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Manipulative strategies and tactics in the shvanks of russian germans

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Abstract. In modern linguistics, the attention of scientists is increasingly drawn to the problems of live communication, which has resulted in the emergence of research devoted to the study of speech interaction in terms of communication strategies and tactics based on texts of different genres. However, many strategies and tactics have not yet been described, which is due, on the one hand, to the emergence of new types of discourse, and on the other hand, to the variety of speech strategies and tactics themselves in existing types of text. In this regard, the authors put forward the identification and description of

speech tactics and tactics that contribute to the actualization of the manipulation strategy used by the heroes of schwank in specific situations of communication as the goal of the study. The manipulation strategy is implemented in schwanks using various speech tactics, which are implemented by numerous lexical, grammatical and stylistic means. With a high degree of effectiveness, manipulative strategies and tactics help to achieve the main communicative goal - to expose such human vices. In the course of the research, an idea was obtained about the features of speech interaction of Russian Germans, carriers of unique island dialects recorded in the texts of the schwanks. The results of the research open up further prospects for studying the schwanks of Russian Germans in the context of communicative pragmatics.

Keywords: communicative influence, speech strategies and tactics, manipulation, shvank, language of Russian Germans.

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“Auslauter Lieb”

(1) *“Efi nor”, saht’s Lenje, “ich hun noch net aus geschlofe”. Dodrufhotse sich dr Wand zu gedreht un weitr gschlofe. / « , , - , - ».*

(2) *“Hannes”, sahtese, wieermitm Kufigweckthot, “steck’s Plittje an un stell Teeuf, ich hunso Koppweh!” / « , - , , - !»*

(3) *Aamolhot’s dr ganze Togiwrgrechnet, un wie dr Hannes dr Owendhaamkommeis, war er waschnafi. “Hannes”, saht’s Lenje, “mir hunkaan Troppe Wasser im Haus. Du bist doch ganz nafi, geh un holen Gang Wasser”. /*

(ich hun noch net aus geschlafe; mir hunkaan Troppe Wasser im Haus. Du bist doch ganz nafi, geh un holen Gang Wasser)

(ich hunso Koppweh!).

(1)

(Efi nor),

net,

noch.

(2)

(Hannes),

(stecks Plittje an un

stell Tee uf),

so (ich hun so Koppweh!),

(3)

nes),

(mir),

(Han-

doch ganz

(4) *Do is m Hannes dr Geduldfade geplatzt un er hot die zwaa Aamer voll Wasser seim Schatzjeiwrn Kopp gstülpt. “Lenje”, saht, “jetzbiste grodsonafi wieich, gehun holen Gang Wassr, dafi de was gekocht kriest”. /*

(4)

(grodsonafi wieich), dafi de was gekocht kriest).

(gehun holen Gang Wassr,

“ ‘s Hannesje hat sei Fett kriet”

(5) Die erste Zeit gungjo alles scheeun gut. Awrufaamolhot die Barwelgmerkt, dafi ihr Hannesje immer ofternouchdere Ernaje geguckt hot. Do saataamol die Barwel: "Alter, pafi uf, machkaa Bockspring, sunstkriest de dei Fett! "/

(6) So sitzt molwiedr 's Hannesjeufn Sunntagun kritzelt emsig einen Brief. Die Barwelsaat so ganz ruhig: "Alter, wos schreibst de dann wiedr, wann mr frouge darf?" /

(7) Bei dene Worte hot die Barwel mit dr rechte Hand nouch m Besegegriffe, un mit dr link Hand hot se gewunke: "Kumnormolher, du Schwankeschreiwer! Ich will draachmolunner die Arm greife. Ich will dich haalevundere Krankheit, wu dich souplougt. Mei Arznei is dr Besestiel, dr Pannegriffun die Oufegawel, awr die Arznei helft! " /

(5): Alter, pafi uf, machkaa Bockspring, sunstkriest de die Fett!

(pafi uf, machkaa

Bockspring);

sunst,

Prasens In-

dikativ,
Fett)

(kriest),

(kriestdei

(6)

(Alter, wos schreibst de dann wiedr, wann mr frouge darf?),

(wos schreibst de dann

wiedr)

(wann mr frouge darf),

(7)

(Kumnormolher)

(du Schwankeschreiwer).

du Schwankeschreiwer

du

Schwankeschreiwer.

wollen

(Ich will draachmolunner die Armgreife. Ich will dichhaalevundere Krankheit, wudichsouplougt),

Krankheit Arznei

(Mei

Arzneiis dr Besestiel, dr Pannegriffun die Oufegawel, war die Arzneihelft!),

dr Besestiel, dr

Pannegriffun die Oufegawel

"Die Waschmaschin"



(8) *“Ich hatma Lebtag netg’glaabt, dafi unser Nochbr, dr Weinerts Jorg, noch so rickstannig war. Der lofitsa Marilisbet die Wasch mit dr Hand wasche! Die derf noch netuf ‘n Waschbrett wasche — die halt langer, die Wasch, saat‘r...’/ «*

(8) *(ma Lebtagnet); (Ich hat netg’glaabt; war); (rickstannig); (Der lofitsa Marilisbet die Wasch mit dr Hand wasche!); lassen (die halt ldnger, die Wasch, saat‘r...).*

(9) *“Do mach ich kee langes Federlesa. Desis doch net so, wie wennr mit ‘m Waschbrett wasche tat, odr mit d’r Hand. Desissoropp-zopp, undo is de Kippel Waschweg!” / «*

(10) *“Das will ich meene”, sagte die dickbeinige Milis. “So e Waschmaschinis mit kee Geld zu bezahle... Awrwifit ihr aach, dafimaheit noch Manner hot, die von ihre Weibslait mit dr Hand wasche losse?” / «*

(9) (10) *(mach ich kee langes Federlesa), (dochnetso, wie wennr mit ‘mWaschbrett) (ropp-zopp),*

(11) *“Bei uns? In unserem Posjolok?” riefen ein paar Stimmen durcheinander. / «*

(12) *“Ja, ja, beiuns. Un noch so ‘n Mann, von dem ihr’s gar net erwarte tut...” / «*

(13) *“Na, Milis, wer is denndes?” / «*

(14) *“Mabr auch, jonet gleichalles an die groufi’ Glockbrenge, awrdesisso.” / «*

(15) *“Na, awr doch!” sagte der Deeres Jaschke. “Des mufi awrn richtige Geizhalss in.” / «*

(11) (13) *(Bei uns? In unserem Posjolok? weris denn des?), (Milis) (na).*

(so), (von de mihr’s garnet erwartetut), (an die groufi’ Glockbrenge).

(15)

(Geizhals),

(richtige).

“Der Ausweg”

Am nächsten Morgen blieb Vetter Gustav im Bett. Olga machte Kaffee und deckte den Tisch. /

(16) *“Ich bin net gesund, mei Mahd”, stohnte Vetter Gustav. / «*

»,-

(17) *“Ich hun’s im Leib / «*

(18) *“Ich brauch kaa Arznei meh”, erwiderte Vetter Gustav. “s is schon zu spat. Ich hun mich vrunreinigt. Du musst mich putze. ” / «*

(16), (17) (18)

ich.

(net),

(kaa),

(zu),

(18)

(mufit).

(19) *“Ich wufit ‘s, dafidrnet konnt”, meinte Vetter Gustav nach einer Weile beherzt und stieg kerngesund aus dem Bett. “Awermei Fraa wird’s konne, unichheirat, ob ‘seich gefällt oder net. ” / «*

».

(19)

(konnen)

net (netkonnt),

warden (wird’skonne).

(awer).

(unichheirat, ob ‘seich gefällt oder net).

Implementation of the communicative strategy of manipulation
 in the shvanks of Russian Germans

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