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DIVERSITÉ ET IDENTITÉ CULTURELLE EN EUROPE

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DIVERSITATE ȘI IDENTITATE CULTURALĂ ÎN EUROPA

DIVERSITÉ ET IDENTITÉ CULTURELLE EN EUROPE
TOME IV

DIVERSITÉ ET IDENTITÉ CULTURELLE EN EUROPE

DIVERSITATE ŞI IDENTITATE CULTURALĂ ÎN EUROPA

Coordonator:
Petre Gheorghe Bârlea

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EUROPEAN CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

PhD Petre Gheorghe BÂRLEA
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Abstract: The idea of European identity is primarily a methodological convention, an abstract concept often bare of factual coverage. The present study aims to examine some of the criteria commonly used by theoreticians to justify European unity, given that fact that cultural diversity is not in any way impeding the costruction of a united Europe.

Keywords: culture, identity, diversity, fundamental values.

EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract: Politicians, as well as common people, are wondering where the cultural heritage of each nation could be located within the common European heritage, and they are also wondering what the common European cultural heritage is after all. Specialists of different fields are the first who must reflect on these issues, offering specialized points of view, which will be undertaken by the public opinion and politicians and amended through official documents by the EU institutions. Within this European common heritage, element of an European spirit, are being emphasized the Jewish, Greek and Latin backgrounds, as well as ideas and principles, partially initiated even since the Renaissance, which are analised and theorized in the Age of Enlightenment. The Middle Ages are missing unjustifiably from this development, but it represents an important step within the evolution of Europe, an era that shaped the history of European peoples, the type of society and culture specific to this continent.

Keywords: cultural heritage, society, culture, the Middle Ages.

TWO LEGACY SYSTEMS FOR CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR INFLUENCES ON MENTALITIES

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Abstract:

The present study emerged by chance. Five years ago, I worked as a translator to prepare the publication „*Casa din Carpați*" (*"The House in the Carpathians"*), an ethnography book dedicated to traditional arhitecture, in Czech Republic. We had to study the ethnography papers refering to household and traditional families. In Monica Budiş' published studies from The Ethnography Institute of Bucharest; I discovered, among other things, an interesting fact – the tradition of inheriting the land and the parental house was diametrical different of the one I had known in the Czech Republic. First, I considered this thing interesting, but marginal and insignificant. The following five years spent in Bucharest, as a Czech language lecturer, I grisped myself with lots of conseqences that should be also seen in our modern society. My point is, not even having been a specialist in ethnography, that the subject is very little debated, an interdisciplinar anlisys should be done, because any type of inheritage of material goods must mark the mentality of the society.

Keywords: legacy system, East Europe, West Europe, traditions.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND DIDACTIC PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND FRENCH TEACHING IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Current social and didactic problems of foreign language teaching, especially French teaching in Europe.

The purpose of this intervention is to highlight a state of issues regarding language teaching in 2007, especially French as a foreign language in Central Europe. The first part will try to raise as fair as possible the issues of competition between different languages taught, learned, searched by students and parents, paying special attention to the competition between English and other international spoken and used languages within this geographical region: English as a "lingua franca", the status of communicative competence in trades, and the international translations reality.

The second part will focus on links between language, thinking (pensée), culture and civilization, both in a synchronic and diachronic way: language as a communication and thinking system, cultural impoverishment in a single communicational view, ideological conditioning by using a single language, the risks arisen by promoting a single language.

Keywords: language, lingua franca, communication skills, cultural competence, system of thinking, social representations, ideology, conceptual learning.

INFORMATION CULTURE – EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: In the context of information globalization, libraries must define their role in the society, namely, that of capitalizing and preserving the national intellectual heritage by organizing, processing, accessing, preserving the national documentary heritage, in various types of media. The promoted principles, the principle of freedom of information and universal access to information, preserving national intellectual heritage, preserving intellectual property rights, sharing information and documentation resources, promoting the role of libraries and librarians in society, promoting specific legislation, development of national and international working cooperation, fostering a multicultural and multilingual background information, new models of information and documentation starting from the existing advanced technologies. All these are milestones that any info-documentary structure should take into account.

Keywords: digital library, information society, digital information, digitizing

THE LATIN – GREEK ROOTS OF MODERN EUROPE
AND I POST MODERN IMAGES IN EPISTULA AD PISONES?

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Abstract: Starting from the impressive similarities between the descriptions made by Horatiu in Ars poetica, 1 – 37 (Epistula as Pisones) and postmodernist expressions of contemporary art – especially regarding the negative examples, the author is wondering what could it be the connection between the two eras. Is there any preeminence of the whole in the universe of the human mind? Is it actually an intuitive, visionary skill of the genius creators who see sometimes "over the centuries"?

Keywords: culture, realism, canon, postmodernism

THE LAWS OF HOSPITALITY
IN THE ROMAN – GREEK WORLD

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Abstract: The purpose of our paper is to examine the mental pattern that caused the emergence and operation of the laws of hospitality in the Roman - Greek world.

For Greeks, hospitality institution (xeinosÚnh) was based on the plurisemantic concept of xšnoj ("Pact of hospitality", "foreign", "unknown", "guest"). The Greek institution of hospitality entailed the purpose of the so-called xen ... a (as links or mutual hospitality right) and fundamented a specific type of human interaction based on mutual rights and duties: fil ... "the xenik". The Greek Xšnoj will never reach the meaning of malice, like the case of the Latin *hostis*.

At Romans, *hostis* did not involve, initially, the idea of violence, but only that of **compensation, equalization and reciprocity**. It later comes to share ambivalent semantics = both **offerer** and **addressee**, **benefit** = obtaining mutual benefits.

The hospitality law is respected as an axiomatic custom by gods and people.

Keywords: hospitality, Greek - Latin antiquity, laws and rituals, the hospitality institution

THE LATIN -*ARIUS* > THE ROMANIAN –*AR,* PRODUCTIVE FORMANT FOR THE CURRENT ROMANIAN DERIVATIVES

PhD Mariana VÂRLAN
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Abstract: Starting from a detailed research on suffix formations developed in the Romanian language after 1989, we noticed that the –*ar* suffix, of Latin origin, remains a very productive formant in common language areas and also in slang and familiar language, professions vocabulary etc., enhancing new meanings of old words in our language.

Keywords: suffix derivation, productivity, recent formations.

THE LATIN MATRIX OF ADVERBIAL QUANTIFICATION IN THE ROMAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The gradation mechanism, essential feature of human thought, has its origin in the plan of affectivity and expressivity, gradation being explained as starting from the permanent tendency of human affective behavior to make a strong impression through intensive speech. The adverb and the adjective are considered basic intensificators, with characteristic function of modifying a verb, an adjective or another adverb, gradation being made in relation to the intensity, especially for the adjective and the adverb, referring to the ability of adjectives / adverbs to express degrees of different intensity.

Grammatical quantification sends us not to logical quantification, but to the operation which constructs the representation of *something* that can be distinguished and located in an area of reference. Therefore, *something* does not refer to an inanimate (as opposed to *someone*), but refers to a state (internal or external) which will be located, in the abstract meaning of the word in a field of representations. This *something* refers to an occurrence that a subject can perceive, discern (as a single form as compared with entourage), distinguish (removing the indetermination) and locate in a time space that can be imagined.

In the Romanic languages (Latin, Romanian, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese), in the research of quantitative adverbs as elements used in the gradation, we start from the idea that they can express not only the quantity or number, but also the degree of manifestation of a quality or intensity. The augmentative and attenuation procedures are considered extralexematic means of gradation, their basis being the permanent tendency of human affect to restore strong impressions.

Keywords: adverbial quantification, intensity, gradation.

THE BLURRED IMAGE OF ROMANIA IN FRANCE NOWADAYS

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Abstract: This paper seeks to highlight, starting from an analysis of "clichés", expressed in different recorded testimonies, related to gypsies and to the perception of Romania in France, often representing a "false" social, cultural and economic reality of Romanian people, but also its composite Rroma. This perception, largely fed by the media and an unexpected ignorance in the Western Europe, of Romanian history, contributes to a recurring image of the issues regarding integration and also the lack of awareness in order to find solutions for a better acceptance and socio-economic integration of Romanian Gypsies. We also propose, in a more complex research, some ways of reflection and action for an European society.

Keywords: Gypsies, Rroma, European integration, interculturality, Romania, Romanian languages, minorities, education, formal schooling, social representations, discourse of media, clichés.

PANAIT ISTRATI – THE LATIN WORDS, THE ONES AND OTHERS

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Abstract: It is possible a dialogue of literary creations, between "**living**" and "**poetry**", or between reality and fiction, with different significance, identified in the individual and general universe. In this polyphony of reading, Panait Istrati's voice seems to indicate **self** deep tensions in his relationship, on the one hand, with the pole *idem*, which would represent inalterability in time, while, on the other hand, the pole *ipse*, would illustrate the change, according to the language used by Paul Ricoeur, in a complex construction of **identity** in "Soi-même comme un autre".

Keywords: identity, reality, fiction, inalterability, change.

EUGEN IONESCU – BETWEEN TWO CULTURES

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Abstract: This essay seeks evidence of continuity of reflexive and autoreflexive writing, or ionescian drama, meaning the trans-ethnic inner marks. Here are discussed three reference points of this line of continuity: the rejection of a realistic imaginary solution for a schematization, often caricatured, as an initiatic route aiming to completely regain the reality, deployment of language, as a major dramatic technique, starting from *English without a teacher*, and to the religious feeling, the metaphysical dimension of the creative personality.

Keywords: drama, regain of the reality, deployment of language, religious feeling.

MIRCEA ELIADE AND THE HISTORICAL THEATRE ("1241")

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Abstract: This paper focuses on one of the plays written by Mircea Eliade. Even if the title is an accurate reference, in the historical space, it is not just one episode in the history of Romanians. Mircea Eliade indirectly advises us to get through history and to dwell mostly on the condition of the Romanian people and its relationship with the Divinity.

Keywords: history, Romanian people, God, heaven, messianism, the Pope, Le Grand Voyage (the Great Journey), priest.

THE POETRY OF ELENA VĂCĂRESCU BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY

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Abstract: Descendant of the Văcăreşti poets, Elena Văcărescu is, chronologically, one of the first Romanian writers integrated in the French cultural space. The themes of her poems - nature, love, death, passage of time, past history, etc. – justify her female neoromantism in the early twentieth century, extending the importance of literary and artistic movements of the nineteenth-century romanticism. Despite belonging to the romantic aesthetics, many other influences are present in her poetry: parnasian, baroque, symbolist, etc. The elements of modernity are the paradigms of poetry which left their mark on her creation, as seen by critics today. Caring for the perfection of form, characteristic to Parnas principle of "art for art" is one of the features of her poetry and, at the same time, a precursor sign to modern aesthetics. Her poetry provides many examples of romantic modernity, such as extrapolation of "personal subjectivity" in an "absolute subjectivity" or emotional function of lyrical discourse.

Keywords: poetry, tradition, modernity, romanticism, Parnas, symbolism, lyricism, aesthetic.

« REFRAINS ENFANTINS » AUX TABOUX DE L'INTRADUISIBLE

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Abstract: The poetry of Jacques Prévert, "Refrains Enfantins", is under the mark of impossibility of double reading due to the impersonal morpheme *il*. French is also the only Romanic language which has changed to a pronominal support for the unipersonal verb, which did not materialize in any other linguistic signs in Latin, Italian, Spanish, Romanian, etc. The two grammatical inaccuracies focused on impersonal *il* (isolation of verbal semanthesis, four times in the text, as well as questioning its possible replacement with the personal *elle*) is in fact the text stylistic as deviation: *grammatical prohibited relations* rise to *relations of open meaning*. Therefore, poetry becomes an "open work" by semantic imprecision of impersonal *il*.

Keywords: impersonal *il*, single vs. pluripersonal verbs, universe person vs. human person, prohibited grammatical relations vs. relations of open meaning.

THE ROMANIAN AND FRENCH ADVERB.
COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract: In his study, the author intends to closely follow the evolution of the Romanian and French adverb and identify similarities and differences that arise in this part of speech, which, regarding eterogenity occasioned a subject of discussion among linguists. The facts of language presented are speaking on behalf of the author and contribute to understanding his approach, which is an appropriate and illustrative one.

Keywords: adverb, Romanian language, French language, synchrony, diachrony, comparative study.

THE LOGICAL – SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN THE MATHEMATICAL LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF PARTICULARIZATION

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Abstract: In the mathematical texts we often find "vertical" relations, corresponding to the passage from particular (concrete, less abstract) to general (abstract) and viceversa. In a large class of these texts the essential role belongs, partially for didactic reasons: illustrative or explicative, to the relations of descendant movement, meaning to different types of particularization, to exemplify etc. This article focuses on the textual manifestations of these relations.

If we admit that the mathematical text is the most accurate one, "without remainder" and if we admit that the comprehension and coherence of a text are partially ensured by the logical relations, then it is interesting to see how the semanthical relations function in the mathematical language. The high abstraction of mathematics is the result of successive generalization. And the change to generalization is the viceversa of particularization. This is why the particularization is very frequent in mathematics. In 200 pages more than 200 examples of particularization, the example included. The particularization has multiple roles: it helps the progress of clauses and theorems demonstrations; it entails an "illustration" of definitions, but also of clauses and theorems.

Keywords: scientific discourse, mathematical language, contextual analysis, pragma-semantic, linking organization, connectors.

INTEROGATION STRATEGIES OF THE DIDACTIC DISCOURSE
IN THE ROMANIAN – FRENCH RELATION

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Abstract: In the educational process, question plays an important role. From my point of view interrogation has obvious strategic consequences in acquiring a foreign language, much deeper than we may imagine. The article is like a highlighting of the didactic incidents that occur in translation of questions from French into Romanian, and illustrates by concrete examples the possibilities of interpretating them.

Keywords: interrogation, translation, pragmatics, incidental teaching.

IT LOANWORDS IN ROMANIAN LANGUAGE

PhD Dana Camelia DIACONU
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Abstract: The study aims to examine the progress of Informatics language in Romanian, the extent to which vocabulary reflects the latest discoveries in the evolution of this fascinating area of knowledge and activity. The influence of this specialized language on Romanian language is complex, we shall try to approach the linguistic mechanisms by which the Romanian language enriches its specialized terminology, but also a whole phonetical, grammatical and linguistic structure. We start from the reality of language contacts, to explore how the English language influences Romanian vocabulary.

Keywords: computer language, IT loans, abbreviations, translations, derivatives.

THE *POSITIVE / NEGATIVE* DIALECTICS IN CERTAIN TYPES OF REASONING IN ROMANIAN AND FRENCH

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Abstract: In the present article we analize a series of Romanian expressions in a set form, built with the future that we named "Type 3" (*o să* + ind.), and their equivalents in French. We focus on the form and the logical charts which set up the meaning. The positive and the negative dialectics seems one of the key elements of these constructions.

FRENCH INFLUENCES ON THE FINANCIAL – BANKING VOCABULARY OF ROMANIAN DURING THE XIXTH CENTURY

PhD Mihaela IVAN
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Abstract: The most powerful modern influence on the Romanian language, French influence is the interaction of structural and nonstructural factors and appears both in conceptual and linguistic levels. In this article we intend to analyze the factors that enabled and facilitated this influence (the similarity of conceptual systems, their tolerance and similarity of expression, but also their conscious attitude, motivated by the notion of prestige of the French language, culture and economy), and how changes in the economy are reflected in the linguistic field.

Keywords: influence, loan, vocabulary, finance, budget, money.