

**ANNALES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE CRAÏOVA
ANNALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CRAIOVA**

***ANALELE UNIVERSITĂȚII
DIN CRAIOVA***
**SERIA ȘTIINȚE FILOLOGICE
LANGUES ET LITTÉRATURES
ROMANES
AN XXIII, Nr. 1, 2019**

EDITURA UNIVERSITARIA

ABSTRACTS

LOCALIZING ADVERBIALS (SPACE x TIME): CONVERGENCES AND PRAGMATIC DIVERGENCES

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Abstract

The author examines the hypothesis according to which the linguistic codification of time (an abstract notion) is mainly an extension of the naïve geometry codifying the spatial localisation of objects (far more concrete). There are numerous convergences between the two types of localisations, both having an absolute codification, independent of the speaker's context (such as latitude, longitude, cardinal points, for space, and the calendar, for time), as well as relative localisations, deictic or anaphoric, along with procedural interpretation for common nouns (especially for space) or for proper names (especially for time). The divergences concern above all space, offering information with no temporal equivalents, for instance the spatial axes (vertical, frontal or lateral) as well as intrinsic localisation.

Keywords: *spatial and temporal prepositions, absolute or relative localisations (deictic, anaphoric), procedural meaning.*

MOTION-EVENT DESCRIPTIONS IN ROMANIAN: ROMANCE LANGUAGES PERSPECTIVES

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The aim of this paper is to place Romanian within Talmy's motion event typology (Talmy 1991), especially with respect to other Romance languages, on the basis of an elicitation task consisting of a series of videos. We compare the resulting data with corresponding data in Italian and French. The results indicate that, as noted by previous studies (Reinheimer 1965, Dragomirescu in Pană Dindelegan 2013), motion event descriptions in Romanian are much like what is found in other Romance languages: Path is mostly expressed in the verb, and the lexical stock is primarily of Latin origin.

Keywords: *motion events, space, typology, Romance languages.*

GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR AND IMAGINARY GEOMETRY OF TIME IN FRENCH AND SPANISH

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French and Spanish possess many figurative expressions of TIME, which are conceptual mappings from the source domain of SPACE. These metaphors fit into more general models described by cognitive linguistics for other languages (e.g., Lakoff and Turner 1989; Lakoff 1993; Haspelmath 1997; Yu 1998; Radden 2011). Two main theoretical approaches can be distinguished in the treatment of this conceptual metaphor: those based on universalistic apriorisms and those based on empirical studies. While the former tend to extrapolate from English, reducing this mechanism to two or three basic "natural" models (e.g., Lakoff 1993), the latter rely on "exotic" languages, whose data are more complex and often contradict theoretical (speculative) principles. This contrastive work analyzes several associative models in two widely spoken Romance languages, within the general frame of the <SPACE TO TIME> conceptual metaphor, in order to bring out additional data and arguments related with this issue.

Keywords: *cognitive linguistics, linguistic typology, grammatical metaphor, SPACE TO TIME metaphor, Spanish language, French language.*

THE 'COLOURS' OF THE FRENCH PREPOSITION *SOUS* : BETWEEN SPATIAL AND SPATIALIZED MEANINGS

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That prepositions are not specialized to indicate a single semantic value is a fact already well-known. Their polysemy and semantic load have been highlighted in numerous studies by linguists, semanticists and logicians. The focus will be on the preposition *sous*, which is not always opposable to *sur*, often described as topological, precisely to demonstrate its "mixedness", its possibility to function either as a projective preposition or as close to the topological items. Next, I try to show that its use in circumstantial adverbials of time, cause, instrument or manner always retains its basic characteristics, described as dependence or pressure exerted by the landmark on the trajector.

Keywords: *locative, topological, projective, inferiority, contact, proximity*

GRAMMATICALIZATION AND REANALYSIS SPACE: THE CASE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH

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In recent years, the evolution of the French preposition *en* has been the subject of a significant number of studies. However, there are still theoretical and methodological perspectives that need to be explored. It is interesting to see that in other languages, for example in Spanish, *en* has not experienced such important changes ; and from a theoretical point of view, it is clear that there are mechanisms of linguistic change that underlie the evident semantic transformations. In this study I analyze the French and Spanish prepositions *en* in the light of grammaticalization and reanalysis. The aim is to study more closely the semantic changes that both prepositions show in diachrony and see whether they generate other changes in their deep structure.

Keywords : *grammaticalization, reanalysis, space, contrastive analysis.*

LEARNING TERRITORY: APPLICATION TO THE ROMANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Stemming from the reflection on the establishment of a *learning territory* for the Voltaire high school students, our paper proposes to take a critical look at the possibility of the Children Club of Craiova to apply for this status through a questionnaire aimed, on the one hand, at the place of extracurricular activities and, on the other hand, at the role of this non-formal educational institution in their activities. The conclusion is that the Romanian school still remains a self-sufficient space where students have at their disposal all the educational devices for learning and training according to their needs and expectations. In addition, extending these activities outside of school becomes a timid attempt since there are few public devices available to students, and the private system remains an exclusive option for parents who must pay fees for courses preparing students for national exams and courses dedicated to the personal growth of their children.

Keywords : *learning territory, extracurricular activities, learning and teaching environment, classroom*

SPACE AND POETIC « I » IN ANDRÉ DU BOUCHET'S WORKS

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This article analyses the relationship that exists between a referential space, the layout of the page, and the poetic « I » in the works *Dans la Chaleur vacante* and *Ou le Soleil*. It appears in the distance that the poet creates between the object of the perception and the subject. But, hesitating between stillness and motion, inside and outside, the breaking away of the poetic « I » is accomplished, paradoxically, in order to allow for comprehension of the outside world, which questions at the same time the representation of the space, the place of the subject and the naming power of poetry.

Keywords : *referential space, sensory space, layout, punctuation, motion, Stillness*

SPACE AND MEANING IN THE LITERATURE OF EXILE

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The resurgence of the migration crisis off the Italian and Spanish coasts and the refusal by some countries to receive African migrants from all sides raise the question of the judicious use of space in the heart of the black continent. This paper questions whether space and thymia have a fertile relationship, which illustrates that the desire to migrate is a result of poorly managed living conditions in the host country at a given time in history. Based on the semiotics of space, geocriticism and sociocriticism, the study which is organized in three parts, shows that the discomfort endured in a local space (dysphoria), leads the clandestine subject search for an elsewhere of well-being (pseudo-euphoria). But, despite this migratory movement, the coveted space also proves to be dysphoric because living there imposes the adoption of a new identity. The study calls for a revaluation and self-celebration of the birth space.

Keywords : *espace local, thymie, malaise, identité, revalorisation, Autocélébration*

**THE SPATIAL DIMENSION IN GUSTAVE FLAUBERT'S *TROIS
CONTES (UN COEUR SIMPLE)***

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Gustave Flaubert's novel, *Trois contes (Three Tales)*, a collection published in a serial in *Le Moniteur Universel* (1877) and then in volumes, composed of the tales *Un Coeur simple*, *La Légende de Saint Julien l'hospitalier* and *Hérodias (A simple Heart, The Legend of Saint Julien the Hospitaller and Herodias)*, deploys the themes of the death and charity using a simple narrative composition. Our study focuses on the first tale, *A simple heart*, and on its character Félicité and deals with a meticulous analysis of the spatial dimension in narration as a binary ratio between orientation/non orientation, initial limit/[center]/final limit, open space/closed space. We intend to explain how the action of the tale advances in space through events and representations of nature and the environment; we thus want to individualize the spatial datum and the binary oppositions that start the action and the characters.

Keywords : « *Trois contes* », *space, orientation/non orientation, initial limit/[centre]/final limit, open space/closed space*

***POUR SÛR* BY FRANCE DAIGLE OR THE LITERARY SPACE AS ARCHITECTURE
OF HOMOPHONY**

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Based on the concept of writer's intention, the present study focuses on the manner in which this notion is tackled by the Acadian writer France Daigle in her novel *Pour sûr*. This novel, written in an oulipian style, provides us with the possibility to approach the writer's intention paradigm from the perspective of intentionality's posture and imposture. The complementarity of these two instances represents, from our point of view, the essence of a creative endeavour that focuses both on the subterfuges of a self-referential writing style and the way in which the literary work is received. Therefore, the analysis of the delineation pertaining to the intentionality axis is performed in order to elucidate the complexity of a writing style that develops within the rigors of a fictional multiform edifice.

Keywords : *literary space, intentionality, self-referentiality, reader, author, Fragment*

FROM "NON-LIEUX" TO "LIEUX DE MÉMOIRE" IN THE MAGHREB IMMIGRATIONS LITERATURE

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The purpose of this study is to examine two peripheral spatial figures – the *suburbs* and the *reception areas of the harkis* – as they appear in the novels *Ils dissent que je suis une beurette* of Soraya Nini, *Beur's story* of Ferrudja Kessas, *Kiffer sa race* of Habiba Mahany and in the autobiographical account *Mon père, ce harki* of Dalila Kerchouche. “Non-lieux” portrayed in dark colours, where individuals struggle to survive, the two configurations of urban and rural geography are able to transform themselves into evocative and emblematic places, that escape oblivion, becoming indisputable landmarks for the characters.

Keywords : *non-lieu, lieu de mémoire, suburbs, immigrants, harkis*

TOTALITARIAN SPACE IN TRAVELS IN NIHILON (1971) BY ALAIN SILLITOE, UN SOSIE EN CAVALE (1986) BY OANA ORLEA AND MORT D'UN POÈTE (1989) BY MICHEL DEL CASTILLO

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In Oana Orlea's *Un sosie en cavale*, in *Mort d'un poète* by Michel del Castillo and in *Travels in Nihilon* by Alan Sillitoe, various symbolic places attempt to portray in an allegorical way what would have been totalitarian dictatorships that spread to central and eastern Europe between 1947 and 1989, during the Cold War. In each of these novels, the historical experience of Romania is a central reference but in a veiled, blurred form. Doumarie in *Mort d'un poète* and Nihilonia in *Travels in Nihilon* are countries that do not exist. They do not appear on any map. In *Un sosie en cavale*, the reported events take place in another imaginary land that is never named. These three books, however, describe the same type of totalitarianism. They refer to the same series of events, to the same philosophical and political conception of the world. How do these stories conceive of these totalitarian spaces? How do they portray them as terrifying metaphorical places, frightful, where peoples are locked up and enslaved forever?

Keywords : *Totalitarianism - Romania - Central and Eastern Europe - Novel - Literary Area.*

TRAVELLING : FROM THE QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE TO THE ABORTED ENCOUNTER OF THE OTHER

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In this work, we intend to draw the attention of readers to the evolution of the relationship between travel and knowledge and otherness. We focus on two famous explorers: Ibn Battûta and Marco Polo. We point out the drifts and abuses of travel in its modern form, in particular mass tourism and human safari.

Keywords : *travel, knowledge, space, tourism, otherness.*

WHEN THE SILENCE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER IS AT THE SERVICE OF A PATRIARCHICAL SOCIETY

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This study analyses the question of silence as represented by women characters in the novel *L'Enfant de sable* by Ben Jelloun. Therefore, we address the concept of silence through its diversity and its values. The aim is to show how the idea of silence, in the an arab-muslim world, where being discreet is major for women, stands in fact as a tool used by society in order to control women's speech and so to make them mute. On the other hand, we shall see how to the practice of silence constitutes a language strategy in the absence of verbal language. For that purpose, I shall investigate women's mute side in *L'Enfant de sable* in order precisely to make their silence speak.

Keywords : *women, silence, mutism, patriarchy*

BRIEF SURVEY ON DERIVATION WITH LATIN AND GREEK AFFIXATION IN FRENCH

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In this paper we intend to show two ways whereby classical languages take part in the French lexical creation : a discrete manner, almost unknown nowadays through words such as *diplôme, diplomate, douter, principe, trèfle* and a more visible manner, in neologisms such as *uniforme, unisexe, trilingue, triphongue, tétravalence*, in which the number is easily recognizable. We have also analyzed more recent words from the European terminology, such as *primauté* or *pays tiers*. In the end, we took up the presentation of the Latin spatial preposition *ultra*, that creates

the superlative in words such as *ultrasensible*, *ultramoderne* or which forms scientific terms (*ultraviolet*, *ultrason*).

Keywords: *numbers, etymology, hybrids, neologisms.*

TRANSLATING PROVERBS: LITERAL TRANSLATION, *UNE FOLLE À LIER* ?

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Rocked for centuries between acceptance and rejection literal translation seems to be the gordian knot of translational epistemology. The field of proverbial translation does not escape the difficulties related to this double approach of translation. Actually, in this specific domain, certain authors will be to encourage literal proverbs translation in order to show the syntactic particularities of the source language. Others on contrary think that literal translation as proverbs are concerned is dangerous because it leads to several syntactic and semantic failures. This paper does not aim to choose a specific radical position. But we show the real place of literal translation when translating proverbs. It should consist on translating literally the cultural reference to save the originality of the proverb and more on using the literal translation when translating casual proverb equivalence.

Keywords : *translation, literal translation, proverbs, cultural references, casual equivalence*