



ȘCOALA DOCTORALĂ
„ALEXANDRU PIRU”

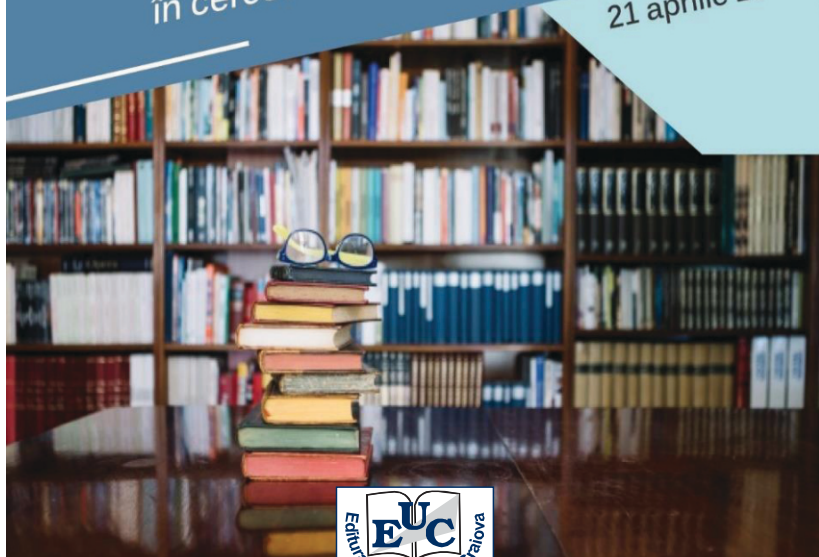
UNIVERSITATEA DIN CRAIOVA
FACULTATEA DE LITERE

Colocviul Școlii Doctorale “Alexandru Piru”
Facultatea de Litere
Universitatea din Craiova

Caiet de rezumate

Noi perspective
în cercetarea lingvistică și literară

21 aprilie 2018





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STUDITRANS
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Universitatea din Craiova
Facultatea de Litere
Școala Doctorală Alexandru Piru

Colocviul Doctoral

Noi perspective în cercetarea
lingvistică și literară

*Noi perspective în cercetarea lingvistică
și literară*

Colocviul Școlii Doctorale Alexandru Piru

21 aprilie 2018, Craiova

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« Écrire la vie » - la quête identitaire à travers l'écriture chez Annie Ernaux

Iringo ABRUDAN

Universitatea „Transilvania” din Braşov

Abstract:

Describing her personal life experience, Annie Ernaux develops a life writing in her works, which reveals a strong and profound writer exploring the most intimate levels of the human being.

« Écrire la vie » (« Life writing ») is both an important title and metaphor chosen by the writer, designated to reveal to the reader her complex creation which is based on a philosophy of life writing (« auto-socio-biography », according to the writer).

The aim of this article is to expose and analyze the life writing phenomenon of Annie Ernaux's works. The genesis and the content of the volume entitled « Ecrire la vie » is analyzed, and also the way it is conceived and presented to the reader (« to the other ») in a sincere manner. An essential point in the comprehension of Annie Ernaux' life writing is represented by the intimate journey and the personal photos which reveals her life and experiences, as well as the writer's willing to present in her writings the "real events" of her life.

The intimate journey is conceived as her writing laboratory, the testimony of a life: family relations, the community, the education, the illness, the death, the body.

All these components of the intimate life expressed in her works are analyzed in this paper by the half-psychobiography and half - psycho-critic research method. Following the title-metaphor of the book written by Dominique Fernandez « L'arbre jusqu'aux racines » the direction of our analysis proceeds from the creation (the work) to the writer.

This article highlights the « genuine » characteristic of Annie Ernaux's writings based on her confessions, intimate journey, as well as her analyses and points of view expressed in conferences, TV shows and seminars.

Keywords: Annie Ernaux, autobiography, self-life writing, intimate journey, novelistic.

Stratégies répétitives dans le discours religieux

Ramona ANDRONACHE

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Abstract:

Repetition mostly represents a research object in literature and style studies rather than in discourse functioning ones. This paper attempts to describe various forms of repetition and their roles in religious discourse, more precisely in the *Bible*, employing a discourse perspective, based on the text but analyzing the discourse which sustains it.

The research question focuses on repetition and its manifestations as a discourse strategy. The corpus is represented by the *Bible* text (French translation) without glossaries and maps. This paper aims to study only the text itself, not the textual surroundings.

Taking account of the word quantity and the research stage, at least for the moment, quantitative analysis cannot be considered. This paper will only illustrate repetition mechanisms with a sufficient number of examples that can confirm our assertions.

The analysis will focus on two levels: one covers the syntax-discourse domain, where repetition is considered a “syntactic relaunch” (Elisabeth Richard’s expression), while the other inclines towards the argumentation field, where repetition is an insistence form, which not only underlines this phenomenon, but it also provides an intense emotional and representational accent, as the lexicalized stereotype. Sylvie Fournié-Chaboche addressed this subject in a study on a literary corpus; we adapt her analytical framework to our religious corpus, convinced that certain stereotypical forms are involved in three tires: there presentation of biblical religious characters, the emotion caused by incantation and the semantic re-motivation in religious context.

Apart from an inventory of the most common forms, we will underline a distinctive feature of the religious discourse: the abundance of repetitions, which, rather than adding intricacy to the text and making it monotonous, contributes to its reconstruction and maintains (maybe even increases) the persuasive force of the text.

Keywords: religious fact, repetition, discourse strategies, religious discourse.

***-Ție* as a Nominalizing Affix in Romanian**

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Abstract:

The paper is part of an extended research on light verb constructions (LVCs) and aims at analyzing the class of Romanian nominalizations which enter LVCs together with the light verb *a face/ make, do*.

- (1) a face o acuzație
'make an accusation'

Thus, we will focus on one of the most productive suffixes which give rise to such deverbal nouns, the affix **-Ție**:

- (2) a face o invitație
'make an invitation'

We will conduct a corpus analysis which aims at identifying the types of nominalization the suffix can give rise to (result vs event), the classes of verbs it may combine with (transitive, unergative, unaccusative), the lexical aspect of base verbs and instances of affix rivalry. Therefore, we will discuss Romanian doublets (**infinitive suffix -re** vs **-Ție**) and show that, in the case of LVCs, the preferred affix will always be the one giving rise to a result reading. Thus, when a base verb can combine with both affixes (3) **-Ție** nominalizations will appear in LVCs.

- (3) inspectare-inspecție – a face o inspecție
'inspect.inf – inspection – do an inspection'

In addition, we will look at cases where **-Ție** is blocked and the infinitive is used, again with a result reading (4).

- (4) a face o recomandare
'make a recommendation'

Last but not least, we will concentrate on instances of affix synonymy and affix specialization.

Keywords: affix, morphology, nominalizations, syntax.

Les Termes Bioéthique et leurs origines

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Abstract:

Since the 90's, bioethics has been the most discussed discipline. From topics such as: abortion, prenatal diagnosis, medically assisted procreation, preimplantation genetic diagnosis, euthanasia, organ donation to the target audience, the terms bioethics appear in the Romanian and French online press in different forms. There are also many definitions that explain and popularize them to be understandable for all people. The study is interested in comparing Romanian and French online bioethical terms in order to establish their etymological origins, definitions and popularizations.

Keywords: bioethics, etymological origin, popularization.

Dynamics of Medical Language due to Political and Economic Context

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Abstract:

Along the successive ages of human history, medicine has evolved from traditional and magic practices connected to health and spiritual wellbeing. During the golden age of Greek culture in ancient times, European medicine has become a science with a well-founded terminology based on Greek vocabulary. As political power shifted to Rome, Latin became the second great source of medical terminology. Due to the nature of Greek and Latin languages as well as to the use of Latin in academic/scientific circles long after the fall of the Roman Empire, the ancient medical terminology has been perpetuated along history until the 21st century. However, in the second half of the 20th century English has become an important language for medical science and for science in general, due to the growing political and economic power of the United

States of America. The socio-economic development that has propelled the United States among the world's most powerful and influential countries has attracted thousands and thousands of highly educated youth and adults from all over the world generation after generation. The influence of English worked twofold: the economic power caused the development of industry and research. Meanwhile, the students and physicians who were yearning to earn more money and live a better life had to learn English in order to occupy a place in the American society. Thus, conferences, books, translations, articles and journals promoted English as the first most important language of communication in the academic environment. All these factors have an important impact on the development of the English medical terminology which has naturally permeated various medical languages.

Keywords: anglicism, context, medical language, terminology.

Mihail M. Bahtin despre cronotop. Câteva exemplificări din proza românească

Florica BĂDOIU

Universitatea din Craiova

Abstract:

In the aesthetic field, especially in that of the literary sciences, the term *chronotope* was first introduced by Mihail M. Bakhtin. In the context of his theory, the parameters of the space – time unit get specific connotations. Our purpose in this article is to identify the period in which the concept of “literary space” starts to be specified, as well to present the history of the term *chronotope* which reveals the fact that, both its birth and its implementation were encouraged by a series of discoveries from the real science fields, which completely modified the view of the world.

We intended to theorize the term and to identify different types of chronotopes which we will present in the last chapter through a case study on two main works from Romanian literature: *Ion* by Liviu Rebreanu and *Moara cu noroc* by Ioan Slavici. The search results demonstrate that the interpretation can enjoy the benefits of the theory of the universal polyphony proposed by Mihail Bakhtin.

Key words: chronotope, literature, literary space, polyphony.

Metafore conceptuale în limbajul financiar.

Studiu de caz: reflectarea în articole financiare de popularizare a crizei datoriei din Ucraina

Cosmin BĂDULEȚEANU
Universitatea din București

Abstract:

This paper attempts to identify, describe and order the conceptual metaphors extracted from a corpus of articles published in the weekly *The Economist*, whose topic is the Ukrainian public debt crisis in the period 2015-2016. All the three main types of conceptual metaphors introduced in the literature by Lakoff and Johnson have been identified, i.e. the structural, the orientational, and the ontological metaphors, including personification. Several realizations of such metaphors have been proposed starting from the recognition of their respective source-domains, such as: MARKETS ARE PEOPLE, THE DEBT MARKET IS A RESERVOIR, THE ECONOMY IS A SICK INDIVIDUAL, THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IS AN ELASTIC OBJECT, BONDS ARE RECIPIENTS FOR RETURN. The analysis draws also on the substantial contributions in the field of metaphor of other foreign (Kövecses, Charteris-Black, Ennis, Skorczynska) and Romanian (Șăineanu, Coșeriu, Neagu) linguists, including from a traductological standpoint (Dobrotă). The general conclusion of this paper, the first in a series dedicated to the use of metaphor in the financial language used both in popularization articles and in writings intended mainly for financial specialists, is that this kind of language is rich in various conceptual metaphors and rivals other specialized languages and even the common language.

Keywords: financial language, conceptual metaphor, Ukraine.

Epoca victoriană și prostituția

Oana BĂLUICĂ

Universitatea din Craiova

Abstract:

Although the Victorian era has coincided with a tremendous economic development, the above-mentioned era has not been particularly kind towards women. Their portrayal conveyed the public and idealized figure of women as *angels in the houses*. Therefore, the prostitute body has been depicted constantly (in art, literature and magazines) as a form of transgression, and in the medical discourse of the XIXth century, the common prostitute has been depicted as a promiscuous being, whose redemption ended in disease and misery or as a *fallen woman* who could be rehabilitated in the asylums designated to keep within their walls the poor creatures who were tricked into a life of sin. The aim of this paper is to show – taking into consideration the novels of Charles Dickens, especially *Oliver Twist* – how these women have been perceived by the community, and how they have been treated by the authorities at the time. Furthermore, I intend to explore the literary image of Nancy as a prostitute by taking into account the moral standards of Victorian era, the patriarchal order of society and Dickens' own portrayal of her as a victim.

Keywords: Dickens, feminism, London, prostitution, Victorian Era, women.

Perspectivă și metodă în cercetarea lingvistică

Valentin BIRO

Abstract:

Research means original investigation carried out with the purpose of knowing reality. But knowledge can only be achieved repeatedly alternating analysis and synthesis, analysis where perspectives (synchronic, of the state, and diachronic, of the process)

intersects the methods (inductive, of the particular–concrete certitudes, and deductive, of the universal–abstract suggestions).

On the other hand, science cannot be distinguished from its object of study – reality with its many aspects, so different sciences deals with revealing the same reality from different points of view. Reality is also unitary and it can be known *in integrum* only through a syncretism of sciences, because the optimal functioning of an organism does not reside in the separate activity of its cells, but in their cohesion.

Studying language in its constant evolution, linguistics must obey the same rules and intersect its field of study with other sciences in achieving its purpose: knowing the reality.

Keywords: syncretism, synchrony, diachrony, induction, deduction.

Tzvetan Todorov – o nouă perspectivă asupra alterității?

Eliza-Maria BIȚĂ

Universitatea din Craiova

Abstract:

No other author could represent a better topic of discussion in a conference on new viewpoints in the linguistic and literary research than Tzvetan Todorov, the Bulgarian-born French writer who became famous as a visionary researcher and a cultural personality with various research interests, both in the field of linguistics and in literature, and there could be no better moment to discuss him than now, to honour him one year after he passed away.

As soon as 1982 and 1989, works like *Nous et les autres* and *La Conquête de l'Amérique : la question de l'autre* have revolutionised the European way of thinking, reversing deeply rooted concepts that somehow originated in age-old superstitions and taboos, according to which progress is impossible in absence of a supreme sacrifice, and the feeblest are bound to yield their right to live to the strongest, on behalf of the greater good.

These works shock at first because of their titles, which herald the contradiction emphasised and minutely elaborated later on by the author, in terms not at all opaque, but extremely accessible to a wide

range of readers, whom public education only informed about the scientific that represented the geographic victory of having discovered a new continent, and less or not at all about the flipside, decimating an entire populace, the ethical issues involved by taking over that territory from the viewpoint of modern law, the loss incurred by destroying traditions and a collective imaginary that belonged to the cultural heritage of humanity, all this in the name of a so-called forced process of civilisation. Using this start point, the author philosophises on interhuman relationships in general and urges us to meditate on our own position towards the Other, educating us, therefore, to a much greater extent than the public system which, regardless of our option, has been in charge of our education and mentality.

The works by which Tzvetan Todorov has expressed his viewpoint on the otherness have cut new paths in the European and worldwide thought, and contributed, besides schooling a new generation of sociologists and anthropologists, to education a wide range of readers, to bettering relationships among people, annihilating conflicts and shall be deemed important reference points in the history of thought.

Keywords: identity, alterity, sociology, history, mentalities.

The figure of the vampire in Victorian Gothic fiction-Le Fanu's *Carmilla*

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Abstract:

Appearing in books, films and merchandise, developing an entire subculture of its own, associated with the modern Gothic, the author of this paper considers that the figure of the vampire is one of the strongest images in present-day culture. As it suffered many changes to adapt to the contemporary tastes of the reading masses, the vampire became in the 19th century a very changeable concept. Being considered a representation of evil that needs to be destroyed, the vampire always stood as a deviant and as an antagonistic symbol to the otherness of good. The paper discusses the representation of the vampire in Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu's Gothic novella *Carmilla*,

published in 1872, one of the early works of vampire fiction, thus predating Bram Stoker's *Dracula* (1897) by 26 years. The author concludes that, narrated by the Countess's victim, Laura, the act of seduction becomes the only force that drives her and polarizes her emotions, the Victorian author presenting the concept of lesbianism for the first time in written vampire fiction. Some final considerations have in view a short comparison between Le Fanu's novella and the representation of the modern vampire.

Keywords: vampire figure, Victorian Gothic fiction, Joseph Sheridan's *Carmilla*, the modern vampire.

Gastronomic Terminology and Cultural Diversity

Iuliana Marinela BOBOREL

University of Craiova

Abstract:

The aim of this study is to present short observations regarding the lexic-culture relationship from the perspective of cultural anthropology, highlighting certain cultural models for Romanian language at the level of culinary terminology. This approach requires a methodological exercise of studying the elements of gastronomic terminology. Since it is an onomastic approach, it involves documentation and content analysis activities, as well as the etymological study of culinary words and terms.

It is well known that any attempt to establish relations between the elements of a lexical system starting from the etymological study of the words and terms (their history) should have in mind the history of the respective society. Since the lexicon is in a constant state of evolution, its subject matter should be investigated both synchronically and diachronically. When trying to establish the origin of a word one should consider an array of extra-linguistic aspects (historical-political, culture and civilization, social and geographic) plausible with a certain source.

The etymological research of the culinary words can be done either by indicating the closest source in time (direct etymology), or by following the evolution of the word to the primary source (indirect etymology). If we take into account the linguistic domain that identifies

the source, we distinguish between internal etymology and external etymology. The internal etymology studies words created inside the language by means of certain vocabulary enrichment procedures, such as composing, derivation and conversion, while the etymology deals with words inherited from the base language or borrowed.

If we analyse the lexico-semantic field of some gastronomic words and we highlight the transition of gastronomic terms from lexicon to terminology and vice versa, the analysis is different according to the relevance of the terms analyzed to the general or specialized language.

Keywords: word, term, terminology, etymology, gastronomy, cultural diversity.

La metafora nell'*Epistola Posteritati* di Francesco Petrarca: un approccio cognitivista

Maria BOGHU
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Abstract:

The metaphor has been considered for a long time just another figure of speech, among so many other expressions, but this perspective has lately changed due to the Cognitivist approach, which considers metaphor a fundamental tool of our conceptual system, which allows abstract reasoning—whose roots are as well to be found in the physical, bodily dimension. In the light of this approach I propose an analysis of the status of metaphor in Petrarch's *Letter to Posterity*—maybe his most famous epistolary text—along with a picture of the conceptual schemes outlined by the various expressions the text allows us to extract. That means both image metaphors, i.e. still recognizable as figures of speech, and lexicalized metaphors, in which the language user now fails to perceive the metaphorical connections established between the source domain and the target domain. The analysis of these connections will be followed by a quantitative analysis, which allows us to recognize the most representative schemes and the most productive source domains.

Besides that, a text written in Latin, but which belongs to a bilingual author—who makes use both of the Tuscan variety and of Latin in his texts—in a period of time in which Latin was no longer the mother tongue of the users, allows us to follow the steps of a metaphorical expression in diachrony, that is to check, with the help of previous Latin texts, whether the expression was productive or not, and to see if the expression is to be found in contemporary Romance languages, with a special focus on Italian, or if it disappears, being substituted in the Romance languages by other communicative strategies.

Keywords: metaphor, Cognitivism, diachrony.

Mass-media și Biserica Ortodoxă Română

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Abstract:

Mass-media represents an instrument of publicity and of communication. The Church has to use the means of mass-communication to fulfil its missionary and pastoral goals. So, the Church accomplishes its pastoral mission within a mediatic world and has to take it into account. Not for a few times, there have been misunderstandings between mass-media and the Church, the latter wanting the media to treat the human being with dignity, presenting themes that relates in a correct way the actual events and not to promote non-values.

The reason for which the Church has shown reluctance towards certain ways of mass-communication was represented by the language used in lay posts as well as the search for and the promotion of sensationalism in the face of some realities for community cause. From a Christian point of view, the message has to be addressed both for the mind and for the soul, which means, for an integral human being, created by God body and soul. At the same time, it has to be discussed actual themes and for a large interest, the Christian teaching being explained through the contemporary language. A Christian journalist has to respond to the demands imposed by the true values: the truth of faith, the dignity of the human being created by God in His image, the holiness of family.

In our days, mass-media represents a chance for Church to addresses a large number of people, in order to present its teachings and traditions for those people which do not know them or know them in a wrong way. The Church is referring to the current socio-cultural context, to the challenges and demands of the contemporary world. Ultimately, there is the way through which she looks to the present world. For Christians, communication becomes communion, representing its mission in the process of spreading the truth of the Gospel. The Church has to use the modern ways of communication in order not to move away from the current world, but to transform it.

Keywords: mass-media, Church, communication, communion.

Couverture médiatique des événements socio-politiques de Roumanie dans la presse écrite roumaine et française. Le cas du décret 13 de 2017

Oana BOTEZATU

Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos” din Galați

Abstract:

The aim of this doctoral research is to analyse the way in which socio-political events are represented in the media in order to reveal the discursive strategies used in their construction. The fundamental assumption of our work is that journalistic language is not transparent and objective and that it builds its own reality with a view to communicating a certain vision of the world. So, rather than inform, the journalistic discourse is involved in shaping and influencing public opinion. Secondly, we formulate the hypothesis that the (re)-construction and the representation of an event in the media already begins with the manner in which it is designated, they are refined in the titles and fully revealed in the body of the journalistic texts.

Within this perspective, we are interested, in our research, in the manner in which the events that broke out on January 22, 2017 in Romania following the introduction of the Decree 13 modifying the Penal Code and facilitating amnesties are designated in the Romanian and French press. Using the theoretical framework of the discourse analysis (R. Amossy, 2000, 2004, 2006; Charaudeau and

Maingueneau, 2002; Charaudeau, 2005; etc.), which seeks to reveal what one does by speaking more than or beyond what is concretely spoken, we have in view several lines of research, namely: 1. analysing the presentation of the event since the adoption of the law, until its repeal and even after the repeal; 2. analysing the journalists' stance when dealing with this event in the press; 3. comparing the radiography of the Romanian society as reflected in the Romanian and foreign press.

In this paper, we intend to present, in a more detailed manner, the plan and the objectives of our doctoral research, and also to provide a sample analysis of some press extracts in order to highlight the discursive strategies used in the representation of the above mentioned events.

Keywords: speech, press, discursive strategy.

Prepoziția în toponimia românească. Frecvență, topică și comportament morfosintactic și semantic

Ionela Matilda BREAZU
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Abstract:

The present paper aims to establish the role that the preposition performs within the toponymic constructions in the Romanian language, such as *Curtea de Argeș*, *În Căprioare*, *La Cazane la Baltă* etc.

In this study, the preposition is analyzed as a component of various Romanian toponymic structures, from a formal, morphological and semantic point of view. According to these criteria, the following will be established: the number of prepositional occurrences, the position of the prepositions within these structures, the structural patterns, the lexical classes and also the case of the noun modifiers within the toponyms that contain prepositions. Particular attention will be paid to establishing the semantic values of prepositions in toponymic structures, as well as the substitutions between prepositions and the semantic changes due to their placement in less common language contexts. There are also other objectives of the study: the omission of prepositions in Romanian toponyms, the

spelling of toponymic structures with prepositions and the frequency of certain prepositions within such constructions.

Keywords: preposition, toponyms, Romanian language, morphosyntactic and semantic categorization.

Cuvântarea funebră antică. Studiu de caz: cuvântarea Sf. Grigorie de Nyssa în cinstea Sf. Meletie cel Mare

Paul-Eduard OPREA-CĂLIN
Universitatea din București

Abstract:

Aristotle distinguishes three genres of rhetoric: deliberative, forensic, and epideictic.

Studies dedicated to the nature of deliberative and forensic genres have succeeded in defining the genres concerned without major dispute. However, the epideictic genre, which subsumes a multitude of laudatory type subgenres (often generating confusions or inadequate frames) has known fewer debates. Whereas in Italy, France or England nowadays, one may speak of a true revival of studies dedicated to epideictic literature, both by scholars of antiquity and by scholars interested in this type of text from the perspective of neo-rhetoric and its connections with multiple branches of modern linguistics, Romanian insights in the field are rather isolated.

The presentation that we propose under the title *Ancient Funerary Discourse. Case Study: St. Gregory of Nyssa's speech in the honour of St. Meletius the Great* aims both to take a step towards recovering this absence, and to study a particular type of text from a new perspective that brings us to contemporary discursive strategies.

Therefore, the main goals of our research are:

1. To emphasize the role that St. Gregory's speech has in the continuity of the ancient figurative discourse, since St Gregory rigorously follows the strict formal directions in the composition of such a text;

2. The exact identification of the literary genre to which this discourse belongs. More specifically, we shall attempt to prove that

this speech is not a un *ἐπιτάφιος λόγος* (a form of *funeral eulogy*, very familiar to the Sophists and carefully described by Menandru), as the title might suggest, but rather a *παραμυθητικὸς λόγος*, that is a *a speech of consolation*, a particular species of the genre, requiring, as in the case of the epitaph, a rigorously build structure of places (τόποι) or chapters (κεφάλαια).

Thus, we aim to bring a contribution to highlighting the continuity of the ancient, funerary discourse, which remains the same in its very essence, despite its new Christian reconfiguration.

Keywords: epideictic, funeral eulogy, epitaph, consolation speech, neo-rethoric.

Secretul caracterului gnostico-hermetic întâlnit în *Descântecul de Iele*

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Abstract:

Starting from the statement that: „The Devil is the cause of all diseases”, consigned by Artur Gorovei and met in our folk belief, my paper focuses on the analysis of the cultural syncretism present in the abracadabras and in the invoked elements for therapeutic purpose in „The Incantations by Iele”, as reminiscent of the various archaic cults, attending some aspects such as: the nervous disorder caused by the female mythological human beings, the intrinsic aim, the ritual practice, the specific instruments, the spatial and temporal coordinates, the imposed rigors to the actants, the symbolic languages and the frame of the lyrics in a structural typology through a stylistics analysis. The current study is intended to explore the mystical communication between the empiric or călușari and the nymphs of the air in a magical ritual that is characterized by numerous polarities, such as: the relation between the sky and the earth, diurnal- nocturnal, male-female, life-death, human- non- human. The performer’s aim is to heal the sick person, who is „taken by Iele”, exposed to a temporal imbalance, as an entity of the whole macrocosm, which implies a resurrection of the anthropogenic in the universal vision creation through the revival of the archetypal pattern. Another aspect that we

want to point out is the complex and ambivalent relationship between the călușari and the female spirits, euphemistically named, Iele (They), thus, the actants work to recover those who fell ill under their spell, to heal him and to protect the community from the malicious actions of these female demons, who traced back to the cult of the Thracian goddess, Bendis.

Keywords: incantation, *Iele*, to mediate, recovery, ritual.

Marin Preda între realism și modernism

Simona-Elena CÎRLUGEA
Universitatea din Craiova

Abstract:

Unlike his contemporary writers, Marin Preda prefers the prose that explores the human soul, not being concerned with the external manifestations of the people, but with their inner turmoil as a result of a pessimistic view on life. He believes that however beautiful life seems, evil finally emerges.

The temptation of innovation in literature seems not to take hold of Marin Preda, but the author's vocation makes him detach himself from the models in literature, thus bringing a new vision on the rural world. What is so attractive to Marin Preda is the verisimilar event, therefore he opts for the realistic prose.

His active involvement in the problems of the society in which he lives procreates works that address human issues, and thus, thanks to Marin Preda, the readers' interest in prose generally increases.

The Most Beloved of Earthlings is a modern novel through its main character which brings forward quite a few ideas, it is a social novel as it presents the social backgrounds that the protagonist must face, going through important moments of the period.

The emergence of the novel *The Prodigals*, after writing the three successive variants, brought a different approach to topical themes into the landscape of Romanian literature, by the release from social determinism and by waiving the inspiration from the past. The novel has intellectual and urban themes and it explores the inner life of characters who cross real existential crises. It seems that the readers wanted, without realizing, this kind of literature, in which the narrator refuses to reveal everything he

knows, leaving the readers to imagine, so that, when he comes back to a narrative plan he had left behind, he would surprise them by changing the direction. Whereas in *The Moromete Family*, there is just one social background, in *The Prodigals*, through characters coming from various social backgrounds, a radiography of the whole society is achieved.

Keywords: vocation, verisimilar, modern.

Revista *Literatorul*, Macedonski și teoria simbolismului românesc

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Abstract:

Alexandru Macedonski (1854 – 1920) was a Romanian poet, prose writer, playwright and journalist, founder of the literary magazine and cenacle of the same name, *Literatorul*. Supporting the modernization of the Romanian poetry, he was inspired by the French literature, being called „the poet of the rondel”, after one of his poems. He encouraged many young writers at the beginning of his career, including George Bacovia, whom he published in his magazine.

Bacovia's first contact with Macedonski occurred in 1899, through a family friend. He sends the poetry *And All* to the magazine, which will appear on the 20th of March, under the name V. George. This poem marks the literary debut of the poet. Later, in 1903, he read in one of the cenacle's meetings the poem *Lead*, and in 1904, *Autumn Notes*, both of which left a significant impression on the audience, of which Tudor Arghezi, Ion Minulescu and Macedonski.

Literatorul, a journal founded on the 20th of January 1880, originally appeared on a weekly basis, but appeared regularly until mid-April, with a total of 31 numbers by the end of the first year. From the following year, 1881, the journal will have monthly appearances.

Macedonski succeeded in introducing the Symbolist current in Romania, with the help of his theories and some of his written poems, being the first representative of Symbolism in the Romanian literature. The magazine, which appeared between 1880 and 1919 with some interruptions, represented, next to the cenacle of the same name, the opening of a new direction in the Romanian poetry at the end of the

nineteenth century. Among the most important of Macedonski's articles in which symbolic ideas are highlighted, are "About the Logic of Poetry" from 1880, "On Poetry", from 1881 and most importantly, "The Poetry of the Future", from 15th of June, 1892, a pre-Symbolist manifesto.

Keywords: *Literatorul*, theory of the Symbolism, Macedonski.

„Etimologia multiplă” – valabilitate și aplicabilitate lexicografică

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Abstract:

Etymology is one of the most important branches of language science, its subject being, in the broadest sense, the origin of the words and their formal and semantic evolution. The present communication aims to give an overview of the methodological and theoretical premises that will underpin the elaboration of my work, whose theme is centred on the concept of multiple etymologies. On one hand, it is about the pertinence and redefinition of this concept introduced in the Romanian linguistics by Alexandru Graur in 1950 (and not used in the etymology studies of other linguistic systems (Romanic)) and, on the other hand, the observation of the systematic or non-systematic character of its applicability in Romanian lexicography.

In accordance with the structure of my future thesis, the structure of this communication is a ternary one. The first part will include the presentation of theoretical aspects, which will help us define and establish the validity of the concept of 'multiple etymologies', taking into consideration not only the classical theories but also the modern ones of Romanian and Roman linguistics (v. Bibliography) concerning the theoretical borrowing of a particular lexeme, simultaneously or remotely in time and space, from several different languages. In complementarity, the second part of the paper is a review of the applying manner of this concept in Romanian lexicographical papers to observe the systematic or non-systematic character of applicability, in order to designate the factors which

caused the poor use of the concept in certain lexicographical works, and, in the end, to create a metacritic of this etymological theory.

The last part of my study will be dedicated to the analysis of multipurpose and German etymology loans existing in contemporary Romanian language vocabulary. The Romanian grammar took over a whole series of German words, as a result of their contact with German language (especially Austrian one) from inside (v. Cohabiting with the Saxons or the Swabians) and outside the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as a result of the economic and social relations between the Romanian provinces and also through books. In this way, new terms have been introduced in the Romanian language in the fields of philology, literature or politics.

The applied research methods are those specific to any etymological study: the geographical, historical, social, linguistic criterion (v. the principle of phonetic correspondence, the principle of the semantic link, the principle of the lexico-grammatical concordance, the principle of attestation in the language), functional, semantic and onomasiological, age criterion and comparison with related languages.

Keywords: etymology (multiple), lexicography, German influence, Romanian language lexicon.

Assimilating Asians and Chinese Diaspora in Amy Tan's Novel *The Joy Luck Club*

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Abstract:

This paper has in view the theme of "Otherness" as reflected in Amy Tan's novel *The Joy Luck Club* and discusses the experience of living in America as non-native citizens. The author emphasizes the fact that the novel ranges all the characteristics of the theme of "Otherness", In-group vs. Out-group, the immigration theme, the particularities of the Chinese diaspora, the generation gap, ethnicity, stereotypes, "ethnocentrism". The author discusses about assimilation

and ethnicity and analyzes two very different types of generations: the first generation of immigrants (The Chinese born Chinese), and the second type of generation (The Chinese born American). It is presented the way in which the Chinese and the Americans offer ideas of similarity and difference. Another part will be about mothers and daughters. The author will bring as an example the fact that Chinese born mothers try to make their American-born daughters understand their lives and high expectations. It also deals with their physical traits, stereotypes, American collective mentality as well as Chinese collective mentalities, faith, prejudices and obedience. Finally, the paper attempts to define the term “Chineseness”. It seeks to display that “dis/claiming” Chineseness starts from authenticity and hybridity. It also tackles the Chinese family ties which played a significant role in shaping the settlement patterns of Chinese immigrant waves. The paper treats the Chinese diaspora from the physical perspective, it proposes a discussion about the gateway cities, starting hierarchally from San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York.

Finally, the essay deals with the spacial heterogeneity of society and cultural issues, all being characteristics of the theme of „Otherness”. This allows talking about the In-world and the Out-world in America.

Keywords: identity, race, exoticism, The Joy Luck Club, culture, destiny, stereotypes, the Chinese diaspora, faith, prejudices.

Terminologia juridică în dreptul constituțional român și portughez – analiza corpurilor –

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Abstract:

The legal language is a specialized language and subject to specific interpretative conditions. Boroi identified some methods for the interpretation of legal norms: grammatical, systematical, historical-theological, logical, and analogical. This is why we can say that not everybody can understand this language as it requires some

intellectual effort to catch the meaning of the norms. However, the experience can prove that the legal language is not so logical and strict. Often the terms used create doubts and even debates through which people ask their replacement.

The Romanian corpus is constituted mainly by the Constitutions of Romania and, in the subsidray, by the Romanian Constitutional law books, respectively by the new Constitution of Romania compared with the olds (from 1866, 1923 1938 1948, 1952, 1965 and 1991). More exactly, the terms and phrases from the new Constitution (2003) were compared with those from the old Constitutions.

The Portuguese corpus is a little bit more extended than the Romanian one, as is composed of the Constitutions of the Portuguese Republic (1822, 1826, 1838, 1911, 1933, 1976 and 2004) as well as of the constitutions of the states where Portuguese is an official language (Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor). As well as the corpus in Romanian, we will also analyze constitutional books.

This analysis is actually at the beginning, as it requires a deeply study. However, I believe that the little research made until now could be subject to public debate.

Keywords: constitution, Romania, Portugal, Constitution of Romania, Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

George Bacovia și Charles Baudelaire. Motive Baudelaireiene

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Abstract:

George Bacovia is considered to be one of the most important and original followers of symbolism. It is part of the gloomy tradition of baudelaire-anism. Looking back at the French poets, those decadent poets, George Bacovia creates his own world, a world of death, a world in which elements of vacuum, sickness, morbid love, madness, rain and inner troubles are turning. In this material I propose a short radiography consisting of a comparative analysis of the two poets –

George Bacovia and Charles Baudelaire –. I will highlight the fact that the satanism in the Baconian lyrical poetry has its roots in Baudelaire's poetry, both poets being influenced by that historical and social reality of the time. I consider that are being asked for attention reinterpretations of the Bacovian lyrical universe, and at the same time Baudelaire's, the identification of the stylistic aspects, I refer to the work of the two poets, but also the discovery of the reasons, the Baudelaire reminiscences in the Bacovian work. Likewise, I propose to make a comparative analysis of the woman's image in the work of the two, of morbid love, but also how the two look at death. The two poets remain, to some extent, on the same line of symbol, of terms, of feelings, and of landscaping. The two poets look at the rest only in terms of death and the unknown. However, George Bacovia remains an original, inimitable poet of a strange sincerity and simplicity that keeps him isolated in his disturbing beauty and at the same time leaving a significant footprint on modern Romanian poetry.

Keywords: influence, baudelaire-anism, satanism, poetic genius, simplicity, baudelaire motives, originality.

Elemente ale universului mitic prezente în literatura scriitorilor generației șaizeciste

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Abstract:

This paper analyses the connection between myth and literature, with a special focus on the literature of the 1960s. Every short story hides beneath its both verbal and imagistic games a certain model that refers to a cultural era which the author would like to reflect in his text. The meaning of the short stories *The Child* by Sorin Titel and *Once Upon a Time* by Dumitru Radu Popescu can go in multiple directions: a meditation on the human condition, a parable about a spiritual quest, and a view upon both the social and artistic contexts.

Keywords: literature, short story, parable, myth.

Mapping the Urban Palimpsest of London in Penelope Lively's *City of the Mind*

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Abstract:

The turn of the twenty-first century witnessed the revival of psycho-geography in British fiction. The art of drifting in the city, recording the profusion of details embedded in the urban landscape, provides insights into the convoluted nature of London's cartography. At the same time, the peregrinations of the protagonists offer an intriguing intertwinement of topography and subjectivity. Walking is thus revised as a subversive act through which the city is reclaimed. The novel *City of the Mind* by Booker Prize winner Penelope Lively constitutes a relevant example of psycho-geographical writing centered on unfolding the complexity of both fictional and referential spaces. The aim of this paper is to investigate the simultaneous city of London in as much as it is presented from the perspective of architect Matthew Halland as a continuously rewritten space of urban change. The cognitive mapping of the urban milieu will be outlined in view of the transformations occurring in the post-industrial city. Moreover, the structure of the city, consisting of an architectural pastiche, will be depicted alongside the narratives which imbue the buildings and provide alternative urban experiences. The correlation between urban configurations and literary constructs, the city and the mind, will therefore be emphasized.

Keywords: London, psycho-geography, cognitive mapping, geocriticism, palimpsest.

L'aphorisation dans le discours de vulgarisation

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Abstract:

The perspectives of this research are focused on analyzing discours. The main/central point is the mechanism of aphorisms which we can define summarily as an enunciation regime that contains a statement in an autonomy relationship with the text or the declaration from which this statement is taken *and put in scene* in the vulgarization text in order to obtain new linguistics effects.

These orientations increase the novelty of the research/ debate and permit new openings towards two research questions: what are aphorisms' procedures in a vulgarization text? What could be the attainment of the vulgarization text there, where these mechanisms take place/operate and how this accomplishment is made.

As the research methodology, we base our arguments on the analyzing discourse applied to a type of speech highly different: vulgarization speech. Quantitative analyses of aphorism mechanisms will allow us to enter progressively and profoundly in the analyzed area.

A short view of the research will indicate firstly an introduction concerning the notion "aphorism" studied and exploited by Dominique Maingueneau ("Les phrases sans texte"). Secondly, we will try to apply these considerations on a corpus represented by a single work *L'Encyclopédie du savoir relatif et absolu* written by Bernard Weber and emphasize the formal characteristics in vulgarisation speech and their echo in the field of aphorism mechanisms.

The analyze will highlight the scientific achievement of vulgarization text through aphorisms like two ideas which completes one another for the accomplishment of the knowledge transmission speech: mechanisms of aphorisms, detectability, punctuation, hyper-speaker which helps to convey the scientific information. Also, these mechanisms lead to effects and issues which are specific only for the vulgarization text . The exhibition of these effects ans issues are actually a first result of the research.

Keywords: French aphorisation, discours de vulgarisation, détectabilité, hyper-énonciateur, altération.

Postures identitaires dans la vulgarisation scientifique

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Abstract:

The perspective of this research is that of the speech analyses and examination of the roles of speakers in speech which sometimes go over the linguistics frontiers and it is placed in extralinguistics.

Nowadays, science is at the fingertips of everyone and its understanding is increasingly important for people. This is why scientific popularization has developed primarily on social networks such as the Youtube platform.

We aim to address the issue of identity within the more visions of certain issues. Identity permits the individual to be aware of this existence. When it comes to the identity of the scientific vulgarizer we must answer some questions: Who is speaking? From what perspective? What is his social position or what is his profession? What does he say and how does he say? What is his role?

Certain vulgarizers do not have a professional training or a diploma in the field of scientific popularization. It is necessary to have a mediator between science and the public that aims to build a bridge between two seemingly opposite worlds. Generally, the vulgarizer uses a specialized lexicon without using the rewritings which gives him the status of a specialist in the field and at the same time gives us precise information about the audience or who must be the obliging knowledgeable in the field.

The identity of the vulgarizer can also be built through his explanations which give him the vulgarizer mediator (transmitter) of science.

In conclusion, we purpose to analyse the “label” of the scientific vulgarizer and to make a distinction between the identity of the specialized scientific vulgarizer and the identity of the vulgarizer who is only a mediator between science and the public.

Keywords: identity, scientific popularization, speech.

Metaficțiune istoriografică în *Zilele regelui* de Filip Florian

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Abstract:

Historiographic metafiction is defined as that form characteristic of postmodern literary phenomenon, which incorporates in itself the history, literature and literary theory.

The impact of this concept proposed by Linda Hutcheon on the contemporary literary theory was essential, because the term has been discussed widely, becoming a key point of the postmodern literary phenomenon. Thus, the authoress highlights the fact that one of the defining features of postmodern fiction has an intertextual relationship of history with the proper text.

In the novel *The King's Days*, Filip Florian uses historiographic metafiction by combining certain fragments of history with fiction. In order to attract different categories of readers, he creates a new trend as the topic is being discussed in relationship with history.

Filip Florian combines bits of history with fiction that you can no longer say if you are reading fiction or history. The King's Days is a historical novel devoted to the first part of the reign of Carol I (1866-1881). The king, whose presence dominates the first pages of the novel, is almost absent in the continuation of the novel, the facts being presented from the perspective of the dentist named Joseph Strauss.

The story of Joseph Strauss is significant for the social and economic situation at the end of the 19th century. The dentist sets up his business on Lipscani Street (in Bucharest), where he owns a medical office, being accompanied by his cat, Siegfried. Dr. Strauss becomes the main pillar of the entire epic construction. We are shown the dentist's impressions about the Balkan realities.

The presentation of this period through foreign characters makes the territory of Bucharest, the situations proper where the action happens, as well as the local morals to be presented with a certain detachment, the story being structured by means of elegant phrases. The passage of time is captured in the novel in an ingenious way, being reported to the railroads development in our country. The end of the novel represents the start of *the days of the King*, i.e. the beginning of the reign of King Carol I of Romania, as independent state.

The features of Filip Florian's text stand out by the complicated, quite difficult phrase with many words specific to the period of time presented. Historical documentation in *The King's Days* is carried out carefully, with many details about the history of those times.

In the novel *The King's days*, Filip Florian creates a special atmosphere of complicity with the dentist Joseph Strauss, surprising, so delightfully, the city of Bucharest from the past.

Keywords: fiction, history, intertextuality, metafiction, postmodernism.

Costumul tradițional românesc

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Abstract:

The article is based on the terminology associated with popular clothes in Romania, from ethnographic, ethnolinguistic and ethnological point of view.

The popular costume style reminds us, through its morphological structure and decorative delegations, of the bonds that have existed among the peoples established on the territory of our country.

The traditional port represents a tab of signs and symbols in the history of the Romanian nation, a language of communication between generations, a living connection between the past and the present. The evolution in time of the popular costumes, but which kept the defining elements, outlines and individualises the traditional Romanian port. Each region of our country is characterized by a certain type of traditional costume, which shows a cultural diversity. Another key element of these regional differentiations is the chromaticity of the clothing parts, specific to each area. For example, in Oltenia, the popular costume in women has a vivid color, the red being predominant. Spirals and veils, which are ornamental motifs are taken from popular ceramics.

Although different, traditional costumes also have a common denominator, *ia* (*Romanian blouse*) which is the most important piece of clothing. Elements characteristic of the ethnographic areas are:

- Banat and Maramureș – “nemțioanele”;
- Transilvania – “the small firs”;
- Oltenia – “the point in the ladder on the other side”;
- Moldova – “the small cross”.

Initially, the folk costume was part of the daily harbor of the villagers, and then it was only worthwhile at the feast.

In conclusion, the traditional Romanian costume, the language of communication between generations, is a symbol of each region, through specific details and the mode of manufacture and is being put in place by the key element.

Keywords: Oltenia, costume, ethnology.

Poezia Magdei Isanos – „un cântec aproape neauzit”

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Abstract:

Magda Isanos’ poetry is emotional, with romantic echoes, respecting the classical tradition of Eminescu’s epigones, the poetess being “the one who notifies, even for a restricted activity, as the most profound poetess of Romanian literature”¹, differing by her ability of great poetess, as Constantin Cepraga declares. Literary critics agree that she is among “the most endowed scions”², displaying an infinite love for light and for people and attracting the reader with genuine writings and with sensibility. Victor Felea resembles Magda Isanos in a literary study with “a precious and at the same time significant gift, due to the artistic quality, the depth and the humanist nobleness of the message included in the young author’s lyrics”³.

Magda Isanos’ life has a major influence in her creations. The illness and the awareness of death make the poetess confess through lyrics. However, limiting her poetry to a clear expression of biography, foreshadowing death, involves simplifying it. Of course

¹ Manolescu, Nicolae, *The metamorphosis of poetry*, Publisher Time, Bucharest, 1996, p. 113.

² Grati, Aliona, *Magda Isanos – Writings*, Publisher Science, Chișinău, 2016, p. 9.

³ Felea, Victor, *Dialogues about poetry*, E.P.L., Bucharest, 1965, p. 162.

the writer wanted to reflect her personal experiences and so, the confession became fictional, or rather, literary. Wishing to go beyond the transcendent line, to know death, another type of sincerity arises, different from the one met in the writers that were before her, her poetry suggesting a confession of the existence, of the being.

The most valuable model for Magda Isanos is, nonetheless, Mihai Eminescu. She reflects from his style not only the themes and the literary motifs, but also his poetical character, his state of mind and his language. The balance between the teluric and the cosmic plan, the celestial, the paradisiac garden reflect Eminescu's manner, to which she relates creatively. She learns from the great genius the technique of connecting the lyric to transcendental sounds, vibrating the cosmos in them.

Keywords: poetry, romanticism, biography, transcendent, poetical character.

Nunta în Oltenia – ritual și ceremonial

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Abstract:

Contemporary society believes that formalizing the relationship between two young people through marriage is an option, not a condition for cohabitation. But social reality demonstrates that wedding still makes the difference, providing the security required to establish a long-lasting relationship between partners.

Romanian traditions are a real national treasure, but with the passage of time many of them have been lost or their significance has diminished.

Over time, the Oltenian wedding customs have become more and more interesting, with many of them being still preserved, although the interference of modernity can be increasingly perceived. Folklore is a vivid, ever-changing phenomenon and a diachronic vision approach is consistent with the idea that everything that has emotional load must be preserved and valued as it creates the cultural identity of a people.

Along with birth and death, the wedding is a milestone in each individual's life, it is seen as a move towards starting a family and after that fundamental ritual, descendants are welcomed into this world, thus fulfilling the existential purpose of humans.

The research goal of this study is to re-evaluate the wedding ritual and rites in Oltenia, revealing the degree of conservation and practice nowadays.

Wedding is a rite of passage of tremendous significance for human existence; therefore, if this event is not celebrated during life, it is achieved at the time of the Great Passage into the world of the righteous, for in popular terms, the absence of nuptials is synonymous with the eternal unfulfillment of humans.

Romanians have always known how to celebrate the important events of their existential journey in a big way, so they have always considered this moment to be highly solemn, organized it glamorously, turning it into a grand show for the whole community.

In order to familiarize young people with the past wedding customs, and to highlight specific Oltenian traditions and save them from oblivion, this study aims to reveal some unusual aspects of the wedding ritual, in order to disseminate the customs of the past.

Keywords: ceremonial, ritual, custom, tradition, rite.

Poezia eminesciană prin grilă modernistă

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Abstract:

Starting from the assumption that the proteism is one of the main characteristics of the eminescian poetry, allowing it to be at a free interpretation, a continuous modification of our views, we aim to highlight the existence of modernist estetiche echoes caused by divisive ugliness of Eminescu in his poetry.

We guide the ways in Mihai Eminescu outlines the transition being, inferiority of present, devilish human, the present of romanian lyric, of the whole world and love through terms that be long to the lexical field specific to the ugly aesthetics.

The aspect that we shall be exemplified with verses from the poem as well as: *Iar fața ta e străvezie, Epigonii, În van căta-veți..., Kamadeva, Demonism, Despărțire, O, stingă-se a vieții..., Junii corupți, Lumea îmi părea o cifră..., Venere și Madonă, Când te-am văzut, Verena...*

During this work we pursue poems of Eminescu from another view that of modernism aesthetics generated divisive ugliness and not changing the strong profile of poet's.

Keywords: divisive ugliness, eminescian poetry, the lexical field, Modernism, Romanticism.

Feasting with Christ: the Anglo-Saxon Jesus and the Germanic figure of the warrior-mystic

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Abstract:

“Feasting with Christ: the Anglo-Saxon Jesus and the Germanic figure of the warrior-mystic” evaluates, in an array of religious and heroic Old English poems, the figure of Jesus as a warlord and mystic rooted in the Germanic ideals of fortitude, loyalty and wisdom. Starting from the image of Christ as a conqueror who welcomes his loyal retainers to feast with him in his banquet hall in afterlife in *The Dream of the Rood*, the study proceeds to inspect, in several other poems, Anglo-Saxon cultural structures in relation to the hypostases of Jesus as both lord and subject, both fighter and contemplative, both self-willed champion and fatalistic martyr. The image of Christ as lord in *The Dream* or as raider in the Harrowing of Hell (depicted in *Christ II* and *Christ and Satan*) in the tradition of heroic diction is already an established scholarly approach, employed to prove a certain congruity between the Christian and the Germanic frameworks of Anglo-Saxon literature. But, on the other hand, comparing the divine Christ with a mortal warlord has rightfully led some scholars to declare Christian and Germanic heroism different in essence. This study, however, takes this parallel farther by bringing the image of Jesus alongside that of Óðinn as the very epitome of that

hero, the source of this Germanic ethos. In doing so, it compares these two divine figures in Old Norse and Old English poetry, identifying their similarities as lords, gods of war, seekers of wisdom, mystics in their self-sacrifice and initiatic death and rebirth, in order to shed further light on the Anglo-Saxons' idiosyncratic appropriation of Christianity.

Keywords: history of religions, mythology, medievalism, Anglo-Saxon poetry, eddaic poetry.

Expressing agreement and disagreement in Romance languages. Argument for an intercultural pragmatic

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Abstract:

The aim of my research concerns the description of the ways in which we express *agreement* and *disagreement* within the system of the Romance linguistics. It is a topic whose approach is based on the theories in the field of *linguistic pragmatic*, which is the most recent field to catch researchers' attention, and whose aim is the significance of the language elements generated in different communicative contexts. *The pragmatic approach* actually means the complex study of the language in interaction from the perspective of the transmitter, but also from the point of view of the interpreter (the one who is interested in the transmitted message and who analyzes it) and of the receiver.

The topic I introduced and I am to develop in my PhD thesis is even more difficult as it simply does not have a unitary and vast corpus in spoken Romanian. Thus, our corpus is made up of selected extracts from some samples existing in the specialty literature (see *The bibliography*). The sequences resulted from the contrastive analysis of the different readings in French and Spanish of the novel *Saludos* (1995) by Alexandru Ecovoiu come to add to this.

The thesis will be structured in four large segments. The first chapter will deal with explaining the theoretical and methodological

frame, allowing an ample scope to defining and categorizing *the natural conversation* (face-to-face) and the gestural communication, which, otherwise, are the prototype around which the basic aspects of the pragmatic organization revolves. As the dialogue is a social practice supported by the language, it is constraint on the one hand by the constituent rules (of structure), and on the other hand, by the efficiency principles.

In the second segment of my presentation I will describe and analyze from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives the main discursive markers of *agreement /disagreement* in Romanian and in the Romance languages (with a focus on French and Spanish).

After the third part where we will try to construct a series of aspects which result from the comparative exam of expression forms which mark *agreement /disagreement* in Alexandru Ecovoiu's *Saludos*(1995) and in its variants in French and Spanish, our notice will end with some conclusions resulted from each presented segment. This first set of conclusions will set up as pertinent premises and hypothesis for research for our future PhD thesis.

Keywords: agreement/disagreement; pragmatic analysis; conversation, non-verbal communication.

Categories of wooden church founders according to the wooden church inscriptions from Vâlcea

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Abstract:

In time, Wallachia was deeply influenced by Byzantine Christianity with its characteristic theological works and iconography. This can be seen especially when looking at the iconography of Oltenia's wooden churches. Starting with 1714, Wallachia came under the Phanariots. If until now most of the churches were built by the lord, from now on they would be erected by clergy members, boyars or villagers. Church inscriptions are literarily, linguistically, artistically, religiously, historically and politically relevant. Carved or painted on wood above the main access door to the church, they contain a religious invocation, the name of the founders, the date when

the church was built, its patron saint, the reason why the church was built, the circumstances in which the whole process took place, the donors who endowed the church with various gifts, the craftsmen and the painters of the church, as well as other details related to the church. My paper deals with the wooden church inscriptions from Vâlcea, which were written in Romanian using the Cyrillic Alphabet. By analyzing all these church inscriptions, we will be able to draw a detailed list with the categories of church founders from Vâlcea. Furthermore, we will be able to better understand the events taking place in Wallachia between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries and their impact on the local communities from Vâlcea.

Keywords: Byzantine Christianity, Byzantine iconography, Oltenia, Vâlcea's wooden churches, Wallachia.

Malika Mokeddem's discourse and the feminist representations – stereotypes and prejudice

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Abstract:

Haunted by the memories of her country, enslaved by misogynistic traditions based on the opposition between men and women, Malika Mokeddem creates in her novels *La Transe des insoumis* and *Mes hommes*, a narrative bridge between the open space of other countries and her own. In her work, the writer places the axis Me – The other – The stranger under the sign of stereotypes and prejudice, in respect to the Algerian women as compared to those in other countries. The purpose of this article is to address the question *How can interculturality be illustrated by means of a literary work?* by using various values, such as *identity* and *alterity* in *stereotypes* and *prejudice*. The autobiographical elements in the work of this writer *venu d'ailleurs* help enrich the cultural horizon already broadened by non-fictional experiences, which justify the tendency towards stereotypes which can be found in her literary discourse.

Keywords: alterity, literary discourse, identity, Francophone literature.

Les majuscules, des instruments typographiques ?

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Universitatea din Craiova

Abstract:

To publish a book the editor uses elements that help the reader had better understand the text created by the author, to visualize more quickly the most important parts of the text. Among these elements are also capital letters. Our starting questions are: Can they have other roles than marking the beginning of a sentence and the names of people, countries, etc.? Are they the signs with demarcating and at the same time distinctive roles in different types of texts? Do they have a visual impact on the reader from the point of view of typography? Do they help the author in the transmission of the message? Our corpus will consist of four Romanian FLE textbooks for high school, first foreign language studied (L1) published in the publishing house Corint. The analysis begins with a short capitalization history and a presentation of the rules for their use in French. We will analyze the role of capitals in the titles and subtitles of these textbooks with the objective of ascertaining or not they have an important role in the visibility of the text and in the transmission of the message and the understanding of the text.

Keywords: capital letters, typography, role.

Pata umană – un roman despre căutarea identității

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Abstract:

The purpose of my paper is to analyse the concept of identity as it appears in the novel of Philip Roth, *The Human Stain*. The main character of the novel, the black professor Silk Coleman builds a false identity pretending to be white. Thus, his entire existence is built on a duality explicable on the level of race. There is a fierce struggle

between the denying of his true origins and displaying another identity. The profound self is in contradiction with the built identity, sometimes guilty and fragile, as a baggage that is sometimes hard to bear, an accumulation of hidden and untold things, of the true self in the fight with the displayed self. This concealment of identity brings shadows in the consciousness of the character, spots of non-compliance concerning himself, breakages, disagreements in an attempt to be in accordance with himself, with his own self, with a consciousness and a personality with which he could identify and whom to assimilate.

Keywords: identity, novel, self, *The Human Stain*.

Mircea Eliade – manifestări ale sacrului

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Abstract:

As a historian of religions, Mircea Eliade has made one of the most comprehensive syntheses of the human experience of the sacred, from prehistory to the present. In this area, the works are: *The Treatise on History of Religions* – Paris, (1949) and *The History of Religious Beliefs and Ideas*, which appeared in French at the Paris Payot Publishing House, *Historie des croyances et des idées religieuses*, published in three volumes, between 1976 and 1983 as follows: 1. *De l'âge de la pierre aux Mystères d'Éleusis* (1976); 2. *De Gautama Bouddha and triomphe du christianisme* (1978); 3. *De Mahomet à l'âge des Réformes* (1983) and translated into Romanian by Cezar Baltag; to these three volumes was added a fourth that was not written by Professor Mircea Eliade, but by former colleagues and collaborators who have been grateful and thus demonstrated their respect and admiration, a volume published in German at the Herder Publishing House (Freiburg-Basel) in 1991 and entitled: *Geschichte der religiösen Ideen. Vom Zeitalter der Entdeckungen bis zur Gegenwart*, translated into Romanian 4. *From the age of great geographic discoveries to the present*. This volume was coordinated by Ioan Petru Culianu.

The present work has as a starting point a quite obvious finding that the work of Mircea Eliade is marked by symbols and meanings in the area of the sacred, the profane and, last but not least, of the mystic, which are duplicated by religious facts, gives an atypical image of reality, otherwise we perceive it. We have noticed that there is no work or work that has closely followed the terminological vocabulary of the religious semantic field. There is also a series of hierophants on Mircea Eliade, based on various comparisons and associations with meanings in and out of the cults, which require disclosure, must be revealed, first analyzed by me and then transmitted to the general public.

On the one hand, I consider it necessary to identify the meanings of the terms hierophany and epiphany starting from basic sources, specialized dictionaries, lists of terms and going to the identification applied in the studies of Mircea Eliade

On the other hand, I will analyze the cosmic hierophants: the hierophany of the stone, the hierophany of the moon, the solar hierophany, the hierophany of the sacred space (temple, palace, "the center of the world") and the water epiphany, the epiphany of the sacred stones.

Keywords: sacred, profane, hierophany, epiphany, symbol.

L'imaginaire professionnel dans les manuels roumains de FLE

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Abstract:

The school is the training institution and the teacher has an important role in the child's life. In class, students are engaged in all kinds of relationships that determine their socialized behavior, help them integrate into society, and orientate them more or less explicitly to a profession, an occupation. Even more, the student is exposed to texts and speeches that speak of the profession of "teacher" and "student" which directs us towards the study of the "professional imagination", that is to say to say the idea that one is made (or leads others to make themselves) of the teaching profession.

We propose a study of the Romanian textbooks of FLE and constitute a corpus of texts which speak about the school or the teachers, a corpus that will be observed with the intention of answering the following questions: are the Romanian textbooks of FLE centered on teacher characters? If not, who has this role? What types of texts contain references to the school or teachers?

The working hypothesis supposes the study of ten textbooks - two of middle school and seven of high school, first and second language to identify the professional imagination and the types of texts containing references to it. College textbooks were published by the Cavaliotti Edition, Bucharest in 2007 (the manual of VI-e and the manual of VIII-th). They are intended for students who study French as a second language of study. The high school textbooks belong to the Publishing Houses Corint, Rao, Humanitas and EDP, the year of appearance being different, from 1998 to 2009 and are addressed to students studying French as first and second language of study.

The findings will also highlight several aspects to remember about the professional imagination of middle and high school students.

Keywords: FLE manuals, professional imaginary, speech analysis, types of texts.

Deutsche Augmentativ bildungen mit dem Präfixoid *Hund-*.

Differenzierte Sprachvalenzen in der Übersetzbarkeit ins Rumänische

The translatability of German augmentative formations with
the prefixoide **Hund-** into Romanian

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Abstract:

The article is about the translatability of German augmentative formations with the prefixoide **hund-**, a component of many augmentative formations of the German present language. The meaning reinforcement is expressed, negative meanings vary

depending on the context and the speaker's intention. The analysis of the Romanian linguistic valencies takes place according to the following criteria: functional-stylistic, semantic, pragmatic and syntactic, and shows lexical meanings in the Romanian press language. Synthetic Analytical, a counter-reading of norms and forms of accommodation in the area of writing-these are the poles of the elative meanings of the German augmentations mentioned: *Hundearbeit*, *Hundeangst*, *Hundekälte*, *Hundeleben*, *Hundefraß*, *Hundelohn*, *Hundewetter*, *Hundehitze*, *hundeeelend*, *hundekalt*, *hundemüde*, *hundemager*.

Keywords: super, prefixoid, German, Romanian, contrastive, translation, signification, augmentative formation, gradation.

Jurnalul ca operă literară

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Abstract:

In postmodernity, the journal exceeds its exclusive condition of documenting interiority and increasingly claims its right to be a literary work. It transforms into what Eugen Simion calls the „fiction of nonfiction”. As he writes about himself, the postmodern author is increasingly aware that he is self-effacing, he transforms into a literary character, and gives diarist writing the value of an indirect biographical novel, but also expressive volition.

Illustrative in this sense are the diaries of Livius Ciocârlie, *Cu fața la perete* and *Cartea cu fleacuri*, which betray the author's rebellion against the limits of diarist writing, but also the refinement of his literary art. In an interview given to Rodica Binder and published in the journal „Orizont” (10 October 27, 2010), the author traces the boundaries of intimacy and subjectivity, warning that his journals are artifacts in which autobiography and self-perfection are constantly in dialogue. The principle of spontaneity, authenticity, and sincerity went into the second plane: „I am interested in these journals as literature. And if they do not live through what they are, as a writing, the documentary aspect is of little interest to me”.

The mosaic structure of these books reveals the ingenuity of discursive strategies. Fragmentarism, self-dignity, proliferation of identity hypostases, intertextuality, dialogue with an alter-ego (even if it is called Bernardo Soares, one of Fernando Pessoa's heteronials in *The Book of Unrest / Cartea neliniștirii*), define the volumes of Livius Ciocarlie. Their self-portrait reflects the self-portrait of an anti-hero: abulsive, vulnerable, passive, retractile, introverted, maladive, asocial, marginal, self-pervading, whose psychological dominance is part of the negative register. In fact, a theatrical, histrionic character, playing magically different roles in the show of his own life, both as a director and as a screenwriter and protagonist. The masks play equally distributes confession and meditation, sincerity and lucidity, (self) irony and nihilism, authenticity and literature.

Keywords: postmodernism, self-fiction, authenticity, literature, histrionism, show.

Représentations linguistiques et répertoires langagiers chez les élèves roumains de niveau collège

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Abstract:

Over the past 30 years sociolinguistics researchers have very often used two major concepts which have become an essential part of the study of languages: the representation and the linguistic imaginary. As a researcher in the field of language sociodidactics, it has been my goal to bring forward an inventory and an interpretation of the linguistic representations of secondary school pupils which study in an urban, multi-ethnic and multilingual region, Dobrogea. I have built a corpus of approximately 600 questionnaires in order to analyse the complex universe of the linguistic imaginary of young students who belong to different ethnic groups. This paper is based on a two-level analysis: the language the students consider to be the easiest and the language they regard as the most difficult. I have organised their substantial answers according to one single criterion: number of answers of the same type. For a better interpretation of the

data and for a more profound understanding of the way in which the interviewees place themselves in the world of the languages they live in I have relied my study on the researches of Anne-Marie Houdebine-Gravaud and Patrick Charaudeau. Discourse analysis is the main research method I have employed.

Keywords: linguistic representation, linguistic imaginary, discourse analysis.

Iov – arhetip biblic în poezia lui Ioan Alexandru

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Abstract:

The problem of sufferance, inextricably linked to Job's name, determined the motivation of the causality through reference to divinity and to self. Thus, the famous words "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away" (*Job* 1:21) do not imply a simple renunciation in front of one's own misery, but a commitment of loyalty from the man to divinity.

We intend, in this comparative research, the analysis of two poems that use the archetypal pattern represented by Job. The first, from a first stage of Ioan Alexandru's poetics, was included in the volume *Infernul discutabil* (1966); the second one, from the hymnal stage, was integrated in the volume *Imnele Țării Românești* (1981). Taking over this biblical pattern, the expressionist Ioan Alexandru suggests parabolical narratives with a symbolic-prospective dimension.

Keywords: archetypal, hymnal, Job, biblical symbol, sufferance.

Eseu despre dar, Marcel Mauss: scurtă analiză

Andrei IJAC

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Abstract:

Marcel Mauss (1872-1950) was a French sociologist, anthropologist and ethnologist. Mircea Eliade said he was "one of the most scholarly and fashionable scholars of his time".

Emile Durkheim's nephew, Mauss made through his academic work a link between sociology and anthropology. Today he is recognized for studies on subjects such as magic, sacrifice and gift sharing in different cultures around the world. His most important work is *Essay on Gift*, being his first work that was translated into Romanian language.

In 1931, Marcel Mauss became a professor at the Collège de France. He was a fighter against anti-Semitism and racial policies before and after the Second World War. He published many papers, including: *Essay on the Nature and Function of the Sacrifice* – 1898 with (Henri Hubert), *Outline of a General Theory of Magic* – 1902, *Body Techniques* – 1934, *Ethnology Manual* – 1947 etc.

According to Marcel Mauss, sociology must explain human reality in its biological, psychological and social totality. Body techniques, such as walking, are both physical, psychological, and cultural techniques.

Total social fact is a methodological method created by Marcel Mauss based on the principle that the object of study should be allowed to reveal himself – in the context of anthropological/sociological research, this means that the individual (who is the object of study) gives meaning to his practice, not the researcher who observes it.

Total social acts encompass all areas of social life: religion, political, economic, history, arts, etc. Mauss illustrates this methodology in his essay about the gift taking as examples the Potlatch and Kula exchange systems.

Keywords: essay, gift, potlatch, kula, anthropology, Malaysia, Polynesia.

Canibalul ca transgresor cultural

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Abstract:

This study explores the conflicting role of the cannibal in both subverting established cultural norms, as well as enforcing them by way of dystopic scenarios where the world is turned upside down. An example of repulsion and among the ultimate taboos – alongside incest –, the image of the cannibal has also seeped into philosophical speculations – sparking the notion of cultural relativism – as Cătălin Avramescu points out in his extensive work *An Intellectual History of Cannibalism*. The first author to place cannibalism in the middle of moral patterns is Michel de Montaigne in his *Essays*. If, for Michel Foucault, the monster is a perplexing figure for legal and religious institutions and renders them incapable of going further without working out new laws meant to theorize power relations, anthropophagy can also speak about gender norms. As a literary device, anthropophagy takes the form of the myth of the Amazons in two very different works: in Heinrich von Kleist's *Penthesilea* female cannibalism is connected with sexual impulses, while Karinthy Frigyes' *Capillaria* gender roles are reversed.

Keywords: cultural norms, taboo, cannibalism, cultural relativism, the myth of the Amazons, gender roles.

Unstable Signs and Liminal Spaces in the Works of Peter Ackroyd

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Abstract:

The research carried out in my thesis aims to explore novels by Peter Ackroyd with an eye for intertextual similarities, loci where both connection/continuity and rupture/discrepancy may be discovered. Theoretical frameworks used include hermeneutics, semiotics,

narratology and postmodern theory. The discussion takes into account symbolic spaces/dimensions in Ackroydian texts and the way they are constructed, the interplay of sign and space. By employing an array of concepts from philosophy, linguistics and literary, as well as critical, theory, I am following an interdisciplinary approach.

The first chapter deals with a hermeneutic reading of *Chatterton* (1987), borrowing concepts from Martinengo, Westphal, Hoy, Thompson and others. This reading becomes immediately valid when describing the effacement of the self through rewriting and reinterpretation, and the anxiety that arises in the process. The second chapter analyzes the novel *Hawksmoor* (1985) through a semiotic lens. Here I look at the instability of the sign, resorting to works by Culler, Johansen, Stjernfelt, Peirce and other authors. What becomes apparent is the notion of infinite readings, engendering dimensions where two contradictory spaces may meet, both symbolically and narratologically. The third chapter, an investigation of *The House of Doctor Dee* (1993), goes into the narratological angle, with theories put forth by Bal, Prince, Fludernik, Genette et al. in which double linearity, sequential order and anachronism are proposed as methods for textual analysis. The final chapter espouses a postmodern reading of *The Plato Papers* (1999) in terms of intertextuality, parody and ironic reversal, as well as the turn to a historically-minded paradigm, with ideas elaborated by Hutcheon, Sim, Călinescu, Jameson and other postmodern theoreticians.

Keywords: hermeneutics, semiotics, narratology, postmodern, liminality, identity, symbol.

Buteau și Ion – elemente de transtextualitate naturalistă

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Abstract:

Via the faithful, stenographic appearance of the events noted, Émile Zola is an innovator and a revealer in the literary field. So, the concepts of rational sciences become aesthetic factors in naturalism. By means of promoting the abnormal, the sick, the pathological,

briefly, the exceptional, naturalism can be deemed as an evolution of romanticism „[...] a development of psychological and sociological romanticism – different from the historical one” (Leonardescu 1988: 228). Inspired by the writings of Claude Bernard, Zola considers that art and literature should distance themselves from hypotheses, from the supernatural: man should not be distorted by creating imaginary heroes that fight in environments totally different from the plane of reality. By this piece, the naturalist novel continues the realistic way of making art, of revealing the truth about human nature and the natural environment in which man fights. „Naturalism is the resultant of human exertions in literature, striving towards the truth” (Djuvara 1883: 106).

La Terre evokes the harsh life of a French village dominated by basic instincts that show via an extreme violence. The will to own land transpires as a savage primitive instinct both with Buteau in Zola’s novel La terre and with Ion, Rebreanu’s eponymous character: „[...] as a making will, as an unbeaten energy and a drunkenness of the furrow, Glanetașu’s son is the Romanian reincarnation of Buteau (Zola’s character, our note), namely another sample of the same material peasant uprising, fully symbolising, meanwhile, its social class” (Raicu apud Streinu 1967: 73-74) . „During the fight, the noble and merciful man fades away, to leave behind it the beast alone” (Lovinescu 1973: 31)

„«Ion» is a fundamentally realistic novel via the deterministically economic view on upstarting in the peasant environment, allowing now and then along the narrative naturalist scenes, episodes or images to stand out” (Simuț 1997: 329-330).

Keywords: naturalism, Émile Zola, Liviu Rebreanu, land.

Identitate imagologică și transdisciplinaritate culturală în dezvoltarea imaginii Irlandei în epocă

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Abstract:

The present paper presents a transdisciplinary approach to the imagological phenomenon based on Hibernia. An essential feature

that has led to the emergence of this discipline is driven by the Western acknowledgment of otherness so needed in accomplishing the united in diversity prospect. Thus, among the main mechanisms with which imagology operates I wish to recall the following ones: *literary subjectivity* or *imagined discourse*.

The need to de-Anglicize Ireland, to free it from the colonial oppression has led to a number of texts significant both in historical, but also in imagological terms. What I will try to capture in this paper is precisely the pendulum between a provincial, barbaric Ireland and another one reborn in the footsteps of its symbolic figures who have contributed greatly to the development of our modern European culture.

Keywords: Imagology, alterity, diversity, Ireland.

Le silence qui parle dans le discours théâtral de quelques dramaturges francophones

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Abstract:

When we think of the theater, as a generic notion, we think of communication, of exchange, in monologic or dialogue form, but above all, we think of the word as a basic material in the dramatic discourse. And yet, the theater also has a mechanism that is difficult to define, but interesting to study – silence, which can be conceived as a theme, but also as a technical means of constituting the dramatic text. During our small research, we will focus on the identification of silence through the reading of the dramatic text and its scenic representation. The general perspective that we approach is the discursive perspective, which focuses on what the discourse shows: presence / absence of speech. The corpus submitted for analysis includes plays by French-speaking writers, French-language literature: Darina al Joundi – "Ma Marseillaise", Matéi Visniec – "Deconstructed theater or the garbage man", Arezki Mellal – "Theatrical works ". The analysis will focus on the text and the didascalía. In the text, we will identify and inventory the marks of lack of voice, especially reported speech and punctuation: line of dialogue,

two points, suspension points, marks of the interruption of someone's speech. In the didascals, what interests us is the gesture that "speaks" in silence and the marks of silence (absence of voice required by the author who expressly says it). The idea that is to be distinguished is that the text (re) builds the speech, redraws the image of the situations of exchange, complete with descriptions the situations where the voices are silent.

Keywords: speech, silence, voices, didascals, text / theatrical discourse.

Mihail Sadoveanu și proiectul geto-dacic eminescian

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Abstract:

The reconstruction of a mythology raises some difficulties as the lack of a written sources about the Geto-Dacian and Daco-Roman mythology. The situation becomes more severe when we talk about the reconstruction of mythical beliefs of Geto-Dacian and of practices of magico-rituals. The folklore texts remain an inexhaustible reservoir of information regarding the Romanian mythology. Mythical mentality is the one who generates mythical-ritual manifestations as legends, beliefs and rites of foundation of a place, magical practices, beliefs in fabulous beings, beliefs in birth, marriage, death, etc.

Slowly, quenched, more inclined to dreaming and less to action, with few gestures, letting go of pointing intentions on the expressiveness of the face, Sadoveanu repulse the lie, hate, gossip and wickedness. He understood, like Eminescu, that literature has a natural foundation in the people.

Keywords: Folklore, mythology, Sadoveanu, reconstruction.

Analiza valorilor aspectual-temporale ale imperfectului în reportaje – Cotidianul din Franța –

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Abstract:

This article aims at presenting the aspect-related features of the imperfect tense as identified in our corpus – the press reportage – as a whole. Our analysis focuses on three French daily newspapers: *Le monde*, *Le figaro*, *Libération*. Based on the theories of famous linguists such as Veters, Comrie, Tournardre, Dowty etc., we shall study the effects of the discourse values of imperfect in the written reportages. Our interest in the imperfect tense, whose richness of values is well known, mainly arises in our work by analyzing the imperfect in relation to various deictic, aspect, and tense-related mechanisms. Our analysis mainly assesses the way aspect is being treated. Some extreme cases are also frequent, which allow us to understand the value of a form as a whole. The current communication thus occurs especially through the narrative imperfect, also called by linguists discontinuous imperfect (*imparfait de rupture*), picturesque imperfect etc.

Keywords: imperfect, aspect, discourse effects, discourse, analysis.

Jocul, la el acasă în poezie

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Abstract:

“Poesis is a playful function”, Huizinga wrote, underlying also that nowhere, in the sphere of culture, the game is not more at home than in the poem. The article is a fragment of a more ample research

which relies on the analogy between language and game in the works of Tudor Arghezi and Șerban Foarță. The literary text was studied from a double perspective: a grammatical and a semantically one. The analysis started from an inventory of words games that was proposed by Pierre Guiraud in *Les jeux de mots*, which splits them into three types: replacement, chaining and inclusion's games.

Keywords: play, poem, language.

Izotopiile simbolice ale imaginarului

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Abstract:

Anchored in the area of the artistic mesianism and chased by the versatility of the mission in a dystopian society, the modern writers Juan Rulfo and Ștefan Bănuțescu embrace the formula of the magical realism as a means of „avoidance and subversion, in different proportions” (Oișteanu 2008). The subversive literature projects fictional spaces that, through allegory, myth and symbol (used as archetypal reverberations of the *Great Code* in Rulfo's case and with fabulous implications, specific to the local mythology, in Bănuțescu's case), reveal the power of the mental metamorphosis of the Man alienated of self. The magic thoughtfulness becomes once more, as in olden times, „a portal” (Conkan 2015) between the parallel spaces permanently transgressed.

In this comparative research, I chose the novels *Pedro Páramo* (1955) by Juan Rulfo and *Cartea milionarului* (1977) by Ștefan Bănuțescu. The construction of the fantastical worlds has as a foundation the magical realism, grounded by Alejo Carpentier in *El reino de este mundo* (1949). If, for the characters, the formula offers intrinsic recovery chances of the annihilated Self, the reader of such a semiosis migrates, countervailing, in fanciful geographies focused on the antinomy of the symbolic isotopy.

Keywords: dystopia, isotopy, magical realism, symbol, suversion.

Literatura franceză pentru copii și tineret în secolul al XX-lea

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Abstract:

This paper aims to identify and present the characteristics of French literature for children and youth in the 20th century, those of the authors and the works which marked this period. In the introduction, we aim to highlight the characteristic elements of French literature for children and youth during the presented period and its role in shaping and informing children and young people. The second part intends to determine the specificity of French literature for children and youth in the 20th century, the subjects it approached, as well as the representative authors and works. In the third part we will be presenting comic books and their role in the literature for children and youth. As a conclusion, we will be determining the importance of literature in forming a real image of the world the child lives in and the challenges of children and youth literature in the 21st century.

Keywords: French literature, children, characteristic, authors, literary works.

Marin Sorescu: ironie, parodie, umor

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Abstract:

The present paper is a short analysis of one of the most important poem volumes written by Marin Sorescu. All of his six volumes *La liliesci* explore a traditional village, people who live there and their facts. Bulzești is the name of this special place where it is possible a special connection between villagers and God. Sunday is a special day in this village because people go to church to pray to God and they also go to cemetery to confess to their dead relatives. The

nicknames used by the author are also special, they mean a specific quality for people who bear them. In other words, behind a nickname it is hidden a human defect: laziness, stupidity, pride or anything else. So, irony is the key of all his poetry, as Marin Sorescu himself recognised. His irony has made it possible to publish freely and frequently and this is the reason he has remained one of the most important neomodernist writers.

Keywords: humor, irony, nicknames, religion.

Argumentation et mécanismes argumentatifs dans l'image publicitaire

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Abstract:

We have determined to investigate the topic of the argumentative potential of image in advertising, based on the remarks made by C. Desfilets and G. Gauthier in their article « L'usage de l'argumentation en publicité » (2013) and V. Lo Cascio's argumentation scheme. We shall sketch out an answer to the question: how does the image contribute to the argumentation in favour of the product to sell? The research hypothesis – that we shall exemplify using two adverts taken from our corpus – is that all (print) advertisement can be considered as an argumentative act involving an opinion, one or more arguments and a general rule. Both the opinion and the argument(s) are contained not only in the verbal component (headline, body copy) but also in the visual one (image and packshot).

Keywords: argumentation, advertising image, argumentative mechanisms, advertising.

Mitul și labirintul realității virtuale în *ИЛТЕМ УЖАКА* de Victor Pelevin

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Abstract:

The current paper explores the way virtual reality infiltrates in the everyday life. Viktor Pelevin's novel, *The Helmet of Horror*, is analysed from the perspective of redefining the myth and from that of reshaping the coordinates of reality. With the development and popularisation of technologies and of the Internet a new reality, a virtual one adds to the objective reality identified with the sensible world as defined by Plato. The historic myth is explained by Jean Baudrillard in terms of dichotomies, and to this traditional myth he opposes a new contemporary one, characterized not by contradictions, but by additions.

The myth and the labyrinth become in *The Helmet of Horror* the necessary pretences to denounce a world with no reference, and, at the same time, the required conditions to describe a saturated reality, a hyperreality.

Keywords: myth, labyrinth, virtual reality, hyperreality.

Problèmes de traductologie chez Flaubert

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Abstract:

Our analysis will focus on the semantic level of lexical units and also on the enunciative, discursive level. The levels that will be addressed will cover the word, the phrase, the statement, the text. As for the enunciative level, we will confine ourselves to the way in which the translators have managed to translate the tropes into a modern Romanian. Thus, we will take a closer look at how the inaccuracies, the additions, the gaps, have affected the translation.

Translating tropes represents a problem of major importance in the translating act. As such, the specialists speak of two situations: on the one hand, they support their untranslatability by relying on their signifier, on the other hand they affirm that we can speak of a translatability if we take into consideration the role, the function and the effect they have on the reader. In this context, Jacqueline Henry (2003) discusses four possible translational strategies. Thus, let us specify the *homomorphic translation*, where the figures are similar in the two texts, the *heteromorphic translation*, where word games or figures are based on different processes and free translation where we imagine a figure that does not appear in the source version. The same author starts from the idea that we find in the two languages analyzed elements specific to the figures. According to her, it is the translator's job to spot them. Through this analysis, we will also have the chance to observe the personal skills of the translators as well as the expressions used to render in their translations the tone of the writer. We will rely on two main translations.

Keywords: translation, idiom, translation strategies, Madame Bovary.

Literatura Ioanei Postelnicu

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Abstract:

Part of the literary avant-garde who managed to overcome the templates set up at that time in terms of feminine writing, Ioana Postelnicu imposed by her daring topics literature such as eroticism, the adolescent passion, themes that with the time have been turned into periods of the feminine writing maturity.

Wishing to emphasize what literature meant to her and desiring overjoyed to be recognized as a writer, Ioana Postelnicu related to literature as a way of life, existence itself.

Ioana Postelnicu's first novel, *Bogdana*, appeared in 1939 was considered by the critic Eugen Lovinescu, "a novel of exquisite purity".

What captures the reader's attention in this novel are the isolated sequences in which Bogdana seems to be living her life

always seeking ways to escape from a reality that proves to be extremely insensitive to her personality, making herself, by a tacit reconciliation with her own fate, the necessary tools for this escape. All her reactions are thoroughly described by the author with a precision that suggests a good mastery of the female characters and behaviors in situations where the soul overcomes reasoning without pushing however, the description of these states to a much too sympathetic sentimentality.

Both *Bogdana* as well as *Darkness* put the reader right in the urban scenery where the destinies of the heroes are designed. Getting into the inner world of characters, the author gets new visions of their insights, every time.

The realistic-social prose, particularly the novels *Poienari Forest*, *The City of Wonders* and *The Adolescents*, along with the Vlasini Trilogy: *The Departure of the Vlaşini*, *The Returning of the Vlaşini* and *The Descendants of the Vlaşini*, a veritable epic of the Transylvanian pastoral life and at the same time evoking the writer's origin, but also the novels *Remember*, *The sap of the underworld* – as a travel and creation log; the memoir writing *Surrounding thought*. *Surrounding Earth* – stand as testimony that challenges of the time were not at all easy, especially for the intelligentsia but what eventually succeeded in the end was “the personalization of the woman”, who could be discovered and rediscovered at all her stages of emotional experiences.

Keywords: feminine literature, social-realism, *Bogdana*, *Darkness*, escape from reality, soul, inner world, Vlaşini, challenges, personalization, rediscovery, experiences.

Cold War Images of Russians in American Writing

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Abstract:

The way persons of Russian origin (and, perhaps, Russian culture more generally) have been perceived in mainstream American culture has been changing over the years, due to various factors. The U.S. foreign policy has been one of the main influences in the American perception of Russians. In the years following WWII, the Soviet Union was the top concern on the U.S. foreign policy agenda. Subsequently, there was an increase in the interest of Americans in “knowing the enemy.” U.S. funding for academic research during the Cold War encouraged scholars in their efforts to develop new areas of study, such as Soviet Studies and Kremlinology.

The image of the Russians was constructed in several mediums: in both fiction and non-fiction (produced by researchers, journalists, diplomats, and immigrant writers), in American cinema, and more recently in the social media (for example, during the 2014 Ukraine conflicts). My research focuses on the image of the “Russia(ns)” in literature – both fiction and non-fiction, analyzing to which extent it is determined by the historical context (communism and the US fight against it, US – Soviet Union/Russian political relations, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union etc.).

The construction of the image of the “Russian” in post-1945 American culture has been significantly influenced by fiction and non-fiction, which in turn have been determined by the historical and political context. The Cold War was one of the most important events leading to the American’s interest in Russian culture, but later political events also shaped the Russian image in mainstream American culture.

The objectives of the research is to track and compare the way in which the image of the Russian has evolved in post-1945 American culture, with a specific focus on literature (both fiction and non-fiction) and to investigate the extent to which the historical context (especially the US foreign policy) has influenced the above identified mainstream perception of Russian nationals.

Keywords: Images, imagology, stereotypes, Sovietology, Cold War, Russians, American writing.

Frédéric Damé's activity in Romania

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Abstract:

Frédéric Damé was a French journalist, historian, philologist and translator living in Romania.

He was born on the 29th of March in Tonnere, a renowned wine-growing zone in Burgundy, France, and he died on the 30th of April 1907 in Bucharest.

After studying law in Paris, he collaborated with newspapers and founded a literary magazine.

In 1872 he decided to move to Romania, where he had a sister, married to the lawyer Polizu. Given that he learned Romanian very fast, he soon managed to make himself noticed. He started as an assistant editor at the publication of C. A. Rosetti „Românul” („The Romanian”); he was then a French language and literature teacher at the well-known high schools „Gheorghe Lazăr” and „Sfântul Sava” from Bucharest and the founder of several publications in Romanian and French, among which: *Națiunea Română* (*The Romanian Nation*), *Cimpoiul* (*The bagpipe*), *L'Etoile Roumaine*, *La Roumanie contemporaine*. As a French teacher, he published works of grammar meant to ease the learning of French by Romanians. In fact, he is the author of *Noul dicționar român-francez* (*The new Romanian-French Dictionary*), a masterpiece of the Romanian bilingual lexicography of that century, consisting of 4 tomes and representing his main work. The intention of the author was to include in it all the words registered in the old dictionaries. At the end of the 6th tome, there is a vocabulary including 600 names, the most commonly used in Romanian literature. The reviews and the presentations made by various publication of that time prove that the dictionary was well received.

The author's passion for lexicography was evident starting from 1876 when he began to publish a *Comparative study between the Romanian and the Provençal language* (*Studiu comparativ între limba română și cea provençală*) in *Buciumul român* (*The Romanian alphorn*) from Iași. Unfortunately, however, the study was interrupted for 5 years, it was resumed in 1881, but it remained unfinished.

He was successively the Head of the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Culture and Public Instruction, Deputy Director of Primary Education and school inspector.

Keywords: Frédéric Damé, activity, exile, journalist, Romania, translation.

The role of diplomatic language in the moral portrayal of the characters in Joseph Conrad's *Nostromo*

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Abstract:

The present paper sets out as a purpose to focus on the way in which diplomatic language is used by Conrad in order to justify his characters' constant desire for silver and power. In the case of the English-descent nobleman, Charles Gould, this obsession is motivated by his belief that the wealth ensured by the exploitation of the San Tome mine represents the solution for the moral salvation and social-political stability of Sulaco and the entire Republic of Costaguana. Gould supports the foreign investments hoping that these are the key to prosperity and development and thus a spectacular transformation of his adoptive nation will take place. The other main character of the novel, the Italian expatriate Gian Battista Fidanza who works as head longshoreman for the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company is presented as being incorruptible, but this feature is not due to his extraordinary sense of morality, in fact it is grounded on his exacerbated vanity and selfishness that determine him to take a greater interest in being admired and held in high regard by the citizens of Costaguana than in possessing a large fortune.

Besides Charles Gould, Don Jose Avellanos and his daughter, Antonia also express their confidence in the positive change that is going to be brought about by the arrival of foreign developers considering that this is a unique opportunity of overcoming the long-lasting state of insecurity and oppression that characterises their country. The great expectations regarding the improvement of the

economic and political state of the country prove to be so convincing for Don Jose that he gives up to some of his moral principles and decides to support a vicious government which in return promises to establish peace and stability.

Keywords: Diplomatic language, traits of character, wealth, moral salvation, foreign investors.

Continuitate și schimbare la nivelul practicilor funerare

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Abstract:

The community is easy to use the codes and conventions of tradition, as well as their understanding, but the current practice allows for a variety of interpretations within current representations. Ritual is conservative but also sensitive to change. The ritual cycle is a context in which the changes/dynamics of the social, economic and even political environment can be explored. It is in fact the continuous reconstruction of a system of values, both material and conceptual. The dynamic relationship between continuity and change is based on the particularities of specific elements of the ritual, which are likely to enhance its contemporary relevance, especially for those outside. The traditional authority of the ritual guarantees individual immunity to the responsibility for fulfilling the ritual stages (gestures, verses, actions, etc.), but the contemporary socio-cultural context makes it possible to change "possible symbolic manipulation of meanings." Our way of ten seems to be an attempt to deny the necessary confrontation with death (through long-term hospitalization before death, the celebration of prolonged youth, and the concealment of age and old age, the failure to prepare the specific stages of life).

Keywords: Community, ritual, continuity, funeral.

Romanian-American Life Writing: The “Affective Turn” of Human Condition in Matei Călinescu’s Journals

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Abstract:

Matei Călinescu, well-known for his prominent academic work as a critic and theoretician, has been revealed to the public, in recent years, as the storyteller of his own life, taking the reader outside the confines of the university and into his private adobe. In 2016, Humanitas has published a series of personal journals that cast a new light on Călinescu, for he unveils his existential being in a most vulnerable and intimate string of accounts, offering the stand to constant interpretation and self-evaluation. The reason behind the chosen theme for my upcoming thesis lies in the heterogeneity of Matei Călinescu’s lifeline, sprinkled with a variety of transitions, from external constraints (political, cultural, geographical) to internal confliction (loss, suicidal thoughts, age, disease). Part of the chapters of literary examination will focus on the interplay of exile, belonging, language, writing and the psychology of self. Namely, all outer impositions transform and transcribe into conundrums of selfhood. As a perspective and lens of analysis for the concept of identity that unfolds in Călinescu’s proposed autobiographical attempt is the introduction of affect theory as an interface for the system of individual expression in a psychosomatic mode. The research is thus attached to an interdisciplinary platform, the relevance of the theme residing in the connectivity of the literary frame to the socio-cultural and political ones, to which I add the correlation between the psychological, philosophical perspectives and the introspection of the rhetorical being.

Keywords: affect, identity, rhetorical being, exile, psychology of self.

Des aspects de la traduction et des langues de spécialité du domaine de la museographie

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Abstract:

The PhD. project *"TRANSLATION AND SPECIALISED LANGUAGE ASPECTS IN THE FIELD OF MUSEOGRAPHY"* refers to the approach and analysis of specialised translations in the field of museography, covering the historical, religious and archaeological terminology.

The work aims at translating from Romanian to French, *"The History Museum Guide – Altemberger House"*, Sibiu, and has the following structure: the theoretical part will centre on the study of specialised literature (consultation of books and treaties that address the issue of specialized translation, and especially, the ones that focus on the historical, archeological and curatorial field), and the practical part will consist of the actual translation of the above mentioned guide, and will have the following structure: « *LA TRADUCTION DES TEXTES DE SPÉCIALITÉ ET LES DIFFICULTÉS RENCONTRÉES* » = *"Specialized Text Translation and Encountered Difficulties"* (in this chapter, the difficulties encountered by the translator during the translation and the ways in which they can be overcome, will be presented); « *LA TRADUCTION DES TEXTES DU DOMAINE DE L'HISTOIRE – ARCHÉOLOGIE* » = *"Text Translation in the Field of History - Archeology"* (in this chapter, the specialized lexicon will be presented and explanations will be given regarding certain concepts); « *LA TRADUCTION ET LE COMMENTAIRE DU TEXTE DE SPÉCIALITÉ* » = *"Specialized Text Translation and Commentary"* (in this chapter, some words will be analyzed and explained and the difficulties of translating certain concepts or terms, will be presented); followed by a glossary and a terminological inventory at the end of the paper.

Keywords: translation, difficulties in translation, specialized language, museography and archeology.

On Existential Sentences

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Abstract:

Background

In his description of the verb BE, Lyons (1968: 389) proposes a fourfold classification of BE-sentences: attributive (Fryderyk is a composer.), identificational (The director is Nae Tănase.), locative (The vinyl is on the table.) and existential (There is a vinyl on the table.). (For similar proposals see, Șerban (1982), Avram (2003), Gramatica Academiei vol II: 267-295).

Analysis

In the analysis of existential constructions, I have adopted the proposal in Borschev and Partee (2002, 2004), who argue that locative and existential sentences differ regarding their “perspectival structure”: in locative sentences, the perspective (initial point of the proposition) is that of a THING, placed at some LOCation. In existential sentences the perspective is that of LOCation which contains THINGS instantiating some *property*. This LOCation may be overtly expressed (English, Italian, etc.) or it may be implicitly understood, as is the case in Romanian (see also Kayne, 2016:2). Moreover, if existential sentences are correctly delimited, they show the same definiteness effect in Romanian, as they do in English. In addition to indefiniteness, Romanian existential sentences are also characterized by their prosodic properties, deriving from their particular information structure.

Experiment

Since Romanian does not have a locative particle and is a pro-drop language, ordinary attributive sentences and existential sentences look alike, despite the fact that the interpretation is very different. I have devised and conducted an experiment to check whether native speakers of Romanian are sensitive to the difference between the two. I was also interested in observing the lack of definiteness effect in locative constructions. Results show that the existential reading, e.g. ‘SUNT actori.’ (There are actors.) is triggered by intonation, the verb being focused, unlike in the attributive constructions of the type ‘Sunt ACTORI.’ ([They] are actors.) where the nominal constituent is focused. These findings confirm the analysis.

Keywords: be, existential, experiment.

Derivarea în lexicul textil

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Abstract:

In this epoch of explosive development of the technique and, implicitly of the industry, the analysis of the specialised language is a continue preoccupation of the linguists and of the specialists from diverse fields as well. The formation of the terms follow the general tendencies of enriching the lexicon: lexemes appearance, that define the new concepts, or the creation through internal means. From the procedures to enrich a vocabulary, the derivation remains the most productive way. In the textile language we encounter a series of derived terms that illustrate the present and the universality of this research field.

Keywords: derivation, specialized language, lexicon, textile, term.

Elemente de mitologie românească în proza fantastică a lui Mircea Eliade

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Abstract:

Mircea Eliade used in his fantastical prose both Greek- Latin and Romanian myths. In our study we refer to *Little Encyclopedia of Romanian stories* written by Ovidiu Bârlea and *The mythology of Romanian people* written by Tudor Pamfile. From Mircea Eliade's literary work we selected the novel *Miss Christina* and the short-stories: *With Gypsy Girls*, *Twelve Thousand Heads of Cattle*, *The serpent*, *The old man and the bureaucrats* and *A Great Man*, in order to find common motifs, which could be related to Romanian folktales. In our analysis of Eliade's prose we identified some super-human beings such as ghosts, vampires, giants, Fates (Parcae), Fairies (Sânziene) and serpent- dragon.

In the short-stories *The old man and the bureaucrats* and in *A Great Man* we could find the motif of the giant. Zaharia Fărâmbă, from *The old man and the bureaucrats* told to his investigators about Oana's unusual height. This story could be linked to the giants stories, that exist in our folktale. In *Twelve Thousand Heads of Cattle*, Iancu Gore saw three ghosts in an air-raid shelter. Egor Pașchievici, from *Miss Christina* found the fate of a gentlewoman, killed during the peasants revolt. In folktale anthologies we found various stories, in which ghosts and vampires took part in. In the short-story *With the Gypsy Girls*, we found that: the three girls represent both Fates and Fairies. The girls could decide Gavrilăscu's fate. The dance of the gypsy girls is identical with the dance of the fairies. In folktale was the suggestion that if someone saw them, that person would die. Both identities (Fate and Fairies) refer to the idea of piano teacher's death. In the short- story *The Serpent*, the aquatic animal, tried to find his lost wife, with the help of Andronic. Except to the short-story, in folktale antologies, we found that the serpent was responsible by raining and it could be charmed by a wizard.

Keywords: mythology, giants, vampires, ghosts, Fates, Fairies (Sânziene), folktale, serpent- dragon, wizard.

Celibatul – un *modus vivendi* – în romanul *Prințul* de Tudor Teodorescu-Braniște

Delia RADU

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Abstract:

Ignored by some of the critics, the writer Tudor Teodorescu-Braniște exposed in the pages of the novel *The Prince* a traditional theme in our literature – the end of the poor nobleman. The way in which he develops it changes forever the facts and the establishment of a certain typology for the hero, under the influence of celibacy as a self imposed *modus vivendi*, assumed with a certain note of ecstasy as an ideal lifestyle. The narrative authority surpasses the common area of a certain theme interpretation and projects an outside of the vision with a reliable point on the inside dimension. The seclusion from one's own free will imposes the traits of loneliness and, above all, of the

solitude, perceived as absolute quietness, necessary to revive a long deceased ideal of living. The failure becomes a reality of life totally neglected, because the regrets that come so naturally in other cases have no place in the mind of our protagonist. Neither selfishness, frivolity, indifference towards the other people, psychological cruelty, the evident despise, cannot affect the originality of a strong personality, for which the celibacy is the option to live a *modus vivendi* for all eternity.

Keywords: existency, celibacy, solitude.

**“Nothing happens. Nobody comes, nobody goes.
It’s awful”:
Transcending the Self in Samuel Beckett’s *Waiting
for Godot***

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to investigate the ways in which the play charts the deconstruction of personhood following the failed attempt to acquire a unitary identity meant to shore up against the realisation of the inherent meaninglessness of life. Not tormented by limitations imposed by social norms, guilt or grand scale projects but neither moved by ambitions or committed to “take arms against a sea of troubles”, Beckett’s characters espouse a defective selfhood, merely conforming to observe that “such is life”. As their world is spiralling into oblivion and decay, the protagonists resort to constant exertions so as to blunt cognition. The characters therefore strive to maintain a positive frame of mind by foregrounding speech. Nevertheless, what is revealed to us is the drama of intersubjectivity. As the self does want to relate to the other as subject but, more often than not, as object, what remains for the characters is to cope with disturbing intervals of silence and solitude. We argue that they feel compelled to enter into language out of a vital need of proving that they exist. However, language proves to be an inadequate vehicle of communication and the result of their unabating talking is not deeper

understanding and a more consistent attachment but disconnection. Furthermore, logos does not create meaning or foster interconnection. In order to account for this approach, we shall take recourse to Martin Esslin's seminal work, *The Theatre of the Absurd* and Northrop Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism. Four Essays*, among others, in order to analyse issues such as dramatic principles and conventions, the treatment of time, memory and symbolism.

Keywords: intersubjectivity, deconstruction, selfhood, memory, symbolism.

Images of otherness in Maya Angelou's autobiographical fiction. Conflicts and Coexistence of the self and alterity

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Abstract:

The purpose of my paper is to explore the interconnection between the *self* and the *other* in Maya Angelou's autobiographical fiction. *Alterity* as a concept in literature had resurfaced in postcolonial studies in the works of Franz Fanon and Edward Said who argue that its origin lies in people's cultural clashes. The *other* has been understood in the literary tradition as the irrational, the feminine, the uncivilized, and has always been in binary oppositions based on power relations. African Americans' identity has been deeply shattered after the gruelling experience of slavery which contributed not only to segregation and economic gaps, but also to the creation of stereotypes regarding black people. The rare intersections between the dominant group and the oppressed are vividly captured in Maya Angelou's first autobiographical novel *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1969). I intend to analyze the connection between *identity* and *alterity* in Maya Angelou's seven autobiographical novels as it presents the concepts from four different perspectives: first of all, the author identifies with African Americans and whites are seen as *the others*; secondly, African Americans represent *alterity* in relation to the white majority; thirdly, the author as an African American is *the*

other in relation to the Africans from Ghana, as recalled in *The Heart of a Woman* (1981), her fourth autobiographical novel; and finally, women represent *alterity* in relation to men. Furthermore, I intend to analyze how Maya Angelou demystifies stereotypes which contributed to racial and gender discrimination of African American women in particular between 1930's and 1950's.

Key words: African American literature, women, race, civil rights, representation, identity, resistance, otherness, stereotypes.

Sacru și profan în poezia lui Tudor Arghezi

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Abstract:

Retracted into himself, into the labyrinth of his own calls from the absolute, the poet never stops expressing his doubts, his tribulations and questions about his own being, God or his meaning in the infinity of the universe. The communication with a *deus absconditus* is slowly transformed into a monologue of gnoseological exasperation, on the lack of existential significance.

In this paper, we attempt to identify and interpret the fundamental valences of Arghezi's poetry, from the perspective of a dialectics between sacred and profane, with its representative avatars. The sentiment of the sacred, which is ambiguous in several poems and pregnantly contoured in the *Psalms*, as well as that of the eros, as a privileged state of the being, both form this essential ambivalence of Arghezi's poetry.

Keywords: profane, space, sacred, spirituality.

O perspectivă structural-funcțională asupra recenziilor de carte

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper, *A structural and functional perspective on book reviews*, is to establish a series of distinctive features, from a structural point of view, of book reviews. These features influence not only the distribution of information, but also their nature and the entire evaluation process.

In our analysis we tried to identify a common structure of the reviews that appeared lately in the Romanian cultural press, having as main theoretical reference the paper of Maite Taboada (2011), “Stages in an online review genre”. The resulting prototypical structure has highlighted the evaluative, descriptive and persuasive features of the critical discourse in book reviews.

For this analysis, I selected 50 book reviews published in five of the most important contemporary cultural journals: *Convorbiri literare* (CL), *Dilema veche* (DV), *Observator cultural* (OC), *România literară* (RL), and *Suplimentul de cultură* (SC); these were published in July-December 2016. The texts were written in the Romanian cultural space by Romanian reviewers, and in the case of the evaluated works, most of them belong to Romanian writers (debutants or well-known names of literature such as Mircea Cărtărescu); only three assessments were done for works by foreign authors from different cultural spaces: Germany (Franz Kafka, *Letters to Dad*), America (Niall Ferguson, *A Financial History of the World*) and Japan (Akira Yoshimura, *Shipwrecks*).

The purpose of the paper was to identify the prototype structure of book reviews from the Romanian cultural space, whose characteristics have important implications for the evaluation process. Moreover, these results contribute to defining the discourse genre of book reviews, while also providing an analysis model for textual macrostructures of literary criticism.

Keywords: review, prototype structure, evaluation, description, persuasion.

En jeux du pathos dans le discours médiatique français sur le séisme d'Italie 2016

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Abstract:

The main goal of this study is to highlight the pathos related aspects in the media discourse, more precisely in the first press articles published in France on the earthquake that took place in Italy, in 2016. To achieve this goal, the approach is based on the empirical results of the analysis of articles on the earthquake which took place on the 24th of August 2016 in Italy, as it was described by two French national magazines: *Le Monde* and *Le Point*. We conduct our analysis on the first article presented by the French national magazines *Le Monde* and *Le Point*, on August 24th, 2016, the very day of the disaster. We aim at putting forward how the concept of *disaster* is rendered by lexical means. Furthermore, we attempt to point out how emotions are conveyed not only by subjective means, such as qualifying and modal adjectives, but also by objective means, such as factual data. The theoretical framework is provided by the work on the rhetorical strategies (Aristotle 2007, Perelman, 1992) and the study of emotions (Plantin, 1997, 1998, 2004, Tetu, 2004).

Keywords: earthquake, pathos, media, discourse.

Romanul *Marea, marea* de Iris Murdoch. Intertextualitate, metaficțiune, fantastic

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Abstract:

The essay analyses some of the intertextual figures and the metafictional aspects of Iris Murdoch's novel *The sea, the sea*, which

was published in 1978. This novel could be considered, *in nuce*, a dialogue, on the one hand between fiction and philosophy, on the other hand between British culture and Tibetan culture. In the contemporary society the intercultural dialogue represents a subject of major interest and a spiritual interference. This kind of dialogue creates harmony between identity and alterity. The used concepts are associated with the theory of intertextuality, narratology and cultural studies; the study is aiming at offering a holistic approach to the analysed novel.

Keywords: interculturality, intertextuality, metafiction, narratology, philosophy.

PAST AND PRESENT IN SOCIOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH: HISTORICAL SOCIOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

Recent research in linguistic variation and change (Hernández-Campoy and Conde-Silvestre 2012, Rutten and Van der Wal 2014, Rutten et al. 2015) has approached language from an interdisciplinary perspective drawing on both traditional principles of historical linguistics and on Labovian methods of sociolinguistics. The present paper argues for a necessary link between diachronic studies and present-day sociolinguistic theories in a novel way of looking at language in its social and historical context. The paper first presents the growing field of historical sociolinguistics, starting with Weinreich et al. (1968) study on the interrelatedness of language and society, Romaine's (1982) empirical investigation on Middle Scots and the subsequent establishment of the field. The paper then outlines the basic principles and assumptions (e.g. *The Uniformitarian Principle*), but also the limitations to the social study of language (e.g. *Bad data problem*) and concludes with the main topics of research as well as a brief discussion of the role of historical corpora in historical sociolinguistic research.

Keywords: historical sociolinguistics, social history, interdisciplinarity.

What a Carve Up! – A Comedy of Horrors

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Abstract:

During the 1970s and 1980s, a pervasive economic and political pessimism becomes visible among many British writers. Because of the negative social and political situation, it did not come as a surprise that many novelists started to expose in their works the inequality, repression and consumerism of the society nowadays, as feminist novelists satirised the position of women in society, or post-colonial novels criticised the evils of colonialism. Therefore the traumatic experiences of the Second World War and the disappointment about the Welfare state have materialised in a series of political novels regarded by critics as contemporary state-of-the-nation fiction.

This paper proposes to investigate the effectiveness of political satire and State-of-the-Nation novels in the new millennium, focussing on Jonathan Coe's novel *What a Carve Up*. Jonathan Coe is considered one of the harshest critics of British recent history and the effects of Thatcher's policies represent the core of his so called political saga, a satirical and sometimes cruel portrayal of the corrupt ruling classes in the United Kingdom, full of corrosive humour and irony.

In his most acclaimed novel *What a Carve Up!* (1994), through the meta-fictive chronicle of the Winshaw family, Coe analyses the consequences of Thatcherite free-enterprise, privatisation and deregulations, in a satirical manner, framing the historical issues around the political engagement of postmodern literature. Coe uses comic forms as satire, farce and irony, to draw attention to both particular and wider issues in society. Comic forms usually distract from the potential sadness of the situation, but in the case of Coe's political novel, they seem to be designed to enrage. As the writer himself confessed, *What a Carve Up!* "was an explicitly anti-Thatcherite book, which to [his] surprise didn't put an end to Thatcherism at all".

Keywords: satire, irony, politics, comedy, farce, Thatcherism.

Texte și contexte ale construirii Celuilalt: de la textul literar la discursul mediatic

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Abstract:

The article aims at bringing up the emergence and manner of building the discourse on *the generic Other* and this discourse adjustments in case of the *Balkan Other*.

Starting from theories of L. Wolff, K. Kaser and G. Schlee on building the Other and the discourse concerning the Other through its inclusion in binary oppositions such as friend-enemy, I will follow the evolution of an image – “Balkan- Pulverfass Europas” on the basis of some consecrated literary texts, such as *Balkan Ghost: A Journey Through History* by R.D. Kaplan and *The War in Eastern Europe* by J. Reed. I will overlap the literary discourse to media discourse about the Other, negatively connoted, as enemy, in the cartoons dedicated to Balkan area, appeared in the press from Austria and Bulgaria – “Kikeriki” (1908-1918), “Balkanski Papagal” and “Baraban” (1908-1920) –, analyzing the cartoons as media text whose discourse generates sui generis, an horizon of expectations and shapes the mental of an era.

Keywords: cartoon, stereotype, the Balkans, power/knowledge, discourse, representation, cultural studies, imagery.

O comparație între Mărțișorul românesc și Martenița bulgărească

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Abstract:

This article is referring to a comparison about the celebration of the first day of March in Romania and Bulgaria. Both countries are

celebrating spring as a representative symbol in our days. In Romania, the first day of spring, is called Mărțișor and in Bulgaria Martenița. For this article, I applied on a meta-analytical method and on a questionnaire which I applied on 100 young people who are coming from different parts of the society.

The first day of March is an important day for Romanian and Bulgarian culture because it is the moment when people are celebrating the symbol of Mărțișor or Martenița. But what is the difference between these two? Mărțișor is composed by a red-white cord made from silk and it can be put next to different figures, such as, next to a brooch, but Martenița has a more traditional structure.

Keywords: mărțișor, martenița, celebration, March.

Propriétés morpho-sémantiques et discursives des termes scientifiques et techniques dans les manuels Roumains de FLE

Gabriela TOMA (BĂNUȚOIU)
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Abstract:

The issue of this intervention focuses on textbook speech referring to French specialty, especially it focuses on specialized vocabulary words belonging to associated diagrams and texts and on scientific discourse on foreign language textbooks integrating it into their content. The research course is oriented in such a way that the investigated area will be that of words and speeches.

Here we approach the definition of the scientific and technical terms associated with the French specialty, their morpho-semantic properties and their discursive function. The analysis leads us to delimit the specialized terms of the general lexicon and also to the scientific, technical, and specialized distinction. Defining scientific and technical terms involves two approaches, one sociological and other semiotic (Mortureux, 1995: 1), depending on how the term is described, as a word belonging to a specialized vocabulary, without a current use in the common language or as a word that has a strictly defined meaning within a system of given notions.

We are talking about the morpho-semantic properties signalling the morphological processes of forming terms in French, including scholarly terms, the homonyms of the current lexemes, synapses, logos, acronyms and suitcase-words and about semantic-discursive properties involving comments about monosemy, definitional paradigm or homonymy. The terms are only mentioned in specialized speeches, the conclusion being the privilege of a socio-linguistic approach.

The observed corpus consists of Romanian textbooks of French language. It is about four highschool textbooks for all series of students, L2, Corint Publishing House, textbooks in which most of the texts are chosen from the magazines for youth, allowing students to have access to the current language that young people of their age use.

Keywords: term, terminology, specialized vocabulary, common language.

Types de passage, formes de passage

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Abstract:

We speak of "passage" borrowing (with the idea of refining) the definition of the Treasury of the French Language (online) "Made to circulate; traveling or crossing a place; with or without an idea of an obstacle to cross "and look closely at a category of writers for whom" the passage "takes on several nuances and meanings. The question of research revolves around these nuances: what type of passage can one distinguish in the discursive content of the work and in the relation that this one has with its author? What identity characteristics are revealed following these passages?

A look at the African continent and the literary discourse from the writings of French-speaking African writers (Calixthe Beyala and Fatou Diome) can not help but notice from the beginning diversity and contrasts. First in the theme of literary works, then in the way of construction of diversity, which allows to emphasize the contrasts.

These French-speaking writers and their works are at the center of our concern with a declared focus on the types and forms of passage. This article proposes to present the identity constructions that appear in the writings of translingual writers in order to illustrate the real passage, that of the life of the writer, his displacement from one place to another, the linguistic passage of from one language to another, from one text to another, from one book to another. This speech comes from a close relationship with the mother tongue that ensures the survival of the double of the translanguage writer, an interlinguistic passage that enlarges the world and pushes the boundaries. It is important to know that behind the French he uses to write, there is a palimpsest: the local African language that nourishes and conditions French. This return to the language of childhood and the unconscious works as an imprint of the speaker's thought within his utterance, the trace of a speech in which the speech of the other language is staged.

Keywords: Translingual writers, geographical passages, linguistics, textual, identity forms.

Tușe naturaliste în nuvelistica lui I. L. Caragiale

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Abstract:

Caragiale's short stories mark a new direction in the Romanian literature, presenting realism which tends to a naturalistic branch, sometimes a very cruel one. "Trei nuvele" appeared in 1892 did not have a positive feedback from the critics. Scenes like Stavrache's triggered madness from the short story "În vreme de război" or like the burned hand from "O făclie de Paște" made Constantin Dobrogeanu Gherea and Nicole Iorga to a firm that the violent scenes tend to maintain a psychological tension and to provoke fear. Pompiliu Constantinescu does not agree with the author's naturalistic traces because by the abundant use of harshness he tends to widen the tragic filter of the text.

The present work "Naturalistic traces in I. L. Caragiale's short stories" proposes a detailed analysis upon the procedures used by the moldavian writer to create his portraits and the manner the naturalistic short stories of I. L. Caragiale was perceived by literary criticism.

Keywords: trace, portrait, naturalism, violence, psychological tension.

Schémas discursifs de l'appel dans le discours de vulgarisation scientifique

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Abstract:

The discursive zone in which we place ourselves is that of cognitive linguistics, of prediscourse, which we define, according to M.-A. Paveau as "a set of collective prediscursive frameworks (knowledge, beliefs, practices), which give instructions for the production and interpretation of meaning in discourse" (Paveau, 2006: 118), a concept closely related to that of pre-constructed.

Even more, fixing the analysis on the formulas of appeal we touch the heritage statement manifested in two zones, as the linguist M.-A. Paveau affirms: "the collective wisdom" and "the fathers" (2006: 157-159). We are researching what are the characteristics of these formulas, what are they referring to and what is their role in a certain type of discourse: that of scientific extension related to the economic field. Scientific discourse goes hand in hand with popular discourse, so that communication becomes effective, the scientist's message undergoes a variety of language transformations in order to be received by the world, to become widely accessible.

The analyzed corpus is formed by the book *L'économie pour toutes. Un livre pour les femmes, que les hommes feraient bien de lire* (Jezebel Coupey-Soubeyran and Marianne Rubistein).

Keywords: prediscourse, popular discourse, preconstructed.

The Figures of Speech in the Reportages Published in French Daily Newspapers

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Abstract:

Our article aims at studying the argumentative effects of the figures de style used in written reportages. Our original contribution consists in the method used, that of an argumentative scheme including:

- the initial problem (Which is the role of rhetorics in the current written media?);

- an initial thesis and its arguments (Rhetorics is the art and the science of talking/writing properly, the set of expression means used for persuading or touching the receiver, which are generally associated to literature);

- a challenging thesis and arguments contradicting the first ones (We shall check how figures of speech are used in a genuine information material, i.e. the written reportage, in order to convince, to seduce, to impress, and convey a certain vision of the world. Following a theoretical chapter presenting several notions of media persuasion, the way daily newspapers are organized, the specific of the written reportage, and the classification of the figures of speech on the one hand as analogy, substitution, opposition, attenuation, and construction figures, and on the other hand as metaplasms, metataxes, metasemems, and metalogisms, according to the model established by the Groupe μ , which takes into account all the linguistic levels, we shall perform some comparative analysis, both qualitative and quantitative, of the figures of speech identified in the reportages published in the French daily newspapers *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro*, and *Libération* from 21st until 27th March 2016);

- a conclusion (We shall identify the figures of speech the most frequently used in each newspaper, as well as their respective argumentative politics underlying the figures, to conclude that rhetorics is also a means of the non-literary language serving the pragmatic goals of the media discourse).

Keywords: argumentative schemes, figures of speech, media discourse, media persuasion, pragmatic and argumentative effects, qualitative and quantitative analysis, reportage.

Dimensiunea ludică a învățării limbii japoneze. Introducere în Gamification

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Abstract:

The main focus of this study is a proposal for introducing the concept of gamification in the Japanese language learning process. It is also important to consider the fact that this study can be applied to any language learning process, however I have chosen the Japanese language due to the scarce learning material available for this language.

Furthermore, while working in the gaming industry I had the opportunity to observe the elements and mechanics which increase the intrinsic motivation in order to reach various objectives. Thus, I strongly believe that these elements can be applied on different tasks in order to enrich the individual's experience as well as to offer constant feedback and increase the individual's motivation (Edward L. Deci, 2001).

The educational games have been used throughout the time, especially for teaching foreign languages, however sometimes these games may distract the pupils' attention from the main objective of the game, such as enriching one's vocabulary or learning various grammar structures) by the means used (whether their audio, video or toys) slowing down the learning process.

However, if we would choose to apply several game elements that would be compatible to our learning objectives we could facilitate the completion of some tasks that may be perceived as complex while also providing personalized feedback along the way.

Keywords: gamification, intrinsic motivation, game elements, language acquisition.

Julian Barnes and the Narrative Boundaries

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Abstract:

Julian Barnes is one of the writers who transits and transgresses the narrative boundaries, since he rewrites the major themes of Early postmodernism. In most of his novels the narrative technique is different from the traditional one. For example in *Flaubert's Parrot*, he starts by presenting a short history of literature and he re-writes the story in an imaginary way: 2/3 of the story is real, the rest is fictional. In *The Noise of Time*, the narration is a cubist one and Barnes decides to cycle back and forth through the memories of the famous composer Dimitri Dmitriyevich Shostakovich. He describes the effects of an authoritarian regime on Shostakovich's life and career: not only does he feel insecure and persecuted, but he also feels enchained and forced to submit to the restrictions of the system. After analyzing the narrative line we notice that he deconstructs the narration and he replaces it with a state of mind: he goes beyond the boundaries of narratology and gets into a state of mind characterized by irony. In *The Porcupine*- one of the novels in which Barnes places great emphasis on the description of the gloomy atmosphere in a socialist communist fictional country – he is supposed to have been influenced by his visits in Bulgaria. The author deconstructs the narration, and consequently, the reader realizes that the literary style has turned into a journalistic one: the narrator is a mere observer, who does not focus on the characters' inner struggle, their turmoil or their hidden wish to escape and to live in a Western country. Barnes plays with the narration: before giving the plot he gives the game and his motto seems to be: let's play with the characters, the plot, let's play with everything.

Keywords: narrative boundaries, narrative technique, state of mind, irony, deconstruction.

Media as both Spur and Curp

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Abstract:

There has been a massive shift in Iraq, the transition from authoritarian to democratic regime will not happen without tax, to understand the changes necessary in the role of media. Both national and international media have different attitudes toward a new regime, although the role of media has been stimulated the humanity issues and sometimes it instigates extremism. Denial emphasized that “Since the tendency of organizations is to maintain a steady state, the major impetus for change comes from outside, rather than in - side an organization. Since organizations are open systems, they have a self-regulating characteristic which causes them to revert to the original state following a minor change made to meet demands of the supra system” (Griffiths, 1964). Therefore, as a risky society as Iraq where the media have been played dual role: one part with the previous regime, instigated the violence and terror incidents. The transmission have a disaster reflexive on the secure the innocent people where there is many channels adopted foreign agenda and influences in Iraq to destabilize the process of a new democratic regime, they endeavor to display or print the news about the Pro-Saddam regime. Another part of media have diligently sought to fix a new principle of democracy.

Paper objective:

- The role of media to stimulate the terrorist activities, adopting their ideologies and overtly advocated in the mass media.
- The purpose of media to oblique the general situation in Iraq.
- Who the national media have been cooperation and accompanied to cover the federal forces during the liberation from the ISIS in Iraq.

In Iraq, Media have not shown their integrity to take a role of reconstruction the country, which recently shifted from authoritarian to democratic regime. Although media instigated the hostility,

abhorrence and sectarian issues in their reports, media practice a lot of pressure on the government to manipulate for political interested, here I meant each channel owned or followed a certain agenda to use for personal interested. In the course of national crisis mass media plays both negative and positive role, media which adopt foreign agenda have shown the disaster and vogue vision about the country. In contrary, the national and international channels have a great advantage to cover all the activities alive only to portray the real and fundamental principle of the government of Iraq. In each role of mass or TV media discusses the deviation of media from the actual and reasonable role, in the context of political news media is affected people's emotional reactions than their recognition.

Keywords: Media, Iraq, integrity, democracy.

Nume biblice în comunitatea de romi evangheliști din Boldești, Prahova

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Abstract:

My PhD paper, entitled *The antrophonymic sistem of roma people from Romania. Historical and comparative perspective*, comprises an analysis of the roma names that are registered in the medieval documents between the XIV and XVI century, from Țara Românească and Moldova, in an effort to observe the specific of the roma names in that period.

Classifying these roma names from the medieval documents, I observed that a part of them are religious names, from which only a small section are biblical names from the Old Testament.

Consequently, taking into account the hyphotesis that nowadays, in the roma Evangelical communities, a real restauration of the biblical names is taking place – especially those from the Old Testament, I conducted a series of surveys in the roma Evangelical community from the margin of town Boldești, in order to collect the names adopted by the roma in the recent period.

The conclusions of the name analysis confirm the hypothesis, according to which we are witnessing a vigorous restoration of the biblical names in the roma Evangelical communities; the names of the roma in Boldesti, especially of young roma generations, are representative from this point of view: *Abigail, Filip, Isaac, Moise, Rahela, Rebeca Ruth, Sara, Sephora, Solomon*.

Keywords: anthroponymy, biblic names, Old Testament, roma.



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Colocviul Doctoral

*Noi perspective în cercetarea
lingvistică și literară*