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PRÉFACE

Les recherches et les essais publiés dans ce numéro thématique de la revue DICE représentent, en grande partie, les communications soutenues au Colloque International LLR, XVIème édition, 25-28 mai 2017. Parmi les nombreuses interventions, présentées par les presque 70 participants actifs, nous en avons sélectionné seulement quelques-unes. Plus précisément, les coordonnateurs de ce numéro ont eu en vue la relation entre le classicisme latin et son héritage dans les langues modernes, notamment les langues romanes. En conformité avec la structure de cette revue, nous accordons tout d'abord un petit espace aux approches théoriques (le rapport langue-pensée et la problématique des normes de la langue (cf. Al. Gafton, respectivement, Gh. Chivu). Une section plus ample est dédiée aux applications pratiques. Il s'agit des analyses consacrées aux manifestations de la latinité dans des périodes plus éloignées ou plus récentes de la spiritualité européenne. Les faits de langue et de littérature des espaces culturels italien et roumain dominent cette section (cf. les recherches de M. Codleanu, St. Gaitanaru, Gh. Chivu, respectivement, E. Manzotti, O. Voichici, etc.).

Comme d'habitude, nous tenons compte de la structure et des objectifs de la revue, en choisissant les contributions axées sur la problématique de l'interculturel, les filiations culturelles, la théorie des mentalités et l'anthropologie.

Conf. univ. dr. Raluca Felicia Toma
Conf. univ. dr. Roxana Magdalena Bârlea

FONDEMENTS

ENTRE REDUCTIONNISME ET ANTIPOSITIVISME

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Motto:
*„The good thing about science is that it's true
whether or not you believe in it”*
(Neil de Grasse Tyson)

Abstract:

As a continuous result of evolutive and adaptive diversifications, reality derives from principles that generate differentiated laws which concretize the matter in specific and particular structural and functional ways. Sciences, in their turn, by means in which human mind seeks to acquire knowledge, are bound to comply with reality orienting their methods of observation, examination and conceptualization, according to their abilities to gain acces to teh foundations and development of reality – criterion by which they are ordered.

Key-words:

Science, system, communication, stakes, scientific truth.

**NORME RÉELLE – NORME IDÉALE
DANS LE LEXIQUE LITTÉRAIRE ROUMAIN AU
MILIEU DU XIX^{ÈME} SIÈCLE. LE PREMIER
DICTIONNAIRE ACADÉMIQUE**

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Abstract:

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Romanian literary language lexicon, illustrated by literary and scientific texts, periodicals, manuals, underwent a process of renewal through an extensive acceptance of neologisms, in the awaited correlation with the overall modernization of culture. *Dicționarul limbii române*, an academic project, printed between 1871 and 1877, tries to impose an ideal norm, that aimed, consistent with a certain linguistic conception, at preserving and enriching the native Latin vocabulary, by selecting certain loans and lexical creations, concurrently with the exclusion of variants (phonetic, morphological or lexical variants) that conflicted with the „spirit” of the Romanian language.

Keywords:

Romanian literary language, formal vocabulary, real norm/ideal norm, Latinism, neologism.

CONFLUENCES

RESEAUX ONOMASTIQUES ET EMPREINTE IDENTITAIRE

Mioara CODLEANU
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Abstract:

A large number of translation difficulties are generated by cultural specificity elements that are furthermore highlighted by the translation process. One of these elements is proper names of all kinds, true cultural landmarks and markers. Indeed, proper names create in the text an onomastic identity network that the translator must recreate in the target language, in one way or another. The aim of this article is to compare the onomastic networks identified in a bilingual corpus (Romanian-French) of fairy tales in order to establish whether the meaning in the target language is different from that in the source text and, if so, to what degree and in what way.

Key words:

Proper names, onomastic network, identity markers, socio-cultural charge, translation.

Résumé :

Bon nombre de difficultés traductives sont générées par des éléments de spécificité culturelle que, par ailleurs, l'opération traduisante met en évidence. Parmi ces éléments, se trouvent les noms propres de toutes sortes,¹ véritables repères et marqueurs culturels. En effet, les noms propres instituent dans le texte un réseau onomastique identitaire que le traducteur doit reconstituer en langue cible, d'une façon ou d'une autre. Cet article se propose de comparer les réseaux onomastiques identifiés dans un corpus bilingue (roumain-français) de contes de fées, afin de voir si le sens transmis en langue cible diffère de celui du texte source et si oui, en quelle mesure et de quelle façon.

Mots clés:

Noms propres, réseau onomastique, marqueurs identitaires, charge socio-culturelle, traduction..

¹ M. Ballard, 2005, p. 131.

L'ALLOCUTEUR DÉICTIQUE DANS LE DISCOURS: LE VOCATIF ET L'IMPÉRATIF

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THE DEICTIC ADDRESSING IN DISCOURSE

Abstract:

The grammatical categories of the imperative and the vocative are intrinsically deictic forms. They tend to differentiate themselves by specific desinence and by their syntactic position (main propositions and incidental constructions) from other similar categories. The partial differentiation has created an interference area in which other impersonal modes (infinitive, participle and supine) can occupy the predicative position of the imperative, and some forms of vocative may have syntactic functions.

Keywords: addressing, deixis, predication, identification, incidence.

Résumé:

Les catégories grammaticales de l'impératif et du vocatif sont des formes intrinsèquement déictiques. Elles tendent à se différencier par des désinences spécifiques et par leur positionnement syntaxique (des propositions principales et des constructions incidentes) d'autres catégories similaires. La distinction partielle a créé une zone d'interférence dans laquelle autres modes impersonnels (l'infinitif, le participe et le supin) peuvent occuper la position prédicative de l'impératif et certaines formes de vocatif peuvent avoir des fonctions syntaxiques.

Mots-clés: locuteur, deixis, prédication, identification, incidence.

**LITTERATURE ET MULTICULTURALITE:
UNE APPROCHE COMPARATIVE DE L'ŒUVRE DE
PANAIT ISTRATI (ROUMANIE – FRANCE)
ET DE SAIT FAIK (TURQUIE)**

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Abstract: Panait Istrati (1884-1935), a Romanian francophone author established in France, and Sait Faik Abasıyanık (1906-1954), a Turkish writer less known to the francophone public although he is one of the great figures of contemporary literature in his country, have many things in common.

Key words:

Istrati, Abasıyanık, alterity, friendship, relationship with religion.

Résumé :

Panait Istrati (1884-1935), auteur roumain francophone installé en France, et Sait Faik Abasıyanık (1906-1954), écrivain turc moins connu du grand public francophone bien qu'il constitue l'une des grandes figures de la littérature contemporaine de son pays, présentent de nombreux points communs.

Mots-clés :

Istrati, Abasıyanık, l'altérité, l'amitié, la religion.

CONVERGENCES ET DIVERGENCES IDENTITAIRES

RHETORICAL VALUES AND AESTHETIC VALUES IN OVID'S *METAMORPHOSES*

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Abstract:

Among Ovid's writings the catalogue of metamorphoses is a literary convention which is more frequent and more significant than it may be thought. The apparently arid formula of the concepts list acquired rhetorical, philosophical, and none the less aesthetic values under Ovid's pen. The process of acquiring rich and delicately expressed significations enhanced over the time from the lyrical distiches of his youth, such as *Amores* or *Heroides*, over to the poems written during his exile, such as *Tristia*, the climax being the didactic poem in dactylic hexameter *Metamorphoses* (1-8 AD), unfinished or in any case unperfected. The use of a literary text as support across time and space for his polemics with personalities of the Roman cultural or political world is in accordance with the nonconformist spirit of Publius Ovidius Naso.

Key words:

Ovid, literary catalogue, metamorphoses, polemic, ideology, intertextuality.

1989 DECEMBER REVOLUTION URBAN LEGENDS

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Abstract:

The urban legends about terrorists that emerged during the revolution of December 1989 represent a special category. They are closely connected to the manipulation and diversion techniques and are typical of the period in which they were launched. The consequences they entailed were dramatic, even tragic: civilian and military casualties, destruction and appropriation of valuable goods that were part of the national patrimony, the ridicule of military actions in those days, meant to counterattack the omnipresent invisible terrorists' 'imminent' assaults. These legends clearly show how entire masses can be manipulated, instilling feelings of terror into people's minds, playing upon their fear of repression, cruelty, death,

Key-words:

Urban legend, manipulation, diversion, Romanian National Television, terrorist.

SOUNDSCAPES. LE «CAMPANE DE' VILLAGGI»

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...diese nützlichen Instrumente, die die Stunden des Tages und der Nacht einer ganzen Stadt auf einmal erzählen, vermittelt welcher man mit einer Stadt auf einmal sprechen, und selbst schon entlegenen Orten seine Gedanken und Wünsche in Nothfällen so bequem zu verstehen geben kann...

(Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, «Die Glocken»¹,
Göttinger Taschen Calender vom Jahre 1782, p. 26)

Abstract

This study, placed in the double framework of the so called ‘soundscapes’ and the secular satirical polemic ‘against bells’ in Italian literature, attempts to examine thoroughly a poem once renowned – and systematically memorized in the schools – of a Ninetieth Century minor Italian poet, Giacomo Zanella (1820-1888): *Le campane de' villaggi* “The Villages Bells”. The analysis highlights the sophisticated syntactic and semantic construction of the poem, as well as its lexical and formulaic debts to former authors and lyrics (especially Parini), and fully justifies the high consideration of the poem (and of its author) in the works of C.E. Gadda, and the recurrent quotations and complex elaborations of some central lines.

Keywords

Soundscapes, Bells, Bells in Poetry, Ninetieth and Twentieth Century Italian Literature, Giacomo Zanella, Carlo Emilio Gadda.

¹ Un raro scritto di Lichtenberg – che di campane si intendeva – recuperato ed estesamente commentato da Ulrike Freiling: http://www.lichtenberg-gesellschaft.de/pdf/jb99_freiling/glocken.pdf

ÉVÉNEMENTS

A PROPHET IN HIS COUNTRY

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Abstract:

This text is a tribute to the academician Eugen Simion, on his 85th birthday. A former president of the Romanian Academy (1998 – 2006), member of academic societies in France, Denmark, Moldova, university professor, literary critic and historian, editor, essayist, he is still more active than ever and his achievements are brimming over with energy and youthful enthusiasm. The intellectual merits of the humanist Eugen Simion place him in the gallery of encyclopaedic personalities of culture worldwide.

Key words:

Eugen Simion, academy, personality, tribute, literature, destiny.

* Articol realizat în cadrul Proiectului Prezervarea și valorificarea patrimoniului literar românesc folosind soluții digitale inteligente pentru extragerea și sistematizarea de cunoștințe (INTELLIT), PN-III-P1-1.2-PCCDI-2017-0821/ Nr 54PCCDI/ 2018