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Switching the font: Traces of linguistic awareness

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Agenda




1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

1. Research question and data
2. Historical bilingualism and biscriptality
3. From bilingual autograph to biscriptal edition
4. More questions than answers...

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Research Questions




1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

1. General: What are the systematic differences between older, written multilingual texts and modern recordings of bilingual conversations? How can these differences be explained?
2. Specific: What can the choice of font/type tell us about the linguistic awareness of the author, the writer/copyist, the editor and the typesetter?



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Bilingual Texts

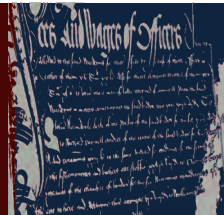


1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

1. Facsimile of *Table Talk* (M. Luther, 1530s; Weimar edition 1912–1919)
2. Facsimile of *Horrendum Bellum* (J. G. Schottel, edition from 1673)





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HISTORICAL BILINGUALISM AND BISCRIPITALITY

Previous research



1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

- Stolt (1964): Purely descriptive but very detailed dissertation on language mixing in Luther's *Table Talk*. Based on Weimar Edition (1919), not many comments on biscriptality. Implicit assumption: CS and type shift go hand in hand.
- Auer & Muhamedova (2005) on the applicability of a structural model to Luther's *Table Talk*. Conclusion: Does not work, because there are Latin EL case endings in mixed constituents. Biscriptality not explicitly discussed.

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Previous research

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions

- McLelland (2004): Analysis of Schottel's *Hauptsprache*. Same conclusion as Auer & Muhamedova.
- Schulz (2012) on the development of German biscriptality.
- Spitzmüller & Buncic (2016) also on biscriptality, but focus on using two scripts for one language.

How can we include biscriptality in a CS analysis?

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German biscriptality

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions

Before 16th c.: Marking text **genre** via script (antiqua for religious texts, blackletter for others) (Spitzmüller & Buncic 2016)

Around 1500: Marking **language** via script (antiqua for Latin, blackletter for German) (Schulz 2012, p. 424 and 428)

→ Change of types can be understood as an indicator of **awareness** of linguistically foreign material. (Schulz 2012: 423)

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Use of Antiqua

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions

Old and established loans as well as recent ones.

Mostly Latin quotes, names and abbreviations.

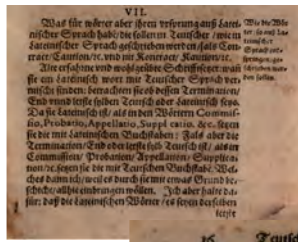
No systematic use of Antiqua for specific lexemes. The same word can be set in either type.

→ Directed at loans in monolingual texts; bilingual texts are not mentioned explicitly in instructions to typesetters.

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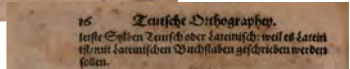
Instructions to typesetters

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions



Sattler (1607/1631, p. 15-16)

Margin:
Wie die Wörter / so auß Lateinischer Sprach ent-springen / ge-schrieben werden sollen.



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Instructions to typesetters


1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
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4. More questions

Sattler's observation: It is common usage to look at the last syllable to decide whether to set a word in blackletter or antiqua.

Sattler's opinion on this usage changed:
First edition (1607): Do it or don't.
Second edition (1631): Preferably set all latinate loans in antiqua.

→ There were **no fixed prescriptive rules**, just usage/tradition. (Schulz 2012, p. 445–447)

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FROM BILINGUAL
AUTOGRAPH TO
BISCRIPITAL EDITION

Bilingual authors and texts

- 1. RQ and data
- 2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
- 3. Autographs and editions
- 4. More questions

1. Facsimile of *Table Talk* (M. Luther, 1530s; Weimar edition 1912-1919) → Transmission of text
2. Facsimile of *Horrendum Bellum* (J. G. Schottel; edition from 1673) → Intention of author



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Transmission of *Table Talk*

- 1. RQ and data
- 2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
- 3. Autographs and editions
- 4. More questions

1. Transcripts and notes by Luther's followers: produced while listening, heavy use of abbreviations (Latin shorthand). Originals are all lost (i.e. the writers did not bother to keep them).
2. Clean copies with additions from memory. With exception of Dietrich and Rörer, all antigraphs lost, the rest are all apographs.
3. Apographs from different sources combined into collections (Cordatus, Mathesius), no longer ordered by author or chronologically but thematically.

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Transmission of *Table Talk*

- 1. RQ and data
- 2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
- 3. Autographs and editions
- 4. More questions

4. First printed collection by Aurifaber (completely translated into German!)
5. Weimar Edition (Kroker) based on 40 collections, antigraphs and apographs, going back to eight of Luther's direct earwitnesses. Goal: Extracting Luther's original voice (*ipsissima vox Lutheri*)

(Schäufele 2013a; 2013b)

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Weimar Edition

- 1. RQ and data
- 2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
- 3. Autographs and editions
- 4. More questions

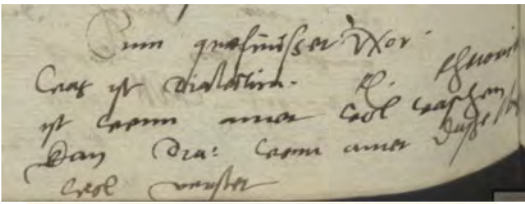
Wir nur¹³ die ersten drey wort am¹⁴ Symbolo hetten¹⁵: Ich glaub im Gott
¹⁶ Vatter, so sein sie doch weit vber vnser verstand und vernunft. In somma¹⁷,
 omni descendit in tot hominis, quod Deus sit Pater. Es kontt sonst ein
 mensch nit ein angenbild leben. Ergo¹⁸ mus fides in hac carne inferna sein,
 sonst wenn wir es¹⁹ volig kontden²⁰ glauben, so wer der himel schon da.
 Non est igitur causa aliqua timoris, quantum ad rem attinet, et tamen non
²¹ possumus capere et cogitare propter carnem nostram in tentationibus timoris
 et desperationis esse. Also bleibet der catechismus herr, et nemo est, qui
 eum intelligat.²² Ego ideo²³ quotidie eum orare cogor, etiam vocaliter, et
 quando forte negotiis impedioc, quod orandi horum neglige, so ist mir den
 gantzen tag darnach vbel.²⁴ Denn das (VD. 85^b) betten hilff uns sehr vnd

(*Table Talk* 1912, Volume 1: 49)

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Autograph vs. edition

- 1. RQ and data
- 2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
- 3. Autographs and editions
- 4. More questions



St. 5987—5989c Tischreden aus verschiedenen Jahren. 417

5987. (Lor. Bos. o. 17^o, 325^b) Cum quæsiisset uxor: Was ist dia-
 lectica? respondit Rhetorica ist, wenn einer wol wolßen kan; dialectica,
 wenn einer boßelbig wol verlet.

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Autograph vs. edition

- 1. RQ and data
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- 4. More questions

Autograph
 Ms Bos. o. 17c, Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek
 Hand: Veit Dietrich, collection Rörer, 1538(?)

Edition
 Weimarer Ausgabe, Tischreden, vol. 5, (1919: 417)

Different script only introduced later → printing convention

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Whole-word script switches

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

Sic medicus ist unser Herr Gotts flicker in corpore. (Stolt, p. 98)
Thus doctor is our Lord God's mender in body

Wil Gott, über ein iar habebis filium. (Stolt, p. 85)
Will God after one year have(2SgFut) son

Nearly all mixes unproblematic for modern structural CS model.

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Horrendum Bellum

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

- Printed at Braunschweig, probably with Zilliger.
- No information on who supervised the printing process, or who proofread the galleys. The first edition was published while Schottel was still alive.
- Schottel was a scholar very concerned with the status of the German language, and about the (negative) influence of Latin.

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The sorry state of German...

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

LAMENTATIO
GERMANIÆ EXSPIRANTIS,
Der Da 592 (33)
hinsterbenden Nymphen
GERMANIÆ
elendeste Todesklage.
Bedruckt zu Braunschweig/ben Balthasar Grubern/
Im Jahr 1649.

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(Para-) phrases

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

However, that did not stop him from mixing German with Latin himself:

schlechte viele alte Teutsche composita, oder doppelte Wörter beifüßlich / und zwar nach allen Doppelungsarten / secundum omnes componendi modos, daß dahißt oder in solcher Sprache gemiß die natürlich angeborne sprachgründige Verdoppelung oder Doppelung gewesen: Wo eine solche Menge überalter abgeleitete Wörter / derivativa nomina, vorhanden / und zwar nach allen Ableitungsarten / secundum omnes derivandi modos, beifüßlich/dahißt oder in solcher Sprache ist die Lehr und Eigenschaft der Ableitung / doctus derivandi, gar und gang nicht unbekant / sondern in Übung und Gebrauch gewesen: Wo die Menge-Wirkung und Wesen der Vorwörter / prepositionum, vorhanden gewesen / in solcher Sprache ist ja vñs präponendi, die Deutungsreiche Vorwörter / keine unbekant gewesen: Wo die Schlüsselwörter / verba auxiliaria, in allen alten und überalten Sprachbüchern amnoch vorhanden / dahißt haben sie ja der Sprache nach ihre Eigenschaft gebissen: Wo alte Sägesätze / conjunctioes, amnoch vorhanden / da haben sie ja auch damals in der Sprache geuuet / und also weiter in andern dergleichen unweissenlichen Sprachstücken / welches weiter ausführlicher umschien.

(HB 1673: 2)

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Phrase-internal mixing

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

Siegracht. Der gantzliche Inhalt erwehnten Operis de L. Germ. ist mir wol bekant/ und bin der wolgemeinten mühesamen intention des Authoris vorhin genugsam kundig: Kan dir auch mein lieber Woltrahm/ bei meiner Treu unentdeckt nicht lassen/ daß ich nicht allein/ sondernich nicht/ in diesen meinen Teütschischen Alttrahumsachen angereffen/ so dem Inhalte dieses kostbaren / und von leiger Römischer Kaiserlicher Majestät approbirten Operis von der heutigen/ und der überalten Teütschen Sprache/ solte im Grunde zuwider sein: Sondern/ daß

Der gertzliche Inhalt erwehnten **Operis de L. Germ.** ist mir wol bekant/ und bin der wolgemeinten mühesamen **intention** des **Authoris** vorhin genugsam kundig: ...

The entire content of the aforementioned **opus** about the **German Language** is well known to me/ and I am sufficiently aware of the **author's** well-meaning and laborious **intention**: ... (HB 1973: 3)

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Phrase-internal mixing

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

...und bin der wolgemeinten mühesamen **intention** des **Authoris** vorhin genugsam kundig...

- lat. *intentio* → *intentio-n*: Germanized, but completely in Latin font
- Author-is*: capital letter, Latin font; Latin inflection (???)
→ classical Latin would be *auctoris*
- Article (NP specifier or DP head) both times German

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Word-internal script change

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

...in participles (Schulz 2012)

1. Only final consonants: tractirt
2. Vowel and consonants: prostituirt
3. Between vowels indicating length: celebriert

→ Locus of script change based on morphology, phonology, orthographic equivalence with Latin, and also on line breaks. Increases in frequency throughout 17th c.

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Frequency

1. RQ and data
2. Bilingualism and biscriptality
3. Autographs and editions
4. More questions...

Single-word insertions in antequa as well as mixed-type words are rare (0,7% of 300.000 words). (Schulz 2012: 437)

Most single word insertions have German inflections – but some (no number given) have Latin inflections! (Schulz 2012: 437)

→ Real problem for structural model?

→ What is most noticeable is not necessarily frequent.

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OPEN QUESTIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

Preliminary findings

1. Introduction
2. CS constraints
3. AUX in MS Bod. 649
4. Conclusion

Religious text: Message was primary. Language distinction added later by typesetters according to convention. Also: Text were originally oral.

Philosophical-political text: Reminding the reader of the foreignness of lexical material was part of the message. The text was written to be read. The author very likely had a say in the exact rendering of roots and affixes.

From a **structural point of view**, neither text provides ground to question existing theories for oral CS. Exceptions exist in the editions but are very rare.

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Further questions/tasks

1. Introduction
2. CS constraints
3. AUX in MS Bod. 649
4. Conclusion

1. Should we separate the visual aspect of biscriptality from the question of bilingual language structure/processing?
2. Are the two linked or independent phenomena?
3. Where to find information on Schottel and his influence on editors?
4. Systematically compare Rörer autograph to Weimar edition? Or to earlier bilingual printed edition, if there is one?

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THANK YOU!

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