crime novel "Bloodlust" as an example:

«*Servas, Trainer*», sage ich auf den Anrufbeantworter. «*Servas, Kurtl*», keucht der Trainer. «*Ich erhöhe auf zwei Tote*», sage ich. «*Interessant*», sagt der Trainer nach einer kurzen Nachdenkpause [Ostbahn 1995, S. 26].

The dialect-marked form of farewell *bussi, baba* is informal and often found in the speech of friends and close acquaintances. Let us use the dialogue of two friends from the Kh. Anderle's novel "Beautiful funeral. Death stories" as an example:

Sie war gerade dabei, die auf dem Bett verstreuten Kleider in den Schrank zu hängen, als das Telefon klingelte. Es war Anna, ihre beste Freundin. Ina schnitt ihr das Wort ab. «Tut mir leid, ich kann jetzt nicht mit dir reden. Bussi, baba [Anderle. 2008, S. 118].

Conclusions

The study of the dialect phraseological corpus of the Austrian national variant of German has shown that the main source and foundation for the formation of Austrian dialect phraseological units, native Austrian proverbs and formulas of greeting and farewell are: a) the presence of Austrian national cultural traditions and customs; b) phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of the German language in Austria; c) the belonging of the Austrian national variant of German to the southern German language area.

As a result of the research, a lexical-semantic classification of Austrian dialect phraseological units was offered, based on native Austrian phraseological units, whose original semantics and imagery are based on Austrian language means.

This classification includes the following elements: a) dialect phraseological units with ethnic realities; b) dialect phraseological units with designations of native Austrian food products; c) dialect phraseological units with grammatical and word-forming dialect variants; d) phraseological units with proper lexical dialect components; e) dialect phraseological units with foreign-language components.

The analysis of the Austrian phraseological corpus allowed verifying the ideas about native Austrian proverbs and communicative formulas that store the unique cultural code of Austrians and are used by representatives of the Austrian ethnic group in everyday discourse as important ethnic and cultural and communicative markers.

Dialect phraseology is closely related to the ethnic culture of Austrians: the living conditions of the Austrian people, their history, geography of settlement, social structure, customs and mores. In the sphere of dialect phraseology, the main features, properties and trends of the development of the German language in Austria are reflected, various language tools, realities, proper names, dialect elements, and specific borrowings expressing the ethnic and cultural specificity of Austrians are used. Austrian dialect phraseological units are considered as important representatives of the Austrian ethnic culture and national identity of Austrians.

Continuous updating of Austrian phraseological corpus is provided by the emergence of a native Austrian dialect proverbs and formulas of greeting and farewell, stimulating the interaction of different factors and conditions, the main of which are features of the historical, social, ethnic and cultural development of Austria; as well as reflecting the diversity of discursive Austrian dialect language personality.

The unique nature of the interaction and mutual influence of the German literary language and the Austrian territorial dialects is manifested in the addition of not only the dialect phraseological structure, but also the phraseological corpus of the literary language in Austria due to dialect phraseological units and dialectical units that form the basis of many phraseological phrases.

References

- Belkova I.v.(2010). Formation of ethnic and cultural space in modern society // world of science, culture, education. №6-2 (25),– p. 169-171.
- Dobrovolsky d.o., kopchuk I.b., malygin v.t. (2005).comparative phraseology (based on the material of germanic languages) // language. Person. Society. International collection of scientific papers (to the 60th



- anniversary of professor v.t. Malygin). – saint petersburg-vladimir, – p. 374-492.
- Kopchuk I.b. (2002).lexicon and phraseology of german dialects. – saint petersburg: beresta llc,– 127 p.
- Malygin v.t.(1994). Austrian phraseological dictionary. – saint petersburg-vladimir: herzen state university,– 231 p.
- [nifanova t.s.](#), [popova I.g.](#), [popova n.v.](#), [shatilova I.m.](#), [savelyeva e.b.](#), [lineva e.a.](#) (2019).representation of the axiological component of the concept "house" in the english, german and russian languages// xlinguae.– т. 12. – № 2. – p. 27 – 40.
- Tregubova e.n. (2019).personal name as an ethnic and cultural sign in the dialect tradition // scientific notes of novgorod state university. №7 (25),– p. 12.
- Chukshis v.a.(2019). On the role of dialect phraseology in the austrian ethnic culture // proceedings of the Herzen Russian State Pedagogical University. № 191, – p. 51-58.
- Chukshis v.a. (2015).organization of vocabulary and processes of language transformations in the viennese dialect // proceedings of volgograd state pedagogical university. [№ 8 \(103\)](#). P. 131-134.
- Chukshis v.a. (2014).functions of dialectal units in newspaper texts (based on the material of electronic versions of austrian newspapers). Bulletin of the nizhny novgorod state linguistic university named after n.a. Dobrolyubov. [№ 27](#). P. 63-74.
- Shatilova I.m.(2017). Stylistic functions of anglicisms in the german and russian press / /philological science. Questions of theory and practice. Tambov: publisher: llc "gramota", [№ 6-3 \(72\)](#). P. 175-179.
- Shatilova I.m. (2011).actualization of linguistic and cultural categories of explicitness and implicitness as conceptual dominants in the german and russian language picture of the world: abstract of the dissertation ... Doct. Of phil. Sciences: 10.02.20. Moscow, 43 p.
- Anderle h. A(2008). Schene leich. Mordgeschichten. – wien: milenaverlag,– 175 s.
- Burger h.(2015). Phraseologie: eine einföhrung am beispiel des deutschen. – berlin: erich schmidt verlag, – 241 s.
- Canetti v.(1990). Die gelbe strasse (roman). – wien-münchen: carl hanser verlag, – 180 s.
- Hirtner k.(2019). Wienerisch – das andere deutsch: kauderwelsch-sprachföhrer von reise know-how. –wien: reise know-how verlag, – 160 s.
- James I.(2017). So sind sie, die österreicher. – paderborn: media print,– 108 s.
- Muhr r. (2015).die herzenswörter der österreicher. – wien: amalthea signum verlag,– 256 s.
- Neuhuber ch., zehetner e.(2015). Bairisch-österreichischer dialekt in literatur und musik. – graz: grazer universitätsverlag, – 264 s.
- Ostbahn k.(1995). Blutausch (kriminalroman). – innsbruck: haymon-verlag, – 223 s.
- Österreichisches deutsch: wörterbuch der gegenwartssprache in österreich von jacob ebner. – berlin: duden; aufgabe 5,– 512 s, 2019.
- Österreichisches wörterbuch, 43. Auflage, schulausgabe mit nutzerschüssel. – wien: öbv verlag,– 928 s, 2016.
- Scheer t(2019).. Von friedensfurien und dalmatischen küstenreihen: vergessene wörter aus der habsburger monarchie. – wien: kindle ausgabe, – 224 s.
- Torberg f.(1987). Auch das war wien (roman). – frankfurt / m, berlin: ullstein, – 381 s,.
- Torberg f.(2004). Die mannschaft (roman). – wien: molden verlag, – 464 s.