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EN EUROPE**

**DIVERSITATE ȘI
IDENTITATE CULTURALĂ
ÎN EUROPA**

TOME 18/2



București, 2021

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SOMMAIRE

I. FONDEMENTS

Alexandru GAFTON

Considerations on the emergence of human language / 7

Petre Gheorghe BÂRLEA

...And, still, what do translations do? / 57

II. CONFLUENCES

Ana-Maria MINUȚ

*Beobachtungen zu zwei- und mehrsprachigen
Wörterbüchern die das Deutsche beinhalten und in der
Zeitspanne 1918-1933 erschienen / 77*

Maica Alexandra RUCĂREANU

La grammaire d'un roi de la poésie roumaine / 87

Ion LIHACIU

The romanian press in Habsburg Bukovina / 93

Francisca SOLOMON

*Jiddische Verlage und Bibliotheken in der Bukowina der
Zwischenkriegszeit. Erkundungen in der Czernowitzer
Presse / 103*

III. CONVERGENCES ET DIVERGENCES IDENTITAIRES

Camelia CRĂCIUN

*Yankev Shternberg and the modernization of Yiddish theatre
in interwar Romania / 113*

Soumya TIWARI & Naveen K. MEHTA

*Revisiting Indian myths in Githa Hariharan's **The thousand
faces of night**. A critical perspective / 127*

Juliette PANIS & Annick ENGLEBERT

*Se préparer à mourir au Moyen Âge: présentation de quelques **Arts de bien mourir** en Français / 135*

Marceline NGOY AHAKO

La question de l'autorité de l'enseignant en milieu scolaire congolais. Repères pour l'amélioration du processus d'enseignement- apprentissage / 149

Benoît MULONGELA TSHILOMBA

*L'extractivisme à la périphérie de la ville de Kananga : la filière du **Gnetum Africanum** (Mfumbua) / 169*

IV. ÉVÉNEMENTS

Petre Gheorghe BÂRLEA

The international conference „Latinitate – Romanitate – Românităte” twenty years after / 181

I. FONDEMENTS

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE EMERGENCE OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Like other animals, man expresses his simple and acute states by sonorous and imagistic manners that are more expressive than words, but these acts have too little to do with superior mental faculties. Many animals possess vocal organs with the same general structure, which they use to communicate, so it is possible they should develop in the same direction. Several other animals have vocal organs, but they do not use them too well to communicate, which is related to the level of development of their brain and intelligence. But what differentiates man from the other superior animals is not the mere articulation, the understanding of uttered sounds or even the simple ability to assign certain sounds to certain ideas. It is man's infinite ability to associate the most various sounds to various ideas, which comes from the great development of the human mental ability.

Keywords

Language, communication, learning, anatomic structure, social bases

...AND, STILL, WHAT DO TRANSLATIONS DO?

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Abstract

The old discussion about the purpose of translations in shaping a culture has been very often revisited in the last decades. This paper provides a number of examples, some very substantial, capable of illustrating the valences of translations. Even when they are not very successful, translations may change the mentalities of the receiving community, may entail the foundation of a great literature, may save a language from death or, in any case, may delay its natural disappearance, may sustain an ideology. The liberation from the ‘pure language’ of the original is a gain for both the source text and the target text.

Keywords

Translation, control and self-control of texts, the autochthonization principle, ideologisation of translation.

II. CONFLUENCES

BEOBACHTUNGEN ZU ZWEI- UND MEHRSPRACHIGEN WÖRTERBÜCHERN DIE DAS DEUTSCHE BEINHALTEN UND IN DER ZEITSPANNE 1918-1933 ERSCHIENEN

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Abstract

In this article the bilingual and polyglot dictionaries that include the German language issued between 1918 and 1933 are listed. Of these, two dictionaries of special terminology are detailed (one dictionary of forestry terms and one of botanical terms). Closely corresponding to immediate practical needs, such dictionaries represent a specific type of lexicography since 1918 to 1933.

Keywords

Cultural transfer, language contact, German, Romanian, terminology, dictionaries.

LA GRAMMAIRE D'UN ROI DE LA POÉSIE ROUMAINE

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Abstract

„A king of poetry”, as Eminescu called him in *Epigonii*, Alecsandri was an initiator of fundamental fields, such as poetry, theatre, prose and even linguistics. The first Romanian grammar written in French was the grammar of the bard from Mircești, Vasile Alecsandri, who was, at that time (1862), at the Bavaria Hotel in Munich, together with his friends, A. Locini and Al. Papadopol-Calimah, and they all decided to write this study. The grammar was published in Paris in 1863, under the pseudonym V. Mircesco. The poet had wanted to write it for a long time, being convinced that, in this way, he could make the Romanian language known beyond the country's borders. The work, published by the Maisonneuve et C-ie bookstore in Paris, Quai Voltaire, 15, was entitled *Grammaire de la langue roumaine per V. Mircesco, précédé d'un aperçu historique sur la langue roumaine par A. Ubicini*.

Key words

Grammar, linguistics, poetry, norm, history .

Resumé

« Roi de la poésie », comme l'appelait Eminescu dans sa poésie, *Epigonii*, Alecsandri était un initiateur de domaines fondamentaux, tels que la poésie, le théâtre, la prose et même la linguistique. La première grammaire roumaine écrite en français fut celle de Vasile Alecsandri, « le barde de Mircești », qui se trouvait alors à l'hôtel Bavaria à Munich, en 1862, avec ses amis A. Ubicini et Al. Papadopol-Calimah, avec qu'il décida d'écrire cet ouvrage. La grammaire est publiée à Paris, en 1863, sous le pseudonyme de V. Mircesco. Ce projet avait germé depuis longtemps dans l'âme du poète, convaincu que, de cette manière, il pourrait faire connaître la langue roumaine au-delà des frontières du pays. L'ouvrage édité par la librairie Maisonneuve et C-ie à Paris, Quai Voltaire, 15, s'intitulait *Grammaire de la langue roumaine par V. Mircesco, précédé d'un aperçu historique sur la langue roumaine par A. Ubicini*.

Mots-clés :

Grammaire, linguistique, poésie, norme, histoire.

THE ROMANIAN PRESS IN HABSBURG BUKOVINA

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Abstract

This article aims at a brief description of the main Romanian press landmarks in Bukovina (1775-1918). Starting from the first chronicle printed in Chernivtsi (1811), the first Bukovina newspaper edited by the brothers Gheorghe and Alexandru Hurmuzachi was published between 1848 and 1850. The late 19th century brings to the fore the press representatives of the various Romanian political factions in Bukovina, which dominated the public scene until the outbreak of the First World War.

Keywords

Bukovina, history of the press, Romanian, Habsburg.

JIDDISCHE VERLAGE UND BIBLIOTHEKEN IN DER BUKOWINA DER ZWISCHENKRIEGSZEIT. ERKUNDUNGEN IN DER CZERNOWITZER PRESSE*

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Abstract

Compared to the Habsburg era, when Yiddish writings were hardly printed in Bukovina – due to the centralized policy of Vienna and the openness towards integration and assimilation on the part of numerous Bukovinian Jews, as well as because of the status of Yiddish as the language of uneducated Jews – the Yiddish printing industry, as well as the Yiddish libraries didn't develop until the early 1920s, simultaneously with the emergence of national identity concepts. This paper is based on descriptive research and discusses the importance of these institutions in shaping trajectories of cultural, national and linguistic identities.

Keywords

Bukovina, Czernowitz, Yiddish, publishing houses, libraries, interwar period, press.

* Der Beitrag entstand im Rahmen des vom Rumänischen Ministerium für Forschung und Innovation, CNCS – UEFISCDI, geförderten Projekts „*Yiddish Culture in Greater Romania (1918-1940): in the Aftermath of the Empires and challenged by the New National State*” (Projektkennziffer: PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2020-0317; Projektleiterin: PD Dr. Camelia Crăciun), das am New Europe College in Bukarest durchgeführt wird.

III. CONVERGENCES ET DIVERGENCES IDENTITAIRES

YANKEV SHTERNBERG AND THE MODERNIZATION OF YIDDISH THEATRE IN INTERWAR ROMANIA¹

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Abstract

The end of the First World War brought the theatre audience back to the performance halls. The Yiddish theater, with a few decades of experience and an already assured popularity, was already considered to be the vector for the preservation and promotion of the Yiddish culture and Jewish identity in the Romanian lands. In this context, from the musical to the avant-garde performance, the artistic concept proposed by poet and director Yankev Shternberg modernized the Yiddish theater left by Avram Goldfaden and turned it into a true ferment for the revival movement of the Yiddish culture in Romania.

Keywords

Yiddish theatre; modernism; Romanian Jewry; interwar Romania; Eastern European Jewish culture.

¹ This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2020-0317 within PNCDI III.

**REVISITING INDIAN MYTHS IN GITHA
HARIHARAN'S *THE THOUSAND FACES OF NIGHT*.
A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

India is a museum of language, culture and Indian English Literature is an expression of its people, their culture, traditions and, their ways of life. Culture is defined as common belief shared by a large group of people belonging to a particular region; is passed from one generation to other. It is set of manners, customs, practices and morals, and norms. Stories based on traditions are called Myth. They are sacred tales that explain the world and human experience and play fundamental role in society. The Present research study examines the interplay of mythological stories of *Gandhari*, *Damayanti*, *Amba* and how Githa Hariharan links these mythological characters with fictitious characters as portrayed by her in *The Thousand Faces of Night*.

Keywords

Culture, myth, liberty, patriarchy, society.

**SE PRÉPARER À MOURIR AU MOYEN ÂGE:
PRÉSENTATION DE QUELQUES
*ARTS DE BIEN MOURIR EN FRANÇAIS***

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Abstract

The global health crisis that marks the start of the 21st century has sparked renewed interest in the research community for the great plague episodes that have marked history. The ‘black plague’ which raged in the middle of the 14th century and decimated part of the European population deeply marked mentalities. The ‘Arts of Dying Well’ is one of the most original manifestations of the changes that took place during this period in the way of perceiving death and of preparing for it. This article concerns a draft edition of some of the most representative Latin and French versions of these medieval texts.

Keywords

Thanatology, philology, Middle Ages, health crisis, death.

LA QUESTION DE L'AUTORITÉ DE L'ENSEIGNANT EN MILIEU SCOLAIRE CONGOLAIS. REPÈRES POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU PROCESSUS D'ENSEIGNEMENT- APPRENTISSAGE

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Abstract

An in-depth study on the functioning of schools in the Democratic Republic of Congo reveals a certain indiscipline to varying degrees to such an extent that this situation negatively influences the teaching-learning process.

In this study, we aim to identify the factors undermining the education authority in a school learning situation in schools in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This paper leads to some concrete proposals for improving the teaching-learning process by re-establishing the educational authority, particularly the viable relation between teacher and pupil.

Key words

Authority, teacher, learning, teaching, school environment, improvement.

Résumé

Une étude approfondie sur le fonctionnement des écoles en République Démocratique du Congo permet de constater une certaine indiscipline à des divers degrés à tel enseigne que cette situation influence négativement le processus d'enseignement-apprentissage.

Dans cette étude nous nous proposons de relever les facteurs qui nuisent à l'autorité de l'enseignement en situation d'apprentissage scolaire dans les écoles de la République Démocratique du Congo. Cette étude aboutit à certaines propositions concrètes pour améliorer le processus d'enseignement apprentissage par le rétablissement de l'autorité de l'enseignant, notamment d'une relation viable entre l'enseignant et l'apprenant.

Mots-clés

Autorité, enseignant, enseignement, apprentissage, milieu scolaire, amélioration.

L'EXTRACTIVISME À LA PÉRIPHERIE DE LA VILLE DE KANANGA: LA FILIÈRE DU *GNETUM AFRICANUM* (MFUMBUA)

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Abstract:

The NTFPs refer to any biological resource except that obtained from timber from woods or any other forested ecosystem. Thus, the NTFPs are ecologically forest-based, whether they come from the spontaneous flora or crops (home gardens, agroforestry, rural orchards) or from wild animals (Tabuna, 1999). They include vegetables, mushrooms, fruit and their extracts, essential oils, edible insects, honey, medicinal plants, game animals etc.

Extractivism refers to collecting NTFPs for commercial purposes (Nguenang et Feteke, 2000).

Key words

Forested ecosystem, extractivism, “tindeurs”, improvement.

Résumé

Les PFNL désignent toute ressource biologique excepté toutes les formes de bois d'œuvre-issu de la forêt ou de tout autre écosystème boisé. Ainsi les PFNL sont écologiquement forestiers, qu'ils soient issus de la flore spontanée ou de cultures (jardins de case, agro-forêts, vergers villageois) ou de la faune sauvage (Tabuna, 1999). Il s'agit des légumes, champignons, fruits et leurs extraits, huiles essentielles, insectes comestibles, miel, graisse, plantes médicinales, gibiers, etc.

Et l'on entend par extractivisme, la collecte des PFNL, à but commercial (Nguenang et Feteke, 2000).

Mots-clés

Écosystème forestier, extractivisme, « tindeurs », amélioration.

IV. ÉVÉNEMENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE „*LATINITATE – ROMANITATE – ROMÂNITATE*” TWENTY YEARS AFTER

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