



Universität Hamburg

Sonderforschungsbereich
Mehrsprachigkeit



Workshop

Multilingual Discourse Production

6–7 November 2009

University of Hamburg
Research Centre on Multilingualism

Welcome

On behalf of our Research Centre on Multilingualism (*Sonderforschungsbereich 538 Mehrsprachigkeit*), generously supported by the German Research Foundation (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*) and the University of Hamburg, we would like to welcome you all here in Hamburg.

In this workshop we will be looking at a specific type of contact situation, namely the production of discourse in a multilingual context, that is, discourse is produced in one language while being based on or reproducing discourse in another language. In such a situation, different communicative norms and conventions come into contact and may transcend language boundaries, potentially leading to the development of new genres. The possibilities of contact-induced effects in these situations are manifold, being potentially influenced e.g. by the historical situation, the degree of codification of the target language and the typological proximity of the languages involved. The papers presented in the workshop reflect the wide spectrum of language contact through multilingual discourse production and will help to shed light on the factors determining the outcome of this type of contact.

The organising committee

Juliane House, Svenja Kranich, Viktor Becher, Steffen Höder

Workshop Multilingual Discourse Production

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Conference fee

15 €, PhD-students 7 €, students/unemployed participants free

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Programme

Warm-up: Thursday, 19:30, Café Savory.

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8:30–9:00 <i>Registration</i>	
9:00–9:15 <i>Welcome address</i>	
9:15–10:15 Hansen-Schirra: <i>Between shining-through and normalisation. Specific properties of English-German translations and their influence on the target language</i>	9:15–10:15 Schaefer: <i>Travelling the paths of discourse traditions: the linguistic role of translation for the vernacular in the late medieval and early modern era</i>
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10:45–11:45 Neumann: <i>The role of translations as a resource in English-German text production</i>	10:45–11:15 Thim: <i>Derivational morphology in a multilingual communicative space: the functional differentiation of loan prefixes in English</i>
11:15–11:45 <i>Coffee break</i>	11:15–11:45 <i>Coffee break</i>
11:45–12:15 Kunz: <i>Coreference creation in English and German. Exploring forms and functions in a corpuslinguistic study</i>	11:45–12:15 Elsig: <i>This far and no further. About the (non-)innovatory potential of language contact in a highly standardized discourse setting</i>
12:15–12:45 Mondt: <i>Source language impact on hedging in German translations of English popular scientific prose</i>	12:15–12:45 Cichosz: <i>A contrastive study of Latin influences on Old English and Old High German word order</i>

Friday	Saturday
<p>12:45–13:15 Bicsár & Kranich: <i>“These forecasts may be substantially different from actual results”</i>. <i>The use of epistemic modal markers in letters to shareholders in English compared to their German translations and original German letters to shareholders</i></p>	<p>12:45–13:15 Wurm: <i>Translation-induced formulation of directives in Early Modern German cookbooks</i></p>
<p>13:15–14:45 Lunch</p>	<p>13:15–13:45 Becher, Höder & Kranich: <i>A tentative typology of translation-induced language change</i></p> <p>13:45–14:15 Closing</p>
<p>14:45–15:15 González-Díaz: <i>Graduation in English and Spanish letters to shareholders: a preliminary report</i></p>	
<p>15:15–15:45 Patzelt: <i>The impact of English on Spanish-language media in the USA</i></p>	
<p>15:45–16:15 Koch: <i>Revisiting translation effects in an oral language: Thompson Salish</i></p>	
<p>16:15–16:45 Meyer & Pawlack: <i>Mitigating without a cause? Source-target correspondence in interpreter-mediated discourse</i></p>	
<p>Coffee break</p>	
<p>17:15–18:15 Fabricius-Hansen: <i>Exploring language-specific text conventions</i></p>	
<p>19:30 Conference dinner (La Mirabelle)</p>	

A tentative typology of translation-induced language change

Viktor Becher, Steffen Höder & Svenja Kranich

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In the current contact-linguistic literature the fact that translations as a specific type of contact situation can trigger linguistic change is only mentioned in passing. The phenomenon is, however, much more wide-spread than its marginal discussion in the literature would make it appear, and goes far beyond the numerous lexical borrowings owed to translational practice.

Factors which could determine the linguistic outcome of contact through translation are:

1. the quantitative basis (i.e. how many texts are translated from language A into language B and the ratio between translated and non-translated texts in language B)
2. prestige
3. degree of standardization of the target language
4. degree of establishment of the genre in the target culture
5. possibility of establishing clear form-function equivalences (which is related to the genetic proximity of the two languages).

After a discussion of these factors we shall apply the resulting framework to ongoing research in two projects that investigate two historically rather different yet comparable contact situations: the first project is concerned with the role of translations from Latin in the *Ausbau* of Old Swedish as a literary language, the second project aims to assess the contemporary influence of English on German textual norms through translations. Both projects are thus concerned with the role of a *lingua franca* deemed highly prestigious in the respective target language community. At the same time, obvious differences exist between the two different contact situations, e.g. in terms of degree of standardization of the target language and in regard to the historical background.

Results from these two case studies shall help us to understand the role of these factors somewhat better and may allow us to attempt some suggestions concerning the hierarchical organization of their impact.

“These forecasts may be substantially different from actual results”: The use of epistemic modal markers in letters to shareholders in English compared to their German translations and original German letters to shareholders

Andrea Bicsár & Svenja Kranich

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The use of epistemic modal markers, by which the speaker can modify his/her degree of certainty of the truth of the proposition (cf. Coates 1995: 59) has been suggested to be motivated by two different motivations: firstly, by precaution caused by insufficient factual knowledge (i.e. the speaker really does not know whether the proposition is true) and secondly by communicative precaution. In the latter case, the speaker may well be convinced of the truth of the proposition, but uses epistemic modal marking as a hedge, in order to convey his/her message in a less face-threatening way (cf. Graefen 2007). Such uses in particular may be deemed to be influenced by specific communicative conventions, which may differ from speech community to speech community, as well as between genres.

Previous studies have shown that there are interesting differences in the use of epistemic modal marking in English and German popular scientific texts, where the English texts use more epistemic modal marking and prefer modal markers with weak modal strength (i.e. expressions of possibility, such as *may*, rather than expressions of high probability or necessity, such as *must*), while original German texts contain fewer modal markers overall, and of those the greater part expresses high probability and necessity. German translations from English were shown to occupy an intermediate position (cf. Kranich *forthc.*). This has been related to findings of contrastive studies on general tendencies in communicative preferences (e.g. House 1996), which show that German generally prefers more direct and more content-oriented communicative strategies, whereas English tends towards more indirect and more addressee-oriented expressions. The German translations of the English popular scientific articles would thus show some source-language interference, but at the same time a certain degree of ‘cultural filtering’ (cf. House 1997).

The proposed paper will investigate in how far similar tendencies are observable in another genre, namely letters to shareholders. In this genre, which aims at informing readers about the general developments in a company in the pre-

ceding year, epistemic modal expressions can be expected to be found mostly in regard to information concerning future developments. Preliminary results indicate, firstly, that epistemic modality shows genre-related differences in regard to frequency. That is, the persuasive nature of letters to shareholders leads to an overall lower frequency of epistemic modal marking in original as well as translated texts in both languages compared to popular scientific texts. Secondly, there seem to be certain dimensions along which German translations display some degree of convergence to English communicative norms. These concern primarily the frequency of epistemic modal marking (which is higher in English than in German originals, with German translations occupying an intermediate position) and the choice of linguistic forms realizing epistemic modality in the target texts.

The paper will allow us to see whether differences in English and German uses of epistemic modal marking, as well as ‘shining-through’ phenomena (cf. Teich 2003) in this field, should be viewed as genre-specific or whether any overarching tendencies can be established.

Coates, J. 1995. “The Expression of Root and Epistemic Possibility in English“ J. Bybee & S. Fleischmann (eds.): *Modality in Grammar and Discourse*, Amsterdam. 55–66.

Graefen, G. 2007. “‘Hedging’ als neue Kategorie? Ein Beitrag zur Diskussion.” <http://www.sw2.eu/frankfurt-o.de/Forschung/Hedging/graefen.html>.

House, J. 1996. “Contrastive Discourse Analysis and Misunderstanding: The Case of German and English”. In: M. Hellinger & U. Ammon (eds), *Contrastive Sociolinguistics*. Berlin. 345–361.

House, J. 1997. *Translation Quality Assessment. A Model Revisited*. Tübingen.

Kranich, S. forthcoming. “Epistemic modality in English popular scientific texts and their German translations”. *trans-kom. Zeitschrift für Translationswissenschaft und Fachkommunikation*.

Teich, E. 2003. *Cross-linguistic Variation in System and Text. A Methodology for the Investigation of Translations and Comparable texts*. Berlin & New York.

A contrastive study of Latin influences on Old English and Old High German word order

Anna Cichosz

Uniwersytet Łódzki

The aim of the present paper is to compare the influence of Latin on the word order of two closely related West Germanic languages, Old English and Old High German, taking into consideration the differences between three main text types: poetry, original prose and translated prose, where the degree of potential influence is significantly different. The presented conclusions will be based on the results of a corpus study, where samples of the three text types were gathered and annotated for both languages under investigation (ca. 3 500 clauses altogether).

Poetry, which functioned for a very long time in the Old Germanic oral tradition, is supposed to reflect the most ancient structures and be relatively free of any Latin influences. As some scholars point out, “OE poetry preserves native syntax relatively unaffected by Latin influence” (Rynell 1952: 39). Thus, it is assumed that Latin influences are relatively infrequent in this text type.

The extent to which Latin influenced original prose of Old Germanic languages is very difficult to assess. This phenomenon was studied e.g. by Scheler, who claims that:

Als sich die christlichen Übersetzer Altenglands an die Arbeit machten, einen Teil der lateinischen Kirchenliteratur in ihre Muttersprache zu übertragen, besaß das Altenglische noch keine Prosa, an der sie ihren Stil hätten schulen können. Der parataktisch-einfache ae. Satzbau reichte nicht aus, die prägnante nominale Ausdrucksweise der Vorlagen wirkungsvoll wiederzugeben. So ahmten sie, speziell in den sich eng an die lateinischen Quellen haltenden Übersetzungstexten, den lateinischen Satzbau nach, *übernahmen aber auch einen Teil der entlehnten Konstruktionen in die freiere Übersetzungsliteratur und stellenweise sogar in das heimische Schrifttum.* (Scheler 1961: 103)

Since all Anglo-Saxon and German monks who codified the literature of that time knew Latin and modelled their writing on classical authors, it is reasonable to assume that certain structures appearing in original prose works may be traced back to Latin.

Nonetheless, the text type which deserves most attention in a paper devoted to Latin influences is translated prose, where the degree of interference is as-

sumed to be greatest. The observations presented in the paper will be based on OE and OHG translations of the Bible and religious texts: the Tatian Gospel Translation and the Isidor treatise for OHG, together with the West Saxon Gospels and the translation of the Book of Genesis for OE. Special attention will be devoted to the position of the finite verb in main and subordinate clauses (the clause being defined as the unit of language organised around the verb). The approach taken in the study is descriptive: clauses are annotated according to traditional grammatical categories, frequencies of selected patterns are measured, and their significance is checked with the help of statistical tests.

Rynell, A. 1952. *Parataxis and Hypotaxis as a Criterion of Syntax and Style, especially in Old English Poetry*. Lund.

Scheler, M. 1961. *Altenglische Lehnsyntax. Die syntaktischen Latinismen in Altenglischen*. Berlin.

This far and no further. About the (non-)innovatory potential of language contact in a highly standardized discourse setting

Martin Elsig

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Charters represent a textual genre which may be considered a specific kind of multilingual discourse production: their textual organization is highly conventionalized and applied across language boundaries. By consequence, there is a considerable degree of resemblance between charters in different languages which goes far beyond the mere arrangement of statements and paragraphs, even touching the level of clause internal word order.

The broad aim of this talk is to discuss the question if and to what extent genre specific conventions may or may not override language specific rules and constraints: is this influence restricted to the level of language use or does it also affect more deeply entrenched grammatical properties of the particular languages involved? This question goes hand in hand with another one, namely whether the result of a genre-related influence is limited to an over-average use of some option already available in the grammatical system of the respective language or whether this influence may also entail an actual infraction, and possibly even alteration, of the target grammar.

These questions will be examined against the backdrop of the language contact situation between 13th century Old French and Middle High German in the area between the rivers Rhine and Meuse. The study focuses on a contrastive comparison of the syntactic architecture of declarative matrix clauses in French and German charters. At the level of language use, possible mutual influences will be examined with regard to the effect information structure and the distribution of topic and focus bearing constituents in the clause exert on word ordering. At the grammatical level, possible mutual influences will be investigated in relation to the position of the finite verb. More precisely, the data provided by the charters will be assessed according to the alleged possibility that, owing to language contact, verb movement in Old French has become Germanic in nature by targeting the left periphery in consequence of a purely grammatical constraint which also entails that no more than one constituent may precede the verb ('verb second', cf. Adams 1987 and ensuing work about Old French).

As data basis, two corpora of charters will be used: the Corpus of Old German Original Charters until the Year 1300 (based on Wilhelm *et al.* (1932-1986),

electronically edited by Kurt Gärtner and Andrea Rapp), and the Corpus of Old French Charters (1237 until 1281), Edition of the Charters of Countess Ermesinde (1226-1247) and of Count Henry V (1247-1281) of Luxembourg (based on Wampach (1935-1955), electronically edited by Holtus *et al.* 2003).

The results reveal that in spite of the same text genre and of some approximations of Old French and Middle High German in the use of certain constructions, the two languages show fundamental differences when it comes to the grammatical phenomenon of verb placement. At this linguistic level, a mutual influence due to language contact or to genre specific but language non-specific conventions can be excluded. In more general terms, the study suggests that the innovatory role of language contact in conventionalized discourse environments has its limitations and does not affect all levels of linguistic knowledge on the part of the speakers (in this case of the scribes) with the same impact.

Exploring language-specific text conventions

Cathrine Fabricius-Hansen

Universitetet i Oslo

Language-specific conventions of organizing information in texts may manifest themselves more or less subtly in translation, e.g. by specific patterns of shining through or by the kind of deviations from analogous translation that seem to be triggered by target language text conventions. However, translations are translations and cannot really tell us how conventions concerning the organization of information at text level work in free production and to what extent they can be explained by language-specific options and constraints at a lower level. So to reach a full understanding in this field we have to study and compare authentic (non-translated) texts in the respective languages, with a view to the different syntactic (and lexical) options offered by these languages. In my presentation I shall discuss theoretical and methodological aspects and challenges of such an enterprise, using the language pairs German–Norwegian and German–English to illustrate my points.

Graduation in English and Spanish letters to shareholders: a preliminary report

Victorina González Díaz
University of Liverpool

In the SFG appraisal framework (see, among others, Martin 1997, White 2000) the system of *graduation* deals with expressions which serve to raise or lower the force of an evaluative proposition (cf. White 2006: 38). Two dimensions can be distinguished within it, i.e. *Force* and *Focus*, which often comprise adverbial intensifiers (e.g. boosters and downtoners; *We are **very** proud of the progress we made, We are **rather** pleased by the development*; cf. Quirk et al 1985, Paradis 1997, Biber et al. 1999, Huddleston and Pullum 2002) VALUE and DIMENSION adjectives (*This is a **remarkable** success*; Dixon 1982, 2005) and hedges, focusing adverbials and emphasisers (e.g. *This is **some sort of** success*).

Expressions of this kind can be expected to be central to directors' letters to shareholders, whose function is to inform the latter about the company's yearly financial situation and its on-going developmental plans whilst reassuring them of the suitability of their investment choice. In this respect, our preliminary contrastive pilot project results (Kranich and González-Díaz 2009) suggest the existence of differences in the choice of expressions of graduation in textual norms across languages, as the examples below demonstrate:

- (1) Engl. *[Y]ou don't achieve the type of growth that XXX has achieved ... without taking **good** business risks.*
Sp. *[N]o es posible alcanzar el tipo de crecimiento conseguido por XXX .. sin asumir riesgos empresariales.*
'You can't achieve the type of growth achieved by XXX... without taking **o** business risks.'
- (2) Engl. *[W]e are **absolutely focused** on providing an attractive return on investment.*
'We concentrate our efforts on obtaining an attractive return for our shareholders.'
Sp. *[N]uestro **principal objetivo** es proporcionar a nuestros accionistas un rendimiento atractivo.*
'**Our main objective** is to provide our shareholders an attractive return.'

On the basis of corpora consisting of original and translated Spanish and English shareholders' letters, the paper investigates whether the above-mentioned initial findings are indeed a manifestation of cross-cultural trends, exploring whether the phenomenon can be regarded as application of the *cultural filter* (cf. House 1997). If so, we shall be able to determine the relation between cultural filtering and translation-induced variation (i.e. source language interference) by comparing Spanish translations from English with Spanish original texts.

- Biber, D. et al. 1999. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow.
- Dixon, R. M. W. 1982. *Where Have all the Adjectives Gone? And Other Essays in Semantics and Syntax*. Berlin.
- Dixon, R. M. W. 2005 [1991]. *A New Approach to English Grammar, on Semantic Principles*. Oxford.
- Halliday M. A. K. 2004 [1985]. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London.
- House, J. 1997. *Translation Quality Assessment. A Model Re-visited*. Tübingen.
- Huddleston, R. & G. K. Pullum. 2002. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kranich, S. & V. González-Díaz. 2009. "Graduation in English, Spanish and German: a preliminary report", Work-in progress presented at at the Workshop *Appraisal Strategies*, Research Center on Multilingualism (University of Hamburg), 17 June 2009.
- Martin, J. R. 1997. "Analysing Genre: Functional Parameters". In: F. Christie & J. R. Martin (eds), *Genres and Institutions: Social Processes in the Workplace and School*. London. 3–39.
- Martin, J. R. 2000. "Beyond Exchange: APPRAISAL Systems in English". In: S. Hunston & G. Thompson (eds), *Evaluation in Text*. Oxford. 142–176.
- Paradis, C. 1997. *Degree Modifiers of Adjectives in Spoken British English*. Lund.
- Quirk, R. et al. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London.
- White, P. R. R. 2006. "Evaluative semantics and ideological positioning in journalistic discourse – a new framework for analysis". In: I. Lassen (ed.), *Mediating Ideology in Text and Image: Ten Critical Studies*. Amsterdam. 37–69.

Between shining-through and normalisation. Specific properties of English-German translations and their influence on the target language

Silvia Hansen-Schirra

Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Thanks to the compilation of larger corpora, just as in other linguistic disciplines, translation scholars are able to move from introspection and the discussion of examples to the investigation of larger sets of texts in different constellations. Two types of corpus design are typically employed in corpus-based translation work: parallel corpora and comparable corpora. The comparison of both reveals specific properties unique to translated texts (see Granger et al. (2003) and Olohan (2004) for an overview of corpus-based work in translation studies).

Besides translation properties like explicitation or simplification (cf. Baker 1996), it is interesting to observe how translations behave in cases of typological differences between source and target language: Do the structures of the source language “shine through” or are they “normalised” in such a way that they conform to the conventions of the target language? Or are they somewhere in between, generating a hybrid translation code? And if this is the case, which influence does this hybridisation have on the target language?

The research presented here shows how these questions can be addressed using the English-German CroCo Corpus. While empirical research in translation studies continues to rely on raw data and thus focuses on the lexical level or on frequency counts at the surface level, the CroCo Corpus is enriched with multi-dimensional annotation and alignment in order to reduce the gap between theoretical assumptions on translation properties, on the one hand, and empirical-inductive operationalization methods on the lexico-grammatical level, on the other. On this basis, explanations for translation properties can be discussed against the backgrounds of contrastive language typologies, differing register conventions and the psycholinguistic processes in translating.

In order to test the influence of English-German translations on the German language, the popular-scientific texts of the CroCo Corpus are investigated for register features characteristic of language for special purposes (LSP) (cf. e.g. Biber 1995, Halliday & Martin 1993, Fluck 1991). This means that German translations are compared to their source language texts as well as to originals in the target language. Since this sheds light on contemporary scientific discourse

in English and German as well as on language patterns which are imported through current English-German translations, in a second step, these findings are contrasted to the typical patterns of the LSP texts included in the diachronic “Juilland-D”-Corpus (which is part of the DWDS; <http://www.dwds.de>). On this basis, it is shown how phrasal and syntactic complexity has changed in German LSP texts over the last decades. Moreover, the possible impact of translations from English into German is discussed.

In addition to this product-based approach of investigating the role of translations as language changing factor, psycholinguistic experiments are carried out to verify whether shifts in complexity have a sustainable impact on the cognitive processing of LSP texts for native speakers of the target language. Therefore, eye-tracking combined with comprehensibility questionnaires are used to investigate whether these changes cause problems for the comprehensibility of LSP texts; acceptability ratings reveal how the test subjects cope with these cognitive difficulties. By interfacing product- and process-based research, it will be possible to deduce guidelines for the optimization of LSP communication (especially between expert and lay) as well as of specialised translation.

- Baker, M. 1996. “Corpus-based Translation Studies. The Challenges that Lie Ahead”. In: H. Somers (ed.), *Terminology, LSP and Translation*. Amsterdam. 175–186.
- Biber, D., 1995. *Dimensions of register variation: A cross-linguistic comparison*. New York.
- Granger, S., J. Lerot & S. Petch-Tyson (eds). 2003. *Corpus-based approaches to contrastive linguistics and translation studies*. Amsterdam & New York.
- Fluck, H.-R. 1991. *Fachsprachen. Einführung und Bibliographie*. Tübingen.
- Halliday, M. A. K. & J. R. Martin. 1993. *Writing Science: Literacy and Discursive Power*. London & Washington.
- Olohan M. 2004. *Introducing corpora in translation studies*. London.

Linking constructions in English and German translated and original texts

Juliane House

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Following previous work on linking constructions in English and German discourse (Bührig and House 2007), the present study takes a closer look at the use of the two linking constructions: *for example* and *for instance* in English original texts, their German translations and German comparable texts. While there are many studies on discourse markers in both monolingual and multilingual discourse (cf. e.g. Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg 2006; Norrick 2009,) there are to my knowledge only very few studies of multi-word connectives (but see Siepmann 2005, Bell 2009) in monolingual discourse, let alone contrastively. This study aims to close this gap. It also aims to show how useful contrastive analyses of translations and original texts can be for throwing light on complex linguistic phenomena in context and use.

The hypothesis underlying this study mirrors the overall project hypothesis, i.e. that English text norms impact on German ones, with German translations paving the way for later adaptations of original German texts to English norms, and with perceived interlingual formal and functional equivalence playing an important part. The data base is the popular science part of the *Covert Translation* corpus of texts in the time frames 1978–1982 and 1999–2002. The constructions *for example/for instance* were initially chosen for analysis because of their frequency in the English corpus. All occurrences in the English originals, their German translations and the comparative German texts were extracted and analysed in the context of five previous and five ensuing sentences.

Preliminary findings include: 1. The occurrence of *for instance* in the newer English texts has nearly doubled, and *for instance* tends to collocate with congruent constructions - a sign of the increasing colloquialization and oralization of English discourse? 2. The German translations of *for example/for instance* display a variety of translation alternatives, e.g. *Zum Beispiel*, *beispielsweise*, *Nehmen wir zum Beispiel*, *nämlich*, *etwa*, with *Zum Beispiel* and *beispielsweise* occurring most frequently. 3. There is an overwhelmingly frequent addition of the discourse marker *so* to *zum Beispiel/beispielsweise*, promoting syntactic integration and confirming our previous findings of a dispreference of extraposition in German clause linkage.

The surprisingly frequent co-occurrence of *so* and *for example/for instance* stimulated an analysis of the behaviour of *so*: In the comparable German texts, *so* is used almost exclusively on its own, taking on the functions of exemplifying and elaborating, and thus effectively assuming the connective potential of *zum Beispiel/beispielsweise*. The German *so* is a powerful global structuring device, a backwards and forwards discourse-binding element. The English connector *so* acts more locally, and tends to occur in “oralized” discourse stretches simulating writer-reader interactions (cf. Bolden 2009) – and is often left untranslated (cf. also House 1977 for a similar finding).

In sum, the results show a tendency towards greater textual explicitness in the German translations, and the use of a cultural filter. Despite their deceptive formal similarity, English *so* and German *so* fulfil very different functions. And although *for instance/for example* and *zum Beispiel/beispielsweise* are ostensibly functionally equivalent, the overwhelmingly frequent addition of *so* – as default linker – makes the translations diverge from their originals. *So* and *zum Beispiel/beispielsweise* are generally more integrated into the clause following deep-seated syntactic and information-distribution differences between English and German.

The use of the linking devices examined in this study differs substantially in English and German discourse, and these differences may well block English impact on German text conventions, thus disconfirming our project hypothesis.

- Aijmer, K. & A.-M. Simon-Vandenberg (eds). 2006. *Pragmatic Markers in Contrast*. Amsterdam.
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Revisiting translation effects in an oral language: Thompson Salish

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Introduction: Thompson Salish is a severely endangered language spoken in southwestern Canada. Speakers are bilingual in English, the source language for translations of linguistic, anthropological and educational materials (eg. Good 1880, The Morning Prayer 1878, Thompson & Thompson 1992, Koch 2008). Initial evidence suggests that translations from English affect the morpho-syntax of Thompson Salish: word order mimics English Subject-Verb-Object order (SVO), apparently deviating from the standard VSO order. However, I argue instead that apparent translation effects are artifacts of written translations, since (i) linear word order strings are prosodically very different from source English structures, and (ii) similar structures are found in existent *non-translated* texts. Thus, the morphosyntax of the target language continues to “shine through” apparent translation effects.

Background: Like all Salish languages, Thompson Salish is predicate initial, with a Verb-Subject-Object (VSO) structure; 2nd position clitics for marking evidentials, clausotyping, aspect and other clause-level operators, and rich subject and object agreement morphology (1). Thus, the language is typologically very distinct from the source and dominating language, English.

- (1)
- | VERB | [2Cl] | S | O |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| q ^w áx-t-sm-s | nke λəm xe? | ‡ Sára | ‡ n-spún |
| borrow-TRANS-1SG.O-3S | EVID PERF DEM | DET Sara | DET my-spoon |
- ‘Sara must have taken my spoon.’

As it is strictly oral, translation tasks have consisted of translating English structures into Thompson Salish, which were then recorded and transcribed for various linguistic, anthropological or educational purposes. Previous researchers suggested that a prominent effect of English translation on Thompson Salish was the production of sentences using SVO word order, as in English (Thompson & Thompson 1992) (2).

- (2)
- | S | V | O |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| e n-qéck | čəq-t-Ø-és | e n-s-núk ^w e? |
| DET my-older.brother | hit-TRANS-3O-3S | DET my-NOM-friend |
- ‘My older brother hit my friend.’

Coreference creation in English and German. Exploring forms and functions in a corpuslinguistic study

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This paper focuses on differences in German and English texts with respect to the linguistic devices employed in order to create coreference between nominal referring expressions.

Departing from a cognitivist perspective there are some general principles of text processing assumed to manifest in the coreference strategies applied in both languages. For instance, the type and degree of accessibility of a referent manifests in texts in the form of coreferring expressions at noun phrases level (Ariel 1990, Gundel 1993, Prince 1981), in their frequency and textual distance (Schwarz 2000, Vater 2005) but also in their syntactic function and position (Grosz et al 1995, Lambrecht 1994).

Moreover, linguistic strategies to express given before new referents and less complex before more complex referring expression at clause and phrase level seems to apply for both languages (König & Gast 2007, Doherty 2004).

However, the text producer's communicative intentions may prevail over the principles mentioned above and may lead to different coreferential strategies in the German and English texts respectively (Lambrecht 1994, Levelt 1989). Furthermore, various typological differences in German and English are assumed to partially constrain the adherence to the principles of text processing (Hawkins 1986, König & Gast 2007, Rohdenburg 1990, Doherty 2004, Fabricius-Hansen 1996).

In the frame of this work, we intend to delineate the different factors impinging on variation in coreference creation highlighted above by considering the findings from a corpuslinguistic analysis of English and German original texts. Particular features of coreference creation in the texts are also identified as indicators for register peculiarities since the corpus consists of political essays.

Furthermore, including translations from the English texts into German we are able to show if and how translators deal with typological contrasts, differences in cultural preferences and register features in the two languages.

Yet, we will also address some problems when trying to assign particular features of coreferential ties to their explanatory sources. For instance, one major problem arises from the fact that there is no one-to-one correlation between the

form of coreferential items, the linguistic ties signalled at the text surface and the cognitive or pragmatic functions they may serve (Lambrecht 1994, Ariel 1990).

With our discussion, we hope to provide an insight into features and influencing factors of coreference creation which may be valuable for different branches of linguistics, language teaching, and translator training in particular.

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Mitigating without a cause?

Source-target correspondence in interpreter-mediated discourse

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In this paper we analyze how interpreters intervene in the communication process by adding mitigators and vague expressions, despite the lack of any linguistic triggers in the source text. The objects of study are ‘bushes’ which, according to Caffi (2007), affect mainly the propositional content. The examined corpus (CoSi) contains three performances of one and the same talk on socio-political matters held in Brazilian Portuguese, translated into German by five different interpreters (ca. 35.000 words). Analyzing the source-target correspondence we discovered that all interpreters added mitigators although no triggers were given in the source text. Examples for such items are *eine Art* (‘a sort of’), *der ein oder andere* (‘one or other of’), *eigentlich* and *praktisch* (‘practically, basically speaking’). Where interpreters add mitigators to the original statements, the propositional content changes and the validity of the utterance is constrained, so that the interpreter gives his or her subjective tone to the discourse. This happens especially in cases of absolute, i.e. non-mitigated political statements.

We perceive the additional mitigation of statements as a specific type of normalisation that might be considered a property of multilingual discourse production, though it does not refer to structural properties of language or stylistic preferences (i.e., cultural filtering). Rather, additional mitigation may be related to the intercultural dimension of interpreting and the cultural gap between speaker and audience. Target-language utterances with additional mitigators are often bare political statements in the source discourse. They are based on political assumptions that are common ground among the socio-political group the speaker belongs to. However, they are not as self-evident for the German audience. In this sense, the addition of mitigators can be perceived as an act of intercultural mediation (Pöchhacker 2004) or ‘cultural action’ (Rehbein 2006). Thus, the paper does not deal with issues of grammaticality, but of social acceptability and common ground.

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Source language impact on hedging in German translations of English popular scientific prose

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Scientific discourse has traditionally been viewed as a language characterised by precision, rationality and conciseness (cf. e.g. Fluck 1996). However, there has been increasing research interest in the use of hedges in the language of science (cf. e.g. Hyland 1995 Meyer 1997, Schröder 1998). Hedging is understood here as a means of mitigating the author's responsibility for the truth value or significance of a proposition and his attitude toward a proposition, achieved, for instance, by the use of modal verbs (cf. Markannen & Schröder 1997). Regarded as a resource for conveying vagueness and enabling the author to present scientific claims with caution and in a strategically polite fashion, they represent an important means of shaping the author-reader relationship (Hübler 1983, Hyland 1995). Hedges can therefore be assumed to play an important role in scientific writing, which in recent years has been regarded as not merely serving the purpose of conveying propositional content, but also of influencing its readership (cf. e.g. Hyland 1995). The paper aims to report on first findings of a PhD thesis in progress, which looks to assess whether the use of hedges in translations of popular scientific prose displays signs of Anglo-American influence.

The use of hedges is assumed to vary across cultures (cf. e.g. Clyne 1991). The present research singles out the English-German language pair and starts from the notion that the Anglo-American culture and hence the English language occupy a hegemonic status, notably in science and technology, where an English influence is consequently expected to be conspicuous. The borrowing of English lexical items has long been the subject of extensive linguistic research, also within the context of the translation-specific use of lexical items (Toury 1995). The present analysis, however, spotlights differences in hedging strategies adopted by the English and the German speech communities, addressing the potential impact of the English source language on target language preferences manifested in the use of grammatical structures in translations. It draws on previous research into the differences distinguishing English and German pragmatic choices and the effect of a superior source language status on the susceptibility of German translations to Anglophone interference (cf. e.g. Baumgarten 2007). The project pays particular heed to the cross-cultural differences observed by House (2002)

presented in the form of parameters including *orientation towards content vs. orientation towards addressee* and *directness vs. indirectness*.

In focussing on the potential influence of English interactional and communicative means of hedging in German translations, the corpus-based analysis builds on research into translation- as well as register-specific language usage and contrastive linguistics (cf. e.g. Baker 1996, Biber 1995). Moreover, in conducting monolingual and contrastive comparisons of both – English and German - originals and translations in the CroCo-Corpus (Vela et al. 2007), it uses concepts and methods developed by corpus linguistics to conduct a contrastive assessment of grammatical and stylistic features used as hedges. The somewhat fuzzy concept of hedging will be approached by analysing the quantitative patterns in the use of impersonal expressions, passive and agentless constructions, modal verbs, adverbs, particles as well as the – context-dependent - use of nouns, verbs, adjectives, articles and inanimate subjects in hedging functions. This research sets out to verify whether, given the prestige of English in today's increasingly globalised environment, Toury's *law of interference* is at work in German translations such that the source text "shines through" (Teich 2003). In attempting to trace back translation-specific use of hedges to Anglophone interference, the analysis also takes into account the implications of register-specific and typological constraints as potential triggers of adaptation processes.

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The role of translations as a resource in English-German text production

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The present paper reports on a pilot study into the resources used in target language text production that can be responsible for interference of the source language.

It has been widely assumed that translations represent one of the major gateways of language contact (see Steiner 2008). According to this assumption, translations introduce new items of the source language that are subsequently adopted by original authors of the target language. Among the registers particularly suited for this type of contact situations is the register of popular scientific writings. As part of the predominant role of (American) English science and economy, research findings reported to an English-speaking broader public are also made available to readers in other languages with the help of translations. Under the above assumption the newly introduced items in the translations have to be picked up by a sufficient number of target language speakers to have a lasting impact on the target language. This process is called diffusion (in the context of translation see Wurm 2008) and should be traceable in a corpus in the form of changed frequencies of the given items in original texts of the same register (and potentially other registers) in different time frames. The impact of English on German has been shown for linguistic elements in the register of popular scientific writings in corpus-based research (cf. e.g. Becher et al. forthcoming). What is more difficult to prove in a corpus-based research design is its actual origin from translations. It is, for instance, plausible that authors adopting a new item do not draw on target language translations, i.e. monolingually comparable texts, but rather on English comparable texts reporting on the respective scientific field, i.e. multilingually comparable texts. In order to track which type of resource is actually used by target language authors during text production, an experimental setting recording the writing process in an electronic environment appears suitable.

In the experiment reported in this paper, subjects are asked to write a German popular scientific summary on the basis of three types of source material stored in electronic form: (1) English original scientific reports, (2) English original popular scientific reports, (3) German translated reports. The writing process is

recorded using a combined eyetracking and keystroke logging research design thus logging the processing of the source material as well as the production of the target text. In order to verify whether translators use different resources than other language professionals, a control group of science journalists is tested as well. The experiment offers findings of the choice of resources as well as the amount of time spent on the respective type of resource. A frequent and extensive use of German translations will then confirm the importance of translations in contact situations whereas a preference of English originals will suggest that the impact of translations on language contact has to be reconsidered. In a later step, the experiment will be extended to trace concrete linguistic elements that may be newly introduced in the target language.

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The impact of English on Spanish-language media in the USA

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The number of Hispanics in the USA is constantly increasing, as is the number of Spanish-language media. The aim of this talk is to analyze in how far and to what extent Spanish media coverage in the USA is influenced by the English language. Although people keep complaining about the high percentage of *Spanglish* used even in nationally distributed newspapers, no systematic investigation of this phenomenon has been carried out so far.

My analysis is based on a corpus of 200 newspaper articles taken from both national and regional Spanish newspapers in the USA (especially *El Diario La Prensa*, New York, *El Nuevo Herald*, Miami, *Hoy*, Chicago and *La Opinión*, Los Angeles). Moreover, Spanish television and radio stations such as Univisión and Telemundo will also be taken into consideration. In a first step, I argue that the *anglicisms* appearing in the Spanish media have to be grouped into lexical and morphosyntactic anglicisms, and that these two groups consist of different subclasses. A quantitative analysis of these different classes will show that the influence of English on the lexical level tends to be overestimated, since the most widespread anglicisms in this group are lexical items which lack an equivalent in Spanish and are thus functional anglicisms (e.g. *cyber bullying*, *La Opinión* 07.03.09 or *carjacking*, *El Nuevo Día Orlando* 07.03.09). These anglicisms can certainly not be stated to be a typical problem of US-Spanish, since they are also common in other languages, including German.

A much more significant influence of English is found on the morphosyntactic level, where there is a great amount of literal translations from English into Spanish. A few examples:

- (1) *La casa donde la batalla **tomó lugar*** [correct: *tuvo lugar*] (...) [SantaFé NewMexican 24.12.08]
‘The house where the battle *took place* (...)’
- (2) *Las diferencias entre los hombres y las mujeres no pueden ser traba para **discriminar contra** una trabajadora.* [El Nuevo Día Orlando 09.03.09]
‘The differences between men and women should not prevent from *discriminating against* a working woman’

The central questions dealt with in this talk will be where these literal translations come from and what impact they will have on the future development of

Spanish in the USA. It will be argued that about 80% of the morphosyntactic structures borrowed directly from English are a result of direct translations of English newspaper articles into Spanish. Thus, for instance, the Miami newspaper *El Nuevo Herald* simply translates a lot of its articles from the corresponding English edition *The Miami Herald*. This strategy becomes even more obvious in television and radio coverages. Finally, it will be concluded that the spread of *Spanglish* morphosyntactic constructions – rather than lexical items – via the media will contribute to the creation of a new, US-specific variety of Spanish in the long run.

Travelling the paths of discourse traditions: the linguistic role of translation for the vernacular in the late medieval and early modern era

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In 1992 Norman Blake complained that in the volumes of the *Cambridge History of the English Language* “translation [...] is never discussed as a whole or its influence recognised as something pervasive” (Blake 1992: 3). As far as I can see it, things have not much changed in the last 17 years. At first sight this is quite surprising because, on the one hand, in about the same period Contact Linguistics has become a well established subdiscipline of linguistics and, on the other hand, translation is a specific locus of language contact. One main reason for this finding may, of course, be the fact that ‘language contact’ has been conceptualized as taking place in the domain of oral/aural discourse, while ‘translation’ is usually understood as the act of ‘reproducing’ an already existing (written) text as a (written) text in another language. As Norman Blake has put it, this act “involves the impact of one written language upon another” (Blake 1992: 11). Although this is aptly put, the motives and mechanisms of this impact seem all but grasped in a principled way.

In my paper I will therefore first suggest that in order adequately to approach the act of translating from one language in writing to another language in writing one needs to take recourse to what may be dubbed ‘literacy research’. By this I mean that kind of research which has established the specific qualities of written in contrast to spoken language in terms of a conceptual difference (cf. Koch & Oesterreicher 1985, 1994). This is to say that we first of all need to identify what makes a ‘written language’ particularly ‘written’ or ‘literary’ because this will also bring us somewhat closer to conceiving of translation as a special case of language contact. I hope to show that for the period under consideration this is a very fundamental aspect because the vernaculars were substantially entering that medium of writing in this period.

The next concept that needs to be addressed is the consequence of the empirical fact that all linguistic discourses follow norms (Coseriu 1969/1971). Within these various norms we may identify discourse traditions, such as genres, text types, styles etc. (Koch 1988, 1997; Oesterreicher 1997). When it comes to translation, this is by no means a trivial point because discourse traditions as

“Diskursnormen, [die] intersubjektiv gültig sind” (‘discourse norms which are intersubjectively valid’) usually do not affect the linguistic system of an individual language as such (Koch 1988: 342). This is precisely the reason why discourse traditions may function translinguistically. As Matras & Sakel have recently pointed out, linguistic “pattern replication” usually respects “the structural coherence of the replica language as the chosen language of the communicative interaction” (Matras & Sakel 2007: 830) and actually works as “the export of constructions from a model language to the replica language, rather than with an import or ‘borrowing’ of structures” (Matras & Sakel 2007: 830f.). Again: in their 2007 article Matras and Sakel discuss change induced by oral/aural linguistic contact. They do, however, return to Weinreich’s concept of the bilingually competent speaker (Weinreich 1953/1966). And this is, of course, also the kind of writer we have in mind when considering translation.

Moreover we have to think of the ‘translators of a discourse tradition’ as being aware of the salient, norm-constituting, linguistic features of the discourse tradition they are dealing with. In turn, as these norm-constituting features are – by definition – not the result of the ‘systematic/functional norm’ (Koch 1988), they are ‘systematically’ unpredictable. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what makes “the impact of one written language upon another” (Blake 1992: 11) in translations so hard to classify, and this is probably another strong reason why historical linguists have shunned away from the phenomenon of ‘linguistic contact in writing’.

The dismay caused by ‘messy evidence’ is, however, not a good excuse not to tackle an obvious gap in research. Therefore I will discuss some English examples from the period under consideration. These examples should substantiate that, albeit that individual translation of integral texts may have had their share in the elaboration of the late medieval/early modern literary vernacular(s), it might be more fruitful to concentrate on discourse traditions as interlinguistic transfer conduits (cf. Schaefer 2008). This will result in a wider concept of ‘translation’ as the ‘carrying over’ of discourse specific characteristics which both feed on their origin and simultaneously guarantee the acceptance of a language shift of such a ‘literary’ discourse tradition.

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Derivational morphology in a multilingual communicative space: the functional differentiation of loan prefixes in English

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Among the major languages of Europe, English is uniquely characterized by its highly mixed vocabulary. Brought to England by the Anglo-Saxon invaders in the 5th century AD, English was originally an almost purely Germanic language. In Modern English, more than two thirds of the overall lexical inventory are of non-Germanic origins, mostly French and Latin. Many of these borrowings are restricted to formal and specialized registers, whilst others are fully integrated into the common core of the language on all stylistic levels. In general, this applies not only to independent words, but also to bound morphological units: from the late Middle Ages onwards, an increasing number of borrowed derivational affixes becomes productive. But although this is a well-known elementary fact about the history of the language, the details of this process and its long-term implications are largely unknown.

The situation in late medieval and Early Modern English is characterized by two well-known observations. First, most of the inherited (Germanic) prefixes disappear in Middle English, and second, a substantial number of new prefixes of French or Latin descent are adopted. In most of the literature, these two observations are connected to each other in a more or less vaguely metaphorical way, either implying that the Romance prefixes ‘ousted’ the Germanic ones or that they filled a gap left by their disappearance, which is usually ascribed to some kind of morphological or semantic ‘weakness’ (cf. e.g. Kastovsky 2006).

But such accounts are extremely unsatisfactory for a number of reasons. In particular, most of the Old English prefixes clearly begin to disappear before there is any borrowing from French, while the borrowed prefixes are quite likely to have become productive considerably later and in a much more restricted way than has traditionally been assumed (cf. Nevalainen 1999): the borrowed prefixes remain subject to restrictions both with regard to their combinability with verbal bases and with regard to their diaphasic orientation. In this respect these prefixes are similar to the Early Modern borrowings from Latin; cf. Adamson’s (1999) account of the emergence of a Latinate ‘High Variety’ connected to abstract and ideational types of discourse. Rather than filling ‘semantic gaps’ created by the loss of native prefixes, the borrowed prefixes must therefore be re-

garded as connected to specific discourse traditions, for which in English the use of Latinate elements had come to be the stylistically appropriate choice.

As has been shown by Schaefer (2006), the adoption of borrowed lexical items from French and Latin must be seen in the specific context of the multilingual communicative space (Koch & Oesterreicher 1985) which characterizes the linguistic situation in medieval England, where the textualization of the vernacular for written discourse was heavily dependent on French and Latin models. In my paper I will therefore focus on the way in which multilingual discourse production in late medieval and Early Modern English conditioned the specific semantic and stylistic characteristics of French- and Latin-derived verbal prefixes in Modern English. Moreover, since the relevant discourse traditions are not restricted to English, this procedure opens up a wider cross-linguistic perspective, which locates the specific properties of the codification of Standard English (see Tieken-Boon van Ostade 2006) in the general context of the European rise of national vernaculars (Burke 2004).

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Evidence of language contact in the Parliament Rolls of medieval England

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My paper is based on my PhD dissertation, which deals with the interplay of *Ausbau* (Kloss) and language contact in late medieval England. I have specifically investigated the Parliament Rolls of Medieval England which are electronically accessible as a trilingual corpus (PROME). The corpus comprises the records of the English parliaments from 1279 to 1504, which contain passages in Latin, (Anglo-Norman) French and English. In the first 150 years, Latin and – increasingly – French dominate the documents. English only enters the stage relatively late (in the 1420's).

The Parliament Rolls are representative of a particular type of discourse which might be termed 'legal and administrative text'. Within this area, specific discourse rules have been established in the course of time. These rules may transcend language boundaries, which is reflected in parallel linguistic structures. It is to be expected that both Latin and French exerted a certain influence on the English language as it was used in the Rolls.

In my paper I try to trace this influence by investigating parallels in constructions containing ME *notwithstandyng*, Lat. *non obstante* and Fr. *nonobstant/nientcontrestenant*. Not only is the English form clearly a calque of a Latin/French model, the makeup of the English constructions is also significantly similar to the structure of the Latin and French ones. I am going to illustrate this by comparing the different types of complements (i.e. subjects) the individual forms occur with. My investigation into these cross-linguistically corresponding structures will hopefully yield new insights into how language contact, *Ausbau* and discourse traditions are intertwined.

Translation-induced formulation of directives in Early Modern German cookbooks

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The activity of translators can influence the target language culture in various ways. One of them is the grammatical and pragmatic structure of directives in recipes in Early Modern German cookbooks. Originally written in French, N. de Bonnefons' cookery books were translated by G. Greflinger in the 1660s. New cookbooks were rarely published in Germany after the war of 1618/48, so first editions and reprints of Greflinger's "Frantzösischer Koch", "Becker", and "Conditer" were to be found all over the territory of the Reich. Many authors of cookbooks were familiar with his translations and accepted them as a source of recipes, which they incorporated in their own compilations. The German authors often kept the second person plural ("Nehmet ein Dutzend Eier, verrührt sie in einer Schüssel, etc.") that Greflinger had reproduced in his German translations of the French original text, which, however, had not occurred frequently in German cooking recipes until the second half of the 17th century (cf. Aichholzer 2002, Ehlert 1987, Gloning 2002, Hödl 1999, Wurm 2008).

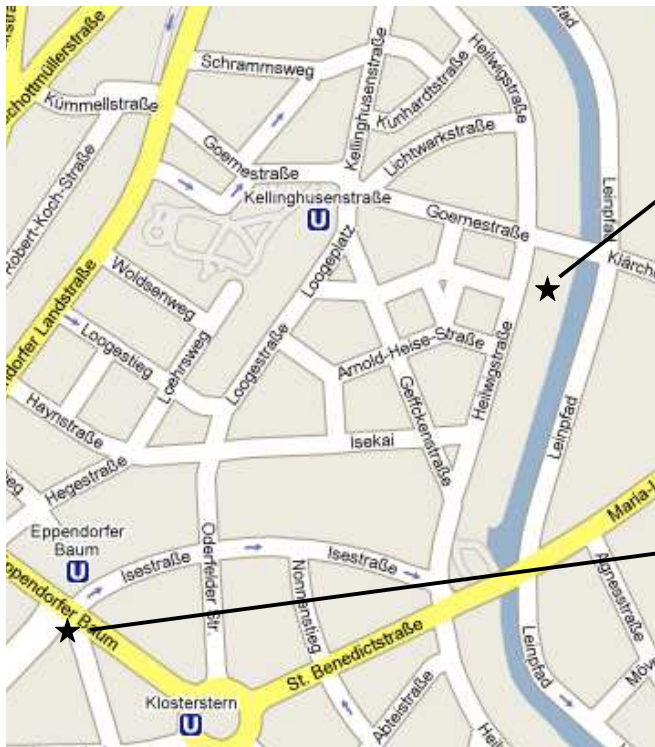
This paper presents a newly designed empirical study of directives in Greflinger's as well as in two other French-German translations published, respectively, in 1739 and 1752, contrasting them with 36 German cookbooks which appeared between 1542 and 1800. The analysis reveals a clear shift in the frequencies of different grammatical structures expressing directives in the German texts with the frequency of second person plural forms reaching a peak at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century, after the diffusion of Greflinger's translations in Germany. The later translations of 1739 and 1752 were the last texts to use this form to a larger extent, but do not impact on the register any more.

Directives in recipes with their grammatical structure and pragmatic function combine many aspects such as authority, information, interpersonal relationship, register characteristics, chronology and hierarchy of the information or actions presented (cf. Cappeau 2003, Gloning 2002, Marschall 1989). Therefore, the transfer of one structure in a translation and its adoption by members of the target culture can have multiple causes and effects.

The above mentioned case study is part of the empirical foundation of my doctoral thesis, in which I proposed a theoretical framework for describing and analyzing the ‘translatorial effect’ (‘translatorische Wirkung’), i.e. the influence of translations and translators on the target culture, which can be regarded as a phenomenon with many possible facets resulting from individual and collective processes. This paper will describe the determining factors (as far as could be found) for the diffusion and adoption of the second person plural in recipes.

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Warm-up

Café Savory
Hochallee 127
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Dinner

Restaurant La Mirabelle, Bundesstraße 15
U3 Schlump or S11/S21/S31 Dammtor (10 minutes walking distance)



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