

Stylistic Conventions

With the use of Hebrew in this book, I tried to reach a compromise which is suitable for readers with and without fluency in Hebrew. Longer citations and are displayed in Hebrew orthography alongside their English translation. Short text in Hebrew is included in the text body as transliteration in *italics* and followed by a translation in simple quotation marks. I adhered to the American Library Association (ALA-LC) standard¹ for transliteration. However, I oriented myself towards spoken Hebrew instead of the full literary standard.

In the bibliography, references to books and articles which are written in Hebrew are marked with a note “in Hebrew.” References are displayed in Latin script, except for the title of the work, which is rendered in its Hebrew original along with its English translation. Whenever the cited works include a translation of their title, I adhered to this translation. If no translation of the title was available, I included my own translation in the bibliography.

All participants who took part in the study are referred to with a unique siglum. These sigla take forms like “r36f311” and are composed from the participants’ socio-demographic data (see 4.2.2.4). Quotations from participants are numbered in brackets and quoted with the siglum of the main participant and the time code in the recording when the quotation starts, in bold script, e.g. **(1) i53f211 (26:48)**.

Transcription conventions for the interview data are described in 4.3. For the translation of interview transcripts, I tried to preserve the original structure of the utterances rather than to produce stylistically sound English text. Ungrammatical translations hint to ungrammatical or peculiar structures in the original Hebrew transcript. Punctuation was added to the transcripts to facilitate their understanding and to preserve the dynamic of the original speech from the recording: commas indicate that the participant paused briefly or reformulated. Full stops are inserted where the informants paused longer and started to express a new thought. Parts of the interview that were omitted are signaled by “[...]”.

Italics are used in the text for all cited linguistic forms, but not for technical terms and common loanwords. Single quotation marks are used when referring to underlying concepts of word forms, translations and for quotes within quotes. Thereby, the artificial nature of these notions and their potential ambiguity is highlighted: for example, ‘dialect’ can be found in popular, as well as in scientific use, with different meanings – even between different research traditions within variationist linguistics. Double quotation marks are used for quotes in the text. Small capital letters are used to set off metaphorical mappings such as LANGUAGE AS A BOND.

¹ See: <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/romanization/hebrew.pdf>

