

Abstracts, keywords

SPRACHWISSENSCHAFT:

Dario MARIĆ

Der steigend-fallend-steigende Tonhöhenakzent in deutschsprachigen Gesprächen

Abstract:

Rising-falling-rising pitch accent in German conversations

Rising-falling-rising pitch accent is perhaps the most distinctive pitch accent in the spoken German language due to its prominence and complexity. Its prominence reflects the very high degree of informational relevance of the focused word or a strong need to attract the interlocutor's attention to the utterance that follows the focused word. Up to now, rising-falling-rising pitch accent has not been a subject of research into spoken German prosody, partially due to the stylistic neutrality of utterances that are artificially generated for research purposes and are devoid of context, and partially due to the insufficient number of different types of conversations within the corpus used to analyze prosody in authentic conversations. The purpose of this study is to determine the functions of rising-falling-rising pitch accents in German conversation with regard to co-constituting speech acts, structuring conversations and expressing the modality of utterances.

Keywords: rising-falling-rising pitch accent, spoken German, phonetics of talk-in-interaction

Libuše SPÁČILOVÁ

Frühneuhochdeutsche Register mündlicher Kommunikation in Olmützer Prozessakten von 1550 bis 1630

Abstract:

Early New High German registers of oral communication in the Olomouc municipal chancery

One of the significant fields of institutional communication in the Early New High German period was the legal system. It can therefore be assumed that court documents from that era include elements of the contemporary spoken language. This paper presents the results of a corpus analysis examining 40 examples of two text types in court documents – witness accounts and testimonies of men tortured on the rack. Elements of the spoken language were found on the phonetic/phonological, morphological and syntactic/textual levels.

Keywords: oral communication, spoken language, witness accounts, testimonies of men tortured on the rack

Monika WOLF

„Na ja, Ideen muß man haben.“

Emotionsausdrückende Partikeln im Deutschen und ihre Entsprechungen im Französischen am Beispiel der Partikel *ja*

Abstract:

“Naja, Ideen muß man haben.” Particles expressing emotion and their equivalents in French: the example of *ja*

Particles have no specific lexical function per se and must be associated with another word or phrase to impart meaning. Thus, they develop manifold forms of polyfunctionality. They can express emotion, and when used interactively in everyday situations, they are dependent upon the particular features of the context. While the German language uses particles extensively, French more commonly uses alternative devices to express a speaker’s attitude toward his or her utterance, as will be shown by the example of *ja* in the speeches of the narrator and the characters of the novel ‘The Call of the Toad’ by Günter Grass.

Keywords: emotions, German particles and their French equivalents

Norbert Richard WOLF

„das es eine völlige Deutsche klare rede wird“. Zu Luthers Spracharbeit

Abstract:

“So it becomes a truly German, clear language”: On Luther’s work with language

Based on translations of the Lord’s Prayer (Mt 6, 9-13) and translations of other Bible passages dating from 1522 to 2017, Luther’s working processes were reconstructed and his influence on later editions of his Bible was traced. It becomes evident that Luther wanted not ‘merely’ to translate the Bible, but to actually write a German Bible.

Keywords: Martin Luther, Bible translation, Early New High German, New High German written language

LITERATURWISSENSCHAFT:

Karl-Heinz GMEHLING

Raumkonstellationen in Ota Filips Roman ‚Café Slavia‘

Abstract:

Spatial constellations in Ota Filip’s novel ‘Café Slavia’

Ota Filip was a German writer with Czech roots. He was born in Ostrava in 1930, and he died in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 2018. He grew up in Czechoslovakia but was forcibly expatriated in 1974 after repeated problems with the communist regime, and he settled in the Federal Republic of Germany. There he worked as a freelance writer and political journalist. With his novel ‘Café Slavia’ (1985) he made his debut in world literature. Drawing on the theoretical approaches associated with the “spatial turn” (Soja 1991, Bachmann-Medick 2009) and other spatial-theoretical approaches, this paper seeks to examine how Filip’s novel ‘Café Slavia’ (1985) is constructed, which literary spaces are constituted, how they change and which functions they perform.

Keywords: spatial turn, space, migration, transit, heterotopy, hybridity, Ota Filip

Irena ŠEBESTOVÁ

Das Vereinsleben der deutschsprachigen Bevölkerung im Hultschiner Ländchen

Abstract:

Clubs and associations among the German population in the Hultschin (Hlučín) region

The Hultschin (Hlučín) region – now part of the Czech Republic – was annexed to the former Czechoslovakia in 1920. Throughout the centuries, its turbulent history has been shaped by various conflicting power interests, which have influenced the co-existence of the Czech and German communities which historically lived alongside each other. The Polish and Jewish communities had a relatively minor influence over the culture of this polylingual region, but the large German minority played a significant role. The influence of German language, culture and customs was not only visible in the political and economic life of the local population; it was also reflected in the various clubs and associations that were active in the region.

Keywords: Hultschin (Hlučín) region, clubs and associations
