## REZUMATE/RÉSUMÉS/ABSTRACTS

# Borges: lingüista y escritor, de la palabra al diccionario

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**ABSTRACT:** *Borges: Linguist and Writer, from Word to Dictionary*

Jorge Luis Borges' fascination with general linguistic issues and problems relating to languages is repeatedly noted in his writings. His early bilingualism (English and Spanish) and the later acquisition of various foreign languages (French and German, among others) are not unrelated to these concerns. Both in his essays related to language (*The Analytical Language of John Wilkins, The Language of the Argentineans*) and in his fictions (*The Aleph; Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius* and others) his interest in various aspects of linguistics, history of languages, linguistic philosophy, dialectology, lexicology and stylistics is a constant theme.  His work has multifaceted aspects that deserve careful and extensive study.

**KEYWORDS:** *linguistics, literature, Borges*

# Périphrases du futur dans le daco-roumain du XVIᵉ siècle

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**ABSTRACT:** *Periphrases of the Future Tense in the 16th Century Daco-Romanian*

The analysis of the texts of the 16th century (translations and original texts) emphasizes the existence of a great number of periphrases for expressing futurity. These are, actually, compounds and super compounds made up of an auxiliary – *to want* ('a vrea'), *to have* ('a avea') and *to be* ('a fi') and probably, a derived form of *VADERE* – and the main verb in a non-finite form (the Infinitive, the Participle and the Gerund) or in a finite-form (the Subjunctive). These various forms for expressing future reference can be explained by: a) the occurrence of  modal constructions consisting of *VOLERE + the Infinitive*, *HABERE + AD + the Infinitive* or a *motion verb + the Infinitive*, all inherited from Vulgar Latin; b) the occurrence of a morphologic variant ('a vrea'/'a voi' + *the Subjunctive*,  as a consequence of the general process of the replacement of the Infinitive *by*  the Subjunctive in the succession of two verbs, a very active process in the 16th century; c) the presence of a Latin-Romance expressive variant ('voi fi' + *Gerund*).

In the following centuries, these paradigms would undergo certain phonetic and morpho-syntactic changes which would result in a large inventory of forms. There were also distributional and functional changes.

# Le corps humain en argot : le sexe

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Human Body in Slang: Sex*

This article tries to draw an atlas of the human body parts connected to sex as they appear in French slang. A comparison has been made with Romanian argot, equally rich in expressions, in order to demonstrate a common perspective on life, a shared level of the imagination in the two cultures.

# Le classificateur dérivatif roumain *-iza* : quelques observations

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**ABSTRACT:** *Notes on the Romanian Derivational Affix **-iza***

The neologistic suffix *-iza* has been the subject of numerous recent studies and inventories (Maznic, 2006), the current trend in contemporary Romanian being to attach this suffix to both adjectival and nominal stems. In the present article I argue that the cases of nominalisations which appeared in Romanian without a previously attested verbal basis are in fact calques or loanwords imposed under the influence of a foreign language, i.e. English, and not linguistic accidents as they have been considered by certain authors (Cuniţă, 2004) in the absence of the corresponding verbs. Specifically, the results suggest that the suffix is particularly used for negative connotations.

# *"La Crocifissione"* nella pittura dei maestri italiani dal Duecento al Cinquecento

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**ABSTRACT:** **"Crucifixion" in *Duecento* and *Cinquecento* Italian Painting**

This paper presents Jesus' Crucifixion as illustrated in the Italian painting from Duecento to Cinquecento by some of the most famous masters such as *Giunta Pisano, Cimabue, Duccio di Buoninsegna, Giotto di Bandone, Nardo di Cione, Agnolo Gaddi, Gentile da Fabriano, Masaccio, Piero della Francesca, Andrea del Castagno, Antonello da Messina, Andrea Mantegna, Perugino* and *Raffello* and the manner in which these brushwork artists knew how to immortalize the most dramatic moment of Christianity. Some descriptive aspects of the Crucifixion are presented as capital punishment as early as antiquity and the symbols of the cross and the Golden Legend are also recurrent with the evangelists.

**KEYWORDS:** *flagellation, crus patibulata, cruciario, golden legend, iconography, Christus patiens, painted on wood*

# La herencia incaica en las *Tradiciones peruanas* de Ricardo Palma. La recuperaciȯn y asimilación de lo prehispánico

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**ABSTRACT:** *Inca Inheritance in Ricardo Palma's* **Peruvian Traditions***. Recuperation and Assimilation of Prehispanic Culture*

The main purpose of the present article is to establish the connection between Peruvian literature and national identity in the work of one of the most important writers of Peru, Ricardo Palma, and find the answer to the question of how a historical and national conscience can be formed starting from literary works. In his *Tradiciones* Palma mixes history and literature and fundamentally recovers the colonial past of Peru, but he also identifies several traditions as belonging to the pre Hispanic past. The multiple investigations and studies of Palma's work have been mostly focused on the recuperation of the colonial past and on the benefits of that recuperation for his literary-American project. However, in the bibliography that broaches Palma's work one can observe a void concerning the recovery of the pre Hispanic civilization, as well as the consequences this recuperation could have on the fixation of the famous project. Therefore, my work is focused on the recovery of the pre Hispanic culture and the presence of the indigenous elements in the texts about the colonial period in the *Tradiciones peruanas*.

**KEYWORDS:** *national identity, pre Hispanic, indigenous race, recuperation of the pre Hispanic culture*

# Alcune osservazioni sulla traduzione in romeno di due leggende tratte dal libro *I testimoni della passione*, di Giovanni Papini: *"Giuda tentato"* e *"Il Figlio del padre"*. La terminologia religiosa

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**ABSTRACT:** *Some Remarks on the Romanian Translation of* **The Temptation of Judas** *and* **The Father's Son***, Two Legends in Giovanni Papini's* **I testimoni della passione.** *Religious Terminology*

From a literary point of view, Giovanni Papini impresses through his incisive style, abundance of images and irresistible desire to surprise the reader. Oscillating amid his belletristic, historical, philosophical, literary historical and religious knowledge, Papini was considered by many to be a controversial personality, a tormented and restless spirit, always seeking new challenges on his sinuous trajectory among ideologies. The paper deals with some aspects related to two of the four translations into Romanian of Giovanni Papini's *I testimoni della Passione*, one of the author's best-known works.

**KEYWORDS:** *translation, Giovanni Papini, lexicon*

# « Le symbolisme se trouve au cœur du romantisme »

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**ABSTRACT:** *"Symbolism is to Be Found at the Core of Romanticism"*

In this article, we intend to trace the evolution of the Symbolist trend, based on Pierre Moreau's statement: "Symbolism is at the heart of Romanticism". The romantic study being a mystical statement, we will try to demonstrate that poetry has "the power to evoke the mystery of things", "dark feelings", and the poets are nothing but "authentic witnesses of the truth". Novalis says that "the meaning of poetry has much in common with that of mysticism", and we shall talk about the meaning of the specific, the character, the unknown, the mystery, the revelation, about what cannot be represented or seen, what can be felt. All this is characteristic of symbolist poetry. Literary occurs synchronically with symbolism in painting and music. Symbolist poetry focuses on "correspondences" between images, emotions, feelings, ideas. The symbolists see poetry as an instrument of mystical revelation, and music has the highest power of suggestion in their vision. Musicality makes the symbolist poets prefer states of reverie and dream. This passion for music leads them to put together "Wagnerism" (concern for the human's ineffable soul). What Wagner did for music, the symbolists wanted to do for poetry, that is, to express ideas, feelings in a different way than before, in a more liberated poetic formula, more nuanced, more varied. The symbolist poets discover rhythmic harmony, creating free verse that keeps pace, but abandons rhyme and measure. "To suggest the inexpressible" – is the role of music, no doubt. Symbolism brings together poetry and music, emphasizing the profoundly suggestive feature of the poetic language.

**KEYWORDS:** *symbolism, romanticism, literary current*

# Particularités phonétiques dans le conte de fées populaire roumain

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**ABSTRACT:** *Phonetic Characteristics of the Romanian Fairy Tale*

The present work aims to highlight the phonetic features of the Romanian folk tale, working on a representative body of texts from Petre Ispirescu's *Collection.* The research starts from the idea that, at a linguistic level, folk texts contain "deposits of old Romanian language that answer for the actual evolution of language..." (Bîrlea, 2008: 5). It was also noted that the folk text in prose is closer to colloquial language, this allowing for a study of the various aspects of language evolution. Therefore, both at the vowel and consonant levels some special situations develop that preserve the phonetic features of the language in the Romanian folk tale.

**KEYWORDS:** *Romanian folk tale, phonetic features, linguistic level*

# La traducción literaria. Historia y actualidad

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**ABSTRACT:** *Literary Translation. History and Actuality*

Translating literary works is the art and science to render the complex system of a literary work into another language (and, of course, into another literary system) by means of equivalencies (at all system levels). This paper aims to study the particularities of the translation of a literary work and the translator's competencies, stating that translating literature is almost always an imperfect equivalency. But a good translation keeps us in the literary realm and reveals us its intrinsic value. Theoretically, the beauty of a literary text can be more visible in the target than in the source language.

**KEYWORDS:** *translation, translator, literature, language, literary work*

# La violence verbale des jeunes français : insultes et injures

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**ABSTRACT:** *French Young People's Verbal Violence : Insults and Abuse*

This article aims to explore the linguistic varieties of the language used by young people in the cities of France. In the first part, we intend to achieve a classification of the insults and injuries and to show that the most trivial words can become offensive, simply through an appropriate versification. The second part allows for commenting on the

circulation of insults deemed as supreme insults, which have become affectionate words in certain contexts among French adolescents today.

**KEYWORDS:** *youth communication, verbal violence, insults, injuries, youth language*

# El sueño en la poesía de José Bergamín

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *Le rêve dans la poésie de José Bergamín*

José Bergamín fait partie du groupe poétique espagnol appelé conventionnellement *Generación del 27*. C'est un groupe qui a ramassé avec un grand succès tous les milieux poétiques de l'avant-garde européenne et pourtant il a renoncé à son engagement expérimental en revenant à la tradition de la poésie espagnole d'influence populaire (Federico García Lorca et Rafael Alberti) et d'inspiration culte, spécialement baroque et romantique (Luis Cernuda, Pedro Salinas, León Felipe et José Bergamín). Dans l'œuvre de José Bergamín le noyau de la vision baroque « la vie est un rêve » vient réfléchir la condition de l'homme dans l'époque contemporaine, à travers les amères convulsions du siècle passé, auquel le poète participe effectivement.

**MOTS-CLÉS :** *traditionalisme, modernisme, avant-garde, baroque, romantisme*

# El español y su lexico regional. Las frases hechas

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *L'espagnol et son lexique régional. Les expressions figées*

Mon intervention est étroitement liée à mon doctorat, intitulé *Análisis contrastivo de textos españoles e hispanoamericanos. Las frases hechas*, et, concrètement, liée à la première phase de ma recherche : le choix du thème, recherche d'une bibliographie pertinente et, principalement, quelques obstacles rencontrés durant ce processus de création.

**MOTS-CLÉS :** *analyse, thème, obstacle, processus, création*

# Magie et métamorphose :
# l'âne à travers les âges et la littérature

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**ABSTRACT:** *Magic and Metamorphosis: the Ass through Ages and Literatures*

Writers are too impatient to create, instead of exploiting the treasure of literary characters that already exist (McHale, 2009: 99). It is precisely this *ancient identity* of artistic motifs that I am investigating in my presentation, as each epoch proposes symbols, marked by the specificity of the moment. 'The ass' is a literary motif that has been circulating since Lucian of Samosata. This ancient Greek author tells the story of an episode of magic, whereby a man turns into an ass; this metamorphosis will be borrowed by the Latin writer Apuleius and, two millennia later, by the Franco-Italian writer Jean-Noël Schifano. The latter dedicates a short story (*Grecs intermèdes)* in his volume *Chroniques napolitaines* to the sins of the flesh consummated between a man and an ass, who will be hanged together, according to the law.

**KEYWORDS:** *circulation of literary motifs, ass-novels, morality, religion and justice.*

# La traduction juridique : les collocations en droit civil français et leur traduction en roumain

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Translation of Law Language: French Collocations and Their Romanian Translation*

Legal translation is an act of creation and recreation which requires from the translator a triple specialization: of translator, linguist and jurist. Also, a concept in a nation's legal system must match another nation's legal system equivalent – it is the case of the perfect equivalent which does not raise translation problems. The problems appear in the case of partial equivalence or non equivalence. We will analyze the collocations in civil law language to highlight the most adequate translation solutions.

**KEYWORDS:** *legal translation, collocations, civil law, translation solutions, equivalence*

# Le spécifique de l'interprétation des normes
# de l'Union européenne

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Specificity of Interpreting EU Standards*

European Union law, especially the primary one, is much more reduced, without explanations or definitions. As a result of this fact, in the Treaty of the European Union we do not find definitions for "original goods" from the member states, "market", "customs fee", "fee that has customs fee as an equivalent effect", "quantitative restrictions", "measures having equivalent effect to the quantitative restrictions", etc. One the one hand, the explanation is that those who made the original Treaties were economists and they were more concerned with the economic principles than their legal aspects. On the other hand, the lack of a legal definition gave the possibility to the Court of Justice and Commission to provide these definitions in a very extensive way such as it is obvious that some definitions should miss if there were legislation. In this way it is also said: "the decisions of the European Court of Justice represent a major source of community law. Taking into consideration the fact that the treaties and secondary legislation do not contain comprehensive explanations of why they were adopted or explanatory reports, the creative jurisprudence of the Court started to have a quasi-normative function in order to interpret the community measures."

**KEYWORDS:** *primary law of the European Union, goods originating from Member States, customs duty and quantitative restrictions*

# Le discours intimiste dans la lyrique latine
# et la récupération de l'identité

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Intimist Discourse in Latin Poetry and the Recovery of One's Identity*

Intimacy, as shaped by Latin poetry, has the potential to recuperate identity, taking into consideration that the internal dynamism of Latin literature reveals cleavages or unbalance between the image of the self projected in major genres (historiography, epic poetry) and in minor genres (such as lyrical poetry). By means of constructions of intimacy centered on the issue of affection and corporeal existence, the lyrical genre becomes the space of intimate self co-vibration. Following the main patterns identified in the lyrical space we are allowed to perceive some aspects of the construct of assuming identity in Latin literature and culture.

**KEYWORDS:** *identity, intimacy, cultural pattern, lyrical genre, mentalities*

# Les lettres d'Emil Cioran dans les collections de la Bibliothèque « Astra » de Sibiu

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**ABSTRACT:** *Emil Cioran's Letters in the Collection of Astra Library in Sibiu*

The paper intends to present the collection of "Cioran" letters offered by the writer's brother, Aurel Cioran, to the Astra Library in Sibiu. The manuscripts are displayed in an electronic data base. Part of them were published by Dan C. Mihăilescu at the "Humanitas" Publishing House in 1995. This collection is organized in 5 sections, depending on the addressees and their names were chronologically arranged. Many of these letters are addressed to his parents, to his close relatives among whom an honourable place is occupied by his cousin, Milica Bratu. Another addressee, most dear to him, was Aurel, his brother. Emil and Aurel Cioran have been writing to each other for more than 40 years. Emil also wrote to some childhood friends (Nicolae Tatu and Bucur Tincu) and, more important, there were famous intellectuals of that time to whom Emil Cioran wrote: Arşavir Acterian, Mircea Eliade, Constantin Noica, and Mircea Vulcănescu. The letters reveal different events of Cioran's life, recollections, confessions, commentaries, etc., all expressed in a peculiar style. The letters have both a biographical and exegetic importance.

**KEYWORDS:** *letter, Emil and Aurel Cioran, Eliade, Noica, Acterian, Vulcănescu, Liiceanu, Aichelburg*

# La condition de l'auteur dans *La Chronique Universelle* de Mihail Moxa

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Author in Mihail Moxa's* Cronica universală ('Universal Chronicle')

The *Universal Chronicle* (1620) by Mihail Moxa (Moxalie), a monk from Bistrita Monastery, Vâlcea, blazes a trail in the Romanian culture, being a true historiographic synthesis that transposes several Byzantine-Slavic sources and information from the Romanian historiography and oral traditions into Romanian, after a well thought out plan, in a writing with elements of originality. Therefore, the *Chronicle* is the oldest secular text, of considerable length, written in the national language and preserved in an epoch manuscript. Moxa can be considered more than a translator because he did not simply translate from Manasses or other sources, but he gathered evidence, experienced, selected, processed, and especially, intervened, creating a single text. This paper aims to reveal how Mihail Moxa assumed the position of an author, his relationship with the text and its recipient, through a pragmatic approach. The *Epilogue to Part One*, at the end of Chapter 92, that belongs entirely to Moxa, will be analysed, and the author's other very short, but relevant interventions.

**KEYWORDS:** *chronicle, author, translation, epilogue*

# Approche sémantique et énonciative des discours des patients sur les forums de santé

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**ABSTRACT:** *Semantic and Enunciative Approach to the Patients' Discourse on Health Web Forums*

Communication means have become more diversified thanks to the use of the Internet and web forums. The domain of health is especially affected since the huge amount of information that is broadcasted through the Web upsets the usual ways to get a diagnosis or proper health care. The purpose of this article is to analyse the way patients express their experience of pain, illness and malaise and share their perception during the long health care process. The linguistic analysis of these discourses leads at first to focus on the topic of the discourse as it is crossed by enunciative process and caught in its singularity and plurality. Secondly, the issue of denominations in the illness lexical field draws attention and shows that the semantic fields of human pain surface in the writing. From this writing process come the rules of a new genre idiosyncratic to the patients on the forum, in the strict frame of a medical thematic.

**KEYWORDS:** *enunciation, lexical networks, semantic, discourse, cancer*

# Marc Dugardin et ses symboles dans *la peur la plénitude*

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**ABSTRACT:** *Marc Dugardin and His Symbols in* **la peur la plénitude ('fear and completeness')**

A Belgium poet under the spell of classical symbolism, Marc Dugardin, well known for his particular style, creates a symbolist language in the volume *fear and completeness.* Insisting on musicality and style particularities, our present study deals with an analysis of Dugardin's symbols and their power on the reader but also explains the poet's fear to start to live his own life and his completeness in having tried it ever so often.

**KEYWORDS:** *symbolism, symbol, to be afraid of, plenitude*

# Les mots français d'origine arabe

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**ABSTRACT:** *French Words of Arabic Origin*

Lexical borrowings represent a fertile area of study implying a contact between more linguistic systems, cultures, spiritual identities. In this article, we aim to highlight the importance of the Arabian influence on the French vocabulary, the fields of occurrence and some of the aspects concerning the adaptation of the Arabian loans into French.

**KEYWORDS:** *borrowings, neologism, neology, etymology, adaptation*

# Le postmodernisme : repenser l'anthropologie

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**ABSTRACT:** *Postmodernism: Rethinking Anthropology*

Our article is intended to be a summary of the scientific contributions that created a school in Santa Fe, considered to be the laboratory where the essences of postmodern theory in anthropology are distilled.

**KEYWORDS:** *anthropology, postmodernism, theories, representatives*

# Milan Kundera, un écrivain entre deux langues, à la recherche de l'identité

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**ABSTRACT:** *Milan Kundera, a Writer Between Two Languages in Quest of His Identity*

Milan Kundera is the author of a complex work, one of the most important in contemporary literature. We can ask ourselves together with Milan Kundera on the relationship between literature and politics, on the issue of exiled intellectuals, his literary language and, therefore, on the issue of his public/audience. In the present paper we intend to analyze how the author, based on the theme of 'self and identity', extracts a number of variations that allow him to view this existential issue under all its aspects, questioning current dogmas such as subjectivity or self autonomy. We also rise the question how his novels *Identity* and *Ignorance* emphasize the fundamental relation that we maintain with the image we have about ourselves – even in connection with the other. The great philosophical writer's obsession is what he, as one of Pascal's disciples, calls "the horror of lost identity."

**KEYWORDS:** *identity, exile, language variations, critical questioning*

# Les dérivés verbaux expressifs en langue roumaine actuelle

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Expressive Verbal Derivatives in Contemporary Romanian*

Denominal verbs used in the familiar and slang registers contribute to the refreshing of the current Romanian language vocabulary. Our research focuses on derivatives formed with the suffix *-i*. The charge they have at semantic and pragmatic levels show a higher degree of expressivity, as well as the speaker's and the interlocutor's sociocultural backgrounds. The overlapping of the familiar – popular – and slang registers, and especially the presence of the latter linguistic register, can be noticed in the euphemistic descriptions of the negative aspects of society (human characteristics, actions, various professions, etc.).

**KEYWORDS:** *verb*, *derivation*, *denominal*, *familiar*, *meaning*

# El Islam en la Península Ibérica

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *L'Islam dans la Péninsule Ibérique*

Les Arabes, dans leur expansion aux terres de Byzance, héritières de l'antiquité grecque, ont traduit, étudié, commenté et conservé les œuvres classiques et, finalement, les ont apportées dans la Péninsule Ibérique. Celle-ci fut l'une des principales portes d'entrée des Musulmans en Europe. Al-Andalus, appelé aussi l'Espagne musulmane, a fait que la culture, la science et les coutumes des Arabes passent sur le continent. Sans les Arabes, l'Espagne n'aurait pu connaître sa prospérité de la période où les Arabes s'y sont établis. C'est grâce aux Arabes que l'Espagne et le reste du continent ont repris les connaissances grecques et romaines, qu'ils ont developpees ensuite L'influence de la science orientale en Europe à travers les œuvres qui ont servi de manuels pour les européens, montre que l'Islam a représenté une culture très originale, progressiste, dont l'apport fut très important dans la configuration de l'esprit européen ultérieur.

**MOTS-CLÉS :** *analyse, science orientale, Arabes, musulmanes, antiquité grecque et romaine*

# La réorganisation et la nouvelle configuration du système verbo-modal en ancien français. Vue synthétique*

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Reorganization and the New Configuration of Modal Verbal System in Old French. A Synthetic Overview*

In Old French we could notice a re-organization of the modal-temporal system through the modification of the Latin biplane verbal system, leading to a single whole with two levels. The Subjunctive presents two basic forms, the present of an ascending kinetics, present and future-oriented, and the imperfect with descending and retrospective kinetics. The Indicative opposes the new Perfect to another past tense, kept in Latin, i.e, the imperfect. The form in *-re(t)*, which does not fit within this binary system, with the corresponding parallel forms, will not last. As regards the area of the prospective there are two new forms built using the formant *-r*. Overall, we note the trend towards segmentation or analytical cutting up, evident in late Latin, a trend that will lead to the formation of compound forms for the expression of the past and, in parallel, to the formation of synthetic forms loaded with prospective shades, its major consequences being remarkable especially at the semantic level.

**KEYWORDS:** *Old French, verbal tenses, indicative, subjunctive, form in* -roie

# Tra le lingue e le culture con sguardo europeo. Un'analisi del comportamento linguistico nelle opere di Carmine Abate

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**ABSTRACT:** *A European Perspective on Cultures and Languages. An Analysis of Linguistic Behaviour in Carmine Abate's Work*

Italian emigration has brought about, like any migratory phenomenon, a wide artistic and literary production which evolves into new forms, themes, artistic boost. This production has enriched the literature of migration, so that the people who made this possible are today an important international and multicultural contribution source. This paper intends to analyze some of the aspects of the narrative of a representative of this literary group. An aspect of particular importance is the linguistic "oral" component traceable in Carmine Abate's narrative and his linguistic choices. Of course, language is very important: emigrants rely on the linguistic element to establish a contact with diversity, but also to define the representation and self-representation of the "outsider" they become, far away from a familiar world, always nearly identical to itself. Carmine Abate's narrative is an instrument and a testimony of a crossroads and an intercultural commitment which guaranties full actuality and deep efficacy in time, so further reflection on these themes is needed.

**KEYWORDS:** *literature of migration, Narrative writing, community arbëresh*

# Typologie croisée des expressions figées roumaines et françaises formées avec le mot *drac(ul) / (*le) diable

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**ABSTRACT:** *Cross-Linguistic Typology of Romanian and French Fixed Expressions Containing the Word 'Devil'*

We suggest a semantic-syntactic analysis of Romanian fixed expressions containing the word 'devil' in an attempt to establish connections with their French counterparts with the aim of highlighting differences between the two cultures. The Romanian corpus amounts to 124 fixed expressions and was established based on three criteria: the fixed and stereotypical character of the expression, its complexity and its connotations. If in both languages the connotations are generally negative, there are cases in which they allow for positive values as expressions of lexicalized absolute superlatives. Based on our results, the major differences between the Romanian and the French collective imaginaries lie in the more conspicuously anthropomorphic character of the Romanian expressions in which both the devil's kinship and its eminently human activities are implied.

**KEYWORDS:** *fixed expression, stereotype, connotation, cross-linguistic typology, anthropomorphic character*

# L'utilisation du patrimoine culturel européen par Mussolini

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**ABSTRACT:** *Mussolini and the European Cultural Inheritance*

Between 1914 and 1945 many events took place in Europe and in the World: the First World War, the Russian revolution, the rise of Fascism(s), the Second World War. In some nations democratic values and freedom were lost as they turned to dictatorship. The fascist dictator Benito Mussolini used the cultural heritage of European peoples to find some symbols necessary to institutionalize his power through propaganda. This was the case of the divinity *Nike*, for the *fascio littorio,* for the laurel crown. He also used the ruins of the Roman Empire. In this way people were lead by the State to read their own history with a nationalistic eye. These events started at the end of the 19th century with the decline of *romanticismo,* and got worse during the first three decades of the 20th century. This phenomenon opened the way to Fascism(s). As a consequence, European peoples lost their social consciousness and cultural landmarks, which ended in the horrible events of World War II.

**KEYWORDS:** *First World War, Rise of Fascism, Cultural heritage, Propaganda, Nationalism*

# Le pronom indéfini *on* : quelques difficultés auxquelles se confrontent les étudiants en classe de FLE

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**ABSTRACT:** *The French Indefinite Pronoun "on": Errors Made by Romanian Students*

Our article intends to highlight the difficulties encountered by the Romanian students when they use the French indefinite pronoun *on*. The main difficulty comes from the initial confusion they make between the indefinite pronoun *on* and *ont,* the 3rd person plural form of the present indicative of the verb *avoir*. We will focus on examples where *on* is an indefinite pronoun (representing a person or indeterminate persons, synonymous with anyone, everyone) and a personal pronoun (representing one or more persons with known gender and number, synonym of *I*, *you*, *we*, *you*). We will also include examples with its homophone *ont* and tests and practical activities that students can do not to confuse these forms.

**KEYWORDS:** *on, indefinite pronoun, personal pronoun, homophone, verb*

# *Garoé*, de Alberto Vázquez Figueroa, y la traducción, esta eterna traición

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *Le roman* Garoé*, d'Alberto Vazquez Figueroa, et la traduction, cette trahison éternelle*

À travers l'histoire, on a répété souvent « traduttore, traditore » et la traduction a été éternellement considérée une inévitable trahison, ou même « un fatal crime de lèse-littérature », comme disait Guillermo Cabrera Infante. Traduire un roman historique est toujours un véritable défi pour le traducteur. Le traducteur, tout comme les lecteurs, attend trouver dans un tel roman beaucoup d'archaïsmes et d'expressions figées qu'on n'utilise plus, mais Alberto Vázquez-Figueroa – malgré l'époque où ont lieu les événements qu'il relate – utilise dans Garoé plusieurs néologismes, tout en cherchant la complicité du lecteur contemporain. Le traducteur se pose alors le problème suivant : a-t-il le droit de remplacer ces termes et de « rendre meilleur » le roman dans la traduction, parce que le lecteur d'une autre langue n'est pas habitué à ces licences, ou doit-il utiliser les mêmes néologismes qu'utilise l'auteur ? Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'une « bonne » traduction ? Il n'est pas facile de répondre à ces questions.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** *traduction littéraire, roman historique, néologisme, trahison, imitation*

# L'insécurité linguistique des femmes dans l'espace public

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**ABSTRACT:** *Women's Linguistic Insecurity in the Public Space*

The paper aims at discussing the concept of *linguistic insecurity* in relation to that of *social insecurity*. Our interest goes in how it is applied to women's speech and to which extent it reflects the power relations established within the community. Sociolinguistics and gender studies conclude that women's linguistic norms are set by social prestige and access to power and control. According to the dynamics of the power relations established within the community, women are included in the category of minority/inferior groups. As a consequence, women will adopt the linguistic norms of the dominant male group, in order to be recognized as legitimate and reliable figures in the public sphere.

**KEYWORDS:** *social security/social insecurity, linguistic security/linguistic insecurity, majority group/minority group, prestige language/deviant language*

# Breve storia del culto di Goethe nello spazio letterario romeno fra la fine del secolo XIX e l'inizio del secolo XX*

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**ABSTRACT:** *The Cult of Goethe in the Romanian Literary Space at the Turn of the 20th Century*

Even though the cult of Goethe entered Romanian culture before the First World War, when the linguistic evolution prepared by generations of writers and scholars allowed for the translation of the titan in Weimar, there were still spaces of his work not thoroughly explored. Some of them were superficially dealt with or even ignored, until Lucian Blaga included the method of the original phenomenon and a philosophical interpretation of Goethe's ideas about the Daimonion in his initial theories. On the other hand, the interest in the value of German literary products in our area prompts the discovery of the indigenous resources of cultural creation. This is the point of view expressed by Blaga in his *Mioritical Space.*

**KEYWORDS:** *translation, studies, Titu Maiorescu and the Goethean model, Blaga and the Goethean model*

# „Poetae novi, neoteroi”

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**ABSTRACT:** *"Poetae novi, neoteroi"*

Art and therapy are twin values for the studied author who conceives art as communication, a liberating revelation, the only one that allows the reanimation of the lost treasures of memory. The writer does not mistake one for the other, because if the revelation of impulses is done through art, he has learned from practice that one should neither insist on the other, nor influence the other's destiny for a better life, but teach him to make decisions on his own life, to have the capacity to say "I". Art is therapy. It allows the world to be charmed again, as it is impossible for this world to live without charm.

**KEYWORDS:** *art, therapy, destiny, memory, communication, revelation, liberation*

# Varias perspectivas sobre la enseñanza de español en Rumanía

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *Perspectives variées sur l'enseignement de l'espagnol en Roumanie*

L'enseignement de l'espagnol en Roumanie est un thème peu traité dès nos jours, raison pour laquelle nous avons pris la décision d'approfondir l'étude qui vise les professeurs d'espagnol des universités roumaines. L'étude a été réalisée par courrier électronique et les données des participants sont minimales : le nombre et le nom, le nom de l'institution, la fonction didactique, le cours et le niveau du groupe d'étudiants auxquels on enseigne l'espagnol à l'Université. Il s'agit de 16 questions closes, à l'exception de la dernière, « autres commentaires », où les professeurs détiennent la liberté d'expression. L'étude est divisée en trois parties : aspects généraux, formation des enseignants et méthodologie. Après l'extraction des données des réponses, on a fait une analyse quantitative et qualitative. Le résultat de cette analyse sera objet de réflexion pour les professeurs d'espagnol en Roumanie et constituera le support matériel de ma thèse de doctorat.

**MOTS-CLÉS :** *enseignement, espagnol, étude, professeurs, universités roumaines*

# Pour une lecture des lieux et des espaces dans la littérature francophone médiatique (l'exemple de la télévision)*

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**ABSTRACT:** *An Interpretation of Places and Spaces in the French Media Literature (the Example of the TV)*

When reading spaces and places in Francophone media literature, we start, in this paper, from the example of television, from its meanings as a new media space with some postmodern writers such as: Frédéric Beigbeder, Chloé Delaume and Jean-Philippe Toussaint. We will emphasize the effect and impact that television has on the characters that populate these novels and on the manner in which this media invades fictional space. Television does not only represent *the other place*, or a postmodern palimpsest, it also becomes an inhabited space or a space that hinders communication between people. The sensations and perceptions of characters that are subject to the continuous flow of media and advertising messages emphasize the impact of hyperreality in media fiction and the danger of deindividualization under the effect of tele-reality, a danger doubled by a crisis of identity engendered by the constant invasion with virtual and hyperreal images to which the characters and auctorial instances are subjected.

**KEYWORDS:** *Francophone media literature, hyperreality, place, space, television*

# Sur les stratégies de rédaction des textes professionnels à visée informative / persuasive

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**ABSTRACT:** *Strategies of Writing Informative/Persuasive Professional Text*

As an expert in communication, the professional text editor is asked to produce a text that meets the demands of a wide but less defined audience/recipient. The achievement of such texts is settled/governed by its own parameters and organizes any form of discursive interaction. The layout of the interaction between text producer (editor) and reader (recipient) is amended according to the situation of communication. This article will analyze certain language processes and text structures with informative/persuasive value accessible to the professional text editor.

**KEYWORDS:** *writer/reader of professional text, information/argumentation, writing strategies*

# El léxico de los tipos profesionales en l'obra satírica de Quevedo

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**RÉSUMÉ :** *Le lexique des types professionnels dans l'œuvre satirique de Quevedo*

Le mode satirico-expressif par lequel Quevedo décrit la typologie des métiers et des professions est très intéressant. Dans le *Prólogo al ingrato y desconocido lector* del *Sueño del Infierno* Quevedo affirme *« Eh, bien, premièrement, je regarde le décor des personnes et je remarque seulement les vices. Les murmures de négligence et les excès de certains officiers, sans toucher la pureté des métiers. »* (*Sueños* : 106). Dans ce travail nous nous proposons d'examiner, de manière constante, les tendances générales émergentes de Quevedo dans l'exposition caricaturale des caractéristiques des types professionnels : juges, chérifs, médecins, pharmaciens, couturiers, poètes, pâtissiers, barmans, etc., qui ne sont pas les personnages présentés par la littérature à partir de la Renaissance, mais plutôt des figures ou de types figés. Il ne s'agit pas d'individus, mais de groupes, où l'on identifie des références communes (le pouvoir de l'argent, le vol). On recherchera un dénominateur commun pour tous ces types professionnels en mettant l'accent sur les jeux linguistiques.

**MOTS-CLÉS :** *vocabulaire, artisanat, types professionnels, satyre, cupidité*