Übereinstimmungen und Differenzen

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Abstracts

Literary studies	*Seiten*
Wolfgang Brylla (Zielona Góra): The Novel of Eleonora Hummel *Die Fische von Berlin* from the Perspective of the Narrative Presentation of Memory	**9-24**
In the German linguistic literary studies there is an observable tendency to analyse texts from the perspective of the 'Rhetoric of Memory'; to the fore comes the attempt to situate them in the discourse of the memory. During the analyses two fundamental questions are posed: about the structures of the memory texts on the one hand and about the structures of the narratively presented recollections on the other. The narrative conception in the novel by Eleonora Hummel *Die Fische von Berlin* consists of heterogeneous single recollections which inosculate with each other and constitute a homogeneous (collective) memory. In Hummel's history about 'Russian Germans' ('Russlanddeutsche') two memory trails are accentuated, pertinent to two different generations. For this reason her novel can be classified as the subgenre of the 'memory novel'.	
Monika Wolting (Wrocław): The public and political image of the intellectual in the Federal Republic of Germany	**25-40**
The intellectual actively determined Germany's public and political image. The intelligence of the GDR gave its face to the political power of the SED. Who is an intellectual? Who deserves this title? These are questions that should be asked in addition to the considerations about the German-German mental states not only in the time of separation but also in the time of the unification of both German states.	
Marta Kopij-Weiß (Wrocław): Zygmunt Krasiński's intercourse with German literature. An episode from the history of the German-Polish romantic culture transfer.	**41-55**
The intercourse with the German literature and philosophy was an important factor for Zygmunt Krasiński's intellectual biography. German literature was to him a truly aesthetic experience and inspiration, which he many times admitted. The most important German-speaking authors were Jean Paul, Novalis, Hegel, Friedrich Schlegel, and Goethe, whose *Faust* had a significant impact on the *Nie-boska Komedia*. Interesting reading and insight into the reception of the German culture is offered by Krasiński's rich correspondence, which can be treated as a kind of commentary on the works of the Germans he read. The Polish romantic saw the key to the understanding of German poetry and speculative philosophy in pantheism, to which he himself had an ambivalent attitude.	
Linguistics	
Barbara Baj (Greifswald): Gender differences in the trade names of cosmetics	**57-72**
The role of trade names is basically to inform, to cause associations and to suggest their customers. They communicate certain values, different views of life or stereotype meanings. Especially creative producers	

of cosmetic products must keep in mind the aspirations for the exotic, beauty and uniqueness. In this way, they are determined to accentuate some stereotype gender disparities. This makes trade names of cosmetics a rich source of knowledge about ideal women and ideal men. The aim of this paper is an analysis of the semantic structure of trade names of cosmetics. It will be shown that the uncovering of their meaning informs us about gender differences.

Inge Bily (Leipzig): Loanwords, translations and more - On the topic of taking over mediaeval German legal terms into Polish, investigated on the basis of the 'Magdeburg judgements'	**73-82**

Legal language belongs to the oldest technical languages. Like other technical languages it is characterized by specific vocabulary. The material our remarks are based on is part of the corpus of the project 'Saxon-Magdeburg law as a cultural connecting link between the legal norms of Eastern and Middle Europe' at the Saxon Academy of Sciences in Leipzig. This project investigates the spread of the 'Saxon Mirror' and the law of Magdeburg in Eastern and Middle Europe. Working on such a topic means considering the results of several fields of knowledge.

Within the scope of the German-Polish word comparison of the 'Magdeburg judgements' we have mainly asked: How have the words typical for the Saxon-Magdeburg law been taken over into Polish?

And which parts have translations, loanwords and explaining paraphrases?

Małgorzata Czarnecka (Wrocław): „Am Worte dreierlei": connotations in the background of word meaning	**83-94**

Im Allgemeinen wird angenommen, dass die Wortbedeutung in zwei Aspekten dargestellt werden können: als die „primäre" Bedeutung (in der Linguistik „Denotation" genannt) oder als „Nebenbedeutung", d.h. Bedeutung, die sich auf zusätzliche Begriffsinhalte bezieht („Konnotation"). Unter den Wissenschaftlern besteht jedoch kein Konsens darüber, welche Aspekte der Wortbedeutung die Konnotation umfasst. Ziel der Arbeit ist zu zeigen, in wieweit Konnotationen zur Wortbedeutung gehören. Deshalb wird zuerst ein Überblick über die Darstellung der Konnotation in der Sprachwissenschaft gegeben. Danach wird versucht, den Begriff „Wortbedeutung" zu bestimmen und die Möglichkeiten der Bedeutungsbeschreibung aufzuzeigen. In Kapitel 4 wird diskutiert, wie Konnotationen im Rahmen der Wortbedeutung funktionieren und wie sie linguistisch beschrieben werden können.

Ireneusz Gaworski (Warszawa): Rhetorical and stylistic features of protestant funeral sermons and their linguistic realisation in the light of the diachronic study of German	**95-110**

Funeral sermons are one of the most significant type of text in the history of German and protestant moral writing. For about 200 years after Luther's death they enjoyed an enormous popularity among all social groups and both facilitated and accelerated the transition from Early New High German to New High German. Numerous surviving texts are a splendid basis for examining the development of German in this pivotal period. This article presents the most crucial and rhetorically as well as stylistically conditioned features of the sermon, their impact on the structure of the text and selected forms of linguistic realization with particular attention paid to syntax.

Hans W. Giessen (Saarbrücken): Hybrisitation or Disappearance of the Explaining Editorial? The Example of "Süddeutsche Zeitung": Research and a phenomenological interpretation	**111-122**

The traditional concept of news journalism in Germany focused on the strict separation between 'objective' and 'subjective' text patterns. Since the late sixties, this traditional concept began to slowly disappear. The article thus tries to examine the patterns on "Süddeutsche Zeitung's" 'Meinungsseite' (editorial page). The result is that in this paper no difference between 'commenting editorials' and 'explaining editorials' can be found today. The interpretation focuses on the fact that explaining segments nowadays are an integrated part of traditional 'objective' articles. Thus, there is no need for 'explaining editorials' anymore. In spite of the fact that there still is, out of historical reasons, a section of 'explaining editorials', all editorials of today's "Süddeutsche Zeitung" are commenting.

Agnieszka Nyenhuis und Karin Pittner (Bochum): Determinants of gender assignment – a comparison between anglicisms and polonisms	**123-148**

In present-day German, the majority of anglicisms have masculine gender, whereas polonisms exhibit more often feminine gender. The paper investigates the rules of gender assignment with regard to anglicisms and polonisms (the latter based on a corpus of loan words in the dialect of Silesia) in order to account for the

difference.	
Rafał Szubert (Wrocław): The concept of European integration in the context of language and languages.	**149-164**
The present paper focuses on the European Union multilingualism in the context of the communicative effectiveness intended by the governments of EU Member States and their communities. The author claims that this communicative effectiveness is of key importance with regard to the function and comprehensibility of languages which are important for the quality of life of every modern community, i.e. the specialist languages.	
Petra Szatmári (Budapest): Preverb-verb combinations in contrast: *auf* **and** *fel* **'up' preverbs**	**165-180**
Building vocabulary through word formation typically involves the main word types. The second most often used type of word formation processes in German, besides compounding, is the so-called explicit derivation. In her present article the author concentrates on verb-based word formation phenomena. The paper intends to offer a closer look at German verbs combined with the preverb *auf* within the framework of contrastive linguistics, based on the fact that due to language contact the Hungarian preverb *fel* was combined with semes of the German preverb *auf*, resulting in numerous loan translations. Setting out, first of all, from their semantic characteristics, the German *auf*-verbs are compared with the Hungarian *fel*-verbs, in order to pinpoint the similarities and differences between them. Through chosen verb groups different syntactic phenomena are demonstrated within the given scope.	
Culture studies	
Sabine Voda Eschgfäller (Olomouc): Franz Joseph I. erinnern oder The Empire Strikes Back	**181-193**
The essay tries to describe the multiple ways of reception concerning the figure of Emperor Franz Joseph I. in the present and mainly in the middle-European context. The presence of the royal icon is visible in the field of historical science and culture, and as a product label on the market. The article aims to show how tricky it can be to try to differentiate between the so called 'historical' and the 'mythical' dimensions of the icon – and that there can be many ways in which this attempt can fail.	
Reviews and reports	**194-238**