

Auswertung und Neubewertung

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Abstracts

<i>Literary studies</i>	<i>Seiten</i>
Natalia Żarska (Wrocław): <i>The Garden of Zobtenmountain and Eichendorffs Early Space-Concepts</i>	11-26
<p>On the example of a diary fragment describing a May journey from Breslau to Zobten in Lower Silesia it should be shown, that the diaries of the German writer Eichendorff are not a simple mimetic records (as it was assumed by the researchers), but intendedly constructed diary pieces. According to the rule: „Das ewig wandelbare Neue mit dem ewig Bestehenden zu vermitteln und somit erst wirklich lebensfähig zu machen“ constructs or deconstructs Eichendorff on the Zobtenmountain a symbolic landscape of Christian origin, which could suit to a different perception of Eichendorffs generation. The whole Zobtenregion including the moving and perceiving subject is being projected as a landscape garden, which transmits old, conservative subjects in a new way.</p> <p>Keywords: Eichendorff, diary, landscape park, Mount Ślęza, sacralisation</p>	
Andrzej Pilipowicz (Olsztyn): <i>Allusion instead of illusion. The conception of the ghost of the Emperor Charles V in the drama Don Carlos by Friedrich Schiller and in the libretto by Josèphe Méry and Camille du Locle to the opera Don Carlos by Giuseppe Verdi</i>	27-40
<p>The ghost of the emperor Charles V appears both in the drama <i>Don Carlos</i> by Friedrich Schiller and in the libretto by Josèphe Méry and Camille du Locle to the opera <i>Don Carlos</i> by Giuseppe Verdi. In the text by Schiller the ghost is an illusion that the guards succumb to. For fear of the ghost they run away which is why Carlos can meet the queen. In the text by Méry/du Locle the ghost has the form of an illusion that turns into an allusion: The figure of Charles V seen in the imagination of the protagonists reminds everyone of the idea of humanism.</p> <p>Keywords: German drama, Italian opera, libretto, Charles V, ghost</p>	
Monika Hernik-Młodziaowska (Zielona Góra): <i>'Each line that I will write from now on will be used against me' – Representation of autobiographical memory in Christa Wolf's 'Stadt der Engel oder The Overcoat of Dr. Freud'</i>	41-53
<p>The paper focuses on the representation of memory by Christa Wolf. She is an author who has chosen literary memories and memorizing as the main theme and motif of her work. The novel's narration is analyzed from the point of view of memory research theories, whereby chosen aspects of the narrative structure are investigated, such as: changing narrators, dual and polyphonic voice, unreliable narration.</p> <p>Keywords: narratology, memory research, representation of memory, Fictions of memory, polyphonic voice, unreliable narration</p>	
Justyna Kłopotowska (Olsztyn): <i>Literary works are created like memories – Erica Pedretti's short stories Sonnenaufgänge, Sonnenuntergänge</i>	55-67
<p>The text deals with the short stories by Erica Pedretti which were published in 1984 in an anthology under the title <i>Sonnenaufgänge, Sonnenuntergänge</i>. The theory is posed that the creative process, which the author analyzes in these stories, remains closely connected with the process of remembering. The starting point of the study remain Baudelaire's considerations about memories and their functioning not only in the literary text.</p> <p>Keywords: memories, creative process, process of remembering</p>	

Linguistics

Agnieszka Fus, Łukasz Kopacz, Zdzisław Wawrzyniak (Rzeszów): *The conceptual and functional dimension of intercultural competence*

69-81

This paper aims to present clearly and differentiate between intercultural learning, intercultural teaching and intercultural competence – concepts which are of great importance for foreign language teaching. Subsequently, the components of intercultural competence will be comparatively analyzed, which should make it possible to create a complementary view and to determine its implications for foreign language teaching.

Keywords: intercultural competence, intercultural learning, intercultural teaching, cultural awareness, other-awareness, perspective adoption, empathy, ambiguity tolerance

Anna Gondek (Wrocław): *The assessment of the human being – stupidity in the Light of German and Polish phraseology*

83-93

The article presents an overview of Polish and German phrasemes which describe a person who is considered stupid, obtuse and foolish. The semantic field related to stupidity comprises a very large number of idioms that reflect different aspects of this property. There are idioms with both the adjective *stupid/głupi* and the nouns *stupidity/głupota, fool/głupiec* (and their synonyms), that is ones which explicitly communicate one's valuation, as well as many phrases which do not contain these lexemes and implicitly verbalize people's stupidity and also describe it euphemistically.

Keywords: Phraseology, Polish, German, stupidity, foolishness, valuation

Marcelina Kałasznik (Wrocław): *German and Polish names of European organizations – a structural analysis from the point of view of translation strategies*

95-112

Proper names are one of the aspects which are frequently troublesome for translators. In the present article, attention is paid to the names of the institutions of the European Union. On the basis of a comparison of the Polish and German name structures, it is possible to indicate the naming structures utilized most frequently in both languages. This article can also be seen as an attempt to indicate translation strategies of German nominal structures into Polish because independent nominal structures or structures with additional attributes comprise a significant part of the names of the institutions.

Keywords: Names in translation, institution names, naming processes in Polish and German

Roberta V. Rada (Budapest): *Cultural aspects in phraseological research*

113-127

The aim of this paper is to capture the cultural specificity of idioms on the basis of relevant literature from the field of German linguistics. In the first step two questions will be raised: in what theoretical framework and in what manner had the cultural specificity of phrasemes been described, so as to create a list of problems on the basis of these observations. The next step is to outline a possible linguistic comprehension of culturally determined idioms within the so-called 'Conventional Figurative Language Theory' and on the basis of the empirical material comprising the results of the international phraseological project 'Widespread Idioms in Europe and Beyond'.

Keywords: culture/Kultur, widespread idiom/weit verbreitetes Idiom, Conventional Figurative Language Theory

Jaroslava Vondrašková (České Budějovice): *Current German banking language in brief*

130-140

The present contribution aims to present the most important characteristics of the current German banking language and the processes connected with banking communication. It specifies the position of the banking language in the system of specialized language and also its relation to regular communication. Attention is paid to the ways of enrichment of the banking terms and its tendencies, technical terms are described, as well as the influence of Anglicisms, neologisms, metaphors, phraseologisms, the use of abbreviations etc.

Keywords: Economic language, banking language, banking communication, technical vocabulary, banking terminology

Culture studies

Barbara Breysach (Frankfurt an der Oder): <i>History, myth and ambivalence of money: The cultural perspective in the times of the European debt crisis</i>	141-152
This article draws an outline of a cultural-study-based understanding of the current European debt crisis, mainly based on Christina von Braun's cultural history of money and on some basic assumptions of psychoanalytic theory. It deals with the historical link between money and physical sacrifice and discusses possible reasons for feelings of fear and for European scepticism, caused by the debt crisis. Keywords: Cultural theory, history, money	
Hans W. Giessen (Saarbrücken): <i>Platon's Phaidros text passage and Marshall McLuhan's media theory</i>	153-161
This article offers an interpretation of Platon's <i>Phaidros</i> text passage in regard to McLuhan's distinction between 'cool' and 'hot' media, thus contributing to a more precise rendering of Platon's theoretical analysis and to explaining why Platon's assumption, even though regularly quoted, has nevertheless remained largely without any consequences. Keywords: Platon, McLuhan, media theory	
<i>Language teaching</i>	
Carmen Castro Moreno, Kurt Rüdiger (Sevilla): <i>The Whodunit as an instrument in foreign language lessons – described on the example of Jaume Fuster's Claus de vidre</i>	163-172
The necessary transition from instrumental foreign language lessons to the reading of literary texts is often accompanied by a total reset of assumed knowledge. This can be avoided by the selection on an appropriate text genre. Using the example of the Catalan author Jaume Fuster and his <i>Claus de vidre</i> , the article will show why and in what way crime riddles are especially suitable as beginners' literature. The advantages of 'whodunits' for the improvement of the comprehension of written texts based on low or non-existent language experience can be especially well illustrated by means of an imperfectly acquired language. Obviously, the assumed knowledge of the existence of a reasonable explanation of a crime mystery unchains the increase in linguistic awareness. It's surprising that the imitation of the detective's job seems to improve the concentric perception even of those parts of the text which don't have any direct connection with the crime. Keywords: Whodunit, beginners' literature, concentric language perception	
Alina Dorota Jarzabek (Olsztyn): <i>The pluricentric approach and the DACH-principle in Polish course-books of German as a foreign language</i>	173-183
This study focuses on the pluricentricity of the German language. In the first part, basic notions such as <i>pluricentricity</i> and <i>the DACH-principle</i> are explained. The second part contains a report of the study whose aim was to examine the reflection of the pluricentric approach in selected course-books of German as a foreign language for Polish lower secondary schools. The study results show that the pluricentric approach is already being implemented, yet with a differentiated intensity. Learning content marked by stereotypes or lacking understanding of scientific terms was identified. Keywords: pluricentricity, pluricentric approach, DACH-principle, the concept of DACH, course-book analysis	
<i>Reviews and reports</i>	
	185-272