

## **Aus dem Bereich von „Litteris et Artis“. Literarhistorische Erörterungen im Rahmen der Hermannstädter Hochschulgermanistik**

**Joachim Wittstock,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** The Chair of German Philology at the University of Sibiu delivered literary-historical studies on themes of the German Literature in Romania for several years. Together with the *Forschungszentrum für Sozialwissenschaften (Research Centre for Social Studies)*, together with the local agency of the Romanian Academy Bucharest, denominated the *Institute for Social and Humanistic Researches* and together with other Chairs of the country there have been envisaged and performed community projects.

The contributor gives information on such projects on the basis of his knowledge of the involved staff, from the overview of agreements, methods and balances.

**Key words:** The Chair of German Philology in Sibiu; literaryhistorical studies; themes of the German literature in Romania; community projects

## **Bilanz-Warum? – Retrospektive-Wieso? Betrachtungen zu Joachim Wittstocks Erzählung „Karussellpolka“**

**Christoph Klein,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** The present article written by Ch. Klein on the occasion of Joachim Wittstock's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday concentrates on a kind of balance, starting from the story *Karussellpolka* of the writer from Sibiu. Wittstock wrote the above mentioned story at the age of 40 and, consciously or not, he suggests the necessity of each of us to make the balance of his/her own life as soon as possible. Ch. Klein regards the story *Karussellpolka* adequate to this purpose, i.e. for balance, as it is the only prose narrative which deals with such a balance, not only generally as a human condition, but also with regard to the community of the Saxons of Transylvania to which Joachim Wittstock belongs.

**Key words:** Karussellpolka; balance; human condition; Saxon community in Transylvania

## **Die Wende 1989 in Joachim Wittstock's Erzählung *In der Nachbarschaft. Von der Schwäche der Macht***

**Delia Cotârlea,  
Braşov/Kronstadt**

**Abstract:** The present article deals with Joachim Wittstock's story *In der Nachbarschaft. Von der Schwäche der Macht*. Wittstock's narration presents in the form of a diary the upheaval of 1989 in Sibiu, Romania. We try to analyze the story in a wider context, as we consider that the changes of 1989 in Eastern Europe cannot be judged only within the context of their own country, they have to be judged against the European context. Overcoming dictatorship in 1989/91 in East-Central Europe can be regarded as a culturally formative era border; through the restoration of freedom there was a change within all societies of the former Soviet bloc. How the Romanian Revolution is depicted in Wittstock's text will be discussed in the following article. The importance of the text for the consolidation of the collective and cultural memory is also an issue stressed in the present analysis.

**Key words:** Joachim Wittstock; Securitate; Romanian Revolution 1989; cultural and collective memory

## ***Der uns angebotene Halt. Joachim Wittstock als Essayist.***

**Robert Gabriel Elekes,  
Braşov/Kronstadt**

**Abstract:** The search for footing can be thought of as an essential human experience. Joachim Wittstock's essays published in the anthology *Einen Halt suchen* reveal not only the socio-political repercussions of this pursuit but also establish its phenomenology and morphology. In my paper I will focus on the link between the search for footing and the mortal condition, thus demonstrating how the true nature of this pursuit for existential stability and security can be understood as life's aversion towards death.

**Key words:** Wittstock; footing; mortality; ethnic coexistence

## **Der Fremde Blick in Herta Müllers Werk**

**Barbara Taferner,  
Toblach/Italien**

**Abstract:** The concept of the *foreign view* is a recurring theme throughout all of Herta Müller's prose. This kind of view derives from her biography. Certainly an unique biography but it is also transferable to many other people. Expressions like „remaining in order to leave“ or „arrived, but long not here“ become guidelines of leaving and arrivals or non-arrivals. The individual acts in-between languages, worlds and in-between cultures. Identity has to change continuously, as it is always in a process.

**Key words:** Herta Müller; foreign view; language; identity; Foreignness

## **Nachgetragene Erinnerung: Uwe Timm, *Am Beispiel meines Bruders* (2003) und Robert Schiff, *Feldpostbriefe. Chronik eines ungebauten Hauses* (1994)**

**Silvia Machein,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** Uwe Timm and Robert Schiff have both written an autobiographical text dealing with the premature death of an elder brother who was a combattant in the Waffen-SS in their childhood. Despite the frappantly similar biographical constellation, there are differences in narrative technique and thematical focus that stem from their respective sociocultural context. The analysis shows that Timm is in many ways a representative author of the German '68 generation that critically reevaluates the attitude of their parents during the national socialist period and points to omissions and falsifications in the oral family history, while the narration of Schiff, an emigrated author born in the pre-war milieu of the German minority of Southwest Romania, is mainly a reconstruction of the impact of big history on his childhood and thus also the effort to conserve the memory of a world that has passed away and to reconcile himself with the experience of loss.

**Key words:** Uwe Timm; Robert Schiff; memory; Second World War; family history

## **Musen in Mülltonnen, Schutzengel auf dem Flohmarkt. Franz Hodjaks neue Gedichte zwischen Desillusionierung und Melancholie**

**Réka Sánta-Jakabházi,  
Cluj Napoca/Klausenburg**

**Abstract:** The poetic oeuvre of Franz Hodjak takes an intermediate position between modernism and postmodernism. While his early works show the influence of German modernist poetry (Georg Trakl, Bertolt Brecht), the poems of his last volume, entitled *Die Faszination eines Tages, den es nicht gibt* (2008), show most clearly the approach to postmodernism. The ironic, sarcastic tone, the robust and acrobatic language as well as the rebellion against all conventional poetical structures are amplified in these poems. Besides ontological questions regarding identity, the borderline status between two worlds – neither of them a home –, also the banalities of everyday life are treated sometimes in an elated tone, sometimes almost parodied.

**Key words:** Franz Hodjak; Romanian-German; poetry; Postmodernism

## **„Ich habe Voltaire nie gelesen“ – Unfreiwillige Parallelen zwischen Cătălin Dorian Florescu *Zaira* und Voltaires *Zaire***

**Tanja Becker,  
Temeswar**

**Abstract:** This essay deals with the intertextuality of the 21<sup>st</sup> century novel *Zaira* by the Swiss-Romanian writer Cătălin Dorian Florescu and the 18<sup>th</sup> century tragedy *Zaire* by Voltaire. It is analysed whether the name of the female protagonist *Zaira* is used by Florescu by accident or whether he refers to Voltaire. Furthermore, the differences between East and West brought up in the novel and the tragedy are examined. There are some similarities to be found as to the topoi of the selling respectively buying of women or fate deciding about the life of the protagonists. However, in the author's opinion they don't justify the assumption that Florescu knows the text by Voltaire or even uses it in his own novel.

**Key words:** intertextuality; réécriture; East-West discourse; foreignness; female protagonist

## **Intertextualität und Polyphonie in Dieter Schlesaks *VLAD. Die Dracula-Korrektur***

**Rodica Băluț,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** Dieter Schlesak's novel *VLAD. Die Dracula-Korrektur* tries to deconstruct in an original manner the myth of Dracula by proposing a new approach of the subject: instead of the homonymous literary motif, the author deals with the literary figure Vlad Țepeș. The originality of this approach lies in the fact that Schlesak does not present the reader with a classical heroic figure, instead he deliberately prefers fiction to the attributes of the classic historic novel. Thus he operates not only with a polyphonic text, but also with intertextualism, creating a novel of impressing complexity. This way of dealing with the subject is sustained by the main character, conceived as a decadent Renaissance prince and a prisoner between two antagonistic universes, as well as by the whole constellation of real and fictional characters that define his contradictory personality. Dieter Schlesak has accepted the risk of being criticised by his countrymen as well as by historians, deliberately trying to change the Western readers' perception of this legendary Romanian figure. By creating a literary character that rejects the Western stereotypes and the Romanian prejudices, he manages to prove the potential of the literary figure of Dracula.

**Key words:** historic figure/literary figure; fiction; polyphonic text; intertextualism

## **Die siebenbürgische Familie als Paradigma in Eginald Schlattners Roman *Der geköpfte Hahn***

**Andreea Iacob,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** The novel written by the priest Schlattner, a Romanian born citizen of German origin, caught the attention of the German speaking world in 1998, the year of its publication. This novel describes the Saxon nation in Transylvania before World War II with its way of living, education, church, preachers and teachers, traditions and habits. The action takes place on August 23, 1944 when Romania turns against Germany. The story-teller, a teenager, remembers aspects of his family, which are the same with those of the whole community. The family stands for the whole community. Three generations are living under the same roof, which is typical for the middle class. Grandparents, parents and children are members of the same community, but they do not share the same beliefs. These characters are representatives of their own history and of the period of time when they lived. The grandparents had the opportunity to live in Hungary and also in Italy, but they chose to return to Transylvania. The parents are very different one from another. The mother stays at home and looks after the children. The father is a business

man who has to support the family, but also to survive with his small family business on an insecure market. He is a typical example of an open-minded man without prejudices. The five children are of different ages, therefore with different preoccupations. Felix, the story-teller, is quite interesting for the reader. He tries to live in a community full of traditions, but also wants to stand up to the demands of the time. He works as a horde leader in the local Hitler-organization, but he fails. The servants also live in the same house, but they do not belong to the family. Nobody knows their last names, but without them the family wouldn't be able to live properly. The essay ends with a conclusion about the narrator's family, which can be seen as a model. Such families actually existed in small towns. Schlattner wrote this story in order to inform the next generations about their history and to reinforce the idea that the Saxon world as we knew does no longer exist.

**Key words:** Transylvania; Schlattner; paradigm; family; rooster

## **„Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde“ – eine Zeitschrift im Dienste der wissenschaftlichen Bestrebungen der deutschen Minderheit in Rumänien (1959-1989)**

**Gudrun-Liane Ittu,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** In the 1930s and 40s the leading political figures of the German minority in Romania embraced a pro-fascist attitude. Therefore, after the WWII, Germans had to suffer expropriation, deportation and privation of civil rights. Since 1949 they were permitted to rebuild their cultural life which – according to the communist paradigm – had to be „Marxist in its content and national in shape“. In 1956 an Institute for Social Studies and the Humanities of the Romanian Academy was created in Sibiu in order to continue important scientific projects of the German minority, and since 1959 the review *Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde* appeared as a tribune of Transylvanian studies. Although the editorial staff had to make concessions to the communist regime, its members tried to keep high scientific standards. Therefore the review *Forschungen*, the sole scientific periodical of the Romanian Academy published in German, was one of the most important reviews of the time.

**Key words:** periodical; communism; German minority; reparation measures; humanities

## **Zum Quellenwert deutscher Sprachzeugnisse aus Südosteuropa für die Sprachgeschichte des Deutschen**

**Heinrich J. DINGELDEIN,  
Marburg**

**Abstract:** The history of the German language is not described adequately by the classification into Old, Middle High, Early New and New High German. Looking at regional varieties shows the simultaneous existence of older and newer manifestations in the language. Examples of older Transylvanian writings and Danube-Swabian dialects from Romania and Hungary show how German varieties of South-Eastern Europe can be used for a more profound understanding of the history of the entire German language.

**Key words:** Language history, Transylvania, Early New High German, Danube-Swabian dialects, Central German Dialects, Sound changes

## **Defizite der rumänischen bilingualen Phraseografie mit Deutsch**

**Doris SAVA,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** The adequate assessment of lexicographical approaches to phraseologisms requires certain evaluation criteria. Among the aspects to be assessed are, besides the arrangement of the front, middle and back matter and the selection of material, the macrostructural organization and the quality of the microstructural components. The present article focuses on the lexicographical standards set for phraseological dictionaries by metalexical researchers in the field of German Studies, while it critically examines the macro- and microstructural profile of special phraseological dictionaries developed in Romania with German as a target and source language. This examination has revealed serious shortcomings regarding both the conceptual orientation and the construction of dictionary entries. These shortcomings may influence the use of dictionaries by translators and non-native speakers as well, who represent the actual target group.

**Key words:** phraseography; lexicographical standards; dictionary analysis; dictionary deficiencies

## **Die Straßennamen von Petersdorf/ Mühlbach. Formanalyse und Nameninterferenzen**

**Adina-Lucia Nistor,  
Iassy**

**Abstract:** The purpose of this work is the linguistic analysis of the German street names in Petrești, a locality in the county of Alba situated 4 kilometers south of the town of Sebeș which has a German-Romanian bilingual population. We also want to develop a morpho-lexical analysis (compounds of two words and descriptive constructions formed by a preposition and a noun), as well as of aspects of orthography and spelling (we analyze especially the inconsequences which appeared in the spelling of the street names and in their orthography), and furthermore an analysis of onomastic interferences, starting from the comparison of the German and Romanian street names (translation calques and words resulted from calques).

**Key words:** street names; street – lane; morpho-lexical; analysis of orthography and spelling; German-Romanian bilingualism; onomastic interferences

## **Strukturen der Steigerung und Intensivierung im Vergleich. Am Beispiel des Adjektivs im Deutschen und Rumänischen**

**Rodica-Ofelia Miclea,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** Gradation and intensification can be subject to different linguistic procedures. The present paper focuses on aspects of intensification and gradation by means of word formation in adjectives. The argument is that German and Romanian, as languages belonging to different language families, operate with different means to express high intensity in adjectives. The critical analysis on dictionary items (German-Romanian) aims at disclosing how mental representations are being formally structured at language level. It argues that correct equivalence in translation work can be achieved only if the deep structure level is properly understood by the translator.

**Key words:** language structures by comparison of German and Romanian; the adjective; structures of increase; structures of intensification; word composition; language equivalence and divergence



## Kultur und (Rechts)Sprache

**Simona Marin,  
Sibiu/Hermannstadt**

**Abstract:** The content of the present paper can be outlined as follows:

- 1) Law is an integrative part of culture.
- 2) Legal terminology is system-bound. Thus, within one and the same language there are as many legal languages as there are legal orders that use that particular language as their legal language.
- 3) The representation of culture in legal texts is encountered both on word and on text level: on the one hand legal terms have often been referred to as *culturemes*, as they are informed by the respective legal order; on the other hand texts are being regarded as cultural products as they depend on the particular legal order.

**Key Words:** legal language; culture; legal terms as *culturemes*; the system-bound nature of legal texts; the German text type *Genossenschaftsvertrag/Satzung/Statuten* vs. the Romanian *contract de societate, statut, act constitutiv*

## Beispiel, Erfahrung, Theorie. Übersetzungswissenschaftliche Anmerkungen von Hermine Pilder-Klein

**Horst Schuller,  
Hermannstadt/Heidelberg**

**Abstract:** The present article concentrates on the activity of Hermine Pilder-Klein as theoretician and translation critic. (Hermine Pilder-Klein: translator from Romanian to German of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century carried out 80 translations from this cultural space in the period 1933-1972. Horst Schuller makes reference to 2 articles that are kept in the archive of the Museum of Gundelsheim: 1. a review of the volume *Siebenbürgisch Sächsisches Wörterbuch (Transylvanian Saxon Dictionary)* published in Bucharest. The review was published in the No. 4/1972 of the periodical *Vierteljahresblätter* in München; 2. a critical presentation of the volume *Rumänische Volksmärchen (Romanian Folk Tales)* edited by Ovidiu Bârlea and Felix Karlinger (the volume was published in 1969 in Düsseldorf/Köln: Eugen Diederichs Verlag), the work bearing the title *Übersetzung-Schlüssel und Brücke (Translation – Key and Bridge)* (1977), remained unpublished and was taken over by Horst Schuller in the present article.

**Key words:** Hermine Pilder-Klein; translator; translation criticism; *Siebenbürgisch Sächsisches Wörterbuch (Transylvanian Saxon Dictionary)*; *Rumänische Volksmärchen*; (*Romanian Folk Tales*)