

STUDII DE CULTURĂ ȘI LITERATURĂ / CULTURE AND LITERATURE STUDIES

**ROMANIZAREA ELENIZĂRII SAU DIALOGUL CULTURILOR ANTICHITĂȚII CLASICE
PRIN EDUCAȚIE**

Prof. Dr. Habil. LIVIU FRANGA
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GREEKS EVERYWHERE AT HOME

Abstract: *The paper aims to present some notes about the cultural Greeks migration in the last centuries of Republic in Italy (III-I Century BC). The Greeks felt everywhere they arrived and installed themselves as at home, and turned into a huge house of civilization (οἶκος) any space in which they lived. Greeks, as teachers, had found, from several centuries, a well-deserved place in the education and cultural system of the Roman world, being excellent bilinguals and professionals. They had managed gradually and irreversibly to transform Rome in the center of Greek culture, by promoting the cardinal Greek values of humanity and spirituality in that universe they lived –gr. οἰκουμένη, orbis terrarum. Finally they turned Rome into a efficient vehicle of the entire Antiquities, to the world, not fundamentally different, which was followed by.*

Key words: *Greeks migration, Roman world, education system, Greek culture, romanization.*

**REVOLUȚIA ROMÂNĂ ÎN VARIANTĂ PARODICĂ ȘI RELATIVIZANT-
POSTMODERNĂ**

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Abstract: *Dumitru Radu Popa's About Romanian Revolution (La revoluția română) parodically re-writes history whose structural elements - the context, main facts and its actors - enhance both a relativity-based structure (from 1989 Romanian Revolution 'point of view) and its discursive re-construction as parodic reality transposed with the realities lived in Manhattan, New York.*

Keywords: *parodic discourse, Postmodern 'reality', Romanian Revolution, narrative deconstruction*

**THE ROMANIAN POETIC AVANT-GARDE: A RADICAL RENEWAL OF POETIC
LANGUAGE**

IULIAN BOLDEA
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Abstract: *The Romanian avant-garde is nothing but a sign of an urgent need for change. Change of mentality, of literary techniques, of the sense of values. And the lyric creations of Ilarie Voronca, Ion Vinea and Geo Bogza represent quite eloquent illustrations of such a need for*

changing language, lyric mentality and imaginary horizon. The refreshing action taken by the avant-garde, though “shocking” or virulent to the habits and expectations of an indolent audience, was quite purifying. In fact, as is well known, any destructive movement has a creative potential, a fact noticed, for instance, by the writer Ivan Bunin, in a paradox: “To destroy means to create.” The Avant-garde assumed precisely this role, of refusing compromise, of debunking any stereotypes and aesthetic canons, of pursuing a radical renewal of poetic language.

Key-words: *avant-garde, radical renewal, poetic, language, change*

DESPRE UN DIALOG INTRACULTURAL

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Abstract: *Titled About a intracultural dialogue, the present approach focuses, on one hand, on the way in which Eminescu and Caragiale perceive their contemporaneity, starting from a few empiric facts and on the other hand, lacking the „anxiety of influence”, Caragiale brings about new semantic valences to images already crystallized in Eminescu’s publications (civic guard). At the first level there are observed the mechanisms through which Cracanel, a mediocre actor of the times, becomes, in Eminescu’s work, the goropistic political archetype and at Caragiale the archetype of a ridiculous Don Juan. The second level emphasizes even more the difference of peception between the two great spirits. Eminescu’s „theoretical demon”, deeply reflexive, is doubled by a realism preponderantly tragic; Caragiale’s daimon, prying and lazy, is doubled, in it’s creation, by a cynical realism. In different ways, therefore, but related – resembling the Socrates-Diogenes equation –, Eminescu and Caragiale share the same contemporaneity; or, the contemporary is, by Giorgio Agmben’s fair remark, „the one whose eyes are struck by the beam of darkness that comes from his own time.”*

Keywords: *Eminescu, Caragiale, dialogue, contemporaneity, cynicism, goropism.*

GHEORGHE RACOVEANU – PREDANIA TRĂIRISMULUI

Lect. univ. dr. FLORIAN BICHIR

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Abstract: *Gheorghe Racoveanu, the most faithful disciple of Professor Nae Ionescu, as Mircea Vulcănescu described him, was one of the greatest inter-war Romanian theologians alongside Dumitru Staniloae, Nae Ionescu, Nichifor Crainic, or Sandu Tudor. In 1924 he was engaged in the newspaper "Cuvântul", where he became chief editor in 1938. In the same year he was appointed general inspector and deputy secretary general at the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The front page editor, from 1930, takes over the weekly "Dumineca," previously held by Nichifor Crainic and Nae Ionescu. This year, his name is regularly found in all the stages of existence of the "Word" (1930-1934, 1938, 1940-1941). In 1937, Racoveanu edited the famous Theological Magazine "Predania," in which he co-wrote, together with the editorial group, and Nae Ionescu. After 1940 he went to exile in Freising, a small town near Munich, founded the publishing house, and the Word continued. "Thus, in 1961," The Word in Exile, "a generous cultural forum of the Romanian exile, the magazine was edited until 1967, the year of his death. Racoveanu is also a collaborator in the "Law" magazine and editor of the journal "Right," where he publishes*

articles dedicated to Orthodox spirituality. In obituary Mircea Eliade would note: "I doubt that Racoveanu's exegesis will be one day alongside other classical interpretations of Romanian realities, signed by illustrious names, from Mihai Eminescu and Hasdeu to Lucian Blaga and Mircea Vulcanescu".

Keywords: *Gheorghe Racoveanu, apprentice, Nae Ionescu, Orthodox thinker, "Predation"*

**PRACTICAREA PROPRIULUI RIT ÎN DIASPORA.
CHESTIUNI CANONICE**

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Facultatea de Teologie Greco-Catolică, Departamentul Blaj

Abstract: *This article, having a provocative title, tries to offer an overview, from a canonical perspective, of the right of the oriental catholic Christians to experience their own liturgical identity and to practice their own rite in the Diaspora. The Church regards, with interest and hope, the migration phenomenon and tries to insure, by the accurate interpretation and implementation of the canonical norms concerning the liturgy, the use of this right by the Christians in the Diaspora. The article, based on a strong bibliographical ground, presents the guiding principles in the implementation of the canonical norms, both CIC and CCEO, concerning this reality.*

Keywords: *canon law, oriental catholics, Diaspora, religious and confessional identity, pastoral principles*

**MEDII DE INSTRUIRE ŞI DE DIFUZARE A CĂRŢII
ÎN MOLDOVA SECOLULUI AL XVII-LEA**

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Abstract: *The article reflects the development of schools and education, and the dissemination of the books in Moldova through the 17th century. Under the influence of the Renaissance, the Counter-Reformation and the Baroque, the humanist trends are intensified and the proximity to the modern European culture are reinforced in the Romanian culture.*

Keywords: *Education, Culture, Humanism, Baroque, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism*

**ANDREI PLEŞU - DESPRE SEMNELE ŞI SIMBOLURILE IDENTITARE ALE
ROMÂNIEI AUTENTICE**

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Abstract: *Andrei Pleşu, one of the most important nowadays Romanian philosophers, is one of those very special personalities educated under the new epistemology of Constantin Noica. This essay is focused on a very rich field of Romanian cultural history - the one that brought together the fundamental philosophers in the middle of the communist system, fighting together against its*

negative ideology: Emil Cioran, Gabriel Liiceanu, Andrei Pleșu, Mihai Șora a.s.o. Especially Andrei Pleșu developed a strong perspective on the deepest structure of the Romanian cultural identity, his essays being a rich picture of the whole society and, in the same time, a perfect description of each individuality. On the other hand, his essays bring together the main values of our nation, the pleasure of defining ourselves as a nation that does not allow history to destroy the sense and the harmony of our identity as traditional Romanians in the middle of Europe.

Keywords: Romanian cultural history and identity, communist system, Andrei Pleșu

MIT ȘI MAGIE ÎN LUCRAREA DESPRE GÂNDIREA MAGICĂ A LUI LUCIAN BLAGA

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Abstract. *The present paper will analyses the mythical thinking and the magical thinking as different approaches of knowledge as they are presented in the second volume of Lucian Blaga's Trilogy of Values, entitled About Magical Thinking. Thus, starting from the analysis of the myth and magic in relation with the references of the creative spirit and going through the autonomy of magic, Blaga ended by enouncing the polyvalence of the idea of magic.*

Key words: myth, magic, creative spirit, autonomy, functions

MICHEL HOUELLEBECQ - ROMANUL AMENINȚAT DE DISPARIȚIA RELAȚIILOR UMANE

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Abstract: *Rule, Struggle and Novel, here are three stages of the personalized approach proposed and described by Houellebecq in his first novel, Whatever. While the first two are clearly mentioned in the author's text, the third appears as a natural and necessary consequence of the first two. This is a way in which the author develops and promotes not only a theory of economical and social liberalism – drawing the attention of the critics – but also a certain concern regarding the faith of the novel threatened by the extinction of human relationships. How would the novel look like, as a genre, in the new context, deprived by what used to fuel a rich, almost infinite anecdotic? Houellebecq's novel aims to give an answer to this question. What we named “Novel” represents an alternative solution to what the sorrow caused by loneliness – leitmotiv of the novel – excludes, namely death. The novel therefore becomes the aesthetic solution to a life in dissolution.*

Key words: rule, struggle, novel, the miraculous power of reading, fragilization of the novel.

CĂUTAREA „CENTRULUI” ÎN ROMANUL „ÎNTÂLNIREA” DE GABRIELA ADAMEȘTEANU

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Abstract: *Gabriela Adameșteanu's novel "Întâlnirea" ("The Meeting"), in its 5th definitive edition published in 2013, emphasizes the theme of exile which it assumes and alludes to since the very beginning, through that version of intertextuality i.e. the motto from Mircea Eliade which begins as such: "Every exile is a Ulysses travelling toward Ithaca... Travelling toward Ithaca means travelling toward the Centre...". The fragment from Mircea Eliade expresses the idea of exile as a long series of initiating tests "(wanted by the «gods»)" and as a form of knowledge and self-knowledge. The protagonist, the biologist and researcher Traian Manu, who left Romania during the 1940s in order to escape war, has the chance to return to his native country (but to Ceaușescu's communist Romania) in 1986, where he is invited to hold a conference. The position of the exile, of Ulysses searching for Ithaca, searching for his lost identity, is illustrated both by Traian Manu and by Christa, his lover of German origin. The stories of the two, who live the temptation of the past, interweave harmoniously in the narrative structure of the text. Neither can really return to his/her "Ithaca" because in the meantime the country has become the victim of history, of totalitarian political regimes: Nazi Germany (Christa), communist Romania (Traian). Unlike Christa, who experienced Hitler's regime, its rise and terror, in a direct way, Traian Manu did not live the communist horrors, therefore he cannot understand the Romanians' behaviour in the 1980s. Thus, the distance between the country of his childhood, the „Centre" of his identity, a mystified Romania embellished by nostalgia, and the country he discovers on his return in 1986, becomes impassable. Therefore, if the physical comeback is possible, the spiritual one is not: as Christa warned him, there can be no return. Finding it hard to accept that it is all about the "impossible return", Traian Manu will finally understand, just like Norman Manea's characters, that the "centre" is represented by the Romanian language. The novel actually follows Traian Manu's spiritual adventure, the search for the "Centre", with his memories, desires, expectations and fears. The title "The Meeting" acquires significance according to the perspective. Thus, for Traian Manu, there can be three symbolical meetings: meeting the new „Romania" which destroys the image of the known Romania, therefore there can be no meeting again, no recapture; meeting Christa, his feminine version and mentor; meeting his own self (recapture of the self). For young Daniel, a far nephew of Traian's and a kind of alter-ego of his, meeting his uncle coming from Italy, i.e. from "the other side", means meeting freedom. Starting from these premises, the present paper proposes to follow the way in which the theme of exile is built in this novel as the search for the Centre, underlining at the same time the elements of imagology and mentalities.*

Key words: *exile, centre, recapture, Communism, Nazism.*

**TRĂSĂTURI ALE BALCANISMULUI
ÎN OPERELE SCRITORILOR ROMÂNI DIN SECOLUL AL XX-LEA**

Conf. univ. dr. CARMEN OPRIȘOR
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***Abstract:** Romanian critics have defined Balkanism as an aesthetic attitude. It represents a synthesis of many Mediterranean cultures. Basically, it is imbued with the tragic accents caused by the fall of the great Byzantine empire. In the Romanian literature, the main features of Balkanism are: the propensity to the epic species, the adaptation of the Byzantine rhetorical models, and the development of the oriental narrative. These Levantine stories are characterized by an arborescent structure and they usually contain a great number of parables. The characters of this fiction are less active and more contemplative. In the Romanian writers' works of the 20th century, the image of a society which seems to work upside-down and the tragic feeling of losing the values of an ancient world, on the one hand, the picturesque descriptions and the mocking spirit, on the other hand, go side by side. Mihail Sadoveanu, Fănuș Neagu, Ștefan Bănuțescu, Vasile Voiculescu, are writers whose works fully illustrate these features.*

***Key-words:** Balkanism, tragic, contemplative, overturned values, Byzantine models, Romanian writers.*

**OBSERVAȚII ASUPRA TEXTELOR DESPRE RĂZBOAIELE NAPOLEONIENE
APĂRUTE LA BUDA ÎN ANII 1814-1815***

Dr. IOSIF CAMARĂ
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***Abstract:** Six Romanian booklets on the Napoleonic wars printed in Buda in 1814-1815 were considered anonymous until the present time. We re-initiated the discussion on their paternity with linguistic and philological arguments, proving that the author of five of them is Ioan Theodorovici, the priest of the Greek-Romanian church in Pesta and one of the authors of the Lexicon of Buda (1825). The sixth booklet, containing the biography of Tsar Alexander I, remains anonymous. Zaharie Carcalechi's collaboration proves that the six brochures can be considered the beginning of the print media in the Romanian language.*

***Keywords:** Napoleonic Wars, Ioan Theodorovici, Zaharie Carcalechi, Buda printing house, old Romanian periodicals*

* Această lucrare a fost realizată în cadrul proiectului *Practici de traducere a numelor proprii în scrisul românesc premodern (1780-1830)* (PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-1108), finanțat de Unitatea Executivă pentru Finanțarea Învățământului Superior al Cercetării – Consiliul Național al Cercetării Științifice (UEFISCDI – CNCS).

**TITU MAIORESCU AND ALFRED BINET:
BEYOND THE LOGIC OF IDENTITY**

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Abstract: *The present paper sets out from three points of view on the possibility of the dialogue, mutual influencing or merging of cultures put forward by three philosophers of culture in the last century which was characterised by the internationalization of styles and critical theories. While Martin Heidegger looked at the issue as spokesman of a metropolitan culture, Romanian Eugen Lovinescu and Constantin Rădulescu Motru speculated on the chance of minor cultures to join contemporary centres of civilization. A discussion of Romanian Titu Maiorescu and French Alfred Binet as links in the chain of thought that led to the rise of polyvalent logics and of modernist aesthetics is meant to test the contesting theories about cultural genealogy and interferences.*

Keywords: *cross-cultural encounters, postformal logic, modernist psychological aesthetics, Alfred Binet, Titu Maiorescu*

LA ȚIGĂNCI - PARABOLĂ FILOSOFICĂ A RATĂRII TOTALE

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Abstract: *In this article, I analyzed La țigănci short story, by Mircea Eliade, in terms of Platonic myths. From this perspective, Gavrilescu crosses a rite of passing over, through which would have succeeded the much wanted liberation of the human condition. He misses this initiation though because he remains tributary to some truths that do not belong to him, to some human and social pre-judgments that prevent him from living his life according his destiny of an artist. This short story catches Eliade's pessimism regarding the capacity of the uninitiated human to wake up and free himself in life, in the absence of an initiated one.*

Key-words: *Plato, myth, soul, iele (imaginary creatures from Romanian popular mythology usually represented by young girls dressed in white), Necessity, Freedom.*

COMPOZITUL MAGIC AGLA SAU DESPRE MISTERUL NUMELOR DE PUTERE

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Abstract: *The research seeks for the reconstruction of the meanings of the magical word AGLA, of Judeo-Gnostic origin, “built” at the end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century and discovered in our area (incised on a silver ring), at Ulpia Traiana Sarmisegetuza. Since the beginning, our approach is focused on revising the reading of this word, starting with the proposal of a new theory, that of a magical nominal composite (m.n.c). So, we consider that the four letters refer to the same number of divine names and do not mention a sacred text, aspect that sends us to a modified variant of the Gnostic meanings reinterpreted from a kabbalistic and*

medieval perspective with application in The High Magic (Renaissance), and that is the reason why so many researchers of the occultism had taken it so conveniently.

Keywords: Gnosticism, Abrasax, AGLA, divine names, magic.

„JURNAL ÎN FĂRÂME” - DE LA FERICIRE LA ANGOASĂ

Drd. IULIA LUCA (POPOVICIU)
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Abstract: *The aim of our essay is to analyse and to reveal the secrets of one of Ionescu' hidden identities, an author who can mask behind many notations structured in two axis: the inside and outside, the usually vulnerable identity and the otherness which is incomprehensible. The private literary diary is still considered to be somewhere at the borders of the mainstream literature, in a place in which authenticity and the aspiraton towards it seem to be the guiding principles. Ionescu is concerned more about himself than the world, his constant attempt was to understand his own self, and in the end, the author achieves a true and deep soul-searching. Published when Ionescu was already in France, he is one of those diaries which were not intended for publishing, thus employing a surprizing instance of authenticity.*

Keywords: Eugen Ionescu, literary biography, diary, theatre, authenticity.

VOCAȚIA INTERDISCIPLINARITĂȚII
LA ZOE DUMITRESCU-BUȘULENGA. DESTINUL IMPLACABIL
AL ARTISTULUI ÎN „SURORILE BRONTË” ȘI „ȘTEFAN LUCHIAN”

Lect. univ. dr. SILVIU MIHĂILĂ
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Abstract: *This paper aims at applying a novel reading grid to the comparative literary works written by Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga, from an interdisciplinary perspective, **Surorile Brontë**¹ and **Ștefan Luchian**². That is to say, our attention will be focused on the exceptional destiny of some personalities of British literature (Brontë sisters) and of Romanian artistic society (the painter Ștefan Luchian). In other words, we propose a critique of the critics related to some central ideas of ontological semantics essence that articulate the relationship between Subject and Universe: the purpose of creation, the tragic vision on life and the writer's human condition in life.*

Key words: Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga, Surorile Brontë, Ștefan Luchian, human condition, tragic vision, creation, poetry, painting.

¹ Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga, *Surorile Brontë*, în *Alte „pagini engleze”*, București, Editura Universal Dalsi, 2001. Toate trimiterele se vor face la această ediție.

² Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga, *Ștefan Luchian*, București, Editura Arta Grafică, 1993. Toate trimiterele se vor face la această ediție.

MARGEUA SERPILOR

Lect. univ. dr. DELIA ANAMARIA RĂCHIȘAN
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Abstract: *Confronting the present with the past, in order to be able to propel it to the future, we find that the bead of the snakes, regardless of generation, was and will remain a unique stone shrouded in mystery. This bead, associated with the myth of the Draconian, is a magical object secreted by several snakes found in the same place. The round stone, striped and holed in the middle has miraculous effects. For example, the hero from fairy tales, taking it into possession, instantaneously knows the language of the animals and acquires what he wants; he uses the disenchantment to regain the manna of the milk; the snake that swallows this miraculous stone becomes fire-drake. The fabulous stone, found in different folkloric categories (ballads, fairy tales, incantations, legends, stories), inserting a plurality of offices (apotropaic, magical, symbolic, utilitarian etc.), certain prohibitions and predictions underline the superhuman side of the ophidians and highlight a magical universe that reveals the fragile boundary between real-unreal. The initiated hero from fairy tales and legends; the peasant living in the world of the village, getting in contact with the stone secreted by the snakes possesses miraculous power. The osmosis snake - bead of the snakes [„mărjea d'e zierme”, Land of Maramures], arousing the curiosity, places the human being in timelessness, in a fascinating universe under the tutelage of the Miraculous.*

Keywords: *the bead of the snakes, myth, miraculous, magical object, real, unreal.*

YVONNE ROSSIGNON SAU INTERFERENTE CULTURALE ROMANO-ITALIENE IN PERIOADA INTERBELICA

Dr. MARIA VAIDA
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Abstract: *Yvonne Rossignon's work comprises predominantly poetry, but there are also translation, interviews, articles in the journals of her time at home or abroad. Even if we consider her work as that of a minor writer, which is not the case, and even if her poems are not equal in terms of value and they are sometimes prosaic, Yvonne deserves to be taken out of the shadow where other interwar writers, especially some of those of exile are placed. The philosophical-religious theme discreetly expresses the being's longing for that original and pure space, for the Edenic garden of heaven, that from before the sin, whose beauty and harmony are unspeakable. Her grace is not acquired as a consequence of a biographical accident (French father, Romanian mother, Romanian schools, live in exile in Italy), but is a plenary manifestation of divine in the human, of the light kernel of the divinity in the human soul.*

Keywords: *Rossignon, interwar writers, exile, light.*

NOSTALGIA CA „NE-NOSTALGIE“. POIESIS-UL CĂRTĂRESCIAN

Drd. MARIUS POPA

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Abstract: *In Nostalgia, irony is set up as a literary program, generating certain mechanisms of constructing significance that are important in Mircea Cărtărescu's short prose. The analysis of the "birth of illusion" process is, in this sense, essential for the comprehension of the writer's worldview (irony "acts", for example, in the deconstruction of the characters – which are the true "elements of resistance" of the narratives –, proving their illusory presence). Also, Nostalgia's spaces attract attention in particular by the way that the "illogism" of the description or the "oppositions" among the constituent elements of a landscape suggest an ironic intention. Even the ludic receives "hidden" meanings, surprising – by this "inconsistency" of significations – the author's ironic intentionality in connection with a central theme of this short prose: the game.*

Key words: *irony, literary program, short prose, illusion, spaces, ludic, deconstruction*

GEOGRAFIA ORAŞULUI CONSTANTINOPOL ÎN SCRIERILE LUI VASILE ALECSANDRI ŞI DIMITRIE RALET

Drd. LAVINIA TEODORA SABOU

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Abstract: *The image of Eastern Europe until the first half of the 15th century had been defined by the Byzantine imperial city of Constantinople. Being afterwards the capital of the Ottoman Empire, it represents the realm of oriental exoticism and picturesque. This paper is intended to focus on Romanian writings from the middle 19th century in order to investigate their way of representing a preset cultural framework of the Orient.*

Key words: *Eastern Europe, travel literature, real and imaginary geography, spatiality, byzantinology.*

POEZIA ŞI LIMBA NAŢIONALĂ ÎN IMAGINARUL LUI VASILE ALECSANDRI

Drd. PETRA DENISA TCACENCO

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Abstract: *The purpose of this paper is to analyze the poetry and the national language in the theoretic and also the poetic imaginary of Vasile Alecsandri. With this in mind, our study divides into two main parts: in the first one, we analyse the writer theory about his poetic art, while in the second one, we interpret the poems that express ideas about the writing process, the role of the poet and most of all, about his instrument of composing, the literary language. Even though the question of language is not so widely spread in his poetry, the subject exists, revealing the poet point of view regarding the importance of an unified idiom for literature.*

National language formation was a main subject of interest at the nineteenth century writers, the idiom being, also, an essential element in the creation of modern states national identity. In theory, but also in the practice of poetry, Romanian poets struggle to shape the

national language in order to become an ideal, perfect model, that can reveal the identity of the community it belongs to. Vasile Alecsandri wrote in a century when the literary language was stabilizing its norms of writing. He was one of the poets interested in the discussions around the manners Romanian language should be shaped in order to become an unified idiom spoken by the nation. In his opinion, the national language must be build from the local idioms spoken by the peasants, it must be a harmonious and simple language with a phonetic alphabet in order to be understood by everyone, and not an etymological language build in the manufactures of the scientists.

Regarding the poetic imaginary, Vasile Alecsandri can write poems only when there are accomplished some elements belonging to the environment surrounding him. So, in his case, the artistic process is influenced by the location in which he happens to be. For example, a cozy and calm day in the countryside, or at sea can procure him a creative state: the outside scenery creates an emotion, which brings the fantasy to life. A poetic place, perfect for writing "sweet words" is, also, his room from Mircești in a tempestuous winter. The pleasing combination of things around him causes that inner peace so necessary for writing down his thoughts in harmonious lyrics.

Thus, what we intend to investigate in this composition is the question of poetry creation and the national language construction in the epoch, as theorized and practiced in Vasile Alecsandri poetry.

Key-words: *Romanian literary language, poetry, nineteenth century, Vasile Alecsandri*

SPAȚIUL SACRU ÎN ROMANELE LUI ANDREI CODRESCU

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Abstract: *The present study, part of a PhD study presents the construction of the sacred space in Andrei Codrescu's novels. Some spaces are presented in an upside-down interpretation, as the monastery and the cathedral are. The elements that are specific in the presentation of these spaces are related to the author's conception of revelation, which connects the miracle with the catastrophe and with the sexuality. Other spaces are unconventional, such as the bar and the virtual space. The inspiration for the construction of the sacred spaces in his novels is taken by Andrei Codrescu from his own experiences and memories and also from real events, which are half masked in the economy of his works.*

Key words: *Andrei Codrescu, sacred space, sacredness, monastery, church, bar, virtual space*

„ÎNĂLȚAREA AUTORULUI” ȘI NOȚIUNEA EXPANDATĂ A SUBIECTULUI CREATOR: NOI DEFINIȚII ALE AUCTORIALITĂȚII MONDIALE ÎN EPOCA GLOBALIZĂRII DIGITALE

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Abstract: *I would like to present a series of reflections on the subject of what literary studies have so far construed as the „theories of authorship” by placing these meditations in the general framework of a type of contemporary research typically called „world literature”. These*

contributions resort to world-system analysis, sociological descriptions or translation studies, while totally disregarding the human level. In much the same vein, it could easily be said that, although post-structuralism engaged authorship in order to deconstruct it, the concept remains, until this day, a truly productive site of both inquiry and signification. Consequently, one wouldn't be in error by declaring that recent scholarship (especially in comparative studies) has actually failed in understanding the prospect of being an individual writer in the web of a global networked collectivity.

Thus, I'm interested in exploring the ways in which the 21st century could reassess the notion of authorship. I will do this by way of presenting three types of methodological approaches. Moreover, I will be discussing an extremely pugnacious, yet revealing article signed by Rebecca Braun, entitled „Introduction: The Rise of the World Author from The Death of World Literature”. By doing this, I will show how the so-called „expanded form of agency” helps in shaping what I coined to be „the ascension of authorship”, the last stage in the modern history of authoriality (the 18th century was marked by „the birth of the author”, as Alain Viala convincingly showed; this was quickly followed, in the 19th century, by what Paul Bénichou called „the author's sanctification”; the 20th century staged both „the death of the author” and „the resurrection” or „return of the author”, as Roland Barthes aptly argued). Finally, it is my belief that restaging creative subjects as the central figures of the literary field could constitute, in post-human times, a viable solution to the neo-liberal crisis of the Humanities.

Keywords: *world author, world literature, travelling concepts, globalization, the ascension of authorship, authorship performance, expanded form of agency.*

SIMBOLISTICA ACVATICULUI ÎN LIRICA ROMÂNEASCĂ FEMININĂ

Drd. CARMEN VASILCA
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Abstract: *The research of the lyrical imaginary in female lyrical representations is due to the fact that they are not temporary presence in modern Romanian literature, but it represents a significant value, insufficiently used by the exegetes. The poetic universe of the writers Ileana Mălăncioiu, Ana Blandiana, Gabriela Melinescu is evidenced by the complex poetic language, by the various hypostases of the lyrical ego, the symbols, themes and motifs processed and adapted to the contexts of the ages and also by the anthropological approaches and the techniques dealt with in writings. By scanning the works of the creators, taking into account the level of meaning of the imaginary, the coherence of the lyrical discourse and the coherence and plurivalence of the symbols, we will observe images of the reflexivity theory, of the existential dramas, of the devastating poetic states, of the rituals, motives and symbols of the poetic imaginary of the water, which is seen in various forms of manifestation: rain, dew, tear, snow, sinking waters; symbolic seas, static and dynamic aquatic, regression in time - childhood, fire, flight, play, dream, diurnal regime and night regime. The analysis we are going to perform seeks to delimit and tune the significant water hypotheses found in the work of the writers we refer to herein after. Identifying the specificity of this primordial element, the way it determines the creation of particular worlds, the way in which it alternates, creates the definition of the studied poetic universe. ANA BLANDIANA is one of the exponential writers of contemporary lyricism. As a tribute to an existential ecstasy of her own, she interprets in an original and singular way, the whole cosmogonic mythology, using the primordial elements: water, air, fire and earth. In*

her works we can see the realistic and optimistic attitude of capitalizing these elements as a symbol of the energy of life, as a symbol of regression or perishability. Another poetic universe in which the presence of the aquatic element is remarked in various forms is that of the writer ILEANA MĂLĂNCIOIU. The poetry of Ilenei Mălăncioiu was imposed through a poetics of contrasts, of reconfiguration of the mito-symbolic area of the world according to the internal principles, all assumed as herself. A unique poetic universe is discovered in the work of the writer GABRIELA MELINESCU. The aquatic element is also evidenced in her creation, as being in relations of determination with other archetypes present in her work. There are not few sequences of expressionist and even trakian nature in the poetry of Gabriele Melinescu.

Keywords: *Aquatic, Imaginary, Symbol, Poetry, Metaphor, Lyrical ego*

CĂPCĂUNI DE YANN VERBURGH: ACTE DE VIOLENȚĂ ÎMPOTRIVA LESBIENELOR ÎN FRANȚA ȘI ROMÂNIA

Drd. VLAD DOBROIU

Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai”, Cluj-Napoca

Abstract: *In this paper I intend to analyze a scene from the play Ogres (Căpcăuni) written by Yann Verburgh. In this scene, a young French lesbian recalls the threats that she has received because of her sexual orientation from her colleagues and also from her own family. I focus on the verbal violence between this girl and her family, more precisely, her mother and sister, who do not accept that she is not heterosexual. In order to “cure” her from this “disease”, the adult threatens the teenager with the gang rape.*

Across Europe, the LGBT+ community is frequently harassed and threatened. According to multiple surveys made by different NGOs and European agencies, these citizens are daily exposed to verbal and physical aggressions because of their gender or sexual orientation, which has a very negative impact on their life. Moreover, they are too often victims of discrimination and injustices that need to be revealed and publicized in order to make societies more tolerant regarding the needs of minorities in general.

In Romania, the aggressions against LGBT+ people become more and more violent due especially to the actions of a non-governmental organization, Coaliția pentru Familie (Coalition for the Family) that wants, among other things, to restrict their fundamental human rights of having a family. Supported by other NGOs, politicians and Christian priests, they want to redefine the Constitution in order to impose the heteronormativity and the “traditional family” in the Romanian contemporary society.

On the other hand, the National Council for Combating Discrimination (Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării - CNCD) and public figures, such as Remus Cernea or Ioana Stăniloiu, try to promote equality and mutual respect amongst all the citizens of the Romanian society, regardless of their sex, origin, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

Key words: *perversion, verbal violence, physical aggressions, rape, lesbian*

REMARKS ON TRANSLATION STRATEGIES – STEPHEN KING’S ‘CHRISTINE’ AS A CASE IN POINT

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Abstract: *The unassuming aim of the present paper was to analyze the text of the Romanian literary translation of Stephen King’s well-known novel Christine, and use the resulting punctual remarks focusing on the main translation procedures and strategies in frequent use, including Venuti’s opposition between foreignization and domestication. Our examination essentially regarded those qualities that make a good translation – i.e. accuracy, transparency and fluency, and tried to probe into the semantics, stylistics, pragmatics and broader cultural implications of the act of translation. We tried to deal not only with the types and principal strategies of literary translation, but also with translation strategies, mistranslation (including the famous class of the False Friends or Deceptive Cognates), semantic adequacy (including grammatical semantics, semantic ambiguity, omission and adding unnecessary information), stylistic adequacy (including stylistically infelicitous translation, as well as occasional faulty use of the Romanian language), inadequate cultural information, etc. We have already dealt with such matters while writing about the Romanian translation of Kazuo Ishiguro’s The Remains of the Day, a theme which was suggested by the parallel reading of the novel in the original, and its Romanian translation. So we embarked on an analogous undertaking (using as a factual material Stephen King’s thriller Christine – so a novel appertaining to a rather different type of literary writing), in an attempt to analyze the main qualities, recurrences and virtues of the literary translated text, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the Romanian translators’ achievements. In the process, some of the old opinions, arguments and contentions (such as translation being a craft or an art, a skill or a technique, a process and a product, which is culturally and linguistically possible, while being very difficult in terms of human effort) were empirically put to test and compared. Yet we believe that the most significant opposition we came across in practical terms, an opposition exceeding even the ancient opposition “faithful translation vs. unfaithful translation”, was the pair “Source-Language-oriented translation vs. Target-Language-oriented translation”. The (modest and rather tentative) conclusions that the analysis conducted enabled us to finally draw intrinsically relate to the current status of literary translation in Romania, as well as the various developments and trends that both influence, and result from, standardization in this particular domain, while also purporting to the fact that there is no single translation strategy that is advisable in the case of literary translation.*

Key words: *literary translation, translation strategies, mistranslation, semantic adequacy, False Friends, stylistic adequacy*

**HIGH-END DECADENTS AND POÈTESMAUDITS, A REPRESENTATION OF
CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL IDENTITIES IN MODERNIST LITERATURE (I)**

Man is the measure of all things

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Abstract: *Cultural heartland or periphery? A discussion and debate about a distinction that probably must have entered the minds and preoccupations of artists and theoreticians of art along with the division of culture into two separate classes of high culture and low culture in the age of modernity. The idea of centre and periphery is nevertheless more a product of postmodernism, when, on the contrary, the distinction between the two types of culture begins to blur. The type of cultural manifestations that have been defined as low or mass culture, entered the social stage as periphery, as a low, mimetic and mechanical, repetitive form of culture and has gradually made its way up to the core – the “commercial popular stage”³ of today used for the representation of the popular taste. The aim of this study is to investigate when and how this overthrow occurred? Early manifestations of mass culture as a new dominant force were more or less contemporary to the birth of modernism, and the two phenomena are interrelated in an intricate liaison of reciprocal dependency, modernism being also a reaction to the rise of mass culture, a strive for differentiation through a superior and highly refined form of cultural expression as opposed to the lower mimetic form of art represented by popular taste. Therefore, it is the emergence and prevalence of mass culture in modernism that led to the need for differentiation, demanding and creating this way the refined and exclusivist work of art, accessible only for the initiated few. But this voluntary distancing from the others was bearing hidden dangers inside. The rejection functioned both ways; not only the exclusivist writers and artists declined popular taste and culture, but, in return, popular taste rejected them as well. Other forms of literature, art and entertainment flourished. Many other, now forgotten writings were the best sellers of the time, not, for instance T. S. Eliot’s modernist masterpiece *The Wasteland*. And still, for posterity, it is Eliot that is remembered and cherished, while most of the bestsellers of his time have been long forgotten.*

Keywords: *Modernism, literature, centre, periphery, identity*

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Abstract: *One may concede that it may prove to be very difficult to write an abstract due to the information to be released: too little information makes the article unappetising; too much information makes reading the article seem unnecessary. After long and careful consideration a balance has been found. One will be able to read and get informed about the most varied aspects related to pubs. The language will be both accessible and ever so slightly entertaining. The content will be informed and what’s more it one might be able to see how it is to the point. But, in order to cut a slightly excellent but otherwise long story short, a brief listing of the main parts of this article may be in order. First and foremost, one will be able to read where and how the*

³ According to Rhonda Garelick, 1998, 4.

idea of pubs arose and, of course, all in order to understand how it developed into the complete culture which can be encountered and immersed in today. In order to better understand this culture better, one will be presented with and introduced to some of the terminology which relates to the entire lifestyle of pubs. Yet one can deduce by now that, because it has become a lifestyle, there is the notion of choice which means understanding the differences between the various types of extant pubs, in order to enable and facilitate this choice. Once the reader has settled on a certain type of pub one may need to truly delve deep into the history behind it in order to be able to start comprehending its tradition. A large part of the tradition surrounding pub culture is made up of enjoying certain beverages, especially the main strains of malt liquor, or, more precisely, the ever so diverse styles of ale and beer. Obviously, consuming beverages is a social occupation, but, in and by itself, it does have its limitations and there is an apparent need to supplement it with other social occupations which pertain to entertainment. Depending on the size and type of clientele pubs may offer the members of the public a variety of types of entertainment of all shapes and sizes where only imagination is the limit. However, drawing multitudes into the crowded locales of pubs may bring about its own peculiar problems which need to be addressed by means of crown-controlling measures, particularly by employing security staff. The last topic being so down to earth one has tried to balance it with a perspective on pubs which is slightly more subtle. Being an established institution the pubs have been a source of inspiration for a number of artists producing various forms of art which stand as a testimony to the excellent relationship between the talent of the artists and what they perceived to be the unique beauty of their surroundings. The artists have been inspired to create works such as music, paintings, literature and films, which can all be traced back to the culture of pubs.

Key words: Pub, beverages, entertainment, art

CROSS-CULTURAL ENCOUNTERS: ANGLO- IRISH AMBIVALENCE IN ELIZABETH BOWEN'S "THE LAST SEPTEMBER"

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Abstract: *The term Anglo-Irish was first used in the 18th century, to describe a social class whose members were of British origin but lived and worked in Ireland and who enjoyed privileges as the ruling class, from the 17th century up to the time of Irish independence, at the beginning of the 20th century. The phrase Anglo-Irish captures in itself the ambivalent nature and cultural hybridity of those caught under its label, and it expresses both identity and otherness. It can be said that the national group of the Anglo-Irish at the same time incorporates and resists Irish and British traditions. The events chronicled by Elizabeth Bowen in *The Last September* are anchored in the troubled times of the second decade of the twentieth century, period marked by the rebellion of the Irish, which eventually led to the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. The novel is concerned with the decaying lifestyle of the Anglo-Irish at the beginning of the twentieth century. The Anglo-Irish characters in the novel are torn between openly expressing their sympathy towards the Irish and the censorship they have to inflict upon themselves in order to avoid the threat of violence. For them, sympathising with the Irish desire to be free from English control meant compromising their safety and allowing the collapse of the*

Anglo-Irish way of life. Bowen offers a detailed examination of the Anglo-Irish class at the end of their Ascendancy, suggesting that the inevitability of Irish independence signified the downfall of their class and privileges, while still clinging to their past glories.

Key words: *post-colonialism, Elizabeth Bowen, hybridity, cross-culture*

**L'ÉGLISE ORTHODOXE ROUMAINE EN EUROPE OCCIDENTALE : TERRITOIRES
ET « DIASPORA »**

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IPRA (Institut du Pluralisme Religieux et de l'Athéisme), France**

Abstract : *In this article, we present exploratory elements concerning the Romanian Orthodox Church « outside the borders » by assuming its territorial adaptations as well as a nascent « diaspora ». We explain how this Church organizes itself in Western Europe and particularly in France and how it adapts its structures in this context. We present the situation of ecclesiastical multi-jurisdiction and the issues it raises while examining the conditions of existence of the Romanian Orthodox population in western Europe. In order to do so, we must address the questions of ethno-phyletism or nationalism which irritate the behavior of the Romanian Orthodox Church outside the borders but also the provisional solutions to remedy this situation. The situation of the Romanian Orthodox Church in France is illuminated. First of all, we retrace a brief history of the Romanian presence in France since the nineteenth century, originally almost exclusively Parisian, while exposing the major stages of the implantation of the Orthodox Church. We highlight the dilemmas faced by the Romanian Orthodox Church and its « diaspora » but also the dynamics committed within this « Orthodox community » to be territorially and socially integrated in France. In the same time, We question the relevance of the use, in this context, of certain notions such as « diaspora ». Finally, we describe the follow-up to this presentation by formulating working hypotheses for the study of the Romanian Orthodox communities at a local level and the results that we can expect.*

Keywords: *Orthodox christianity, diaspora, Romania, France, Romanian Orthodox church, Occidental Orthodoxy*

FRANÇOIS CHENG – UN PONT ENTRE DEUX CIVILISATIONS

RODICA GABRIELA CHIRA

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Abstract: *Born in 1929 in China, arrived in France in 1949, François Cheng de l'Académie Française is an important writer. His creation includes novels, volumes of poetry, essays, art books and monographies, translations. His name seems to situate itself at the crossroad of two civilizations: Western and Eastern, Chinese and European (French mainly). His patronym is under the sign of Chinese origins (childhood and adolescence spent in China) while his surname sends to Francis I as well as to the Franciscans, through Saint Francis of Assisi. The implantation in two civilizations gives life to a mixture of traditions and renews interpretations. Three main aspects constitute the objectives of this approach: the discovery of specific elements of the two civilizations, their intermingling and the result in terms of self-knowledge, of vision on*

life, on the existence in general. The touching message of all Cheng's books makes the choice difficult. Three volumes of essays were finally chosen, two turning around the number 5—*Cinq méditations sur la beauté* (2006) and *Cinq méditations sur la mort, autrement dit sur la vie* (2013) one, *De l'âme* (2016), turning around the number 7.

Key words: civilization; China; Europe; beauty; life; death; soul.

**UN CAS DE DISCONTINUITÉ : LE MESSAGE PUBLICITAIRE DANS LA PRESSE
ÉCRITE FÉMININE DE ROUMANIE**

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Abstract : *The purpose of our study is to analyze the evolution of the advertising message within the written press since the middle of the 20th century and its transformations in time. Having as a corpus feminine magazines and newspapers, we dwell upon the linguistic modifications which appeared in the structure of the advertising message. Through this research, we also want to demonstrate that contemporary advertising is based on inference and image, to the detriment of the explicit written text, specific to the Interwar period. The research method is chronological and essentially qualitative, resorting to the analysis and comparison of various advertising documents which we have found in the Romanian feminine press of the chosen intervals. During the Interwar period, one may notice a change in the woman's role, as she became more aware of her value, a trait largely portrayed in Interwar press advertising. Nowadays, the new technologies have altered the way we compose an advertisement and present it to customers. Advertising agents are focused on the multimodal; they know that clients appreciate originality more and more.*

Keywords: advertising message, feminine magazines and newspapers, Interwar period

HYPOSTASES DE LA TEMPORALITÉ DANS «AVANT» DE J.-B. PONTALIS

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Abstract : *This article is a reflection on temporality starting from J.-B. Pontalis's book, with incursions in the works of Paul Ricœur, Sigmund Freud and Muriel Gilbert. Time and memory are the red thread of Pontalis's book, consisting of sixteen texts which question our relationship with life, passage of time, forgetfulness, childhood, origins, etc.*

The past is often idealized for reasons which psychoanalysis has identified very well. J.-B. Pontalis, himself a psychoanalyst, does not fall into the trap of this defense mechanism, which is idealization, trying to explain why the remembrance of the past is a fictional process, and things could not actually be different. If psychoanalysis, especially through the Freudian concepts, is the first summoned to explain the relationship which we have with time and especially with our past, we can recognize in Pontalis's reflections approaches of temporality and identity which precede it, such as that of Saint Augustine. When the psychoanalyst-writer speaks of a now, as a sum of yesterday, today and tomorrow, we very easily recognize here the Augustinian conception of the triple present. Just as we can recognize Ricœur's difference between the cosmic time and the soul's time - conciliated in the theory of this author through the

narrative – which is recalled when astrophysicists, biologists, paleontologists, archaeologists, historians etc. are convened with their theories of temporality.

We will also discuss the chronology of memory, the timelessness and another beyond-time appearing in photographs, as well as in dreams (subject to a chronology so different from that measured by all time measuring instruments). With Ricœur's theories which oppose life discontinuity to the narrative continuity, we will review the means Pontalis considers for rebuilding the past (notes, letters, photographs). To the inevitably selective and fallible nature of memory, the author opposes what he calls a total memory, illustrated with a fiction of Borges.

We will appeal countlessly to the Freudian work to show how, in the psychoanalytic vision, so close to Pontalis's approach, the identification of clear mechanisms which regulate the functioning of memory is very difficult. Idealization, mnemonic trace, screen memories are just some of the Freudian concepts we will discuss to be able to understand, together with J.-B. Pontalis, the perception that we have about time, our personal life and life in general.

Key words: time, memory, idealization, narrative.

STUDII DE LIMBĂ/ LANGUAGE STUDIES

OBSERVAȚIUNI ENGLEZEȘTI ASUPRA LIMBII ROMÂNEȘTI ÎN VEACUL AL XIX-LEA (JAMES WILLIAM OZANNE, TREI ANI ÎN ROMÂNIA)

Conf. univ. dr. habil. ADRIAN CHIRCU
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Abstract: This paper focuses on some of the linguistic aspects presented in a travel diary (*Three Years in Roumania*) written in the second half of the 19th century by James William Ozanne, a consulate employee in the Embassy of Great Britain. One of the purposes of this book is to illustrate the Romance character of the Romanian language. Although short, it highlights essential notions for a better understanding of the history of the Romanian language.

Thus, the British author manages to present his compatriots with credible details regarding the Latin origin of the Romanian people and their language.

Key-words: Romanian language, diachrony, synchrony, Latinity, interculturality, travel journal, vocabulary, Romanian culture, Occident, Orient.

PRENUME TRADIȚIONALE ROMÂNEȘTI ÎN JUDEȚUL MARAMUREȘ

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Abstract: People's forenames change according to the evolution of society. This essay is a diachronic study of the forenames of the children in Maramureș, who are cockered with hypocorisms that differentiate themselves from those met with in the rest of the country. One can ascertain the especially-high frequency of the suffix -uc/-ucă, which is much more productive than the suffix -uț/-uță preferred in the common Romanian language. This study hereby attests to

the attachment of the people of Maramureş to traditional baptismal names, which, despite the onomastic pressure generated by the processes of globalization, maintain their top positions in the preferences of the locals.

Key words: forenames, hypocorisms, meaning, onomastics, subdialect

**TENDINȚE FONETICE ALE GRAIURILOR MOLDOVENEȘTI VORBITE PE
TERITORIUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA**

Conf. Univ.dr. SPÎNU STELA
Universitatea Academice de Științe a Moldovei

Abstract: *This article analyzes the current state of evolution of the spoken Romanian language on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and reveal the dynamics of dialects in the last two decades. To achieve this goal, we organized on-site dialectological expeditions on a sample of 40 communities included in the Moldovan Linguistic Atlas (MLA) network. The gathered documentary material was interpreted.*

Keywords: *language, on-site dialectological and folk expeditions, linguistic atlas, dialectal text, speache, tradition, dialectal-ethnographic glossary.*

**FIGURI DE CONSTRUCȚIE SINTACTICĂ
AXATE PE FORME VERBALE NEPERSONALE
ÎN DIVANUL LUI DIMITRIE CANTEMIR**

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Abstract: *Our analysis highlights Cantemir's preference for hypotaxis, symmetry, inversion and ramification, explained by the fact that the author intends to mesmerize the eyes of the reader through the harmony of the construction and their ears through a multitude of sonorous procedures. All these procedures are the result of a special creation of the text and represent a trait of the Moldavian prince's style, who tried to give to the Romanian language the beauty of the other languages he spoke. Our excursus confirms once again that the Moldavian prince's ideal for the artistic manner of expression is the cultivation of the rhetorical and poetical canons.*

Key-words: *Dimitrie Cantemir, Divanul, hypotaxis, symmetry, inversion, ramification, infinitive, gerund, participle, supine.*

**DEFINIREA ȘI CLASIFICAREA SUBSTANTIVULUI ÎN ȘCOALA ROMÂNEASCĂ
CONTEMPORANĂ**

Asistent universitar CIPRIANA-ELENA PEICA
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Facultatea de Litere

Abstract: *In any field of activity, the interweaving of theory and practice is essential for efficiency and results. Things are not different when it comes to studying grammar, which*

represents (or should represent) a beautiful interdependence relationship between theory and grammatical analysis, and the long-term result is (or should be) an articulate, logical and coherent discourse...

In this paper, we intend to analyse how noun is defined and classified in Romanian school (Romanian school meaning school textbooks).

Obviously, not all the information we find in treatises and specialised literature could be integrated into textbooks as that is not its purpose, being targeted at students of philology and experts in the field. Still, we cannot help but point out the huge discrepancy between that information and the morphological knowledge that school offers to pupils and which some will use to embark on the road to philology, while others will use to organise their discourse structures.

Keywords: *noun, definition, clasification, school textbooks, Romanian Grammar.*

NOTE PRIVIND ALEGEREA ȘI FOLOSIREA NUMELUI ÎN CAZUL MINORITĂȚII MAGHIARE DIN CLUJ

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Abstract: *Naming is usually determined by the general usage of the surrounding society. In the case of minorities, apart from the general naming tendencies, an important factor lies either in the desire to express the family's belonging to the minority group, or in the desire to express the assimilation to the majority group. The author presents an analysis of minority family (last) names and first names from two points of view: 1. first names used by Hungarian-Romanian mixed families; 2. Hungarian family names and first names represented in the official documents (especially in birth certificates).*

Keywords: *Hungarian minority, mixed families, name usage, ortography, correction in documents.*

DIN LEXICUL ȘEZĂTORILOR SĂLĂJENE

Drd. DENISA-MARIA TOUT

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Abstract: *The current study focuses both on the regional aspects of the authentic folklore from Sălaj and on the presentation of its terminology. In the dialect of this region (Sălaj), spinning reunions are called haba which is a part of a working habit, more precisely a close gathering on winter evenings, where the participants work but also have a good time by telling stories, jokes and riddles. During these spinning reunions, work dominates which is accompanied by games, dances and songs. The topic in discussion focuses on the lexical aspects and on the sociocultural and anthropological aspects of this region. The linguistic area includes numerous words from the current domain, where the richness of the material permits us to analyse the terms and the syntagms. Therefore, the paper is going to treat this terminology from an etymological and semantical perspective.*

Key-words: *spinning reunion, local folklore, terminology, etymological perspective, semantics*

MULTILINGUAL BRITAIN: THE ASIAN SPEECH COMMUNITIES

DORIN CHIRA

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Abstract: Results of the official survey of the population carried out in 1991 indicate that Britain is a highly diverse nation. The Census shows that British society has taken in a non-white ethnic minority of more than 3 million (about 5.5 % of the population). The motivations behind their settlement in the UK are different. South Asians came for reasons of political insecurity, some came to find work; West Africans came as sailors or on account of slave trade; some came to lead opposition political activities from within the UK; some East Asians came as political refugees from oppressive regimes in their countries, some of them have moved to the United Kingdom to lead a better life. However, their contribution to the cultural and linguistic pluralism of the British Isles is unquestionable; the linguistic and cultural heritage of these communities is still preserved. The main focus of the present paper is on some general aspects characteristic of the Asian communities in Great Britain (from their settlement in Britain till the end of the 20th century); additional information concerning two East Asian speech communities (Vietnamese Chinese and Hong Kong Chinese) will explain some language issues related to the topic.

Key words: community, immigration, speech community, language maintenance, language shift

TRANSLATING ACROSS CULTURES: POLITICAL SPEECH

ADINA-MARIA CORNEA

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Abstract: The translation of political speeches means not only to make a shift from one language to another, but also a shift from one culture to another. In addition to the linguistic factors, we must also consider cultural factors. This paper aims at analysing two speeches of the French President François Hollande and discussing their translation into English in the international media. We shall focus on three main elements: syntax, repetition, and the choice of words. In terms of syntax, we are interested in how the difference between English and French can affect the message conveyed to the audience. Repetition is also important in a political speech, being used as a manipulation technique. We also intend to analyse certain words chosen for the English translation, to the detriment of their synonyms, which may soften the speech or, on the contrary, intensify the message. For this paper we have chosen one speech held by President Hollande after the terrorist attack of Charlie Hebdo, on the 7th of January 2015, translated and posted on the website of the French Embassy in Washington D.C., and another one, held after the Paris attacks, in November 2015, translated and published in *The Times of Israel*. The choice of these sources is based on our intention to analyse whether the two different cultures (American and Israeli) perceived the events differently.

Key words: political speech, culture, message, manipulation, equivalence.

**CLASSES OF ADVERBS AND SOME
INTERPRETATIVE CRITERIA**

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***Abstract:** The paper roughly presents several significant characteristics of adverbs from the perspective of generative transformational grammar. It is not meant as a thorough investigation of adverbs, but rather as a discussion of some issues which serve the purpose of the present study. Therefore, the paper analyses and classifies adverbs into several distinct classes, primarily based on interpretative criteria.*

***Key-words:** adverbs, linguistics, classes of adverbs, generative transformational grammar*

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CLAUSE PATTERNS
IN ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN BUSINESS TEXTS**

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***Abstract:** The understanding and correct application of the principles and rules that govern the order of words in the clause are important elements in the development of students' writing skills. However, while the overarching principles of word order tend to remain valid across different languages, the particular rules that apply to the placement of specific words and phrases in the clause can vary extensively, resulting in interference phenomena between languages. Although both in English and in Romanian word order is governed by some general principles regarding information flow, weight distribution, focus and emphasis, the placement of the core elements of the clause is more strictly regulated in English than in Romanian. This situation can lead to incorrect or marked choices in the production of English texts by Romanian students.*

The present paper analyses the main clause patterns used in a corpus of Romanian and English business texts, and discusses the findings from the perspective of the similarities and differences existing between the grammars of the two languages in question. In detail, we discuss the combination of clause elements such as verbs, subjects, objects, adverbials and predicatives, and the importance of these structural patterns for the study of Business English.

***Key words:** word order, clause pattern, subject, object, adverbial, predicative.*

**PRAGMATICS & COMMERCIALS AND THE MAXIMS OF CONVERSATION – A
WORLD OF USERS**

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***Abstract:** The present paper aims at devising a pragmatic analysis of some representative slogans and their mottoes used by some brands in order to increase the consumer's interest. We are going to direct our attention to some of the most successful and valuable brands in the*

world. It turns that this theme is one of a great importance due to the increase of sales in some domains. An important factor in the sale process is the advertising campaign. In the last decade the technology has become an important tool in every activity, so the advertising has been improved by the use of technology, the campaigns nowadays are full of characters that are made with the help of the computers, so the products they are promoting are more attractive because they use a lot of means of promotion.

Key words: pragmatics, conversational implicature, maxims of conversation, commercials

**TITLES OF RESEARCH ARTICLES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– AN
EXPLORATORY STUDY ON TWO LONG-STANDING JOURNALS**

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Abstract: Titles of research articles in various science disciplines have been a subject of linguistic and computational research for more than twenty-five years. A wealth of data is currently available on features of titles such as length, structure, and meaning or relations with titles of other written genres, obtained in studies which used discipline specific or cross-disciplinary approaches. The present paper is an exploratory, small scale study of research article titles in a single discipline, Artificial Intelligence (AI) which aims to indicate lines of study for research article titles in this discipline, based on specific features observed, such as title length, preferred syntactic structure of titles and frequency of *-ing* forms used in titles. Observed all through the life-time of the two publications, at specific points in time, titles of articles in AI can provide insights into the development of knowledge construction in this discipline.

Keywords: English for Specific Purposes; titles; title length; syntactic structures, research articles

**REMARQUES SUR LE DOUBLE STATUT DE L'INFINITIF
(EXEMPLES EMPRUNTÉS AUX „NUITS” D'ALFRED DE MUSSET)**

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Abstract: UPON THE DOUBLE STATUTE OF THE INFINITIVE (THE EXAMPLES WERE CHOSEN FROM ALFRED DE MUSSET'S „THE NIGHTS”)

In the present article we shall focus our attention upon the double statute of the infinitive as a noun and verb. This is why it is also called “the nominal form of the verb”. The infinitive is able to perform all functions of the noun and of the verb, and even to substantivize, in case of a noun, by the aid of an article. In many situations, the two values –nominal and verbal –are simultaneously represented.

In order to present things in a clearer way, we have thought to examine them separately: in the first part, we shall insist upon the functions performed by the infinitive. In the second part, we continue our analysis of the verbal functioning of the infinitive, when it has the value of the sentence predicate.

We have also wanted to show the enunciator's difficulty in parsing some constructions which contain the infinitive.

For a better exemplification of this particular function of the infinitive, we have grounded this paper on the fragments from Alfred de Musset's poems Les Nuits / The Nights. In his work, the poet points out the stylistic potential of the infinitive, and he shows the way it forms part of some figures of speech.

Key- words : *infinitive, function, nominal, verbal, statute.*

STUDII DE PEDAGOGIE ȘI DIDACTICĂ / TEACHING METHODOLOGY STUDIES

LITERATURĂ – LECTURĂ – TEXT: RECEPTARE, PROCESSE ȘI TIPOLOGII ÎN NOUL CURRICULUM PENTRU LIMBA ȘI LITERATURA ROMÂNĂ ÎN CICLUL PRIMAR

Conf. univ. dr. MIRCEA BREAZ
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Abstract. *Literature – reading – text: reception, literary reading processes and typologies in the native language new curriculum for the primary school. This research analyzes the status and the reception of the literature for the elementary school course, the literary reading processes and the text typologies in the native language new curriculum for the primary school. The study of the proposed contents begins with the premises offered by The Common European Frameworks of Reference for the study of literature in the primary school (LiFT and PIRLS), corresponding to the innovative dimensions and perspectives of the new curriculum approach: the conceptual dimension, the curricular and didactic dimension, the textual-thematic and functional-discursive dimension, the inter- and cross-disciplinary dimensions. In this sense, our curricular and didactic analysis follow the reception of the literature and the literary reading processes and the text typologies that represent the basis able to support the innovative didactic practices and stimulate differential application and creativity in the didactic process through which the reading competence is improved. The conclusions of this approach emphasizes, in a broad sense, the necessity to synchronize with the international practices that proved their relevancy in the field of reading skills development and, in the strict sense, underlines the necessity to adapt the activities of the reading methodology in the native language to the present tendencies in the modern didactics.*

Key-words: *literary reception, literary reading processes, text typologies, native language new curriculum for the primary school, the curricular and didactic dimension*

DEZVOLTAREA DEPRINDERILOR DE COMUNICARE ORALĂ ȘI SCRISĂ LA PREȘCOLARI

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***Abstract:** The pre-school period is one of the most important stages in the child's life. The so-called early education is the one responsible for creating the difference between success and failure, between school success and abandon, that is what good basis for investment in education. We are aware of the fact that we have very little time to help the young people get on the well-trained road, both as a family and educational system, and especially as a society. The oral and written communication skills are formed from birth and develop throughout life, in the kindergarten the vocabulary develops and the first signs of understanding the first language concept appear, or we can even speak about the fact that during this period it is learned. The written language is nothing more than a system of oral language representation. We are talking about the first notions of printed text, sound and letter, what is the word, the sentence, the book, its purpose. It is the time when the phonemic hearing sounds are based on sound, rhythm and rhyme sounds, by recognizing sounds and letters. It teaches the writing of the letters in simple words, it is revealed what the purpose of reading and motivation for writing is. One of the most important things is the accentuation and manifestation of the desire to read aloud, to listen to stories, stories, stories, to cultivate the pleasure of reading. Early development of oral and written communication skills requires organized, systematic and integrated action. Therefore, an important role is to know the phases that children go through in the development of oral and written communication skills. The first stage, that of the small group-middle group is that of awareness and exploration, is the stage in which everything that the external environment offers is exploited to the fullest for the foundation of reading and writing. The second stage, the preparatory high-class group, is the stage of experimenting with reading and writing, a phase in which the first concepts of printed text develop and experience writing and reading.*

***Key words:** oral communication, written communication, early education, curricula, development of skills*

NOI PERSPECTIVE ȘI PROVOCĂRI ÎN PREDAREA/ÎNVĂȚAREA LIMBILOR STRĂINE STUDENȚILOR NEFILOLOGI

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***Abstract:** The need to address an exploratory theme in the field of teaching foreign languages for vocational purposes is given by the influence of the socio-political context, in particular by all those challenges that have arisen as a consequence of people's massive mobility worldwide as well as the unprecedented boom in information/communication technology. Innovative and interactive strategies in teaching/learning foreign languages is a topic of high scientific relevance for exploratory knowledge and one of sound practical applicability in the context of institutional autonomy of Romanian higher education, the need for systematization and organization of a very rich corpus of linguistic material.*

***Key words:** challenges, objectives, strategies, didactics, language needs, skills.*

INTERESUL FATA DE POLITICA LA TINERI SI ADULTI

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Abstract: *Citizens' interest towards politics, especially those socially active, represents an important and current topic of scientific debate in the context of major changes in today's societies. Political sociology studies explain the interest towards political phenomena through a series of socio-demographic factors of which the most often invoked are age and education, but also through various sociological processes and phenomena such as socialization and culture. The main objective of our research was to identify, explain and survey through statistical methods the factors and contexts that can influence the interest towards politics among students and to have a comparative mark among their parents. The research was carried out directly between 2016 and 2017 among students from Alba Iulia and indirectly through students among their parents. To gather information, we used a questionnaire with items similar to those of the European Social Survey, 2008 edition (ESS 2008). The analysis of researched data allowed us the scientific interpretation in some aspects that influence the political behaviors, especially of young people.*

Key words: *political interest, civic, young people, parents, socialization*

INTERFERENȚE NEURO-COGNITIVE ÎN MULTILINGVISM

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Abstract: *Multilingualism is a common phenomenon in the contemporary world, since available data indicate that bilingual and multilingual speakers outnumber monolingual speakers in general population. In cognitive neuroscience, a comprehensive description of the phenomenon is questionable, because of the large number of individual differences and contextual variables (e.g. the degree of similarities between the languages, age of acquisition, motivation, amount of exposure, learning strategies and learning experiences). This paper revises research data from cognitive neuroscience aiming to offer some possible answers to practical questions regarding multilingualism. These possible answers are organized around two main questions: 1. There is a critical period in second language learning? 2. What are the cognitive and behavioral consequences of bi/multilingualism?. Several "neuromyths" about multilingualism are also discussed.*

Key-words: *multilingualism, bilingualism, neurolinguistics, critical periods in language learning, neuromyths about multilingualism*

METODE MODERNE FOLOSITE ÎN PREDAREA LIMBII ROMÂNE CA LIMBĂ STRĂINĂ

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Abstract: *A new communicative approach: a “middle way”, methodological eclecticism and adjustment of content and methods to the students’ needs and interests are the major objectives in teaching Romanian as a foreign language. At present, the promotion of the Romanian language takes place under favorable circumstances, since the linguistic policy of the Council of Europe expressly stipulates the enhancement of teaching and learning “small” languages. It is a favorable moment for the creation of new instruments for teaching Romanian, which should make valuable use of previous experience in the field.*

Focusing on the language, communication and culture for learning the romanian language, the teachers are in a continue searching of better ways to access authentic materials and providing experience, which will develop better the students' communication skills in a foreign language.

As methodological suggestions, we are focusing on starting from the basic elements to the complex ones in learning romanian language, based on the principle of concentric circles, in order to get a minimum fixed elements, which then can teach complex elements of grammar and vocabulary.

It can be seen that the methods have evolved from simple to complex. If at the beginning they relied heavily on reproduction, translation, the unconscious appropriation of language, then the principles changed, and the acquisition of a foreign language increasingly emphasizes conscious learning, cooperation, discovery. enhanced. There are methods based on games that make them more enjoyable, creating new opportunities for language development and use in communication.

Key words: *method, vocabulary, teaching, learning, Romanian language*

EXPERIMENTATION EN INGENIERIE DIDACTIQUE A VOCATION FORMATRICE : L’IMMERSION RECIPROQUE ET LE TANDEM LINGUISTIQUE

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ALEXANDRINA TOMOIAGĂ, ALINA ANDREICA**
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Abstract: *Our study researches a teaching experiment performed at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy ‘Iuliu Hatieganu’, Cluj-Napoca. The experiment consisted of joining two student groups with different mother tongues – in our case, Romanian and French – with the purpose of learning each other’s language. The teacher supervises a class formed of two linguistic groups, and (s)he proposes activities based on specially conceived teaching materials. The subjects of the handouts are aimed at the interests students may have, as members of a community, and as human beings, homo loquens. This type of activity and the personal affinities creates a human relation, doubled by a professional one. However, this relation exceeds the measurable objectives of a linguistic and cultural exchange. Our scope is to analyze the students’ feedback, as it was expressed in 25 synopsis handouts and 2 recordings of oral testimonies. The feedback*

analysis focuses on how these academic exercises enrich the participants from the perspective of pragmatic communication goals, and from the perspective of actual teaching activities.

We will exemplify our these by a case study on an atypical tandem, in which French was perceived as a neuter support language, given the fact that the mothertongue of each student was Romanian, respectively Arabic. A neuter support language should attract a mediation, by somehow limiting the communication content to be exchanged. Even if it seems a valid possibility, it appears that this type of tandem develops exchange strategies which focus less on the linguistic dimension, and more on the cultural dimension in a large sense: mentalities, religion, customs, family. It is also true that, even by means of a neutral support language, the formative dimension, with a strong relational and spiritual component, is updated in the case of this cultural contact which functions a priori as an academic exercise.

Key words: *linguistic tandem; mutual immersion; cultural exchange; support language; formative dimension.*