

Abstracts

Vol. /Bd.12/2015

Sabine Anselm

Abstract: The current piece of youth literature „Marienbilder“ by Tamara Bach as a subject in German class is addressed in this article, starting with the question which genre – novella or novel – the text belongs to. Also, supplementary didactical material will be provided. First, the focus is on the narrative construction, as the reader is being presented with five equally valid versions of events. The way in which this specific fashion of narrating helps solving the ethical questions approached in the text in an aesthetic manner is further presented. In addition to this identity-orientated approach to literature education, features of intertextual and cross-medial narrating are elaborated and commented upon, in the following section of the presentation. In conclusion, the approach is systematized considering the processes of literary education.

Keywords: value education, teaching of literature, narrative ethics, youth literature, development of identity, short story, learning through literature, novel.

Margit Riedel

Abstract: **Emilia Galotti** is one of the most frequently analyzed German plays and next to **Nathan the Wise** one of the most famous dramas of the Enlightenment. It has become a piece of the literary canon in general. But there are several more (didactic) reasons to justify working with three **Emilia**-films in German classes. Firstly dramatic texts are written for the stage not just for being read. Secondly youth nowadays have more and more difficulties in reading long texts especially when their language differs from everyday language, so a visualisation can help. And thirdly, talking about theatre films, or „drama films“ as Kepser calls them, will not only teach people in discussing literature and reflecting their own values but will also strengthen their film competence.

Therefore I try to present three **Emilia-Galotti**-films, all of which are produced after 2000 and all three of them differ in their relation to theatre and film. In literary discussions the main question has been „Why does Emilia die?“; talking about the films the question has to be revised and you ask yourself „Does Emilia die at all?“ and if she does not so, why has this famous ending been changed in the film?

Keywords: theatre film vs. drama film, G. E. Lessing, Emilia Galotti.

Cora Dietl

Abstract: Tobias Kober's tragedy **Idea militis vere Christiani** proves to be the proper work of a poet laureate: At first glance, it is very „national“, but it very clearly distinguishes between different grades of identity: All figures of the play display a regional identity, but in their actions they are determined by bonds of loyalty between ruler and liegeman. The ideal of a nobleman is to be totally loyal to God *and* to the Emperor, and this is why in the end they are depicted as superior to Jews and Ottomans, who either do not have an emperor, or aren't loyal to their god.

Keywords: nationality, identity, religion, dialect, liege, historic drama, 17th century, Zedlitz, Kober, Christian knight.

Simona Poşiar-Olaru

Abstract: Based on the definition of the notions „delusion” and „insanity” present study examines the motif of insanity in the works of Johann Wolfgang Goethe and Friedrich Schiller, whereas the function of this motif is analyzed in the particular texts.

In the epistolary novel **Die Leiden des jungen Werthers** (1774) the protagonist’s passion, ecstasy and insanity act as elixir vitae. In the drama **Torquato Tasso** (1790) the artist, who is misunderstood by his fellow men, is in the center of attention. This leads to his isolation and retreat from reality. Therefore the artist’s insanity can be seen as a protest against society. Gretchen’s insanity in **Faust I** (1808) reveals the truth of her character. Thus insanity becomes a means to accuse society, which leads to infanticide. In the novel **Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre** (1796) the harpist suffers from melancholia, an illness that escalates in insanity. Goethe tries not only to elucidate the causes of his protagonist’s disease but also recommends therapy.

Because insanity in Schiller’s work has not the same status as in Goethe’s present study investigates the impact of medicine on Schiller’s literary work and reads his first drama **Die Räuber** (1781) as the most important outcome of his medical study.

Keywords: delusion and insanity, melancholia, psychoanalysis, therapy, medicine and literature.

Markus Fischer

Abstract: Avant-garde art has always defined itself by way of a new, innovative, revolutionary use of artistic devices, i.e. primarily via formal principles. The present paper therefore focuses on formal innovations between 1910 and 1920 in the realm of poetry, no matter to which literary movement (expressionism, futurism, dadaism etc.) the various studied poems might be attributed. Starting from the expressionist „Sturm”-Circle and August Stramm’s „Wortkunst” the present paper elucidates – in theoretical reflections and practical interpretations – the crossroads in German avant-garde poetry after August Stramm’s „Wortkunst”: the parting of the ways between formalism and visionary poetry within the process of radical dissolution of semantics. Important authors following August Stramm who are researched in the present paper are: Kurt Schwitters, Carl Einstein, Jakob van Hoddis, Raoul Hausmann and Hugo Ball.

Keywords: Avant-garde poetry, „Sturm”-Circle, „Wortkunst”, expressionism, dadaism, August Stramm, Herwarth Walden, Kurt Schwitters, Carl Einstein, Raoul Hausmann, Hugo Ball.

Klaus H. Kiefer

Abstract: With the printing – and success – of his first novel **Bebuquin** the author was „twenty and in literature”, as Einstein writes in his **Little Autobiographie** in 1930. This is the starting point of present paper, whose aim is, to reveal the autobiographical features of Einstein’s **Bebuquin**. Einstein accumulated real amounts of material rooted toughly in factual. This material is divided in two thematic blocks: „childhood and youth” and „art and revolution”. After treating the first thematic block the paper delves into the theme „lingua” to show that the „linguistic turn” of the author developed under the influence of the philosophy of Ernst Cassirer.

Keywords: autobiography, Carl Einstein, Bebuquin, art and revolution, linguistic turn, Ernst Cassirer

Simona Poşiar-Olaru

Abstract: An important text for the analysis of insanity in German expressionist literature is Alfred Döblin's **Die Ermordung einer Butterblume (Killing a daffodil)** who studied medicine and practised psychiatry in a clinic in Berlin. The story represents, first of all, a coded self-representation of Döblin, who was influenced during his studies by the strange relation of the city man with nature. In this case, Döblin's text expresses the typically expressionist critic of civilization that, by technique and industrialization, destroyed the natural initial relation between man and his environment. Secondly, the short-story can be interpreted as a satirical parable to the bourgeois. However, it seems that the best method to approach the text is the psychological and psycho pathological. If one starts from a period, in which it was written, that is during the study of neurology and psychiatry by Döblin, we are not appalled that the writer describes with an almost clinical precision the behaviour of a personality that suffers by obsessive-compulsive disorder. Because the author presents the protagonist's madness by the rupture between the structure of the normal bourgeois and the murderer, the social implication of the text is evident.

Keywords: medicine, literature, pathology, obsessive-compulsive disorder, satirical parable, Alfred Döblin.

Sigurd Paul Scheichl

Abstract: The subject of Fritz Hochwälder's successful (but now forgotten) play (in German: **Das heilige Experiment**) of 1943, written in exile in Switzerland, is the end of the Jesuit state in Paraguay in 1767, which was suppressed by the Spanish King and by the general of the Jesuit order in Rome. Hochwälder concentrates the action in a few hours and writes a play corresponding to classicist rules. While it was often taken as a contribution to neo-Catholic literature in the years after the overthrow of national socialism, it should rather be understood as a text on conflicts between individual conscience and politics. Although the author sympathizes with the Jesuits, who are treated unjustly, he insists on totalitarian features of their religious state and in fact presents a conflict between two forms of totalitarian rule.

Keywords: Fritz Hochwälder, totalitarianism, Jesuits, drama.

Laura Cheie

Abstract: Due to his sinology studies, Günter Eich is one of the few important German writers who had direct access to the Chinese literature and the Asian cultural space. The influence of Chinese and Japanese thinking on his work has early been remarked and analysed by the literary critics, especially emphasising the reception of Zen Buddhism, Daoism and haiku in his poetry. This study sets out to demonstrate that the German writer is more a researcher of the intermediary, hybrid spaces, in which the personal synthesis of the European spirit – active, critical, scientist – and that of the Asian conception on the world, with its contemplative wisdom, that may lead to new forms of literature, mirror the oscillation between sense and nonsense, different genres and cognitive structures – between epigram and haiku, „definition“ and „meditation“ – and the ingenious mergers of these.

Keywords: hybrid spaces, European spirit and Asian cultural space, „definition“, „meditation“, epigram, haiku.

Elin Nesje Vestli

Abstract: In this essay, I examine how the Austrian author Vladimir Vertlib uses the concept of the border or border experiences (crossing borders, blurring borders, exploring borders) in his work. In his writings Vertlib depicts different transitory experiences, e.g. migration, different discourses of identity and language switches. The border experience is manifested as theme, motif and metaphor. I also argue that Vertlib uses „the border“ as a narrative

strategy, by using poly perspective narrators, frame stories with a complex structure of embedded narratives and metanarration. Using his poetics as a point of departure (his poetry lecture **Spiegel im fremden Wort**, 2006) I present a comparative reading of his earliest works, **Abschiebung** (1995) and **Zwischenstationen** (1999), and one of his recent novels, **Schimons Schweigen**(2012), in which he reflects upon his early work and his own poetics through an extensive use of metanarration.

Keywords: Vladimir Vertlib, contemporary literature, Austrian literature, Jewish literature, migration, migration literature, metanarration, poetics, autobiographical literature, Adelbert-von-Chamisso-Prize.

Kathleen Thorpe

Abstract: This essay explores some of the concerns raised by Ulrike Schmitzer's autobiographical novel which deals with the memories of the so-called German speaking „Donauschwaben“ who had been settled in the Vojvodina of present Serbia for well over 200 years until their expulsion at the end of the Second World War. The narrator, a first generation Austrian, explores the history of her family. Both the fragmentary structure and content of the novel point to the impossibility of reconstructing a complete story of what happened. At the same time the novel asserts the right to individual memory, no matter how imperfect, against attempts to homogenize memory under the rubric of collective memory. The narrator also highlights the often subconscious ways in which language and culture are passed from one generation to the next.

Keywords: Second World War, „Donauschwaben“, expulsion, collective memory versus individual memory.

Christiane Wittmer

Abstract: The present paper discusses the situation of the German-speaking (City) Theater of Hermannstadt/Sibiu during World War I. As an introductory note I will give a brief overview on relevant historical developments of the theater, including information on its administration and artistic direction, in the years preceding World War I and a short digression on how the audience evolved over the turn of the Century. Hereafter I will analyze the repertoire of the German-speaking Theater of Hermannstadt/Sibiu concerning the seasons of 1914/1915 and 1915/1916 as well as the spring seasons of 1917 and 1918. The content and structure of the present contribution is based on a thesis presented in 2011 at the Karl-Franzens-Universität of Graz under the title **Theater im Umbruch. Die Vereinigten Grazer Bühnen und das Hermannstädter deutschsprachige Theater zwischen 1899 und 1923 im Vergleich**. The discussion therein contained has been, whenever necessary, adapted and the literature updated.

Keywords: Theater, Theater Audience, Repertoire, Hermannstadt/Sibiu, Leo Bauer, World War I, Ernst Jekelius, Siebenbürgisch-deutsches Tageblatt, Operetta.

Beate Petra Kory

Abstract: With the critical edition of Schlattner's narrative **Odem** and the publication of the volume **Mein Nachbar, der König. Verlassene Geschichten** containing six stories in 2012 Mihaela Nowotnick assures the approach to the early prose texts of the author, who suddenly became known in 1998 with his first novel **Der geköpfte Hahn**. Present paper tries to analyze Schlattner's early story **Odem** written in the summer of 1957 out of an unlucky love affair from the perspective of Carl Gustav Jung's Analytical Psychology. This attempt is motivated both by the title of the narrative relating to the anima and by the central theme of the story, the confrontation of the protagonist with his anima, who leads him to creation. Even though love stories play a decisive role both in Schlattner's first novel **Der geköpfte Hahn** (1998) and in the novel **Klavier im Nebel**(2005), these are not enriched by the angle of depth psychology.

Keywords: Jung's Analytical Psychology, individuation process and its symbols, anima.

Graziella Predoiu

Abstract: The paper is based on the novel **ParaskivParaskiv** by the Transylvanian Saxon writer Georg Scherg. The novel is based on autobiographical events experienced during the authors' detention, which he introduces anonymized into the text structure. The author was sentenced to harsh imprisonment in 1956 along with other Romanian-German writers. His own memories flow alienating into the text. Using concealing writing style, allegorical staging, and the play with temporal planes Scherg succeeds in outwitting the watchful eye of censorship and to outline a panorama of the 1950s, which is dominated by the dictatorship of ideological dogma, fear and absurdity.

Keywords: dictatorship, concealing writing style, censorship, fear.

Paola Bozzi

Abstract: In Herta Müller's work, the materiality of objects does not refer to a static and stable zone, but acts as a space of possibilities, which refers to the potential or the dynamics of things and constantly encourages or forces new interpretations by the reader. The match between the actual, physical object that one can „touch once“, and the meaningful, changing thing that one must „let go twice“ produces a peculiar tension between enchantment and disenchantment that characterizes the entire production of Müller. The constructive moment of such metaphorical alienation leaves indelible marks and modifies the reception of the utterance: the reader is intellectually dynamised, the reading process intensified — from *objet* via *objeu* to *objoie* (Ponge). The lust of the sudden, surprising double perception of things, the cheerful excitement through the Scary can exert an unexpected appeal to the reader and open up new perspectives.

Keywords: Herta Müller, thing, object, metaphor, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Francis Ponge.

Roxana Nubert / Cella Cristescu-Loga

Abstract: Since the 19th century Vienna developed itself to a model both for important Romanian writers such as Mihai Eminescu, Lucian Blaga, Liviu Rebreanu and for Romanian-German authors like Karl Wilhelm von Martini, Andreas A. Lillin and Richard Wagner. Therefore, the present paper focuses on these authors and analyses Eminescu's stay in Vienna during his study on the University of Vienna, the perception of Rainer Maria Rilke through the Romanian poet and philosopher Lucian Blaga, the description of the First World War in Rebreanu's masterwork **Pădurea spânzuraților**, the image of Vienna depicted by Lillin, the first reflection of the upturn of the Austro-Hungarian-Monarchy in Martini's novel **Pflanzer und Soldat. Bilder und Gestalten aus dem Banat** and last but not least, the description of the Austrian metropolis in Wagner's novel **Die Muren von Wien**.

Keywords: Austro-Hungarian-Monarchy, Vienna, First World War, perception of Austria in Literature, cultural transfer.

Paola di Mauro

Abstract: The present article provides an intertextual reading of the international success by Johnatan Franzen, **The Kraus-Projekt** (2013), translated into German by Bettina Abarbanell and entitled **Das Kraus Projekt. Aufsätze von Karl Kraus mit Anmerkungen von Jonathan Franzen** (2014).

In the light of a transdisciplinary reconstruction, the article discusses the intent of Jonathan Franzen to connect biographical, historical, artistic and cultural events related to the Austrian author Karl Kraus with the contemporary media world, especially that of the United States. Such a crossed and multiple perspective highlights all those postmodern elements of the writer which confer meaningful connections on themes and biographical elements present in Franzen's work, and represents a chance to reflect upon our contemporary media world, by analyzing the Habsburg empire at the time of Kraus.

Keywords: Jonathan Franzen, Karl Kraus, postmodern literature, massmedia, cyberworld.

Lorette Brădiceanu-Persem

Abstract: This paper attempts an overview over the theme of hunger in literature. It analyses the phenomenon of hunger, its forms and manifestations in several texts from the literature of different countries. It also attempts to classify the various forms and causes of hunger. The conclusions of this first stage of work centred on texts such as **The Bible**, Knut Hamsun's **Hunger**, **Molloy** by Samuel Beckett, or **The Hunger Games** by Suzanne Collins, will be developed later on in the deeper analysis of the theme of hunger especially in texts like Knut Hamsun's **Hunger**, Franz Kafka's **A Hunger Artist** and Herta Müller's **The Hunger Angel**.

Keywords: hunger, theme in literature, fate, Bible, hungergames, rebellion, hungerartist, hungerangel.

Ana-Maria Dascălu-Romițan

Abstract: Present paper presents various methods and procedures for the representation of foreignness in travel reports. The first chapter analyses the notions „Fremdheit“ and „Fremdverstehen“, while the second chapter provides an clear insight into Stefan Deeg's article about the depiction of strangeness in travel reports. Based on Deeg's theoretical reflections the paper focuses on the description of the strategies ostracism, construction and mediation, all methods used by an author in order to depict his travel experiences.

Keywords: the experience of foreignness, strangeness, external perceptions, strategies for the representation of the foreignness, travel report.

Abstracts

Vol. /Bd.13/2016

Péter Kappel

Abstract: In the history of German, preposed adverbial clauses underwent a diachronic process of integration (cf. König/ van der Auwera 1988: 127). According to Axel (2002: 16, 2004: 40), in Old High German and Middle High German preposed adverbial clauses were not embedded in their superordinate clause. The innovative preAC-V_{fin} word order pattern with embedded adverbial clauses in the prefield of their main clause was established in the Early New High German period. Axel (2004: 40–41) observes a dramatic rise of preAC-V_{fin} pattern as early as in the 16th century. Similarly, Wiktorowitz (2013: 394–395) reports to have found almost exclusively embedded temporal clauses in a corpus of the second half of the 17th century. In this study I will show that the process of integration of temporal clauses is not yet finished before New High German times. The article also discusses the controversial question of whether the process of integration can be explained with grammatical factors only. Based on the results of an empirical study of language of immediacy and language of distance („Sprache der Nähe“ and „Sprache der Distanz“) in New High German (1650–2000) it will be shown that orality and literacy have a crucial impact on syntactic variation.

Keywords: historical syntax, New High German, subordination, integration, adverbial clause, temporal clause, word order, prefield, left periphery.

Orsolya Rauzs

Abstract: The present paper focuses on the expletive negation that can appear in various languages in the complement clauses of negative expressions, which express the non-application or the non-desirability of the content of the dependent constructions. In German, this multiple negation became less and less frequent in standardized written language in the 19th-20th century, partly under the influence of (school) grammars. In my essay, I present some important observations of the linguistic literature on the use of this negation in New High German, as well as selected results from two corpus analyses, the statistical data of which can clarify and, in some cases, disprove the information to be found in previous publications.

Keywords: expletive / paratactic negation, New High German, corpus analysis.

Ana-Andrea Dovgan

Abstract: *The support verb constructions* are a subcategory of the *constructions with nominalizations* that differentiate themselves by way of a describable significance by itself.

Verbs that are nominalized build the predicate only in connection with a noun derived from an adjective or a verb. Examples: to make an arrangement (to strike a deal) = eine Vereinbarung treffen; to register = zur Kenntnis nehmen; to have one's say = zu Wort kommen.

The verb „treffen“ in „eine Vereinbarung treffen“ has, semantically speaking, nothing more in common with the lexical verb „treffen“. The verb is devoid of its original meaning.

The support verb constructions are a subcategory of the constructions with nominalizations. The vast majority of the support verbs are verbs that describe a state (Zustand) or a movement (Bewegung) such as stehen, liegen, setzen, stellen, legen = to stand, to lie, to set, to put. They can enter combinations with abstract nouns. These nouns are attached as accusative objects or in a prepositional phrase and that is how a support verb construction comes into being.

Keywords: support verb, support verb construction, nominalization, prepositional phrase, accusative complement.

Dana Grosseck

Abstract: Interpreting technical terms as an intellectual activity, which, besides knowledge, requires a great deal of craftsmanship, makes the question of whether we are dealing with something like a practiced science or with simple production work. What is the task of the translator? The young translator comes to a language service, a company, an organization, an authority, with his completed training. The first consistency that strikes the new employee is the stress field between quality and quantity of the required performance, which is derived from the constant time pressure.

Translation is therefore an activity which must also be organized according to economic criteria. Let us look at a number of important requirements that translators will have to meet. Like any text, the text also conveys content in the form of language. Its essential content is of a professional nature.

Keywords: translation, interpreting, language for special purposes, language service.

Jana Štefaňáková

Abstract: The paper deals with the issue of comparison of law and terminology demonstrated on the example of a business entity of a "joint-stock company" in the Austrian and Slovak law. The focus is given on functional comparison of a legal standard and concepts as a basis for working with terminology in compiling an electronic glossary of legal terms in a language pair Slovak - German.

Keywords: functional comparison of law, comparison of Slovak and German legal terminology, joint-stock company, working with legal terminology.

Ewa Maria Majewska

Abstract: Anatomy is a science which concerns the human body and its organs. It forms a structural base for specialist vocabulary of all medical fields and branches. The anatomical vocabulary includes names of body parts and organs, bones, muscles, tendons, tissues, nerves, veins etc. As a result of new explorations in medical sciences the number of specialist terms tends to increase. New terms should be coined for fixing physiological functions and processes of the organs, their pathological conditions and processes, various therapies and medicines. New terms are often borrowings from other languages but word formation also plays an important part. The aim of the present paper is to present determinative compounds in German and Dutch medical vocabularies which include names of body parts and organs. The language corpus has been collected from various medical journals. The original vocabulary is presented in original sentences and it was analysed from the point of view of morphology and semantics. As a result of this analysis various types of determinative compounds with names of organs have been specified. Apart from words of the native languages German and Dutch determinative compounds also include borrowings and words composed of parts taken from other languages.

Keywords: medical language, terminology, German, Dutch, word formation, languages for special purposes, specialist journals.

Irem Atasoy

Abstract: From the perspective of linguistics and social semiotics, texts are no longer seen as verbal messages, but as multimodal structures, which combine a variety of different semiotic modes such as language (written and spoken), images (still and moving), typography (still and moving), music and sound. Therefore multimodality has become one of the basic categories used in the text analysis. Moving towards a multimodal mediated theory, this paper presents the results of a multimodal text analysis of TV advertisements. The corpus is comprised of *FIAT 500 Cult* TV advertisements in German, English, Italian and Turkish. The analysis is based on multimodal oriented text semiotic and text linguistic methods.

Keywords: multimodality, multimodal text, TV advertising, textsemiotics, textlinguistics.

Christoph Bech

Abstract: Based on the observation that metaphors whose source domain stems from quantum phenomena (here referred to as quantum metaphor, i.e. metaphors relating to: the observer as co-constitutive of the observed; the cyclic structure of potentiality; dynamic plausibility) have proliferated across academic disciplines and beyond, the question is raised whether there is more at stake than just a change in image inventory. The potency of this group of metaphors is demonstrated by two examples applied in sociology (the “Heisenbergian uncertainty relation of the social and political”) and parapsychology (“Generalised Quantum Theory”). It is argued that linguistics, having itself incorporated and put to work quantum metaphor, is capable of accounting for and making sense of this change by virtue of its reflexive turn.

Keywords: paradigm, linguistics, uncertainty, introspection, language failure, quantum metaphor.

Imre Gábor Majorossy

Abstract: The paper deals with the *Mahnrede über den Tod* of Heinrich von Melk. This work focuses on the opposing of ideal virtues and their false implementation. Sins which appear in all social levels point out that an extensive crisis develops behind courtly scenery. In order to intensify the exhortation to repentance, death scenes are described that put the most existential questions to all audiences. In a generally depressive atmosphere the only hope appears in the expected, but actually feared second coming of Jesus, at the Last Judgement.

Keywords: Heinrich von Melk, *Mahnrede*, courtly critics, medieval Christianity, religious literature.

Axel Barner

Abstract: Written around the middle of the 15th century, the 3rd book of Burkhard Zink's chronicle on the town of Augsburg was the first autobiography in the German language. The present paper focuses on the subjects and contents of Zink's book and looks into the question why the author wrote down his memories. Zink reports in his biography about family affairs such as marriages, births and deaths of his wives and children, about his job and business, his travels to foreign countries. Thus, it gives us insight into the mentality of a new rising social class – the capitalist entrepreneur at the age of Renaissance.

Keywords: Burkhard Zink, chronicle, autobiography, mentality, age of Renaissance.

Claudia Spiridon

Abstract: Thomas Mann's portrait of the artist is closely linked to the concept of the "demonic". Considering the composer's destiny and his sacrifice for the sake of art, Mann views the myth of Faust in dostoevskian line, associating the ideas of genius and inspiration with those of intoxication and irrationality. Adrian Leverkühn, the novel's main character, combines the nitzschean concept of the "dionysian" with "demonic" marks. The pact with the devil does not serve to the purpose of the individual, as it is concerned with transcending the artistic limits. The faustian consequences are opposite in epistemology towards art: individual benefits towards universal resonances. Traditional music patterns can be overcome only through savage and irrational influences. The essence of contemporary art is centred on the demonic, on the ambiguity between ecstasy and decline.

Keywords: demonic, genius, inspiration, ecstasy, decline, dionysian, fin de siècle, pact with the devil.

Abstracts

Vol. /Bd.14/2017

Sabine Anselm

Abstract: Literature as a challenge. The title refers to recent discussions which kind of literature should or should not be presented to pupils or, in a nutshell: What kind of literature is fortifying (reasonable) for children and young adults? In order to answer this, the article pursues three subordinate questions, a strategy that gives both structure and possibly, a solution to the aforementioned topic: The first question is how to define *challenge*. For this, the article aims at a semantical approach. Second: Which criteria concerning literature selection should be established? This question leads to the effect that literature has, or is believed to have, onto its reader. The third subordinate question focuses on different types of pupils. This means that the article proposes a change in the reader's perspective: The main question should not be *What kind of literature is appropriate for the pupils?* but *For what kind of pupils is this literature appropriate?* With the self-development potential of literature in mind, the article advocates not to oppress the surprise effect literature may have onto its reader. The main question cannot easily be answered. However, a discussion about this topic should hopefully lead to a *reflective awareness* in the selection process of literature to be read by pupils in the teachers' minds.

Keywords: aesthetic education, teaching of German, ethical education, development of identity, literature for young people, narrative ethics, value education.

Margit Riedel

Abstract: In the view of the complexity of the theme of ‘Holocaust’, it is a great challenge to deal with it in the Teaching of German. A Short Film, just like a Short Story, has a great potential to present this theme due to its short duration, compact form, open end and its capacity to initiate diverse discussions. This will be demonstrated in this article with the help of the Short Film „Sie heißt jetzt Lotte“ by Annekathrin Wetzel. This 3 D-film (2014), combines aesthetic aspects with educational purpose in a very profound manner. The 17min. fictional film is inspired by the fate of Charlotte Knobloch, former President of Central Council of Jews in Germany, who was saved from the deportation by a simple German housemaid. Hence, the film reveals the theme of Holocaust in a very authentic, emotional and rather optimistic way. As far as the Teaching of German as the First or Second Language (or even as a Foreign Language) is concerned, this short film has a great didactic value, since it enables an insight into the decisions made by the protagonists in a situation of a dilemma in those dark times and since it is characterized by simplicity of language.

Keywords: the Holocaust, film formation, film aesthetics, authenticity, commemorative culture, directress and author, Annekathrin Wetzel, European Framework for Visual Literacy.

Ute Barbarea Schilly

Abstract: In the view of the complexity of the theme of ‘Holocaust’, it is a great challenge to deal with it in the Teaching of German. A Short Film, just like a Short Story, has a great potential to present this theme due to its short duration, compact form, open end and its capacity to initiate diverse discussions. This will be demonstrated in this article with the help of the Short Film „Sie heißt jetzt Lotte“ by Annekathrin Wetzel. This 3 D-film (2014), combines aesthetic aspects with educational purpose in a very profound manner. The 17min. fictional film is inspired by the fate of Charlotte Knobloch, former President of Central Council of Jews in Germany, who was saved from the deportation by a simple German housemaid. Hence, the film reveals the theme of Holocaust in a very authentic, emotional and rather optimistic way. As far as the Teaching of German as the First or Second Language (or even as a Foreign Language) is concerned, this short film has a great didactic value, since it enables an insight into the decisions made by the protagonists in a situation of a dilemma in those dark times and since it is characterized by simplicity of language.

Keywords: the Holocaust, film formation, film aesthetics, authenticity, commemorative culture, directress and author, Annekathrin Wetzel, European Framework for Visual Literacy.

Damaris Nübel

Abstract: The essay describes the function of autobiographical writing for a didactic of literature which has a focus on biography. Writing is understood as a medium of self-reflection and self-construction. It contributes to the identity forming of people, who currently experience a transitional phase in their lives, such as the time between end of school and the beginning of professional education. Individuals in transitional phases are the target group of this specific didactic of literature. In this context, autobiographical writing has to be fragmentary, playful, constructive and at the same time imitative and nonconformist.

Keywords: didactic of literature, patchwork identity, biography, identity forming, creative writing, autobiographical writing.

Ana Karlstedt

Abstract: The role of literature in the foreign language class is a very important one. It is of great value for teaching in a learner-oriented, culturally conscious manner. It is like a transmitter of foreign reality, acting as a bridge

between cultures. Foreign language literature opens up new realms for readers and learners, enabling them to analyze foreign cultures, understand otherness, and thus also distancing them from themselves. Unlike any other genre, it is above all fictional texts that are appropriate for activating and motivating its readers in order to fill in blanks and to adopt different fictional roles within the texts.

Keywords: literature, foreign language class, intercultural learning.

Anca-Raluca Maghețiu

Abstract: In the current phase of globalization, intercultural business communication is the most comprehensive area of intercultural activity. It is therefore very important to get to know the models and strategies which enable a sustainable constructive intercultural cooperation, e.g. in international management, cross-national marketing and international human resources development.

The ability to communicate in an intercultural context should also be addressed when teaching foreign languages. It is extremely important that, besides learning the actual foreign language, the students learn about the cultural background, the work ethic and the habits of the respective country and thus can interact with their foreign colleagues in a pleasant and simple manner.

Keywords: LSP-teaching, didactics, cross-cultural communication, German as a foreign language.

Patrick Lavrits

Abstract: The present study inquires the extent to which advertising can be viewed as a particular form of communication against the background of cultural dimensions. Above all, the lack of coordination of the advertising design with regard to the country conditions or cultural characteristics of the consumers must be taken into account. Geert Hofstede attributes qualities such as determination, competition, and hardness with masculinity. Femininity is more associated with orientation towards balanced family life, harmonious relationships with fellow human beings and modesty. Therefore, advertising appeals in masculine cultures are more task-oriented and success-oriented, whereas the advertising appeals in feminine cultures tend to be closer to relationships and group affiliation. Femininity and masculinity can thus be recognized in the execution of advertising, the interactions between the characters and the type of characters represented, as well as the way of conveying the message and influencing the target audience in the different cultures.

Keywords: interculturalism, intercultural perception, cultural dimensions, femininity, masculinity, advertising.

Martin A. Hainz

Abstract: *M. as in Suche nach M. (In search for M.)* by Doron Rabinovici inspired me to re-read the metropolis as a paradigmatic city. *M. as metropolis* – a metropolis is always paradigmatic, but it is paradigmatic by being undefined: as modern society is. It is as enigmatic as the *M.*; those who live in a metropolis are like *Marranos*, they belong to the metropolis by being polyvalent. Czernowitz by that might be the *M.* to look for, in this very case: with Simmel.

Keywords: Czernowitz, Georg Simmel, deconstruction, metropolis, province, multiculturalism.

Claudia Spiridon

Abstract: Mental illness and violence have a substantial function in Robert Musil's *The man without qualities*. Moosbrugger's delusions have an anthropological nature and play a crucial role in the preservation of the self-consciousness. Musil leads the thesis that the illness can carry its own meaning in itself using the example of the sexual murderer Moosbrugger. The Abnormal can clarify certain traits of human character, which otherwise remain

hidden. The delusional experience reveals the tension between subject and object, while outer and inner world are no longer separate from each other.

Keywords: Killer, madness, sense of possibilities.

Gabriela Șandor

Abstract: The essay's title contains a quotation from a poem of Bas Böttcher, one of the first German slam poets. To Rose Ausländer, who lost her native land, the Bukowina – as to many other poets – the words become homeland. To Horst Samson, words are accomplices against the repressive political system. To Oskar Pastior and Bas Böttcher, the balance of power between reader and poem and between language and speaker is overturned. The present paper treats questions as: What exactly does language accomplish? Wherein consists the power of language? What is the concrete influence of this power upon the poem? Which is the relationship between poet, reader and language?

Keywords: poetry, sovereignty of language, censorship, language crisis, role of the reader, formal rigidity.

Bianca Barbu

Abstract: The article explores the creation and publishing of the collection of Romanian fairy tales **Walachischemährchen** (Stuttgart, 1845) by the brothers Arthur and Albert Schott, focusing on Arthur Schott's residence in Oravița. The book contains folk narratives that were collected by Arthur Schott mainly in the Highland Banat region, being the first compilation of this kind on the territory of present-day Romania. These stories reflect the national and regional identity of the Romanians in Banat, which was to change over time. The fact that this book was published by two German brothers from Baden-Württemberg under the influence of the Grimm brothers shows the positive influence the use of the German language had for the Banat region, as it made cultural exchange easier. Although the editor Albert Schott was criticised for trying to find a common myth like that of Perseus or Persephone in the stories, even when there was very little evidence for it, the collection was well received by German as well as Romanian critics. The book was translated into Romanian as late as 2003, though at the time of its publishing it was one of very few ethnological works that had an influence on the image of the Banat region in the West.

Keywords: German-speaking literature, minority, popular literature, folk narratives, multiculturalism, collective memory, cultural identity, oral history.

Abstracts

Vol. /Bd.15/2018

Sabine Anselm

Abstract: This paper gives a historical overview of how the idea of Teaching German literature has developed before pointing out the demands that are being placed on teachers today. The concept of Teaching German literature has changed drastically over the last 200 years: Being once considered trivial and not worthy of teaching at school, German literature is seen as one of the key elements of schooling today. It first became the monopole of ethical-aesthetical education, before the idea of teaching morals and ethics through German literature took over. Nowadays, in the context of literature selection the question of reasonableness of literature is being asked: How much can a young reader cope with? In this context, the thought that literature can play a crucial role in the development of personality becomes essential and gives implications for the way it should be taught at school. Finally, it is explained why PISA marks a turning-point in the concept of teaching literature and an outlook to possible future developments is being given.

Keywords: ethical literacy, literature education, German at school, aesthetical education, ethical education, development of personality, literature selection, narrative ethics, empirical aesthetics, value education.

Joana Baumgarten / Margit Riedel

Abstract: Learning through songs can be one of the most effective and fruitful methods in the field of Didactics of German. Songs play an important role in the life of young people. Hence, the use of lyrics can be very motivating. Poetry, one of the most difficult literary forms, thus can be dealt with in an interesting manner and without fear. However, teachers of German hesitate sometimes to use songs in the actual teaching practice due to various reasons. They fear that a particular melody can polarize groups or that the language and the system of values in songs are either trivial or provocative. In this article a didactic possibility in comparing Rammsteins song **Rosenrot** (2005) as a literary counterpart to Goethes **Heidenröslein** (1789) will be presented. It has been tested in an 11th grade (Gymnasium) by one of the authors Joana Baumgarten. The song can be implemented to initiate a talk about gender roles in the light of the current #MeToo-debate. Rammstein's lyrics have been controversially discussed ever since; but can motivate boys through the macho image in the music (hard rock/ metal) and at the same time can create students' awareness about ambiguity tolerance.

Keywords: Didactics, songs in comparison with canonical literature, gender roles, #MeToo-debate, ambiguity tolerance.

Iris Buchmann

Abstract: The position of Foucault on literature is the main point of the article. How do the texts of Foucault relate to literature and with what method can these be analyzed? Can the discourse analysis or the linguistics, or even the conversation analysis help. How are the texts of Foucault condensed into disciplinary topoi? The texts of Foucault can also be questioned about their control of their own reception. It is now such a disciplinary topos, Foucault's texts would put the author's function into perspective. Through the analysis of a literary text Foucault is here to receive.

Keywords: discourse, analysis, reception, literary studies.

Osolya Lénárt

Abstract: The present study is intended to analyze the situation German-writing authors in the Kingdom of Hungary between the turn of the century and the outbreak of the March Revolution, using the example of a transnational mediator, Graf Johann Mailáth (1786 – 185). The focus of the contribution is the Pyrker-debate in the 1830s, which

marks a turning point in the history of German-language literature in Hungary. The main questions are: How far was Mailáth involved in the debate? How was he perceived by his contemporaries? How did the debate shape his assessment?

Keywords: German literature, Kingdom Hungary, 19th century, March Revolution, identity, language, Pyrker-debate.

Markus Fischer

Abstract: The paper gives a summary of the German lyrical responses to WWI during the years 1910 until 1920 and deals mainly (but not only) with expressionist poems which were written before and during the Great War. The paper analyses the perception of WWI as a "Gewaltkur" (Matthias Schöning), which according to many contemporaries was to bestow catharsis and purification on a rotten and degenerate age. Most diverse lyrical responses to the Great War are discussed in this paper: from Georg Heym, Ernst Stadler and Ernst Wilhelm Lotz to Alfred Lichtenstein and Rudolf Leonhard, to Ernst Toller and Georg Hecht, to Rainer Maria Rilke and Walter Flex, through to the avant-garde poems of August Stramm who reacted to WWI also formally by the fragmentation of the aesthetic form and through the artistic liberation of semantic valences in his poems. Theoretical reflections on the "Wortkunst" of the "Sturm"-circle round out the overall picture of this paper.

Keywords: World War I, war poetry, expressionist poetry, August Stramm, "Wortkunst", "Sturm"-circle.

Ioana Crăciun

Abstract: The novel by Ernst Johannsen **Vier von der Infanterie. Ihre letzten Tage an der Westfront 1918** (1929), today almost sunk into oblivion and scarcely paid attention to by literary criticism, lives on in the German cultural memory merely due to its filmization by G. W. Pabst. Its pacifist attitude is well comparable with the message of the novel **Im Westen nichts Neues** (1928) by Erich Maria Remarque. G. W. Pabst's film version *Westfront 1918. Vier von der Infanterie* (1930) based on Johannsen's novel represents the first movie in the era of the German sound film in which the reality of WWI is presented unsparingly. My paper pays attention to this film version and its literary reference.

Keywords: World War I, pacifism, film adaptation, G. W. Pabst.

Paola Bozzi

Abstract: "Art is shit" becomes the motto of the Dada movement. At the end of the twentieth century, Ernst Jandl will also shift the lofty, sublime and divine art of lyric articulation "into the depths of poetry" and compare the Orphic poetic myth to defecation. His **stanzen** irresistibly recall Duchamp's inverted urinal **Fountain** and Tzara's **Seven Dada Manifestos**. After the instrumentalization by National Socialism and in the face of a bourgeois humanism, which often serves only as a pretext of cultural reaction, the beauty of art is corrupted and discredited. If the poem as artefact tends to assume a monumental character, it is precisely this inclination that must be counteracted. Jandl trusts in its inherent power of authentic expression, and consequently redirects the focus of classical avant-garde themes and techniques to a literally embodied poetic language. While the meaning of any human manifestation was ultimately centered in a (semi-)divine, transcendental sense, the absence of this meaning can no longer be demonstrated more plausibly than by reducing a meaningful stanza to an undifferentiated disgusting mass: shit.

Keywords: coprophagia, Dada, dialect, Orpheus, scatophilia, stanza.

Laura Cheie

Abstract: Till Eulenspiegel is a legendary German trickster, whose practical jokes and malicious irony spare nobody, exposing vices at every turn. He is also a symbolic mask for the popular fool's license, that goes even beyond that one of a court jester and that remains fascinating till today. The Austrian author Daniel Kehlmann is also mesmerized by the indestructible free spirit and the mysterious aura of this character of the Middle Ages. In his latest novell *Tyll* (2017) he places the fool in the chaotic and brutal time of the Thirty-Year War as a complex vagrant artist, an actor, entertainer and provocateur. The present paper analyzes the symbolism of this figure in the political and cultural context of the depicted historical era, more precisely the mask of the fool as a complex metaphor for revealing a time of the fools in politics and science.

Keywords: Tyll Ulenspiegel / Till Eulenspiegel, the fool, the Thirty-Year War.

Grazziella Predoiu

Abstract: *Pigeons fly on*, an intercultural novel written by a migrant author, is guiding the reader through the world of Vojvodina and Switzerland. On the one hand, the arrival in a foreign country was achieved with the opening of the Cafeteria, on the other hand it is threatened by the discontent and the recurrent thought that they still have no human destiny. The main protagonist finds her identity in the threshold space, the "third place" after being wiped out between her old homeland and her new homeland. The metaphor of the flying dove, which suggests the connection to the familiar childlike world and serves as a bridge between the language worlds, can be traced back to the moving situation of the figure in Switzerland, which is home to the hybrid creature "hybrid beings" everywhere and nowhere.

Keywords: Home, emigration, strangeness, xenophobia, language, identity, third place.

Beate Petra Kory

Abstract: The present paper deals with the process of self-discovery in the novel *Tauben fliegen auf* undergone by the female narrator Ildiko, who oscillates between her native country in the Vojvodina, which she left at the age of five to follow her parents, and the new adopted country of her parents Switzerland. Therefore two concepts will be used: on the one hand the notion of the German philosopher Wolfgang Iser "patchwork-identity" and on the other hand the concept of transcultural space seen by the systemic therapist Katarina Vojvoda-Bongartzas as a solution for young second-generation immigrants.

Keywords: self-discovery, identity forming, second-generation immigrants "patchwork-identity", transcultural space.

Wynfrid Kriegleder

Abstract: The end of the war and the American occupation resulted in a big influx of American popular culture into Austria. One of the literary genres introduced to the reading public and imitated by Austrian writers was the so-called hard-boiled detective novel that had flourished in the USA during the 1930s and 1940s. Of course, crime fiction was still considered lowbrow in Austria; writers who published this kind of literature did so chiefly in order to earn enough money to be able to write "serious" literature. For this reason scholarship on the topic is quite scarce. I argue that the critically neglected Austrian crime novels of the late 1940s and early 1950s may provide us with a more accurate picture of the post-war-situation than many of the highly regarded "serious" attempts to come to terms with the contemporary situation. The American genre allowed an often nihilistic point of view, an "existentialist" insistence on the lonely detective's responsibility to make decisions based on his own value-system

in a world where the traditional values had become problematic. This might have appealed to young writers coping with the physical and moral devastation Austria faced after the Nazi period.

Writers I am dealing with are Johannes Mario Simmel, Milo Dor and Reinhard Federmann.

Keywords: hard-boiled detective novel, Johannes Mario Simmel, Milo Dor, Reinhard Federmann.

Gábor Kerekes

Abstract: In the modern literature of the Germans in Hungary, which exists since the 1970-ies, the motif of “Heimat” (in the meaning of country or/and region of origin) appears constantly. For “Heimat” stands Hungary as a whole and certain regions of the country in this time. After the political changes of 1989/90 Hungary as a whole as motif of “Heimat” disappears and from then on only regions, cities, villages and other local areas are described as “Heimat”, but the description changes from the former idealistic view to a more critical one. Interestingly Germany – which is the “old Heimat” of the Germans in Hungary – appears only marginally in this literature and never as an alternative home.

Keywords: Germans in Hungary, literature of the German national minority in Hungary, modern literature, motif of “Heimat”, influence of politics on literature.

Olga Garcia

Abstract: Migration, outsiders and loss of homeland are topics of our day. With these topics Terézia Mora directly hits the nerve of our era. Hungarian-born author Mora had won the 2018 Georg Büchner prize and this paper focuses on the identity of the characters and the plot of her literary debut and her most famous works.

Keywords: Büchner prize, identity, migration, Terézia Mora.

Aneliese Wambach

Abstract: Not just the history of the Banat Swabians, but also the image of the Swabian village show the traces of the ancestors Swabian, brought here almost 300 years ago. In the literature of the Swabian authors like Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn, Richard Wagner, Johann Lippet, and last but not least the laureate of the Nobel prize in literature Herta Müller, one can find that image in all its splendor. Old Swabian customs and traditions were assimilated and well kept in the village chest of traditions. Among them, the most important holiday, the celebration of the saint patron of the church, and then the Christmas, the Easter, the Pentecost. Let’s not forget that on those occasions, the whole village wore the brightest clothes. Order and cleanliness were the pride of the people, and the traditional food was on everybody’s tables. The most sacred places in the village were and still are the church and the cemetery.

Keywords: the Banat Swabians, Perjamosch, Wagner, traditions, the village.

Maria Stângă

Abstract: Richard Wagner was a founding member of the Banat Action Group and immigrated in the 1980s as a result of the increasing pressures he was subject to by the Romanian communist regime. Most of his novels deal with Swabians of Banat, who left Romania before the revolution of 1989. Remaining prisoners of the past, they cannot integrate into the German society and the gap between them and the native population deepens. In his novel **Das reiche Mädchen / The Rich Girl**, Richard Wagner questions the myth of multiculturalism. The protagonists, Dejan Ferari, a gypsy refugee in Germany, and his partner, Sybille Sundermann, are victims of the east-west dichotomy. Bille ends up being murdered by Dejan, whom she degraded to the status of object of her ethnological research.

Keywords: marginality, social exclusion, alienation, isolation, gypsy, loss of identity, complex of inferiority, helpless helper.

Abstracts

Vol. /Bd.16/2019

Wynfrid Kriegleder

Abstract: Although Caroline Pichler (1769 – 1843) was among the best-known Austrian writers of her generation, literary history quickly forgot her. She was only remembered for her autobiography, which has always been considered an important source of information about Viennese culture from the age of Maria Theresia until the Metternich period.

This paper analyzes some of Caroline Pichler's numerous plays and novels that deal with pivotal moments of Austrian history. Caroline Pichler was part of a movement that initiated a process of Austrian nation building around 1810 by constructing a coherent history of Austria from the Babenberg period to the present time. Like her contemporaries Joseph von Hormayr and Franz Grillparzer, Pichler was crucial in establishing a Habsburg myth. Her 1815 play **Ferdinand der Zweyte, König von Ungarn und Böhmen** and her 1814 libretto **Rudolph von Habsburg** both portray their protagonists as idealized Christian heroes. The subplots of these plays, however, are more ambivalent than the official ideological message. This is even more evident in Pichler's 1824 novel **Die Belagerung Wiens**, a book about the famous 1683 siege of Vienna by an Ottoman army. All these narratives about Austria being attacked by a foreign power abroad obviously refer implicitly to the Napoleonic wars. Although the narrative voice in **Die Belagerung Wiens** espouses traditional Christian values and rejects various positions held by the Enlightenment, a closer look shows that Caroline Pichler's value system was closer to enlightened positions than she herself was aware of.

Keywords: Austrian identity, Habsburg myth, historical novel, historical play.

Hans Dama

Abstract: The aim of this work is to remind the readers of the life and work of the most important Austrian poet of the 19th century. On the basis of a biographical account of the poet's career, we immerse ourselves as it were in the **genesis of his works** and attempt to shed light on the motivations that enabled the poet to create **immortal works**. His deep emotional world, his "sensory" perceptions are being brought to the reader as poetic mirror images and expressive verses.

According to J.W. Goethe it could be proven that Nikolaus Lenau possessed the richest vocabulary of any German-speaking poet. Over **300 settings to music** by well-known composers such as Franz Liszt, Felix Mendelssohn - Bartholdy, Robert Schumann, Richard Strauss, Arnold Schönberg, Hugo Wolf, Max Reger, Carl Orff, et al.; only the *Schilflieder* (Reed Songs) were set to music over 150 times. No German poem could claim to enjoy this musical favor.

Keywords: genesis of Lenau's works, immortal works, 300 settings to music, Schilflieder (Reed Songs).

Claudia Tulcan

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyse the fine line that exists between playfulness and seriousness, and to present the dangers resulting out of the disregard of the game rules, as reflected in Arthur Schnitzler's novella **Fräulein Else**. This fact refers to two themes: love and death. The playful way in which Else treats these two serious subjects leads to her catastrophe in the way that her naive images and desires materialise to her disadvantage. She also has a playful attitude towards Herr von Dorsday, whose erotic game she joins, all these to later endure the tragic consequences in form of blackmail. The idea of gambling has also an important role in the novella, despite the fact that it emerges indirectly through the father figure.

Keywords: game, seriousness, danger, **Fräulein Else**, Arthur Schnitzler.

Sigurd Paul Scheichl

Abstract: The German-speaking citizens of Austria-Hungary did not accept the necessity of learning the other languages of their multilingual state, while the other nations learned German. The situation in the capital, which insisted on being German inspite of many immigrants, particularly from Bohemia and Moravia, was particularly serious for this linguistic conflict. Exchanges between the cultures and the literatures of the different peoples in Franz Joseph's empire suffered from this artificially maintained predominance of the German language in the state's most important city and the common features of Central-Europe developed mainly in areas for which the language was less important.

Keywords: Austria-Hungary, Vienna, multilingualism, monolingualism.

Erich Unglaub

Abstract: The interest of the poet Rainer Maria Rilke (1875 – 1926) for the Far East is mostly accredited in the research to have been sparked off by his visit to a collection of Japanese woodcuts with a collector from Düsseldorf in 1904. Scattered, mostly marginal references in his works were documented as early as 1897 – 1898. Left fading into the background was the fact that Rilke and his female companion, Lou Andreas-Salomé on their Russia trip (May 1900) saw a Japanese screen featuring a woman standing on a gold fish in the museum of P. I. Schtschukin. This event prompted Rilke to write "Goddess of Grace" and "Progress". In the following paragraphs we shall document this event and discuss the iconography of this special fish motif. Thus we can advance the understanding of this enigmatic poem even if the object of this Japanese screen has not been found yet in the Far East rooms of the Russian museums.

Keywords: Rilke, poetry, Japan, Moscow, "Goddess of Grace", "progress".

Beate Petra Kory

Abstract: Erich Kästner is for sure one of the most popular writers of the literature during the Weimar Republic in Germany. Because of his great popularity the nazis detested him and burned his books on the 10th. May 1933 in the presence of the author. Unlike other condemned writers Kästner showed up to watch the book burning and refused to leave the country during the Third Reich. To the burned books belonged not only three of the four books of poems published before 1933 (**Herz auf Taille**, 1928; **Ein Mann gibt Auskunft**, 1930; **Gesang zwischen den Stühlen**, 1932) but also his satirical novel **Fabian** (1931), in which he analysis contemporary issues. In all this works Kästner vehemently and ironically opposes philistine moral, militarism and fascism. On the occasion of Kästner's 120th. birthday present paper offers a survey over his lyrical work and places special emphasis on the atemporal qualities of his poems.

Keywords: Literature during the Weimar Republic, New Objectivity, The Third Reich, Functional poetry, Indirect poetry.

Markus Fischer

Abstract: This paper is concerned with a particular type of texts, namely with texts which we call ‘Sprechtexte’, employing the terminology of the so-called Concrete Poetry. We will hereby define ‘Sprechtexte’ as texts which can be fully understood mainly by readers who are – within the process of understanding – transforming the written language of the poem into spoken language. Thus the body of a true ‘Sprechtext’ comes about exclusively by making the letters and the words of the poem literally audible, be it internally or externally. After discussing two examples of poems written in Modern High German by Ernst Jandl and Eugen Gomringer the paper focuses on this particular phenomenon especially in the context of the dialectal poetry of the Vienna Group (Hans Carl Artmann, Friedrich Achleitner, Gerhard Rühm) and in Ernst Jandl’s dialectal poems, calling to mind the fact that Gerhard Rühm has most notably characterised the dialect as being “gesprochene spreche” as opposed to the “schriftspreche” of the written language. This paper further deals with the Swabian dialect in experimental texts of Concrete Poetry written by Konrad Balder Schäuffelen and Georg Holzwarth, especially from the latter’s poetry volume titled **Denk dr no** and first published in 1975.

Keywords: ‘Sprechtext’, Vienna Group, Concrete Poetry, Hans Carl Artmann, Ernst Jandl, Georg Holzwarth.

Paola Bozzi

Abstract: While monsters and cyborgs of all kinds remained products of art and fantasy for centuries, this changed in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, when biotechnologies made it possible to produce hybrids and whimsical formations: the world of contemporary miracles is manifold. In her lyrical “trilogy of surfaces and invisibilities”, slam poet Nora Gomringer lists big and small *mirabilia* and *monstra* of our culture. She evokes inner, invisible beasts and very visible beings, a cabinet full of freaks. The horror that gives birth to the monster is indeed a *horror vacui*, that fear of emptiness that should at least be filled with lists and litanies. Enumerations, repetitions, series and accumulations of all kinds preserve moments of minimized language and at the same time bring ambiguity, dialogue and interaction back into play. Thus, the tension between a denotative language of knowledge and language in the full sense becomes fruitful, and Nora Gomringer certainly manages to confront the reader audience with its own taboos and voyeuristic needs.

Keywords: fashion, film, Hollywood, horror, illness, invisibility, list, litany, *mirabilia*, miracle, monster, popular culture, slam poetry, surface.

Elin Nesje Vestli

Abstract: This article explores the work **Schildkrötensoldat** (Turtle Soldier) by the Swiss author Melinda Nadj Abonji. She started working with her topic as early as in 2011 and has developed the story of her protagonist, the young man Zoltán Kertész, in three versions: **Schildkrötensoldat**, a text written in 2014 for the Basel Theatre; the novel with the same title, which was published in 2017; and finally, the theatre adaption **Soldat Kertész! Monolog eines Verstummten** (Soldier Kertész! The Monologue of One Who Was Silenced), staged in 2018. After a comparative overview of the three versions, the article, focusing mainly on the novel, discusses how Nadj Abonji uses the Yugoslav wars as a point of departure, exploring them as a violent rupture in civilization as well as an existential interruption in the biographies of the two protagonists, both Zoltán Kertész and his cousin Anna, who acts as a second narrator in the novel.

Keywords: Melinda Nadj Abonji, Schildkrötensoldat, Soldat Kertész, Yugoslav wars.

Gabriela Șandor

Abstract: At a first look, the writer, journalist and graphic artist Otto Alscher (1880 – 1944) and the author, art critic and translator Oscar Walter Cisek (1897 – 1966) have nothing in common: the one coming from the historical province Banat and returning, after sojourns in Vienna and Budapest, to his “Gratzka” and its people and nature, the other being through and through a cosmopolitan born in the Romanian Capital Bucharest. Both writers are, however, shaped by their very different multicultural surroundings. None of them writes about the German populations, to

which they both belong, but about the culturally different, the other, the foreign: Gypsies (Alscher), Tartars, Turks, Jews, Greeks and others (Cisek), and, of course, Romanians. The present article focuses on the portrayal of Romanians in some of the stories and novellas of both writers.

Keywords: Oscar Walter Cisek, Otto Alscher, tolerance, prejudice, stereotype, narrative approach.

Maria Roxin

Abstract: The present paper focuses on the image of Prague as depicted by the German-writing author Else Kornis in her autobiographical work **Kindheit und Jugend im alten Prag/ Childhood and Youth in Old Prague**. Kornis was born 1889 in a Jewish family in Prague. Due to the difficult financial situation of her family she had to accept a convenience marriage and moved to Timișoara, a multiethnic city in the Banat region, where she became a well-known translator and author of children's books. Thus, Prague became a recurrent theme of her writings. Kornis gives a vivid picture of this unique city and recreates the colorful cultural atmosphere of Prague in the first decade of the 20th century.

Keywords: autobiography, Prague, multilingualism, Ernst Polak, Prague german literary scene.

Ana-Maria Dascălu-Romițan

Abstract: The main idea of this paper is to afford an insight into the complexity of the Translation science and to show that the Translation science is an interdisciplinary subject, which by far exceeds the domains of translating and interpreting, that it includes many specialties, subjects and domains and hence it breaks through the boundaries of languages and cultures.

Keywords: translation, transcription, translation science.

Paola di Mauro

Abstract: Based on methodological outlines, which deviate from a *domesticated* translation conception, this article analyzes some of the text features of Carl Gustav Jung's **Ein moderner Mythos. Von Dingen, die am Himmel gesehen werden** (Rascher, Zürich 1958), as it was in line with my translation work in Italian **Un mito moderno. Gli oggetti che appaiono in cielo** (Morcelliana, Brescia 2019). After delineating methodological references (1. methodological frame of reference), the following topics are considered: the context of the UFO phenomenon (2. Ufos in the course of time); the theoretical open dimension of the essay (3. Open Text); *possibilism* as a textual-disciplinary strategy of the epistemological analytic universe of Jung (4. The vastness of the Maybe).

Keywords: Carl Gustav Jung, „ein moderner Mythos“, „a modern myth“, Ufo phenomenon, analytic epistemology and psychology.

Karla Lupșan

Abstract: This paper outlines how cooperative and collaborative teaching methods could be applied to teaching translation. The attempt to apply these methods in teaching translation arises from the nowadays requested 21st century skills, which must comply with the current trends in the translation industry, such as services offered by Software as a Service (SaaS) companies, cloud-based collaborative translation or crowdsourcing, etc. Therefore translator-training institutions should focus on training not only competent translators, but also core teams.

Keywords: cooperative learning in teaching translation, collaborative learning in teaching translation, training core translation teams.

Bariş Konukman

Abstract: The evolution of mass media can be traced back to the modernization of print technology by Gutenberg in the 15th century. From this period on the first examples of newspapers have been released. In the present age newspapers are still an important part of mass media. It is known that media agenda and public agenda are related to each other closely. Thus newspapers have a significant impact on readers by making opinions about the incidents in the world. This study analyses linguistically news headlines in a cross-cultural bilingual corpus consisting of news about EU-Turkey-Debates about Refugees in Europe. Through the analysis it is aimed to find out common and different points in both corpora about linguistic strategies which serve to opinion making through reporting the incidents from different point of views.

Keywords: mass media, news analysis, critical discourse analysis.

Irem Atasoy

Abstract: The term multimodality has become one of the fundamental categories which is used in text analysis, since texts are no longer seen as static monomodal verbal messages, but as multimodal structures, which include verbal, visual and auditory codes such as language, image, music and sound. These structures are called multimodal texts in linguistics and semiotics. TV commercials are one of the most examined multimodal text types in these two fields as they have a great potential for meaning making and for convincing people to buy a specific product or service. Moving towards a multimodal oriented theory, the aim of this study is to analyze and compare different TV advertisements of the same brand from food sector in three languages. The corpus is comprised of *Knorr* TV commercials in German, Italian and Spanish. The analysis is based on multimodal oriented text semiotic methods. The results of the analysis will be presented separately for each language and comparatively interpreted by focusing on the similarities and differences between the three languages.

Keywords: multimodality, multimodal text, audiovisual text, textsemiotics, TV commercials.

Sakina Saleh

Abstract: The following article explains one of the most controversial grammatical cases in the German language, namely *Univerbierung*. The study will explain the different definitions of *Univerbierung*. What is *Univerbierung*? In addition to the well-known technique of composition in the formation of new words, the *Univerbierung* is understood as a tendency in German language to write elements together that are separated by a space but appear consecutively and together form a semantic unit. This process is closely followed since the orthography reform of 1996 by the German language specialists, because this tendency was counteracted by the orthographic reform "without sufficient consideration of factual language change processes".

In the following study I would like to deal with the definition of terms: Which phenomena fall under *Univerbierung* and how does the *Univerbierung* differ from other methods of word-formation, like composition or Incorporation?

The GZS (Separated or together writing) examined cases in the DeReKo (German Reference Corpus) of the IDS show that there are serious differences in GZS. These differences clearly point to the importance of developing and processing of the corpora of the German language and its specific forms to build new words, since the orthography reform is sometimes questionable regarding the *Univerbierung* even with native speakers, and also represents a major source of error in the teaching of German in Egypt.

Keywords: orthography, separate and compound spelling, incorporation, morphology, compound words.