STUDII DE CULTURĂ ŞI LITERATURĂ / CULTURE AND LITERATURE STUDIES

STUDIU NARATOLOGIC ASUPRA IMAGINII MEDICULUI
(PROZA LUI NICOLAE BREBAN)

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Abstract: *In the novel of Breban, the medic Minda is the human being's descent from the stand of conscience has the role of justifying any action, any attitude in front of the various personal and social events. The character's oafishness is thus shown in the tiniest detail. The disease from which Breban's characters suffer is that they have both instinct and spirituality. Those who are healthy only have instinct, they are man animals. Man's vainness in front of a too inflated desire of power leads to a constant fight against his own body. Organically and rationally it interferes, in an intense analysis of the experiences of an individual history tends to crush. The disease of power is also a disease of fear, of anything that means to take charge of a conglomerate of functions. Image of the political regime, where history seems to follow its course, without considering the individual, the narrative flows sickly. The symptoms visible on his own body are obvious, a disease unknown to medicine eats him alive, without any remedy against dread. The disease acts right at the core of the human being, "filth of the heart", because this is how any modality of redeeming the character is destroyed.*
Keywords: *disease, novel, character, political regime, history, feminity.*

„CAIETE CRITICE" '86 SAU PATRU REŢETE COMPENSATORII PENTRU O
BIBLIOGRAFIE SĂRACĂ

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Abstract: *This paper represents a meta-critical analysis of a special number of the magazine "Caiete critice", published in 1986. The issue was entirely dedicated to the concept of postmodernism, and most of the important Romanian critics from that time had contributed with their articles. We are dealing, in this case, with the first major reference in Romanian culture, regarding the concept of postmodernism. Given the fact that in the 80's the dictatorial regime in Romania did not agree to such Western concepts as postmodernism, many Western books on this topic were difficult, illegal or impossible to find, thus, these bibliographical gaps had to be resolved by Romanian critics. Their rhetorical and theoretical solutions are the main topic of this paper, and the articles that I shall discuss include authors such as: Andrei Pleşu, Mircea Cărtărescu, Nicolae Manolescu, Ion Bogdan Lefter, Radu G. Ţeposu.*

As an example, some of the rhetorical strategies include the apologetic/detached discourse of Andrei Pleşu, the intimate discourse of Cărtărescu (who tries to avoid any theoretical or critical terms, preferring a 1st person confession concerning his activity as a postmodern writer), the appeal to Romanian bibliography in the cases of Manolescu and Lefter and the partial mentioning of Western bibliography (in opposition to the completely given reference of Romanian bibliography) in the case of Radu G. Ţeposu.

Implicitly, my study will also take into consideration historical, political and cultural aspects concerning that period of Communist Romania, in relation to the European context, especially focusing on the field of literary theory. My aim is that of determining the main rhetorical strategies of these important critics from the 80's and also to point out the difficulties of a cultural context that was politically hostile to new (at that time) Western concepts such as postmodernism.

Keywords: *postmodernism, communism, literary theory, Andrei Pleşu, Mircea Cărtărescu, Nicolae Manolescu, Ion Bogdan Lefter, Radu G. Ţeposu.*

PERSONAJUL BLECHERIAN:
EXPRESIE A CRIZEI EXISTENŢIALE SAU A FIINŢĂRII ÎN SUPRAREALITATE

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Abstract. The Blecherian Character – an Expression of Existential Crisis or the Human Being in Surreality. *In this paper we investigate the manner in which the Blecherian character "exists". Max Blecher (1909-1938) in his three novels,* Întâmplări în irealitatea imediată *(1936)* Inimi cicatrizate *(1937) and* Vizuina luminată *(1971, published posthumously), built, aesthetically speaking, on a visionary - symbolic and surreal line, translating the existential crisis of the human being that is caused by the lack of self-identity and the dissolution of reality. The author - character of the novel,* Întâmplări în irealitatea imediată, *exists between the reality and the immediate unreality or surreality, which can be seen as solution to the existential crisis. The subject is split between the consciousness and the body, for which he has no certainty of life, thus causing a self-identity crisis, which in turn determines the crisis of reality. The author - character tries to define an identity based on Altera, which is embodied by his peers or by the various objects around him, looking at the same time for the authenticity which, however, is found only artificially. The subject shows a close connection with reality through the consubstantiality of his own body with mud, and also he achieves "immediate unreality"/ surreality by artificial, by dream, by imagination and not least by the illness or by the exacerbation of sexuality. Surreal elements exploited in the Blecherian novel are constructive and are designed to configure the eccentric nature of the subject in the process of defining an identity, so the specific surrealism of Blecher is creative and constructive.*

Keywords: *meta–subjectivity, "immediate unreality", artificial, imagination.*

H. BONCIU – „HOMO VIENNENSIS"[1]

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Abstract: *This article tries to reconstruct a literary geography – that of Vienna 1900 – with its special configuration of themes and cultural mentalities.* Mitteleuropa *is the background for H. Bonciu's novels* (Bagaj… *and* Pensiunea doamnei Pipersberg) *and poetry. Atypical figure within the Romanian interwar canon, Bonciu could be seen as a descendant of those writers who defined – in terms of Stefan Zweig – „*Die Welt von Gestern".
Keywords*: modernism, Mitteleuropa, expressionism, Jugendstil, decadence.*

RITURI DE INIŢIERE ÎN LUMEA PERIFERIEI

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Abstract: *In its most general acceptance the term of initiation indicates a corpus of rites and oral learnings whose purpose is the production of a decisive change in the religious and social status of the one that undergoes initiation (...) he (the neophyte) has become **another**"* [2]. *The present thesis starts from the premise that for a man of the slums, a "ceremonial animal" himself, initiation is absolutely necessary, be it erotic initiation, or that of secret societies, or of death. The axiological system of this reality (values, beliefs) shapes its specifications, the laws that guide it, sometimes totally different from that of the "others", from that of the center. That is why the entrance to this world assumes the following of certain steps, of an initiation route, even if it takes the form of a descent into hell.*
Keywords: *slum; outskirts; death; initiation rites; center and periphery; love; sexuality.*

„NOUL REALISM" ÎN VIZIUNEA LUI MIRCEA HORIA SIMIONESCU

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Abstract: *Mircea Horia Simionescu was a member of the literary circle The Târgovişte School, alongside Radu Petrescu and Costache Olăreanu. Being constituted during the times of social realism, the group had its editorial debut in 1964-1971, continuing to publish afterwards*

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[2] Mircea Eliade, *Naşteri* mistice, traducere de Mihaela Grigore Paraschivescu, Bucureşti, Editura Humanitas, 1995, p. 8.

as well, but adopting various original subterfuges such as self-irony, self-reflection, playfulness, satire, the play of auctorial masks, shifting perspectives - strategies which helped changing the viewon how to write literature. In the following lines we will seek to analyse the simionescian perspective regarding the characteristics of realism in his novels, a new realism which implies a break from the literary canon of the past, from the constraints and limits established by the accessible literature. This way of evading censorship and of saving literature by remitting the critical observation of reality to the subtext has led to the proposal of a new literature whose genres and species intertwine and their borders efface, where textual games engender stylistic and formal innovations, where the ambiguity of the narrative discourse demands the total involvement of the reader who needs to be re-educated in the spirit of the new direction. All these innovations and literary experiments will generate a hybrid literature which will contain the seeds of the Romanian literary postmodernism. The members of this school created a type of writing which led to the moment when Romanian literature separated from traditional, classic writings and sought to synchronize with the innovative directions of universal literature. Mircea Horia Simionescu's endeavour was met from the beginning with the reticence and reserve of a part of the literary criticism that had to deal with the novel situation of not knowing how to categorise his writings. At the same time, his approach had to stand up against the mentality of the idle reader who needed to become accustomed to the spirit of the new era. The methods used by Mircea Horia Simionescu to save his texts from censorship constraints consisted in the displacement of the linear course of the narration through fragmentation, intertextuality, pastiche and the mockery of certain events meant to hide the tragic realities.

Keywords: *new realism, fragmentariness, intertextuality, pastiche, self-irony, self-reflexivity, playfulness, play of auctorial personae.*

TUDOR ŢOPA SAU DESPRE JURNAL CA OPERĂ TOTALĂ[3]

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Abstract: *Paramount figures of post-war Romanian literature, Radu Petrescu, Mircea Horia Simionescu, Alexandru George, Costache Olăreanu and Tudor Ţopa rediscover the diary, believing in the equivalence diary-novel and writing diaries convinced that, in fact, they write novels. Rejecting from the start the great narratives, they seek to demonstrate they can write in a different manner, at a time when literature is going through a crisis. Tudor Ţopa's writings are hard to classify as he plays with the conventions of the genre and introduces a narrator with a different name than the one on the book cover (Teofil). His diary presents a multiplicity of perspectives which he achieves by introducing both a copyist and the author. Throughout the book, the reader may easily observe the metamorphosis of the autobiographical pact to fiction, from simple recounting of facts and common sequence of actions into deep and intimate narrative.*

DUBLUL MASCULIN ŞI IPOSTAZELE FEMINITĂŢII ÎN „EPOPEEA LUI GHILGAMEŞ"

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Abstract: *This study catches unawares the faces of the masculine and the womanhood too, present in Ghilgames Saga. The two central masculine characters – Enkidu and Ghilgames – polarize essentially two antagonic aspects, but they are complementary in their manifestation: Nature and Citadel, Chaos and Law, Childhood and Maturity. Saga feminine characters are faces of the womanhood who militated for civilization, through the wise Logos – Ninsus, through Eros and Logos – „the daughter of the pleasure" and the shattered womanhood, through tender eroticism – Isis.*

ARHITECTURA NARATIVĂ ÎN ROMANUL ANTIC TÂRZIU „ETIOPICELE"[4]

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Abstract: *This paper aims at an analysis of Heliodorus' Aethiopica in the light of its intricate narrative technique. Visible from the novel's introductory scene, the author's use of internal focalization becomes a device intended to mislead the reader's expectations, with a view to creating suspense and unexpected turns of situation. This is supplemented by narrators masterfully taking hold of relevant information and disclosing it when the plot is ready to support a recognition scene – most evidently, the main character's recognition as heir of the Ethiopian royal couple, which stresses the tight connection between a compositional device and the problem of identity central to the novel.*

CREAŢIA LUMII ÎNTRE MITUL BOGOMILIC ŞI 2 ENOH

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Abstract: *This study notices and analyses mythic-demonical elements, generated by The second Enohian apocrypha. On the bogomil pathway, they reveal a dualism, which is still considered to be likely Gnostic. Then, the Balkan dualism will be reflected in the story about the Creation of the world for Romanian people, where the Brother (Fârtatul) and the Non-Brother (Nefârtatul) continue the story in the Enohian apocrypha by actual exposure of the power game in the process into existence of the all which were seen.*
Keywords: *Adoil, Arcas, bogomil, Enohian, Aghios.*

IMAGINI ALE FEMINITĂŢII ÎN MITOLOGIA POPULARĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ[5]

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Abstract: *In this study, I had in view pointing out the negative capitalization of the womanhood as part of an anthropogonic and cosmogonic scene of Romanian folk tales. The two gods who built the universe were the Brother (Fârtatul) and the Non-Brother (Nefârtatul). They actually are the Brother and the Sister, for the negative prefix doesn't exclusively have to be interpreted like an ethical opposition, but it can recall the antagonism of the male/ female principles. On this point of view, I analyzed the folk ballad named The Sun and the Moon. I caught the pull in the plane of the mentality and the mythical-religious imaginary from a feminine matriarchy worship which improved the incest between brother and sister to a male solar worship which became an interdiction.*
Keywords: *incest, female, sex, anthropogony, cosmogony.*

NATURA ŞI TREPTELE INIŢIERII ÎN VIAŢĂ ŞI ÎN MOARTE ÎN OPERA LUI JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU ŞI MIHAIL SADOVEANU

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Abstract: *„The nature and the steps of initiation in life and death" is pursued not only in the creation „Reveriile unui calator singuratic" written by the French writer J.J. Rousseau, but*

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also in the creation of Sadoveanu, „Tara de dinsolo de negura". Observing the nature with interest and pleasure, its complex sense perception, the life rational knowledge, the communion with nature, the happiness in nature, finding himself, are as many steps of the initiation process, that are present in the creation of Sadoveanu, and also in Rousseau's one. The interest in nature, the integration in nature, the feeling of happiness in nature represents a pleading for both writers in order to return to nature. There isn't an urge of returning to primitivism, but returning to a natural state of a human being, in order to strengthen, to physical, mental or moral regeration. Thus, both of the writers offer a human example, on the background of nature and in nature.

Keywords: *Initiation, steps, life, death, knowledge, contemplation, harmony.*

CRIZELE INFERNO ALE LUI AUGUST STRINDBERG. DEUS ABSCONDITUS ŞI CHIPUL „ÎNCÂLCIT" AL LUI HRISTOS

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Abstract. *The autobiographical novel Inferno (written in three parts and in a fractured-poetic French), a parable of suffering and paranoia, a pathological confession or a literary experiment, finds its origins and resources in Strindberg's bizarre experiences in Paris between 1894-1896 that resulted in the renewal of his fictional writings. Besides, Inferno represents the (untold) story of urban solitude made up of moments of hallucination, inconsolable misfortunes, failed communication with the Invisible, nights of horror, contradictory moods of recovery or renonciation, of apophenia or pareidolia, alchemy, occultism, gnosticism, Swedenborgianism, Pythagoreanism etc. However, considering the exacerbation of the psychotic attacks or the aggravation of the persecution mania, Strindberg believes that his friends, which are now transformed into enemies, try to annihilate him. The fundamental idea is that the writer was born into a sinfully and wicked world in order to be punished for the crimes he had committed in a previous existence. In short, his alter egos are: the miserable Job, Jacob wrestling with the angel, the humanized Christ, the nordic barbarian or the wandering jew Ahasverus. In the end, when the catastrophe is about to occur, all these mental states lead to an apparent reconciliation, Strindberg being under the influence of the Catholic revival at the end of the nineteenth century. From scientist he becomes an occultist, from atheist – a providentialist; consequently, he proclames fimself a "Confessionless Christian": "I feel the hand of our Lord resting over me". In this paper we shall presume that Strindberg's distorted Weltanschauung affected his conception of divinity: God or Christ are regarded either as different faces of the devil, or as beneficial/ supreme powers. Furthermore, although Strindberg (also one of the leaders of the Scandinavian movement "The Modern Breakthrough") reshapes his sensibility in order to obtain a spectacular/ dramatic effect, the text itself cannot exhaust the layers of*

interpretation, since the author constantly challenges the reader with unlimited expressions of his internal conflict.

Keywords: *crisis, terrestrial hell, conversion, self-punishment, suffering, correspondence.*

DETURNAREA MITULUI BIBLIC LA MICHEL TOURNIER

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Abstract: *Relations between myth, literature and lived experience are not at all simple, sometimes producing astonishing twists. First, there is a difference between the novel and the mythological character. Many are the legends and myths that have enjoyed the attention of great writers who cast their glances at the latest or classical times they have rewritten. There are very few modern myths masterfully rewritten at least once and replayed later with the same craftsmanship, but in a new vision. The myth of Cain and Abel is one of the founding myths of human civilization: it talks about crime and violence, but also about the civilizing hero who became Cain. The fascination with this myth is due in part to the white spaces from the biblical text, the lack of explanatory details, which led to an abundance of interpretations, both theological and cultural. The Jewish, Christian and Muslim writings have tried to fill the void in the book of Genesis and issue the divinity from the idea of arbitrary choice of Abel by God through various justifications. Quibble is maintained regarding the figure of Cain, the first murderer in the history of mankind is the one who set up the first city, establishes the arts and technology, is therefore the origin of human civilization as a whole. If the traditional reading see spiritual Abel, his pure relationship with divinity, favored by the condition of the wandering shepherd and material Cain, a man linked to earthly possessions, subsequent interpretations, like that of Michel Tournier, attempted to recapture the character of Cain. Especially romantic writers of the 19th century saw Cain as a symbol of dignity and freedom, a man who rebels against the order imposed by the deity, as Lucifer, the fallen angel.*
Keywords: *Cain, Abel, myth, divinity, dignity, recapture.*

POLIFONIA CULORILOR ŞI A SPAŢIILOR
ÎN LIRICA LUI GEORGE BACOVIA

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Prof. Andra Gabriela HOLHOŞ

Abstract: *Bacovia's work ranges within the evolution of Romanian symbolism reached at its maturity having Al. Macedonski, Mircea Demetriad, Traian Demetrescu, Stefan Petica, Dimitrie Anghel, Ovid Densusianu, Ion Minulescu as reference points.*
Bacovian works constitute the fourth stage, the stage of authentic symbolism, and the use of authentic and spontaneous symbols, of chromatic suggestions through intermediary hues in

order to preserve the idea of impression, the conversion of musical instruments into poetical motifs as well as the special expressive structures create a specific unique universe.

Bacovian lyrics continue to impress through the poet's effort to adopt a direct language with meaningful values capable of rendering human experience, be it at a certain period of life or overwhelmed by a sinister usually irremediable mood.

In poetry, the bacovian atmosphere distinguishes itself through the harmony of inner and outside scenery and above all through the complementarity of space and colour.

Keywords: symbolism, authentic, complementarity, space, colour.

ALEXANDRU GEORGE DESPRE CARAGIALE: ION LUCA ŞI MATEIU[7]

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Abstract: *In this paper we will analyse Alexandru George's critical studies on Ion Luca Caragiale's work and Mateiu Caragiale's work. We will try to highlight the way in which the two autors are perceived in Alexandru George's monographic studies Mateiu I. Caragiale (1981) and Caragiale. Glose, dispute, analize (1996). We also consider the similiarities or differences that are found so proeminent in the lives of the two and in their works.*
Keywords: *Alexandru George, literary criticism, literary history, monography.*

INDIA ÎN VIZIUNEA LUI MIRCEA ELIADE

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Abstract: *Exotism is one of the blue prints of European literature in the 20th century, says Jean-Marc Moura in La littérature des lointains. Histoire de l'exotisme européen au XXe siècle. (Moura 1). He defines this desire of the other as "the totality of Europe's debt to other cultures" (Halen: web). Thereby he acknowledges the permanent change of Europe's literary map though the integration of other cultures. Exotism equals afavourable or desirous perception of alteriy. This paper sets exotism in polarity to access to India as to an imagined community, pointing to orientalist Mircea Eliade, historian of religions, as an example in point.*
Keywords: *Mircea Eliade, colonial India, Memoirs, Erotic Mystic.*

CUVÂNT ŞI IMAGINE ÎN VIAŢA CLUJEANĂ DE LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA

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Abstract: *We consider nowadays the 20th century as the most contradictory and unsettled period in the history of the entire world culture. The cultural traditions of a certain nation strongly connect the creations and practices of the past with the present societies. The future of a society depends largely on how the cultural history is interpreted. The cultural legacy of a nation is be kept alive thanks to its values which have a large influence on its future, inspired by other civilisations or cultures with which it comes into contact. The Romanian cultural identity, which is constantly in a change, keeps a strong and close connection with its previous historical events. Founded in the 13th century, the city of Cluj is considered to be the most important cultural and religious centre, the capital of the region of Transylvania. The great union which took place on the 1st December 1918 had implications of great importance for the whole country, with a significant economic growth. In Cluj, the authorities took a series of economic and social measures, including the introduction of the Romanian language as the official language in the State administration and the establishment of Romanian schools and cultural institutions, while ensuring the good functioning of schools with a Hungarian profile. The urban development in Cluj was continuously ascending, becoming one of the most important centres in the country. After the completion of great union, the building which had belonged to the National Theatre for the Hungarian people since 1906 became the Romanian National Theatre on the 1st of October 1919. However, the Hungarian artistic life took place without any obstacles even after the union. After becoming the political centre in the region of Transylvania, the city of Cluj would become the most important place in the northwest for the literary life. In the period between the two World Wars, more than 300 journals were published weekly or monthly in Cluj. After the historical 1918 union, the Museum of Transylvania in Cluj was under the control of the Romanian state. The Fine Arts School in Cluj completed its cultural landscape, having an important contribution to the popularization of fine arts, as well as increasing the number of artists. Therefore, the first half of the 20th century is rightly regarded as the golden age of Romanian culture, which reached its highest level of international affirmation during that period.*

Keywords: *culture, art, theatre, museum, literature, press, fine arts.*

VIRTUALITATE ŞI CREAŢIE
STUDIU DE CAZ: ANDREI CODRESCU

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Abstract: *The present study aims to highlight the relationship between the literary creation and the new found environment of the contemporary individuals: virtuality. We highlight the way this new environment operates for creating literature when the geographical space stays as physical obstacle between two co-authors, the modality in which may serve as dissemination, but also its impediments for the originality of a literary text. The new fashion of social networks also has an impact upon creation, sometimes in a negative aspect, rejected by a writer, in spite of all the mediatic commercial benefices. We relate our study to a particular case, Andrei Codrescu, a writer that is in our special field of study for a PhD thesis. We use as particular examples in our study information under the form of "posts", the new modality of enunciating something into virtual space.*
Keywords: *virtuality, creation, social networks, Andrei Codrescu.*

STUDII DE LIMBĂ/ LANGUAGE STUDIES

VALORILE PRONUMELUI REFLEXIV ÎN DISCURSUL JURIDIC CIVIL

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Abstract: *According to the canonic grammatical definition, the reflexive pronoun represents a subclass of personal pronouns, indicating one of participants involved in the act of communication and reflecting the referential identity of two actants of a verb. The syntactic feature of reflexive pronoun regarding the co-occurrence of two syntactic positions and the semantic and referential feature with reference to the coreferentiality of two nominals that occupy the syntactic positions characterize the typical situations, in which the reflexive pronouns have an anaphoric function. But the reflexive pronoun is also a morpheme that accompanies the inherent reflexive verbs, the passive verbs and passive constructions, the impersonal verbs and impersonal constructions. The aim of this paper is to analyze the functions that reflexive pronouns actualize in a specialized discourse – the discourse of civil law, to observe, by using the linguistic and juridical knowledge, how the general features of civil juridical discourse are reflected in the grammar of a text.*
Keywords: *pronoun, reflexive, morpheme, discourse, civil.*

ADVERBE TEMPORALE ÎN LIMBA RUSĂ – VARIANTĂ DE CLASIFICARE SEMANTICĂ

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Abstract*: paper aims to approach grammatical time in a broad sense, as integrated in its specific functional-semantic field, with applications and examples in the more restrictive sphere of Russian time adverbs. My interest in the theme is rooted in my activity of teaching Russian as a foreign language, as well as in my attempt to discover a "practical approach, a practical grammar".*
Keywords*: grammatical time, adverb, functional-semantic field, Russian, classification*

DIMINUTIVELE ÎN MEDIUL ONLINE STUDIU DE CAZ: LITERELE A, B, C

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Abstract: *In her approach, the author is interested in a linguistic analysis of diminutives used in the online environment. The case study is built upon 797 examples of diminutives starting only with a, b, c letters which were excerpted mostly from internet forums. It must be stated that, in this total, diminutives formed from the same base were also included. In this approach, only diminutives that are not registered in any lexicographical paper are analyzed and for each of them the context is also provided. The study is structured on three levels: lexical, semantic and, to a lesser extent, pragmatic. From the lexical point of view, the study will emphasize upon the most productive and frequently used diminutive suffixes at the present time on the internet, the bases that generate diminutives or the morphological distribution of diminutives. Taking as a starting point the universal structure of the semantics of diminutives offered by D. Jurafsky, the author attempts a semantic typology of the diminutives and also a review of their pragmatic values, based on examples. In the semantic analysis, diminutives with two or three meanings will also be discussed, as well as some expressions containg diminutives.*
Keywords: *diminutives, internet, productivity, frequency, meanings, pragmatic values.*

STRUCTURI MORFOLOGICE ÎN POEZIA SCRIITORILOR GÂNDIRIŞTI

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Universitatea Piteşti

Abstract: *Considered scientist whose study is grammatical structure of a language - that is the part of the language that allows units to achieve communication vocabulary - grammar is*

divided, usually in need of systematization of facts, numerous and complex, in two distinct disciplines : morphology and syntax. Those two words of Greek origin clearly shows the distribution of grammatical facts: morphology is composed of the word gr. morpheme "form" + logos "doctrine" and the syntax comes from gr. sintaxis. Multiple studies have called morphology whose priority is the study of the word "like grammatical unit, in terms of form, flexing the changes, if the variable words, and content, grammatical values expressed in various forms, assuming the research syntax combinations the words ". Divided into parts of speech as a fundamental unit of morphological, word, part of speech itself is subordinate a different grammatical categories from a morphological class to another, which causes flexing characteristic variations, "made using morpheme". Teodor Hristea considered as the fundamental unit morphological speech "there are lexical and grammatical class characterized by certain general features, formats and content." Interest in research is not addressing the grammatically both arms but to investigate the content unit, parts of speech ability, whatever their nature, to enter into combinations and metaphorical structures, depending on their redundancy.

Key words: *morphology, grammatically, word, structure, language*

CREAREA LIMBILOR NAȚIONALE ÎN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA.
O PRIVIRE ASUPRA MODELULUI FRANCEZ ȘI A CELUI ROMÂNESC DE NORMARE A LIMBII

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Abstract: *The paper proposes a study that investigates the creation of languages viewed in the context of the literary national Romanticism of the XIXth century. Therefore, we chose to discuss two models of imagining the national language: the French and the Romanian pattern. For instance, the French language had developed from the vernacular Latin to which were added Gaelic and Germanic elements. In the XIXth century, the official language in France was a dialect called by the linguists* francien*, a composed word from* français *and* ancienne. *Knowing this, we asked ourselves how this dialect was imposed, why was adopted this particular one and not any other idiom spoken in the rural areas of the country? What kind of connection was established between the varieties of dialects and the language that became the norm? These are some of the questions we intend to respond by writing this paper. The creation of the Romanian language followed a path slightly different compared to her Neo-Latin sister, the francien, because of differing cultural and social conditions developed in the Romanian Principalities. After 1830, it could be observed more often a constant preoccupation from the part of the Romanian writers for the specificity of a Romanian language that kept in its words the heritage of a Latin origin. Moreover, the folklore and the oral literature were discovered, a finding that played an important role in the construction of the national language. Also, the folklore embodied spiritual identity justifying the claim to self-determination of the Romanian people. Therefore, creating an unitary language was a necessity in the revolutionary and nation rising*

context of the XIX ᵗʰ *century. For this reason, the writers of the epoch considered important to emphasize the need for a national language that should be the expression of an unified and autonomous nation. So, linguists had to invent one by different manners such as borrowings, translations, derivation, neologisms, dialectal expressions etc. In other words, the birth of a nation became the birth of its language.*

Key-words: *language*, *national romanticism*, *Romanian*, *France*, *XIX* ᵗʰ *century.*

CONCEPTIA SAUSSURIANA CU PRIVIRE LA DIACRONIA LIMBII

Dr. CĂTĂLIN NICOLAU
Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iaşi

Abstract: *The topic of this paper refers to Ferdinand de Saussure's diachronic linguistic theory. This name is usually and rightfully associated to the descriptive study of language. Nevertheless, his linguistic thought also comprises some theories which pertain to the evolutionary aspect. In this short survey we aim at sketching the Saussurian conception with respect to language diachrony. We will not limit our study to the mere enumeration of his ideas, but we will also include some interpretations and comments belonging to other great linguists, such as Eugeniu Coseriu. More specifically, we will focus, first of all, on the understanding of language as a social institution, which means that a specific historical language can only exist (and function) within a social environment, it cannot be the "property" of one speaker. This means that a language is external to the individual, i.e., it is independent of him. Only the society as a whole can act upon a certain language, whereas the speaker can only internalize it passively, not being able to modify it. The implications of this idea lie at the basis of the structuralist belief according to which language is an autonomous reality, separated from its speakers and, consequently, evolving independently of them. The central issue is the famous opposition between synchrony and diachrony. Saussure applies this distinction not only to the research plane, that is, the linguistic discipline, but also to language as such, that is, the object of research. E. Coseriu argues that this opposition is only valid on the level of the research activity, language only having an exclusively diachronic nature. As regards the linguistic research, Saussure believes that the synchronic perspective should prevail over the diachronic one as the synchronic reality is the only one that speakers have access to. The speaker "sees" just a language state and is not aware of the way in which linguistic facts develop in time. This is why the scholar would plead for a type on linguistics focused on the synchronic and systematic study of language, to the detriment of the diachronic perspective. Nevertheless, Saussure also includes in his Course a chapter devoted to his conception with respect to the diachronic linguistics and its object of study. It is of no less importance the issue of the changing nature of languages. Their mutability is attributed by Saussure to the passing of time. According to him, time has an altering effect on all things, so it also acts upon linguistic signs, in the sense of altering the relation between the signifier and the signified.*

Key words: *structuralism, synchrony, diachrony, social fact, language, linguistic change.*

STUDII DE PEDAGOGIE ŞI DIDACTICĂ / TEACHING METHODOLOGY STUDIES

DEZVOLTAREA PLĂCERII PENTRU LECTURĂ LA ELEVII PROVENIŢI DIN MEDII SOCIALE DEFAVORIZATE

Lect. univ. dr. MONICA ANGELA BARA
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Abstract: *In a democratic society, education is a fundamental and universal service. Every citizen has the right to get the proper education and the fashionable slogan of the 60s "education for all" began to be replaced with "quality education for everyone." As a result, those living in disadvantaged backgrounds are entitled to quality education and need good teachers, even greater than those from families and communities without economic, social, health problems.*

Key words: *reading, additional reading, disadvantaged, inclusive education, social assistance*

MOTIVAŢIE ŞI DEMOTIVAŢIE ÎN STUDIUL LIMBII FRANCEZE LA UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICĂ DIN CLUJ-NAPOCA

Lect.dr. CRISTIANA BULGARU-TEŞCULĂ
Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca

Abstract : *At the end of the university year 2013-2014 we tried to evaluate the attitude of students from a couple of faculties from the Technical University from Cluj-Napoca towards studying French after two or four semesters of learning the language. Our aim was to identify their expectations and the issues they face, whilst having to work in a rather difficult environment, mainly due to different language levels within the same group. For this purpose we used a questionnaire comprising of 10 questions and referring to the level of French, which was studied at university, the way they came to be part of a group studying French, the aspects they regard as accessible or difficult when studying French, aspects regarding the utility or lack of utility of certain topics dealt with during the seminars, the part French plays in studying at university level and in perspective in the work performance. The information gathered from 72 students from the first and second study year from the Faculty of Civil Engineering (field of study: Civil Engineering), Faculty of Machine Building (field of study: Industrial Engineering) and Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (field of study: Automobile Engineering), revealed the following aspects:*

• the need to preserve and improve the differential teaching system within difficult heterogeneous groups (beginners + intermediate + upper intermediate), so that the students are engaged in the activities suggested, which need to closely reflect their level of knowledge;

• *the need to diversify the topics suggested, according to the preferences expressed by the students, nonetheless mentioning that these need to comply with the regulations of the department and the subject description;*
• *the need to leave out topics which do not appeal to the students and the need to adapt topics which prove either too difficult or too easy as compared to the level of knowledge of the students;*
• *the importance of finding / drawing up modern materials, appropriate for the level of the students;*
• *the need to establish a sustained consultation program for students meeting with difficulties;*
• *the importance to make students aware of the advantages of internships or studying in a French speaking country.*

Our research starts with a review of the main types of motivation for studying a foreign language, identified by O. Challe in his book, Teaching French for Special Purposes [Enseigner le français de spécialité], (instrumental, integrative, intrinsic, extrinsic) and ends with referring to aspects identified within the same theoretical frame.
Keywords*: motivation, demotivation, difficulty, accessibility, learning success, work performance*

METODE DIDACTICE INOVATOARE. ATELIERUL DE LECTURĂ

Dr. ANA-MARIA COMŞA
Colegiul Naţional *Inochentie Micu Clain*, Blaj

Abstract: *Reading is one of the most successful methods of shaping the inner self and of broadening the horizons of knowledge, so in order to accomplish its goals, it should be more than just recognizing written words on a page. That is why, in the educational process, reading is a vector that cannot be dismissed. Unfortunately, today there is a dramatic decrease in interest in reading, a reality that should intensify the efforts of those involved in the educational process to reinforce the role of books in the collective mentality. Given that nowadays curricular policies are focused on the continuous improvement of the educational process, the imperative of modern education is to train the students in practical conditions of analysis, interpretation, creation, ensuring their role as explorer, researcher, investigator and creator of new solutions and ideas. So, in the rehabilitation process of reading as an evolving tool, teacher should be open to innovative methods of approach. One of these unconventional „formulas" that facilitate the formative assessment is the reading workshop. The reading workshop implies an informal and relaxed attitude of the participants, encouraging the free exchange of ideas. It is, first of all, a method by which readers come to understand how to relate to the text; it helps them to overcome the surface and to reach a level where reading is a comprehensive instrument which they can use in order to stimulate the thinking process and to engage in higher-order thinking, including the critical one, a level where the reader is able to identify patterns of elements - information, values, assumptions and language usage - throughout the discussion and to connect them in an interpretation, an assertion of an underlying meaning of the text as a whole. It scaffolds students to deeper level of thinking and puts them into a position of ownership of their learning. The reading workshop makes reading a social act, not just an individual process of*

investigating a fictional universe. It gives the students the opportunity to acquire the significance of the text, revise and evaluate it mainly by open dialogue. Through the use of reading workshop students can learn and develop together, working their way toward turning reading into a rewarding experience. This way, reading is both communication and knowledge, a bivalence with multiple benefits, this innovative teaching method helping students to become lifelong, reflective and responsive readers.

Key-words: *reading, teaching, reading workshop, formative assessment, lifelong reader*

ASPECTE ALE PROIECTĂRII ŞI ORGANIZĂRII ÎNVĂŢĂRII LIMBII MATERNE DIN PERSPECTIVA ACTUALELOR PROGRAME

Prof. OLIMPIA MARIA DRĂGOIU
Liceul *Dr. Lazăr Chirilă* Baia de Arieş

Abstract: *Modern society's demands and the need for synchronizing the directions that have emerged in the recent decades in the study of the native language imposed to the Romanian school the necessity to update the vision of learning language and literature. All these demands are reflected in the communicative-functional model. The new Romanian language and literature syllabuses built on the communicative-functional model impose an integrated study of language, communication and literary text. The principles which are the basis of this model give a functional sense to the teaching process and ensure the fulfillment of its goals, such as: forming a balanced personalities of students, ,,training and building-up skills and abilities necessary to ensure their post-graduation success to lifelong learning and active integration in a knowledge-based society"[8]. Designed with the purpose to connect school to life through skills training, the communicative model requires the need to structure a specific methodology"[9]. His specificity consists in the types of activities and the way the lessons and learning sequences can be structured. It requires the needs for structuring learning paths that have as aim assimilation of knowledge and building-up skills and communication activities aimed to improve the communication skills, so that students can learn and especially to be able to apply what they have learned. ,,Focused on continuity and transparency of the learning process, current directions are subordinated to a vision in which understanding and learning contents are essential; it is also essential to comprehend the way understanding and learning occurs."[10] Adopting modern ways of planning Romanian language and literature lesson, the teacher will be able to valorize during the lessons students' knowledge acquired during other classes, and students can notice that school education is related to their own interests and concerns. The author Florentina Sâmihăian in her book of didactics underlines ,,there are two important aspects that teachers of native language and literature may consider: firstly, reporting to the general aim of European education, and, on the other hand, intimate understanding of discipline's philosophy to the level of goals, specific areas and teaching approaches, to develop students' skills, values and attitudes"[11].*

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[9] Pamfil, Alina, *Romanian language and literature: open teaching structures*, Piteşti, Paralela 45, 2007, p. 37.

[10] Pamfil, Alina, *op.cit..*, p. 45.

[11] Sâmihăian, Florentina, *A language and literature didactics: current challenges for the teacher and student*, Bucureşti, Art, 2014, pp. 16-17.

Key words: *Romanian language, curriculum, communicative model, planning.*

CREATIVITATE ŞI CREAŢIE ÎN ÎNVĂŢĂMÂNTUL PREUNIVERSITAR

Prof. Simona FARCAŞ
Şcoala „Nicolae Iorga”, Baia Mare

Abstract: *The teacher should take into account the fact that each pupil has his own creativeness and he can improve his creative potential, realize original and useful things, discover and actualize aptitudes, skills and abilities- innate or acquired- throughout the years. One of the educational purposes consists of focusing pupils' abilities on critic and creative thinking, throughout schooling, including all school subjects and religion, as well.*
Key-words: *creativity, creation, aptitudes, skills, abilities*

EXERCIŢIUL – METODĂ DE PREDARE-ÎNVĂŢARE A GRAMATICII ÎN ÎNVĂŢĂMÂNTUL PRIMAR

Asist. univ. dr. ANCUŢA IONESCU
Universitatea din Piteşti

Abstract: *First of all, grammar represents a helpfull method for using language in a proper way. Studing grammar in primary school is very important because it increases the development of thinking through the understanding of teoretical knowledge. The studing grammar structures has positive consequences on creating and analysing some important messages. It is known the fact that, language cannot be understood as a whole , only if vocabulary is connected through grammar. Grammar was defined **as a group of rules regarding the changing of words and combining them into sentences.** Every new word has to be understood under all its aspects.*
Key words: *grammar, exercise, teaching, text, word.*

MODALITĂŢI DE ACTIVARE A ELEVILOR PENTRU ÎNVĂŢAREA CITITULUI ÎN CICLUL PRIMAR

Prof. univ. dr. MARIOARA LUDUŞAN
Universitatea *1 Decembrie 1918* din Alba Iulia

Abstract: *The importance of reading skills development in of the young student is given to the educational aspects involved in reading at this age, namely: cognitive aspect (students improve their knowledge of the world and reality, in all its social, ethical, aesthetic fields); educational aspects (helping to educate students in ethical and aesthetic dimensions); formative aspects (results in the formation and development of intellectual work techniques, development of thinking, imagination, self-expression).*

Key words: *activating student, active-participative methods, active reading, additional reading, reading the explanatory.*

ERORI FRECVENTE ÎN LIMBAJUL ELEVILOR, ASTĂZI

Conf. univ. dr. ELENA LUCIA MARA
Universitatea *Lucian Blaga*, Sibiu

Abstract: *Language is a living organism, it is constantly evolving and new formulas are recorded in dictionaries and grammars. Normative documents most known and as a result, the most often used by Romanian speakers are Romanian Grammar and Spelling, Orthoepic and Morphology Dictionary of Romanian language. These are materials that help those who want to express themselves according with current linguistic and literary. There are the fundamental normative benchmarks Romanian language, as they are developed under the aegis of the Romanian Academy,only authorized, by law, to regulate the cultivation of language. It is known that our environment (family, school, media etc.) influence the formation of communication skills, a way of speaking. Everything we hear daily is, without recognizing, familiar. At the same time, means such as TV and radio (which youth calls daily) contributes to the spread of literary language - the standard language, uniform, but still they can spread just as easily, errors or innovations uninspired. We often complain that the Romanian language is spoken badly, the media, the desire to approach the public, not only uses language spontaneously, but unkempt not only familiar but downright vulgar. Also, there is sometimes indifference or ignorance how to speak serenely displayed.*

Keywords: *language, linguistic errors, quotidian language, which pronoun, stress in language.*

INSTRUMENTE DE EVALUARE FORMATIVA A COMPETENTEI DE ARGUMENTARE

Dr. Mihaela-Emilia POPA,
Liceul Teoretic *Onisifor Ghibu* din Cluj-Napoca

Abstract: *The paper "Instruments of formative evaluation of argumentative competence" presents a critical inventory of modern evaluation instruments, used in Romanian classes, high school level. The investigative criterion is represented not by the ideatic, theoretical, very coherent contributions, but by the practical dimension of formative evaluation - the generous inventory of evaluation instruments that work in several variants and have certain formative valences, certified by their authors. **The evaluation grid, evaluation sheet, list of performance descriptors** are all presented in connection with their impact on the personality of the student, who is viewed as an active element within the three-sided pedagogical model that includes teaching - learning - evaluation. Thus structured, the paper aims to configure some models of flexible instruments, useful for the internal and external evaluation of argumentative competence.*

Keywords: *Instruments – formative evaluation – competences – argumentation – performance descriptors*

BOOK REVIEWS

LITERATURA SF CA MODALITATE DE CUNOAŞTERE A ŞTIINŢEI ŞI MENTALITĂŢII UNEI EPOCI: RODICA-GABRIELA CHIRA, *AUTRES MONDES. APPROCHES SCIENCE-FICTION*

Lector univ. dr. SONIA ELVIREANU
Universitatea Tehnică Cluj-Napoca, România

Abstract: The book brings together fifteen unequal size studies on science fiction literature. From various angles – past-present connections, games of the imagination through speculative fiction or science fantasy, comic and science-fiction, the sacred and science fiction, utopia and dystopia, machinery and science fiction, the interdisciplinary - a couple of novels, short stories and a SF poem belonging to authors coming from the French, English, American and Romanian spaces are analyzed. In chronological order, these authors are: Cyrano de Bergerac, Louis Desnoyers, Jules Verne, Edwin A. Abbott, Philip José Farmer, Jacques Sternberg, Stefan Wul, Constantin Cubleşan, Ayerdhal, Suzanne Collins, Serge Lehman, Lucian - Dragoş Bogdan.
The volume offers personal interpretations with the intention to show there is no break between the past and the present, the evolution of humanity being framed in a perpetual flow; it also shows that the possibility of finding the whole in the parts and the parts in the whole has existed forever, the forms of awareness being adapted to each epoch.
Key words: science-fiction literature; burlesque; intertextuality; interdisciplinarity; utopia and dystopia.

MISCELLANEA

TURNING LITERATURE INTO FILM: A CASE STUDY UPON POSSESSION: MELUSINE'S QUINTESSENCE IN CHRISTABEL LAMOTTE

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Ma British Cultural Studies
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Abstract: The main purpose set to this paper is to present the influence of the way in which a female character is portrayed through the eyes of a legend, the legend of Melusine, concerning the view that A.S. Byatt has shaped in the book and in what degree the movie

succeeds to maintain it. A. S. Byatt creates the author in such manner to carry out the portrait and the analysis of the female figure, in the same time, the Victorian and the 20th century perspective but from both perspectives: from the male and female points of view. The theoretical framework, to put it like this, is the legend of the fairy Melusine and we will observe the connections and the differences between Christabel LaMotte and Melusine.

   Key- words*: Melusine, Christabel LaMotte, intersexuality, similarities, 18th century, 20th century, Female studies, postmodernism.*