

# Wahrnehmungen und Befunde

Edited by: Iwona Bartoszewicz, Marek Hałub, Tomasz Małysek,

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## Abstracts

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<p>Employing methods of material philology, this paper shows to what extent the additionally inserted text passages of a Marienlob in the German Hornig-Codex exert a more considerable function than that of a fill-in in comparison to the assumed Latin prototype under the condition that these insertions can be read as an analogy of Jadwiga and Mary. Accordingly, there is a <i>mise-en-scène</i> not only on a textual level of two mourning mothers – on the one hand the Marian Pietà, on the other Jadwiga's grief for Henry, her son killed-in-action, giving his life for Christianity in the battle of Legnica against the Mongolian army. These mourning mothers frame the manuscript providing its opening illustration of two grieving women in front of the cross instead of a full-page depiction of Saint Jadwiga – as it is the case with the Latin codex.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Legend of Saint Jadwiga – Hornig-Codex – <i>Marienlob</i></p>	
<b>Sandra Désirée Theiß, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum: Devotional theatre of medieval Silesia – A reclassification</b>	25-40
<p>The article focuses on the <i>Breslauer Osterspiel</i> and the so-called <i>Saganer Grablegungspiel</i>, two documents of the devotional theatre of medieval Silesia which have been classified in very different ways because of their fragmentary state of tradition. Based on a palaeographical and codicological analysis of the preserved text previous evaluations are put to the test and if necessary complemented and rectified to achieve a reclassification of the plays. The communicational and functional context of text and manuscript is the most interesting aspect in this case. To clarify this point other dramatic texts and similar manuscripts will be included.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> devotional theatre of medieval Silesia, fragmentary state of tradition, re-classification</p>	
<b>Wolfgang Brylla, Universität Zielona Góra, Zielona Góra: Triviality in the New Objectivity Layout. Considerations on Hans Fallada's <i>Kleiner Mann, großer Mann</i></b>	41-59
<p>Hans Fallada's novel <i>Kleiner Mann, großer Mann</i> (1941) is in principle regarded as a trivial novel and it is from this reason that it very seldom has aroused interest among literati. Yet, Fallada himself called at one time his texts written in the Nazi Germany a kind of entertaining or popular literature. However, with the careful analysis of <i>Kleiner Mann, großer Mann</i> one should state that the novel about the official Max Schreyvogel, at least with respect to the narration, does not come under the criterion of triviality. The somewhat trashy story (<i>histoire</i> albo <i>narrative</i>) is being told with the new objective (new objectivity), realistic means (<i>discourse</i>) which are in contrast to the banality of the main topic.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Hans Fallada, New Objectivity, Triviality, Narratology</p>	
<b>Chris Rauseo, Université de Valenciennes: Death in Swinemünde. Polish paradoxes in the works of Thomas Mann and Theodor Fontane</b>	61-92
<p>At first glance, Polish culture and history seem of little importance in Thomas Mann's creative imagination. But a closer look reveals the extent to which his relatively rare evocations of Poles and Poland correspond to a pattern which his revered predecessor Theodor Fontane elaborated upon constantly. Poland is dangerous not because of its armed insurrections, but because it raises questions which quietly undermine the foundations of German (and particularly Prussian) notions of order and power.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Th. Mann, Fontane, Poland, Prussia</p>	
<b>Marcin Marek, Universität Wrocław, Wrocław: Seven-Year war odyssey of Franz Theodor Csokor</b>	93-106

The seizure of power by the National Socialists in Germany in 1933 and in 1938 in Austria severely limited free development of literature. In order to protect literary freedom and to express resentment against the policies of Hitler, many writers decided to emigrate. The purpose of the article is to present the emigration journey of Franz Theodor Csokor, the only Austrian writer who chose Poland for the country of his exile. In 1938 he left his homeland and returned after seven years of exile in 1945. His journey led through Poland, which he was forced to leave because of the war, Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia, Curzola and Italy. The author presents the writer's wartime experience that has been expressed in Csokor's literary works. He briefly mentions works that were created during the expatriation. At the end the author makes the review of Csokor's publications and his work.

**Keywords:** Franz Theodor Csokor, exile, emigration, Austrian writer

<b>Arvi Sepp, Universiteit Antwerpen / Vrije Universiteit Brussel: <i>Lingua Tertii Imperii</i> and Autobiography: Victor Klemperer's Third Reich Diaries as Epitext</b>	<b>107-122</b>
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This article focuses on the Third Reich diaries of the German-Jewish professor of French literature Victor Klemperer. As an epitext (cf. Genette 1992), the diaries show the different production stages of his language-critical study *LTI* and a commentary of his autobiography *Curriculum Vitae*. Gérard Genette (1992: 369) understands the diary in general as a „private epitext“, a hermeneutical comment that may offer insightful information and interpretations of the professional – literary or academic – activities of the author. Klemperer's diaristic epitext is intimately connected to his other writing practices. This contribution shows how the context of the Holocaust directly changes Klemperer's views on his own life in *Curriculum Vitae* as well as on his scientific discipline in *LTI*. The diary represents a preliminary stage of both works and comments on them.

**Keywords:** Victor Klemperer, diary, National-Socialism, Testimony

<b>Ewa Anna Piasta, Jan-Kochanowski-Universität, Kielce: “You are Being Broken into!”: the God-Man Relationship in Patrick Roth's Novella <i>Riverside</i></b>	<b>123-138</b>
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The novella *Riverside* illustrates the reception of the Bible in contemporary literature and belongs in the thematic field of “theology and literature”. The first part of the article outlines research done in this field, including work by both Polish and German scholars. The second part presents the major aspects of Martin Buber's philosophy of dialogue, in which the encounter and personal relationship are constitutive features of religious experience. Buber's theory serves as a theoretical basis for an analysis of the God-man relationship in the novella at issue. The third part provides a study in the development of this relationship in the case of the novella's protagonist, highlighting numerous Biblical references in stylistics, motifs and axiology.

**Keywords:** short story, literature, theology, Good, Patrick Roth

## *Linguistics*

<b>Dominik Brückner, Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim: Lexicographic work on the example of the <i>Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch</i></b>	<b>139-154</b>
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Due to its century-spanning history, the *Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch*, currently developed at the Institut für deutsche Sprache in Mannheim, is one of the most prominent exponents of German loan word lexicography. After a short overview of the dictionary's history, the text provides insight into the methods applied in current loan word lexicography. By examining selected aspects of dictionary making, it shows the possibilities and limitations that determine day-to-day lexicographic work. Besides the dictionary basis and the selection of entries, the text focuses on the daily routines and the organisational structure of the editorial department.

**Keywords:** Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch, german loan word lexicography, day-to-day lexicographic work, selection of dictionary entries, organisational structure of a dictionary department

<b>Oksana Khrystenko, Makarenko Universität Sumy, Sumy: Peculiarities of the representation of the lingvocultural concept „Ordnung“ in German and Ukrainian languages</b>	<b>155-169</b>
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The article considers the representation of concept „Ordnung“ based upon the dictionary material, synonymic and derivational lines, paremias in Ukrainian and German. The data of the associative experiment are also involved in the analysis of conceptual meanings. The publication considers the intercultural similarities and differences in understanding of concept notion, which results in differences in

its structure.

**Keywords:** concept, conceptual meaning, paremias, associative experiment.

**Felicja Księżyk, Uniwersität Opole, Opole: Collocations as a vogue term and their definition**

**171-186**

The vogue for collocations indicated in the title of the present paper refers to an observation made by Hausmann, who treats collocations as a global term which signals the phraseological turn in the lexicography and is used in an inflationary way (cf. Hausmann 2007: 229 and Reder 2006: 17). The present paper demonstrates that the inflationary use of collocations does not correspond with an agreement on which linguistic phenomena are denoted by the term.

**Keywords:** collocations, word combinations, phraseology

**Rafał Marek, Universität Lodz, Łódź: Russian loanwords in German**

**187-194**

The article attempts to present the impact of the co-existence of the Slavic and Germanic world on the formation of Slavic loanwords in German. The study focuses chiefly on the Russian loanwords in German. It presents and describes cultural, historical, political, and economic reasons for the transfer of the lexical elements of Russian origin to German. The aforementioned factors include: the impact of the Hanseatic trade, political alliances, and conflicts.

The work refers to loanwords of Russian origin that entered German throughout the ages. The article provides examples of words that describe typically Russian phenomena (e.g. *Tundra*), whose counterparts had not existed in German before.

**Keywords:** German language, lexeme, loanword, Russian language

**Daniela Pelka, Universität Opole, Opole: Script and Sign in the Headline of „Oberschlesische Nachrichten“ and its Continuator-Papers**

**195-210**

The description of the nameplates of some selected issues of „Oberschlesische Nachrichten“ and its continuator-papers, as the only present newspaper of the German minority in Poland, is the starting point and the basis for the answer of the question, which marks the mikro- and makrotypography exerts and which influences the reception of the signs which are to be found among them. The analysis shows, that not only the significance of the speech signs plays an important part as far as the delivery of specified information is concerned. It also emphasizes that their visual form, their distribution on the area, which is available, or their combination with non-speech signs is vital. They all have a different affective effect on the reader and cause different reception of the prevailing nameplate.

**Keywords:** semiotics, typography, script, picture, press

**Małgorzata Płomińska, Schlesische Universität, Katowice: Problems of specialist lexicography exemplified by bilingual Polish-German and German-Polish legal dictionaries**

**211-223**

The aim of this article is to analyze from the metalexical the most popular and the latest bilingual dictionaries of legal terms in Polish and German. Dictionaries were scrutinized according to such aspects as database and purpose/function, group of users, micro- and macrostructure, metalexical texts. As far as macrostructure is concerned, special attention has been paid to specialist lexicon, problems of selecting entry words in light of the opposition between the specialist and general lexicon of a language, treatment of lexemes consisting of more than one word. In regard to microstructure, possible orders of polysemic entries have been discussed, as well as issues of definition, grammatical information, collocations, exemplary usages and the most important element of bilingual dictionaries - equivalents. The analysis has revealed that the dictionaries considered cannot be recognized as equivalent and specialist translation dictionaries since for most part they fail to provide equivalents of entry words, setting with their translations. They contain lexemes of the general language, omit tokens consisting of more than one word, provide too few collocations or their wrong counterparts. The macro- and microstructure of dictionaries is characterized by many inconsistencies, which makes their use difficult.

**Keywords:** lexicography, metalexical, specialist dictionaries, law

**Janusz Pociask, Kazimierz-Wielki-Universität, Bydgoszcz: People don't buy from clowns. The use of humorous elements in advertising – theoretical foundations**

**225-240**

Today we can observe the overload in the advertising market, which has had its consequences in both: the perception of advertisements (indifference and even reactance) and the necessity of changing the techniques of persuasion. The main problem is to attract attention of consumers, because the recipients possess limited possibility of stimulus perception. It forces them to be more creative while making advertisements by using emotional strategies in advertising. One factor which can be such an effective, stylistic device is humour, because firstly it fulfills the recipients' expectations (advertising has to amuse)

and as a result, creates a positive attitude towards the message. The attitude influences perceiving of advertised products which become accepted by recipients. Secondly, relevant humorous elements in the message can influence the potential consumers nearly on all levels of perception.

**Keywords:** advertising, humour, function and of advertising effects.

**Kurt Rüdinger, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla: The german adjective with nominal reference: *Declinatum, Declinandum* or *Declinans*? – A proposal for a clarification of terms**

**241-253**

The article deals about definition problems of the German adjective-morphology with nominal reference, generally described as a three-class-system. We pretend to criticize especially the idea of an allomorph concept of congruence, which in our opinion is not able to represent correctly the functionality of the different criteria of application. Actually, even its combination with the quite more realistic vision of the theory of mono-inflexion will not change this impression. We also try to explain didactic consequences, which the traditional scheme of explication might have on learners with a native speaker's background really based upon the principle of congruence in the mentioned context.

**Keywords:** Declinans, Declinatum, Declinandum, Congruence, Mono-inflexion

**Michał Smulczyński, Universität Wrocław, Wrocław: Polish-German contrasts in valency of motion verbs**

**255-269**

The contrastive view of the valency of two languages is always a source of important informaiions which could be used both in grammar and in didactics and translation. The following article shows differences in semantic valency between Polish and German motion verbs. The different levels of their semantic restrictions are described and compared as well as differences in semantic roles. The study gives also informations about semantic content of Verbs when divergence occurs.

**Keywords:** valency, semantic valency, motion verbs, semantic restrictions, semantic roles

**Anna Sulikowska, Universität Szczecin, Szczecin: Between phraseology and the use of language. The idiom ,ein heißes Pflaster' in dictionaries and in corpus**

**271-285**

The article *Between phraseography and language use. An idiom ,ein heißes Pflaster' in dictionary and in usus* concerns the problems of a comparison between descriptions and definitions of a German idiom *ein heißes Pflaster* in the monolingual and bilingual dictionaries with a corpus-based meaning analysis. In the centre of the study remain the problems of the context-induced polysemy in monolingual dictionaries and the problem of the imagery in the bilingual German-Polish phraseography.

**Keywords:** idioms, phraseography, semantics of idioms

**Mariola Wierzbicka, Universität Rzeszów, Rzeszów: Time relation and tense structures in German subordinate causal clauses**

**287-300**

The paper contains detailed analyses of syntactic and semantic relations between adverbial clauses of purpose in the German language on the basis of examples from standard German journalistic texts. The study accounts for a variety of linguistic devices used in the texts. The categories of relative causality as formal functional complex syntactic categories were also addressed. These categories, by means of co-existing within a number of linguistic devices (morphological, syntactic and lexical-semantic and communicative-pragmatic), contribute to the process of meaning creation in the subordinate clause of effect. The texts under study are formally close to the spoken language. Based on the empirical data, German adverbial cause and effect clauses were examined against the syntactic linearity and against hierarchical relations of the main clause with the adverbial subordinate clause of purpose. The interpretational possibilities of these relations were also addressed.

**Keywords:** tense structures, time relation, subordinate causal clauses

## *Language teaching*

**Anna Jaroszevska, Universität Warschau, Warszawa: Didactic and organisational phenomenon of the Universities of the Third Age as a new domain of glottodidactic research**

**301-314**

A Polish network of the Universities of the Third Age (UTA) has been experiencing dynamic development. The institutions not only meet numerous and diversified cognitive and social needs of seniors but also provide space for scientific research, some of which focus on the processes of teaching and learning foreign languages. *What are they? How do they function? Why have representatives of glottodidactics noticed them so late? How can they serve the needs of glottodidactic research?* These are key questions

worth being answered while investigating the phenomenon of UTAs from the perspective of glottodidactics. Finding a relevant answer is also the main objective of this paper.

**Keywords:** Universities of the Third Age (UTA), seniors, teaching/learning foreign languages, language teaching, teaching foreign languages to seniors

**Joanna Pędzisz, Marie Curie-Sklodowska-Universität, Lublin: The development of discourse competence in German as a foreign language**

**315-332**

The aim of this paper is to investigate the concept of discourse competence as the way to develop university students' skills: listening, reading, speaking and writing in German as a foreign language. The inspiration for the discussion of this issue applies a survey in 2014 among the university students of Applied Linguistics and German, performed at the Marie Curie Sklodowska University (Lublin). The present paper takes didactic proposals as lesson plans in the view, which focus consistently on the development of discourse competence with their individual specified skills.

**Keywords:** Discourse, discourse competence, German as a foreign language, lesson plan

*Reviews and reports*

**333-384**