

## Abstracts

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LÁSZLÓ BARNA

### **Lőrinc Szabó's translation: "Die Judenbuche" (‘The Jew's Beech’)**

On one hand this essay is to chart the details of the Hungarian translation of the account of „Die Judenbuche” by Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, from a filological aspect. On the other hand this essay is to assign the tasks of the problems of comparative textological analysis in the original and translated texts. With all these, this essay wants to contribute to the efforts that are to explore the translational disciplines of Szabó Lőrinc.

**Keywords:** translatology, Lőrinc Szabó, Die Judenbuche, comparative textological analysis.

BERND G. BAUSKE

### **AS goes Latin *ovvero Faun* (1[+4{5}] times) meets *faune* (1+1 times) & *fauno* (2 times) >A variantomaniac fallen amongst translators<**

The number of translations of AS's work has steadily grown, and especially so into Romance languages. His material-oriented-cum-typographically advanced writing may be a challenge to translators – it is at the same time a mine for innovative solutions for quicker and more objective ways to evaluate translations.

**Keywords:** Arno Schmidt, translation, theory, praxis.

IZABELA BAWEJ

### **Select aspects of using of the words based on the context errors**

The aim of the following article is to describe and to explain errors on the basis of negative transfer from L1. Errors of this type are results of cultural differences between languages. Every culture has a different system of the interpretation of the extra-lingual

reality. The L2 learners make use of their L1 knowledge if they are unable to distinguish between L1 items and L2 items. Errors occur when a particular L1 item has more counterparts in L2. The L2 learners use the L1 lexical items in their L2 performance and they transfer L1 meaning by a wrong word-for-word translation (literal translation from the mother tongue) and wrong use of words.

**Keywords:** error, transfer, learner, calques.

MONIKA BILIK-JAŚKÓW

***Ociec, pracź – Ich bin doch nicht blöd!* – on (un)translatability  
commercial slogans**

These considerations relate to the problem of translatability in the background of the scopos theory, that places the translation process in a particular communication situation. Commercial slogans achieve their multiple effects (semantic, rhetorical or semiotic) thanks to the high density of content on a small area of the text. During the translation the translator is faced with a challenge, because according to the scopos theory successful are those that produce successful intercultural communication between the producer of the text in the source language and the recipient of the text in the target language.

**Keywords:** adequacy of translation, translatability, scopos theory.

BORIS BLAHAK

**Poetic grave inscriptions of the Baroque period from the Lower  
Bavarian Danube region. The language of a literary usage text in the  
field of tension between dialect and standard language**

Based on a corpus of anonymous rhymed grave inscriptions of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century from northern Lower Bavaria, this paper looks into the regional diachronic use of dialect and standard language in lyrical texts. It attempts to answer the question (1) to which extent the regionally socialized poets were aware of a discrepancy between oral and written language use and clearly distinguished in this respect and (2) to which extent dialect and standard language competed or supplemented and overlapped each other offering a spectrum of variants the poets could use (according to the requirement of the poetic object to be represented) forming their language more or less closely connected to dialect.

**Keywords:** Lower Bavaria, grave inscriptions, Baroque, dialect, standard language.

RENATA BUDZIAK

### **At the beginning there was the spoken word. The historical aspects of research into the spoken language**

The article attempts to discuss the history of research into the spoken language. On account of the fact that there is lack of source texts containing natural oral utterances, the diachronic research into speech relies exclusively on the written texts. The article presents and discusses the possibilities of the quest for the traces of the spoken language based on Koch/Oesterreicher's model.

**Keywords:** the history of the spoken language, Polish-German source texts.

ILONA CZECHOWSKA

### **The word and the literal translation in translatology**

Though all arguments justifying the translation true to the original, and these arguments had been put forward since antiquity, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Walter Benjamin used to say that it is not the translation read original best, it is literal translation. Karl Dedecius challenges Benjamin's theory and he produces his own theory.

**Keywords:** translation, literal translation.

NICOLAI CZEMPLIK

### **A different German? Dialectal characteristics illustrated by the example of the Saxon dialect**

The text tries to gain an overview of the characteristics and peculiarities of the Saxon dialect. Finally the text enables by a few examples the reader to follow the dialect through its interesting position between all the other German idioms. It also shows the acceptability of the Saxon and the complicated relationship between eastern and western Germany which is still keeping in minds of the population.

**Keywords:** Saxon dialect, German language.

BARBARA CZWARTOS

### **Lesson Metalanguage – which language to use during a foreign language lesson: the foreign language or the mother tongue?**

The aim of the article is an attempt to answer the question: which metalanguage should be used during a foreign language lesson. The first part of the article will focus on adaptation and adjustment of the language used to the learners' level to make them able

to understand, e.g. instructions, explanations etc., generated by the teacher. The second part of the article attempts to present arguments for using the mother tongue during a foreign language lesson, especially to explain grammatical rules.

**Keywords:** metalanguage, adaptation and adjustment of language, lexicogrammar.

PETER ERNST

### **Leonard Bloomfield and Martin Buber**

Leonard Bloomfield, the „great old man“ of American linguistics, has roots in an Austrian-born Jewish family. This rather unknown fact had essential influence on his work, because he spoke fluent German and reflected on German in wide part of his work. The author discovered not only the roots and branches of Leonard Bloomfield's family (of which relative Maurice Bloomfield was an important linguist as well), but found the exact relationship between Bloomfield and Martin Buber. So this biographic facts constitute the basis of Bloomfield's linguistic positions.

**Keywords:** linguistics, American Structuralism, Leonard Bloomfield, Neogrammarians.

BEATA GRZESZCZAKOWSKA-PAWLIKOWSKA

### **Influencing the recipient by means of uttered and unutterable words – presenting a preliminary research**

The aim of interpersonal competence is, broadly speaking, cooperation determined by reception in respect to the content, the language and non-verbal means by the recipient. It also concerns communication in a university sector. On the basis of an academic genre – “student paper”, a research is going to be presented concerning the effect of Polish students of the German language – verbal and non-verbal means of communication – on their German counterparts.

**Keywords:** interpersonal competence, verbal and non-verbal means of communication, academic sector, influencing the recipient.

JÓZEF JAROSZ

### **Use of rhetorical figures of transposition in the German funerary inscriptions**

This article examines the use of rhetorical figures of transposition in the German funerary inscriptions, which come from the German cemeteries from the period 1790–2010. The study shows that the analyzed texts contain a lot of different rhetorical figures of

transposition (parallelism, isocolon, antithesis, anastrophe, paradox) and it confirms the poetic function of the eulogy.

**Keywords:** rhetorical figures of transposition, funerary inscriptions, poetic function.

MARCELINA KAŁASZNIK

### **A typology of nominal attributes in culinary language**

“Kitchen language” and naming processes thereof appear to be very interesting – also from the perspective of linguistics – because there exist no clear-cut principles which ought to be followed when naming dishes. This article presents an analysis of nominal attributes found in the names of ice-cream desserts. Its primary purpose is to indicate the most frequently utilized name structures. Its secondary purpose is to establish which of these complex names are lexicalized in the language and which are but occasional combinations.

**Keywords:** culinary language, attribute, naming processes.

SEBASTIAN KIRAGA

### **An extract from the dictionary of Jehovah’s witnesses**

The language of Jehovah’s Witnesses, understood as a “theolect”, attracted little attention so far. Among others it is characterised by a strong influence of the English language, a strictly hierarchical and one-way communication as well as a strongly regimented communication procedure. A possible version of this theolect dictionary would reflect on lexemes and complex expressions, which are not part of the general language or are used differently in texts of Jehovah’s Witnesses. The microstructure will be explained on the basis of sample articles concerned with various systems of things meaning “longer periods of time characterised by certain events”.

**Keywords:** theolect, Jehovah’s Witnesses, lexicography.

JOLANTA KNIEJA

### **The diachronic analysis of the lexeme *Arbeit* – one of the ways of the reconstruction of the cognitive definition of the term**

This article is devoted to the partial results of a research conducted as part of the intercultural research project “The comparison of the linguistic-cultural worldview of the Slavs and their neighbours”. The aim of the research is to reconstruct the German idea of *Arbeit* in the contemporary language using the method of the cognitive definition.

Since the research is based on a very extensive corpus, the analysis will be restricted to one data group. It will be presented how the lexeme *Arbeit* has developed etymologically. This data shall be regarded as the first, yet very important, step towards the solution of the problem of how the users of the German language colloquially understand the term *Arbeit*.

**Keywords:** linguistic worldview, ethnolinguistics, etymology.

KATARZYNA KRZEMIŃSKA

### **Texts as communicative sizes of production**

Article/report is an attempt to classify texts as such while discussing the issue of polysemy in the text notion. Article is aimed at explaining the text linguistics problems as the discipline defining the issue of text. In the further part the paper clarifies the text type and it explicates the features that make a text a proper one. Consequently, text typology and the text theory compose the body of the second part of the paper.

**Keywords:** text, text type, text linguistics, text typology.

ELŻBIETA KUCHARSKA-DREISS

### **Religiously motivated borrowings and their use in recipient languages (illustrated using selected examples)**

This article focuses on three cases of borrowing as items of religious lexis: *Gnade* (a semantic loan incorporated into German from Latin), *Rosenkranz* (a free loan translation also incorporated into German from Latin), *superintendent* (a Latin loanword incorporated into Polish from German). An analysis of the use of these lexemes in the recipient languages given reveals 1) how a word (e.g., *Gnade*) can be employed in both profane and religious contexts and 2) how religious words enter into a kind of competition with other religious words (e.g., *Rosenkranz* with the names of prayers and prayer beads known from other religions, and *superintendent* with *biskup*).

**Keywords:** borrowings, German religious language, Polish religious language.

STEFAN LUDWIN

### **The linguistic picture of the world based on German and Polish verbs derived from names of alimentary products**

The article addresses the issue of the linguistic picture of the world of food and drink, on the basis of Polish and German data, such as denominal verbs derived from names of alimentary products, by means of suffixation and prefixation in Polish and German,

and by conversion in German. The collected data come from online dictionaries as well as from various web sites. The verbs have been sorted out according to their nominal bases, glossed, and supplemented with example sentences, illustrating their use. The analysis of the collected corpus reveals that alcoholic drinks are the only area where the linguistic picture is common to both Polish and German, whereas the linguistic picture of food and non-alcoholic drinks seems to be language specific, in a way that is typical of each of the languages concerned.

**Keywords:** the linguistic picture of the world, verbal denominal derivatives, conversion.

ANNA MAŁGORZEWICZ

### **Between a word and a concept – consideration over chosen Polish and German translations of “New Testament”**

The starting point for the author’s deliberation is the motto of the conference *Im Anfang war das Wort*, the importance of a word, as well as its translations in Polish and German interpretations of the Bible. The analysed texts are: the Prologue and other fragments of the Gospel According to John, and especially the translation of the Greek lexeme *Logos*. The author presents various ideas as basis for translation and finally suggests broadening the spectrum of interpretative consideration with the following opposition: a word vs. a concept.

**Keywords:** translation of the Bible, Logos, word-concept, connotation, association.

GOTTFRIED MARSCHALL

### **The word: origin or result? Remarks on a controversial linguistic entity**

During the latest decades, the concept of “word” as a basic linguistic entity has often been subject to discussion. Part of the linguistic community would not grant legitimacy to this term because of its lack of precision compared to more modern and more delimited items such as lexeme, morpheme, token etc. Others would deny its necessity arguing that discourse or utterances do not consist of words but of coherently structured sections that can be decomposed into constituents of different degrees but without any relationship to the “word” as an independent unit. Although our dictionary contains some hundred thousand words, it is hard to find a satisfying word definition. In this essay all efforts are made to rehabilitate the concept of word as a linguistically relevant entity. This goal is pursued by means of two methodical approaches. First, investigations are made about the status of “word” on a higher level and in a larger range like discourse, speech, utterance, or even idea, instruction, and precept, in the religious, philosophical and cultural domain. One can realize that from this perspective

the “word” is a fundamental instrument of communication making possible expression of divine authority as well as definition of ideas. In the second part, the linguistic foundations of such functions are explored. It turns out that compared to lexeme or morpheme – which are by definition fragmentary components of higher units –, “word” is a morphologic and semantic end-form building block providing pragmatic facility. It has a coherent inner structure, a prosodic profile and represents the first degree of semantic portioning. This will lead us to a definition in which “word” is considered as a frame containing one or more lexemes (as to be seen in compounds) and optionally grammatical markers.

**Keywords:** word, vocabulary, lexeme, morpheme, compounds, constitution of meaning, syntax, prosodic pattern, idiomatic expressions, discourse, word of God.

JULIA NESSWETHA

### **Language island Prague? On Franz Kafka's 'Prague German'**

This article deals with the question, if Prague in the late 19th/early 20th century was a so called German language island and if that could be the reason for Franz Kafka's sober style and the grammatical mistakes and inconsistencies in his German.

**Keywords:** language island, Prague, Kafka.

ELŻBIETA PAWLIKOWSKA-ASENDRYCH

### **Complaint strategies and their linguistic implementation**

This paper presents a study on the speech act of complaints in the political discourse. The purpose of this article is to describe the complaining strategies and the language of complaint expression in the German language. As yet the problem of complaint as a speech act has not been widely discussed in German linguistics. That is why, in the article, complaint identification and its linguistic analysis will be carried out. The main point of the analysis is the illocutionary role of complaint modified by additional illocutionary acts. The modification influences its realisation at the morphological, syntactic, lexical and stylistic levels.

**Keywords:** German language, political discourse, illocutionary acts.



GRZEGORZ PAWŁOWSKI

### **Constitution of meaning: epistemic formants of the idiolectal meaning**

Three main questions in the remit of semantics have been raised in the article. These include: 1) constitution of idiolectal meaning; 2) epistemic formants of knowledge, which have an influence on the constitution of idiolectal meaning; and 3) inner frames of knowledge in a concrete individual, i.e. a contextualisation of elements/engrams of idiolectal meaning. The author aims at justifying the thesis of idiolectal meaning being the result of human epistemic activity, determined by anthropological, cultural and axiological conditions, with the latter leading to the constitution of the whole of a person's identity.

**Keywords:** epistemological semantics, constitution of meaning, idiolectal meaning, epistemic types of formants of knowledge, frame of knowledge, contextualisation of knowledge.

KARIN PITTNER

### **Evaluative adjectives in youth language**

Evaluative expressions are characteristic for youth language. This article investigates evaluative adjectives which are derived by conversion from nouns. It is argued that nouns in predicative position have certain characteristics of adjectives since they are non-referring and describe a quality. Moreover the predicative position is conducive to conversion processes as it does not impose categorial restrictions. Based mainly on youth language in internet forums, it is shown which adjective-like characteristics the elements in question exhibit. Thereby the conversion from noun to adjective is proved to be a productive process for creating new evaluative expressions.

**Keywords:** evaluative adjective, youth language, conversion, predicative expression.

STANISŁAW PRĘDOTA

### **German euphemistic phraseologisms and their Polish equivalents**

There are quite a few taboo words in the German language which – because of sexual, religious or political reasons – are passed over in linguistic communication. This research paper concerns euphemisms which are used in order to substitute taboo words; some of them are phraseologisms. At first, they were divided on the basis of Roberta Rada's criteria into metaphorical, metonymical, and synecdochic, then the German euphemisms under investigation were further subdivided into the following three

types of equivalence: full, partial, and descriptive. This was done according to their equivalents in the Polish language.

**Keywords:** German metaphorical, metonymical and synecdochic euphemisms, Polish equivalents of German euphemisms.

ANNA RADZIK

### **Collocations in the „Variantenwörterbuch des Deutschen“**

The “Variantenwörterbuch des Deutschen” (2004) presents the national varieties of German from a pluricentric viewpoint. There are the words and phraseologisms of three full centres: Germany, Austria, German Switzerland and four semi-centres: Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, East-Belgium and South Tyrol. The collocations, a subgroup of the phraseologisms (Burger 2003), are present in this dictionary in different structures and different combinations, as specific and nonspecific collocations. The comparison with the “Wörterbuch der Kollokationen im Deutschen” (Quasthoff 2011) shows the importance of the national and regional marking of collocations.

**Keywords:** collocations, phraseology, national varieties of German.

MONIKA SCHÖNHERR

### ***In anaginne uuas uuort, ... thaz, uuas in anaginne. Anaphoric referring expressions in Old High German***

The paper considers the distribution of the anaphoric pronouns in Old High German and offers a discourse-pragmatic explanation for the differences in use of anaphoric referring expressions.

**Keywords:** topicality, saliency, anaphoric pronouns.

MAŁGORZATA SIERADZKA

### ***Aparatczyk, konspira, esbol... „Socialist neologisms“ with pejorative connotations in colloquial Polish and their equivalents in German***

The article is devoted to the systematic description of the new Polish vocabulary after 1989. It analyzes lexicographic definitions of several lexemes of the PRL period – the so-called „socialist historicisms” – included in the “Polnisch-deutschen Wörterbuch der Neologismen” (2007), the first bilingual dictionary on the publishing market, edited by Worbs/Markowski/Meger. The author compares the meanings of selected concepts of „society and politics”. She indicates which of the analyzed neologisms (and their equivalents) are included in the Polish-German dictionaries and explained

in the Polish language dictionaries, issued at the end of the last century and in the first decade of the 21st century.

**Keywords:** lexicography, neologisms, Polish-German dictionaries, Polish language dictionaries.

AGNIESZKA STAWIKOWSKA-MARCINKOWSKA

### **Classification of the adjective-noun-collocation in the German Code of Civil Procedure**

This article describes the research of adjective-noun-collocations in the corpus of the German Code of Civil Procedure. They are characteristic for the legal language, as a language for specific purposes, whose terms and collocations have a special meaning, different from the general language usage. The aim of the research was twofold. Firstly to compose a list of the legal adjective-noun-collocations. And secondly, to generate a classification of such units based on the criteria developed by Firth, Wilss and Gładysz.

**Keywords:** legal collocations, legal language, Code of Civil Procedure.

JANUSZ STOPYRA

### **Transparency in word-formation: uneigentliche Komposita and Rektionskomposita**

The meaning, that the relation between both parts of the german compounds is to be resolved only with help of the context, the situation and our knowledge about the extralanguage-reality can be neglected by to patterns of the german word-formation: „uneigentliche Komposita” and „Rektionskomposita”. The relation between both parts of these compounds can be resolved at once by the speaker and the listener of the communicate. The article describes these patterns of compounds.

**Keywords:** word-formation, compounds.

RAFAŁ SZUBERT

### **On the lexical-semantic explication of the concept of person**

The present paper focuses on the semantic explication of the anthroponym person – a word from the proximity area and also an keyword and keyconcept in the culture of people, in the philosophy and in the law.

**Keywords:** semantics, proximity area, categorization of concepts, objects and entities.

MICHAEL THIELE

### **Heart and edification in the pietist enlightenment**

As characteristic for pietism is the usage of terms such as “heart“ and “edification“. “Edification“ is based on the rhetorical metaphor of building which in this case refers to building upon the foundations of belief and in order to do this both heart and reason helps. Conspicuous, however, is how the concept of “heart“ seems to have slipped from center stage during the enlightenment. Early Pietists adhered to the teaching of Martin Luther, in particular that the heart is at the centre of human being, and is the seat of understanding. During the enlightenment the stress changed such that heart and reason stood beside each other as equal partners until, by the end of the age, reason was viewed as the main seat of understanding within which heart and emotion dwelled.

**Keywords:** pietism, enlightenment, rhetorical metaphors.

ANNA URBAN

### **In the beginning was the word(play). On puns in books for children**

Andreas Steinhöfel is one of Germany’s most highly regarded authors and the winner of the prestigious German Youth Literature Prize 2009 (Children’s Book category). The present paper represents an attempt to compare the original text with its Polish and English translation focusing on rendering of puns in books for children. The corpus includes puns based on names, homonymic, paronymic puns and ambiguous idioms and their English and Polish translations.

**Keywords:** puns, wordplay, children’s literature.

MAGDALENA URBANIAK-ELKHOLY

### **Complex German participle phrases and their Polish equivalents in morphosyntactic comparison**

The general aim of the presented morphosyntactic comparison of complex German and Polish participle phrases is to underline the structural differences between these two languages and the influence of these differences on the structure of participle phrases.

**Keywords:** participle, phrase.

REINHOLD UTRI

***„ ... shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God” – About the meaning of the word in theology, in the (catholic) church and in general in the live of human beings***

The small word „word“ has a special meaning for us human beings. With words one can comfort or insult somebody, human beings are from birth to death confronted with words/language. That is why words have also a special meaning in religion. Especially in church and its activities the deep meaning of the word (of God) is visible. This phenomenon is to think about in this text.

**Keywords:** word, language, meaning, religion.

JOANNA WOŹNIAK

**Collocations in legal texts on the example of Treaties establishing the EU**

The purpose of this article is to present the nature of collocations in legal texts on the example of Treaties establishing the EU. Special attention is drawn to collocations typical for specialist language, while the focal aspect of the analysis is the morphological structure of collocations. This paper represents a contribution to further research in the area.

**Keywords:** collocation, specialist language.

PAVLÍNA ŽÍDKOVÁ

**The endemical terms of the language of the Catholic Church on French and on Czech**

This paper aims to present a possibility to divide the terms of the Catholic Church in four groups: the endemic terms, the partially endemic terms, the non-endemic terms. The endemic terms in their form and meaning can only be found in one special language. The partially endemic terms can only be found in their form or in their meaning in one special language. The non-endemic terms can be found in their form and meaning in several special languages. About one fifth of the terms was endemic. Not every endemic term on French was endemic also on Czech. We also focused on the translation issues with the meaning of term. Translators need to work with the term definition, not only with its dictionary equivalents.

**Keywords:** term, endemic term, language of the Catholic Church.

PIOTR ŻYROMSKI

## **Subordination – an attempt at explanation**

The present article draws an outline of subordination in contemporary German. The concept is based on the syntactic theory called Integrational Linguistics. Subsequently, a few types of subordination are proposed, comparatively analyzed and described.

**Keywords:** subordination, Integrational Linguistics, syntax, phrase, subordinate clause.