

**Warum Sprache? Warum Kultur? Warum
deutsche Sprache und Kultur?
Rede im Rahmen der Germanistik-Tagung der
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Dr. Eugen CHRIST

Abstract: Without intending to be a scientific study, the present paper simply [only] pleads for the German language and culture, for their continuity and chances in the cultural spaces of Central and Eastern Europe. The German language and culture have assumed for centuries the leading part in mediating the cultures belonging to this multinational area, where they embody a traditional presence. This paper doesn't disclaim the significant part played by the English language in the current context of globalization. However, as Latin had been "followed" by Greek for centuries, so could German take a leading part, next to English, as a means of communication and dialogue in the Danube region.

Keywords: German language, German culture in the Danube region, EU Danube Strategy

**Die Funktion der Interkulturalität bei Carmen
Sylva – Die *Pelesch-Märchen***

*„Ich glaube, man ist in Europa über Chile, Peru und
Argentinien besser unterrichtet als über die
Balkanhalbinsel“¹*

Maria SASS²

Abstract: This article focuses on the phenomenon of interculturalism within the framework of "Poveștile Peleşului"/"Tales of the Pelesh" by Carmen Sylva, the Poet-Queen. Being of German origin and having studied in Germany, but transposed as queen of the Romanian people to a totally different cultural space, Carmen Sylva wants to present the culture of her adoptive country to her home country. She succeeds in doing this through her own works or by translating some Romanian literary works into German, which she propagates in the German language space. Starting from a theoretical basis referring to interculturalism, this article refers to the hybrid character of "Poveștile Peleşului"/"Tales of the Pelesh", to some aspects of presenting alterity, concluding that the author is extremely interested in the culture of the Romanian people, whose language she learned, her ultimate scope being that of bringing the two cultures – the German and the Romanian culture – closer to one another.

Keywords: interculturalism, hybridity, alterity, creating the other as oneself, Carmen Sylva;

Margarethe Selma Sindel- Alberti – Dichtung zwischen Zeiten und Grenzen

Sunhild GALTER₁

Abstract: Margarethe Sindel-Alberti is a rather unknown 20th century writer from Transilvania. Being a member of the German minority it is very unusual for her to write a story about Romanian protagonists. Also unusual is the fact that she writes about a kind of secret initiation of a young girl who is guided by her grandmother how to deal with sexuality. Our analysis makes a reference to the psychoanalytic interpretation of the tale “Little Red Hood” as we find it in the works of Siegmund Freud and to the interpretation as an initiation tale as it is considered by Vladimir Propp. Margarethe Sindel is considered to be outstanding for her geographical space and time writing about a feminist subject and a different culture than her own.

Key Words: Margarethe Sindel-Alberti, psychoanalyst interpretation, “Little Red Hood”, feminist subject, Romanian protagonists.

„Berlin ist mein Paris” – Berlinbilder bei Carmen Francesca Banciu und Nora Iuga

Tanja BECKER₁

Abstract: Two Romanian authors, Nora Iuga and Carmen Francesca Banciu have published their impressions about the German capital Berlin. Nora Iuga stayed there twice for a limited period of time (in 2000 and in 2010), whereas Carmen Francesca Banciu decided to live in Berlin after her scholarship there ended in 1991. This is why Carmen Francesca Banciu’s writing changed together with the changing city, which was then under construction not only literally but also in a figurative way integrating new influences due to the opening of Eastern Europe after the end of its isolation during the Cold War. She is one of those new elements which reshape Berlin adding new and different perspectives to its cultural life. Banciu publishes her impressions in *Berlin ist mein Paris*. Nora Iuga, on the other hand, remains nothing but a visitor. Her ideas about the City and about the Germans in general change a lot during her stays in Berlin. In the end, she leaves for Bucharest with new impressions, which are released in Romania in her book *Berlinul meu e un monolog*.

Keywords: interculturality, literary topography, impressions of Berlin

Unseren Stammesbrüdern am Vaal und Oranje. Die Buren im *Siebenbürgisch-Deutschen Tageblatt*

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Abstract: The paper aims at presenting the Boer Wars (1881–1882 and 1899–1902) as they are reflected in „Siebenbürgisch-Deutsches Tageblatt“, the most important daily newspaper of the Transylvanian Saxons. From the beginning of the second conflict, the Saxons felt great sympathy for the Boers, because they considered them relatives due to their Germanic roots. They also drew a parallel between the Boers’ fight for independence and their own fight against the attempt of forced Hungarization by the authorities from Budapest. In the newspaper there were published not only articles about the armed conflicts but also contributions on the way of life and the habits of the Boers. A novel on the topic of the “Jameson Raid” which took place on New Year’s Eve 1895/1896 was also published. During the “Second Boer War” the Saxons created “Associations of Boer Friends” aimed to help their “brothers” from South Africa who lived in great misery.

Keywords: newspaper, the First Anglo Boer War, the Second Anglo Boer War, Jameson Raid, Transylvanian Saxons, relatives, financial aid.

Die Liebe als Brücke zwischen zwei Welten. Der Siebenbürger Sachse Clemens und die Rumänin Rodica, ein ungleiches Paar. Eine ungewöhnliche Liebesgeschichte in Eginald Schlattners Roman *Das Klavier im Nebel*

Andreea DUMITRU₁

Abstract: The following essay illustrates the extraordinary love story between Clemens Rescher and Rodica Neagoie. These key characters are representative figures for the nation they belong to. Clemens is a Transylvanian Saxon and Rodica a Romanian. Despite all contradictions, they fall in love, spend time together, travel to the Black Sea and plan their future. Even though they are bound to each other by strong feelings, this love cannot overcome all the preset cultural, ethnic and social obstacles. Clemens and Rodica become the victims of the world they live in.

Key words: Schlattner, piano, Transylvania, love, Romanians, Transylvanian Saxons

Die „geschlechtsfreie“ Kunst und das Prinzip des ewigen Weiblichen bei Julian Schutting am Beispiel seines Theaterlibrettos *Grallicht* (1994)

Alexandra CHIRIAC₁

Abstract: Julian/Jutta Schutting, as a self-conscious author, understands the literary activity as a common and democratic act of creation, performed both by the writer as well as by the reader, thus revealing and connecting the multitude of associative meanings of the literary artifact. Until 1989, until her transformation, the writing of Jutta Schutting was a “secret therapy for survival,” by means of which the troubled existence was to be overcome through the creative power and the originality of her work. Back then she described her art as a “hybrid life ... neither ... nor..., both ... and ...,” an attempt to transform the personal inner conflict into curative fictional models. This “neither ... nor ... - both ... and ...” situation illustrates the androgynous attitude towards this kind of fictionalized models, this tonality being also supported at the stylistic level that escapes any formalist framework of the genre literature. “Grallicht. Ein Theaterlibretto” [“The Grail’s Light. A Theatre-Libretto”] was published in 1989 by Residenz-Publishing House and is explicitly “composed” as a modern interpretation of Wagner’s “Parsifal” in the typical manner of Schutting. The language ceases to be referential and becomes almost exclusively self-referential, because the dialogues do not rely on a situation of communication [communication situation], but are to be regarded as an interactive exchange of monologues. The female character “Kundry” is almost completely absent from the stage [at the level of the stage] and becomes evident only in the dramatic game between the two male characters that regard her and her duality as the principle of the eternal feminine. Kundry remains active only at the textual level and becomes a life example and a pretext in the love-chastity debate between Parsifal and Don Giovanni.

Key words: androgynous literature, artificiality, duality, the principle of the eternal feminine, soul-experience, selfreflexivity, monologous dialogue, the utopia of redemption

Ein Bedeutungsvergleich – Zum Verb „heischen“ im Hochdeutschen, in den rheinischen Mundarten und im Siebenbürgisch-Sächsischen

Sigrid HALDENWANG₁

Abstract: The meaning of the verb „heischen“ occurs in standard German in special context only, especially in poetic language. In some Rhenish idioms of the German language space this lexeme is documented with the same meaning as in the Transylvanian Saxon idiom. Notable is the meaning “to woo”, “to ask for the bride’s hand” and idioms with a special wording that is specific to the Transylvanian-Saxon idiom only. This case study exemplifies how Transylvanian Saxon, removed from the German language space, is handling the linguistic

thesaurus brought over centuries ago via emigration from the old country and how it adds its own meanings through a mixture and balance of language, a phenomenon specific to the colonial idioms.

Keywords: Semantic Comparison, Standard German, Rhenish, Transylvanian-Saxon, Colonial Idiom, Expressions, Word Order.

Über den amerikanisch-jiddischen Beitrag zum multikulturellen, mehrsprachigen Bild Rumäniens in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jhs. bis gegenwärtig

Rodica-Cristina ȚURCANU¹

Abstract: The paper discusses the request of the Jewish Middle/Middle-East-European immigrants for images, impressions, feelings and memories from their native lands, which Aaron Lebedeff masterfully captured in his American-Jewish musicals. The paper focuses on multiculturalism and multilingualism in overlapping regions of extended cultural areas, particularly in territories along the borders of Middle/Middle-East-European states, which don't form any abrupt cultural barriers. Using the example of a in our time in Jewish milieus worldwide frequently played quadrilingual song from Aaron Lebedeff about Romania (with the German translation of the complete version from 1925), the paper conveys the role of Yiddish as a major dialect of the German as a worldwide carrier of this language as well.

Key words: Jewish emigration from Middle/Middle East Europe, *klezmer* music and song on Romania, interwar period

Kommunikative Konzepte. Forschungsaussichten aus kontrastiver Perspektive Deutsch-Rumänisch

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Abstract: This study indicates research areas from the perspective of the German and Romanian language phraseology, areas that are exemplified within the phraseosemantic field of „communication”. The analysis of the current state of research indicates the partial or complete lack of preoccupation, on the one hand, with the metaphorization process and the predominance of the conceptual metaphors in the two languages or the dominance of some components and their analysis from a cultural-specific point of view, and, on the other hand, with the systematization of morphosyntactic or semantic restrictions.

Keywords: phraseosemantic field, phraseology, contrastivity, research areas, intercultural communication

„Spieglein, Spieglein an der Wand...“. Das Diminutiv im Überzetzungvergleich Deutsch-Rumänisch

Rodica Ofelia MICLEA¹

The paper presents some aspects connected to the system of diminution in German and Romanian, by offering a comparative analysis of the German version of the fairy tale “Snow White” and six Romanian translations of the text. The focus lies on the ways in which the nouns in the text are marked as ‘diminutives’ in German (mainly by adding suffixes, the synthetic diminutives) and the equivalences suggested by the Romanian translators. Although the category ‘diminution’ is common to both languages, there are significant differences in the way it is linguistically expressed. A main part of the paper is devoted to these differences and their reflection in the text.

Keywords: System of diminution, contrastive translation analyses, word formation, synthetic diminutives

(Sprach-)Geschichte und Namengeografie am Beispiel des Familiennamens *Pfaff*

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Abstract: The aim of the present paper is to describe the geographic diffusion of the family name *Pfaff* in Germany, starting from the telephone directory of 2005 and retracing the historic linguistic phenomena that led to the formation of this name. *Pfaff* (mhd. *phaffe*, md. *paiffe*, nd. *pape*, southern German *Pfaffe* “priest” or “churchman”) is explained both as an agnomen and as the name of a profession. Our map represents an addition to the maps that have already appeared in *dtv – Atlas Namenkunde* (1999), *Duden-Familiennamen* (2005) and *Deutscher Familiennamenatlas* (2011), for it additionally and thoroughly renders not only the geographic diffusion of the family name *Pfaff* in Germany but also in Transylvania, where the name also exists. [this surname also exists in Transylvania]. The type *Pfaff* (5056 telephone addresses) is spread all over Germany, but we notice two areas of high frequency: one, according to our expectations, in the southern part of the Benrath Line and on the right of the Germersheim Line, but also on the left of the latter, especially in the rectangle Koblenz – Kassel – Hof – Frankfurt and also in south-western Germany (in Schwarzwald –The Black Forest). The northern version *Pape*, approximately twice more frequent than *Pfaff(e)*, did not adapt to standard German, due to the negative connotations of the appellative *Pfaffe*, *Pfaffen*, which appeared at the same time as the Church Reform in the 16th century. In some places in Transylvania, the surname *Pfaff* was replaced with the version *Prediger*. The appellative *Pfaffe* and the family name *Pfaff* (in the Saxon language – the Romanian “limba săsească”: *faf*, *pfaf*) contributed to the formation of different rural toponyms in Transylvania. The surname *Pfaff* is spread not only in the German linguistic space, but also in areas

where ethnic Germans live (France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Romania, USA, Canada, Argentina). In Romania, there are very few *Pfaff* surnames in telephone books for the 2008-2009 period, due to the massive migration of the German ethnics to Germany after 1990.

Keywords: *linguistic history, onomatological geography, the surname of Pfaff in Germany and Romania.*

Möglichkeiten und Grenzen des „Feedbacks“ im traditionellen und computergestützten Fremdsprachenunterricht

Marius STROIA₁

Abstract: The current article deals with the feedback issue in the study of foreign languages, both from the perspective of traditional learning, as well as from the perspective of computer assisted learning. The possibilities and limits, advantages and disadvantages of each case are presented and compared, and the new demands and opportunities on the educational - and job market are being mentioned.

Keywords: Feedback, automatic feedback, foreign language teaching, e-learning, computer assisted learning, CALL

Der rumänische Dichter Ion Pillat. Bilanz seiner Gedichte in deutscher Übertragung. Eigene Versuche der Übersetzung

Joachim WITTSTOCK₁

Abstract: The Romanian poet and essayist Ion Pillat (1891-1945) ranks among the relatively often translated writers of his generation (authors who were active during the interwar period). His works have kept the attention of the German readership several times: Two volumes by Ion Pillat, which appeared in 1943 and 1976 (containing translations by Konrad Richter and Bernhard Capesius, respectively by Wolf von Aichelburg), as well as varied publications in anthologies and other publications have contributed to the spread of his work in Germany and Austria. The author offers an overview of the existing translations and, in the end, refers to his own attempts at translating Ion Pillat's poetry into German.

Keywords: Romanian Poetry during the interwar period; Ion Pillat; the translation of Pillat's works into German; German translators in Romania

Wortwörtliche Übersetzungen von Idiomen aus dem Schwedischen ins Rumänische

Åsa APELKVIST (Schweden)¹

Abstract: This article discusses one of many possible strategies that translators use in rendering an idiom from a L₁ to a L₂, i.e. the verbatim or the literal translation. The points of view according to this strategy differ very much among the researchers: some treat them as semantic false friends. Based on the replies to a questionnaire that was handed out to 10 Romanian native speakers, one could state that the context in which the literal translation of a source-idiom is situated plays an important role for the understanding of the text. Beyond that, the translation of an idiom cannot be judged only by virtue of the denotative meaning – the pragmatic function of the translation as a whole is just as important. The questionnaire was compiled of literal translations of Swedish idioms into Romanian (from different translations of different novels). The article further discusses some of the text examples from this questionnaire and describes some of the phenomena related to idioms which hinder the so-called idiom-understanding and which probably led to misinterpretation and a failed literal translation.

Key-words: literal translation, idiom, world-play, literal respective phraseological reading

Zu Topographien und Landschaftstopoi Deutschlands - eine interdisziplinäre Deutschlandreise

Stadt-Land-Fluss. Eine kulturwissenschaftliche Deutschlandreise.
Hg. von Flegel, Silke und Hoffmann, Frank. Berlin: Lit Verlag 2011, ISBN 978-3-643-11085-5, 24,90 _

Abstract: The following paper deals with the volume of studies *Stadt-Land-Fluss. Eine kulturwissenschaftliche Deutschlandreise* (Ed. Flegel, Silke, Hoffmann, Frank). The book offers a journey through the history and present time of Germany focusing on such national heritage areas as: literature, language, industrial and structural change, environmental protection, federalism, as well as remembering “the past”. The 216-page volume includes twelve essays on German cultural areas and sites of memory: Leipzig, Halle, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt - as well as regions like the Ruhr and Sachsen-Anhalt. Major streams, such as the Rhine or the Elbe, are also taken into consideration.

Key-words: topography and space in cultural studies, spatial turn, topographical turn

Hergheligu, Raluca (Hrsg.): *Etudes à la loupe... Optikinstrumente und Literatur*. Editura Universității „Ștefan cel Mare”, Suceava, 2010, ISBN 978-973-666-354-3, 242 S.

Abstract: This paper gives a critical view to the collective volume *Etudes à la loupe... Optikinstrumente und Literatur*, edited at the Ștefan cel Mare University publishing house Suceava. The contributors propose an ample incursion into optics as a literary motif, opening a multitude of points of view, which serve as guiding cues for interdisciplinary research.

Key words: visuality, optical instruments, literature, human thought.