

Lubina Malinkowa: Between Emancipation and Separatism. On Non-Ecclesiastical Religious Life in the 18th and 19th Century. Using the Example of Parish of Hochkirch

Starting from the idea of Lusatia as a diverse area comprising different faiths with strong Pietist traits, this article examines forms of religious non-conformism from the 18th Century up to the middle of the 19th Century, using the parish of Hochkirch as an example. Stimulated by the foundation of Herrnhut in 1722, religious groups have been observed in and around Hochkirch, which could be incorporated neither by Herrnhut nor by the local Church parish. We encounter here dedicated preachers, self-appointed prophets, and religious writers, who have strong mystical and spiritualist traits, but who also have decided separatist tendencies. Strong millenarian and eschatological strains at the end of the period under investigation led to great tension in the community. These different religious movements are seen in the study as a sign of and stimulus to modernization processes, which reached the Sorbian Lutheran villages at a very early stage.

Keywords: Pietism, religious revival, religious non-conformism, Saxon Church history, history of piety, Sorbian literature

Fabian Kaulfürst, Lubina Mahling: The Adelaide Hymnbook. Its Cultural-Historical Location and its Linguistic-Historical Classification.

In the autumn of 2021 Trudla Malinkowa discovered a handwritten Sorbian hymnbook in the Lutheran archives in Adelaide, which is examined scientifically in the following article for the first time. The hymnbook is influenced by Moravian and Lutheran Pietism, it arose in circles of extra-ecclesiastical piety. The included songs circulated in private worship gatherings, so called conventicles. The hymnbook, as an authentic historical text, provides documentary evidence of a Sorbian song and literary culture in the 19th century, which presents manifold examples of phenomena, which have partly been given little attention before in Sorbian studies, such as the orthographic originality of Sorbian manuscripts. As a result, new perspectives for the description of cultural, literary and linguistic developments in Sorbian studies are opened up.

Keywords: hymnbook, manuscript/Sorbian literature, history of Pietism, historical linguistics, history of orthography, culture of remembrance

Lechoslaw Jocz: Articles on Sorbian Phonetics and Phonology. Part 2 – On the Sound-system of Lower Sorbian: The Secondary Affricative <tš> ← *tr

This essay deals with the pronunciation and the phonological status of <tš> ← *tr (as in *tšach* ‘fear’) compared with some historically and phonetically related sound structures in Lower Sorbian. It demonstrates acoustically and phonetically that this structure exhibits significantly complex characteristics of the type affricative + fricative and plosive

+ fricative, as well as its pronunciation as a simple affricative. As a result, <tš> ← *tr is interpreted biphonematically as /t-ʃ/. In conclusion, we formulate some appropriate ortho-epic suggestions.

Keywords: Lower Sorbian, phonetics, phonology, affricatives, assibilation

Walter Wenzel: Classifications of Slavonic Place Names

It is generally well known that the task of every academic discipline is to establish a complete classification of all the elements under investigation, i.e., they should be presented in a logically developed order. This was achieved for the first time in Slavonic onomastics in 1834 by the well-known Czech historian, František Palacký. He was followed by Franz von Miklosich, who based his work for the first time on a broad range of material. The Pole, Tadeusz Wojciechowski, was concerned primarily in his classification attempts to increase our knowledge of the history of Slavonic settlements. Witold Taszycki based his classification primarily on semantic criteria, whereas Stanisław Rospond was interested in formal criteria. The detailed classification by Vladimír Šmilauer was based on the extensive material on Czech place names. The work by Ernst Eichler and Rudolf Šrámek, *Structural forms of Slav place names*, represents the climax of classification efforts so far. As a contrast to this extensive collection of material, which has been classified in great detail by the authors, our own division with its seven sub-classes and 21 types of place name, provides a significantly simpler and quicker way of approaching the material.

Keywords: place name classification, Old Sorbian, history of onomastics, structural types of Slavonic place names

Thomas Menzel: Means of Expressing Grammatical and Social Gender in Sorbian: Grammar and Lexicon

The grammatical gender of nouns functions in a semantic core area (which includes, amongst other things, personal terms) as expression of differences in the biological/social gender of referents. In Sorbian, congruence, inflections, derivation, and the meanings of words for personal terms provide linguistic indicators of gender affiliation and gender differences of the persons referred to. Helmut Faßke differentiates in his *Morphologie* (Morphology) (Bautzen 1981) three types of lexically based gender oppositions using a structuralist basis, according to the criterium of the relevant contrasting relationships (asymmetrical, equipollent, neutralized). This list is to be extended by semantic criteria: in addition, gender neutral, singular collectives are singled out, gender impaired (defective) nouns (from which no personal terms of the opposite gender are derived on lexical or cultural grounds), further on pejorative/emotionally connoted personal terms (where in some cases, according to information in the dictionaries of Sorbian, exists variation of referent based gender, and therefore a function similar to common gender nouns), and finally – as a sub-group of the latter – several nouns, whose derivational structure provides

grounds for interpreting them as “generic feminine”. This article considers both Lower and Upper Sorbian.

Keywords: Gender linguistics, Upper Sorbian, Lower Sorbian, referent based gender, gender inflection, epicenes, common gender, generic feminine nouns

Thomas Menzel: Gender and Word Formation. On Motion Nouns in Sorbian

Using a sample of chronologically arranged dictionaries of both Sorbian languages we examine how far paired-gender nouns relating to persons are present in the lexicography of Sorbian languages. Those personal nouns which are treated in a relatively uniform way, such nouns referring to place and inhabitant names, gender specific attributive nouns and pejorative/emotional expressions are compared with a residue class, in which the occurrence of gender-paired personal nouns appears to be partly arbitrary. It turns out that the development of gender-paired entries in dictionaries does not happen in a linear way, and that Upper and Lower Sorbian exhibit quite different lexicological traditions in this respect. Surprisingly numerous are opposite-gender derivations of nouns already in Pful’s Upper Sorbian-German dictionary from 1866, which can presumably be attributed to the models provided by contemporary Czech or Polish dictionaries.

Keywords: Gender linguistics, motion, Sorbian dictionaries, Křesćan Bohuwěr Pful, reference based gender pairs of nouns, gender asymmetry

