

STUDII DE CULTURĂ ȘI LITERATURĂ / CULTURE AND LITERATURE STUDIES

**INVOCATION DES ESPRITS, INVOCATION DU DIABLE.
MOTS ET PRATIQUES DE LA MAGIE EN EUROPE OCCIDENTALE**

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Abstract: *Present in the vocabulary of secret associations in ancient times, in sacrifices, in funeral rites, in divination or dream interpretation, the magician signals his presence through his semantic and functional polyvalence. In ancient literature, the passage of magic activities from public to private, and from soteriology to ethnography turn invoking the spirits into an incantatory practice focused on the high-performance power of vocal rites - words that are sung (lat. **carmina**), instrument of the ability to harm, or the will to destroy when they are expressed by blasphemous formulae (lat. **defixiones**).*

Since the 13th century, the word 'magician' - first used as an adjective - has started supplanting the old couple fortune teller/ enchanter or 'wizard using black magic' whose ability to foretell the future is considered as a supernatural power. Under the pressure of demonologic texts writers, the devil's associates - the sorcerers - will be entrusted with this power.

Beginning with Renaissance the debate on evil spells opposes the supporters of diabolical interventionism in daily life (weather vicissitudes, natural calamities, Sabbaths, fiendish possessions, animal metamorphosis) to those supporting the fiendish illusionism. According to the first group - catholic and protestant theologians demonologists nurtured by inquisitorial literature and legal experts such as Lambert Daneau, Jean Bodin, Pierre de Lancre in France - the sorcerers signed a submission pact with Satan having as a result the hidden body marks of stigmata which were difficult to detect and required a subtle hermeneutics. As for the second group - naturalist philosophers, doctors and illuminated theologians - the magic practices are not inspired by demons or the devil. They have to do with the agents' imposture, with envy, charlatanism and the willingness to deceive or make a living at the expense of others those practising them not being worth the penalty of burning at stake. By gradually displacing the juridical charge for evil spells witchcraft will no longer be considered a crime, fact which was officially established by the Edict of Louis XIV in 1682.

Key words: *divination; incantation; invocation; magic; demonology; witchcraft; hermeneutics.*

**UN DIALOGUE FÉCOND ENTRE SOCIÉTÉ ARCHAÏQUE ET MONDE MODERNE :
BRÂNDUȘ ET AGRIPPINE DANS LA NOUVELLE « LA FILLE DU CAPITAINE » DE
MIRCEA ELIADE**

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***Abstract:** In the last chapter of "The Myth of the Eternal Return", Mircea Eliade confronts two types of conceptions of the existence peculiar to two categories of human being: the modern man who claims to make history and the archaic man, a historical who complies with archetypes, sacred prototypes, for whom this is the only reality. We hypothesize that the Roman scientist imagined a meeting between these two persons in the novel "The Captain's Daughter". We will see that the discussion between Brânduș and Agrippine which may appear senseless, to the point that we could consider we are reading a "dialogue of the deaf", a inapprehensible fictional narrative -the postmodern writing serving this impression- is at the same time an opposition and a fertile confrontation revealing the coexistence of two worlds, in prima facie, apart from each other. Mythos against logos, holistic education and respect for biocosmic rhythms against academic culture, etc. are all antagonisms that the conversation between the two protagonists puts into perspective, notably according to the Philippe Descola's ontological scheme. So, if the characters don't get along well, their disagreements allow to discover the criticism that archaic man would make to the modern man and vice versa. Consequently, if at the end of the conversation between Brânduș and Agrippine, the apparent lack of comprehension seems reciprocal, the finding of such disagreement gives us the opportunity to progress in the understanding of two worlds and what one should or can bring to the other. After having raised the realistic elements of the story, we will explore the hypotheses which seem to us the less complete but nevertheless interesting concerning the nature of the two characters (psychoanalytic approach of the behaviours, mythocriticism, comparison with historical and literary figures, similarity between Brânduș with the primordial child or the puer aeternus and l'Emile of Jean-Jacques Rousseau...) then propose an analysis to bring us to answer this question : Does Eliade try to show, through this novel, that there is no solution of continuity between the world of the tradition of the archaic man and the modern world, as in his academic work ? Moreover, reading the "Captain's Daughter" gives us an awfully basis for reflection in our time of the reign of increasingly weighing of standardization of individuals, and allows to envisage a possible archeomodern human existence transcending the ontological cleavage between archaism and modernity.*

Key words: modernity; archaic societies; Mircea Eliade; globalization; archetypes; historicism; education.

**UNE GÉOGRAPHIE OLFACTIVE
VERS LA FIN DU XIX^e SIÈCLE : L'AILLEURS EUROPÉEN ET ORIENTAL DANS LES
CHRONIQUES DE MAUPASSANT**

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***Abstract:** Like most of his contemporaries, Guy de Maupassant had a passion for travel, being motivated by his profession - writer and journalist at the same time -, by his illness or by his need to discover more or less distant regions, in France as well as in other countries, such as the French colonies, Algeria and Tunisia. These experiences offered him the material for several chronicles published in newspapers he contributed to. Whatever his topic— his adoptive town, Paris, where he lived after 1872, other different western towns he had visited, or the Desert, the Elsewhere that people coveted during this period –, Maupassant's writing manner often reveals a strong odour of the sensitive traveller. In fact, for him, the European space has, as well as the Eastern world, not only a visual register (colours and shapes) and an auditory one (made by sounds), but also an endless variety of rich smells with symbolic values. Our analysis will highlight this extraordinary olfactory sensitivity, whose nuances, perceived during travelling, include the smells of death, like the corpses rotting on the fields or like sewage in Venice, as well as the oriental fragrances that connote, for an Occidental, femininity, love and pleasure, giving the Elsewhere an aura of legend that recalls the "Arabian Nights".*

***Key words:** Mediterranean area; Travel; Maupassant; Olfactory geography; Fragrances; Fetid smells.*

**MARGUERITE YOURCENAR ET EUGÈNE IONESCO - L'ÉTERNITÉ DE L'INSTANT.
UNE LECTURE BIPOLAIRE**

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***Abstract:** Apparently Marguerite Yourcenar and Eugène Ionesco did not have anything in common. On the other hand, most of the writers approach the matter of time in their writings. It is known, that, with Proust, the matter of time became a subjective one. Living the moment or failing to do so depends on the individual's own relation to time. There are several texts in Marguerite Yourcenar's volume "Le tour de la prison" that reveal the value of the so-called eternity of the moment. The representative character of this type of living is Bashô, the Japanese poet from the 17th century. Marguerite Yourcenar evinces the submission attitude of the traveler poet towards the events. This is the attitude she cultivates in her own life.*

For Marguerite Yourcenar, the journey is the most appropriate way of living the moment. Her most famous characters, Hadrien and Zénon, were also travelers. During their journeys they managed to take advantage of the eternity of the moment, as the journey is also seen as an inner

one. Without being against the world and accepting the events and the accidents, Bashô usefully walks around the world and inside his inner being. Things are different in Eugène Ionesco's "Solitaire": we meet a sedentary person who is aware of the prison in which he is confined – the one of the daily routine - his feeling of failure comes from the incapacity of avoiding spiritual death. The prison metaphor makes the two writers, Marguerite Yourcenar and Eugène Ionesco, either rescue or condemn their characters according to their relation with time.

If Marguerite Yourcenar succeeds to observe the eternity of the moment through the character (characters) that benefits of it, Eugène Ionesco is not so generous with his "Solitaire". He makes his character recognize his own incapacity of joining existence and human being, through the feeling of unreality and inconsistency. This feeling leads to his certainty of failing his happiness, of his being near it and not inside it. So, to fail one's happiness means to be synonymous with failing the moment in its eternity.

Key words: bipolar reading; time; eternity; living the moment; journey; failing the moment.

LES REPRÉSENTATIONS CORPORELLES ALLUSIVES DE JACQUELINE HARPMAN

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Abstract: This paper explores the ways in which the Belgian writer Jacqueline Harpman represents the body by avoiding the direct naming of certain body parts and somatic experiences. First, we define the notion of "allusive body representation" and describe our analytical method. Second, we examine the expressive potential of this sort of representation by analysing a few texts. We focus on three aspects: strategies of avoiding direct naming, encyclopedic knowledge required by text interpretation and ways in which the text helps to establish connections between what is said and what is suggested. The two types of meaningful elements – in praesentia and in absentia – that contribute to the success of the allusive body representations are of equal interest to us. Finally, we point out that the allusive body representations are also a testimony to the uniqueness of the Belgian writer's work. We show that, in spite of the substitutions and circumlocutions they operate, her allusions do not hide the body. Instead of concealing the body, forbidden to the eye and language, they draw the reader's attention to it. The allusive body representations are not real blanks scattered throughout the text. By emphasizing the link between what is said and what is implied, Jacqueline Harpman turns the avoidance strategies into intellectual dialogues with the reader. Thus, the interpretative experience is enriched.

Key words: body; representation; allusion; avoidance; interpretation.

**COMMENT DÉCONSTRUIRE LE SYSTÈME ET LE PERSONNAGE ?
LA RÉPONSE OUTERSIENNE**

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***Abstract:** The present paper focuses on the stylistic methods used by the Belgian author (of French expression) Jean-Luc Outers of deconstructing the “system” as perceived from the inside of working sphere. His novels are recurrently centered on everyday professional and personal rut, bringing forward characters that struggle with boredom, drama or unsettling situations. In fact, one of his earlier works, “Corps de métier”, is setting the background rules for most of his future works. Haunting here are images of offices, of uncanny co-workers, of absurd situations. We have divided our research into two main parts: description and derision of working places, the office per se, on one side, and portrayal of civil servants on the other. All that after briefly presenting the theoretical framework and the figures of speech we are about to tackle. The irony, for instance, is both used as self-inflicted, and to describe the topos. The rut, the humdrum, is as well emphasized. Another relevant part is the confrontation to the new technologies. Written in 1992, the novel is prescient almost. It encapsulates so well the conflicts and the alienation caused by new technologies; nowadays, we can understand this only too well. Last, but not least, the humor is a very important component of Outers deconstruction method. As readers, we follow the plot unveil and we immediately side with the author as soon as he’s humorously “punishing” his characters.*

***Key words:** deconstruction; irony; humor; civil servant; Jean-Luc Outers.*

**L’EKPHRASIS DE PASCAL QUIGNARD – DU CLASSIQUE
AU CONTEMPORAIN**

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***Abstract:** Small rhetorical ornament cultivated by the followers of the Second Sophistic, the ekphrasis was defined since the Ancient times by Hermogenes of Tarsus as a “thorough, lively descriptive speech and placing before the eyes what it shows”. At first, the ekphrasis was aiming at a wide range of topics; thus there were the ekphrasis of the persons, the actions, the occasional circumstances, the places, the seasons, etc. Gradually, its area is restricted to the vivid and meticulous presentation of art pieces.*

The masterpieces that scattered Pascal Quignard’s novels are consistent with the time when the action takes place. Therefore, we identify two broad categories: the classic works of art related to the 17th century and the contemporary ones. The ekphrasis used by the author to present the speech changes depending on the time when the specific work of art was created. The tapestries,

the landscapes by Claude Gellée, the still lives by Lubin Baugin, the paintings on button and on top of the snuffboxes, as well as the small-scale replicas, the mezzotint engravings and the azulejos representing the 17th century are part of the classical artwork concept. These require an ekphrasis which respects the ancient precept of letting go of mimesis. Paradoxically, the novels where the action takes place in contemporary times include visual references which cannot bypass the faithful copy of reality and which are, subsequently, related to the work of art itself. The photo, the poster, the socialist-realist painting of André Fougeron, they all require an adequate ekphrasis, that is to say permeable and elastic with respect to the work of art concept. Furthermore, this figure is not limited to an ornamental role. From one novel to another and often within the same novel, the ekphrasis covers several functions.

Key words: ekphrasis; image; memory; work of art; ornament.

**SUR L'INTERCULTUREL ET L'INTERDISCIPLINAIRE – APPROCHES SUGGÉRÉES
PAR BENJAMIN PELLETIER**

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Abstract: Benjamin Pelletier is a living proof of the assertion according to which the correct knowledge of the world is conferred by the exercise of complementarity between the exact sciences with their analytical dominant and humanities with their synthetic dominant. Of humanist formation, Benjamin Pelletier studied philosophy followed however by a Master's degree of economic intelligence to become a cultural management consultant and author of two novels. He supports the idea that the interculturality cannot "operate" outside the interdisciplinarity.

These preliminary remarks allow us to propose a discussion on the intercultural and the interdisciplinary based on the novel *À travers sables - Throughout sands* (Editions L'Olivier, 2009) and the blog <http://gestion-des-risques-interculturels.com>, especially the articles that refer to Saudi Arabia, a country where Benjamin Pelletier places his fictional character.

Key words: intercultural; interdisciplinary; cultural management; cultural intelligence; Benjamin Pelletier.

**COMMUN ET HORS DU COMMUN DANS LE ROMAN DE HARUKI MURAKAMI, «
HITSUJI O MEGURU BŌKEN »**

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Abstract: Best-seller in Japan and internationally, Haruki Murakami's novel « *Hitsuji o meguru bōken* », ¹ a magical realistic one, is built around a seemingly ordinary narrative plot: a

¹ Le roman a été traduit en français par « La course au mouton sauvage » et « La chasse au mouton sauvage », mais il désigne en fait une aventure à propos du mouton, non pas une quête, ni une chasse ; en anglais, nous avons trouvé les traductions

young advertising agent inserts a picture in a newsletter advertising pages from Tokyo. From that moment on, everything becomes complicated, his life taking an unexpected turn. The intrigue of the novel, the characters and other various details are all put in the service of revealing mysteries. Having a personal or cultural nature, these details are unusual, draw attention, increase sales, constitute a threat or give meaning to life, they consequently have multiple meanings. They are described with great finesse, not coincidentally, from our point of view, by an author belonging to the Japanese culture.

Two issues constitute the essence of the analysis below, namely: a. common aspects; b. aspects of uniqueness, of singularity, of the unusual. Their goal is to underline the magical realistic character of the novel.

Key words: *Haruki Murakami; common aspects; uncommon aspects; singularity.*

“MULTI-IDENTITIES” UNCOVERED: THE (DE)CONSTRUCTION OF THE CULTURAL SELF IN AURA IMBARUS’ OUT OF THE TRANSYLVANIA NIGHT

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Abstract: *Functioning primarily as an ideology of diversity, multiculturalism is meant to offer the functional framework within which group identities can (fruitfully) manifest themselves. What happens, however, when multiculturalism becomes a tool of deconstructing and even shattering identity? The present paper explores the multi-layered phenomenon of cultural adaptation, hegemony, and interference in Aura Imbarus’ autobiographical novel “Out of the Transylvania Night” – the recollection of a Romanian immigrant to the United States and of the almost Kafkaesque cultural metamorphosis and rebirth experienced by the author in the aftermath of a fascinating journey into the very depths of identity (de)construction. In tracing the social and emotional coordinates of this “journey inwards” we will resort to Bhikhu Parekh’s discussion of the three essential types of cultural diversity: diversity of subculture, of community and of perspective. Our aim is to prove that in an increasingly globalized world a new perspective upon the individual is called for. Is the self the key element which conveys identity to the group, or does the feeling of belonging to a community create the general framework for defining and reshaping personal identity?*

Key words: *multiculturalism; identity; immigrant; intercultural communication; communities; nation; the self; cultural diversity; subculture.*

**CONCEPTUAL INTEGRATION AND METAPHOR
IN HANIF KUREISHI'S
FOUR BLUE CHAIRS**

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Abstract: *The present paper constitutes a continuation of my preoccupation with the study of metaphor in the recent cognitive and neuro-scientific view and also a continuation of my exploration of the migrant metaphor in postcolonial writing. The short story analysed is called Four Blue Chairs and belongs to the British postcolonial writer Hanif Kureishi. The interesting thing for me is that although the story itself contains no immediately recognizable facts and references to do with the migrant concept, the echoes of the anxieties of Kureishi's typical migrant heroes are still clearly articulated in the visual and image schema metaphors employed which embody the conundrums of this story's male character.*

Consequently, the present study focuses on these image schemas and visual metaphors that circumscribe the narrative. It is attempted as another modest acknowledgement of the explanatory power of the Conceptual Metaphor theory, Cognitive Poetics and other recent relevant cognitive approaches.

Key words: *conceptual metaphor; image-schema metaphor; visual metaphor; emotion; the migrant metaphor; defamiliarization; postcolonial literature.*

GRENDDEL AND THE SIN OF PRIDE

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Abstract: *The aim of this paper is to highlight the manner in which John Gardner confronted in the novel two of the most controversial immutable philosophical problems: the quest for the meaning of life and the sin of pride. John Gardner turned the one-sided evil monster, Grendel, in a three-dimensional character. Grendel represents envy or greed, his mother represents pride, and the dragon is the perfect embodiment of avarice. Therefore, we may find in the novel three of the seven deadly sins of Christianity. Sartre, Nietzsche, and plenty of biblical allusions are the perfect ingredients for a full-fledged masterpiece of readers digest philosophy of the meaning of life.*

Key words: *alienation; fate; existentialism; nihilism; metaphysical questions.*

**COMEDY IN “WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD”:
THROUGH THE LENSES OF GRICEAN INTENTION-BASED SEMANTICS***

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Abstract: *“Where Angels Fear to Tread” (1905), the first novel by E. M. Forster, hovers indecisively between comedy and prophecy. On the surface, the novel revolves around a widow Lilia Herriton who falls in love with a man named Gino, a handsome Italian much younger than herself on her journey to Tuscany, Italy. But in its deeper sense, it is a depiction of the conflict between the English bourgeois and the Italian villagers; a conflict subsequently turns out to be a class conflict rather than a conflict between North and South. Even though the novel itself is considered a social comedy, what is most intriguing about the novel is its ambiguity in its comedy. Correspondingly, this paper aims to unveil the comic aspects in the novel by the use of H. Paul Grice’s intention-based semantic perspectives, a title previously attributed as ‘non-natural meaning’. In order to shed psychological light on the semantic realm of the conversations among individuals, Grice proposed the Cooperative Principle and the Maxims of Conversation, a norm governing all cooperative human interactions. Since all four conversational maxims such as maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner deal specifically with communication itself, the comic conversations of the characters in the novel will be exposed in terms of their covert meaning. In conclusion, the ambiguous comic aspects in the novel will be unveiled in terms of Gricean perspectives.*

Key words: *Forster; Grice; conversation; intention-based semantics; comedy.*

**THE DANDY IN MODERNIST LITERATURE. OSCAR WILDE THROUGH HIS
CHARACTERS**

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Abstract: *Modernist literature brought profound and ground-breaking transformation of the literary canons, a break with tradition and a search for the new, for innovation and experimentation that the world had not even dare to think of before. This came as a natural consequence of the age of modernity with its profound transformation of the historical, economic and social foundations of western culture. And accompanying all these changes and facing all the new challenges, there was the dandy, a true litmus of modernity, present on the boulevards of*

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European capitals and streaming in fiction through the pages of some of the most representative works of modernist literature.

Keywords: *modernism; literature; dandy; dandyism; decadence.*

**TUDOR ARGHEZI AND N. D. COCEA – FAMOUS
PAMPHLETEERS OF ROMANIAN JOURNALISM**

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Abstract: *Having its origin in Antiquity (Aristophanes, ancient orators), the pamphlet is a border- genre. Paradoxically, it is not acknowledged even by the authors of journalism textbooks as belonging to their specific field. The pamphlet pictures the meddling of literature, social context and individual thinking. The present contribution focuses on different kinds of definitions in world literature and Romanian literature as well. The principal aims of this paper is to highlight the means used to render the epoch from a historical, social and political point of view. The journalistic pamphlets have definitely literary bonds especially when Tudor Arghezi and N. D. Cocea are representatives. Their authors act for the new literary and political Romanian consciousness at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. One of the main intents is to discuss upon text and pre-text (several empiric events re-designed in the discourse). The event is presented as an effect of the discursive force. The text evaluates the events due to moral constraints of the authors and true specific social inferences. The authors' personalities and visions are also mirrored in vocabulary, figures of speech and the syntactic topics. They are virulent opponents of art as an art aesthetic formula. Due to these two already mentioned writers, the pamphlet is devoted to a literary genre, winning the right of being a constant presence in the Romanian literature. It has also preserved its artistic actuality re-emerging with new valences and it has an irrefutable documentary value.*

Key words: *pamphlet; journalism; satire; style; polemic.*

BRIEFE AN EINER FREUNDIN

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Abstract: *The present work approaches 2 letters from Romania's Queen Elisabeth which are addressed to her friend Mite Kremnitz. Both letters belong to "The collection of Mite Krenitz manuscripts" at the Central University Library "Lucian Blaga" from Cluj-Napoca. Based on these letters we tried to better understand the friendship between the two writers, Carmen Sylva and Mite Kremnitz.*

Key words: *Mite Kremnitz; Queen Elizabeth of Romania; Octavian Schiau.*

STUDII DE LIMBĂ / LANGUAGE STUDIES

COUP D'ŒIL SUR LA CATÉGORIE DU GENRE GRAMMATICAL DANS LE FRANÇAIS ACTUEL

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***Abstract:** This presentation aims to contemplate the gender of nouns in the French language and, in particular, to highlight a rather unusual aspect of French morphology, namely the presence (permissible or not) of the neutral gender (present in the tiny class of androgynous words).*

To achieve its aim, the presentation draws a parallel with other languages with which French is historically related (Italian, Spanish).

Particular attention was paid to the comparison with Romanian, a romance and Balkan language where this third gender is represented both spectacularly and in an original fashion. There are also sporadic and brief references to the didactic implications that may result from faulty logic within a language, and from the imbalance between two languages with regards to their genders.

***Key words:** grammatical gender; natural gender; feminine gender; masculine gender; neutral gender: French language; Romance languages; Slavic languages; androgynous noun.*

CALCUL DYNAMIQUE DU SENS LEXICAL : ÉTUDE DU NOM BONHEUR

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***Abstract:** The article presents a structural model of the word **happiness** that cuts its meanings in a semantic space with a differentiable manifold structure. A method of automatic construction of semantic spaces based on the analysis of a synonymy graph explores **happiness** as a whole. Local semantic spaces represent a basis for a dynamic method of calculating meaning, taking into account the various factors of nominal polysemy. The use of global semantic spaces is very promising, both in calculating meaning as well as in exploring the small worlds graphs.*

*It is the diversity of interpretive effects of **happiness** that concerns this study conducted as part of the process of construction the meaning of this word.*

The problem of meaning poses a greater number of questions than answers. Structuralism and generativism have lost their strength in giving answers, that's why we need to reconsider the

conceptual tools for the analysis of linguistic meaning. For example, structuralism is silent on the more or less considerable overlap between the meanings of signs.

This dynamic calculation of the lexical meaning of the word **happiness** shows that its different meanings influence one other. This dynamic process determines the meaning of each linguistic unit and the global meaning of the text.

Ploux and Victorri decided to release the semantic characteristics of a unit from a synonym graph. They have developed Visusyn software to build a fully automatic semantic space corresponding to a given polysemous word. This software is based on the analysis of the graph of the electronic thesaurus (now DES) of CRISCO laboratory (www.unicaen.crisco.fr).

De Vogüe (1999) asserts that we learn about the identity of a lexical item "through the variation to which it may be subject, from one statement to another and from one use to another" and supposes that identity "is conceived as characterized by the same variation".

We will show that the semantics of happiness is much more complex than suggested by classical analyses. It is recognized that a noun like **happiness** has many "facettes" of meaning, for example it can express: good fortune, favorable luck, auspicious occasion; essentially moral state; complete happiness, domestic happiness, eternal happiness; family happiness; happiness to love, happiness to possess, happiness to see, etc.

Key words: happiness; dynamic meaning; electronic dictionary; semantic space; polysemy.

CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LES EXPRESSIONS FRANÇAISES CONSTRUITES AVEC LE MOT « SAINT, -E »

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Abstract: Designed to give accuracy and to beautify an expression through the force of their words, idioms exist and play a very important role in every language, thus illustrating verbal resource fullness and the spirituality of those who use them. In French, the words forming the usual sentences, based on common subjects, are not the only ones used at building an expression. There are also some expressions (and we shall name a few) that are built using common nouns and anthroponyms which paint a Universe different from ours. Could this be seen as an attempt to find a resemblance between the Saints and us, humans? Could it be our way of bringing God's Heaven closer to our world? In our opinion, both of these situations can be taken into account. A short enumeration (not exhaustive, but very up-to-date) of some expressions built around names that evoke religious figures is followed by some considerations regarding their formation, function and meaning. Nevertheless, our study also aims at clarifying the various components and the origins of such expressions. We shall end our present research by making a few remarks on the spelling of anthroponyms which form the images illustrated by the above-mentioned expressions. Our analysis relies on a corpus of French expressions that is not only computerized, but also published in some French papers concerning the expressions used by French people on a daily basis.

Key words: idiom; idiomatic expression; anthroponym; French.

**LE FONCTIONNEMENT DU DIALOGUE
DANS UN ENTRETIEN PASTORAL VS. PSYCHOLOGIQUE**

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***Abstract:** The Functioning of the Dialogue in Pastoral vs. Psychotherapeutic Counseling. After a description of the common vs. different points of a pastoral dialogue and of a psychotherapeutic one, we will concentrate on the analysis of two dialogues of this kind from the perspective of verbal interaction analysis, also using some concepts from pastoral psychology and counseling. We'll be interested in analysing the context (status and roles of the participants, type of contract, goal of the interaction, degree of formality), the scenario and some ritualistic aspects of these dialogues (interlocutory validation, regulators, turn-taking).*

***Key words:** dialogue; psychotherapeutic counseling; pastoral counseling; interaction.*

LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION – USEFUL TOOLS OF OUR SOCIETY

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***Abstract:** I will begin this paper by saying that my choice of this subject was triggered by my interest of how language and communication influence our society.*

The relation between language, communication and the members of a society and our ability to transform them into powerful tools are two subjects that will be discussed in this paper.

Language using its most important tools – words had, in time, the immense power to unite and divide people, to start and end wars, to provoke or heal wounds etc.

Language developed in time starting with simple words and continuing with sentences, complex forms of speech and discourse. Today, the appearance of the specialized language such as the medical, the economic, the engineering one, and especially the different forms of the computer programs are the main dimensions of our society.

Communication, at its turn, was the perfect leant between the members of a community and the mean to connect and understand the differences existing in these communities. There are several questions linked to this process like: Do we need special skills to communicate and if so which are they? Are there rules of communication or everything is in our nature? Why some people communicate easier than others?

Although the two notions may seem, at a first glance, similar they are also sharing subtle or more evident differences.

The main purpose of my paper is to present the similitudes and the differences existing between the two notions.

In what concerns the structure of my paper it is divided into three distinctive but closely connected parts: the first part presents: language, the second part: communication and the third part presents the relation between language, communication and other fields of our society.

The first two parts are theoretical ones presenting definitions, theories, and functions related to language and communication while the third part is a more practical one.

Here I chose several subjects to analyze.

The first subject deals with the close connection between language, communication and the physical aspects of speech, human personality, fields like psychology, philosophy, education, economy, medicine, or more abstract notions such as thinking.

The second subject discussed here refers to the difference between the two meanings of the term language: speech and tongue.

The third subject discusses the existence of a universal language from the perspective of the past and present. The past will be represented by the Tower of Babylon while the present by the dominance of English at world level. Can we say that English is the modern universal language? Which is the role of globalization in this matter?

Key words: *Language; communication; speech; universal language; specialized language.*

ENHANCING PUBLIC SPEAKING SKILLS IN CONFERENCE INTERPRETING. FOURTEEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE BOOTH

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Abstract: *The following is a presentation of the means and resources used by professional conference interpreters and conference interpreting trainees in order to enhance their public speaking skills. The enquiry is based on the crucial part audiovisual material plays in shaping the profile of a conference interpreter. As part of their job description, conference interpreters are called upon to probe the highest confidence in, indeed the highest level of public speaking competence. Oral communicators par excellence, conference interpreters work in a multimodal environment that requires extensive audio-visual literacy. Audiovisual awareness forms an integral part of the process, having a direct impact on the interpreter's receptive and productive behaviour, involving as it does most of their senses and skills. In the paper we argue that, as well as video recordings, transcripts, speech pools, and other conventional resources on which they depend to build and maintain their skills, interpreters can benefit from a variety of alternative audiovisual resources, particularly as regards the enhancement of public speaking abilities. What we propose, in our capacity of conference interpreter on the Romanian market for fourteen years and trainer at the same time, is rethinking the process of conference interpreting training with a view to including film, conferences live feeds, video games, and the new media.*

Key words: *conference interpreting; audiovisual resources; interpreter's training; public speaking skills; simultaneous interpreting.*

PRAGMATIC PATTERNS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract: *This paper gives a look at the conversation within the virtual media in regard to the use of the principle of politeness. The principles of politeness referred in this paper are the concept of face by Goffman, Brown and Levinson and the Politeness Principle (PP) of Leech. The focus of this work is mainly on the positive face concept and how this concept is used within the conversation in social networks. With the rise of the term Web 2.0 Tim O'Reilly and John Batelle coined the new way how the Internet is used and how it appears to its users. At the beginning the Internet was a collaborative tool for scientists to work together. It should be a simpler medium to exchange ideas and knowledge. So it appears to the broader audience as the so called Web 1.0. With this first step of the Internet humanity was confronted with such exciting new communication features as the e-mail, the chat or even the forum. This new ways of communication breached borders. They were able to ignore time and location of the communicators and connect people of different cultures from different countries. It stimulated the matter of communication in a way humanity never had seen before. Communication was seen as borderless.*

Key words: *pragmatics; politeness principles; social media, positive politeness; conversation.*

A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH TO BUSINESS ENGLISH METAPHORS²

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Abstract: *Conceptual metaphors refer to understanding one domain, Target Domain in terms of another, Source Domain by means of the entailments which establish between Source Domain and Target Domain. We can look at metaphors from different perspectives: cognitive, semantic, pedagogic. The different aspects in the research of metaphor are better explored and investigated with the help of corpora. Corpus-based approach enables an in-depth investigation both of the synchronic aspect and of the diachronic one.*

There are two possibilities of exploring a corpus electronically: corpus-based approach and corpus-driven approach. Corpus-driven approach represent a higher stage of electronic processing of the corpus, the results are interpreted automatedly. (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001, cited by Deignan 2008a). The corpus-based approach enables quantitative and qualitative research of

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the metaphor. Our tenet is that corpus-based approach provides the researcher with higher amounts of data for conducting a linguistic research.

Key words: *corpus; metaphors; business English; linguistics.*

STUDII DE PEDAGOGIE ȘI DIDACTICĂ / TEACHING METHODOLOGY STUDIES

**LES DOCUMENTS AUTHENTIQUES ET LEUR PLACE DANS LA CLASSE DE
FRANÇAIS LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE**

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Abstract: *In teaching French as a foreign language (FFL), authentic documents are valuable supports for teaching/learning, as they are samples of real language and culture. These rich and varied teaching supports favour the originality of class interactions, and are the core of most modern didactic activities, as students recognise them as a part of daily reality. Our article will propose, firstly, a definition of authentic documents used in foreign language classes, while making a distinction between the different views on the words “document” and “authentic”. Furthermore, we will present the historical track of authentic documents in teaching French as a foreign language. These documents started to be used in FFL classes when SGAV methods appeared in language teaching, replacing the concept of “manufactured document” by that of “authentic document”. At the end of '70, when the communication approach was launched, authentic documents had a privileged place in the teaching of French. Their introduction in the pedagogic process would allow the learner to get in touch directly with the language, thanks to day-to-day situations. This method of communicative approach allows the students the access to four global abilities: oral comprehension, oral expression, written comprehension and written expression. Inserting authentic documents in language classes has a lot of advantages for the French learner, as he is the one at the centre of the whole learning process. We will also become familiar with a classification of authentic documents based on their nature and authenticity. A couple of classifications are proposed by specialized literature, but we shall linger upon four types: written, oral, electronic and visual/video authentic documents. Finally, we conclude that the part of the teacher is to properly choose the use of these documents in language classes, counting on the public, the pedagogic objectives and the accessibility degree of the authentic document.*

Key words: *authentic document; teaching French as a foreign language; communicative approach; teaching/learning of foreign languages.*

**THE L2 ACQUISITION OF THE GENERAL AMERICAN TAP BY ROMANIAN
LEARNERS OF ENGLISH**

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***Abstract:** The current research is concerned with providing an acoustic investigation of the General American tap produced by Romanian learners of English. The phonetic evidence obtained throughout the experiment conducted is made use of with the view to validating the theoretical framework of Speech Learning Model (Flege 1987). Thus, the paper is aimed at proving that Romanians assimilate the target phonemes under consideration to those similar categories existing in their mother tongue. Furthermore, the article also deals with the role the register factor plays in Second Language Phonology by invalidating Trudgill's view (2002). Unlike Trudgill's findings (2002), the current results illustrate that the Romanian informants' production is constant across three types of tests irrespective of their formality. Basically the collection and interpretation of the corpora are entirely our contribution to the paper which also addresses pedagogical implications. Back to the practical level regarding pedagogical implications, it is widely-acknowledged in the literature that good pronunciation teaching is based on the knowledge of the systems and structures of both the source language and the target language. From our teaching experience, and from the spectrographic analysis we interpreted throughout this paper, we can safely conclude that there is difficulty in establishing extra phonemes for the target language.*

***Key words:** Speech Learning Model; General American tap; L1interference; register; Second Language Phonology.*

**RITUAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
AND LEARNING HELD IN THE SPACE OF THE POLISH HIGH SCHOOL
CLASSROOM**

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***Abstract:** The main objective of the paper is to characterise the space of the Polish high school classroom in terms of selected aspects of ritual communication applied in the process of English language teaching and learning. Accordingly, the article will demonstrate a brief theoretical presentation of such concepts as rituals, navigation through public space, the temple as a way of navigating communicative processes in space and spontaneity in the space of the Polish high school classroom. The research part of the paper is aimed at pointing to the existence of elements of ritual communication in the English language teaching and learning process held in the space of the Polish high school classroom. Finally, the paper will point to the impact of the phenomena under analysis on the process of forming successful communicators in English language teaching and learning.*

***Key words:** rituals; navigation through space; temple; ritual communication, English language teaching and learning.*

BARRIERS IN COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: Communication is all over around us. Today, more than ever, at individual level, but also at group level, communication receives a great deal of attention. This extension to everyday life produces a true revolution of communication. The birth of radio, television, internet and mobile telephony radically changed our life. The communication revolution meant a raise in the quantity of information to which people have access. The greater the quantity, the more the risks of manipulation increases. The informational revolution had divergent effects. One of them was the conservation and strengthening of values, beliefs and behaviour norms of some groups of people; on the other hand, this revolution diminished the importance of cohesion inside a group. It invented a new field of perception: the virtual one. Virtual perception is the one that tells us what it should or should not be important for us culturally, socially, educationally, politically or economically speaking. Another aspect of communication is represented by the barriers, the central topic of this paper.

Keywords: communication, phrenic factors of communication, causes and strategies of optimisation.

ESP ADAPTED TO THE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION AND VOCATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Abstract: *Within the broad field of ESP (English for Specific Purposes), EMP (English for Medical Purposes) faces not only the specific problems of adult education, but also the challenges of working with students of scientific instruction and vocation. In fact, these students are not yet medical professionals, their scientific training being in development, but certainly their learning style has been molded by their inclinations and interest in natural sciences, especially nowadays when we can speak about a positive evolution in the Romanian schools concerning the early detection of children's talents and possible career pathways. In this situation, between the science of language and natural sciences, the teacher must find those methods and strategies that meet the needs of these specific learners and their interest in this important tool for their future professional development, which is knowledge of English. It should also be considered how much the students want to improve their general knowledge of English, on the one hand, and medical English, on the other hand, and focusing on the skills which they consider most important. If the medical student's educational profile has certain peculiarities that can be exploited in order to achieve the aims of the English course,*

maintaining the interest of students dealing with a very difficult specialized curriculum may be a real challenge for the teacher.

Key words: ESP; EGP; EMP; student-centered teaching; skills.

TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED WRITING FOR ESP

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***Abstract:** Writing is one of the most difficult to form and consolidate basic skills in ESP as it requires extensive practice, commitment and determination for passing through successive refinements, as well as accuracy of expression that is more stringent a condition in the case of the written word. However, if students may be more reluctant to approach class writing in paper-and-pencil form rather than speaking, when the former is presented through technology-supported writing tools, it can become a motivating, engaging and successful activity. The current paper will showcase technology-enhanced writing activities carried out with students of medicine, tourism and economics, demonstrating the hypothesis that if ESP students are presented with the right tool, they can become rich, independent and creative authors.*

Key words: writing; English for Specific Purposes; digital writing; writing tools.

USING MUSIC IN THE LANGUAGE CLASS

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***Abstract:** Language educators are constantly trying to make their classes more entertaining and engaging, and using music and songs appears to be an effective strategy. The major benefits of using music in the language class are better language structures acquisition - vocabulary and grammar, and enhanced learning motivation. The aim of this article is to assess the role music can play in acquiring grammar and vocabulary in the English language class, through assessing the opinions of pre-service teacher trainees, in-service teacher trainees and non-philology university students. The results were extremely favourable to the introduction of songs into the language classes.*

Key words: language teachers; songs, music in class, learning motivation.

COMPARING ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPETENCE EVALUATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION – THE CEFRL SYSTEM AND THE ISRAELI SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY

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***Abstract:** The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFRL) has been an indispensable resource for language teachers, learners and, generally speaking, language users ever since it was acknowledged in European educational systems. Describing language competence and language use in a coherent and explicit manner, the CEFRL has been readily adopted and has become a ‘language’ on its own used by foreign language teachers when teaching, assessing and evaluating competence or designing curriculum in European education across the board and, moreover, beyond European boundaries. Non-EU educational institutions have showed interest in adopting the CEFRL for various levels and contexts in language teaching. The present paper is a reflective study on an activity carried out in a TEMPUS project, ECOSTAR, where Israeli higher education institutions (HEIs) aim to design their own EFL framework based on the CEFRL. The current Israeli system evaluates English language competence of students entering higher education on a nationally adopted evaluation scale on reading skills only. In order to design a curriculum based on integrated skills, Israeli HEIs set out to understand how their evaluation tests and scale compares with CEFRL based evaluation. A number of European HEIs, which are partners in the ECOSTAR project, administered the Israeli tests to their students and graded the results using the CEFRL levels. The Technical University of Cluj-Napoca and its Department of Modern Languages and Communication took part in the activity. English language teachers tested Romanian engineering students by Israeli tests and evaluated the English language reading competence using the CEFRL scale. The procedure, design of reading test, results and comparison with the Israeli system became an opportunity for reflection on language teaching and learning practice in the Romanian HEIs, especially where English for Specific Purposes is taught. This article describes the activities undertaken and the decision process of English language teachers in the Technical University who evaluated the students’ performance on the reading tests.*

***Key words:** CEFRL; EFL; English language testing; ESP in higher education.*

THE STRIVE FOR EXCELLENCE: A SOCIAL-CONSTRUCTIVIST VIEW OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN THE UNIVERSITY SECTOR

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***Abstract:** Starting from the premise that ‘excellence’ is a socially constructed concept, this paper examines the view of excellence in higher education as held by one of the important*

stakeholders, the state. To that end a number of documents are discussed pertaining to a methodological proposal for financing aimed at allocating additional funds for excellence to Romanian universities in 2015 on the basis of a set of criteria expressed through performance indicators. The analysis follows the steps of Carol Bacchi's model of meaning construction in policy making, to which insights from the literature on quality assessment in higher education are added. Thereby a number of views are confirmed about the standard-based evaluation in higher education, a type of evaluation which relies on the assumption that excellence can be measured according to performance indicators.

Key words: *institutional excellence; standard-based evaluation; performance indicators; socially constructed meanings.*

THE ROLE OF THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MODERN DIDACTICS

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Abstract: *This article aims to give a brief overview of the main issues raised by the Romanian language in teaching and learning activities. In learning Romanian language as a foreign language, a number of difficulties may appear which may be related to the specific grammatical structure. A first obstacle may be represented by phonetic system of the Romanian language because here we have some specific sounds (letters).*

Another problem is the emphasis, as in Romanian, unlike other languages, the focus position varies a lot. It can be at the beginning, middle or end of the word without any clear rules in this regard. It is also a problem related to the understanding of verbal and nominal flexion. The word in the Romanian language changes its shape very much and we are witnessing phonetic alternations that are relatively hard to explain and to understand.

At the morphological level, we have seen problems in understanding the adjective agree in gender with the noun for the foreign speakers where this grammar rule does not exist. As methodological suggestions, we obviously focus on starting from the basics to the complex in teaching Romanian language, to get a good fixed minimum fund which then can be returned to the more complex elements of grammar and vocabulary.

We find the exercise method the most efficient one: proper forms identification exercises, translation and retranslation exercises, filling the gaps with the appropriate forms exercises, word order exercises, etc. If the Romanian language is under the guidance of the teacher, the conversation method is a very good one. We must not forget that the Romanian language is an important goal for Romanian culture knowledge.

Key words: *Romanian language, didactics, methodology, speaking, listening, writing*

BOOK REVIEWS

LÉONOR DE RÉCONDO, *PIETRA VIVA*

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