

STUDII DE CULTURĂ ȘI LITERATURĂ / CULTURE AND LITERATURE STUDIES

SANZIENELE DIN MARAMURES INTRE TRADITIE SI MODERNITATE

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Abstract: *Sânziiana/Drăgaica (lat. Gallium verum; lat. Gallium mollugo) is a very old festival celebrated today, on the 24th of June/Cherry month in various regions of our homeland. Sânziiana is the term used in Banat, Bucovina, Maramures and in the Northern Moldavia, Transylvania but in Muntenia, Dobrogea, the southern and central Moldavia, this celebration is called Drăgaica. The isotopes (of the following types (agrarian, avimorphic, fitomorphic, superhuman); contaminations such as (Christian Calendar–Saint John the Baptist; Popular Calendar – Sânziiana/Drăgaica); regional denominations – Amușitul Cucului [Cuckoo's silence], Sântion de Vară [Summer Saint John], Miezul Verii agrare [Agrarian Midsummer]; the synchronic analysis outlines the complexity of this theme.*

Starting from the binary oppositions past–present, that the tradition–modernity, this work intends to reveal the impact that the Sânzienele celebrations in Maramures County have on the people living in rural and urban environment. Sânzienele in Maramures lands announces the summer solstice and the beginning of the summer agricultural works (mowing). This ethno-folklore custom has survived because it has suffered function mutations. Its media coverage and its spectacular character have transformed this past ritual celebration into cultural manifestations taking place in the open air local festivals present (Cununa de Sânziene [Sânziene Wreast] – Tăuții Măgherăuși; Nopti de Sânziene [Sânziene Nights] – Borșa; Hai, Mării, la Sânziene! – Rona de Jos), thus, illustrating the fragile border separating the tradition from the innovation.

Key words: *Sânzienele, Summer Solstice, Maramures, Modernity, Tradition.*

RITUALUL FUNERAR LA PAVEL DAN

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Abstract: *Pavel Dan, a Transylvanian writer of the modern era transposes into his literary work beliefs, customs and practices of rural communities in the Transylvanian Plain. The text The Wake is an example in this respect. The rites practiced in the night separating the time of death from that of funerals are outlined in detail: games during wake ceremony, theatrical scenes, playing cards, imitation and irony against family members etc. The result: a Dionysian picture where joy hides the fear of the dead person. The purpose to resort to folklore goes along with the approach of the intellectual writer to preserve popular culture. Transposition of folk customs into literary discourse is perceived by the writer with a sense of duty and innovation. The habits recorded endow the writing with original notes. Ethnological interwar records on rites of passage in Transylvania confirm the existence of these customs described by the novelist.*

Keywords: *literary identity, funerary rites, customs and beliefs.*

MAI POATE FI SALVATĂ LITERATURA CONTEMPORANĂ PRIN CLOSE READING?

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***Abstract:** Tzvetan Todorov wondered whether literature could (still) endure in a single-nucleus system and wrote about the danger that surrounds it, trying to find a form of communication between the literary phenomenon and the evolution of society (Todorov, 2007), however without considering the new forms of approach of the literary phenomenon (epistemology, criticism of cultural systems, epistemic culture). Lingering in the theoretical explanation of the resorts for the shaping of philosophical thinking, some authors, such as Pierre Macherey in *A quoi pense la littérature?*, identify two forms of the literature-knowledge evolution relationship: “Est-elle un non-savoir de ce savoir, ou un méta-savoir.”*

Key Words: literature, fiction, narrativity, culture, society

IMAGINI BAROCE ÎN PROZA LUI MIHAI EMINESCU

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***Abstract:** About the Romanian Baroque has been written quite a bit, but about Eminescu’s baroque not too much, the Romanian poet being emphasized only by a few specific features of this current. One could not say that the Romanian spirit is, by its nature, baroque. He rather tends to classical silence and simplicity. Coming out of the folklore, Eminescu also comes into the historical context where „the Romanian creative expression often tends to barochize, even in non-Baroque moments”, as Edgar Papu says in „Baroque as way of living” (*Barocul ca tip de existență*).*

Key words: Mihai Eminescu’s fiction, Baroque, life as a dream, shadow, mask/dual personality

ÎNSEMNĂRILE LUI MARCUS BANDINUS DESPRE EDUCAȚIA ÎN MOLDOVA SECOLULUI AL XVII-LEA

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***Abstract:** After visiting the Catholic parishes from Moldavia in the 17th century, the bishop Marcus Bandinus wrote a report in Latin, known as *Codex Bandinus*, in which he presented not only the situation of the Catholics from here, but also details regarding the organization of the state, the history, geography, beliefs and traditions of the people, occasionally approaching other aspects, such as the ones connected to the children raising and education and also the level of education of the local people. Despite some acid remarks, the writing of Marcus Bandinus remains, together with other notes of foreign visitors in our Romanian Countries, one of the important sources of knowledge regarding the realities of Moldavia during the voivode Vasile Lupu, and the offered data contribute to the knowledge of evolution of Romanian education in all its forms.*

Key-words: educație, Marcus Bandinus, învățământ, Moldova, limba latină.

ÎNTOARCEREA LA ITHACA ÎN LITERATURA EXILULUI

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Abstract: *The exile of the 20th century, a new Odisius, reiterates in another historical time the Homeric Myth of Returning caused by the nostalgia for the Homeland. The Returning Home myth corresponds to the 3rd Category of Time as it is illustrated by the theory of journey by Normand Doiron. It is preceded by the departure and the periplus to another space. The departure means an rupture of identity, detaching from a physical and an emotional space, a geo-socio-cultural known territory and in the same time it signifies a plunge in the unknown. The new space determines the process of adaptation which means an identity reconstruction, bilingualism, partial integration. Moreover, The Returning Home represents a confrontation with Ithaca, with the self-present: both the reclaiming of the ancestral roots and of the lost identity by recognising the maternal space, the reconstruction of the community connections as well as the the emotional and family ones. Nevertheless, it also means reclaiming of an un-lived period of life spent far away from the dear ones and the reintegration in the new Ithaca. After all the attempts of recognition which are similarly to those that can be found in Homer's Odysseys, the exile discovers the alienation from his homeland modified by the passing of time. The exile also finds out self-alienation that occurred before the period of exile that he can recuperate only mentally and emotional. The bliss of returning to Ithaca transforms itself in a totally failure, a great deception that generates the returning in the adoptive homeland. We will illustrate The Myth of Returning in Ithaca in several novels that fictionalize the real returning of the writer from exile in his native country and also the impossibility to reintegrate in the real life.*

Key-words: *novel, exile, Ithaca, nostalgia, returning.*

DIALOGUL DINTRE CULTURI. DRUMUL DINSPRE O CULTURĂ MINORĂ ÎNSPRE O CULTURĂ MAJORĂ

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Abstract: *The study aims to analyze "The dialogue between cultures", more specifically the path that a minor culture must go through to meet a major culture. Facilitating this path can be very useful through direct writing in an international language, thus ensuring a complete transmission of the author's message. Another way would be translations of an author from a minor culture by authors from the international perimeter, but these lose out the levers of meaning, as Emily Apter points out and until it is legitimated by a major culture, according to the text written by Pascale Casanova, "The World Republic of Letters", it must collect "literary capital" in a state and then be translated. Another chance is the so-called "visit of need", the need to know a particular culture, a culture that is made accessible to you through a book that comes out as a testimony of a country's specificity, a literature, a behavior. For example, Sei Shōnagon through "The Pillow Book" facilitates access to distant Japanese culture (the 10th century), to a ritual and a delight to the unknown, to the "difference."*

As far as Romanian culture is concerned, it has always suffered from this inferiority complex that it endeavored to diminish, or trying to burn stages by attempting some writers to create literary species that our literature has not developed, such as: the epopee started by Ion Heliade Rădulescu Mihaiada or the one started by Dumitru Bolintineanu Traianida (until Tiganiada by Ion Budai Deleanu and the Levant, by Mircea Cărtărescu, tardive and parodic attempts) or other literary species such as the tragedy etc. The attempt to fill chronological spaces in which literature is lacking, or the attempt to increase the value of some works to try some synchronization with Western literature (such as: the writing of Camil Petrescu similar to that of Proust) it is also stated, or trying to gain literary capital to self-legislate, as does Mircea Cărtărescu through the Postmodernismul românesc, which not only reminds some predecessors of postmodernism, but also offers a real literary history.

Keywords: *minor literature; major literature; literary capital; translation; difference; recovery; synchronicity.*

**CARTE ȘI LECTURĂ– MIGRAȚIA SIMBOLURILOR DINSPRE SOCIAL CĂTRE LITERATURĂ
STUDIU DE CAZ - „ENIGMA OTILIEI”**

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***Abstract:** The present work focuses on analysing the reader and the reading habits, both in general (readers' different stages and ages, purpose of reading, preferred texts) and in particular (study case on a famous Romanian novel called „Enigma Otiliei”). The first part is a theoretical overview of the various aims of reading and how these change over time, whereas the second part is a thorough depiction of the reading profiles of the characters in the novel. The analysis focuses on the connections between literature and society and how certain social conditions determine the choice of books one reads. Readers' choices in terms of literature are under the influence of their religious, political, social and economical status. The study case will show how Romanian society, at the dawn of the 20th century, was under the strong influence of the French culture and how reading was one of the main areas of interest.*

***Key words:** reading, literature, society, reader, books, aims*

BOEMA LITERARĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ. IAȘI

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***Abstract:** Being considered as an appropriate environment for the intellectual development, Iași in the twentieth century gathers some of its elites together around the tables of the pubs on the Lăpșneanu street and not only. Academia Liberă [the Free Academy] has an important role. This is a reproduction of the famous Capșa from Bucharest, which used to gather together in its rooms wellknown names at that time such as: Al. O. Teodoreanu, Topîrceanu, Al. Pogonat, Cosmovici, Tonitza. But at that time, the bohemian used to meet in other place too, out of which the Brigadiru brewery, the Trei Sarmale inn, the Beldiman palace, the La moș Berl pub or Bolta Rece are wellknown. The latter is a real symbol of the bohemian world in Iași, also known as Universitas vinorum. It is famous thanks to the caves hosting a real cellar where the wine from the wellknown vineyards from Iași, Cotnari, Bucium, Uricani was stored. In that relaxing atmosphere, different cultural and literary questions were discussed, and people from the whole country used to gather together every evening in order to taste a glass of good wine and spend a quiet evening. Time has a great impact on the bohemian world in Iași as well. Thus, it increasingly loses its strength, and the soul's delights do not find their place in a city that inevitably evolves*

***Key-words:** literary bohemians, Iasi, the café, Academia Liberă, Bolta Rece*

**MIRCEA NEDELCIU – CÂTEVA „TRAVERSĂRI” ÎN SPAȚIUL LIMINAL
AL PROZEI SCURTE**

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***Abstract:** The nedelcian character belongs to the fragile human being category, confused and lost in a labyrinthic universe where it's refused his search of sense. Being left without corporality in the traditional meaning, the individual belongs to an outlying social and human category- orphan, commuter, student,*

intellectual, a peasant becoming a worker- and he builds himself like a reflex at all which surrounds him. The social is perceived as a random context, accepted in need, in whose limits he refuses to fit. His self-seeking materializes in a crossing, either it is a falling, a trip, a commute, between different spaces and backgrounds without a precise gripe, without setting some defining landmarks to assume an identity, just in order to discover them a certain configuration in an existential step who confesses, in fact, this hunger for life and his wish to get along with the actual, the immediate.

Key-words: *fragile, labyrinthic universe, outlying category, random context, self-seeking, crossing*

REPREZENTĂRI ALE DEȘERTULUI ÎN ROMANUL « DÉSERT » AL LUI JEAN-MARIE-GUSTAVE LE CLÉZIO

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Abstract: *The instances of the desert in the Le Clezio novel “Desert” contain a large palette of nuances that offer a complete and complex image to the reader, in contrast to other novels where there are only positive values or negative values assigned to the desert. In this text, I aim to identify, through the method of analysis and interpretation, the various instances of the desert within this novel and, in the end, highlight which of the two grand perspectives (positive or negative) is the most emphasised. The two grand categories of meaning attributed to the desert are **negative**, which describes it as a hostile space, an obstacle or a place of violence, as a result of order or as a metaphor of loneliness, and **positive**, in which the desert is a space of freedom, an initiation phase for the formation of the protagonists, a space of fulfilment or even a germinal space. The two narrative threads that permeate the novel in parallel are chronologically set in two distinct eras. The desert is permanently present as the backdrop of the first part of the novel, the one that takes part in a past, clearly delimited time. It is, simultaneously, a space worthy of protection and a fatal space for the tuaregs who must travel long distances through it. In the second part of the book, set in a present that is indefinite, but loaded with all of the shortcomings of the modernity, the desert per se is, to protagonist Lalla, the space of her inner balance. If, in the first narrative plan, the desert is a hostile space par excellence, but the characters have more nuanced relationships with it, in the second, the positive and negative values of the desert alternate based on the reference of the representation: the desert proper or the desert city.*

Key words: *Le Clezio, desert’s representations, desert city, desert as initiation, desert as a result of order, desert as a space of violence*

GENUL ROMANCE – O PROVOCARE PENTRU LITERATURA ÎNCEPUTULUI DE MILENIU

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Abstract: *The paper entitled “Romance genre – a challenge for the early literature of the millennium” brings in front of the reader a synthesis of the mentioned genre, which becomes more and more popular nowadays. It’s popularity rises because of the consumerist literature, that enters in this type of literary genre. We will try to define this genre and to bring up to date its history. The main purpose of this study is to elucidate the mystery that surrounds the romance genre and to try to define it, because the Romanian literature doesn’t have a clear definition and classification for this particular genre. Therefore, this paper has the following content:*

1.1 The literary genre – represents a theoretical way in which we will try to define the literary genre in general with the help of theory of genres and narratology;

1.2 The history of romance genre – it’s a subchapter that talks about the way in which romance has developed through years

1.3 Romance genre – definition – it's a try where we want to define the romance genre of our days, which seems impossible to be defined.

In this paper, we try to keep the romance genre popular, because lately self-help guides started to dethrone the love novel.

Key words: *romance, history, novels, genre, literary theory*

IMAGINEA ȚIGANULUI ÎN LITERATURA ROMÂNĂ

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Abstract: *The present paper intends to highlight the mark decisively left by the gypsy ethnics on Romanian literature. Without claiming an exhaustive approach, the material captures elements of specific culture and civilization, elements which will result in particular examples, based on three different texts. Throughout the entire publication, we'll be using the term "gypsy" and its derivatives, because, as we intend to highlight it from the beginning, the word is not being used with discriminatory features or intended to signal any political or sociological phenomenon, but to capitalize impressive elements of conduct, behavior, tradition and defining beliefs of the ethnicity on which the present has thrown the stigma of repudiation.*

*A first aspect is presented in the light of friendship and spirit of sacrifice, evidencing the nature of the gypsy Vasile Porojan, as it's shown in the notes of the nobleman Alecsandri. The slave gypsy, an undeniable truth of the 19th century, impresses with his devotion and obedience, despite being dominated in the end by his nomad spirit. Further, we focus our attention on the way reality is perceived by the gypsies in the camp, for whom the internal custom is above any other law of society. Fântâna dintre plopi catches the rough reality and the internal vigilante character of the small community members, temporarily placed on Moldovan lands. One other approach is meant to evidence the mystical – symbolic character of the woman belonging to the ethnicity in discussion. In the novel *La țigănci*, Mircea Eliade gets his hero in difficulty, giving him the difficult task of finding the gypsy girl in a bizarre game, apparently surreal and inaccessible to common human.*

Regardless of him being surrounded by the aura of cordial sympathy, by the bitterness of an atypical rebellion or by mystical valences, the image of the gypsy, captured in his natural environment and his own traditions, provides extra vitality to the autochthonous literary context.

Key words: *gypsy, culture, customs, literature, society, symbol.*

ÎNSUFLEȚIREA STATUIILOR - DE LA MITUL LUI PYGMALION LA BASMUL MICA SIRENĂ

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Abstract: *This paper aims to make a comparative study between *The Little Mermaid* fairy and the Pygmalion Myth, starting from the concept of statue, an inanimate object that comes to life through love. The statue represents the form of an inanimate being, becoming the prototype of the prince for the mermaid and the woman for Pygmalion. We intend to show the similarities that exist between the two texts, the statue of the prince which is on the bottom of the sea transpose into the prince who is at the surface of the ocean and who is incompatible with the medium from where the little mermaid comes. Disappointed by the women who were in his life, Pygmalion, in the cold statue which he made, sees the prototype of the perfect woman, and he falls in love with his own creation, who will be animated by his prayers to the gods. The wishes of the mermaid and of Pygmalion are transposed into reality, the mermaid through love has an immortal soul, while Pygmalion has the love he longs for. Of those two texts, we can link the concept of the outer soul, and the two inanimate statues are transposed by their wishes. The mermaid sacrifices herself for love, while in the case of Pygmalion, the creation loves her creator.*

Keywords: *statue, love, soul, creation, sacrifice*

**INTERFERENȚE CULTURALE – FOLCLOR ȘI ETNOGRAFIE
ÎN ROMANUL „ȘTEAMPURI FĂRĂ APĂ” DE OVIDIU BÎRLEA**

Drd. IULIA MIRELA TARKO
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Abstract: *Although the dominant feature of Ovidiu Bîrlea's activity is that of a folklorist with multiple scientific preoccupations, as is the case of other writers, the complementary sides of his work were rather obscure. The novel 'Waterless Ore Crushers' (1979) is the first fictional piece of work belonging to the meticulous scientist, in which he reveals a special folk knowledge and remarkable skills for creating archaic, original pieces of world of millennial value. Fiction is a form of artistic expression for the author, revealing his strong and complex personality that had left thousands of pages of theoretical studies to Romanian folklore treasure and enriched the heritage of the folklore archive with exquisite documents; his novels, memories and the portraits depicted reveal different angles of his research and illustrate perfect understanding of Romanian folk culture in the most profound and expressive way.¹*

The novel is presented as a monographic of the mountain village in the Apuseni, revealing the archaic world of the mine workers who used to make a living by exploiting the gold, in a primitive way, using the same mines and methods as the Romans had done.

The source of inspiration for the novel comes from the life of the people in Bucium, which Ovidiu Bîrlea got acquainted with while he was a boy and stayed connected to for the rest of his life - his stops at Bucium throughout his life have played an important part.² The author takes particular inspiration from a real life event that took place in 1886, a mutiny of the local gold miners against a French company that had won a mining concession and started exploiting gold in Baia Domnilor. The miners' mutiny was put down by the Hungarian authorities and the ones responsible were sent to prison. The event, which appeared in the media at the time, generated a lot of interest among historians and also led to the creation of a folk ballad, several versions of which have been passed down by the folk people in Bucium to this day.³

Suggestively called 'a museum-like novel' by Georgeta Orian⁴, an emblematic heritage of unaltered Transylvanian spirit, the book represents a code of folk life, of ritually obeyed rules, such as: going to and coming from the mine, organising home chores, trading with the town, social relationships showing economic and cultural gaps, customs related to work and other aspects of life, evenings at home or out at the pub, the main characteristics of the 'Mots' (inhabitants of the Apuseni Mountains)⁵: diligence, joy, love, as well as their authentic language. The entire ethnographic and folklore richness woven around the plot of the novel illustrates the author's absolute mastery in conserving the outstanding Transylvanian folk culture.

Key words: *novel, folklore, ethnography, mine, mountain village*

**O COMPREHENSIVĂ A RĂULUI ÎN ANALIZĂ COMPARATIVĂ DIN PERSPECTIVA
SCRIITORILOR EUROPENI
(MIRCEA ELIADE ȘI OSCAR WILDE)**

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Abstract: *Since ancient times, the idea of Good or Evil has known a great interest to critics, philosophers and theologians, because these concepts belong to a field in which the inexplicable due to the absence of palpability is a sphere in which the two sciences relate. Eliade writing Miss Christina and the masterpiece The Picture of Dorian*

¹ Sabina Ispas, *Verșul Buciumanilor*, în Anuarul Institutului de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu”, serie nouă, tomul 25, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2014, p. 237.

² Cornelia Jurcă, *Amintiri despre Ovidiu Bîrlea*, în „Discobolul”, serie nouă, nr. 121-122-123 (126-127-128) / ian.- febr.- mart. 2008, p. 236.

³ Voicu Ioan Macaveiu, *Aurarii din Buciumănimea Apusenilor în literatură*, Editura Altip, Alba Iulia, 2003, p. 40-41.

⁴ Georgeta Orian, „Moștenirea” lui Ovidiu Bîrlea într-un roman-muzeu, în vol. *Distorsionări în comunicarea lingvistică, literară și etnofolclorică românească și contextul european*, volum îngrijit de Luminița Botoșineanu, Elena Dănilă, Cecilia Holban, Ofelia Ichim, Editura Alfa, Iași, 2009, p. 543.

⁵ *ibidem*, p. 545.

Gray, belonging to the writer Oscar Wilde manage to portray the phenomenon of possession in a colorful and tension-filled atmosphere, revealing the existence of affinities among European culture people. A magnificent settlement of these creations shall reveal the mystery of demonic acts accomplished by strangely metamorphosed characters such as Christina and Dorian Gray.

By supporting the idea that God is present in the world of realities, we should imagine that the Devil may also occupy the same place and hold the same position. Man has always tended to unify his ideas, turning them into a particular monism, giving up the appearance that more forces control everything, and reduce their plurality to a single unity. Thus, while belief in the values of Good focuses on the idea of divinity, the one in the values of Evil leads to the appearance of a demonic deity conceived so as to embody everything that is destructive and immoral, undesirable and fearful - the EVIL.

Evil is depicted - in most situations - by the embodiment of a being who sends us with the thought of the entity called Devil (Satan in Hebrew), that is, the Adversary, the Enemy, the Accuser, the Defamer, etc. It can substantially contribute to the process of degeneration of a human being, which is actually the onset of the soul's (demonic) possession. Degeneration is the way the human soul begins to accumulate more hate - objective psychic energy with a well-defined origin and cause, not just a subjective feeling of discomfort. This negative energy is a specific manifestation of inorganic entities that have invaded the human energy field - the subject of this process being chosen against its will.

The process of degeneration is a very subtle and that manages to wrap the degenerate and his close ones, into a veil of unconsciousness, a "cloth" of degradation of the relational quality. This veil manages to hide the truth and successfully covers the deviant behaviors specific to the subject, justifying as being correct and absolutely normal all these unmotivated "deviations from the norm". Humans can reach degeneration and also by conscious choice of Evil, as a solution in obtaining a well-rounded and comfortable material life. This is in the case of the two writers mentioned above, where the pact with the Devil leads to an involution of the human being, that leads to a death of the soul.

Key words: EVIL, FORCE, ESSENCE, PACT, DEATH

EDGAR ALLAN POE: DESTINUL TRAGIC AL UNUI ANALIST LUCID

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Abstract: this research follows how the tragic destiny of the American poet and novelist Edgar Allan Poe puts his mark on his writings. In the policeman's literature he is the first author to deliberately enforce by the appearance of the three short stories *The Murders in the rue Morgue* (1841), *The Mystery of Marie Roget* (1842-1843), *The Purloined Letter* (1845), and not just the famous *C. Auguste Dupin*, which became the amateur detective's archetype. Enigmas are solved with the help of reasoning and practical observations, the proof of a perfect analytical spirit.

Keywords: Edgar Allan Poe, C. Auguste Dupin, crimes, analytical spirit, amateur detective, archetypal works.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FAIRY TALES: BEHIND THE SCENES RE-WRITING FAIRY TALES: NEW IDENTITIES, NEW TYPES OF CONSCIOUSNESS

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Abstract: The primary aim of this paper is to show how important the aesthetics of the time is in the interpretation of fairy tales, in the way they are viewed, perceived, felt, assimilated. It is precisely the semiotic aesthetics of the post-war period (Morris and Langer) that manages to unveil the sign processes involved, for instance, in the passage from the poetics of modernism to postmodernism. In the early modern period and in the age of the Enlightenment, which is now perceived as canonical modernity, fairy tales were seen as the roots, the mirror of every people. They were thought by Herder, Goethe, Charles Perrault, or the British preromantics to nourish people's spiritual hunger and complete their national identity, becoming thus a mark of identity. On the contrary,

the historical changes leading to the onset of the postmodern period - the process of globalization, the massive migrations and the emergence of new political concepts, such as imaginary community (one bonded not by common past, racial features and origin but by allegiance to the Constitution and communal identitarian narratives), or political correctness, multicultural society, etc. - also brought about a different poetics in the treatment of the fairy tale as a generic form and as a carrier of ideology, the perception of the fairy tales as a provider and keeper of any kind of identity or unity is lost, they becoming only a pattern, a fragment, an excuse for something else, a stage on which other plays are performed, keeping up with change, with postmodernist ideas concerning their use and meanings. It is perhaps this very adaptability of fairy tales, due to their highly patterned structure that lets itself to narrative replotting and transformations, that also provides elasticity to the concept of Identity.

Keywords: Fairy tales, identity, modernism, postmodernism, stereotypes, adaptability.

SWIFT AND SATIRE: GULLIVER'S TRAVELS AND THE AGE OF REASON

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Abstract: *Member of the Scriblerus Club which included some of the most astute satirists of the 18th century England, Jonathan Swift is mainly known for the collection of travels in imaginary realms gathered under the title Gulliver's Travels.*

In the third part of the voyages, Gulliver visits the floating island of Laputa which will become the target for a critique of rationalism associated with the Enlightenment. The critique is mainly aimed at the scientific approach of the Royal Society. Laputa's inhabitants are mathematicians, astronomers and people interested in accurate measurement. Swift ridicules the inhabitants' futile experiments and points out that their endeavour has no benefit or practical usage whatsoever. Moreover, if there are any benefits, it is the rich people that have access to them.

The main aim of the present paper is to analyse the scientific background of the early 18th century and establish whether Swift's satire is valid or stems from a misunderstanding of the new scientific concepts. Laputa's mathematicians, for instance, are based on the real characters of Kepler, Leibniz and Descartes. The mockery of their experiments may well have stemmed from the failure of understanding them, or that a failed or absurd experiment may trigger a successful one. The paper also looks at the political context as it has been argued that Swift's views are more political than satirical and that his ridicule of the scientists, Newton included, is actually a means of illustrating the discrepancy between people who starve and those who have the luxury of amusing themselves by engaging in various experiments.

Keywords: Enlightenment, Royal Society, reason, science, politics, experiments, satire

SCIENCE AND FICTION IN MODERNIST LITERATURE

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Abstract: *The fin de siècle brought in Victorian Britain, next to many artistic and philosophical concerns, a specific interest for science, allowing scientific disciplines to become part of fiction and introducing to non-scientific literature characteristics of modern science, with some of the writers also applying the scientific method to literature⁶. This happened as some of the most representative writers in modernist literature, such as H.G.Wells, Joseph Conrad, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, George Orwell, Aldous Huxley noticed the impact science was beginning to have on people, on the way people were perceiving themselves and their surrounding reality. The senses had usually and commonly been regarded as the ultimate tool of perception, the sensorial filters*

⁶ The scientific method is defined by the Oxford Dictionaries as: "A method of procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses."(Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). Acquiring new knowledge based on observation and experimenting are key issues to the continuous process that is characteristic of the scientific method.

used to measure everything that was happening in the universe. But seeing, hearing and feeling were no longer able to perceive the forces of the universe that were surrounding every aspect of human life and were just being discovered following the age of the scientific and industrial revolutions. Things like electricity and atoms, radiation and X-rays or viruses were beginning to catch the attention of the people and to flood and captivate the collective imagination of a new and avid type of audience. These things could not be sensed, yet they were there, present, surrounding all of them, part of every minute of their lives. The growing popularity and rapid advance of the physical sciences, and the fast development and innovations in the biological and philosophical ones, could not have let the world of letters unchanged.

Keywords: modernism, science, fiction

LES PRESENCES FEMININES DANS LA CORRESPONDANCE DE GEORGE BARITIU

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Abstract : In human's life, letters occupy a particular place by their degree of subjectivity which means an obvious value of truthfulness. The aim of this article is to mention the feminine presences in the letters written by George Barițiu. As we mention the topics of these letters, we also make precisions on the introduction and the final of the particularly type of writing, which is used to express needs, facts and feelings. We also intend to express our personal point of view on the respect of the rules which are to be observed by the writer of one letter, in any time and any occasion. The final part of our article is dedicated to some considerations on the teaching value of the letters written by George Barițiu and their possible use in didactical activities.

Keywords: letter, feminine presence, introduction form

STUDII DE LIMBĂ/ LANGUAGE STUDIES

DERIVATE VECHI ȘI NOI CU SUFIXUL TURCESC-LIK (-LIK, -LUK, -LÜK) ÎN ROMÂNĂ ȘI ÎN MACEDONEANĂ

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Abstract: The paper aims to discuss, from a diachronic, comparative, and pragmastylistic point of view, some aspects related to the Romanian and Macedonian derivatives with the suffix *ic*. -lik (rom. -lâc, maced. -лак).

Both in Romanian and Macedonian, the suffix narrowed the extremely wide semantic palette it had in Ottoman Turkish, but remained productive. In general, it is found in the nouns (most inherited from Turkish) which designate: professions, functions, dignities, the space in which a professional practiced, human characteristics, attitudes and behaviors, usually depreciative, collective entities, various objects, abstract notions.

In both languages, most of the words that remain in use have an archaic load and are strongly marked stylistically (depreciation, irony, sarcasm), especially if they refer to human attributes and behaviors. The latter characteristic is even more pronounced when the suffix -lâc/ -лак attaches to a radical other than Turkish. The main difference between the two languages is that the discussed suffix is much more active and productive in Macedonian than in Romanian (all Romanian derivatives are old, there are also very new derivatives in Macedonian).

Keywords: derivation, Macedonian, Romanian, pragmastylistic, Turkish

**NOTE PRIVIND SINONIMIA
DIN PRESA ROMÂNĂ DIN BANAT CU PREOCUPĂRI PEDAGOGICE (1886-1918)**

**Asist. univ. dr. IOANA BANADUC
Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara**

Abstract: *In this article we try to emphasize on some of the characteristics of the terminology related to pedagogy, as emergent from the Romanian publications from the area of Banat, that deal with pedagogy issues, at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. These terms cover semantic relations, with special focus on synonymy, the didactic texts from the press offering a large number of synonyms. The investigation is made from the perspective of external terminology, for a series of synonymy equivalence which can point out the significance of the old versus the new in terms of the language of interest for this research specific language.*

Keywords: *pedagogical vocabulary, Banat cultural space, media, synonymy, terminology*

GENUL GRAMATICAL – O CATEGORIE GRAMATICALĂ ÎNTRE TRADIȚIE ȘI MODERNITATE

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Abstract: *The grammatical gender concept is based on the biological existence of the sexes, but it doesn't get confused with them, and it represents a grammatical category specific to nouns. In Romanian, the syntactic manifestations of gender are those which determine the classification of a noun into a certain gender, and the form of the noun may be checked by selecting certain adjective contexts (adjectives, participle adjectives, adjective pronouns), for a noun goes with maximum two of the four types of adjective contexts (acest ~; această ~; acești ~; aceste ~) [this ~; these ~;]. Consequently, masculine nouns go only with the acest ~, acești ~ contexts, while feminine nouns go only with the această ~, aceste ~ contexts, and neuter nouns only with the acest ~, aceste ~ contexts. There are practical difficulties in three cases: 1. nouns included in the personal gender based on the [+Human] / [- Human] opposition; 2. defective nouns which, due to their incomplete paradigm in terms of number and gender non-specificity, are considered to belong to the masculine-neuter archigender or the feminine-neuter archigender; and 3. the common gender which belongs to nouns whose gender, although not differentiated, may be determined based on the context. Discussing these cases and the problems generated by the classification of gender into different relationship grammatical categories will be the main objectives of our paper.*

Keywords: *grammatical gender, grammatical category, noun, archigender, personal gender, common gender, neuter gender, Romanian Grammar*

**DESPRE SUFIXUL DIMINUTIVAL –ULEȚ(–ULEAȚĂ) ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ ACTUALĂ
FOLOSITĂ PE INTERNET**

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Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca**

The current case study is built upon 437 diminutives containing the suffix –uleț (–uleață) which were identified in different online conversations. Our observations will follow aspects concerning not only the form of diminutives, but also their meaning, the pragmatic side being discussed only tangentially. These aspects will be illustrated through many examples, which will determine the striking practical tendency of the whole study.

Our observations focus on: the clarification of this suffix's status, aspects concerning its form on the internet, as well as its etymology. We will illustrate the morphological classes the bases belong, and we will insist upon the preference of this suffix for words borrowed from English.

We will also discuss about some logos and abbreviation, as well as upon some words from different registers (familiar, popular, regional, argotic) undergone the process of diminution. We will approach some names which select this diminutive suffix and we will present a classification of the diminutives based on the semantic sphere they belong to.

Our approach aims to point out the productivity of this suffix and the diversity of the bases it selects, in this way linguistic creativity being illustrated at its greatest values.

Keywords: *diminutives, internet, productivity, vocabulary, meaning, use*

FORMULE DE ADRESARE ÎN EPITAFURILE DIN CIMITIRUL VESEL

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Abstract: *The culture of Maramureș enriches the Romanian folklore with a large number of traditional texts, composed to be used at different types of events that take place during someone's life. Thus, these poetic works, from the incantations uttered at a child's birth to the humorous shouts or orations at a wedding ceremony or the prayers of forgiveness at a death watch or burial, represent greetings, life stories of the main person implied in the event, the village elders' advice for those who are young and not initiated yet, mockery words. They are poetic creations that comprehend in verses elements of the direct speech.*

*The traditional texts, since they are written in verse, affect negatively, to a relatively large extent, the elements specific to an authentic oral communication, for the prosodic elements make the use of language undergo the form. However, we found it necessary to list and describe the forms of address used in the epitaphs from the Merry Cemetery, Săpânța, as they stand for the unbroken history of a speech community, starting with the year 1935 (when the sculptor Stan Ioan Pătraș inscribed the first epitaph) and up to the present. The texts of the epitaphs will be herein edited according to the model found in the two corpora included in our research: Bruno Mazzoni, *Il iscrizioni parlanti del cimitero di Săpânța*, and Mihali Nicoară, *Săpânța (fotoalbum)*.*

Keywords: *form of address, salutation, epitaph, lexic, Maramureș speech, comparative analysis*

LA VIOLENCE VERBALE CHEZ LE CAPITAINE HADDOCK: DEFIS TRADUCTOLOGIQUES

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Abstract. *The aim of our paper is to discuss the Romanian translation of the manifestations of verbal violence uttered by a well-known character of the francophone comic strips *The Adventures of Tintin* [*Les Aventures de Tintin*], Captain Haddock. These manifestations consist of swear words, insults, maledictions, self-malediction, frightening formulas, threats. Their comprehension already represents a challenge for the native French readers, even more so for the translators who have to overcome a double difficulty: one concerning the translation of their expressivity due to certain phonetic, graphic and morpho-syntactic patterns (the constructions with a left or right support typical for the French insults: *espèce de -*, *bande de -*, *- de malheur*; the series of insults and/or swear words connected by the preposition *de* [of], like *espèce de loup-garou à la graisse de renoncule de tonnerre de Brest*, *Mille millions de sabords de tonnerre de Brest!*; the torrents of insults), the other concerning the translation of the meaning and of a certain cultural particularity they convey, that is if they convey a particular meaning rather than a merely insulting signification. By confronting the original album *Tintin in Tibet* to its Romanian translation, we discover that most of these constructions were translated literally, the translator relying, just as the author himself (Hergé) has done, on their comprehension in the context (conflictual situation) and on the fact that they appear to be, due to their weirdness, "linguistic exceptions" which can symbolically be interpreted as "verbal abuse" (É. Beaumatin).*

Key-words: *translation, swear words, insults, comic strips, Haddock.*

LA CYBERCOMMUNICATION ET LA QUESTION DE L'IDENTITÉ VIRTUELLE – AVANTAGES ET DÉSAVANTAGES DANS LA CONSTRUCTION DES RAPPORTS SOCIAUX SUR INTERNET⁷

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Abstract: *Communication has always represented one of the basic pylons in the evolution of social interaction. With the advent of computer age, the interest for this social dimension has led to language changes that were inconceivable before. Internet allowed us to surpass the borders of space and time, and this was an essential step in the development of a new type of interaction: the cybercommunication. Language had thus to adapt to this new environment in order to compensate the absence of those extralinguistic and paralinguistic elements that are common in face-to-face interaction. This has led to the birth of a new type of written language: Netspeak. Nonetheless, in spite of the graphic innovations, the virtual identity remains a problem in online interactions, frequently causing unexpected reactions from the users. One of the difficulties resulting from this impossibility to verify the identity of the speakers is emphasized through the expression of verbal violence. Starting from this topic, we will try and see how the verbal identity on the Internet helps building and/or destroying social interaction online.*

Keywords: *cybercommunication, social interaction, virtual identity, verbal violence*

STUDII DE PEDAGOGIE ŞI DIDACTICĂ / TEACHING METHODOLOGY STUDIES

DEZVOLTAREA GÂNDIRII INVESTIGATIVE LA DISCIPLINA LIMBA ŞI LITERATURA ROMÂNĂ

Prof. univ. dr. ELENA LUCIA MARA
Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu

Abstract: *The current curricula of Romanian language and literature for gymnasium appeared in the first form in 1995. In 2009, the last revision of the curriculum was carried out, which included a restructuring of the curriculum from the perspective of competencies, giving up the objectives as a basis of the curriculum. Therefore, the finalizing orientations of pupils' learning in school aim at the practical nature of learning, not the theoretical one. The educational finality is formulated to pursue the four pillars of education: learning to know, learning to do, learning to live with others, learning to be. In light of what has been said above, the teacher must always have in mind the question: "What students do I want to form through this discipline?" The school curriculum for the gymnasium cycle provides the teacher with answers to this question, and by the end of the pupil's gymnasium, key competences such as the ability to correctly express and interpret thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in the form Written and oral; The ability to engage linguistically and creatively in various social and cultural contexts; The ability to use their own capacities to solve problems in everyday life; The ability to learn to learn, to continue at any stage of the learning process.*

The concept of "investigative thinking" was introduced and defined by researcher Marilee Adams, PhD professor, book author and professional speaker, founder of Investigational Thought Institute, specialist in methods for investigative thinking, associate professor at the School of Business at American University. Investigational thought is a way of thinking that stimulates learning, based on curiosity and problem investigation, on creativity. The major role of problem solving issues is highlighted. Investigational thinking will find the solution of a problem

⁷ Cette étude a été élaborée avec le soutien du projet subventionné par « L'Autorité nationale roumaine pour la recherche scientifique et l'innovation », CNCS – UEFISCDI ; le numéro du projet : PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-1359.

by asking the right questions. A teacher who applies the methods of investigative thinking will create a learning environment, will have an open mind, stimulate students to put and, in particular, always put the most appropriate questions about their actions, thinking, solving problems Any kind. Through his work, the researcher believes that the basis of solid education is a way of thinking specifically for those who always want to learn something that has an open and curious mind that constantly analyzes questions through their questions, Thus finding solutions to problems or identifying errors made in the past, is a mind that casts doubt on suppositions of any kind.

Key words: curricula, investigative thinking, learning, question, competences.

VARIANȚA INTERGENERAȚIONALĂ A ATAȘAMENTULUI PARTINIC

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Abstract: Studying the party's attachment, its variation within the family, highlights important differences between the young and the parents. The differences between the parents and children's generation of political attachment can be applied through different value orientations and interests. Young people are more interested in change than their parents, they are more critical of the political environment and institutions, they value more the competition and the free economic market.

In the present study, conducted on students and parents in 2017, we tested several hypotheses about the variant of youth and parental attachment. The results show that young people are mistrustful of the political environment, have a low degree of party attachment and un-crystallized political guidelines. Parents also show similar but less intense orientations.

Key words: party attachment, political trust, young people, parents, socialization

ROLUL CUVÂNTULUI ÎN EFICIENTIZAREA INTERACȚIUNII DINTRE EDUCATOR ȘI ELEVUL DIN CLASA PREGĂTITOARE

Lector universitar dr. VALERIA PEȘTEAN

Universitatea de Vest „Vasile Goldiș”, Arad

Învățător ANDREEA MORARU

Colegiul Național „Preparandia-Dimitrie Țichindeal”, Arad

Abstract: Interaction between the teacher and the child in preparatory school year may become more effective by predetermining its revolving around an axiological axis with strong impact upon interpersonal intelligence development for the person undergoing the formation process. The essential values that educator can draw by means of words in such context are: attention, time, interaction, divergent thinking and multiple perspectives. The characteristic of linguistic clichés used by primary school teacher during formative interaction with children in preparatory school year is not recommended by the curriculum, but it has a consistent effect on children's subconscious mind by programming it. The educator has the possibility to foreshadow the child's inner dialogue by programming - using commands and instructions – a specific way of thinking, feeling and acting positively. It is necessary that the words used by educator in positive discipline rituals have the power to develop child's emotional intelligence. Success of educational actions and influences initiated by the educator is ensured if these are based on personal principles such as: genuine commitment in interaction, verbal behaviour based on good faith, expressing love, ensuring joyfulness as the background of formative interactions. The extent to which these widely spread principles and formulas are accepted and valued by students' parents, as well as the degree of contamination with these, are investigated and analysed in this paper. The conclusions are connected with the vision other primary school teachers have developed towards the messages planted in the mind of the child in preparatory school year, which have the power to persist throughout the entire lifetime.

Keywords: interaction between the teacher and the child, linguistic clichés, the child's inner dialogue, verbal behaviour based on good faith, interpersonal intelligence

METODA CONVERSAȚIEI ÎN PREDAREA LIMBII ROMÂNE CA LIMBĂ STRĂINĂ

Lect. univ. dr. MAGDALENA PRUNEANU
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Abstract: *Among the various language activities used in the process of teaching and learning the Romanian language as a foreign language, we will focus on the conversation as a method, not as a matter of study. Having "the dialogue as one of the main characteristics", the conversation as a method of acquiring and fastening the language as an "aim" complies with the principle of active teaching by means of our methods and it is still one of the main factors which contribute to the forming of the linguistic skills. The main aim is not to make the foreign students learn the forms and the rules of the Romanian language system mechanically, but to help them become able to extrapolate the acquired knowledge. As any other oral method, the conversation lesson implies certain steps which are taken according to a certain protocol, certain conventions. The conversation is an indispensable component of any "guided" learning process of Romanian as a foreign language, a process with a rigorously defined finality, to ensure the efficiency of the real communication act. The conversation is based on expression, not on resumption, on instantaneous, spontaneous and natural verbal responses, being provided as a means of verifying the effectiveness of the fixation and solidity of the acquired linguistic knowledge. It is a light activity, with a diminished role of the teacher, that unfolds on the occasion of daily or occasional events in any field of life (political, cultural, scientific), topical issues, chosen in such a way as to stimulate the interest and stimulate the imagination of students and their creative abilities. Using communication we are convinced that the method of conversation increases the efficiency of the process of teaching and learning Romanian language by foreign students, gradually forming them a way of expression as freed as the mother tongue, the permanent desideratum of didactic activity.*

Keywords: *conversation, method, teaching, learning, Romanian language*

APLICAȚIILE MOBILE – UN INSTRUMENT UTIL ÎN PREDAREA ȘI ÎNVĂȚAREA LIMBILOR STRĂINE

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Abstract: *Especially over the few past years we can see a growing digitization in our everyday life. Whether it's about mobile phones, smart phones or tablets - this kind of gadgets have become extremely helpful in many fields of our everyday life. This thing has been noticed also by the educational institutions so that they began to react and to invest in the development of some applications for the sake of education. Here are also included the applications from the field of learning foreign languages.*

Keywords: *smartphone, apps*

¿CÓMO MEJORAR LA EXPRESIÓN ORAL EN EL AULA?

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Abstract: *When communicating orally a person puts into practice his communicative competence: knowledge, skills, abilities, communicative strategies, thoughts, feelings. Communicating is not simply a message(s) transmission, but also the ability to listen and understand the interlocutors. Speaking correctly, keeping in mind linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, sociocultural, affective aspects, is an art. Learning this art is not the subject of a single course, but of all the disciplines that are studied. In foreign language class is even more difficult because the language barrier intervenes. In addition, teachers' reticence to bring oral expression to the classroom is known,*

and students are afraid to speak in another language, in front of teachers and classmates. However, with good class preparation, with clearly established objectives, with a diversity of activities designed according to the objectives of the class, the needs of the students and in accordance with their abilities and their personality, with a little training, this fear can become a challenge and be translated by the active participation of the students and a positive attitude, which contributes to the good development of the class. But how to manage all this?

In the article titled "How to improve oral expression in the classroom?" we are going to answer this question through some didactic, theoretical and practical considerations, various strategies and techniques, a long range of activities that can be done in class, to help teachers to effectively manage a class of oral expression, creating in the classroom a pleasant atmosphere and, at the same time, propitious to work. We are going to demonstrate that it is possible to transform these classes into a pleasant activity for both the teacher and the learner. The role of the teacher is essential. He must keep in mind the importance of permanently stimulating students, motivating them by addressing topics of interest, involving them in proposed activities, encouraging learning, in order for students to learn techniques and strategies to improve their skills, abilities to express themselves orally in another language, skills necessary to achieve a certain independence and to manage alone in new situations. But we are going to emphasize the importance of teaching learners how to learn to learn, in order to facilitate the teaching-learning process. This pragmatic approach facilitates the acquisition of communicative skills, necessary to improve oral expression.

Key words: communication; communicative competence; oral expression; objectives; strategies; improvement

MISCELLANEA

SPORTS AND THE BRITISH

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Abstract: The intellectual process of writing about this topic most certainly is not facile at all. The main difficulty lies in the fact that operating a selection of representative sports is without any doubt quite a business. Then there is the task of choosing what information goes into the description of every sport. This last challenge is also the problem encountered when any attempt to summarise the article is about to be made. But summarising the article in an abstract is a must. It has to be written for the sake of easing the understanding. What's more while any book, even a book of relatively small size has a table of contents for obvious practical reasons, this is not feasible in the case of any articles, even if the wording this article spans over a great length. So, taking a good look at the article one has decided to write a selection of ideas about each sport in particular. There's the association football which tops the list of British preferences. It isn't just a British development, but also the most successful British export surpassing by far even the other great British export, the English Language. It's played literally everywhere around the globe, and many people learn how to play this game even before they learn to spell their names. It's a socially binding experience which transcends all social strata and it has popularised sportswear. Then there is cricket, a game which has made the transition from the lower classes to the upper classes. It has created protective gear long before the extreme sports practiced today. It has once been spread by the British throughout their Empire and now unites people of various cultures in the former colonies. A third sport in this enumeration is Field Hockey. Different forms of it have been played since ancient times and artefacts have been found which prove it. It has also been spread around in the former British Empire with various degrees of acceptance. Field Hockey is a sport played by film stars in their youth. It was watched with appreciable interest during the 2012 Summer Olympic Games. This game has brought joy to millions is played world-wide, coming right after association football. Next in line is rugby. While many a people use the word rugby caution is advised for one needs to pay attention to the fact that there are two kinds of rugby played by different sets of rules, namely Rugby League and Rugby Union. Their rivalry has been surprisingly fruitful and has given birth two types of championships which have spread in parallel beyond the confines of the English-speaking world. When it comes to Tennis one word is usually enough to encapsulate the whole ethos of the game. This name is Wimbledon. It is a tournament of the superlatives which the public attend in order to watch the exchange of balls which has been refined to perfection.

Key words: Sports, Britain

