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FONDEMENTS

UTOPIE, DYSTOPIE ET LEURS AVATARS

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Abstract:

The term « dystopia » first appeared during the 19th century, and has been used since then in various contexts with different meanings. Just like the concept of « utopia », from which it originated, the dystopian genre has been the subject of numerous scientific definitions, often complementary, sometimes contradictory, mixing terms as diverse as « anti-utopia », « counter-utopia », « atopia », « uchronia » and « paratopia ». If the present article proposes to point out the lack of clarity of the notion (1), it will show subsequently the need to come back to the utopian genre (2), in an effort to clarify the relationships with its derivatives (3) and propose a new, consistent definition (4).

Keywords:

Utopia, dystopia, uchronia, heterotopia, contre utopia, anti-utopia, literary genre.

Résumé:

Apparu pour la première fois au XIXe siècle, le terme « dystopie » a été employé dans divers contextes avec un signifié très différent. À l'image de l'utopie dont elle est issue, le genre dystopique a fait l'objet de nombreuses définitions scientifiques souvent complémentaires, parfois contradictoires mêlant des termes aussi divers qu'« anti-utopie », « contre-utopie », « atopie », « uchronie » et « paratopie ». Si le présent article se propose de pointer le manque de clarté de la notion (1), il montrera ensuite la nécessité de revenir sur le genre de l'utopie (2) afin de clarifier les relations avec ses dérivés (3) et en proposer une nouvelle définition cohérente (4).

Mots clé:

Utopie, dystopie, uchronie, hétérotopie, contre utopie, anti-utopie, genre littéraire

Rezumat:

Termenul de „distopie” a apărut pentru prima dată în secolul al XIX-lea și a fost folosit de atunci în diferite contexte cu semnificații diferite. La fel ca și „utopia”, de la care s-a format, genul distopian a fost subiectul numeroaselor definiții științifice, adesea complementare, uneori contradictorii, care amestecau termeni la fel de diferiți precum „anti-utopia”, „contra-utopia”, „atopia”, „Uchronia” și „paratopia”. Dacă prezentul articol propune să sublinieze lipsa de claritate a noțiunii **(1)**, va arăta ulterior necesitatea revenirii la genul utopic **(2)**, într-un efort de a clarifica relațiile cu derivatele sale **(3)** și propune o nouă definiție coerentă **(4)**.

Cuvinte-cheie:

Utopie, distopie, uchronie, heterotopie, contra-utopie, anti-utopie, gen literar.

L'ARCHITECTURE DE L'INFORMATION DANS LE DISCOURS SCIENTIFIQUE

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Abstract:

As the title suggests, we would like to study a peculiarity of the mathematical scientific discourse, namely the *informational organization*. Our theoretical framework is discourse analysis, more precisely, discourse analysis of the Geneva School under the direction of prof. Eddy Roulet. We used the same theoretical framework to characterize the mathematical discourse in French (see Toma 2009, Toma 2017). This general issue brings us to at least two particular goals: on the one hand, we must frame the specificity of the texture of the mathematical discourse (in the framework of the semantic and syntactic modules) and, on the other hand, we must grasp the flow of information in mathematical discourse (in the context of informational and topical organization).

Keywords:

Discourse analysis, informational organization, mathematical discourse, informational and topical organization

Résumé:

Comme le titre l'indique, nous voulons étudier une particularité du discours scientifique mathématique, à savoir l'*organisation informationnelle*. Le cadre théorique choisi est l'analyse du discours, plus précisément, l'analyse du discours de l'école de Genève sous la direction du prof. Eddy Roulet que nous avons utilisé pour caractériser le discours mathématique en langue française (v. Toma 2009, Toma 2017). Cet enjeu général nous amène à au moins deux buts particuliers: d'une part, il faut saisir la spécificité de la texture du discours mathématique (dans le cadre des modules sémantique et syntaxique), d'autre part, il faut saisir le flux de l'information dans le discours mathématique (dans le cadre des organisations informationnelle et topicale).

Mots clé:

Analyse du discours, organisation informationnelle, discours mathématique, informational and organisation informationnelle et topicale

ROMANIAN LANGUAGE IN PREPARING AND EVALUATING STUDENTS

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Abstract:

Assessing students' skills in the Romanian language graduation exams has become a topic of discussion for a large part of the population. Students, parents, and assessors hear about this topic during the simulations of these exams, during regular or special sessions. Most of the time the difficulty of the exam is not given by the complex assessment of the previously taught contents, but by the ambiguous tasks of the subjects in the exams.

We therefore, intend on the one hand, to make a pragmatic analysis of the topics proposed for the national exams and on the other hand, to compare them with the exercises in the alternative textbooks, which should be effective tools in preparing students for the graduation exams.

The aim of this study is to identify at least some of the system's errors and to suggest a series of solutions that will help teachers to better prepare their students for the graduation exams (both 8th and 12th graders).

Keywords:

Graduation, language skills, assessment, interrogations, pragmatics.

CONFLUENCES

THE BEHAVIOURAL NORM A EUROPEAN INSTITUTION

Ioana VASILOIU

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Abstract:

The article is a review of several types of European human models for the purpose of identifying a common standard of behaviour, namely, measure, temper, moderation.

The European model of behaviour is based on the formative principle of moderation.

Measure and moderation have been, in the European space, over the centuries, the defining features of the ideal of man, of the human model of a certain era or of a certain society.

Beyond the "shell's transformations", European behaviour remains true to the founding and formative principle of Christian moderation, measure and morals, while man's aspirations remain almost the same, even if aspects have changed.

Keywords:

Behaviour, European, norm, moderation, moral, Christian, the Middle Ages, model.

THE THREE POSTMODERNISMS. TWO GENERATIONS OF ROMANIAN WRITERS FACING THE WEST¹

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Abstract:

The Postmodern Theory, that had united the previous literary generation, is challenged and partly abandoned by the generation of the 1990s. Furthermore, the very idea of a literary generation united under a literary ideology fades away in the 1990s. What happens in the transition that separates these generations of intellectuals and writers? The purpose of this essay is to describe some of the major changes in paradigm that follow the peaking of Romanian Postmodernism and to bring to debate some of the possible causes of the successive transformations of the Postmodern Theory in the peripheral context of the Romanian artistic and intellectual environment of the 1980s and 1990s.

Keywords:

Postmodern Theory; Eastern European Postmodernism; Romanian narrative fiction of the 1980s and 1990s; literary ideology; literary history; literary criticism

¹ This paper is based on a wider research on the Romanian narrative fiction of the 1990s and 2000s. The project was supported by the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number SOP HRD/159/1.5/S/136077.

² Cătălin Sturza obtained his Ph.D. in Comparative Literature from the Faculty of Letters of the University of Bucharest and is currently an independent researcher. He conducted a post-doctoral research on the *Romanian narrative fiction of the 1990s – Between the Influences of Tradition, Dominant International Models, and the Rules of the Market*, with the support of the Romanian Academy and the European Union. A book entitled *Fictional Worlds. Invented Mythologies in the Romanian Prose in the Second Half of the 20th Century* is soon to be published at the Eikon Publishing House.

Diversité et Identité Culturelle en Europe

CONVERGENCES ET DIVERGENCES IDENTITAIRES

THE CONTRASTIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A FRAGMENT FROM THE TEXT *LE CHÂTEAU DES CARPATHES / CASTELUL DIN CARPAȚI*, BY JULES VERNE

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Abstract:

The primary objective of our article is to emphasize a potential evolution of the Romanian literary language across the one hundred and twenty-five years of confrontation with Jules Verne’s novels. The successive translations of the French author’s works reflect passing from the fixation of the Romanian supradialectal literary language, to its use and emphasis in diachronic and diastratic versions corresponding to the evolution of the Romanian society. We proceed from the idea that the solutions found by the Romanian translators in the lexical-semantic field, that of morpho-syntactic structures, of the transmitted pragmatic-stylistic values, have constituted true contributions to enriching, emphasising and plasticizing the Romanian literary language. Upon carrying out this analysis, we have, of course, called upon the work principles, methods and instruments of the two sciences of the word - valorised in any such undertaking - *traductology* on the one hand, and *diachronic linguistics*, on the other hand. Obviously, in both cases, we will be starting from the *contrastive-typological grammar* data, with frequent references to descriptive, normative grammar, to elements of pragmatics and stylistics, to the particularities of dialectology, in certain situations.

Keywords:

Diversité et Identité Culturelle en Europe

Diachronic linguistics, traductology, contrastivity, evolution of the Romanian literary language, historic succession.

ONOMASIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE VERBAL IDIOMS WITH KEY ELEMENT OF TURKISH ORIGIN

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Abstract:

This study addresses a certain category of Romanian verbal idioms based on key terms of Turkish origin. More specifically, we have in mind the thematic groups from which Romanian borrowed the terms, by integrating the respective Turkish loans into phrases copied from old Turkish or created on Romanian land. The onomasiological criterion applied here reflects the areas of contact between the two cultures, in the period of time between the 17th and the 20th centuries.

Keywords:

Verbal idiom, Romanian, Turkish, loan, semantic evolution, onomastics.

INTENSITY OPERATORS IN ROMANIAN AND SPANISH

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Abstract:

Diversité et Identité Culturelle en Europe

In human communication, the ascertaining acts of speech are most often doubled by certain evaluative acts. Man is tempted, through his nature, to issue certain judgements of value with regards to everything that surrounds him and/or with regards to his own being. These are reflected in the linguistic structures in complete concordance with their degree of logical pithiness: some are more discretely formulated, such as implicit comparisons or intermediary graders, of detail for unquantifiable assessments, others are categorical formulations, placed at the beginning end of certain subjective or objective value axes.

In the following, we shall present several logical-linguistic means of expressing highest intensity within two genealogically related languages – Romanian and Spanish.

Keywords:

Intensity, grammaticalization, variability, lexical level, morphological pattern.

ÉVÉNEMENTS

REVIEW

ANCA URSA AND NORA MĂRCEAN, *LIMBA ROMÂNĂ MEDICALĂ. ROMÂNĂ PENTRU OBIECTIVE SPECIFICE [ROMANIAN MEDICAL LANGUAGE. ROMANIAN FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES]*, CLUJ-NAPOCA, EDITURA LIMES, 2018, 276 p.

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Over the last few years, in addition to the general textbooks for learning Romanian as a foreign language (RLS/RFL), structured in accordance with the standards of the European Reference Framework for Foreign Languages, on the Romanian book market started to appear works related to teaching and learning specialized languages in RLS, especially in the medical field, many of them managing to meet high standards in terms of content and editing. This perspective has also been adopted by the two teaching staff members Anca Ursa and Nora Marcean of “Iuliu Hațieganu” University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Cluj-Napoca, in their book, *Romanian Medical Language. Romanian for specific purposes*.

