

Abstracts, keywords

SPRACHWISSENSCHAFT:

Marek GAJDA

Groteske und Absurdität vs. Sentimentalität: Zu unterschiedlichen emotionalen Phänomenen im Dramentext und Drehbuch des ‚Besuchs der alten Dame‘

Abstract:

The Grotesque and Absurdity vs. Sentimentality: Different Emotional Phenomena in the Theatre Script and the Screenplay of *Besuch der alten Dame*

This paper compares Friedrich Dürrenmatt's drama script titled *Besuch der alten Dame* (The Visit, 1956) with the screenplay of the same name by Susanne Beck and Thomas Eifler (2008) with regard to emotionality in language. Due to the fact that the paper cannot focus on all aspects of emotionality, just one significant phenomenon will be addressed, namely certain features found in Dürrenmatt's text which are mostly lost in the screenplay and vice versa. The main focus is on the grotesque and absurdity on the one hand, and the text's closeness to reality and sentimentality on the other. The differences are illustrated using extracts from two selected scenes – the so-called Konradswellerwald scene and the final scene. From the viewpoint of methodology, the linguistic text analysis of emotions will be used. Within the analysis, expression of emotions, description of emotions and evocation of emotions will be distinguished.

Keywords: Friedrich Dürrenmatt, *Besuch der alten Dame* (The Visit), drama, screenplay, emotionality

Oliver HERBST

Erfolg durch Stereotype in der Sprache. Menschen mit und ohne Migrationshintergrund in ‚Türkisch für Anfänger‘

Abstract:

Success through linguistic stereotypes: People with and without migrant backgrounds in ‚Türkisch für Anfänger‘

‚Turkish for Beginners‘ (‚Türkisch für Anfänger‘) was a successful German comedy film a couple of years ago. In the press it was called a “multiculti comedy” (“Multikulti-Komödie”). The film features characters with migrant backgrounds and those without (discernable) migrant backgrounds. The respective characters use stereotypes for referring to their own group and other stereotypes for referring to the foreign group. Stereotypes bring humour to the story.

Keywords: stereotype, metaphor, migration, comedy film, ‚Turkish for Beginners‘ (‚Türkisch für Anfänger‘)

Norbert Richard WOLF

Was ist und was kann ein Referenzkorpus?

Abstract:

What is a reference corpus, and what can it do?

The 'Deutsche Referenzkorpus (DeReKo)' of the Mannheimer Institut für Deutsche Sprache currently contains over 28 billion words, and it is constantly being expanded. The sheer size of the corpus makes it impractical for researchers to analyze its entire content. On the other hand, the DeReKo offers the possibility of taking seriously the principle that every research project needs its own corpus – by acting as a 'reference corpus' that can be used in combination with special corpora. This paper addresses the question of whether a corpus should contain complete texts or only statistically relevant extracts; it also discusses the uses and necessity of 'small corpora'.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, reference corpus, small corpora, compensatory competence, communication of meaning

LITERATURWISSENSCHAFT:

Markéta BALCAROVÁ

Manieristische figurae serpentinae in Eichendorffs Novelle ‚Das Marmorbild‘ als Charakteristik einer falschen Kunst

Abstract:

Mannerist figurae serpentinae in Eichendorff's novella 'Das Marmorbild' as a characteristic feature of false art

This paper analyzes serpentine figures in Eichendorff's novella 'Das Marmorbild', which are inscribed in the body of Venus in the mannerist style. These figurae serpentinae gradually gain dynamism, move into the foreground of attention, and then condense into repulsive snake figures which evoke associations of the cunning snake of the Garden of Eden, the serpents on the back of the Frau Welt figure, and the fearsome Echidna of Greek mythology. These allusions also characterize the art which Venus represents as something abysmal and threatening. The multiple contextualization of the snake also reveals that 'Das Marmorbild' offers a double reading: in the narrower sense, Venus can be viewed as a representation of Romantic art, while in the wider sense she personifies art in general..

Keywords: Romanticism, artistry, art, mannerism, snakes, serpentine figures, Bible, mythology

Libor MAREK

Degoutante Wandelbilder der Mährischen Walachei: Spielarten des Naturalismus in Paul Zifferers Roman ‚Die fremde Frau‘

Abstract:

Naturalistic Images of Moravian Wallachia in Paul Zifferer's Novel 'Die fremde Frau'

This paper presents an analysis of the novel 'Die fremde Frau' by the writer Paul Zifferer (1879–1929)

who came from Bystřice pod Hostýnem in Moravian Wallachia. It is a largely unknown, late naturalistic text which addresses national and social issues that were topical at the end of the 19th century. The novel offers a critical reflection on both bourgeois society and national tensions in Moravian Wallachia. It oscillates between conservatism and revolution, between historical authenticity and fiction. Moreover, the analysis shows that German literature from Moravian Wallachia deserves a serious and comprehensive exploration – as does Paul Zifferer's work, especially in the context of German or Austrian naturalism and aesthetic modernism.

Keywords: Paul Zifferer, Moravian Wallachia, Moravian German literature, naturalism, literary modernism

Irena ŠEBESTOVÁ

Die künstlerische Anabasis des Schriftstellers Max Ring: Von der Peripherie des Hultschiner Ländchens zur preußischen Metropole

Abstract:

The artistic anabasis of the writer Max Ring: From the periphery of the Hlučín region to the Prussian metropolis

Today the Hlučín (formerly Hultschin) region of Upper Silesia is part of the Czech Republic; for centuries Moravian (Czech), German and Polish linguistic and cultural communities lived side by side, with the German part of society playing the dominant role. The multi-talented figure Max Ring was born in the Hlučín region; he was a doctor, writer, dramatist and journalist who was active in Upper Silesia and above all in Berlin. In his autobiographical work *Erinnerungen* Ring gives an account of his childhood in his home village, which was a liberal environment in both national and religious terms; he also describes social conditions in industrial Upper Silesia and the Bohemian milieu of Berlin's literary society.

Keywords: Max Ring, autobiographical novel, Hlučín region, Upper Silesia, Berlin salon society