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**Inter- und
intrasprachliche
Kontraste**

**55. Linguistisches
Kolloquium**

**55th Linguistics
Colloquium**

**Inter- and
Intralinguistic
Contrasts**

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Abstracts

55. Linguistisches Kolloquium
55th Linguistics Colloquium

Inter- und intrasprachliche Kontraste
Inter- and intralinguistic Contrasts

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Keynote speakers / Plenarvorträge

Zofia Bilut-Homplewicz (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

Maria Krauz (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

„[...] eine solch gewaltige konstellative Form der Welt [...] stemmen“ – das Konzept der liebevolle Erzähler in Olga Tokarczuks Vorlesung zur Verleihung des Nobelpreises für Literatur. Eine linguistische Analyse

Der Vortrag diskutiert das Konzept des liebevollen Erzählers, das Olga Tokarczuk in der Nobelpreisvorlesung entwickelt hat. Es wird an die für die Nobelpreisträgerin wichtigen Werte erinnert und die Textaktualisierung dieser Kategorie analysiert, d. h. ihre Rolle für die Interpretation der Wirklichkeit, für die Bewertung der für die zeitgenössische Welt wichtigen Erscheinungen sowie die Möglichkeit des liebevollen Erzählers diskutiert, Haltungen, Wahlmöglichkeiten und das Leben des zeitgenössischen Menschen zu beeinflussen. Da bei der Autorin eine mehrdimensional angelegte Perspektive zum Einsatz kommt, machen wir auf Kontexte der Kategorien *czuły* und *czułość* nicht nur aus textorientierter, sondern auch aus einer breiterer, d. h. lexikologischer und semantischer Sicht aufmerksam.

Die Analyse der Wörterbucheinträge von *czuły* und *czułość* sowie der Art und Weise, den liebevollen Erzähler unmittelbar in der Rede oder in den Ausführungen zu aktualisieren, führt zu der Schlussfolgerung, dass es sich bei dem postulierten neuen Erzähler in der vierten Person nicht um eine grammatische Konstruktion handelt. Es ist ein wunderbarer Erzähler, der eine universale Geschichte webt. Er kann die Perspektive jeder Gestalt einnehmen, sieht weiter und mehr, kann die Zeit ignorieren, ist sich der Bedrohungen durch die zeitgenössische Welt bewusst.

Der Vortrag unternimmt auch den Versuch, eine Antwort darauf zu finden, wie man diese Gestalt und Kategorie mit der Rolle, die der Nobelpreisträgerin zufolge die Literatur in der zeitgenössischen Welt spielen soll, vereinbaren kann: in einer Welt, die vom Menschen gespalten und vernichtet wird und in der die Geistigkeit verschwindet.

Bożena Cetnarowska (University of Silesia / Poland)

Competition between morphological compound nouns and phrasal nouns (on the basis of data from English and Polish)

Cross-linguistically, lexical units consisting of two nouns, or containing head nouns accompanied by adjectives, either pass the diagnostic tests for compoundhood (Lieber and Štekauer 2009) or exhibit properties both of morphological compounds and of free syntactic combinations. The latter type of N+N or A+N complexes can be treated as phrasal lexemes (Booij 2010), e.g. *manual transmission*, *men's shoes* in English, and *statek chłodnia* (ship freezer) 'refrigerated ship', *dom studencki* (house student.adj) 'student dormitory', *mąż stanu* (man state.gen) 'statesman' in Polish.

The relation between phrasal lexemes and compounds proper in a sample of European languages is discussed by, among others, Schlücker (ed.) (2019). The present paper focuses

on the competition between morphological compound nouns and phrasal nouns in Polish and English. The formation of compounds proper is fairly restricted in Polish (Szymanek 2010) while it is a productive process in English, particularly in the case of English N+N compounds. The data from English indicate the coexistence of compound nouns proper and genitive compounds, e.g. *dollhouse* - *doll's house*, or the cooccurrence of N+N compound nouns and A+N multiword units, e.g. *phonetics laboratory* - *phonetic laboratory*. The data from Polish (Cetnarowska 2019) show that A+N or N+N phrasal nouns fill gaps for non-occurring or non-institutionalised compound nouns, e.g. *zabójca prezydenta* (killer president.gen) vs. the non-institutionalised, though attested, compound *?prezydentobójca* (president+lv+killer) 'killer of a president' (where lv represents the linking vowel). In the case of Polish coordinate N+N combinations, phrasal lexemes, such as *piekarnia-kawiarnia* (bakery café) 'bakery and café', can coexist with synonymous compounds proper, such as *piekarniokawiarnia* (bakery+lv+café). However, the corpus data indicate that, over time, coordinate compound nouns tend to replace phrasal nouns in Polish.

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Wilfried Kürschner (Universität Vechta / Deutschland)

Schreiben am Computer – Leistungen und Grenzen von Sprachhilfskomponenten

Zu den vorzüglichen Ausstattungsneuheiten der frühesten Textverarbeitungsprogramme gehörten Sprachhilfskomponenten wie Silbentrennung und Rechtschreibkontrolle. Jetzt, gut dreißig Jahre später, sind diese verfeinert und durch weitere Komponenten ergänzt worden. Dazu gehören etwa die Grammatikkontrolle und die Lexikkontrolle. Anhand zahlreicher Beispiele aus dem Deutschen sollen deren Leistungsfähigkeiten, aber auch ihre Grenzen für das vielgebrauchte Microsoft-Office-Programm „Word“ demonstriert werden.

Iwona Loewe (Uniwersytet Śląski / Polska)

Objects, subjects and research methods in media linguistics. The perspective of Central and Eastern Europe¹

This lecture is theoretical and methodological in its character. It aims to organize media-linguistic reflection for researchers from other geographical areas and for adepts of this sub-discipline. The lecture presents media linguistics from the perspective of national research centers in Central-Eastern Europe, whose linguists do research on related to the object, scope, or methods applied in media linguistics. The speaker will discuss the current state of research in Poland, Russia, the Czech Republic, Belarus and Slovakia. The organizing perspectival concept is that of making references to those disciplines which provided the foundations of media linguistics. The main findings come from observation of the research markets listed above. Pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, press studies, functional stylistics, linguistic genology, and discourse linguistics are all considered to be the subdisciplines that brought media linguistics into the 21st century. These sub-disciplines lay the foundations for media linguistics in terms of the object of its study, its scope, or the research methods it uses. The object of media-linguistic research includes mass media, new media and newest of new media. The scope of media-linguistic research covers those topics which derive from reflections on the broadcaster, the receiver, or the content of the media. A characteristic method of research in media linguistics is the original multimodal analysis, which for the first time in linguistics integrates the observation of all signs used in media content: words, images, sounds, colors. Support methods, often used very productively in media-linguistic research, include qualitative and quantitative analysis of key words, the media image of the world, critical discourse analysis, discourse analysis, genological analysis.

Heinz-Helmut Lüger (Universität Koblenz-Landau / Deutschland)

**Blockierter Dialog?
Ostpolitische Differenzen und parlamentarische Konfrontation**

Die bundesdeutsche Ostpolitik in den 1970er Jahren war von heftigen Kontroversen begleitet und hätte fast zum Sturz der Regierung Brandt-Scheel geführt. Insofern bietet die parlamentarische Auseinandersetzung reichliches Anschauungsmaterial für argumentatives und pseudo-argumentatives Redeverhalten.

Anhand ausgewählter Beispiele sollen Strategien der Abgrenzung und der Konfrontation herausgearbeitet werden. Dabei geht es nicht nur um Oppositionsformate auf der Wortschatzebene, sondern auch um textuelle Verfahren der Persuasion und der Akzeptanzstützung.

Literatur:

¹ Vortrag auf Polnisch mit Simultanübersetzung ins Deutsche und Englische / Held in Polish with simultaneous interpreting into German and English.

Lüger, Heinz-Helmut (2014): Persuasion und politische Kommunikation. In: Bassola, Péter et al. (Hrsg.): Zugänge zum Text. Frankfurt/M., 321-342.
Makowski, Jacek (2011): Zum Wesen der Sprachmanipulation. In: Makowski, Jacek (Hrsg.): How not to do things with words. Beiträge zur Sprache in Politik, Recht und Werbung. Łódź, 13-26.

Maria Wojtak (Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej / Polska)

(Polish) Mediolinguiistic highways and byways of research²

Using the metaphor of the road, I would like to outline the most important threads of research which Polish linguists have contributed to media-linguistic research. The perspective adopted here is both chronological and problem-based.

These issues have attracted the interest of Polish researchers since the 1950s, with ebbs and flows, and with significant organizational instability. The research has been the fruit of the activity of specific research centers (such as the Center for Press Studies in Krakow), academic circles of the Jagiellonian University, the Universities of Warsaw, Wrocław, and Silesia; the Pedagogical university of Krakow, and Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, among others, as well as specialized journals (Zeszyty Prasoznawcze [Journal of Press Studies], Studia Medioznawcze [Media Studies], Rocznik Medioznawczy PAU [The Annals of Media Studies of the Polish Academy Learning]), and series of volumes published following recurring conferences (e.g. the series Współczesne media [Contemporary Media] published at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University), as well as scholars representing various generations of researchers and diverse research perspectives.

The roads taken by media-linguistic research in the area of Polish Studies are multidirectional, because of the overall climate of preference for cognitive pluralism, multifaceted research, changeability of attitudes, and because of the ongoing relationship between Polish media-linguistic studies and the main currents of linguistics and (especially recently) openness to impulses coming from media studies and foreign research conducted in Poland from the perspective of modern-languages studies.

What has changed or is changing includes: (1) the object of study (journalistic-editorial style, language of the media, language in the media or more specifically language of the press, radio, television, the Internet, the variety of language characteristic of the media, media discourse), (2) the content of terminological labels (the way of defining the concepts behind them), (3) the interpretative contexts (e.g. the media variety of language against the background of other varieties of Polish, the media variety characterized ad intra, the question of identity, distinguishing features, differentiation or dynamics of change), (4) the set of concepts defining the object of study (language, variety, style, discourse) and the ways of their conceptualization (cf. in particular the notion of language understood as a system of signs updated in the media, or later a set of communication practices typical of the media), (5) descriptive methodologies, ways of perceiving the area of research, points of view and research planes and perspectives, attitudes of individual researchers or research teams (the

² Vortrag auf Polnisch mit Simultanübersetzung ins Deutsche und Englische / Held in Polish with simultaneous interpreting into German and English.



research apparatus developed within the framework of structuralism, communication studies, cognitivism, interactionism, linguistic pragmatics, stylistics, etc.).

No unification has materialized following the proclamation of the new subdiscipline called media linguistics, which in itself is described as transdisciplinary, polymethodological and multivariate in its approaches. By and large, Polish linguists have sought their own paths of research, which resemble the braided rivers of Iceland, spreading over a vast area, filled with fast-flowing water in wide riverbeds, forming a network of meandering streams (large and small) with numerous bends, crisscrossing each other and, intertwined in unpredictable and original ways.

Speakers / Vortragende

Kwasi Adomako (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

John Odoom (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Vowel nasalization in Akan

This paper discusses vowel nasalization in Akan, a Niger-Congo-Kwa language. Nasality in Akan is surface-contrastive in vowels, but not in consonants. Vowel nasality could be inherent [phonemic], or phonetic in Akan. There are five phonemic nasal vowels, /ĩ/, /ĩ̃/, /ũ/, /ũ̃/, /ã/ in Akan. Data gathered, indicate that these nasal [phonemic] vowels contrast with oral counterparts, and also occur mainly after voiceless consonants, which includes voiceless fricative /f/, /s/, /h/, /ɸ/, voiceless stops /k/, /p/, /t/, voiceless affricates /tɕ/, /ɕ/, /ts/ rather than voiced consonants in Akan. Moreover, as nasal vowels are contrastive, phonetic [nasalized] vowels are not, except when comparing them with nasalized non-nasal voiced consonants (Schachter & Fromkin 1968:80, Abakah 2012, Manyah 2012, Ofori 2019, among), and this needs phonological explanation. Therefore, this study attempts to contribute to the typology and some phonological motivations for vowel nasalization in Akan. It shows the disparities between the oral, nasal, and nasalized vowels and answers why nasal vowels agree with voiceless consonants but not voiced consonants. Additionally, it highlights some systematic predictable environments of nasalized vowels and draws some phonological dissimilarities between why nasal vowels are contrastive but nasalized vowels are not in Akan.

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Regina Manu Agyapong (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Kwasi Adomako (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Cecilia Tomekyin (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Adaptation of English disyllabic loanwords in Akan

This work discusses disyllabic English loanwords in Akan highlighting how stress is interpreted into tones. It is observed that Twi speakers interpret the Primary stress of disyllabic English loanwords as High tone and Secondary stress as low tone. The paper reveals that some disyllabic loanwords are adapted with more than two syllables in Akan. The

discussion is done within Lexical morphology model. The data for the analysis was taken from both primary and secondary sources. For the secondary source, most of the data were taken from Adomako (2008) and Kenstowicz (2006). The primary source was taken from monolinguals who speak only Akan and the bilinguals who speak both English and Akan. Praat recorder was used to collect and analyze the data. Praat recorder was used because it contains a spectrogram which is the pictorial representation of a speech sound and its physical properties like pitch, intensity, formant and weave. The fundamental frequency for every pitch value was measured. The pitch values were transferred to Microsoft Excel to find the average mean pitch value for all the utterances to determine the type of tone used in the adaptation of single stress and multiple stress word.

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Anna Bączkowska (University of Gdańsk / Poland)

Insults, attempted insults and replies to them on Twitter

The study aims to examine instances of insulting language as well as types of targets' reactions to insults on the basis of data teased out from Twitter archive. The paper will compare and contrast the (non-)intentional insults expressed by the insulter with the reactions to them expressed by the recipient (insultee). It is assumed, in line with the discursive approach to impoliteness (e.g. Locher 2004, LPRG 2011), that an evaluation of language inappropriateness premises on the perception of insulter's intentionality and inference of derogatory comments by the hearer, which manifests in the target's reaction. The tweets analysed in the paper are thus illustrative of three types of reactions selected from a list of possible insult-reply configurations proposed in the study: (1) the insultee recognises the offensive load of an insulting predication (intentional insult perception) yet refuses to reply to it (perceived, silent reply), (2) the insultee recognises the offensive load of an insulting predication and replies to it (perceived, verbal reply), (3) the insultee recognises the offensive load of an insulting predication, feels hurt (experiences being insulted) and replies to it (perceived, experienced, verbal reply). The three groups of replies and the insults preceding them will be investigated in detail, in order to identify the possible figures of speech deployed in insults and insult replies.

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Paweł Bąk (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

Erkenntnisperspektive und Hinwendungsstrategie als Kategorien der bilingualen Verständigungsdiskurse

Der Beitrag knüpft an bisherige Untersuchungen bilingualer Verständigungsdiskurse (Bąk u.a. 2010a,b; 2016) an und präsentiert ausgewählte Erkenntnisse der kontrastiven Analyse von Texten, die diesen Diskursen zuzurechnen sind. Als Akteure dieser Diskurse treten im gegenseitigen Kontakt Deutsche und Polen auf. Primäres Charakteristikum der untersuchten Texte ist es, dass Autoren der bilingualen Textfassungen sich gegenseitig verstehen und verstanden werden wollen. In den zweisprachigen, symmetrisch verfassten Texten wird auf strategisches Framing (Völker 2017) zugunsten einer Profilierung verzichtet, die beide diskursiven Parteien im verträglichen Kommunikationsmodus anspricht. Dies sollte den deutsch-polnischen Beziehungen zu friedlicherem Nebeneinander verhelfen. Personen, Sachverhalte, soziale sowie politische Entitäten treten hier im diskursiven Rahmen der Hinwendungsstrategie (Sprechende vs. Angesprochene) auf bzw. werden in der diskursparadigmatischen Rolle der Besprochenen profiliert. Im Zentrum der Betrachtung stehen Schnittstellenprobleme zwischen Translationswissenschaft und Diskursanalyse einerseits sowie Pragmalinguistik und Semantik andererseits.

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Bartosz Buć (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

**Polish and German equivalents of English proper names in the *Harry Potter* series.
Comparative translation study**

There is no doubt about the fact that the Polish translation of the Harry Potter series has won the hearts of numerous readers in the recent years in Poland. Names of characters such as *Hermiona*, *Zgredek* or *Dumbledore* as well as names of places, e.g. *Ulica Pokątna* or *Bank Gringota* have become well known among young and old alike. Therefore, it seems to be very interesting to study techniques implemented by the translator to coin new names (Piotrowska 2010). Going one step further and broadening the scope of the research, it is even more inspiring to find out how the same elements of the non-existing reality in the source text have been translated into another language, in this case - German. Thus, the aim of this paper is to study steps taken by the translators of the Polish and German versions to overcome the lack of equivalents when translating proper names (Hrehovčik 2006; Pym et al. 2001). In other words, the article aims at comparing translations techniques used by Andrzej Polkowski (Polish) and Klaus Fritz (German) and the outcome of their implementation.

Secondary literature:

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Wei Bi (University of Gdańsk / Poland)

Five basic colour terms and colour taboos in Ancient China

This paper aims to explore the use of five basic colour terms and colour taboos in ancient China. Basing on literary texts, including *Shijing* (2016: 266-296) and *Jiaguwen Bian* edited by Sun (1965: 485, 533, 984) and several other collections, the paper offers a detailed analysis of the etymology and meanings of the following Chinese colour terms: 黄 *huang* 'yellow', 赤 *chi* 'red', 白 *bai* 'white', 黑 *hei* 'black' and 青 *qing* 'cyan'.

Colours have always carried well-defined symbolic meanings in China, for instance, red is associated with wealth, dignity and happiness. Besides, the five basic colours are linked to elements and cardinal points: yellow – Earth and Centre, red – Fire and South, white – Metal and North, black – Water and West, cyan – Wood and East.

The investigated ancient Chinese texts provide evidence that colours implied high and low social ranks, good and bad personal qualities or fortune. The use of some colours in specific circumstances, as well as by people with a certain status, was prohibited. The cultural and social taboo phenomenon was connected with expressing self-identity and manifested itself in clothes and folk customs as well as in numerous other ways.

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Horchani Binène (University of Orléans / France)

François Nemo (University of Orléans / France)

Comparing lexicons and comparing lexemes within lexicons: lexical differentiation as both a typological and a language-internal issue

We shall approach lexical differentiation both as a language-internal issue and as a typological one in word-class typology.

We shall recall first that in word-class typology, assuming that all affixes have been removed and zero-derivations excluded:

- *differentiated lexicons* are lexicons in which lexical units used as predicates (verbs), terms (nouns), predicate modifiers (adverbs), and term modifiers (adjectival modifiers) are differentiated lexical units whose form alone allows predicting category membership (Hengeveld, 1992);

- *flexible lexicons* are lexicons in which the same minimal sign may be used indifferently in all these syntactic positions (Rijkhoff and Van Lier, 2013).

Lexical differentiation will then be described as an interlexical relationship between (at least) two lexemes, which:

- implies both semantic differentiation and form differentiation;
- is neither predictable in terms of derivation (affixal or zero-derivation) nor in terms of lexemic allomorphy.

Lexical differentiation may be observed in the pairs:

- *over/hover, knee/kneel, pass/path or ear/hear* in English;
- *tour/tourn(er), course/cour(ir), secou(er)/secousse, ignore/ignare, fau(x)/fauch(er) or peintre/peindre* in French ;
- *sub(ir)/sup(erior)* in Spanish;
- برق / بریق (lightning/ luster), رأس / رئيس (head/ president), زلزال / زلزل (to shake/ seism) in Arabic.

We shall then show that:

- languages with *differentiated lexicons* in the first sense, such as Arabic, English or French, are differentiated precisely because of lexical *differentiation* in the second sense;
- they differ from one another mostly in terms of the way lexical differentiation in the second sense is achieved;
- the difference between *flexible* and *differentiated* lexicons must be reconsidered.

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Mostafa Boieblan El Abouri (Polytechnic University of Madrid / Spain)

Gender construction in Spanish TV commercials: a diachronic perspective

Shaping gender in mass media communication has evolved during the last few decades as modern societies seek to implement practices that promote gender equity. Among other mass media communication, this evolution is particularly made manifest through TV commercials (Allan & Coltrane, 1996), a discourse in which men and women have been targeted differently not only in terms of the products or services offered (e.g., cleaning products for women and cars or hiring alarm service for men), but also in terms of other (linguistic and non-linguistic) devices such as texts and images to attract the targeted gender (Craig, 1992). These discursive practices reproduce bias against the female gender and examining them within a contrastive media approach will reveal how they embed cultural constructions of gender. This study adopts a diachronic perspective of the construction of gender (Hauser & Luginbühl, 2012) in Spanish TV commercials from 1960s/present to show how gender has been produced and reinforced in this genre. Particularly, analyzing diachronic corpora may shed light on how far Spanish society has gone in its struggle against gender inequity. Findings indicate that though major strides have been made towards gender equity in the construction of gender in TV commercials, much work is still needed as certain commercials still embed bias against the female gender.

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Maria V. Homyak (Kyiv National Linguistic University / Ukraine)

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The religious concept "way": Models of metaphorization in English

The modern study of cognitive comparative linguistics is influenced by the development of the new cognitive comparative discursive approach in the historical-comparative and typological language investigations (A.V. Korolova, O.O. Cherkhava). The traditional vision of the notion "concept" as the result of the metaphorical process in human consciousness has challenged the cognitive diachronic concept acquisition. The metaphorical concept becomes

the *substitution* theory of the conceptual metaphor. The modern scientists defined the *concept* as a mental *formation with the etymological layer and urgent layer structure that identifies* the ways of acquiring conceptual figurative/metaphorical meaning.

Logically intertwined axiological and ontological systems are often reflected in the religious context and could be viewed as the prime *conceptual* representation of human being.

The universal cognitive concept WAY is defined as culturally labelled verbalized sense represented in terms of expression by a variety of linguistic realizations that form corresponding lexical-semantic and cognitive structures. The original archetypal component (nuclear etymological layer) of this concept is represented by the Indo-European form **uegh* "to go / transport". Within the period of Christianization, it acquired the meaning of "direction" that formed further shift to the acquisition of religious biblical meaning through a semantic metamorphosis – the reinterpretation of five explicit SPIRITUAL WAY models (the way: to righteous living; following spiritual master; through difficulties; to the one in-need; from sin). In modern English, these models are expressed in collocations and expressions.

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Ioanna Cretu (Lucian-Blaga-Universität Sibiu / Rumänien)

Die Sprachkompetenz am Beispiel von präpositionellen Strukturen – intrasprachliche Kontraste

In der rumänischen Sprache gibt es Unterschiede in der Beurteilung der Prä-positionen aufgrund des sprachlichen Wissens. Für die hier zu analysierenden Strukturen der rumänischen Sprache wird die Kompetenztheorie von Coseriu (1980, 1988) zugrunde gelegt. Als Kriterium, nach dem sich die verschiedenen Arten des Wissens unterscheiden lassen, zieht diese Theorie drei Arten von Urteilen heran: die erste Art bezieht sich auf die allgemeinsprachliche Kompetenz, d. h. die Fähigkeit des Sprechers kongruent zu sprechen, die zweite Art bezieht sich auf die Fähigkeit eine Einzelsprache korrekt zu verwenden, die dritte bewertet die Fähigkeit, in Bezug auf die Sache, die Hörer und die Situation angemessen zu sprechen. Der Fehler wird als Verstoß gegen die Erwartungen aufgefasst, «seien diese Erwartungen nun als Prinzipien, Normen oder Regeln des Sprechens kodifiziert» (Weber 1994, 375). Es werden Konstruktionen vom Typ: *pahar de apă / pahar cu apă* (Wasserglas bzw. Glas (mit) Wasser) gewählt, weil viele Sprachwissenschaftler - darunter Coseriu selbst - der Meinung sind, dass in der rumänischen Sprache diese Bei-spiele zu einem Bereich gehören, wo totale Konfusion herrscht. Die gestellte Frage ist, welche der beiden Präpositionen die richtige ist (de oder cu), bzw. unter welchen Bedingungen sogar beide Strukturen zugelassen werden könnten. Die Schwierigkeit besteht darin, dass die Opposition: *pahar de apă / pahar cu apă* keineswegs der Gegenüberstellung *Glas Wasser / Wasserglas* aus dem Deutschen entspricht. Im Rumänischen kann *pahar de apă* sowohl *Glas Wasser* als auch *Wasserglas* bedeuten und steht deswegen mit eindeutigeren Strukturen wie *pahar cu apă* (*Glas mit Wasser*) in Konkurrenz. Da die Gründe (und auch die Lösungen) bisher von der Forschung

noch nicht so eindeutig benannt wurden, soll anhand von Coserius Kompetenztheorie die Art der Abweichungen genauer bestimmt werden. Dabei wird auch die Frage gestellt, unter welchen Bedingungen die Fehler 'aufgehoben' werden.

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Ewa Data-Bukowska (Jagiellonian University in Kraków / Poland)

Literal translation in the light of the gravitational pull hypothesis – the case of sentence-initial indefinite NPs in singular in Norwegian-to-German and German-to-Norwegian translation

The aim of my presentation is to report on a study of renditions of the sentence-initial indefinite NPs in singular in Norwegian-to-German and German-to-Norwegian translation in a parallel corpus data (c.f. Hasselgård 2018). In particular, I am focusing on fully congruent correspondences (Johansson 2007) to the NPs, i.e. the instances, in which the structure is formally copied in translational renditions. Finding out to what extent such sentence initials are preserved in translation enables me to verify the hypotheses about literal translation that pertains to a potential (yet somehow forgotten) translation universal (Chesterman 2011; Data-Bukowska 2019). By referring the conducted research to the framework of the current version of the gravitational pull hypotheses by S. Halverson (2015), it becomes possible to position the phenomenon of literal translation in a context of most recent knowledge on bilingual cognition and to find a common ground where more traditional contrastive linguistics and translation studies may meet.

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Anna Dąbrowska (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin / Poland)

FEAR IS OUR INHABITANT WITH BIG EYES, NOT ALWAYS RATIONAL ONES.
The interplay of novel container metaphors in the era of the coronavirus pandemic

As seen in the cognitive linguistic perspective and through the prism of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (cf. Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; and Kövecses, 1986, 2015), *container* metaphors, such as THE MIND IS A CONTAINER and THE BODY IS A CONTAINER, conceptualise particular dimensions of human existence, by means of an entity or substance (Kövecses, 1990, p. 145; McGlone, 2007, pp. 112-112). Through the use of the *container* representation, it is possible to make sense of multiple parts of the spatial language concerning emotions. In this light, the aim of this paper is to discuss the novel conceptual metaphor **FEAR IS OUR INHABITANT WITH BIG EYES, NOT ALWAYS RATIONAL ONES**, triggered in the era of the coronavirus pandemic. The study accounts for this original metaphor, as well as numerous metaphorical entailments and linguistic expressions that yield from it, e.g. *Less information provides more peace of mind; take back control of your anxiety; and relatives are the natural remedy for anxiety*. The paper refers to the interplay between metaphorical, metonymic, metaphonimic and image schematic structures within the conceptual model of FEAR (cf. Goossens, 1990; Barcelona, 2002; and Ruiz de Mendoza & Mairal, 2007). As expected, the cognitive analysis of the original linguistic expressions coding this novel metaphor may encourage us to view the concept of fear not as an opponent but as a friendly resident of our body and mind.

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Jarochna Dąbrowska-Burkhardt (Universität Zielona Góra / Polen)

**Freundschaftsbekundung mit konträren Konzepten.
Eine kulturlinguistische Analyse in zwei Grünberger Stammbüchern aus dem
18. Jahrhundert**

Freundschaftliche Verbundenheit stellt ein universales, in allen Gesellschaften und Kulturen in unterschiedlicher Weise anzutreffendes Phänomen dar. Enorme Wertschätzung genießt dieses wohlwollende Verhältnis zueinander besonders im 18. Jahrhundert, sodass die Epoche als Saeculum der Freundschaft bzw. Jahrhundert der Freundschaft attribuiert wird. Eine Bereicherung der Forschung zu diesem Thema stellt für diese Epoche unter anderem die Erschließung der Stammbücher unter dem Aspekt der Freundschaft dar.

In dem vorgeschlagenen Vortrag möchte ich der Frage nachgehen, mit welchen Werthaltungen und Stilhöhen die Frage der Freundschaft in Stammbüchern des 18. Jahrhunderts thematisiert wird. Der Fokus dieser Untersuchung liegt auf der Heterogenität der Freundschaftsbekundungen, die häufig als konträre Konzepte in Stammbüchern rezipiert werden. In einzelnen Inskriptionen widersprechen sich die Einträger beziehungsweise sie relativieren andere im Stammbuch vertretene Positionen. Dies wird in analysierten Stammbüchern sowohl mit sprachlichen als auch mit außersprachlichen Elementen realisiert. Neben ernsthaften moralisch anmutenden und religiösen Einträgen findet man nämlich auch hedonistische, zweideutige beziehungsweise gar obszöne Inskriptionen. Wie sich diese Kontraste zu einem additiv zu bestimmenden Ganzen vereinbaren lassen, soll im text- und diskurslinguistisch ausgerichteten Vortrag aufgezeigt werden. Dieses Herangehen verspricht ebenfalls einen Einblick in die Mentalitätsgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts zu gewähren.

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Nino Daraselia (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University / Georgia)

Metaphors of conscience in Georgian and English

The paper discusses the concept of conscience in Georgian and English languages and cultures from the perspectives of conceptual metaphor theory (Kovecses, 2008; Lakoff, 1992), embodiment hypothesis (Gibbs, 2006), cultural studies (Wierzbicka, 1992) and pragmatics (Levinson, 1992). The empirical data have been accumulated from authoritative dictionaries and corpora.

In both languages there are two lexical items for conscience: Georgian - *sindisi* (from Greek *syneidesis*), *namusi* - a borrowing from Turkish. English - *conscience*, a borrowing from Latin, originally a loan-translation of *syneidesis*; *scruples* – also of Latin origin.

The study has revealed the following conceptual metaphors:

1. *Conscience is an Object* that can be: bad, good, possessed, neglected; it can be clean/clear/cleaned/cleared. English only - *Conscience is a Sharp Object* that pricks;
2. *Conscience is a Person* that can bother; be evil, also guilty as a result be burdensome; conscience like a person can be calmed. English data – can be attacked, shocked, stricken, smitten or come to terms with, *Conscience is a Victim* preyed on;
3. *Conscience is an Organ* that might hurt (English data);
4. In both languages *Conscience is a Moral Code* that serves as a guide;
5. In Georgian metaphors of *conscience* are associated with the cultural concept of *forehead*; up to the 20th c headgear used to symbolize *conscience*.

The paper examines cultural specificity and pragmatics of the metaphors under analysis.

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Gerhard Edelman (Universität Wien / Österreich)

Morphosyntaktische Parallelformen im Standard der Sprachen Spaniens

Dieser Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit der synchronen Darstellung von morphosyntaktischen Parallelformen in den Sprachen Spaniens mit offiziellem bzw. ko-offiziellem Status: Spanisch (Kastilisch), Katalanisch, Galizisch und Baskisch. Dabei werden nur solche Formen untersucht, die dem von den Sprachakademien aufgestellten Standard entsprechen.

Das untersuchte Phänomen zeigt sich im Konditionalsatz des Spanischen und des Katalanischen. Spanisch verfügt über einen Konjunktiv der Vergangenheit mit zwei verschiedenen Formen (*cantase* und *cantara*), die in der Protasis praktisch unterschiedslos verwendet werden können. Das Standardkatalanische verwendet nur die Form *cantés*, die *cantase* entspricht, während die valencianische Varietät des Katalanischen sich der Form *cantara* bedient.

Katalanisch wird oft als Brückensprache zwischen der Iberoromania und der Galloromania bezeichnet. In der Protasis des hypothetischen Konditionalsatzes können mit gewissen Nuancierungen sowohl der Konjunktiv der Vergangenheit (wie im Spanischen) als auch der Indikativ des Imperfekts (wie im Französischen) verwendet werden. Ein weiteres Beispiel für die typologische Zwitterstellung des Katalanischen ist der Temporalsatz mit *quan* und Zukunftsbedeutung, in dem das Verb im Konjunktiv Präsens und im Indikativ Futur stehen kann, während das Spanische den Konjunktiv und das Französisch den Indikativ Futur verwendet.

Das untersuchte Phänomen zeigt sich auch im Baskischen, einer nicht-indogermanischen Sprache. In der Apodosis des Konditionalsatzes kann nach einigen Grammatiken sowohl ein nach romanischem Vorbild gebildeter Konditional als auch eine genuin baskische Form stehen. Schließlich kennt das Baskische neben dem eingebetteten pränominalen Relativsatz mit der dem Verb suffigierten Konjunktion *-n* auch Relativsätze mit dem nach Kasus und Numerus flektierten Interrogativpronomen *zein*.

Im Anschluss an die Darstellung werden die sprachinternen und soziolinguistischen Gründe des Phänomens diskutiert. Die Dualität der Formen in der Protasis des Konditionalsatzes geht auf den Zusammenfall zweier verschiedener lateinischer Vorgängerformen zurück. Der Grund für die Parallelformen im Temporalsatz des Katalanischen und die baskischen Formen liegt im Sprachkontakt.

Myroslava Fabian (Uzhhorod National University / Ukraine)

System and structural approach to the study of lexical semantics (on the material of the verbs expressing *disrespect* in English and Ukrainian)

Comparative studies form an important part of contemporary linguistics as well as of our understanding of both working and development of languages the world over. Despite many publications on the topic, comparative research still remains the most fascinating branch of language studies. Though objective reality exists outside human beings and irrespective of the languages they speak, every language classifies reality in its own way by means of vocabulary units. Comparisons of different language systems are as old as the study of languages. This is inevitable, since any acquaintance with one or more languages other than one's own provokes the comparison of various aspects which requires a certain methodology

of their analysis. In this respect the comparative research of the words' lexical semantics in English and Ukrainian needs its further study due to the complexity of their system and structural organization. The latter presupposes that the lexical units make up "a hierarchically ordered whole, namely a system, and the linguistic reality is understood as a system of linguistic correlations with the extra-lingual reality" [4, p. 39]. Moreover, "the fact that we describe the linguistic sign as being part of such a system implies that we characterize the sign *within* the system, in its relations to other signs in the system" [3, p. 49]. The approach to the study of meaning suggested in the present paper is based on the combination of pure linguistic and structural mathematical methods [1;2].

Semantic classification of lexis is based on its formalized analysis which helps collect, describe, classify and compare the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the verbs expressing **disrespect** in English and Ukrainian, reveal their both common and distinctive features, highlight their place and role in the semantic space of the languages in question. To treat someone without respect/to have no respect for someone is expressed in English by means of the verbs **disdain, discredit, disgrace, dishonour, degrade, shame, slight**, and phrases **to feel cheap, to bring into disrepute**. In Ukrainian the corresponding verbs are: **зневажати, погорджувати, осуджувати, ганьбити, неславити, оскверняти, безчестити, опоганювати, ображати, гордувати, бруднити, блюзнити, порочити, нехаяти, знехтувати, гребувати, забувати, наплювати, наглумлятися, начхати** and the phrase **пошиватися (пошитися) в ніщо**. Lexical semantics of the abovementioned words is defined and described with the help of componential analysis as well as matrix modelling of their system and structural organization. The latter makes it possible to reveal the existing correlations between verbs and their meanings, specify their shades of meaning, and present the words' potential abilities to establish relations with other ones either within or outside the fragment of lexis under study in English and Ukrainian.

The formalized basis for the study of lexical semantics can be successfully applied to the research of any group of lexis, as it has been already done in the studies of etiquette lexis in Ukrainian, English and Hungarian; groups of words denoting "to conflict", "good and evil", "success" in Ukrainian and English, "happiness" in Slovak and English, etc. Comparative analysis of the lexical systems of English and Ukrainian on the material of the verbs expressing **disrespect** is undertaken as part of a more general comparative study of different social systems and different cultures.

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Andrzej S. Feret (Jagiellonen-Universität in Kraków / Polen)

Zu urbaner Onomastik in Gdynia (Gdingen) nach der NS-Umbenennung im Zweiten Weltkrieg – Funktionen der Straßenbezeichnungen

Straßennamen haben nicht nur eine topografisch-räumliche Orientierungsfunktion, sondern spiegeln auch die Geschichte wider und sind ein politisches und kulturelles Instrument. Zur Zeit der nationalsozialistischen Diktatur wurden in Deutschland Straßen- und Platznamen geändert. Auch in den Städten des besetzten Polen wurden im Zweiten Weltkrieg viele Straßen und Plätze umbenannt. Der vorliegende Beitrag bezweckt, zu präsentieren, wie die Straßen und Plätze in Gdynia (Gotenhafen) im Zweiten Weltkrieg genannt wurden. Dabei wird versucht, zu ermitteln, welche Tendenzen sich bei den neu eingeführten urbanen Bezeichnungen beobachten lassen.

Magdalena Feret (Jan Kochanowski Universität in Kielce / Polen)

Wahlslogans im Polnischen und im Deutschen. Formale, semantische, pragmatische und konzeptuelle Aspekte

Der vorliegende Beitrag hat zum Ziel ausgewählte Slogans von Wahlplakaten im Polnischen und im Deutschen zu analysieren und zu vergleichen. Bei der Analyse werden sowohl formale, semantische als auch pragmatische sowie konzeptuelle Aspekte berücksichtigt. Die analysierten Wahlslogans stammen von Plakaten zur Bundestagswahl 2017 in Deutschland und zur Parlamentswahl 2019 in Polen. Es handelt sich sowohl um Wahlslogans von Kandidaten als auch Parteien. Analysiert werden nur Wahlslogans, jedoch, wenn es notwendig ist, werden auch andere Elemente vom jeweiligen Plakat wie Bild bzw. Name des Kandidaten mitberücksichtigt.

Blaženka Filipan-Žigniċ (Universität Zagreb / Kroatien)

Marija Turk Sakaċ (Universität Zagreb / Kroatien)

Lehrereinschätzungen zum schülerischen Schreiben in den Neuen Medien und zur Sprache der Neuen Medien in ihren Texten

In der Öffentlichkeit sind immer wieder Stimmen zu hören, dass in den Texten der Grundschüler, die in der Schule und für die Schule geschrieben werden zu viele Elemente der Sprache der Neuen Medien (z. B. Anglizismen, Abkürzungen, Emoticons, Groß-/Kleinschreibung, Dialektismen, Vulgarismen, usw.) vorhanden sind. Aus diesem Grund wollten die Autorinnen dieses Artikels die Lehrereinschätzungen zum Vorhandensein von Elementen der Sprache der Neuen Medien sowohl in den schulischen als auch in den freizeithlichen Texten der Schüler untersuchen. Das zweite Ziel war, zu erforschen, ob es Unterschiede in den Lehrereinschätzungen hinsichtlich Alter, Dienstjahren und Gespanschaften (aus denen sie stammen) gibt.

Die Umfrage umfasste 109 Muttersprachlehrer/innen aus vier nordkroatischen Gespanschaften, die in den Klassen 5 bis 8 der Grundschule unterrichten.

Als Instrumente dienten: 1) Fragebogen mit 14 Items, die sich auf die Elemente der Sprache der Neuen Medien beziehen; 2) Fragebogen, in dem die Lehrer ihre Einschätzungen zum Vorhandensein der Elemente der Sprache der Neuen Medien abgaben, die einerseits in den schulischen Texten (Aufsätzen, Seminaren...) und andererseits in den freizeithlichen in den Neuen Medien verfassten Texten vorkommen.

Die Ergebnisse haben gezeigt: a) die Schüler verwenden Elemente der Sprache der neuen Medien in ihren schulischen Texten selten und in ihren freizeithlichen in den Neuen Medien verfassten Texten sehr oft (meistens Dialektismen, Anglizismen, Emoticons); b) der Unterschied in den Lehrereinschätzungen zur Verwendung von Elementen der Sprache der Neuen Medien durch die Grundschüler für Schul- und Freizeit Zwecke ist statistisch signifikant und; c) die Lehrereinschätzungen unterscheiden sich nicht hinsichtlich des Alters, der Dienstjahre oder der Gespanschaft (in der sie arbeiten), wenn es um schulische Texte geht.

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Nobuyo Fukaya (Niigata Agro-Food University / Japan)

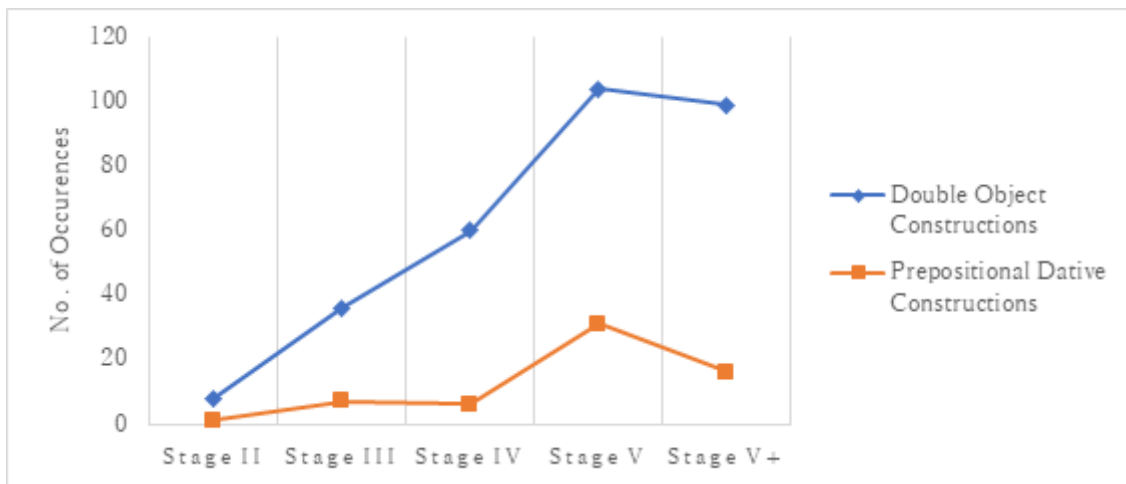
A CHILDES-based Study on the English Dative Alternation

This paper aims to investigate children's dative alternation by collecting data from the CHILDES database (MacWhinney 2000).

I focused on dative alternation with the verb *give* by English-speaking children called Adam (Brown 1973), Aran (the Manchester corpus), Naomi (Sachs 1983), and Nina (Suppes 1974). The data were divided in five stages based on MLU (Brown 1973). Examples and the results are shown in (1) and (2), respectively:

- (1) a. Give her milk. (Nina, 2 years and 3 months)
b. I give it to Anna. (Aran, 2 years and 7 months)

(2)



I found 368 cases, 307 of which were double object constructions and 61 of which were prepositional dative constructions. In 44 of the prepositional dative constructions, the theme appeared as object pronouns as in (1b). This demonstrates that prepositional dative constructions are preferably used when the theme is topicalized and the recipient is focused (Lacerda 2017). I would like to argue that children use pronouns when they share the theme with the listener and intend their attention to the recipient, and that appearances of prepositional dative constructions are linked to the development of the joint attentional frame (Tomasello 2003).

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Agnieszka Fus (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

(Un)entbehrlich in der Sprache? Zum Gebrauch von Vulgarismen im Deutschen und Polnischen.

Im vorliegenden Beitrag wird zunächst der Versuch unternommen, anhand von zugänglichen Definitionen von Vulgarismen herauszufinden, warum manche Wörter als vulgär angesehen werden und aus welchen Themenbereichen sie stammen. Es wird eine eigene Terminologie

vorgeschlagen, laut derer der Terminus *Vulgarismus* als Oberbegriff für die Begriffe *Schimpfwort* und *Fluch* fungiert. Näher betrachtet wird die Rolle, die der Kontext beim Auffassen von Vulgarismen spielt.

Darüber hinaus wird auf die Erscheinung des Bedeutungs- und Registerwandels aufmerksam gemacht, die im Fall von Vulgarismen besonders deutlich ist und in zwei Richtungen verläuft – entweder werden Wörter, die früher als vulgär galten, aufgewertet und nehmen eine neutrale oder sogar positive Bedeutung an, oder, ganz im Gegenteil, unterliegen Wörter, die früher neutral konnotiert waren, einer allmählichen Pejoration.

Anschließend wird versucht, die Frage zu beantworten, aus welchen Gründen vulgäres Vokabular verwendet (bzw. nicht verwendet) wird. Es wird auf die Ursachen des Gebrauchs von Vulgarismen eingegangen und um einen Überblick über ihre Verwendung zu geben, werden die Ergebnisse einer schriftlichen Untersuchung in Form einer Umfrage präsentiert, die unter 50 polnischen und 50 deutschen Muttersprachlern im Alter von 19 bis 39 Jahren durchgeführt wurde. Die Analyse der Ergebnisse erhebt zwar keinen Repräsentativitätsanspruch, ermöglicht aber Formulierung einiger (vorsichtiger) Hypothesen und kann als Anreiz zu weiteren Untersuchungen auf diesem Gebiet dienen.

Elizaveta Getta (Charles University / Czechia)

***The Art of Translation* by Jiří Levý: Literary translation theory written in a minor language**

The first edition of *The Art of Translation* (in the Czech language: *Umění překlada*), written by the most famous Czech translation theorist Jiří Levý, came out in 1963. However, the book can be considered a pinnacle of Levý's interdisciplinary research activities conducted since the 1950s.

Although Levý's theoretical concepts involving types of equivalence, translation shifts and stages of the translation process developed concurrently with the theories of Georges Mounin, John Catford and Eugene Nida and his statements about the relativity of prescriptivism in Translation Studies had been quoted by the pioneers of the Descriptive Translation Studies in 1980s, Levý's theory initially remained hidden for the international translatology due to various reasons. (Jettmarová 2016, 9)

Based on semi-structural interviews, archival research and translation analysis, the study addresses the transfer of Levý's theoretical concepts and ideas from Czech literature into the international Translation Studies, that was first achieved through its translation into the German language. The study examines the genesis of the German version from two main perspectives: the content and the situation.

Since the Czech original was strongly based on the Czech culture and literature, the translation required adaptations to the German audience, including extensive editing on linguistic as well as pragmatic levels. (Hausenblas in Levý 1983, 10) The situational aspects that make the first translation of Levý's crucial work remarkable are the translator's cooperation with the author and restrictions related to the political situation in Eastern Europe at the time of the publication. (Getta 2021, 14)

Addressing further translations of Jiří Levý's work and his plans to create an international version of *Umění překlada*, the study raises the question to which extent Levý's theory can be conveyed into different languages and cultures.

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Hans W. Giessen (Jan Kochanowski Universität in Kielce / Polen)

**Irgendwie streite ich mich immer mit dem Navi
Beobachtungen zu Fragen der Identität bei der sprachlichen Kommunikation zwischen
Mensch und Sprachassistenten - ein Betrag zum Object Turn in der Linguistik**

Der Beitrag befasst sich mit der Frage nach Identitäten in Beziehungen zwischen Menschen und nicht-menschlichen sprechenden Objekten (Sprachassistenten). Wie sprechen Nutzer über diese Objekte und mit ihnen, wie erleben sie die Interaktion? Wird der Sprachassistent sprachlich als Gesprächspartner konstruiert beziehungsweise akzeptiert? Mein Ziel ist mithin ein Beitrag zum Object Turn in den Wissenschaften und die Berücksichtigung dieser Entwicklung in der Linguistik.

Yaroslava Gnezdilova (Kyiv National Linguistic University / Ukraine)

Cognitive model of metacommunication

This research focuses on establishing and developing a cognitive model of metacommunication in English everyday discourse. Inspired by a universal model of the smallest unit of informational discourse (see Yokoyama, 1986, p. ix), I connect the input in the particular speech situation with the intention of the speaker. The output behavior, on the other hand, reflects the metacommunication type required by the speaker. The meditational process, which reveals the mental event stimulated by the intention of the speaker, is of importance for the proposed model as well.

The mental event comprises two cognitive constituents of various kinds. The first constituent is static and includes the analysis of the speaker's intention and desire via such steps as recognizing their motives and aims. Then, the speech situation is evaluated and the most efficient form of communication, discourse type or speech event is chosen. The second – dynamic – constituent is understood as a specific filter for sorting out language means via the 'metapragmatic awareness' (Hübler, Busse, 2012, pp. 2-3; Verschueren, 2000, pp. 439, 450-453). The latter requires the speaker's background knowledge, skills, social environment and other ideational factors (see Krenn et al., 2014, pp. 429-430) or the so-called 'knowledge sets'. In other words, the speaker's experience, social and/or personal behavioral norms and restrictions, and predicted emotional feedback influence the choice of metacommunication type, either independent (phatic, regulating, referencing, reflexive, logic, modal) or dependent (ambivalent and episodic), accompanied by the corresponding set of language means most suitable under the circumstances. Moreover, static constituent is marked as universal, as it remains the same in both meaningful communication and metacommunication. On the contrary, the dynamic constituent is, in any case, realized via

metacommunication which either shapes the meaningful information or manages the meta-utterance in its traditionally positive way.

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Aslı Güler (Istanbul Bilgi University / Turkey)

Information structure and intonation in Turkish wh- questions

This study investigates wh- questions under different information packaging options (1), comparing them with declaratives (2).

		S	O	V	
(1)	a.	Contrastive Topic (given)	Wh-Focus (new)	Discourse Anaphoric	CTS-wh_FO-DAV (2 questions)
	b.	Aboutness Topic (given)	Wh-Focus (new)	Discourse Anaphoric	ATS-wh_FO-DAV (2 questions)
(2)	a.	Contrastive Topic (given)	Focus (given)	Discourse Anaphoric	CTS-FO-DAV (1 sentence)
	b.	Aboutness Topic (given)	Focus (given)	Discourse Anaphoric	ATS-FO-DAV (1 sentence)
	c.	All-new			(1 sentence)

Target sentences were embedded in dialogues (3). Ten speakers aging between 23 and 45 received an online survey with an in-built recording system and they read the dialogues with a natural intonation.

(3) Ayşe: Emine and Ferit will invite their friends to dinner. Ferit calls Mehmet.

Ahmet: **Emine kim-i arı-yor?** CTS-wh_FO-DAV
Emine who-ACC call-IMPF
“Whom does Emine call?”

Figures 1-3 illustrate pitch contours based on time normalized fo values generated by Prosody Pro (Xu 2013). The results indicate that (i) in declaratives a H boundary tone (H-) marks the end of the pre-nuclear domain, fall begins at the end of the nuclear domain and no significant difference is observed for these conditions (Güler 2020); (ii) wh-questions are marked with a

dip followed by a rising tone (Göksel et al. 2009, Kawaguchi et al. 2006, Kamali 2014); (iii) wh-questions with AT subject share the same prosodic pattern with declaratives but wh-focus has a higher pitch value; (iv) wh-questions with CT subject have a distinctive phrasing pattern, H- is higher and the peak is aligned with CT.

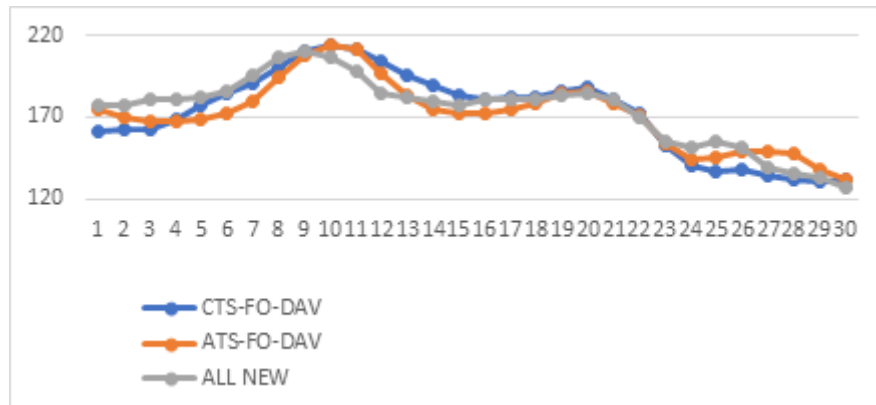


Figure 1: Time-normalized fo graphs of declaratives across all speakers & conditions

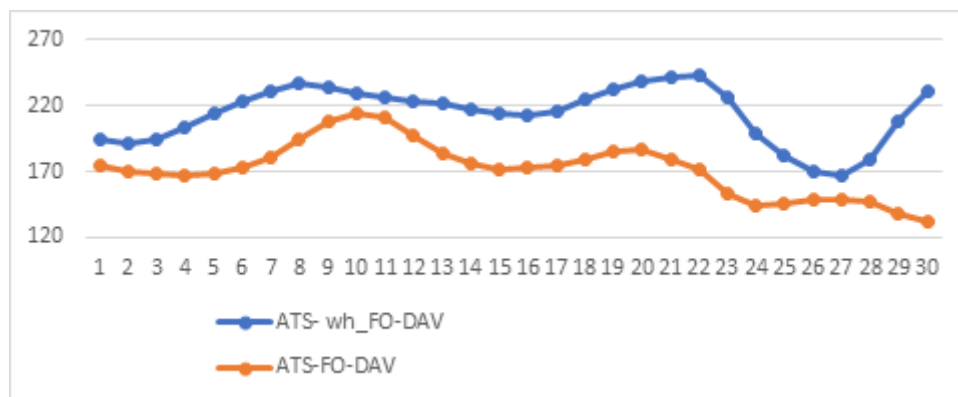


Figure 2: Time-normalized fo graphs for AT-F order across all speakers & sentences

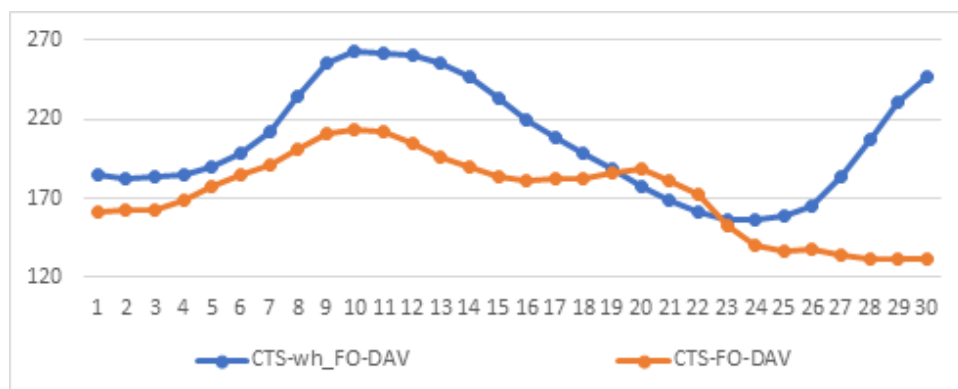


Figure 3: Time-normalized fo graphs for CT-F order across all speakers & sentences

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Samuel Alhassan Issah (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Hasiyatu Abubakari (University of Ghana / Ghana)

Moses Dramani Luri (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Samuel O. Acheampong (Goethe University / Germany)

Towards a typological and comparative perspective on reflexivity in the Mabia languages

This paper provides a typological and comparative study of reflexivity in six Mabia languages of Ghana: Dagbani, Kusaal, Dagaare, Gurenɛ, Likpakpaanl, and Sisaal. The article establishes the morphosyntactic characterization and the semantic interpretation of reflexivity in these Mabia languages. We show that morphologically, these sampled Mabia languages derive reflexives via the combination of a personal pronoun and a *self*-morpheme. With the exception of Gurenɛ in which the *self*-morpheme inflects for number, distinguishing between singular and plural form, in all the other languages, the number feature of the reflexive pronoun depends on the singularity or plurality of the DP antecedent. Syntactically, the reflexives in these languages require a preceding DP element to which they are bound and depend on for their interpretation and a violation of this syntactic requirement results in the derivation of illicit structures. The data used are drawn from three sources including existing published works, students' creative writing works and fieldwork data. The analysis is couched within the theoretical tenets of the so-called basic linguistic theory elaborated by Dixon (2010a; 2010b; 2012).

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Mariusz Jakosz (Universität Schlesien / Polen)

Stellenwert des Übersetzens im modernen Fremdsprachenunterricht

Im Beitrag wird auf die in der Fachliteratur oft diskutierte Rolle des Übersetzens im DaF-Unterricht eingegangen. Zu diesem Zweck werden ausgewählte DaF-Lehrwerke analysiert,

die für die polnischen Oberschulen bestimmt sind. Zu untersuchen ist, welchen Stellenwert die Übersetzungsübungen im modernen DaF-Unterricht einnehmen und ob solche Übersetzungsübungen die qualitativen Anforderungen erfüllen. Außerdem werden die Schwierigkeiten beim Übersetzen behandelt, die anhand der im 1. Studienjahr durchgeführten Tests der Germanistikstudierenden der Schlesischen Universität Katowice exemplarisch ermittelt werden.

Anna Jaremkiewicz-Kwiatkowska (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

Fokuspartikelinventare des Polnischen und des Deutschen

Die Unterscheidung zwischen restriktiven, additiven und skalaren Fokuspartikeln wird neben dem Deutschen auch in den anderen Sprachen vorgenommen. Auch mit Blick auf das Polnische wird hier eine Parallele zu der deutschen Einteilung sichtbar. In Bezug auf diese Dreiteilung soll noch vermerkt werden, dass sich nicht alle Fokuspartikeln eindeutig einer Klasse zuordnen lassen. So z.B. kann die restriktive Partikel nur genauso wie die additive Fokuspartikel auch in der skalaren Bedeutungsdimension auftreten. Und umgekehrt kann die Partikel sogar skalar und zugleich auch additiv erscheinen. Daraus folgend wird hierfür eine Klassifizierung in solche, die immer skalar und solche, die nie skalar sind sowie in solche, die entweder skalar oder nicht-skalar interpretiert werden (vgl. dazu Modell von Foolen 1993 und seine Erweiterung von Sudhoff 2012). Das vorgeschlagene Merkmalsystem soll – im Rahmen der vorliegenden Präsentation – auf das Polnische angewendet werden, mit dem Ziel Bedeutungsunterschiede in den Partikelinventaren zwischen dem Deutschen und Polnischen aufzudecken. Damit kann eine relevante Zuordnung zwischen den deutschen Fokuspartikeln und ihren polnischen Entsprechungen erreicht werden.

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Melanie Anna Kerschner (Johannes Kepler Universität Linz und Pädagogische Hochschule Oberösterreich / Österreich)

Der Einfluss der Sprache und der Nachrichtenkultur auf die Nachrichtenerstattung

Sprache ist (abgesehen von Gesten, Mimik und Bildern) unser Hauptmittel der Kommunikation und somit auch der sozialen Interaktion. Bei der Verwendung von Sprache zur Übermittlung von Inhalten, wie dies z.B. im Nachrichtendiskurs stattfindet, produzieren wir sogenannte „Textmuster“, die kompatibel zur jeweiligen Kultur, bzw. in diesem konkreten Fall, Nachrichtenkultur sind. Die folgende kulturkontrastive empirische Studie zur Sprachverwendung im Diskurs von Leitartikeln in deutschen, britischen und italienischen Qualitätszeitungen beschäftigt sich mit folgenden Gesichtspunkten:

- Wie direkt wird Meinung ausgedrückt?

- In welcher sprachlichen Form und wie häufig werden Nachrichtenakteure, Nachrichtenquellen und Nachrichtenereignisse durch den Textproduzenten bewertet?
- Wie persönlich wird der Leser angesprochen um die Anonymität der Massenmedienkommunikation zu überwinden und einen Konsens über das Nachrichtenereignis zu erwirken?

Die folgende Studie wird ein Modell vorschlagen um sprachlich- und kulturell bedingte Unterschiede im Nachrichtendiskurs objektiv messbar und greifbar zu machen. Ziel ist es, Personalisierungsstrategien und den Ausdruck der persönlichen Meinung des Textproduzenten in den drei Nachrichtenkulturen kontrastiv zu beleuchten.

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Robert Kiełtyka (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Agnieszka Grząsko (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

In search for cognitive motivation for semantic change: The case of words that secretly come from body parts

The aim of this paper is to propose an analysis of English terms of Germanic and Romance origin from the area of BODY PARTS used figuratively with reference to various human and non-human properties. The methodology adopted is the theory of conceptual metaphor proposed originally by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), which evolved in a number of later publications, for example, Barcelona (2000), Kövecses (2010, 2015, 2017a, 2017b), as well as conceptual metonymy (see, for example Kövecses and Radden 1998 and Radden and Kövecses 1999). What ignited our interest was the ubiquity of language data featuring terms originally – overtly or covertly – naming body parts and employed figuratively with reference to a plethora of human qualities or properties. The initial research showed, however, that it is not only human characteristics that are usual metaphorical/metonymical targets but also entities that belong to such conceptual domains as PLANTS or INANIMATE BEINGS. A cursory glance at the frequency of linguistic data provided by the Google search engine shows that among the most productive body part-based terms used in both human-related and other contexts one may find, among others, *sarcasm* (74 100 000 hits), *disheveled* (4 920 000 hits), *lear* (38 300 000 hits), *gorgeous* (1 220 000 000 hits), *supercilious* (1 020 000), *melancholy* (42 500 000 hits), *carnation* (43 300 000 hits), *pygmy* (12 900 000 hits), *cadet* (79 400 000 hits), *caprice* (111 000 000 hits), *ganache* (203 000 000 hits), *courage* (325 000 000 hits).

In the paper, we will try to answer the question of why particular body part terms are used as possible source domains and why these figurative terms are so commonly employed not only in English but possibly also in other languages to the extent that – at least some of them – may be argued to have acquired a universal status in a cross-linguistic perspective. Our results, which will also be supported by evidence from online corpora (*British National Corpus, Corpus of Contemporary American English*), may be said to corroborate not only the conceptual nature of metaphors/metonymies as such, but also their impact on social cognition. Being inspired by Kövecses (2017b:215), we believe that the presence of both the Conceptual Metaphor and Metonymy Theory may be evidenced at all levels of linguistic description, while their “important contribution to connecting mind with the body, language with culture, body with culture, and language with the brain” cannot be underestimated.

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Artur Kijak (University of Silesia in Katowice / Poland)

Two palatovelar fricatives?! The case of ich-laut in German

This talk concentrates on the alternation between two dorsal fricatives: [x] and [ç] in Modern Standard German (Gussmann 2002, Scheer 2004). The primary data sources include both native German words and loanwords. Moreover, the discussion encompasses some strictly related processes such as g-spirantization [g] > [x]/[ç], e.g. Ber[ç] ‘mountain’ and Ta[x] ‘day’, and coronalization [ç] > [ʃ], e.g. mi[ʃ] ‘me’ found in various German dialects and colloquial variants (Wiese 1996, Robinson 2001). Finally, since it is responsible for the appearance of both alternants in an identical context, e.g. Frau[ç]en ‘woman, dim’ and rau[x]en ‘to smoke’, a brief look is taken at the historical development of the diminutive suffix -chen.

It is argued here that in contemporary German there are two palatovelar fricatives [ç] which differ in their internal organization of the melodic content. In loanwords and in the diminutive suffix -chen, [ç] is lexically specified for palatality, while after front vowels and coronal sonorants the same fricative shares the palatality element with the preceding segment. The analysis is couched in a recent version of Element Theory (Bacley 2011) and it proceeds on

two assumptions: a) front vowels and coronal sonorants [l ʁ n] in German are defined by the resonance element [l] and b) [ç] is a complex segment containing two resonants [l] and [U].

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Shigehiro Kokutani (Universität Osaka / Japan)

Einige Bemerkungen über den Grammatikalisierungsgrad

Im Rahmen der sog. Grammatikalisierungstheorie wird davon ausgegangen, dass der Grammatikalisierungsvorgang im Allgemeinen (oder zumindest in vielen Fällen) unidirektional ist. Um jedoch die Richtung des Wandels sprachlicher Einheiten feststellen zu können, muss es überhaupt möglich sein, den Grammatikalisierungsgrad eindeutig zu bestimmen. Diesem Zweck dient z.B. der bekannte Zyklus von Givón (Diskurs > Syntax > Morphologie > Morphophonemik > Null). Daneben sind bis jetzt verschiedene Messmethoden des Grammatikalisierungsgrads vorgeschlagen worden (Kontexterweiterung > Kontextinduzierte Reinterpretation > Desemantisierung > Dekategorialisierung > Erosion, oder AB > B, AB > BC, AB > BC > CD usw.). Da derartige Entwicklungstendenzen meistens grob und nicht immer miteinander folgerichtig sind, muss man in Einzelfällen bei Veranschlagung des Grammatikalisierungsgrads manchmal auch Argumente ad hoc zum Einsatz bringen. Dabei scheinen jedoch tendenziell eher willkürliche Entscheidungen getroffen zu werden. In Anbetracht dessen soll in meinem Vortrag versucht werden, neben den obengenannten bekannten Entwicklungstendenzen auch andere, zu diesen parallel anwendbare Gesichtspunkte einzuführen, um den Grammatikalisierungsgrad genauer bestimmen zu können.

Bożena Kochman-Haładyj (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

The value of truth encoded in Anglo-American and Polish proverbs – a linguo-cultural comparison and contrast

The purpose ascribed to the article is an attempt at outlining the value of truth embodied in traditional proverbs coming from – fairly remote and specific – Anglo-American and Polish linguo-cultures. Importantly, *in sociolinguistic terms, proverbs must be associated with some language community* (Norrick 2014:11), which, in turn, bespeaks the evident synergy of language and culture. The intricate relationship between the aforementioned concepts is researched and publicised by a comparatively new sub-field of linguistics called *Linguistic*

Culturology/Linguoculturology. In the study, truth-related proverbs excerpted from Anglo-American and Polish corpora are analysed with the use of the semantic approach – constituting one of the new approaches to contrastive paremiology and often applied in linguo-cultural analysis (Petrova 2014:254). The Anglo-American proverbs with a constitutive element of *truth* excerpted from the selected language material represent a substantial group of eighty texts. Their paremiological analysis shows conceptualization of truth in three semantic categories classified under the following headings: How precious truth is; What you should/should not do with reference to truth; Universal truths about the value of truth. In turn, Polish proverbs with the lexical item *prawda* 'truth' contained in the selected collections constitute a fairly numerous category of thirty three texts. The two suggested semantic categories and headings attributed to the group are conceptualised as follows: How precious truth is; Universal truths about the value of truth. As stems from the analysis, one striking difference between the two analysed paremiographical stocks is the fact that only in the body of Anglo-American proverbs there emerges a semantic category that suggests taking a certain course of action in relation to the value of truth (as in e.g. *Tell the truth if it kills you*).

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Ewa Konieczna (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Inter-lexical polysemy of spatial prefixes and particles in Polish and English

Inter-lexical polysemy is one of the three kinds of polysemy distinguished by Evans (2015) and developed within his theoretical model of lexical representation referred to as the *theory of lexical concepts and cognitive models*, henceforth LCCM theory (Evans 2006, 2009). In the LCCM theory it is assumed that human knowledge is represented by lexical concepts which encode schematic meaning and cognitive models which encode "rich" semantic content (Langacker 1987). Inter-lexical polysemy takes place between different lexemes which encode similar lexical concepts. For example, three Polish spatial prefixes: *pod*- 'under', *nad*- 'over' and *na*- 'on' encode the [PARTIAL EFFECT] lexical concept. When combined with component verbs, they encode a partial performance of an action, i.e. they express reaching an intermediate stage beyond which the undertaken activity can still be continued. The same phenomenon can be observed in English, in which, e.g. the [APPROACH] lexical concept is encoded by the particles *on* and *up*, profiling the TR's movement towards the LM. Thus, the aim ascribed to the present paper is to account for the nature of inter-lexical polysemy of spatial prefixes and particles in the two languages under study. The analysis is couched in the framework of cognitive linguistics and it is argued that similar lexical concepts encoded by different spatial expressions (i.e. prefixes and particles) are – in fact – quite different from one another. First of all, this is due to the differences in the construal resulting from the diverse TR–LM configurations which are part of the respective proto-scenes (in the

sense of Tyler and Evans 2003) profiled by a given prefix or a particle in its primary sense. Secondly, (apparently) similar lexical concepts differ from one another in terms of their semantic and grammatical selectional tendencies (Evans 2009).

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Halyna Kuczyk (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv / Ukraine)

**Political text as element of communication
in political linguistics**

Text as a complex form of human communicative activity is a multicomponent and multifunctional phenomenon. The study of the features of texts is widely considered in linguistics. Text occupies a key place in political communication (Hacker 1996). Moreover, the political text is characterized by a number of peculiarities. These include the invariance of perception, coding and decoding, and the process of communication, which in the political process acquires the characteristic features of political activity (Dijk 2002). The political text is focused on the reflection of political activity and is used to achieve, as a rule, political goals. It has historical and ideological character of the era in which it was created. Connectivity, integrity, information and completeness are the components of political text.

The study of ways to achieve the speech effectiveness of the transmission of information in political text is one of the important tasks of political linguistics. However, we can assume that the political text is of great importance, influencing many aspects of life (Young 2006). This is especially relevant in light of the increasing role of political institutions in life of the person and the state as an institution that should solve hot issues through political and diplomatic activities.

In the political text, the «objective» communication potential between the author and the recipient is sometimes manipulative. The research of political texts should be carried out at the intersection of several branches of science, such as philosophy, sociology, psychology, psycholinguistics and linguistics (Rittel 2001). Political sciences should also be included in this list – political science, political linguistics, international relations, etc.

The defining features of political texts are their functionality, clarity of expression of the will of participants in a communicative act. It seems necessary to use in the following developments a multidisciplinary approach to its analysis. This will make it possible to synthesize a political text in a single definition, taking into account its functional, communicative, linguistic and historical features.

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Marcin Kudła (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Zooming in ethnonyms

The present study explores the phenomenon of **exonymy**, that is, a case when a term describing a particular geographical area or its inhabitants differs in form from the term used by the local population (e.g. French *Aix-la-Chapelle* vs German *Aachen*). Following Raukko (2007), exonymy is viewed here as a scalar entity, ranging from “unchanged endonyms” (e.g. Polish *Polska*), to “phonological exonyms” (e.g. English *Poland*), to “free exonyms” (e.g. Hungarian *Lengyelország*). It is the latter category which is of special interest to a semanticist, since such terms naturally raise questions concerning their origin. In fact, the phenomenon can be studied both from the onomasiological and from the semasiological viewpoint. In view of this, the present report presents two case studies which illustrate both perspectives. The former is the term for Germany and Germans in various languages, for which one can identify five major sources, while the latter is the ancient ethnonym *Volcae*, which served as the basis for terms describing various ethnic groups, ranging from the Welsh to Italians, to Romanians in several languages. The analysis shows that one of the main phenomena responsible for this diversity is **zooming**, that is, the extension of a name of a particular group to describe a larger entity, or the opposite process (cf. Langacker 2008, Kudła 2016). Also, a number of ethnonyms can be described as **attributive** (see Kudła 2016), since they are based on a property attributed to a particular target group.

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Ewa Kusz (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Effects of imitation and self-imitation practice on L2 pronunciation progress in computer-assisted pronunciation training

The major aim of the current study is to investigate the outcomes of computer-assisted L2 pronunciation training to verify if there is a positive correlation between self-imitation practice and L2 pronunciation improvement in the process of second language acquisition. 35 Polish students of Applied Linguistics (at English level B2+) divided into two groups did imitation and self-imitation exercises in order to improve their L2 pronunciation skills. First, their pre-training performances were recorded. Subsequently, the first group received a model version of a recorded text pronounced by an English native speaker and were asked to practice it by repeating the recording. For the second group, the students' recordings were first matched to the native speaker's (model) voice by means of Praat. In order to clone the prosody of the 'golden speaker's' voice ProZed (Hirst 2000, 2012, 2015) plugin was implemented. The group was then asked to listen to their own, yet modified recordings and repeat them as frequently as the previous research group. The impact of both types of tasks was then evaluated by comparing both pre- and post-training utterances with the use of appropriate statistical tools. Four acoustic parameters were considered, namely pitch (F0 contour), articulation rate, speech rate, and average syllable duration. The results of research have revealed that there is a significant correlation between L2 pronunciation improvement and self-imitation training. The findings help to clarify the role of pronunciation in the communication process. The outcomes of the research are in line with De Meo et al.'s (2013), Felps et al.'s (2009) or Nagano and Ozawa's (1990) assertion that the better the match between the learners' voices and their modified equivalents, the more positive the impact on L2 pronunciation training is.

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Vladimir Legac (University of Zagreb / Croatia)

**Affective factors and achievement in writing skill of monolingual and bilingual learners
of English as a foreign language**

This will be a two-part presentation. The first part of the presentation will give a short account of the history of the inclusion of affective factors into the research of foreign language learning (Dörnyei, 2005) with emphasis on foreign language anxiety. It will also inform the audience about the results of the previous research of foreign language anxiety (Mihaljević Djigunović, 2004, Puškar, 2013 Tóth, 2010) and of the differences of the importance in affective factors between monolingual and bilingual students in learning English as a foreign language.

The second part of the presentation will focus on the results of the author's research of a regression analysis on a sample of monolingual and bilingual primary school students in Croatia. The aims of the research were to find the position of language anxiety in comparison with other individual factors as predictors of achievement in writing skill in learning EFL. The following affective and cognitive factors were included as variables: intensity of motivation, shyness, willingness to communicate, communication apprehension, input anxiety, processing anxiety, output anxiety, FL classroom anxiety, FL outside-classroom anxiety and language creativity.

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Agnieszka Mac (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

**Zum Wandel des Fernsehewetterberichts – eine diachrone Untersuchung der Textsorte
aus medienlinguistischer Sicht**

Textsorten regeln die kommunikative Praxis einer Gemeinschaft. Sie strukturieren nahezu alle alltäglichen Handlungen und Verkehrsformen, seien es das Kochrezept, der Wetterbericht oder der Lebenslauf, die SMS, E-Mail oder der Blogbeitrag. Es handelt sich um konkrete Texte mit konkreten kommunikativen Funktionen zur Bewältigung spezifischer Aufgaben. (vgl. Mac 2017: 47) Ihre jeweils aktuelle Gestalt resultiert einerseits aus Wandlungsprozessen, denen sie permanent ausgesetzt sind, andererseits spiegeln sie diese Veränderungen wider. Entwicklungen in der Gesellschaft führen dazu, dass sich die Möglichkeiten und die Formen von Kommunikation verändern. Hauser/Kleinberger/Roth

(2014) betonen diesbezüglich Faktoren, wie die Interaktionsbedürfnisse einer Gesellschaft, technologische Innovationen oder variierende mediale Kontexte. Der sozial und historisch variable Charakter von Textsorten hängt darüber hinaus mit ihrer Gebundenheit an die Kultur der jeweiligen Gemeinschaft zusammen. Der Gebrauch von Textsorten im Alltag beweist, dass sie im Sprachbewusstsein jeweiligen Kommunikationsgemeinschaft verankert sind, dass sie intuitiv benutzt und weitergegeben werden.

Mein Referat widmet sich der diachronen Text(sorten)linguistik. Er schildert die Entwicklungen der Textsorte *Fernsehwerbericht* in den letzten 30 Jahren am Beispiel des polnischen Fernsehsenders TVP1 und folgt Stationen seiner Umgestaltung von jeweils geltenden Formen hin zu neuen Ausprägungen. Damit wird ein Beitrag zur analytischen Dokumentation der Wandelprozesse von Medientexten geleistet, und es werden aktuelle Fragen der diachron ausgerichteten Medienlinguistik adressiert.

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Giulia Magazzù (University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy)

Conceptualising the coronavirus pandemic: a corpus linguistic study of metaphors in Italian and British coronavirus press discourse

Political leaders have created a notable amount of discussion on the use of 'war' metaphors during the coronavirus pandemic. To some, this metaphor is out of place, as Simon Tisdall wrote in his article in the Guardian stressing that 'war' language only increased fear. Criticism of the 'war' metaphor is also shared by academics such as social psychologists José-Manuel Sabucedo, Mónica Alzate and Domenico Hur (2020). They argue that understanding the coronavirus pandemic in terms of war has several possible negative effects on behaviour. First, it creates anxiety and a lack of solidarity by triggering an 'every man for himself' response. Second, it encourages individuals to identify each other as the 'enemy' due to perceived 'bad behaviour'. Third, it frames leadership as 'authoritarian' rather than 'consensus' driven, and is a danger to fundamental democratic values, such as political scrutiny and criticism, by implying that criticism over the management of the situation is "tantamount to high treason" (Sabucedo et al., 2020: 3). This paper aims to identify the metaphorical expressions, and the conceptual mappings they belong to, in the coronavirus media discourse of Italy and the United Kingdom over the period of the 'first wave'. The objective is to approach the question with no specific metaphor in mind, thus searching for any conceptual domain which is 'incongruous' with the coronavirus domain in the multilingual corpus created for this study. Given the 'pan' nature of the coronavirus pandemic, and the relative novelty of experiencing an epidemic of this kind in each of the countries under investigation, this paper examines the question from a multilingual/multicultural standpoint. Indeed, if metaphorical expressions can highlight how

we 'think' about an event, it is interesting to investigate if all the countries are 'thinking' about the novel coronavirus in the same terms.

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Piotr Maziarz (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Conceptual metaphors in the English and Polish versions of EU regulations relating to Covid-19 in 2020 and 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the lives of people all around the globe. Undoubtedly, a worldwide phenomenon of this type has had a direct impact on the way people of different cultures conceptualise various ideas and describe them linguistically. Therefore, this study aims to identify and investigate such diversified instances of usage of conceptual metaphors in the English and Polish language versions of EU regulations pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic. By doing so, it bridges a research gap, as there have been hardly any extensive studies to date on the translation of conceptual metaphors in regulations issued by the European Union in those two specific languages. The study also employs the Conceptual Metaphor Theory presented by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) – which was further developed by, among others, Grady (1997), Gibbs (2017), or Kövesces (2020) - as a theoretical framework for comparing and explaining differences between the conceptual metaphors identified in the English versions of legislative documents and their Polish equivalents. The tentative quantitative and qualitative analyses of 80 EU regulations showed that a high number of phenomena is conceptualised and realised via different types of metaphors in the documents in question: for instance, certain ideas may be expressed in the English version of a regulation via ontological metaphor, whereas in its Polish language translation via orientational metaphor.

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Jaqueline Mora (University of La Rioja / Spain)

Semantic prototypes in second and foreign languages: a preliminary research analysis of the data collection instruments used with children and adults

Categorization is one of the first things we do when we try to make sense of the world around us, and this process is reflected in prototypes (Rosch et al., 1976) Prototypicality plays an essential role in languages in terms of lexical changes as well as for the second language learner when understanding how the target language categorization works, and how it differs from their first language system (Taylor, 1989; Aitchison, 2003). Some studies have shown that learning a new language enables us to categorize things in different ways. Therefore, the minds of bilingual people may differ from monolingual people (Pavlenko, 2009; Athanasopoulos et al., 2010).

Research on the understanding, production, and use of prototypes by second or foreign language learners are very dissimilar concerning focus, educational context, age of the learner, and above all, the test or task used to collect data related to semantic prototypes. To conduct research with English L2 informants with several groups differing in age, it is necessary to revise the methodology used, and the tests/tasks included in the data collection. The present study focuses on the data collection instruments used with children and adults to elicit data related to prototypes. In this presentation, we will report the preliminary results of a content analysis applied to studies published in journals and scientific monographs within the last six decades (still in progress). Our specific objectives were as follows: i) the identification and classification of tests/tasks, ii) their matching according to language, level, and age, and iii) the analysis of the adequacy of the test/task to uncover prototypes in EFL young and old learners.

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Nuuratu Mustapha (University of Education, Winneba / Ghana)

Dialectal variations in the structure of the noun phrase in Sisaali

This paper explores the dialectal differences of the internal components of the simple noun in Sisaali, a Mabia language spoken in the Upper West Region of Ghana and some parts of Burkina Faso. Sisaali has seven (7) dialects namely; Bosillu, Bɔwaali, Gbieni, Gelbagli, Kpatolie, Pasaali and Tumuluŋ (Luri 2009). Dryer (2007) posits that a simple noun phrase

consists of only pronouns or nouns and modifiers such as the articles, demonstratives, adjectives and numerals and similar pattern is argued to exist in Sisaalt and other Mabilia languages. (Dakubu 2005; Sulemana 2012; Issah 2013).

The data used are based on the Kpatolie, Bɔwaalt, Gbieni and Pasaalt dialects and highlight dialectal variations of the simple noun phrase. The study shows that only Kpatolie dialect has the definite article as a pre-modifier. Demonstratives are seen as post modifiers in all the dialects. However, the distal marker in Pasaalt and Gbieni occurs as a pre-modifier and always co-occurs with the definite article, which is a post modifier in both dialects. Also, the definite article and demonstratives in Bɔwaalt dialect distinguish between singular and plural which is not the case in the other dialects. Adjectives in Kpatolie, Gbieni, and Bɔwaalt dialects make distinction between human and non-human when they are used predicatively. I conclude that the simple noun phrase as argued by Dryer (2007) fits in the Sisaalt context.

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Gabriela Nitka (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

Informationsstruktur in deutschen Gerichtsurteilen

Nach dem Textkonzept von Wolfgang Klein und Christiane von Steutterheim (1987, 1992) sind der Aufbau und die Struktur eines Textes durch eine dem gegebenen Text zugrunde liegende Frage bedingt. Diese Frage (die sog. Quaestio) skizziert den inhaltlich-gegenständlichen Rahmen, innerhalb dessen sich der gegebene Text entfalten wird. Sie bestimmt auch die Gliederung des Textes in Haupt- und Nebenstruktur. Hier beeinflusst die Quaestio die Auswahl und den Einsatz der bestimmten sprachlichen Mittel sowie der grammatischen Konstruktionen.

Der vorliegende Beitrag zielt darauf ab, die Haupt- und Nebenstruktur in deutschen Gerichtsurteilen zu skizzieren. Auf der Grundlage einer selbst formulierten Quaestio wird ein Versuch unternommen, die in deutschen Urteilen vorkommenden Äußerungen der Haupt- und Nebenstruktur zuzuordnen. Bei dieser Zuordnung werden aber nicht nur genuin linguistische Faktoren (z.B. der direkte oder indirekte Bezug auf die Quaestio), sondern auch außerlinguistische Aspekte (z.B. die rechtsbedingte Gliederung eines Rechtsurteils) mit einbezogen.

Bei der Beschreibung der Haupt- und Nebenstruktur der deutschen Urteile werden die hier auftretenden sprachlichen Mittel und grammatischen Konstruktionen dargestellt und kurz besprochen. Diskutiert werden die Auswahl und der Einsatz der bestimmten Ausdrucksmittel und grammatischen Konstruktionen in der Haupt- bzw. Nebenstruktur der analysierten

Gerichtsurteile. Besprochen werden auch die Rolle und Funktion der illustrierten Phänomene in den Äußerungen der Haupt- bzw. Nebenstruktur.

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Magdalena Olkiewicz (University of Gdańsk / Poland)

Plant names in Polish traditional songs

Traditional culture is known to have always been inspired by nature. There is a noticeable tendency for specific species of animals and plants to carry distinctive symbolic meanings which often happen to be part of a wider system of beliefs and traditions of a community. The fact that in rural areas nature constituted an integral part of people's everyday life is reflected in the lyrics of traditional songs.

Both animal and plant motifs are frequently found in Polish traditional songs. The links between nature and Polish traditional culture have been comprehensively examined with the emphasis placed on certain species of animals, such as wolves (Nowak 2014) or different species of birds (Walczak-Mikołajczakowa 2019), as well as on particular species of trees, such as the maple (Lechocka 2017), willow, birch and oak (Frey 2013). This study focuses particularly on plant names in Polish folk songs, including names of trees, shrubs, herbs and cereals. The research material for this study comprises selected folk songs found in various songbooks. The lyrics of the songs are examined in order to extract plant names which are subsequently categorised and analysed in terms of their symbolic meanings and functions in a broader context.

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Debora Onik-Maziarz (University of Rzeszów / Poland)

Beatrix Potter's Children's Tales in Polish: The comparative analysis of illustrations included in the source and target texts

Being an English writer, illustrator and natural scientist, Beatrix Potter is undoubtedly one of the most significant female precursors in the children's literature field. An exceptionally detailed precision of her drawings and paintings eventually became a distinctive feature of the illustrations which one can find in her books. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a detailed description of visual elements in Potter's tales in respect of their layout, framing, media and colours and to compare them in this regard with the illustrations which are presented in three different Polish translations of the tales. As Doonan (1993: 85) explains, the layout of a book comprises the shape, size and arrangement of the illustrations as well as the placement of the text. The term "framing" is used in reference to the borders which are placed around the illustrations. Media are simply the materials used (for instance, watercolours, crayons or pen and ink), whereas the characteristics of colours include tone (a measure of light and dark of an area) and saturation (the measure of the purity of a colour). The aforementioned Polish translations of Potter's tales include: *Bajki dla najmłodszych* (Czarnocka-Wojs, M. 1991), *Powiatki Beatrix Potter* (Musierowicz, M. and Stokłosa, J. 2012) and *Historyjki Beatrix Potter* (Matusik-Dyjak, A. and Szymanek, B. 2016).

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Paving the way for greater language awareness: sexist language in the Polish translations of Karin Wahlberg's Claes Claesson series

Gender-specific language is gaining wider acceptance in Poland (Małocha-Krupa, 2018; Hołojda-Mikulska, 2016; Borejszo, 2005), as evidenced by its repeated use by some politicians or the media. In spite of this, the general public's awareness between gender-transparent occupational titles such as *psycholożka* [F] (female psychologist) or gender inclusive forms of address (*Polki*[F] i *Polacy*[M]) and how their use translates into greater gender equality is still low. In what follows, I argue that translated prose may play some role in this respect, providing the readership with 'mini-lessons' in sexist language as well as reasons on why people should reconsider and, possibly, change the way they talk. The analysis encompasses linguistic material extracted from the seven Polish translations of Karin Wahlberg's Claes Claesson series.

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ParsaDict: A new general English-Persian dictionary

Bilingual dictionaries are essential in human life and various fields of natural language processing and machine translation [1, 2]. ParsaDict, the dictionary we present here, is the outcome of nearly eight years of systemic work, resulting in the compilation of a significantly large digital data set, word by word, from the ground up.

The work was initiated collaborating with a company in Iran with many track records in translating various works from English to Persian. In addition to the regular contents, we defined the concepts to words, and explanations were added to words' applications when expressing a notion or an idea. In translations, authors attempted to impress upon cultural differences in applications of a term used in various English-speaking communities. In the data preparation phase, which was the main stage of this work, a conservative estimate is at least 315,000 person-hours of intense work over eight years. ParsaDict contains the descriptive explanation of over 185,000 roots and rubrics to conceptual sentences and uses over 85,000 examples to stress the meanings and related concepts, presenting over 2000 new rubrics in the English language and vocabulary presenting contradictory, synonyms, and cultural definitions. Specialized words are all contained within ParsaDict. All data are stored in an extendable XML format database and are freely accessible through the dictionary website (<https://parsadict.com>).

We hope that this project does not stop here and the mission continues. Perhaps, an editorial board adopts the further development of this project, like the approach that has kept Wikipedia [3] current and up to date for many years. Our dictionary website gives all the needed access to our users to suggest an editing or word addition to the current version of the dictionary. This idea could guarantee that the ParsaDict would be up to date in the future.

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The Emotion-Related Language Choice theory in the cross-fire: evidence from Mexican-American bilinguals

The aim of the present study is to determine a wide spectrum of underlying factors that shape emotion-related language choice among bilingual community. In addition to the overall language preference, the author seeks to answer the question whether it is norms or emotional spontaneity that has greater impact on the language-related choices. Drawing largely from the bilingual studies by Pavlenko (2005), Kim and Starks (2008), the theoretical framework of the research is based on the Emotion-Related Language Choice (ERLC) theory which is revised and confronted with empirical evidence from interethnic Mexican-Americans.

Since the study yields only a slight preference for the second language, it may not necessarily lead to concluding any linguistic system to be more dominant than the other. The results also suggest that the main determiner of the language choice within bilinguals is not necessarily the different emotive power of both linguistic systems, but sociocultural norms.

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Mikaela Petkova-Kessanlis (St.-Kliment-Ochridski-Universität Sofia / Bulgarien)

Das Handlungsmuster WÜRDIGEN und seine Realisierung in der Textsorte Festschrift

Die Herausgabe von Festschriften, die aus einem feierlichen Anlass Mitgliedern der Wissenschaftlergemeinschaft gewidmet werden, ist ein akademisches Ritual, das wohl deswegen hochfrequent ist, weil es alltagstranszendierend Gemeinschaft und Zusammengehörigkeit suggeriert (vgl. Bretschneider/Pasternack 1999: 38). Als eine Textsorte der öffentlichen fachinternen Kommunikation ist die Festschrift außerhalb der Wissenschaftlergemeinschaft weitgehend unbekannt (vgl. z.B. die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage unter Studierenden in Adamzik [2007: 22; 31]), innerhalb der Wissenschaftlergemeinschaft keinesfalls unumstritten (vgl. z.B. Zilligs Satire 2004). Kritiker bemängeln in erster Linie den (angeblich) fehlenden Erkenntnisfortschritt der Festschriftbeiträge und ignorieren – partiell oder gänzlich – die primäre kommunikative Funktion dieser Textsorte und somit „ihre

vorrangige Raison d'être", die „doch eben in der individuellen Ehrung des jeweiligen Jubilars“ liegt (Rabeler 2010).

Der Beitrag setzt sich zum Ziel, die Realisierung des evaluativen Handlungsmusters WÜRDIGEN in Festschriften näher zu beschreiben. Zur Beschreibung wird das methodische Instrumentarium der Handlungs-Stilistik genutzt (Sandig 2006). Dabei werden sowohl die typischen Realisierungen – Geehrt wird ein Jubilar/eine Jubilarin zunächst durch die Publikation selbst und durch ihre prototypischen Bestandteile (Vorwort der Herausgeber/-innen, das u.a. die Begründung für die Würdigung liefert, Schriftenverzeichnis, Tabula gratulatoria etc.), aber auch durch die spezifische Themenwahl, die sich in der Regel an den Forschungsinteressen bzw. -schwerpunkten des Jubilars/der Jubilarin orientiert. – als auch die weniger typischen (eine Laudatio, ein für den Jubilar verfasstes Gedicht, eine persönliche Anmerkung im Festschriftenbeitrag, gerichtet an den Jubilar u.a.) erfasst. Bei der Analyse steht die sprachliche Realisierung des Handlungsmusters jedoch im Vordergrund.

Die vorzustellenden Untersuchungsergebnisse basieren auf der Analyse eines Textkorpus, das dreißig Sammelbände aus dem Bereich der Geisteswissenschaften umfasst.

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Hans W. Giessen (Jan Kochanowski Universität in Kielce / Polen)

„Corona ist für uns ein Kraftakt“, aber ...: Der Corona-Diskurs und seine genderbezogene Perspektivierung in der Frauenzeitschrift „Brigitte“

Bereits seit März 2020 ist die Corona-Pandemie in der medialen Berichterstattung omnipräsent. Ein nicht unwesentlicher Ausschnitt dieses Corona-Diskurses ist der Rolle der Frauen bzw. den Auswirkungen der Corona-Pandemie auf die Frauen gewidmet. Insofern ist erwartbar, dass auch in Frauenzeitschriften, die in der Regel frauenspezifische Themen abhandeln, der Corona-Diskurs präsent ist.

Der Beitrag setzt sich zum Ziel, exemplarisch aufzuzeigen, welchen Stellenwert der Corona-Diskurs in der Zeitschrift „Brigitte“ einnimmt und wie er perspektiviert wird, d.h. einerseits welche Perspektive jeweils gesetzt wird und andererseits wie die jeweilige genderbezogene Perspektive verbalisiert wird.

Die Untersuchung nutzt das Instrumentarium der Handlungs-Stilistik (Sandig 2006) und fokussiert sich auf das textstilistische Handlungsmuster PERSPEKTIVIEREN und seine Realisierung in einzelnen Ausgaben der Zeitschrift „Brigitte“. Dabei wird Perspektive in

Anlehnung an Graumann (1993) und Sandig (1996: 37) aufgefasst als die Repräsentation eines Sachverhalts, eines Ereignisses, einer Handlung etc. für jemanden von einer bestimmten Position aus, wobei das Repräsentierte nur in einem, gegebenenfalls in mehreren Aspekten, für ein Individuum relevant werden kann bzw. wird. Ausschlaggebend für die Wahl dieser Aspekte sind u.a. die Interessen eines Individuums oder einer Gruppe von Individuen und/oder die gesellschaftliche Rolle, die ein Individuum oder eine Gruppe von Individuen einnimmt. Von besonderer stilistischer Relevanz sind die Fragen, 1) in welchen Textsorten der Corona-Diskurs thematisiert wird, 2) welchen thematischen Stellenwert (Haupt-, Unter- oder Nebenthema) dem Corona-Diskurs zuzuschreiben ist, 3) wer die perspektivierenden Personen sind, 4) wie deutlich Perspektiven ausgedrückt werden und 5) in welcher Relation die verschiedenen Perspektiven untereinander stehen.

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Teodor Petrič (Universität Maribor, Slowenien)

Verarbeitung von Verbstellungen im Deutschen als Fremdsprache

Gemäß einschlägiger Forschungsliteratur (Überblick in Weyerts et al. 2002) werden Sätze inkrementell verarbeitet, wobei die Zwischenstufen des Satzverständnisses unvollständigen Oberflächenstrukturen zu entsprechen scheinen. Eine wichtige grammatikalische Eigenschaft, die das Satzverständnis beeinflusst, ist die Konstituentenstellung. Die Präferenz für die Reihenfolge Subjekt (S) vor Objekt (O) ist typologisch konsistent zu beobachten: Versuchspersonen scheinen Sätze mit SO-Reihenfolge leichter zu verstehen als solche mit umgekehrter Reihenfolge (OS). Dagegen gibt es keine eindeutigen Nachweise für eine Verbstellungspräferenz (V). Weyerts et al. (2002) bestätigen allerdings eine grammatisch (und nicht semantisch-lexikalisch) motivierte Präferenz deutscher Muttersprachler*innen für die Verb-Zweit-Stellung finiter Verben gegenüber V-Letzt-Stellung finiter Verben. Wir berichten von einem Experimenten zur Konstituentenfolge, die in Anlehnung an die Beschreibungen in Weyerts et al. (2002) mit Hilfe von 41 slowenischen Versuchspersonen durchgeführt wurden, welche an der Universität Maribor Deutsch als Fremdsprache im Rahmen ihres Germanistikstudiums studierten. Im Experiment erhielten die Versuchspersonen je 24 grammatikalisch richtige und falsche Äußerungen, entweder zwei aufeinanderfolgende Hauptsätze mit finitem Verb in Zweitposition oder eine Abfolge von Hauptsatz und mit Subjunktor eingeleitetem Nebensatz. Die Versuchspersonen sollten nach jeder schrittweise gelesenen Satzkonstruktion entscheiden, ob ein Wort in der Äußerung vorkam oder nicht. Gemäß unseren Erwartungen (und in Übereinstimmung mit den Ergebnissen der Muttersprachler*innen in Weyerts 2002) sollten sowohl (a) die Lesezeiten für die Konstruktionen mit korrekter Verbstellung gegenüber jenen mit inkorrekt verbstellung als auch (b) die Lesezeiten für die Konstruktionen mit finitem Verb in Zweit-Stellung gegenüber jenen mit finitem Verb in Letzt-Stellung kürzer sein.

Literatur:

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Iryna Pinich (Kyiv National Linguistic University / Ukraine)

Emotional deixis as an act of affective categorization in discourse construction

According to a social constructionist view of emotions, a language, chiefly emotion terms, play a significant role in forming emotional experiences (Barret, 2006; Lindquist et al., 2015). The study goes further in making tentative claims about the discourse forming function of emotive words. The paper argues the prominence of the emotion indexicals in constructing emo-affective discourses and shaping the very discursive space of "similitude" across the registers of sympathy and antipathy (Foucault, 2002: 27).

The emotional deixis involves a specific repertoire of emotion terms and emotive language which objectivize the cultural specifics of feeling rules as well as the rules for manifesting the interpersonal relations of the speakers in correlation with their emotional intelligence and the current emotional trends of particular "emotional communities" (Rosenwein, 2002: 842-845). A comparative study of an automatic tone analysis and a comprehensive linguistic emotion analysis of the non-annotated texts in the Corpus of Late Modern English Texts (CLMET 3.1) is aimed at substantiating or refuting the conjecture about the discourse forming function of emotional deixis. The indexicals under analysis encompassing various types of linguistic manifestation of emotional experiences undergo a careful consideration of the pragmatic intensions behind them meanwhile their role as anchoring devices in raising the metapragmatic awareness is tested.

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Terminology of inorganic chemistry: A corpus study

Specialised vocabulary has been investigated in various fields, such as engineering (Watson Todd 2017), medicine (Hsu 2013) and plumbing (Coxhead & Demecheleer 2018). These

studies aim at creating word lists useful to learners of English for special purposes. To date, little attention has been paid to terms used in subdomains of specific academic disciplines. The present study examines technical vocabulary in one of the subdomains of chemistry; namely, inorganic chemistry. A corpus of abstracts (1,626,380 words) was created for the purposes of this study. The abstracts were downloaded from ScienceDirect from the inorganic chemistry subdomain. Terminology was extracted from the corpus by using frequency principles. The technical words were looked up in general and specialist dictionaries. The analysis and categorisation of the identified terms were conducted via the Technical Analysis Model (TAM) (Ha and Hyland 2017). The terms were divided into five groups, that is, (1) TAM₁ – LEAST technical, (2) TAM₂ – SLIGHTLY technical, (3) TAM₃ – MODERATELY technical, (4) TAM₄ – VERY technical and (5) TAM₅ – MOST technical. 227 specialised terms were extracted and classified into five groups: TAM₁ (36 %), TAM₂ (5 %), TAM₃ (17 %), TAM₄ (19 %) and TAM₅ (22 %). Additionally, multi-word units were identified, which mainly refer to specific analytical methods used in inorganic chemistry.

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A systematic comparison of commercial machine translation systems

With the advent of the neural approach, the translation quality of commercial machine translation (MT) systems could be significantly improved (Pestov 2018). However, some companies still rely on previous approaches such as rule-based or statistical MT. Apart from the MT-paradigm used, another factor affecting MT-quality is the type of text to be translated as, typically, MT-systems are optimized for certain text types. For example, self-learning neural or statistical systems will achieve best results when applied to texts similar to the ones used for their training.

The purpose of this study is to quantitatively compare the translation quality of some of the leading MT systems such as Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, DeepL, Systran, PROMT and Lingenio for the language pair English-German. This is done in a systematic way by applying the systems to a number of texts ranging from general language to more specialized technical topics.

System evaluation is conducted using automatic measures such as the BLEU-score (Papineni et al. 2002). Such measures are based on comparing the machine translations to one or several high quality human translations which are considered as gold standard references. The algorithm used for comparison simply counts the number of matching word tuples between the machine-generated translation and the human reference translation. As a result, precise evaluation scores are computed for each text and each MT system. In order to

verify the quality of the automatic evaluation metrics and to show that their scores are intuitively plausible, for some sample translations also human expert evaluations are performed.

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Persönliche Erfahrungen und Krisenmanagement von ehrenamtlich Dolmetschenden des Zwickauer Sprach- und Kulturmittlerdienstes

Seit 2016 bietet die Stadt Zwickau in Sachsen in Kooperation mit der Fakultät Angewandte Sprachen und Interkulturelle Kommunikation der Westfälischen Hochschule Zwickau im Rahmen des Sprach- und Kulturmittlerdienstes Dolmetschdienstleistungen im medizinischen, schulischen oder behördlichen Bereich an. Zielgruppe sind Geflüchtete und MigrantInnen, die in den erwähnten Kontexten oder im Alltag mit sprachlichen und kulturellen Herausforderungen konfrontiert werden. Die Dienstleistung wird von ehrenamtlich Dolmetschenden mit unterschiedlichen Muttersprachen und unterschiedlichem kulturellen Hintergrund durchgeführt. Die Dolmetschenden werden nicht nur von den Verantwortlichen in der Stadtverwaltung Zwickau administrativ betreut, die auch für die Personalauswahl und die Vermittlung der Dolmetscheinsätze zuständig ist, sondern haben die Möglichkeit, an regelmäßig durchgeführten fachlichen Trainings der Fakultät Angewandte Sprachen und Interkulturelle Kommunikation teilzunehmen.

Im Rahmen des Projekts erfolgt eine regelmäßige Qualitätskontrolle, wozu auch das Identifizieren potenzieller Probleme und das Entwickeln von Lösungsstrategien gehört. Methodisch gesehen wird diese Evaluierung mit Hilfe qualitativer Interviews oder auf der Basis der teilnehmenden Beobachtung in ausgewählten Dolmetschsituationen umgesetzt. Auf der Basis der Erkenntnisse aus den Interviews bzw. den Beobachtungen werden gezielt Fort- und Weiterbildungsangebote konzipiert, die die hohe Qualität der Dolmetschdienstleistungen gewährleisten; ebenso werden Strategien zum Krisen- und Konfliktmanagement in interkulturellen Settings erarbeitet.

Im Rahmen des Vortrags werden die Ergebnisse von vier qualitativen, teilstrukturierten Interviews vorgestellt, die im März 2021 mit ehrenamtlich Dolmetschenden des Sprach- und Kulturmittlerdienstes Zwickau durchgeführt worden sind. Der Fokus liegt auf möglichen konfliktbehafteten Dolmetschsituationen und dem Entwickeln von Strategien des Konfliktmanagements, bezieht aber weitere relevante Aspekte in die Diskussion mit ein.

Anna Rędzioch-Korkuz (University of Warsaw /Poland)

Translating Malinowski's *Diaries* into English: Lecherous thoughts and the conflict of constraints

A diary is a text intended to remain secret or have a limited readership, but in fact some diaries, especially the ones written by well-known names, are published, usually posthumously. A good illustration is the collection of diaries of Bronisław Malinowski. Published in 1967, *A Diary in the Strict Sense of the Term* is an English translation of a collection of notes taken from his private diaries, covering only a very brief period of his life.

As indicated by Davies (2014), the translation of such autobiographical testimonies is a vulnerable type of translation likely to be criticised because of potential falsification, censorship or too great a distance from the original. As such, problems pertaining to translating diaries usually revolve around the meaning of particular words and phrases, used by the individual style of the diarist, as well as the problem of necessary interventions on the part of the editor and/or translator, all of which are meant to render the words of the author as faithfully as possible (see e.g. Davies 2017 or Borowski 2019). According to Merry (1979), such editing and abridging is often what shapes the reception of the genre and a particular work as well as something that takes away a large portion of intended intimacy. Even though editing is most frequently driven by the idea of target readers, the interventions visible in the analysed case are introduced because of different reasons. The main purpose of the discussion is to demonstrate how the non-observance of specific constraints that draw on, e.g. the intention of the author and on the character of the text, distorts the reception of the translated text and produces false impressions. It is actually a case of a text that has been manipulated, but the reasons for this manipulation do not seem to result from a strategic use of constraints. It may be even assumed that in this particular case there was a conflict of constraints, which resulted in producing a target text with a falsely specified or no clearly specified goal.

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Valentina Rossi (eCampus University of Novedrate / Italy)

**“What do you want for breakfast? Privacy, mom!”: Invading personal space
in *The Goldbergs***

The present study aims to investigate negative impoliteness as presented in the eighth season of the American TV series *The Goldbergs* (2020). More specifically, the utterances spoken by Beverly, the main female character of the show, will be taken into consideration in order to understand how impoliteness affects her personality as well as her relationship with her relatives, coworkers and friends (Culpeper 2011, p. 23; Jucker, Locher 2017, pp. 93-128). By offering a qualitative analysis of selected excerpts, I intend to demonstrate that negative impoliteness is the privileged strategy employed by Beverly, mainly to belittle the others and impose her authority on the situation. This latter point is notably relevant in her relationship with Adam, her youngest son. As a matter of fact, the kid is constantly stifled by his mother, who exerts control over his daily routine with less (or none) regard for his “face”; exposing him to public humiliation on occasion. Such behavior promptly generates tensions and contrasts between them. Nevertheless, every episode ends with the settling of controversies: harmony and equilibrium are restored thanks to the showing of a more complaisant attitude, often paired with apologies (Brown, Levinson 1987, pp. 65-66).

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Olga Słabońska (The Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa / Poland)

**A Cognitive Grammar analysis of the Polish preposition ‘z’. Towards a conceptual
schema(s)**

The paper titled *A Cognitive Grammar analysis of the Polish preposition ‘z’. Towards a conceptual schema(s)* aims at presenting selected intralinguistic problems in Polish referring to the meaning of the Polish preposition *z*. In phrases like *kawa z mlekiem* (coffee with milk), *kawa z ekspresu* (drip coffee/espresso), *kawa z Ruandy* (coffee from Rwanda) the preposition has one form, however the meaning of it in each of the phrases differs. The paper concentrates on the schematic meaning of the preposition itself, bearing in mind that prepositions are relational predications (Langacker, 1987, 2000, 2008). The phrases indicate possible differences/contrasts in the meaning of the Polish preposition *z*. Etymologically *z* (cf. Boryś, 2005; Brückner, 1927), has at least three different origins, and the WSJP dictionary (https://www.wsjp.pl/do_druku.php?id_hasla=29541&id_znaczenia=0) offers as many as eighteen meaning definitions of the preposition. Thus, it becomes problematic whether the single form *z* represents different or even contrastive meanings and is polysemous, or it is possible to extract a single highly abstract conceptual schema which sanctions all the possible usages

of the discussed preposition in Polish. The analysis of the preposition is rooted in Langacker's Cognitive Grammar and operates on the abstract figures of trajector and landmark to present the schematic meaning of *z*.

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Marta Smykała (Universität Rzeszów / Polen)

**Interlinguistische Kontrastivität am Beispiel der aktuellen linguistischen Forschung zum
Migrationsdiskurs in Europa**

In den letzten Jahren wurden viele Forschungsergebnisse zum Migrationsdiskurs in Europa, darunter auch sprachwissenschaftliche Studien, veröffentlicht. In meinem Vortrag möchte ich den Stand der Forschung zum Migrationsdiskurs, die im Rahmen der linguistischen Diskursanalyse in ausgewählten europäischen Ländern betrieben wird, skizzieren und dabei die Forschungsziele, die verwendeten Methoden und deren methodologische und theoretische Verankerung sowie die Ergebnisse diskutieren. Mein besonderes Interesse gilt der Triangulation von Methoden, um den Migrationsdiskurs und seine spezifischen Phänomene optimal zu erfassen.

Diese Diskussion soll als ein Beitrag zum Konzept der interlinguistischen Kontrastivität wahrgenommen werden, verstanden als Vergleich von Teildisziplinen der Linguistik (hier Untersuchungen zu der sog. Migrationskrise innerhalb der linguistischen Diskursanalyse im deutsch- und englischsprachigen Raum sowie in Polen). Die Reflexion im Bereich des interlinguistischen Vergleichs zielt vor allem darauf ab, Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede in den Forschungstraditionen der linguistischen Diskursanalyse in Bezug auf das Phänomen der Migration aufzuzeigen.

Kazimierz A. Sroka (University of Gdańsk / Polen)

**Language sign and the dichotomy *significans* : *significatum*
in relation to morphosemanteme and morphosemantic function**

The paper deals with the theory of the language sign including the distinction between the elements: signifying/signifier (L. *significans*) and signified (L. *significatum*). The discussion focuses on two contrasting theories: one – bilateral and psychologistic (mentalistic) – coming from Ferdinand de Saussure (CLG) and the other – unilateral and objectivistic – whose author is Leon Zawadowski (LTJ). The present author compares and evaluates these theories, juxtaposing them with his own conception of the morphosemanteme and morphosemantic function already proposed in his earlier studies (*inter alia* Sroka 2016). The concept of the

morphosemanteme is a generalization, modification and development of de Saussure's and Zawadowski's concepts of the language sign. The morphosemanteme is an element of text defined according to three categories, namely: form (*F*), active signification (*S*), and location (*L*). The morphosemantic function (of the directions: signification/location => form, form/location => signification, and form/signification => location) expands over a structurally homogeneous set of morphosemantemes. The proposed concept of the morphosemanteme as a counterpart of the language sign is neither fully bilateral since the signified element (represented extrasegmental reality (*RR*)) is not part of the morphosemanteme, nor fully unilateral since in its essence the morphosemanteme includes not only form (*F*) but also the relational categories: active signification (*S*) and location (*L*). The conception of the morphosemanteme and morphosemantic function described here is objectivistic but does not exclude the possibility of approaching the problem from the psychological point of view.

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Danuta Stanulewicz (University of Gdańsk / Poland)

Ewa Komorowska (University of Szczecin / Poland)

Yellow in Polish and Russian: Associations, prototypes and valuation

The aim of this paper is to present partial results of a survey study examining associations with colours. We focus here on positive, neutral and negative associations with yellow provided by 50 Polish and 50 Russian speakers. Being part of the meanings of colour terms, associations point not only to their prototypical references, but also to their valuation (see, among others, Stanulewicz, Komorowska and Pawłowski 2014).

The Polish and Russian words for yellow – *żółty* and *żелтый*, respectively – are basic colour terms (see, among others, Morgan and Corbett 1989, Waszakowa 2000, Tokarski 2004). The provided associations mainly indicate the sun and yellow flowers (e.g. daffodils and sunflowers) as the prototypical references of these two colour words.

We also discuss similarities and differences in the valuation of yellow by the Polish and Russian speaking respondents. Although the two words for yellow occur in fixed expressions in which they have negative connotations, e.g. Polish *mieć żółte papiery* 'be insane', lit. have yellow papers (see e.g. Chudyk 2011, Komorowska 2010), the positive associations provided by the respondents considerably outnumber the negative ones.

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Halyna Stashko (Kyiv National Linguistic University / Ukraine)

**Hyperbole revisited:
Cross-cultural contrastive linguistic analysis of media texts**

In recent years, the role of mass media has (been) shifted far beyond reporting and informing the public about news (Erofeeva & Ushnikova 2017; Winter et al. 2016). Stylistic devices used by unbiased sources have a conspicuous long-term impact revealed long after. This paper discusses hyperbole use in news media texts as a meeting point between linguistics and culture-driven media considerations. Hyperbole is a stylistic tool used to draw emphasis to particular text segments aiming at creating brighter images and thus intensifying their influence on the reader (Claridge 2010), whereas news delivered by serious media resources is believed to state mere facts. In reality, news feed appears selective in giving home and international actualities, political and cultural events, hard and soft news, etc. (Fowler 1991; Kornetzki 2012). Keeping both aspects in focus and having applied quantitative and interpretative approach the research in question provides thought provoking findings concerning the choice of style in presenting news based on cultural identities in Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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Iwona Szwed (Universität Rzeszów / Poland)

Nachrichten persuasiv übermitteln? Zum Einsatz der Topos-Analyse bei der Aufdeckung verdeckter Botschaften auf Webseiten polnischer TV-Nachrichtensender

Dass die Nachrichtenübermittlung immer stärker vom Fernsehen ins Netz verlagert wird, ist heute schon eine Binsenwahrheit. Zu hinterfragen ist dabei jedoch, welche zusätzlichen Möglichkeiten bei der Berichterstattung online zur Verfügung stehen und zu welchen Zwecken diese neben der sachlichen Informationsvermittlung zusätzlich genutzt werden. Um diese Frage zu beantworten, wird im Beitrag die inhaltsbezogene Topos-Analyse eingesetzt (vgl. Wengeler 2003), wobei der Schwerpunkt auf der Bestimmung der kontextspezifischen Topoi (vgl. Wengeler 2007) liegt. Untersucht werden Inhalte, die auf Webseiten von öffentlichen und privaten TV-Nachrichtensendern in Polen zu bestimmten gesellschaftlich und politisch relevanten Ereignissen angeboten werden. Die Ergebnisse sollen Einblicke in die Spezifik des Online-Nachrichtenwesens liefern sowie Unterschiede in dieser Hinsicht zwischen privaten und öffentlichen Sendern zu Tage treten lassen.

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Larysa Taranenko (National Technical University of Ukraine / Ukraine)

A contrastive study of language means' interaction in realizing the folk text subliminal effect

Texts of different folk genres are characterized by one feature in common, i.e. their ability to preserve the centuries old cultural experience of the people, reflected in the language. We turn to Aristotle's opinion (Aristotle, 1976, 652-664, 679), who noted that a contrastive analysis of texts of various genres should be a complex study of (a) the means and ways of their content presentation (lexical, grammatical and stylistic organization of the text), (b) the manner of their oral actualization (the use of prosody and paralinguistic means) as well as (c) pragmatic orientation at its recipient. Besides, there is empirical evidence (Hurley, 2007; Schlechtweg, 2018; Steedman, 2014) as to the interrelationship between syntactic structure, semantics and pragmatics of the text and its prosodic structure. All this confirms the feasibility of tracing the correlation between lexical, syntactical, and stylistic means organizing the texts of different folk genres, their pragmatic functions and prosodic arrangement, whose complex interaction serves to convey the folk text subliminal message. To get a clearer view on the regularities of the outlined language means' interplay in performing the text subliminal effect, we have carried out a contrastive analysis of different folk texts grouped according to their pragmatic aim into those having spiritual-and-

ideological (myths, legends), cultural-and-household (proverbs, fairy tales), and creative-and-teaching (fables, parables anecdotes) pragmatic orientation.

As a result of the study, we can conclude that the most frequent language means being common for all folk texts are the metaphor and allegory which are capable of providing the stimulus for cognitive activities in the recipient's psyche. However, due to the simplicity of the folk texts' syntactic structures, the lack of excessive information and a scarcity of stylistic devices, the pragmatic loading of the text is primarily realized by the interaction prosodic means.

Regardless of the variety of language means used in folk texts, their clearly harmonized one-way interplay always helps realize common for all folk texts didactic function as well as serves to be a complex tool for producing a subliminal influence on the recipient.

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Irina Tivyaeva (Moscow City University / Russia)

Russian-English academic translation: Linguistic and cultural issues

Over the past century scholarly and scientific translation constituted a specific area in the Russian translation industry with its own standards and regulations, most technical and scientific translations being made from European languages into Russian. However, recent developments in the Russian academia following the global trend for publishing in international academic journals as indicated, for instance in, (Hart et al., 2019), resulted in a growing demand for professional Russian-English academic translation services and highlighted some field-related linguistic and cultural bottlenecks. The paper focuses on relevant translation issues arising in Russian-English written academic communication that are rooted mostly in differences between Russian and international academic culture. The topic is addressed from three perspectives: those of a researcher working under the pressure of the 'publish or perish' approach, a translator struggling to make English versions of Russian research papers meet international standards of written academic communication, and a translation class instructor training graduate students enrolled in the Translation and Intercultural Communication program at Moscow City University. Findings suggest that Russian scholars lack language competences that would allow preparing manuscripts to be submitted to academic journals without any assistance on the part of a translator or language reviewer, however, even a professional translation cannot guarantee that a high-quality research paper gets accepted by an international journal specializing in the respective field. Potentially conflict-provoking issues in Russian-English academic communication seem to be conditioned by specifics of Russian academic culture, which has previously been implicated in (Mitchell & Marugina, 2015; Smirnova et al. 2021). The study covers some problematic points and yields recommendations on translating Russian academic papers into English.

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Katharina Turgay (Universität Landau / Deutschland)

Daniel Gutzmann (Universität zu Köln / Deutschland)

Expressive *Du weißt x, wenn*-Konditionale im Deutschen und Englischen

In sozialen Medien zeigen und verbreiten sich bestimmte Satzstrukturen auf Meme-ähnliche Weise, indem sie mit bestimmten Bedeutungskomponenten gekoppelt werden, die normalerweise nicht mit der Struktur der betreffenden Sätze verbunden sind. In diesem Vortrag wollen wir eine zuvor nicht untersuchte Konstruktion beschreiben und analysieren, die wir als expressive „Du weißt x, wenn“-Konstruktion bezeichnen. Dabei stützen wir uns auf einen kleinen Korpus von Beispielen, wie das Beispiel in (1), die wir in den sozialen Medien attestieren konnten (wobei wir vor allem Twitter wegen der Suchfunktion genutzt haben).

1. Du weißt, dass du auf Konzert-Entzug bist, wenn du hier eine Bühne mit Zuschauern anstelle eines Mähdreschers siehst.

Diese Konstruktion kann genauso im Englischen beobachtet werden:

2. You know that you're old when you have to take off your glasses to read or paint your nails...

Die Struktur der expressiven „Du weißt“- bzw. „You know“-Konstruktion ist wie folgt:

3. a. Du weißt/You know
Matrixsatz mit dem proportionalen Einstellungsverb *wissen/to know*
b. dass X/that X
Eigenschaftssatz enthält „stage“ oder „individual“ Eigenschaft
c. wenn Y/when oder if Y.

Konditional enthält eine Bedingung der „state-of-mind“, die durch die ersten beiden Teile der Äußerung ausgedrückt wird.

Während diese Konstruktion wie ein gewöhnliches Konditional aussieht, drückt die verwendete Konstruktion jedoch viel mehr als eine einfache Bedingung aus: Der Konditionalsatz bringt zusätzlich ein Ereignis (manchmal einen Zustand) expressiv (im Sinne von Kaplan 1999) zum Ausdruck, das die Sprecher*in bereits selbst erlebt hat. Entscheidend

ist also, dass das Ereignis nicht beschrieben (*described*) wird, sondern nur ausgedrückt (*expressed*) wird und dass dies nicht auf der wahrheitskonditionalen Ebene geschieht: Es ist nicht möglich (1) abzuweisen, indem man sagt: „Nein, du hast auf dem Bild keine Bühne mit Zuschauern gesehen“.

Trotz der einfachen Form werden durch „Du weißt“-Konditionale komplexe Einstellungen und Bewertungen über eine Schlussfolgerungskette ausgedrückt, bei der die Bedingung für die Sprecher*in gilt. Diese Informationsdichte sowie die Tatsache, dass die expressive Konstruktion leicht zur Darstellung lustiger oder bemerkenswerter Ereignisse verwendet werden kann, erklärt, warum „Du weißt“-Konditionale für soziale Medien gut geeignet sind und dort häufig bestätigt werden können.

Skaiste Volungeviciene (Universität Vilnius / Litauen)

Zur Übersetzungsproblematik der litauischen Diminutiva ins Deutsche

Richtet man das wissenschaftliche Interesse an die emotional gefärbte Lexik, kommt man auch auf Diminutive zu. Diminution als eine besondere Wortbildungsart kennen viele Sprachen, ihre Produktivität unterscheidet sich aber von Sprache zu Sprache ganz stark. Diese Tendenz ist deutlich zu merken, auch wenn die Sprachen einer Sprachfamilie gehören, z. B. wie das Litauische und das Deutsche.

Zum Thema der Diminution liegen bis jetzt einige Studien vor, in denen die gewählte Sprache (z. B., Englisch, Französisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Ungarisch, Türkisch, Arabisch usw.) im Kontrast zum Deutschen behandelt wird. Litauisch-deutsche kontrastive Untersuchungen gibt es bis jetzt so gut wie keine.

In diesem Vortrag werden einige Aspekte besprochen, die mit dem System der Diminution des Litauischen und des Deutschen im Hinblick auf die Übersetzungsproblematik verbunden sind. Als geeignete Quelle für das Belegmaterial hat sich das Märchengenre erwiesen, da sich die litauischen Märchen durch einen höheren Gebrauch der Diminutiva auszeichnen. Die Grundlage der vorliegenden kontrastiven Untersuchung bilden zwei Märchen des zeitgenössischen litauischen Autors Kęstutis Kasparavičius und deren Übersetzungen ins Deutsche. Es wird näher auf diminutive Substantive und Adjektive eingegangen und die verwendeten Übersetzungsstrategien sowie die möglichen Äquivalente der litauischen Diminutive vorgestellt und analysiert.

Heinrich Weber (Universität Tübingen / Deutschland)

Humboldts sprachliche „Weltansicht“ – Variationen und Wandlungen

Seit der Antike herrscht die Auffassung vor, dass sich durch Wahrnehmung der Wirklichkeit Vorstellungen im Bewusstsein bilden, die dann durch Lautzeichen kommuniziert werden (vgl. Aristoteles, *De Int.* 16a4-9). Im 20. Jahrhundert betonte Noam Chomsky, dass auch die Sprachen selbst nach angeborenen universellen Prinzipien gebaut sind (vgl. Chomsky 1970, 106). Demgegenüber vertrat Wilhelm von Humboldt nach 1800 die These, dass „in jeder Sprache eine eigentümliche Weltansicht“ liegt, die Wahrnehmung, Denken, Empfinden und Handeln beeinflusst (vgl. Humboldt 1963, 224). Diese einzelsprachliche Weltansicht gilt aber für Humboldt nicht absolut. Sie ist einerseits historisches Produkt der kreativen

Geistestätigkeit der Menschen als sozialen Wesen, andererseits modifiziert durch die Individualität jedes einzelnen Menschen.

Humboldts These erwies sich als ebenso einflussreich wie umstritten. In der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts diente sie der Rechtfertigung von Nationalismus und nationaler Abschottung: Der Mensch stehe „für die Dauer seines Lebens unter dem Bann seiner Muttersprache, [...] die für ihn denkt“ (Weisgerber 1929, 164). Der Deutschunterricht sei zu fördern, Fremdwörter seien zu meiden, Mehrsprachigkeit könne zu Entwurzelung führen. Als sich die deutsche Sprachwissenschaft Ende der 60-er Jahre für die moderne Linguistik öffnete, kam das Ende dieses Sprachnationalismus.

Die Annahme, dass Sprache eine „Weltansicht“ vermittelt, spielt aber immer noch eine Rolle in der öffentlichen Diskussion. Man sagt heute *Sinti und Roma* und nicht *Zigeuner*, weil das Wort als abwertend verstanden wird. Man glaubt, die Gleichberechtigung von Männern, Frauen und Personen unklaren Geschlechts dadurch sichtbar zu machen, dass man generische Ausdrücke wie *Studenten* meidet und stattdessen zu Neubildungen wie *Studierende*, zu Doppelnennungen oder zu Sternen (z.B. *Student*innen*) greift. Für Mehrsprachige stellt sich das Problem aus einer anderen Perspektive. In ihrem Bestseller „Sprache und Sein“ sieht sich Kübra Gümüşay fremd im linguistischen Exil zwischen den Sprachen und strebt danach, Deutsch nicht als „Leihgabe“, sondern als ein Teil von sich kreativ zu verwenden, „ohne um Erlaubnis zu bitten“, d. h. es zu ihrer eigenen individuellen Sprache zu machen. (vgl. Gümüşay 2020, 27-43).

Im Referat soll diskutiert werden, inwieweit die sprachliche Weltansicht, nämlich die Vorprägung von Wahrnehmung, Denken und Fühlen durch die Sprache reicht und wie sie überwunden werden kann.

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Conceptualisation of the [GO TO + PREPOSITION] construal – short analysis of differences between Italian, Spanish and Polish

The author's recent analysis results obtained during the defence of his doctoral thesis have confirmed that within the construal [TRAJECTOR + GO TO + PREPOSITION + LANDMARK], the way in which a language user conceptualizes the landmark has an impact on the scene imagery (Kwapisz-Osadnik 2011, 2013, 2016, 2017). With cognitive tools and grammar principles (Lakoff 2011; Lakoff, Johnson 2003; Langacker 2009), it was possible to explain how people perceive and, subsequently, conceptualize realization of the aforementioned structure, leading to enumeration of different types of landmarks. As a result, various concerns have arisen, among which the possibility of broadening the analysis by comparing the imagery of similar scenes in diverse languages, which may confirm analogies or

discrepancies in perception and conceptualization of (apparently) analogous phrases. This short inquiry will focus on diverse representatives of the construal in question among two close languages, Italian and English, and one distant, that is to say Polish.

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Communicative silence in political discourse: a case study on American and Ukrainian presidential speeches

Silence has always been used as an effective political rhetorical strategy. The debates of political figures are known to have a pragmatic focus on public opinion (Perea Siller 2019). The relevance of the research is due to the need for a systemic study of the effect of silence, given its socio-cultural and individual characteristics (Ephratt 2008). Moreover, the paper focuses on the communicative aspect of silence manifested in interpersonal relationships and social communication.

This question is addressed by making use of methods of computerized language processing and a digitalized corpus of radio and television broadcasting programmes, including the most famous speeches of American and Ukrainian politicians (both winners and losers of political rallies).

The research presents a systematic phonetic experiment. The analysis of English and Ukrainian speeches representing different cultures in terms of politics sheds light onto universal and specific features of political discourse of the studied languages. Silence effect is regarded as a conflict or confrontation trigger (Panassenko et al. 2018). Alternatively, it serves to reconcile contentious debate. Being a non-verbal semiotic phenomenon, silence explicates human behavior, filling the speech with certain emotional connotations. Consequently, not only the speaker's individual characteristics, but also cross-cultural differences are mirrored in the use of pauses, creating a silence effect.

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The emotional expression of cryptocurrency traders on Arabic Twitter

Cryptocurrency has become a lucrative platform for individuals of different backgrounds to invest and trade. Because we live in the digital age, it was inevitable that a digital form of money, namely cryptocurrency, would emerge (Milutinović, 2018). Cryptocurrency traders regularly use Twitter to trade ideas, share projects, and openly discuss the status of the market. Unlike other platforms, it makes it easy to address and refute other traders' ideas on an open platform and still tag others. This is typically part of an open discussion or series of tweets. It differs from Facebook because Twitter is a platform focused on networking ideas and specific subjects, while Facebook is more geared towards the networking of people. As a result, Twitter has connected Arabic-speaking traders on behalf of Cryptocurrency to share their ideas, tips, market status, and upcoming projects. Depending on the increase or reduction in social sentiment at the emotion level being experienced, bitcoin traders' investment attitudes fluctuate accordingly (Kim, 2020). These traders come from different parts of the world, including the Middle East. Although connected by Cryptocurrency, they are also connected by linguistics in the form of the Arabic language to express sentiments and perceptions.

This paper will incorporate computational and corpus linguistics and text mining methods to analyze the emotional expressions related to Cryptocurrency by Arabic-speaking Twitter users. More recently, a 2020 study that focused on emotion analytics found that emotions have an impact on how cryptocurrency' total return varies (Ahn & Kim, 2020). We will analyze Arabic tweets and user accounts focused on Cryptocurrency to assess the linguistic components present in any trends, common themes, and emotional expressions. We will utilize several tools such as the Orange data mining and visualization tool kit, AntConc and Mazajak.

The Orange toolkit supports a wide range of machine learning and data mining methods which may be used for various text analysis tasks. Mazajak is an online Arabic Sentiment Analysis tool for analyzing sentiments written in standard and dialectal Arabic. Mazajak is based on a deep learning model that has produced cutting-edge results on several Arabic dialect datasets. It has many capabilities, including the ability to input a Twitter account and receive a user analysis. AntConc, a widely used tool in corpus linguistics, we will use it to generate our concordance analysis to reveal the keywords of Arabic-speaking Twitter users.

Conducting a linguistic analysis of the outputs derived from Orange, Mazajak, and Antconc Keywords analysis will assist us in understanding emotional expressions provided by Arabic-speaking Cryptocurrency traders that utilize Twitter for their thoughts, ideas, wisdom, and strategic tips.

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Elektronische Datenbank der Kohäsionsmittel der litauischen Wissenschaftssprache

Beim Verfassen der wissenschaftlichen Texte setzt man sich zum Ziel, etwas zu beweisen, abzulehnen, zu begründen, explizit die Meinung oder die Deduktionsbeziehungen auszudrücken, einen neuen Gedanken einzuleiten oder weiterzuführen, etwas zu betonen, zu illustrieren usw. Die Kohäsionsmittel markieren explizit die semantischen Beziehungen zwischen den Textsegmenten, verdeutlichen die Ziele des Textverfassers und sind für die Kohärenz und die Gedankenführung im Text von maßgeblicher Bedeutung. Die Kohäsionsmittel gehen über die Satzgrenze hinaus und befinden sich zwischen dem Text und Diskurs, deswegen hat auch ihre Analyse eher semantischen als syntaktischen Charakter. Zu den wichtigsten Kohäsionsmitteln zählen die Konnektoren, die logisch-semantische Beziehungen konstruieren und als Gedanken- oder Textüberleitungen fungieren und so zur Textkohäsion beitragen. Die Kohäsionsmittel werden auch illokutionäre Marker genannt, weil sie unter anderem die Absichten des Textverfassers indizieren.

Das Hauptziel der vorliegenden Untersuchung ist die vergleichende Analyse der Kohäsionsmittel, die aus dem litauischen akademischen Lernerkorpus (mehr darüber Zubaitienė et al. 2020) und dem litauischen wissenschaftlichen Textkorpus (ausführlicher in Lisauskaitė 2019) extrahiert wurden. Es wird ein Versuch unternommen, eine funktional-semantische Klassifikation der Kohäsionsmittel zu erarbeiten, typische Formulierungsmuster und ihre Varianten festzustellen und einen Prototyp der Kohäsionsmitteldatenbank zu entwickeln, die man als Hilfsmittel im Unterricht des wissenschaftlichen Schreibens oder bei selbständiger Erarbeitung wissenschaftlicher Texte heranziehen könnte.

Das Thematisieren und die Analyse der Textkohäsionsmittel sind beim Unterrichten des wissenschaftlichen Schreibens von besonders großer Bedeutung. Dabei ist es auch wichtig, Verwendungsbeispiele aus wissenschaftlichen Originaltexten anzuführen, auf typische Formulierungsmuster, ihre Varianten bzw. Modifikationen hinzuweisen, die Verwendungsmodalitäten verschiedener Formulierungen festzustellen und auf die Unterschiede in anderen Sprachen aufmerksam zu machen. Die strukturierte Kohäsionsmitteldatenbank könnte als didaktisches Werkzeug helfen, Mängel oder



Ungenauigkeiten bei der Verwendung von Kohäsionsmitteln in wissenschaftlichen Texten zu vermeiden. Außerdem kann die erarbeitete Datenbank dazu dienen, die universellen und zwischensprachlichen Aspekte der Wissenschaftssprache zu untersuchen.

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