Ansätze – Begründungen – Maßstäbe

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Abstracts

Literary studies	*Seiten*
Aleksandra Wojnarowska, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Greifswald: The influence of aerostatics on literature or the scientific potential of the „Münchhausiade“	**11-29**
The aim of this essay is to show how the natural sciences (in particular aerostatics) influenced literary production at the turn of the 18th century. The fourth sea-adventure of Münchhausen by Bürger serves to illustrate this intersection between science and literature. By analyzing the narrative structure (for instance, in regard to time and place of the setting) of this literary piece, I will demonstrate that the structure of the scientific experiment – especially the enlargement and reduction of objects – appears in Münchausen's fourth sea-adventure on several levels. As I will argue, the narrative can therefore be understood as a thought-experiment. **Keywords**: History of science, 18th century, intersection between science and literature, aerostatics, Baron Munchhausen, narrative structure, thought experiment	
Bénédicte Abraham, Université Besançon, Besançon: A progressive emerging scientific discourse on arts and literature around 1800 in the light of the correspondence between Goethe and Schiller (1798-1805)	**32-44**
Following their meeting in Iena in July of 1794, Goethe and Schiller developed a strong friendship and kept up an intense correspondence until Schiller's premature death in 1805. This exchange of letters opens up the space of a critical debate and confers to the letter the status of a laboratory for artistic and literary creation. Their correspondence also encodes one of the more original aspects of late 18th to early 19th century thought: a critique of dualism which leads to the perspective of a reconciliation between science and literature, fields of thought hitherto kept separate. Articulating rather than opposing these fields, Goethe and Schiller conceive of the possibility of holding a scientific discourse on literature. **Keywords**: Poetry, Philosophy, Criticism, Sciences, Conversation	
Chris Rauseo, Université Valenciennes: Patriotic Fictions. Fontane and Kleist	**45-59**
Few writers have changed their minds so often, and about so many things, as Fontane. His most striking volte-face concerned Kleist's glorification of their common Prussian homeland: the drama "Prince Frederick of Homburg". Fontane reviled the work in 1872 and unconditionally sang its praises four years later. Why? Perhaps because Kleist's utopian dream made it possible to suspend disbelief in Prussia's promises, and to pretend they were almost true. **Keywords**: Prussia, Motherland, Constitutive myth, Apotheosis	
Wojciech Kunicki, Universität Wrocław, Wrocław: Marian Szyrocki and Günter Grass	**61-74**
Günter Grass's relations with Polish German specialists, not least with Marian Szyrocki, former head of the Department of German Studies of the University of Wrocław, constitute a relevant, historic and scientific element of Polish German studies after the year 1945. The article, based on unpublished sources (letters, files of the National Institute of Remembrance), depicts the relations between the author of The Tin Drum and Szyrocki. The author of this article does not omit the complicated and critical aspects of the relations between the German writer and the Polish German specialist. Furthermore, the objective of this paper is to present the mechanisms of a scientific field (in our case German studies) functioning in a totalitarian state. The author also takes into account the interpersonal relations between Grass and Szyrocki. **Keywords**: Günter Grass, Marian Szrocki, history of science, German studies, baroque, IPN	

Ana Giménez Calpe, Universität Granada, Granada: Female powerlessness and violence in Elfriede Jelinek's *Der Tod und das Mädchen III (Rosamunde).* Performative readings	75-90

In the minidrama *Rosamunde*, the third of the five *Prinzessinnendramen*, which form the cycle *Der Tod und das Mädchen I-V*, Elfriede Jelinek quotes and paraphrases a romantic play written by Helmina von Chézy, a female author of the 19th century who earned little fame with her writings. This article will explore the use of discursive violence to demonstrate that its use in the text uncovers a social, structural and implicit violence against women. Based on Judith Butler's idea of performativity, the paper will examine the way Jelinek's text destabilizes the standardized role models, which connect femininity with powerlessness, and further questions and disturbs the use of hate speech.
Keywords: Violence, Performativity, Elfriede Jelinek

Martin Maurach, Schlesische Universität in Opava, Opava: „Goethezeit", „Weltliteratur" and „Faust" as comic strip. Are there 'multicultural' approaches to Goethe at the beginning of the 21st century?	91-105

Taking Goethes concept of "weltliteratur" ('world literature') as a starting point, this essay looks for possible multi-cultural approaches of nowadays to Goethe and his aera, with special emphasis on the comic strip version of the first part of his "Faust" written by Flix. Taking a closer look at "weltliteratur", the aspects of an acceleration in media development (the emergence of periodicals), of the reflection of internal and external differences between cultures and the notion of a selection of the most excellent works are discussed. The result is somewhat sceptical, which does not only draw on today's "web literature": The comic strip demonstrates only a limited capacity of multi-cultural translation, and the concept of "weltliteratur" – which Goethe did not accidentally develop in aphoristical fragments – appears as a conservative utopia closely tied to the early liberalist period.
Keywords: „weltliteratur", Faust, comic strips, multiculturalism

Aleš Urválek, Masaryk-Universität, Brno: Autobiographical texts of H. M. Enzensberger and P. Schneider	107-122

This study compares autobiographical texts of H. M. Enzensberger and P. Schneider and tries to describe transitions between semantics of the so called sceptical generation (authors born 1925 – 1930, here G. Grass, M.Walser, R. Baumgart, J. Fest) and 68' generation. It is based on a Schneider's proclamation that an intellectual is obliged to admit their former errors and mistakes. Further it tries to clarify why Enzensberger was not going to fulfil this proclamation in his texts. This analysis puts Enzensberger's autobiography "Tumult" (2014) into the intragenerational and intergenerational perspective. The main aim of this study is then to prove how much Enzensberger's narrative strategy pairs with the strategy of his generation peers writing about their apprenticeship years under the rule of the Nazis.
Keywords: autobiographical texts, Enzensberger, Paul Schneider

Eliza Szymańska, Universität Gdańsk, Gdańsk: Experience of liminality in the novel by Alexandra Tobor *Sitzen vier Polen im Auto. Teutonische Abenteuer*	123-134

This article is devoted to the novel by Alexandra Tobot *Sitzen vier Polen im Auto. Teutonische Abenteuer* published in 2013. As a story of 'being in-between' the text enables one to analyse the omnipresent state of being in a limbo. At the same time we deal with a migrational story, so we are given a possibility of analysing the novel in the context of Victor Turner's three-part liminal model. The author of the article has been looking for an answer to the following question: to what extent can the time spent in Poland be understood as a stage of exclusion, the time spent in the refugee camp as a transitory stage and the time at German school as a stage of integration. In this way the article is an attempt of putting the category of liminality into operation.
Keywords: liminality, migration, Alexandra Tobor

Beate Sommerfeld, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań: „The material matters" – reflections on the upheaval from analogue to digital media in the novel *The tits of Uusimaa don't sing any more* by Franz Friedrich	135-149

The purpose oft he article is to show how literary texts reflect upon the upheaval from analogue to digital media, on the example of the novel *The tits of UUsimaa don't sing any more* by the experimental filmmaker and author Franz Friedrich (2014). Friedrich approaches the technological shift from analogue to digital and the transforming landscape of media from a critical viewpoint by looking back at the early 20th-century scenario of intermedial exchange. Doing so, he refers to the 20th-centurie's media discourse (Béla Balázs, Walter Benjamin up to Roland Barthes and Georges Didi-Huberman), scrutinizing and redefining analogue media by referring to various topos, metaphors (the analogue as a mental imprint oft he real). Friedrich confronts the representation paradigma of literature to an esthetic of contact and

resonances, strongly related to Roland Barthes' concept of „vocal writing".

Linguistics

Izabela Bawej, Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego, Bydgoszcz: Is the distinction between Sprache and Zunge in German justified? Some information about the cultural and lexical differences in the image of the extra-lingual reality	**152-161**

The present paper discusses the issue of culture-specific semantic differences between languages, as well as the question whether the German language has the right to differentiate between *Sprache* and *Zunge*. Basing on exemplary material, it is shown that semantic boundaries of one language are absent from another one. Next the contexts in which the words *Sprache* and *Zunge* are used are discussed. On this basis it is explained that each language and each culture offers a specific way of classifying reality and making it available. Each culture develops in the direction which is dictated by specific environmental conditions.
Keywords: culture, image of the world, lexical differences

Marek Biszczanik, Universität Zielona Góra, Zielona Góra: The manuscript of the *First City book* from Schweidnitz in light of text-alliances and text-types problematic	**163-181**

The city books preserved in the Lower Silesian archives form in their total amount at first sight more or less one closed type of text. But if they were examined in detail on the text-typological and text-linguistic way, so it turns out in many cases that they are much more diverse than it would seem to be. An average city book is namely often a thematically and formally rather mixed construct. Especially in the offices of smaller towns, were the books of councils or courts very varied, as you could see in the same book quite different matters or types of information, for which the largest cities led many separate books. So are many of the city books so to speaks collections of different types of the texts, where in addition calligraphic designed certificates of collective concern fleetingly recorded individual application notes emerge, who had no greater importance for the history of the place. For this reason, it is possible that we can call the city book rather with the phrase "text-alliances" then only a "text-type". In this paper an attempt is made to prove this assumption to a selected middle-aged text example from Lower-Silesia.
Keywords: town-books, chancellor-languages, Middle-High-German, Early-New-High-German, manuscripts, Lower-Silesian language, text-alliances, the history of the German language

Małgorzata Czarnecka, Universität Wrocław, Wrocław: „How many elephants?" – Problems with defining and identifying formulaic sequences	**183-195**

The term formulaic sequences encompasses various types of word strings which appear to be stored and retrieved as holistic units from the memory. This article discusses two major problems in the study of formulaic sequences: how to define their features and how to identify these sequences in discourse. The problem is-that formulaic sequences exist in so many forms that it is difficult to develop a definition of this phenomenon and to find the main characteristics of formulaic sequences. The existing methods of identifying formulaic sequences (e.g. by frequency from the corpus) can be used to some degree but each of them has its drawbacks. Even drawing on the individual's intuition as the basis for identifying these sequences runs into its own serious problems.
Keywords: formulaic sequences, definition, identifying, characteristics

Khrystyna Dyakiv, Nationale Iwan-Franko-Universität Lwiw, Ukraine: To err is human or success through faulure	**197-210**

The article is devoted to the topic of communicative deviations in the interviews in the Ukrainian and German languages. Communicative failures are investigated in the press releases, as well as in the most popular video recordings on YouTube. The deviations are viewed from the position of the speaker, the addressee, and the spectator. Particular attention is paid to the language and the communicative competence of the communicants as being the main cause of deviations in the interviews. The deviations are determined as one of the prerequisites for comprehending successful communication.
Keywords: deviation, interview, Ukrainian, German

Iryna Gaman, Ukraine, Kiew: Zoo guide as text genre: examplary analysis based on integrative approach	**211-224**

The article examines the possibilities of applying an integrative approach for the description of Brauns' zoo

guide "The most beautiful zoos and animal parks" (1996). At the same time it discusses extra linguistic (sphere of functioning of the text, sender and recipient of the text, text function) and linguistic factors (complex of themes, topic structure of text segments, lexical items, grammatical structures, graphical means of highlighting). This text genre has not been an object of any text-linguistic study. The analysis has shown that the texts in question are based on the "whole-part" principle. In addition, the results revealed that the following stylistic devices were applied: contrast, highlighting and exemplifying.

Keywords: zoo guide, integrative approach, exemplifying, spatial relations

Łukasz Iluk, Wyższa Szkoła Finansów i Prawa w Bielsku-Białej, Bielsko-Biała: The juristic analysis of terminological equivalence in bilingual dictionaries of legal terms	**225-234**

The article is devoted to the issue of terminological equivalents that can be found in bilingual dictionaries. The aim of the analysis is to verify accuracy of the equivalents given by a dictionary from a legal perspective and to formulate methodological implications that may be useful for lexicographers and translators when searching for accurate equivalents of a legal character.

Keywords: legal terminology, distributional and conceptualizations of legal terms, methodology of contrastive studies

Juri Kijko, Universität Czernowitz, Czernowitz: Fractality in German and Ukrainian news text types	**235-244**

The present paper focuses on a contrastive analysis of the structural principles in the German and Ukrainian news text types from a fractal perspective on the material of equivalent quality daily newspapers. Depending on the text size two- or three-fractal structures may be singled out in the news texts under study. The text type note has α- and ω-fractals, news article and report have additionaly φ-fractal. Futhermore these three text types are in fractal relationship to each other. It might be assumed that self-similarity is an universal building principle in news text types. Such a structure is caused especially by extralinguale factors, where time and space play a crucial role.

Keywords: fractality, news text types, German,Ukrainian

László Kovács, Westungarische Universität, Szombathely: Differences in the Cognitive Brand Representation of Hungarian and German Consumers	**245-265**

Present paper explores how the psycholinguistic method of word association research can be used on the interdisciplinary field of brand research for a better understanding of the mental representation of brands.
Brand associations for 300 German, Hungarian and international brands were collected from Hungarian and German students to show the differences and similarities in the mental representation of brands. The paper shows the first results and analyses with a particular focus on automobile and food brands.

Keywords: cognitive brand representation, cognitive representation, brand associations

Agnieszka Mac, Iwona Szwed, Uniwersytet Rzeszowski, Rzeszów: Intertextuality relations in commenting articles in the Polish daily press	**267-283**

The starting point of the paper is the idea that media texts are based on other texts, and that this recursive reference can be characterized as a particular intertextuality relation. The attempt is being made to identify and to classify signals of intertextuality in those press texts througout the polish daily papers that can be categorized as commenting articles. The main objective is to demonstrate which sources journalists use and how they communicate them.

Keywords: intertextuality relations, intertextuality signals, commenting articles, daily press

Heinz-Dieter Pohl, Klagenfurt am Wörthersee: Gendering in German language (particularly in Austria)	**285-304**

According to the question to what extent the so called „Gendern" is compatible with the German orthography, the usage of gendering in the Austrian German language is shown by official guides. The different possibilities of „Gendering" in German are indicated, e.g. slash (*Lehrer/in* 'teacher'), „I within" (*LehrerIn*), gender gap (*Lehrer_in*), asterisk (*Lehrer**) etc. On the basis of well-chosen examples the problems are also explained. It is indicated clearly, that the grammatical category *genus* and the biological category *sexus* are two different things and that the grammaticalization of the biological gender is not possible. A consistent gendering is a serious intervention into natural language.

Keywords: Gendering in language, sexus

Jolanta Sękowska, Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin: Recursion and syntactic complexity: psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic perspectives	**305-318**

This article is devoted to the issue of the potential implementation of recursive $A^n B^n$ structures by the sentence-processing mechanism. Worth noting is the fact that the simplest processing strategy, whereby

categories A and B are listed and compared, cannot be applied to the cognitive processing of asymmetric structures of centrally embedded syntactic dependencies. **Keywords**: recursion, syntactic complexity, sentence processing, sentence comprehension	
Oleksandr Stasiuk, Nationale Taras-Schewtschenko-Universität Kyjiw, Kyjiw: Metaintertextual Markers of the Mass Media Interdiscourse in the Parliamentary Texts of Germany and Sweden	**335-348**
The article deals with semantic and pragmatic characteristics of metaintertextual markers of mass media interdiscourse in the parliamentary texts of Germany and Sweden. Interdiscoursive citations are accompanied by metaintertext, e.g. the fragments of text that describe intertext. Citations in the parliamentary texts that represent mass media discourse are selected through the semantic analysis of metaintertext. Application of metaintertext to the analysis of pragmatic characteristics of interdiscourse usage is demonstrated. The usage of the metaintertextual markers of mass media interdiscourse in the parliamentary texts of Germany and Sweden is compared. **Keywords**: interdiscoursivity, mass media discourse, metaintertext, parliamentary text	
Anna Sulikowska, Universität Szczecin, Szczecin: About the Role of Pictorial of Idioms' Semantics	**319-333**
In the semantic perspective the meaning of an idiom is built of two components: the literal (verbatim) and the lexicalized (figurative) meaning. An usual point of view is to regard the two meanings as independent from each other. The idiomaticity consists in the fact that the lexicalized meaning cannot be derived from components of a word group. The newer research on the field of cognitive science and psycholinguistics emphasizes the influence of the mental image which is evoked while receiving an utterance. This literal representation exerts influence on the lexicalized meaning of an idiom. The following study proves on three idioms the role of the pictorial aspect in the idioms' semantics. **Keywords**: idioms, semantics, image component, rich image	
Zygmunt Tęcza, Krzysztof Nycz, Universität Rzeszów, Rzeszów: On comparison of pronunciation dictionaries of the German language – Editorial characteristics and the criteria of lexical material selection	**361-382**
The aim of the presented paper is to discuss differences between three modern pronunciation dictionaries of the German language: «Großes Wörterbuch der deutschen Aussprache» (1982), «DUDEN Aussprachewörterbuch. Wörterbuch der deutschen Standardaussprache» (2000) and «Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch» (2009). To start with, their formal, namely editorial characteristics and the structure of the index are analyzed. Furthermore, due attention is paid to the criteria of lexical material selection. **Keywords**: German, Pronunciation, Dictionary, Comparison, Phonetic Standard	
Zygmunt Tęcza, Krzysztof Nycz, Universität Rzeszów, Rzeszów: On comparison of pronunciation dictionaries of the German language – The conception of phonetic standards and differences in specific phonetic issues	**383-398**
The aim of the presented paper is to discuss differences between three modern pronunciation dictionaries of the German language: «Großes Wörterbuch der deutschen Aussprache» (1982), «DUDEN Aussprachewörterbuch. Wörterbuch der deutschen Standardaussprache» (2000) and «Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch» (2009). First, attention is paid to the conception of phonetic standards declared by the respective authors. In the following sections a number of specific issues are outlined which pinpoint the differences between the dictionaries under analysis in the field of the vowel, consonant and suprasegmental features. **Keywords**: German, Pronunciation, Dictionary, Comparison, Phonetic Standard	
Oksana Turysheva, Nationale Technische Universität der Ukraine, Kiew: The Parts of Speech in the Generative Grammar	**349-360**
The problem of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the parts of speech is an age-old question. With the course of time new methods of the parts of speech' classifications are proposed. The present article aims to determine the status of the parts of speech in the generative grammar and to clarify the content and the significance of the features [+/–N / V]. The paper tries to show whether the syntactic interpretations of the feature bundles are uniform and pertinent for all languages. **Keywords**: the Generative Grammar, the parts of speech, feature bundle, category	
Culture studies	

Matthias Weber, Bundesinstitut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa, Oldenburg: Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe in German-Polish Debate. On the Asymmetry of Memories	**399-423**

This chapter deals with both past and current German and Polish historical debate on the common past and experiences, and especially the history of conflict in the twentieth century. It argues for reconciliation and a mutual completion of historical analysis and views of history. It argues likewise for contrasting approaches to become attuned to and supplement one another without seeking to standardize the consideration of historical issues. Perspectives of scholarly as well as of practical questions of memory are reflected.

Keywords: History of the 20th Century, World War II, Remembrance, German-Polish Relations, History as Argument

Language teaching

Beata Grzeszczakowska-Pawlikowska, Universität Łódź, Łódź: The influence of the foreign accent in the intercultural communication	**425-438**

Intercultural communication, which currently constitutes the norm in many institutionalized communicative situations, does not refer purely to speech. According to a multimodal understanding of orality, other speech-related and nonverbal aspects of communication are also of interest. This contribution focuses on the significance of accent in foreign language learning, exploring the influence of this phenomenon in teaching, learning and communication – specifically in the context of the student oral seminar presentation. Discussing selected results of an analysis of audio-visual materials, it centres on assumed correlations between accent in a foreign language and the general impression made by the speaking person upon the recipient.

Keywords: intercultural communication, foreign accent, influence of the spoken language

Patricia Hartwich, Anna Małgorzewicz, Universität Wrocław, Wrocław: Cooperative translation in the process of translating a film – observations and experience in regard to didactic aspects of translation	**439-451**

In the course ofrestructuring of the MA programme of German Studies at the University of Wrocławfollowing the university reform introduced in Poland in 2011, the study programme of the translation specialization was redesigned and enriched with a project-oriented seminar called "Cooperative Translation," which was organized for the first time in the summer term of 2015.The objective of this project was to create Polish subtitles suitable for the target audience for the German children's film "Lola auf der Erbse" (director: Thomas Heinemann). On the one hand, the students familiarized themselves with the technical requirements specific to the audio-visual translation methods. On the other hand, they had an opportunity to develop relevant capabilities and to use team-oriented and communication-oriented types of student work which were profitable for the learning process and the working process.

Keywords: MA programme, study programme, translation studies, cooperative translation, audio-visual translation, film, subtitling, competence

Joachim Liedtke, Kristianstad Universität, Schweden: About the theory on levels of processing in correlation with foreign language vocabulary learning	**453-466**

This paper briefly reviews the changes of theoretical paradigms in foreign language learning research during the last five decades. As a result of these changes, vocabulary acquisition theory has become more and more influenced by interdisciplinary cooperation, especially by psychological concepts dealing with word learning and retention. This article focuses on the *involvement-load hypotheses*, created by Laufer/Hulstijn (2001) and completed by other researchers during the last ten years. The advantages and disadvantages of the original concept and its later derivatives are discussed. Necessary enlargements are also suggested in order to account for the complex correlations that are involved in the process of vocabulary acquisition and its theory.

Keywords: Vocabulary learning, levels of processing, Involvement-Load Hypothesis

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