STUDII DE CULTURĂ ŞI LITERATURĂ / CULTURE AND LITERATURE STUDIES

EDITORIALUL ŞI LITERATURA: STRATEGII ŞI TEHNICI

Drd. DRAGOŞ ZOLTAN BAKO
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

Abstract: The persuasiveness that a journalist can achieve in relation with his readers, through writing, is invariably connected to the act of creation. The linguistic strategies have determined a classification according to the type of language used in the editorials of the following journalists: an intellectualised language in Andrei Pleşu's case (given by the value and aim of the addressability), a pamphlet language in the case of Mircea Dinescu, a raw language specific to Cristian Tudor Popescu, cautious language in Mircea Cărtărescu's case. Starting from the idea that the image constructs itself in the form of analysis, somewhere between symbol and sign (Durand, 1977:34), the editorial often uses so-called systems of image, which know two fundamental types of expression: ideatic and mediatic (LULL, 1999: 15). Thus, the images are constructed by resorting to the "vibrant forms" of reality, that are sometimes shocking, a form of the interweaving of the literary and the cultural within the publicistic text.
Keywords: editorial; persuasiveness; language; image; publicistic; literary

PRIMELE ARTICOLE ROMÂNEŞTI DESPRE POSTMODERNISM

Drd. ROBERT CINCU
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Abstract: The paper analyses some of the first Romanian theoretical articles focused on the topic of postmodernism. My aim is to identify common features among these texts and to establish their role in the larger context of Romanian culture in general. I will focus mainly on two texts dating from the early 70's, respectively from the early 80's (authors: Andrei Brezianu, Nicolae Manolescu).
Keywords: postmodernism; elitism; Nicolae Manolescu; Andrei Brezianu; communism.

EROS ŞI CABALĂ ÎN
„NOAPTEA DE SÂNZIENE", DE MIRCEA ELIADE

Drd. LILIANA DANCIU
Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918" din Alba Iulia

Abstract: In this study I realized an esoteric interpretation of the character names in Forbidden Forest by Mircea Eliade. I identified some hidden cabalistic erotica, even though some researchers believe that Romanian religion history man was not interested in Kabbalah. In any literary work, the character names have a higher or lower importance, both in the epic construction and in the personal shaping of the characters. Mircea Eliade was a hermeneutic researcher fascinated by the mystery and he couldn`t miss the chance to encode a mystery in the names inviting the reader to discover it. Eliade`s erotica isn`t combed, in the proper sense of the term, but initiatory, revealing and transcendent.
Key-words: erotica; Kabbalah; „Crown"; Sephirot tree; notarikon.

MOTIVUL ZMEULUI ÎN CARTEA TOBIT
THE MOTIF OF THE EVIL DRAGON IN THE BOOK „TOBIT"

Drd. PETRU ADRIAN DANCIU
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Abstract: The fairy tale is a structure of a sacred tale, without geography. It is made of mythical elements tapped cumulation. Many researchers focuses on these mythical elements. Starting from the Semitic demonology space, we found the evil dragon in the devil Asmodeus` behavior. We also found the book Tobit in the directorial model of the folk tale. In our opinion, the Semitic model is more important than the biblical book, which is non-canonical and subject to the interpretation of the folk demonology.
Key-words: Asmodeus; Tobit; demonology; fairy tale; Rafael

JOCURI VERBALE ŞI IMAGISTICE ÎN NUVELA LUI FĂNUŞ NEAGU *ÎN VĂPAIA LUNII* (o interpretare alchimică)

Drd. CIOBANU GABRIELA
Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos" din Galaţi

Abstract: "In the glow of the moon" (by Fanuş Neagu) is one of the narrative texts characterized by the plurisemantism given by both verbal and imagistic games, so widely used in his short

stories. The worldwide known cultural archetypes and those specific to Romanian space overlap and create a magical and symbolical universe, a world where the secrets of the cosmos are reflected in the ordinary people's lives. The dialogues, the everyday gestures of the characters are transformed into veritable rituals of magic that give those people direct access to the eternal universe. As the story is recounted the characters are drawn from the material universe and cross into the world of dreams, so that the archetypal symbols perfectly fits into the narrative space.
Keywords: *short stories; cultural archetypes; archetypal symbols; narrative space.*

EXPERIENȚE LITERARE ȘI FORMARE INDIVIDUALĂ.
DESPRE „*EXUVII*"

Drd. LEONTINA COPACIU
Universitatea „Babeş-Bolyai", Cluj-Napoca

Abstract: *The paper analyzes the methods of constructing and defining the human being, from childhood to adulthood, using as base the romanian postmodern autobiographical novel, which is situated between "psychological" and aesthetical. In a first stage of human existence, the body is the center of sensations; later on, the brain becomes the nucleus of senses... Therefore, we talk about the two bodies: physical and spiritual. We also demonstrate that reading (we have identified in the text four types of reading that we define as: archetypal, empathical, imperative reading and reading-writing) is a very important factor in building identity of Self and in the creative act.*
Key-words: *(inter)corporality; multiplicity of Self; reading-writing*

POSTODERNISM ROMÂNESC – MIRCEA NEDELCIU,
O „POETICĂ A COMPLEMENTARULUI"

Drd. GABRIELA ANAMARIA GÂLEA
Colegiul Național „Titu Maiorescu" Aiud

Abstract: *The first story of Mircea Nedelciu's first book „Aventuri într-o curte interioară" focuses on the seek for identity or the birth of creation. At narrative level we can recreate the path of four characters: The Narrator, Rolly, Picioru and Americanu, teenagers who are looking for an existential adventure .Their becoming is pictured like an endless oscillation between their inside and outside, as well as their own cognition. Their knowledge is contemplative, at first, but it proves to be insufficient in a chaotic and noisy world. Through the game of narrative perspectives we acknowledge their interior scission incapable to rule in a labyrintic world and*

in the end, being obligated to aquire an encyclopedia thinking. The outside contemplation crisis, as well as the language crisis find their salvation through a "poetic vision" , the story ending being an „escape" in an imaginary world and in the birth of creation. Mircea Nedelciu suggests a "complementary poetic", the postmodern narratives being a way to adequate writing to the plurality of the world.

Keywords*: network type labyrinth; encyclopedic knowledge; insert technique; essential adventure; non-mimetic poetics.*

CONDIȚIA DE *HOMO EXSILIUS* ÎN ROMANUL *DUMNEZEU S-A NĂSCUT ÎN EXIL* AL LUI VINTILĂ HORIA

Drd. OANA VICTORIA HĂLĂLAI (HANCHEȘ)
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Abstract*: Exile is an experience that leaves permanent traces in human consciousness and for a writer is more difficult to be on it because he loses the contact with the native language, as it represents his working tool. He also loses the contact with the public whose presence is vital in the life of an artist.We find the condition of homo exsilius in the novel God was born in exile written by Vintilă Horia. The author admits he identifies in many instances with Ovid, the Latin poet. His entire work reconstitutes a controversial age, improving the initial dimension of the exile through talent and personal experiences.*

Keywords*: exile; emigrant; imigrant; foreigness; drama; totalitarianism; political asylum*

ALEXIU VICIU, FOLCLORIST AL BLAJULUI

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Abstract*: Former student of Blaj, Alexiu Viciu guided by his love for folklore, followed the pattern of his teachers. With the help of his students, he directed his efforts towards collecting precious texts that reflect the true identity of the Romanian peasant. Carols had an important place in his concerns. He succeeded in publishing a volume called "Colinde din Ardeal. Datini de Crăciun şi credinţe poporane" (1914), which brought together more than 300 endangered texts . An important part of his work remained undisclosed for a long time because it was published only in 1976 by Romulus Todoran and Ion Taloş in an edition of the collection "Flori de camp. Doine, strigături, bocete, balade". With passion and perseverance with which he fought for the recovery of national treasures, Viciu managed to impose himself on folklore through his valuable contributions.*

Keywords: folklore; carols; doinas; tales; customs; Blaj.

CLASICISMUL FRANCEZ ÎN SPAŢIUL ROMÂNESC. SCURTĂ ISTORIE A *„ERORILOR"* DE INTERPRETARE

Drd. MARIUS POPA
Universitatea „Babeş-Bolyai" Cluj-Napoca

Abstract: The Romanian literature was, without any doubt, one of the most receptive European literatures regarding the French classical episteme and its esthetical principles. From Gheorghe Asachi or Ion Heliade Rădulescu to Paul Zarifopol or Eugen Lovinescu, the autochthonous writers have fervently pronounced themselves for and/or against the French Classicism, which has become, and not only once, the programmatic scope for the legitimation of their own literary or ideological options. The most offering situations are those when this esthetical paradigm is improperly perceived, as it has to translate the authors' intention within a certain conjuncture. Both the compliance and the controversy between the Romanian literary universe and the French classical dogma repeatedly hide some situations where the misreading works (are more or less deliberate) as a legitimate mechanism, 'capable` to motivate the orientations which were supported by important names of the literary universe in order to be enforced to the cultural horizon.
Key words: *French Classicism; misreading; ideology; literary paradigm; history of literature*

ACCEPŢIUNI ALE PEISAJULUI ÎN VOIAJELE SCRIITORILOR ROMÂNI PAŞOPTIŞTI

Drd. SABOU LAVINIA TEODORA
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Abstract: As spaciousness became a recurrence in literary field and different geographical areas were perceived as generating discourse, literature and geography occasioned some interferences intended to revalue the relationship between them. This paper aims to present some statements regarding the landscape in Romanian writers from the Revolution of 1848.
Keywords: landscape; place; geocriticism; geopoetics; travel writing.

REPERE MULTICULTURALE ÎN ABORDAREA ROMANULUI POLIȚIST

Drd. ALINA-MARIA STOICA (MODORCEA)
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Abstract: Many attempts to approach the issues of crime fiction novel lead to the first crime fiction author who managed to be on the public eyes, E. A. Poe, to E. Gaboriau and his novel L'Affaire Lerouge. This also led to the most loved detective, S. Holmes, C. Doyle's character. In the same time, the recurring item of all the critical studies and quotes are imposing 20 rules of crime fiction novel which was given by Van Dine, and from where T. Todorov will formulate his own rules later.
Keywords: crime fiction novel; mainstream literature; epic structure; crime fiction; short stories; detective character; enigma; murder; criminal.

CREAREA LIMBII NAȚIONALE ÎN SECOLUL AL XIX-lEA ÎN VIZIUNEA LUI MIHAI EMINESCU

Drd. PETRA DENISA TCACENCO
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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the Romanian literary language creation in the nineteenth century theoretised by the national poet Mihai Eminescu. Precisely, we intended to focus on his ideas about the language formation and for this reason we studied the journalistic texts of the Academic edition in which he formulates opinions on this matter. Eminescu the journalist gives personal views on the elements that should be preserved in the Romanian idiom and, also, critics rough the contemporaries that have not managed yet to unify it.

The language plays an important role in the process of Eminescu poems creation too. He demonstrates it throughout his poetry, from the beginnings of it, when he writes in the manner of his predecessors, but not copying them, instead, deconstructing the poetic material, discharging the words of their clichéd expression, revealing them new semnifications until his lasts poems where he forces the language to follow the strict rules of the antic meter. His theoretical ideas regarding the formation of literary language, important, though less known, contributed to the struggle of creating the national idiom in the epoch. Therefore, he believes that the evolution of language is essential for the growing of literature and that the writers have an essential function in the relation between the two of them. The reason is because language, being the autors instrument of writing, is improved in the artistic act. Also, the Romanian language is, in his opinion, a treasure left by our ancestors, the old men who, in their naivety, create an harmonious and beautiful idiom back in the seventeenth century.

We can see, thus, how the poet sight turns mostly to the past, worshipping a language that existed in that time, heterogeneous as it was, while he negates the present, criticising the coevals of his epoch for ruining the old idiom. The main reason behind his attack is the appearance of the new language spoken by them, an idiom, as the poet affirms, denaturized by French elements, transformed into an artificial language, which does not reflect anymore the Romanian identity. The way Eminescu reacts to this situation and the remedies proposed are to be analyzed in this paper.

Key-words*: Romanian literary language; nineteenth century; Mihai Eminescu*

POETICA ACVATICULUI

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Abstract*: The aquatic element plays an important role in the evolution of life itself, making a journey through Romanian literature with reference to generic works of some prominent writer.We find that water is unbreakable linked to the history reflecting somehow a part of the Romanian spirit.*

The detailed analysis of some regressive events which captures the creative energies of water, coupled with the phenomenon of dispersion of the creative being in units specific to primordial elements, by noting some new facets of the archetype already illustrated with other meanings, will highlight the multiple values of the water metaphor as compared, relative to the landmarks of the universal culture.

Aspects of the aquatic metaphor such as waters playful waters, sleepy waters, failed waters, impassable fluidity gaze, female - languid waters, infinite waters, exotic waters, distressing waters, fantastic waters, absent waters, primordial waters are exploited in the works of major poets – starting from Mihai Eminescu and the Junimists to George Coşbuc , Tudor Arghezi, Vasile Voiculescu, Lucian Blag , Adrian Maniu, Ion Pilat, Ion Barbu , until Nichita Stanescu, Marin Sorescu, Ileana Mălăncioiu, Ana Blandiana, Ioan Alexandru, Mircea Ivănescu or Cezar Baltag, who grouped the poetic signs of aquatic semantic around some cores such as primordial water, dead water, stagnant water, flowing water, capturing water in spiritual and material ways that creates a unique artistic expression.

The great archetypes will develop a variety of symbols, demonstrating their ambivalence and generating different meanings, depending on outside influences, cultural events and mentality.

The four essential elements - earth, water, fire and air - "color" the human soul, generating spiritual archetypes.

While archetype cannot be changed, the symbol, that it generates by thousands of meanings, can be multiplied and analyzed in a variety of semantic, semiotic or structural meanings.

The myth consists of symbols, archetypes, through which it illustrates gestures, fact, and thus the symbol takes the form of a word and the archetype becomes an idea.

By developing this theme we are trying to widen the imagination theory developed by G. Bachelard, as both in literature and in culture, the symbolic meanings of water bounded on three interpretations: water - the origin of life, water - means of purification, water - regeneration center, acquires new connotations in the works of the great Romanian writers from Miron Costin, Dimitrie Cantemir to contemporary writers.

Key-words: *Imaginary; Imagination; Archetype; Symbol; Myth; Aquatic; Water*

TELEVIZIUNEA CA MEDIU VIRTUAL ÎN PROZA LUI ANDREI CODRESCU

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Abstract: *The present article is part of a larger study related to virtuality in relation with Andrei Codrescu's prose. We depict the characteristics of the television as virtual space and the manner Andrei Codrescu's novel Messiah reflects the artificial reality represented by the TV shows. We present how televangelism may operate as a factor of disturbance for the day-to-day reality, replacing it gradually with a false reality. We also discuss how a live TV show may mesmerize the viewers, transporting them virtually in another space, but in real time. Television offers to its viewers a triple pact and uses tempting methods that are capable to extract the spectator from his own life. All these aspects we meet in theory are to be met in Codrescu's prose and lived by the literary characters, inside an imagery inspired by reality.*

Key-words: *Andrei Codrescu; virtuality; television; Messiah; artificial reality*

G.M. ZAMFIRESCU SAU LIRICIZAREA MAHALALEI

Drd. ARITINA MICU-OȚELEA
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Abstract: *Within the interwar literature, G.M. Zamfirescu remains a twisted destiny, a name added to "the series of tragic destinies, broken long before time", who left as legacy an unequal work, as the writer was trying more means of artistic expression: drama, fiction, novel. The passages from one gender to another were most of the times the result of disappointments, of dissatisfaction generated by failure, by the lack of appreciation or by so long postponed success which would just make the taste of victory bitter. Thwarted in a reality which he reinterprets, sometimes distorting it, pressed by deadlines which torment him as he does not have "the ease of writing", G.M. Zamfirescu is refused the accomplishment of a*

dream, which, as simple as it might appear, proved to be as difficult as it could be in its materialization: "It would be impossible for me to work under limitations/thwarted. I must be allowed to breathe freely. I have never asked anything else from life but to be left to breathe freely and to have the liberty to write. A dream like any other dream" [3].

Key-words: *slum; outskirts; twisted destiny; poetry slum; center and periphery*

TIMOTEI CIPARIU, PERSONALITATE ENCICLOPEDICĂ A CULTURII ROMÂNEŞTI

Drd. SIMONA OARGĂ (PINTEA)
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Abstract: *Timotei Cipariu has asserted himself within the Romanian cultural background as a spirit whose dimensions exceeded the bounds of the town where he developed himself and acted, of the United Church and of the Romanian people, whose ideals he has pursued while having in mind the european ones too. The amplitude of his personality and of his encyclopedic work arouses a double feeling in the heart of the researcher who approaches Cipariu: a feeling of inhibition and at the same time of profound admiration, resembling perhaps the feeling that the above-mentioned experienced when he would speak about the town of Blaj and its schools. Cipariu himself as an exponential product of those schools, proved himself to be that fruit-bearing land, who, by means of innate talent, hard work and thorough research and influenced by the love of his nation, bore fruit hundredfold. That fruit materialized in his works that together with his entire activity, played a great part in the cultural and spiritual flourishing of our nation.*

Our aim is to present that fruit or harvest that equally highlights both the work and the activity and their author. Therefore the purpose of our endeavour is to point out the basic features of Timotei Cipariu's encyclopedic personality as they are outlined by the different fields of science to which he brought his contribution, at the same time having in mind the results achieved by the researchers so far.

Timotei Cipariu's achievements in different fields starting with linguistics and philology and up to history, theology, journalism, culture and politics, make up the portrait of a scholar of encyclopedic dimensions. At the same time his contribution in the differents fields of the Romanian literature: poetry, memoirs, oratory, journalism, together with history, literary theory and criticism, completes his portrait. Beyond these main fields of recognition, there are also others, such as: folklorism, numismatics, natural sciences, translating and so on.

Key words: *scholar; encyclopedic personality; culture; philologist; historian; writer*

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE IN ORHAN PAMUK'S „ISTANBUL"

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Abstract: *Orhan Pamuk's autobiography, "Istanbul" (2003), is a sophisticated portrayal of the author's childhood and early adulthood, intertwined with the city's melancholy and chaotic spirit that strongly influenced Pamuk's writing and whole existence. For the Turkish author, to describe personal identity and the puzzling Turkish cultural identity means to investigate not only the ambiguous relationship between modernity and ottoman tradition, liberal secularism and political islam, but also the intercultural dialogue between the East and the West. The Other, especially, has a significant impact on self-perception and leads the whole East-West dichotomy in this autobiographical work. The present paper will look closely at the depiction of these issues in Pamuk's autobiography.*
Keywords: *intercultural dialogue; cultural identity; the Other; alterity; Istanbul*

STUDII DE LIMBĂ/ LANGUAGE STUDIES

CONSIDERAŢII ASUPRA RAPORTULUI DE COORDONARE ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ CONTEMPORANĂ

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Abstract: *The coordination relation/relationship has multiple definitions in the specialised literature. Inhomogeneity is present even in the terminology used by some authors: some prefer the phrase coordination syntactic relationships, while others prefer the phrase coordination syntactic relations. However, a constant feature is that grammars talk of coordination between parts of sentence - coordination within a sentence - and coordination between main clauses or subordinate clauses. It can be said that the coordination relationship is more frequent since it can occur between parts of a sentence, within a clause, a sentence and a text. There can be two or more (theoretically, an unlimited number of) coordinated syntactic units, they can have any level of importance (main, secondary, intermediate) and they can occur at the level of most syntactic units.*
We are going to present in our paper some of the definitions of the coordination relation/relationship that can be found in literature, the peculiarities of the coordination relationship in the contemporary Romanian language, and controversial elements relating to this syntactic relationship.

VARIAȚIE LEXICALĂ ÎN PROVERBUL ROMÂNESC

Drd. DOINA MACARIE
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Abstract: *The study presents details about the origin and the characteristic feature of Romanian Proverbs by highlighting works about saying, for instance "The Structure of the Romanian Proverbs" by Constantin Negreanu, or "The Poetics of the Proverbs" by Cezar Tabarcea, insisting on the problematic of the national characteristic feature. I analyse the paremiologic correspondences with other folklore creations, as Proverbs and Sayings by defining both species and identifying common aspects and differences. This thesis develops the modality in which the context of the proverb acts upon the pattern of the proverb. There are also different types of proverbs introduced that were identified by paremiologists. The thesis also contains definition of the concept: "lingvistic variation", "free variation", and the concepts enunciated by E. Coșeriu: "diatopic variation", "diaphasic variation" or "diastratic variation" and their application in the structure of Romanian Proverbs.*
Keywords: *proverbs, saying; lingvistic variation; free variation; diatopic variation; diaphasic variation; diastratic variation; origin or characteristic feature.*

ADJECTIVE ROMÂNEŞTI DE ORIGINE LATINĂ ÎN SECOLELE AL XVI-LEA ŞI AL XVII-LEA

Drd. IULIANA MATIŞ
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Abstract: *The work called "Romanian adjectives of Latin origin in the XVI and XVII centuries" is set to present aspects related to the evolution of the Romanian adjectives of Latin origin, based on some literary and religious texts from the XVI and XVII centuries.*
In order to present the evolution of the adjectives, we will do a diachronic study on the subject and underline the form of the Latin adjectives and their evolution into the Romanian language. For this purpose, we will use some religious texts specific to the above mentioned centuries.
Therefore in this work we will illustrate the evolution of the Romanian adjectives, from their origins to the Romanian language of the XVI and XVII centuries.
Key words: *grammar; adjective; evolution; Latin; Romanian.*

TERMENUL „SALUT" ÎN DICȚIONARELE ROMÂNEȘTI DIN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA

Drd. SACALÎȘ ANCA-LORENA
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Abstract: This contribution aims at rigorously studying the definition of the concept of greeting given by the Romanian and some bilingual/multilingual dictionaries of the 19th century. It focuses on analyzing the various definitions of the concept and its synonyms, which offer the reader a view of the different ways in which the speakers of those times had upon the world. However, it is surprising that some of the dictionaries do not contain this term. Furthermore, there are many greeting forms which nowadays are out of use and others which are wrongly used, but there are many specific greeting forms presented in the articles of some dictionaries. It is also interesting to see some etymology of the greeting forms in the view of the then lexicographers. Another interesting aspect is the relationship between the meaning of the terms greeting and kissing (Romanian: salutare-sărutare). Therefore, all the meanings of this concept have a strong impact in the social and cultural field of that époque.
Key words: greeting; lexicography; meaning; etymology; synonyms.

TERMENI CULINARI ÎN GRAIURILE SĂLĂJENE

Drd. TOUT DENISA – MARIA
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Abstract: The paper entitled Culinary terms in Salaj focuses on the gastronomic lexical elements used in this area. This gastronomic domain encompasses the common characteristics as well as the different ones of this region, and also its sociocultural, anthropological and linguistic aspect.

The linguistic area includes numerous words from the area's culinary terminology, and due to the rich lexical material, it is possible to analyse the terms and the syntagms.

Therefore, this paper is going to focus on the gastronomic terminology used in Salaj, analysed from a semantic perspective.
Key-words: gastronomic terminologies in Salaj; semantic perspective; lexical material