

# Analysen und Betrachtungen

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## Abstracts

<i>Literature</i>	<i>Pages</i>
<b>Sebastian Mrozek (Kraków): <i>Joseph von Eichendorff in a phenomenological perspective. A closer view at the concept of homeland in Eichendorff's lyric poetry in the context of Roman Ingarden's theory of the literary work of art</i></b>	<b>9-23</b>
<p>The article deals with the poetry of Joseph von Eichendorff and its interpretation from the phenomenological point of view. It aims to discuss and review the common interpretation that reads Eichendorff's poetry in relation to the notion of homeland in the narrow meaning of this concept in order to demonstrate that his writing holds a much more universal character and can be interpreted in various ways. The proposed re-reading of Joseph von Eichendorff's poetry emphasizes its interpretative ambiguity and indicates as well that the literary works – even those of the literary canon – allow new variants of reading.</p>	
<b>Anna Wojciechowska (Wrocław): <i>'The goal of our existence is to confirm the reality for the people we are living with.'</i> The pretense-play in <i>Sommerroman</i> by Otto Flake</b>	<b>25-39</b>
<p>The purpose of this article is to remind of a forgotten German novelist Otto Flake (1880–1963). The subject of the analysis is his <i>Sommerroman</i> (1927) — the novel is partly based on a true moral scandal, which took place in a South Tyrolean health resort in the early 1920's. Flake refers to pretence and intrigue as a method of maintaining relationships in the closest family/society. The author also underlines Flake's focus on strained political relations between the German- and Italian-speaking groups in Tyrol.</p>	
<b>Wolfgang Brylla (Zielona Góra): <i>'Inner Emigration' in Theory and Practice. Literature as a Camouflage</i></b>	<b>41-55</b>
<p>Along with the burning of books in 1933 at the latest a new era began for German-language writers. Some of the famous authors emigrated, others stayed in the Nazi Germany and kept on publishing within the confines of their opportunities. After the Second World War a dispute sparked off between the literary refugees and the co-called Inner Emigration on the value of books published under the dictatorship of Hitler. Thomas Mann accused the so-called Inner Emigration of passivity and submission to the regime. However, there existed possibilities of bypassing the National Socialist censorship by using camouflaging language. Such writers as Reinhold Schneider or Rudolf Pechel tried to criticize the rule of NSDAP between the lines, secretly and yet distinctly.</p>	

<b>Goran Lovrić (Zadar): <i>In search of identity in the war zone – Norbert Gstrein’s Croatian Novels</i></b>	<b>57-70</b>
<p>The setting of Norbert Gstrein’s novels <i>Das Handwerk des Tötens</i> (2005) and <i>Winter im Süden</i> (2008) is Croatia. Through the destinies of the protagonists Gstrein presents the historical background and the implications of the wars in Croatia. At the same time, the novels present this region also as a projection surface of mid-European identities. The protagonists, which can be divided into ‘local inhabitants’ and ‘strangers’, are in search of their own identities, which are based partly on past and partly on present events. The protagonists try to construct their own identities in contact with and in comparison to the strange identity. The stereotypes and clichés that are thereby created bear witness to the impossibility of an objective perception of the ‘other’, which can lead to tragic consequences.</p>	
<h2><i>Linguistics</i></h2>	
<b>Małgorzata Czarnecka (Wrocław): „<i>Die unzertrennliche Verbindung des Gedanken [...] zur Sprache</i>“ – the term ‘concept’ in the cognitive linguistics</b>	<b>71-83</b>
<p>The fundamental unit of symbolic knowledge is a concept – a mental representation that captures knowledge of what constitutes a given category of things. Concepts are a natural bridge between the mind and the world, and semantic memory is our mental storehouse of knowledge about the world and it forms the foundation of our abilities to understand and produce language.</p> <p>This paper provides an overview of the analysis of the term ‘concept’ from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. It also describes selected models of semantic memory that have been proposed. It will be also demonstrated how the term ‘concept’ functions within these models.</p>	
<b>Marzena Guz (Olsztyn): <i>A few remarks on eponyms in religion</i></b>	<b>85-98</b>
<p>The subject of the article is eponyms, i.e. words deriving from names in the field of religion. The aim of the sketch was a semantic classification of excerpted vocabulary, as well as a description of the etymology and the grammar of the collected lexemes. As a result of the analysis, it was established that the following semantic groups were represented in the greatest numbers ‘Orders and/or their members’, ‘Sects and/or their followers’, ‘Religions and/or their followers’. As regards etymology, the leading group was made up of eponyms derived from the surnames and the first names of saints, founders or leaders and from the names of locations. The prevailing forms among derivatives were characterized by the suffix ‘-ismus’, ‘-er’ in singular and plural and the suffix ‘-it’ in singular and ‘-en’ in plural.</p>	
<b>Renata Nadobnik (Gorzów Wielkopolski): <i>The usefulness of contrastive analysis with reference to the German and Polish language systems for the creation of German-Polish learner dictionaries</i></b>	<b>99-113</b>
<p>The article aims to present selected areas of comparative analysis of Polish and German. Due to the large volume of research carried out in the field, the article focuses on those aspects which are the most closely connected with bilingual pedagogical lexicography. To complement the above, the author presents techniques used in Polish-German and German-Polish learner dictionaries and indicates their relation to the comparative analysis results.</p>	
<b>Sadije Rexhepi (Prishtina): <i>The semantic features of the past tenses in German and Albanian</i></b>	<b>115-125</b>

The presence of temporal indicators, the modality of action development and the context have a great impact on tense forms usage. Tense forms depend a lot on the given action. That is to say, they depend a lot on the perfectiveness or imperfectiveness of the action, on its durability or on its completeness, on its relations with the moment of speaking or with the reference time in the past. Facultative meaning of past tenses can be found in both languages. Therefore, the past can include actions which happen in the present or even in the future.

**Milote Sadiku (Prishtina): *About the literary translation of phrasemes from German into Albanian***

**127-137**

The aim of this paper is to study the phrasemes, which appear to be very relevant elements in the process of translation, as well as their translation modalities. The examples that belong to the corpus of this study are taken from German literary texts and their direct translations into Albanian. The central focus of the paper is to identify the problems which appear during the literary translation of phrasemes since one doesn't deal only with the simple transfer of the particular text content. Preservation of the emotional, expressive and stylistic connotation should be stressed, too. Moreover, the paper will analyse certain expressions which the translators have made use of during the translation process of phraseological units from German into Albanian.

**Monika Schönherr (Würzburg): *Reported speech in the Old High German discourse. A text-linguistic study***

**139-153**

This essay illustrates, by using diachronic corpus evidence, that patterns of reported speech are observable in the earliest written stage of the German language. These can be found not only in the translated texts (such as the Old High German ‚Isidor‘ or ‚Tatian‘) but also in the original German texts (in Otfrid von Weißenburg's Gospel Book) and they are used differently according to the linguistic and pragmatic requirements of the particular type of discourse.

**Mariola Smolińska (Słupsk): *Communicative closeness, distance and politeness in the address and greeting forms of a Polish e-mail***

**155-165**

In the present article both the address and greeting forms are discussed in relation to the Polish electronic (e-mail) correspondence as far as language politeness is concerned. In particular the morphosyntactic and lexical ways of implementing the greeting and address expressions are discussed. The address form analysis lets us isolate from the Polish greeting and address forms used in electronic correspondence the ones that are considered to be polite, less polite or excessively polite. For the requirements of such division the model of mutual respect and kindness between the communication partners has been chosen.

**Anna Urban (Poznań): *German and Polish colloquial idioms of INSULT and their semantic motivation***

**167-177**

The aim of this paper is to analyse the German and Polish idioms with the meaning: 'to criticise, to verbally attack so; to offend; to reprimand, to accuse so of sth in public' and discuss their semantic motivation including their underlying images.

**Magdalena Urbaniak-Elkholy (Poznań): *Morphosyntactic classification of adverbial attributes in German and Polish***

**179-186**

The present paper is an attempt at a morphosyntactic classification of adverbial attributes in German and Polish adverbial phrases. The morphosyntactic classification of adverbial phrases serves the purpose of representing their possible morphological occurrence. The general goal of this classification, on the other hand, is to show the prenuclear and postnuclear positions of the attributes in adverbial phrases in German and

Polish. The general aim of the presented German-Polish contrastive classification is to underline the structural differences between these two languages and the influence of these differences on the structure of adverbial phrases.

## *Language teaching*

**Marek Laskowski (Zielona Góra): *The contemporary challenges of foreign language teaching and new glottodidactic perspectives in Poland***

**187-198**

This paper discusses today's problems of foreign language teaching, namely the contemporary challenges of foreign language lessons and the new glottodidactic perspectives in Poland with a particular emphasis on both the specificity and position of German as a foreign language.

The aim of the present paper is to join the discussion about the role of German among other foreign languages in the Polish educational system and about the qualitative and quantitative tendencies in this area.

## *Reviews and reports*

**199-228**