Sichten – Belegen – Vermitteln

Herausgegeben von:
Iwona Bartoszewicz, Marek Hałub, Anna Małgorzewicz, Tomasz Małyszek,

Abstracts

Literary studies	*Seiten*
Chris Rauseo (Université Valenciennes, Valenciennes): Kleist's Revisor. The Zerbrochner Krug between Frederick the Great and Adolph Menzel	**11-24**
Frederick the Great would seem to be an unlikely guest in Kleist's comedy Der zerbrochne Krug. Why should Prussia's most famous king appear in a play situated in a village in Holland in the 17th century, surrounded by peasants and a corrupt judge? Perhaps because Kleist was a Prussian, as was the congenial illustrator of his "Dutch" play, Adolph Menzel. And perhaps because Prussia never ceased to be present in the works of its artists, however far away they tried to be. **Keywords**: Kleist, Menzel, Prussia, book illustration	
Christiane Baumann (Magdeburg): A Chapter of European Theater History and a Political Provocation: The Meiningen Festival Week 1886 with Plays by Henrik Ibsen, Richard Voss and Paul Lindau	**25-39**
At the Meiningen Festival Week in 1886, George II of Saxony-Meiningen at his court theater initiated an event which not only frightened the contemplative city of Meiningen but signified a social violation of tabus. The Duke had his theater produce the scandalous Ibsen play "Ghosts" in addition to Richard Voss' "Alexandra" and Paul Lindau's Echegaray adaptation of "Galeotto". The socially critical potential of these plays and their new morality pointed to Naturalism. The fact that these plays were written by a Norwegian, a Spanish and a German author demonstrated the European dimension of these ideas. In Imperial Germany, this festival week signified a political provocation that resulted in bans of guest performances by the Meiningen theater troupe. **Keywords**: Meiningen Theater, Naturalism, Ibsen	
Wojciech Kunicki (Universität Wrocław): Karl Weinholds Breslau periods	**41-55**
The presented article is a chapter of a planned monograph publication by the author and is dealing with the history of German studies at the University of Breslau from its beginnings to the year 1918. The article revolves around the history of a Lower Silesian philologist Karl Weihnhold, born in Reichenbach (today: Dzierżoniów). The author puts special emphasis on Weinhold's interest in the research on Silesian dialects as well as on his contacts with significant figures of his time like Karl von Holtei or Theodor Jacobi. **Keywords**: Karl Weinhold, Theodor Jacobi, Karl von Holtei, Friedrich Pfeiffer, Heinrich Rückert, Paul Pietsch, university of Breslau, German studies, history of science, Silesia, Silesian dialect, dialect research	
Wolfgang Brylla (Universität Zielona Góra): On the Heimat-Topos in Paul Keller's Silesian Novel Der Sohn der Hagar	**57-74**
The so-called Heimatliteratur which, as it is considered by its critics, is part of the trivial literature, is characterised by a kind of kitschy sentimentality. In the nostalgic, narrative world perception of the Heimat the motive of the (lost) homeland prevails, which becomes the symbol of the melancholy and the reminiscence of the past history. For this reason, one can assume that in Paul Keller's prose – the most popular Silesian writer of this trend – the homeland image takes similar forms too. However, in the novel Der Sohn der Hagar the homeland topos does not restrict itself to the parameter of the regional love of the homeland, but, what might surprise, is transformed by the Christian faith and the safety factor. Owing to that fact, Keller's Silesian ‚Heimatroman' should not be considered as a novel about Silesian small homeland, but as a novel about the search for one's own homeland and own identity. **Keywords**: Paul Keller, ‚Heimatliteratur', Silesian literature, trivial literature	

Gerda Nogal (Universität Zielona Góra): Silence between Parents and Children — Features of Generation Growing Apart in Zoe Jenny, Alexa Hennig von Lange and Katja Oskamp Short Stories	**75-88**

In stories by Zoë Jenny, Alexa Hennig von Lange und Katja Oskamp the main characters are adolescent females. The analysis centers around the problem of autonomy and loosening of family ties seen as a bid for independence with regard to family house. The above processes shape and change the concept of parenthood depending both on the age of the protagonists and how advanced is the level of adolescent identity. The focus of attention is primarily paid to the recognition of the distance in the relationship between parents and children in which the motif of silence is of utmost importance. It is stated that the inexpressible from the point of view of parents and their offspring alike should lead to a better recognition of mutual relationship, especially how much previous relationship can impact the development of adolescent identity.
Keywords: Parents and children, Growing Up, Distance, Silence, Autonomy

Monika Wolting (Universität Wrocław): Refugee fate in the adolescence novel Hesmats Flucht (2008) by Wolfgang Böhmer. A Case Study presented a realistic writing about Afganistan within the German children and youth literature	**89-104**

Within this article I would like to discuss the topic of a literative representing of a refugee's fate. The point of view is focussed on the way how the author Wolfgang Böhmer, is figuring out literally the character of a young man, Hesmat and his escaping route out of Afghanistan. The main issue of the reflections is the demand of reality in the novel confirmed in the meaningful afterword.
Keywords: Young adult fiction, realistic writing, flight, refugee, war, Afghanistan

Linguistics

Teuta Abrashi (Universität Prishtinë): Syntactic peculiarities of the feature person in German	**105-117**

Although the feature Person belongs to the basic grammatical categories and the impression is that everything has been said, it seems, however, that some matters must be treated in more details. Concretely, this article will investigate if German noun phrases which heads are no personal pronouns, could hold other person feature than the 3rd person which is specified in the lexicon. It will be shown that quasi-vocative noun phrases hold 2nd person only. Consequently, proposal is to modify 3rd person only assumption which is accepted in all descriptive grammars of German language. Specifically, the person feature should be fixed to 2nd person feature for any noun phrase which has a characteristic vocative-intonation contour in the speaking language or is followed with a specific punctuation for vocative noun phrases in written language. In this way all possible problematic issues related to syntactic relations (agreement/government) and noun phrase structure could be avoided.
Keywords: person, nominal phrase, syntax, agreement, government

Anna Dargiewicz (Warmia und Mazury-Universität in Olsztyn): Where Is the Beginning and Where the End? Features of German Compounds and Their Characteristics in the Context of Translation	**119-133**

Translation issues deserve a lot of attention, particularly if they are related to linguistic phenomena characteristic of the given language. Translating multiple complex compounds from German into Polish constitutes just such a phenomenon and it is interesting precisely from the point of view of translation. This article is devoted to peculiar characteristics of German compounds which should be taken into account in the process of translating them into the Polish language. Several important factors have been discussed which must not be overlooked during a semantic analysis of multisegmental compounds if errors in translation are to be avoided. These are: the binarity of compounds, the sequence of individual segments in the compound and the semantic consequences of their fixed position, the potential for free expansion of German compounds, the occurrence of joint (interfix), paraphrasing as a way of establishing the semantic relations between the segments of the given compound and occasional constructions as a peculiarity of German word formation. Because a characteristic feature of German word formation is the tendency to form nominal compounds, the corpus created for the purpose of the present article and subjected to analysis consists of nominal compounds. The analysis I have conducted makes it possible to draw the conclusion that German multisegmental compounds are translated into the Polish language mostly using complex syntactic structures, the so-called phrases, rather than structurally equivalent constructions. Phrases, which

function as equivalents of German compounds, are in most cases exceptionally well developed, often additionally characterized by an adjectival or genitival modifier, or a subordinate clause, which, in comparison with the one-word German compounds does not seem economical as regards the quantity of words which are connected syntactically. Providing an adequate equivalent in the target language is a considerable and ambitious challenge. Apart from having linguistic skills and necessary knowledge, it requires from the translator analytical and synthetic skills as well as the ability to approach the given problem critically and creatively. Only a compilation of those skills and abilities guarantees a correct/professional translation as an end product devoid of ambiguities.

Keywords: compounds, translation, phrase, equivalent, source text, target text

Anna Daszkiewicz (Hochschule Ateneum in Gdańsk): Secondary ethnolect as a special form of transgression	**135-153**

In this text a media ethnolect is presented as a special form of transgression. It opens with key terms of ethnolect and transgression on the basis of latest scientific studies. Its use in medial productions (particularly in those of an entertaining character as the film put to language analylis Fack ju Göhte [2013]) is always usurping of a language style, which de facto belongs to ‚someone else‘, in this case – that of underage residents of a ghetoo and ‚carriers‘ or the primary ethnolect. As opposed to the primary ethnolect, the secondary ethnolect contains stereotypical (and thus only some) elements of the ethnolect, employed, additionally, excessively. This fact points to preferences of the script's author himself, the director or producer, yet it is stigmatising users of the primary ethnolect, who in their everyday life generally dispose of more diversified means of expression.

Keywords: language stylisation, ethnolect, young ghetto residents, specifics of media ethnolect

Jarochna Dąbrowska-Burkhardt (Universität Zielona Góra): About witches and sorceresses in the early modern witchcraft trial records from Grünberg in Lower Silesia (1663–1665)	**155-168**

This paper is a systematic linguistic analysis at the lexical level of 17th century witch trial protocols from Grünberg in Lower Silesia, today Zielona Góra in Poland. The focus of this investigation is the analysis of word formations with the word stems hex- and zauber-. Both formations occur in parallel and their usage frequently even overlaps. The aim of this paper is both the analysis of the denominations of wizardry crime as well as the designations of people who were accused of such crimes. The analysis presents in which word formations and contexts the word stems hex- and zauber- dominate.

Keywords: witchcraft trial records, 17th century, Grünberg (Lower Silesia), semantic-content analysis, lexical investigation of word formations of the stem words hex- and zauber

Justyna Duch-Adamczyk (Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität): Formulae in press interviews with celebrities illustrated by the magazine »Der Spiegel«	**169-183**

The article is concerned with the linguistic picture of interviews with celebrities which appear in the German magazine »Der Spiegel«. The paper focuses on linguistic and formulaic lexical means predestined for this type of interview. The paper discusses the Koch's und Oesterreicher's model for language of immediacy and language of distance (1985). Secondly, the characteristics of the interview as a type of text are presented. In the next step the analysis of selected formulae is made according to their pragmatic function in the interview. The article shall contribute to illustrate the linguistic picture and certain language regularities in this type of text.

Keywords: interview language, formulaic language, language of immediacy and language of distance, formulae in interviews

Hans W. Giessen (Universität des Saarlandes): Different cognitive processing effects with different texts	**185-193**

The study aims to research the cognitive processing of text types. Test persons were given poem verse lines – with the prescription that a poem was to be read, or a prose text, respectively. The processing time was determined by this preliminary information. Obviously this is an indicator that poems and prose are differently processed.

Keywords: cognitive processing, reading time, poetry, prose, processing time, text types

Beata Grzeszczakowska-Pawlikowska (Universität Łódź): Disruptions to the communication of academic knowledge through spoken language	**195-211**

Intercultural communication has, for some time now, been a feature of everyday life in higher education institutions. This applies also to the communication of academic knowledge acquired by students during their university studies. Increasing student mobility means that interculturally diverse seminars are now a central feature of university teaching and learning but, although the exchange between students certainly

ought to be viewed positively, it does not always lead to smooth communication. In real-life communication there may be potential disruptions. Understanding what causes such disruptions constitutes the first step towards optimizing oral interactions. This paper will explore this issue, using the example of a spoken interaction in which academic knowledge is communicated.

Keywords: intercultural communication, knowledge transfer, communication disturbances, optimization of communication, speech situation

Jan Hajduk (Jan-Kochanowski-Universität): *Ubi tu, ibi ego*. **Linguistic-cultural Image of Spouses in Grave Inscriptions**	**213-228**

The article attempts to present the linguistic-cultural image of spouses on the basis of grave inscriptions' analysis. The corpus collected in the southern part of the German-language area shows the presence of common names, the use of certain lexemes (husband, wife, spouses, parents) and possessive pronouns (my, our) as well as the use of symbols indicating a deep bond, such as "+", "&" or wedding rings. They confirm the central attributes of marriage, which is defined as a union between a man and a woman concluded for a lifetime.

Keywords: marriage, spouses, grave inscription, cemetery

Hanna Kaczmarek (Jan-Długosz-Akademie): Similarity and Contrast in Learner's Dictionaries	**229-243**

The author carries out a contrastive analysis of some entries selected from monolingual learner's dictionaries. The analysis shows which linguistic items function as synonyms and antonyms in commonly used dictionaries and how they are lemmatized. Moreover, the corpus analysis indicates the extent to which the definitions of paradigmatically related entries may help foreign language learners to correctly choose and use appropriate lexemes.

Keywords: learner's dictionaries, synonymy, antonymy, paradigmatic relations

Anna Kapuścińska (Kazimierz-Wielki-Universität): On the digitalisation of analogical signs in the digital age	**245-253**

The aim of the article is to discuss the phenomenon of digitalisation of the originally analogical signs. The discussion focusses on two types of signs, which may be considered as analogical (based on the distinction by Goodman). One of them are pictures and the other one – texts, treated, according to the textlinguistic conceptualisation of the language, as the primary language signs. The example from a Polish news website confirms the thesis that the specific mosaic structure may exert a considerable influence on the inherent features of the signs, which they contain. The typographic scheme of the mosaic becomes superior to the semantic content, which is presented in a way exceeding the perceptual capabilities of an average receiver. Thus, the meaning of pictures and texts is generally restrained to the binary (digital) relation of their presence or absence in the preprogrammed schema.

Keywords: sign, semiotics, analogical, digital, media

Attila Mészáros (J.-Selye-Universität, Komárno): Refugees welcome (?) A contrastive discourse network analysis based on the German and Slovak refugee debate	**255-272**

In this paper refugee discourse with a special focus on transnational aspects is being discussed. It is based on German and Slovakian press articles that are made available in the form of text corpora. The research interest lies in the questions of, (a) how the positions of the respective community against refugees through language can be expressed, (b) what actors dominate the discourse and (c) what type of discourse coalitions arise between them. Factual analyzations are carried out at the macro and micro level. On one hand there are some central argumentation patterns demonstrated, on the other hand relevant discourse actors and their network relationships are presented.

Keywords: discourse analysis, network, refugee, trans-national discourse

Kurt Rüdinger (Universität von Sevilla): About the Tertium Comparationis in the Contrastive Linguistics between the principal Indo-European based languages of Western Europe – a critical review and a proposal	

Any kind of language comparison seems quite popular either in theoretical linguistics or in applied-didactic works. Nevertheless, the most important methodological question, the definition of an appropriate Tertium Comparationis is often treated with problematic coincidence. The article pretends to clear out in a critic view some of the conventional approximations to the theme and tries to propose a possible frame for future contrastive researches. For that reason it is necessary to appreciate the more or less explicit impact of a linguistic analysis influenced by Latin conceptions in its different aspects. It seems significant, that all modern language evolutions are showing a constant centrifugal tendency in relation to the mentioned

referential system. **Keywords**: Tertium Comparationis, Latin-shaped description view, centrifugal language evolution	
Witold Sadziński, Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak (Uniwersität Łódź): The Germanic word for 'seal' (*selxaz)	**285-300**
The Germanic term *selxaz m. 'seal', especially 'harbor seal, Phoca vitulina L.', has not been explained so far from the etymological and morphological point of view. It is suggested in this paper that there was an Indo-European word *(t)sel-ə2k-s m. 'small crawling animal, snail, tortoise', derived from the verbal root *(t)sel- 'to crawl' by means of the diminutive suffix *-ə2k-. The Proto-Germans in Northern Europe met seals, i.e. big marine mammals, which move on the earth with difficulty. They called this animal *sel-ə2k-o-s m. 'big crawling animal' > 'seal', hence Gm. *selxaz m. 'Phoca'. **Keywords**: etymology, Germanic languages, seal	
Monika Schönherr (Universität Zielona Góra): Nominal sentence realization in German	**301-315**
In this paper I investigate the constructions without the verb forms in particular with respect to nominal sentences such as Ein Mann – ein Wort., Wozu das Ganze?, Sie – und Böses! I discuss cases in which the verbs are formally not marked and the so-called covert predication is established. The tradition of investigations of the nominal sentences is relatively rich, although there are still insufficient solutions to the problems concerning their grammatical status. The reason for this are the very specific properties of these constructions and their unique role in the design of texts of different types. **Keywords**: nominal sentences, covert predication, non-finite verb forms	
Bernd Spillner (Universität Duisburg-Essen): Playing with Metaphors in German announcements of birthday	**317-325**
Since a couple of years German announcements of birthday mostly are published in daily newsletters. The parents of the children not only try to express their happiness about the birth, but also to show off unexpected and original texts by using special metaphors. Often announcements are presented as multimodal texts by combining verbal parts with pictures. The non-verbal parts may be scanned ore downloaded from the Internet. Sometimes even fictitious text types are used in order to construct unusual and humorous announcements. **Keywords**: German announcements of birth, daily newspaper, metaphors, multimodality, bimodal text, picture	
Culture studies	
Dorota Masiakowska-Osses (Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität): The "entrance card" into the German society? The National Socialist past from the German-Turkish perspective	**327-340**
The memory of the National Socialism and the Holocaust remains a common negative reference point for the national identity in the FRG. At the same time, Germany's transformation into an immigration country raises the question, to what extent this ethnicised genealogical concept of remembering can or should apply to the whole society. The paper examines literary works and projects of Turkish immigrants in Germany and their descendants to show how they address matters related to the Nazi past and reflect on the issue of German guilt. **Keywords**: cultural memory, National Socialism, Holocaust, German-Turkish authors	
Reviews and reports	**341-393**