

**DIVERSITÉ ET IDENTITÉ
CULTURELLE
EN EUROPE**

TOME 11/2



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LA QUALITÉ DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES ET DANS LA RECHERCHE

SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND THE LINGUISTIC NORM

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Abstract:

This paper employs a neo-Darwinian point of view to describe the dynamics to which language is subjected from a linguistic, social, and intellectual perspective. In particular, we follow the differences between how language evolves in traditional communities and how it mutates in today's world, with all the possible consequences of paradigm change.

Key words:

Language, dynamics, linguistic, social, intellectual perspective.

IN SEARCH OF ITS OWN IDENTITY: MASS-MEDIA IN POST-COMMUNISM

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Abstract:

The present research focuses on the mass-media system as it evolved in the first post-communist decade. Right after December 1989, hundreds of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of publications appeared in Romania. Likewise, the number of publishing houses grew exponentially, from a few scores to thousands of titles. During the following years, the first private radio stations started broadcasting and, shortly after them, commercial televisions surpassed the national television in terms of rating.

The journalistic career was embraced by thousands of people activating in all sectors of the media, who did not always have specialist studies in the field. As a natural consequence, the first faculties of journalism appeared and grew in number around the country. During this time, the professional elites emerged, yet the criteria of selection were disarmingly diverse, mostly targeting vocation and rather than, marginally, education.

Our research aims to address this paradoxical situation and, on the other hand, to offer, in a broader picture, the characteristics of the *landscape, the environment and characters* that occupied the foreground of the journalistic stage. Regarding the elites, the emphasis lies on the sheer struggle for primacy, alongside with stunning discrepancies between some people's biography (educational background) and their aims, which offers notable elements worth discussing.

However, in view of public opinion, the journalistic elites have succeeded in raising the professional (journalistic) status to a social position regarded as superior to most public occupations, thus switching the roles they used to have during the communist dictatorship. The relationship between the writer and the journalist is also substantially adjusted by favouring the latter, after decades when, during the communist period, writers seemed to be more sensitive to the contemporary problems than journalists. The research also seeks to establish the contribution of academic journalistic studies to the dynamic of mass-media and to the perpetuation of the silent conflict between certain opinion-leaders among journalists who support professional mentorship and the sphere of academic journalistic studies, which represent the educational alternative.

Keywords:

Post-communism, journalism, vocation, education, profession, statute, elites.

ROMANIAN CULTURE WITHIN UNESCO CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract:

Romanian cultural heritage, whose extreme diversity has been shaped in the course of Romania's entire history, does not only represent an asset of national importance, but, due to the uniqueness of its elements, it is also an integral part of world cultural heritage. Romanian ethnographic heritage – difficult to measure and quantify – can and should contribute to the wealth of global culture.

Key words:

Heritage, doina, călușari, Horezu ceramic art, carol, band

CONFLUENCES

THE ETYMOLOGIC STRUCTURE OF ROMANIAN MYTHONYMS (II)

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Abstract:

A monographic study of Romanian mythonyms cannot ignore the problem of the etymological strata from which the corpus of these terms originates. Such an analysis is necessary primarily in order to establish, from this point of view as well, the place of this special area of Romanian onomastics within the Romanian lexical system. From such a perspective we can estimate the extent to which mythonyms confirm the general etymologic structure of Romanian vocabulary and to what extent the terms designating mythical characters in our fairytales are specifically Romanian.

Keywords:

Mythonyms, etymological analysis, etymological strata, substratum elements, the Latin stock.

DIFFICULTIES AND CONSTRAINTS IN TRANSLATING PHILOSOPHICAL TEXTS. MECHANISMS OF RECEPTION AND THE (IN)STABILITY OF MEANING

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Abstract:

The present paper emphasizes the difficulties in translating philosophical texts in general, with a special focus on Romanian translations of German philosophical writings.

Translators of philosophical texts face a dilemma, since they are compelled to oscillate between two translation principles: that of transferring an unaltered message on the one hand, and that of preserving the style which defines the subjectivity of the text, on the other.

In order to overcome such constraints, a thorough understanding of the text message is needed, which raises the issue of the essential role of the reception process in understanding the meaning of a text, especially a philosophical one. We further focus on reception mechanisms and the (in)stability of meaning in the context of philosophical debate and literary critique, since a deeper understanding of these complex mechanisms is extremely useful both during the translation process and when analysing and assessing a translation as a product.

Key words:

Translation; German philosophy; reception mechanisms; (in)stability of meaning.

LA RELATION LATIN-ROUMAIN DANS L'EVOLUTION DES MOTS DERIVES AVEC LE PREFIXE ÎN-

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Abstract:

The present study aims to analyze the logical-semantic values of the derivatives formed with the prefix *în-*, considering the relation between Latin and Romanian. This analysis takes into account, on the one hand, the meanings of the Latin prefix *in-*, but also, on the other hand, the development of the meanings of the Romanian prefix *în-*. Consequently, we will systematize the semantic values of one of the most productive Romanian prefixes inherited from Latin, diachronically and synchronically, emphasizing, at the same time, the vivid and extremely dynamic character of the Romanian language, capable of manifesting intensely its lexical creativity from a historical stage to another.

Key words:

Latin, Romanian, prefix, logical-semantic values, derivative.

Rezumat:

Studiul de faţă îşi propune să analizeze valorile logico-semanticale ale derivatelor cu *în-* prin prisma relaţiei latină – română, având în vedere, pe de o parte, sensurile pe care le comportă *in-* latinesc, iar, pe de altă parte, dezvoltarea sensurilor lui *în-* românesc. Astfel, vom sistematiza valenţele semantice ale unuia dintre cele mai productive prefixe moştenite, din punct de vedere diacronic, respectiv sincron, evidenţiind, în acelaşi timp, caracterul viu şi extrem de dinamic al limbii române, capabilă să-şi manifeste intens creativitatea lexicală de la o etapă istorică la alta.

Cuvinte-cheie:

Latină, română, prefix, valoare logico-semantică, derivat.

LANGUAGES AND CULTURES IN CONTACT: THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND THE MARITIME TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract:

The lexical borrowing is a fertile area of research, because it involves the contact between linguistic systems, cultures and spiritual identities. Through this work we try to demonstrate, using linguistic and statistical arguments, that the French language had a major role in shaping the Romanian maritime terminology in the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The basis of our approach is the premise that, during this period, French had a great influence over the Romanian language, especially in the scientific, technical, political and cultural areas.

Key-words:

Linguistic contact, Romanian maritime terminology, French influence, calque, loanword.

L'ADAPTATION DES TERMES D'ORIGINE FRANÇAISE AUX TRAITs CARACTERISTIQUES DE LA PHONOLOGIE ROUMAINE

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Abstract:

Adaptation of French terms to the specific of Romanian phonology

This article refers to the transfer of certain terms from one language to another, which is obviously more easily accomplished among languages deriving from the same genealogic group. As far as scientific terminology is concerned, geographical terms respectively, word loans can be direct and complete: the form of the word may be identical in the two languages, but the pronunciation will differ between the donor language and the recipient language. The morphological system of one of these languages can easily “ally” to that of the other language. Romanian scientific vocabulary of French origin has enlarged in a long period of time, has modernised through successive adaptations to the phonetic and phonological system specific to our language.

Key words:

Adaptation, semantics, phonology, linguistic contact, partial /total assimilation.

REPENSER L'ÉDUCATION. LANGUES, AFFAIRES ET COMMUNAUTÉS

SUFFERING: BLESSING IN DISGUISE (EXPLORING KĀLIDĀSA'S ABHIJÑĀNAŚĀKUNTALAM AND SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO)

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Abstract

Suffering can be virtuous when a person takes some lessons out of it. In this context, Suffering empowers one to come out from the dreadful clutches of pains and agonies, it leads to attain Moksha¹ which is the ultimate aim of every human being. The consequent suffering in state of knowledge leads to confession, repentance and forgiveness. The redemption is that of liberty from the wrongdoings. The suffering is a purifying agent like fire that burns off whatever is mean and trifling. Once that happens, one returns to the pre-sin state that is freedom from sin or salvation. The present paper is an attempt to study suffering as a blessing in disguise in the select dramas of legendary dramatists Kālidāsa and Shakespeare.

Keywords:

Suffering, blessing, freedom, salvation, courage.

¹ Moksha is the liberation of the soul from the materialistic world, the cycle of death and rebirth or reincarnation and all of the sufferings and limitations of the worldly existence. Moksha is considered as the ultimate goal of human existence rewarded in turn by Supreme Peace and Bliss.

FICTION WITH A MISSION: HISTORY AS LIVED EXPERIENCE IN SALMAN RUSHDIE'S NOVELS

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Abstract:

The present article focuses on the central idea of historical recuperation permeating the novels of Salman Rushdie, especially as it appears from the novelist's professions of intent regarding his own work. For Rushdie's auto-diegetic narrators, the shape of private history can only be discerned from the kaleidoscopic lens of micro-history. Most of them are writer-cum-historian figures deploying the written word as a defence against the illusion-fostering discourses of the powers that be and their official version of history. Albeit painfully aware of the unreliability of their perceptions and memory, baffled by politicised delusion and contending official versions of history, Rushdie's protagonists strive to salvage the truths of their experience from the corruptions of time, change or forgetfulness. Their compulsion to narrate stems from an often messianic sense of mission, which means retracing the meanings of their living history, dissipated in the clamour of the multiplying discourses of metamorphic historical realities.

Keywords:

History, historiography, postcolonial, fiction, discourse.

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ENGLISH SET PHRASES AND THEIR ALBANIAN EQUIVALENTS

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to analyze the use of different types of set phrases (idiomatic or non-idiomatic) in English and Albanian. The paper is divided into two main parts; one reveals some theoretical background information about set phrases in both languages, and the other is more analytical by trying to collect concrete examples. It is based on the novel *The Fifth Child* (2001) by Doris Lessing and its Albanian variant *Fëmija i pestë* (2007) translated by Etleva Pushi. The main strategy for translating set phrases from English into Albanian is that of paraphrase. The others include idiom to idiom translation (similar in meaning and form or similar in meaning, but dissimilar in form) and omission. This is the best way to contrast these units and discover similarities and differences that exist among them.

Keywords:

Set phrases, English, Albanian, translation, contrast.

**NOTES FROM MANUSCRIPTS AND OLD BOOKS
FROM MOLDAVIA
I- IV, CORPUS EDITED
BY IOAN CAPROȘU AND ELENA CHIABURU
FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY**

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Abstract

Most of the books read in the Romanian Countries, contained, alongside with the text itself, hundreds of notes written on the white pages intended for bookbinding at the beginning or at the end, along the sides of the page or, most often, at the end of the text.

The volumes of documents edited by the historians from Iași cover a very long period of time, from March 13, 1429 until the little union of 1859; they provide a rich, heterogeneous and extremely interesting material which acquires a freestanding value and constitutes a distinct literature revealing a fresco of a bygone era.

Keywords:

Manuscripts, old books, history, language, culture.