

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 74 (2008)
Heft: [9]

Artikel: How the Swiss watch their language
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-943702>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 14.03.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

How the Swiss watch their language

*A book entitled **The Swiss Idiotikon** - which is still not finished after nearly 150 years - might seem like a foolish enterprise. But despite its name, it is a work of immense scholarship. The title derives from the Greek word for "peculiar": the Idiotikon is a comprehensive dictionary of spoken and written German in the form peculiar to Switzerland.*

Switzerland has four national languages - German, French, Italian and Romansh - each of which has its own scholarly dictionary in progress.

German, the mother tongue of nearly two thirds of the population, is by far the biggest. But the German spoken in everyday life is not only very different from the standard or High German spoken in Germany, but also varies from area to area within Switzerland. There is no official written form of the vernacular; instead, Switzerland has always used a more or less standard written language similar to that used in Germany but with some differences of vocabulary. To put it simply: It's complicated!

With such a vast range to deal with it is no wonder that the Idiotikon has taken so long to write. So far 15 volumes have appeared with more than 130'000 headwords; a total of 17 are planned. It covers the language from the Middle Ages to the 21st century.

The idea of the dictionary was launched in 1862 by the Zurich Antiquarian Society, and the first volume appeared in 1881. From the beginning there was a lot of interest in the project, which depended on the goodwill of volunteers to submit examples of words and expressions.

Despite the fact that German-speaking Swiss are strongly attached to their spoken language, it has never been taken entirely seriously. It has been very much neglected in schools. It has never been regarded as part of education, but rather as everyday speech that no-one needs to worry about. One problem with a non-written language is that there are no spelling rules, which naturally poses a problem with ordering the dictionary entries. The first editors chose a system based on word stems, which is logical but highly baffling to the uninitiated.

The popular interest in Swiss-German is reflected in the successful weekly radio programme "Schnabelweid", which includes a section for answering listeners' letters about words and phrases - and this would be impossible without the Idiotikon.

It is important to have popular support, since the Idiotikon is largely financed by public money. In the past it has faced real problems. It survived because the editors were ready to make huge sacrifices. For a long time the scholars working on it were poorly paid - and women even worse than men.

That's why the women's names didn't appear on the title pages - they could have used that to ask for more money. Now things are different. The Idi-

otikon, and its French, Italian and Romansh equivalents, have become part of the scholarly landscape.

It's a great help that Switzerland has four languages. If we have four languages, we must compile four dictionaries. That means that each language is protected by the others.

The spoken forms of the German of Switzerland and the German of Germany became differentiated in mediaeval times. Spoken Swiss German is largely unintelligible in most of Germany. There are three main German dialect divisions within Switzerland - although each spills over into the border areas of neighbouring countries.

Apart from a slight difference in accent and vocabulary, the French spoken in Switzerland today is similar to that of France and to the written language. However, the language originally spoken in western Switzerland was not French but Franco-Provençal, which was also spoken in eastern France and northern Italy. It survives, with difficulty, in local patois, which exist in a range of local variations.

Switzerland's Italian speakers, in Canton Ticino and parts of Canton Graubünden, use standard Italian, but in private many speak a dialect of Western Lombard, the unofficial language of northern Italy. This dialect exists in many local variations.

Romansh, spoken in parts of Canton Graubünden, exists in five distinct spoken forms, known as "idiomas", each of which also has a written version. The idiomas also have their own dialects. An artificial written language, Romansh Grischun, was introduced as an umbrella form in 1982 and is used for official documents. *from swissinfo*

Students strong in foreign languages

Swiss students have strong language skills, according to a European survey, with 42 per cent speaking at least two foreign languages fluently or well.

Switzerland was only topped in this category by Portugal and Slovenia, while students in neighbouring countries fared poorly in comparison at 13 to 23 per cent.

The foreign language survey was part of a "Eurostudent" study that looked at the social conditions of higher education students in 23 European countries.

Swiss students emerged as hard working and older. Two-thirds of them have a paid job next to their studies and their average age is 25.5 years, one to three years older than their peers in neighbouring countries. *from swissinfo*