

ABSTRACTS

VALORI STILISTICE ALE NUMERALULUI ÎN LIMBAJUL POPULAR

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STYLISTIC VALUES OF THE NUMERAL IN THE POPULAR LANGUAGE

Abstracts

The stylistic values of the numeral is still considered a controversial point of view. Owing to its capability to conceptualize, to formalize and to order, the numeral has generally been presented as an inadequate poetical means devoid of expressive values.

The opinions in this field are very diverse; they fluctuate between two extremes: one is that supported by H.Seindler in „Allgemeine Stilistic” who claims that figures have no connection with emotion, or with imagination, thus being devoid of affectivity and of any stylistic value; the opposite opinion states that since ancient times, man has given a special significance to numbers, considering that they are mystical as Lucien Levy Bhrule put it in „Les fonctions mentales dans les societes primitives.”

An analysis of the popular language shows the multiple stylistic values of the numeral, among the most frequent, we have focused on: the gradual narrowing of the image, the creation of the illusion of reality, the antithesis (extremely frequent), the amplification, the comparison, the metaphor or the symmetry, in the lyrical creations – the antithesis, the hyperbola and above all, the symbol in the epical creations.

„The linguistic facts” we have dealt with, are but a few examples which show that the numeral is frequently used not to express exact numerical determine.”

Key-words: stylistic, value, numeral, language, popular

TERMENI DE ORIGINE VECHE SLAVĂ ÎN SUBDIALECTUL MARAMUREȘEAN

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TERMES DU VIEUX SLAVE DANS LE SOUS-DIALECTE DE MARAMUREȘ

Résumé

Le problème de l'influence slave en roumain a constitué une préoccupation constante pour les linguistes roumains et étrangers. Un ouvrage extrêmement important c'est *Die slavischen Elemente im Rumunischen* de Fr. Miklosich qui a été une source importante d'étude sur les mots d'origine slave en roumain. D'autres linguistes

roumains apportent leurs contributions sur les rapports slavo-roumains. Parmi ceux-ci, nous mentionnons: Th. Capidan, Ov. Densusianu, S. Pușcariu, Al. Rosetti, E. Petrovici, I. Pătruț, G. Mihăilă. Une question très disputée concernait le début de l'influence slave en roumain. Plusieurs théories avaient été énoncées: le contacte des slaves avec la population romanisée aurait commencé à la fin du VI-ème siècle et au début du VII-ème. Selon Th. Capidan et S. Pușcariu, les éléments slaves ont commencé leur pénétration en roumain plus tard, dans la période des VIII-ème et IX-ème siècles. Selon I. Pătruț, l'influence slave commence depuis le IX-ème siècle, théorie prouvée par des arguments linguistiques. On a démontré que dans le moment où les éléments slaves ont commencé à pénétrer dans la langue roumaine, celle-ci était déjà formée, et les lois phonétiques qui ont agi sur l'idiome romanique de la Dacie n'ont plus agi sur les emprunts du slave.

Cette étude présente une série de mots, du vieux slave, attestés dans les patois de Maramureș et qui n'existent pas dans les aires voisines. Il s'agit des termes appartenant au domaine de l'agriculture et de l'élevage des animaux.

Mots-clef: influence, vieux slave, étymologie, étymon, éléments

PARODIA, CA GEN POLIFONIC

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PARODY AS A POLYPHONIC GENRE

Abstract

Within my research, I set to prove that:

- one can talk about a parodic genre;
- parody is a conglomerate of texts (hypertext and hypotext(s));
- the hypertext functions as a linguistic context for the overlapping/separation of hypotexts;
- the parodic text implies heterogeneous declarative sequences;
- the unique talking subject is absent;
- the parodic discourse proliferates several (at least two) declarative instances apart from the one substituting the speaker;
- parody is a polyphonic palimpsest.

Key words: *polyphony, hypertext, speaker, enunciator, discourse*

IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT, AKTIONSART, TELOCITY AND BOUNDEDNESS

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Abstract

This paper deals with the interaction of verbal aspect and the type of verb situation (traditionally *Aktionsart*) by analyzing the influence of semantic characteristics such as stativity, duration, goal and boundedness on aspect and aktionsart. Furthermore, the paper attempts to determine how the imperfective aspect modifies the distinctive features altering in such way the semantic characteristics of lexical verbs and consequently the type of verb situation.

Key words: aspect, type of verb situation, stativity, duration, goal, boundedness.

O FORMĂ PRONOMINALĂ INEDITĂ ÎN GRAIURILE MUNTENEȘTI

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UNE FORME PRONOMINALE INÉDITE DANS LES PARLERS DE MUNTÉNIE

Résumé

L'auteur discute une forme pronominale inédite, identifiée dans les textes populaires cuiellis relativement récent, du district de Slatina: *elâi*. Création orale, la nouvelle forme, une variante phonétique du pronom *el*, exprime une tendance spécifique de la langue roumaine et particulièrement des parlers populaires: d'équilibrer sous l'aspect formel le singulier avec le pluriel aux divers catégories morphologiques, par exemple au pronom personnel, masc., 3-ème pers: *elâi – ei* (par la même voyelle terminale).

La variante primordiale *elâ*, attestée aussi dans les parlers roumains du nord de Bulgarie, confirme la même tendance dans les deux ramifications territoriales de la langue roumaine.

Mots-clef: évolution, parler populaire, tendance, variante phonétique.

ORIGINEA PREPOZIȚIILOR ÎN LIMBILE ROMANICE

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L'ORIGINE DES PRÉPOSITIONS DANS LES LANGUES ROMANES

Abstract

Nous avons analysé dans cet article l'origine et les valeurs sémantiques des prépositions dans les principales langues romanes – le Roumain, l'Italien, l'Espagnol, le Français et le Portugais. Nous avons démontré que cette partie du discours est très bien représentée dans le vocabulaire de chaque langue discutée. Plus de 90% des prépositions des langues romanes sont héritées de la langue latine. En général, elles ont gardé le sens du latin, mais elles ont ajouté d'autres nuances sémantiques.

Mots-clef: préposition, langue, romanique, vocabulaire, étimologie

C'EST DU JOLI !

Comment peut-il y avoir des expressions ironiques ?

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On ne peut qualifier que ce qui existe déjà

HOW CAN IT BE THAT THERE ARE IRONICAL EXPRESSIONS?

Abstract

No matter who worked on the theme of irony, it is commonly assumed by these linguists that an ironical utterance is actually double speech since it can have two different interpretations: the first one refers to the point of view of both the person who uses ironical speech and those who are listening, the second one refers to the point of view of the person at whom the speech is aiming. According to this dual interpretation it is usually said that the responsibility for the use of ironical speech is not clearly accepted by the person who speaks ironically. Analysis is fully relevant in nearly all cases but some utterances which are rather scarce in French

prove paradoxical. They have one single meaning and yet they are ironical. As an example let us choose "C'est du joli!" which cannot possibly have an interpretation other than ironical. By leading a rigorous distributive analysis we are able to explain the reasons why this type of utterance is so scarcely used in French. Our analysis is based on the concepts developed by O. Ducrot and we are able to provide a relevant explanation on the condition that the issue is "simply" considered as a case of responsibility acceptance.

Mots clés: ironie, prise en charge, énonciateur

GENEZĂ ȘI ETIMOLOGIE ÎN TOPONIMIA URBANĂ

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GENÈSE ET ÉTYMOLOGIE DANS LA TOPONYMIE URBAINE

Résumé

L'étude présente quelques aspects liés à l'évolution de la formule de désignation urbaine dans le contexte „des extensions dérivatives” toponymiques. Dans cette analyse on a individualisé les deux concepts, de genèse et étymologie, des noms des lieux par rapport au système toponymique urbain dans son ensemble. Les conclusions ont mis en évidence le recul des processus étymologiques dans l'établissement de l'origine des toponymes urbains et une tendance vers l'opacité.

Mots clef: genèse, étymologie, toponymie, urbain, système primaire

NUME DE PERSOANĂ LA ROMÂNII DIN BANATUL SÂRBESC CENTRAL: PERSPECTIVĂ LINGVISTICĂ ȘI CULTURALĂ

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PERSONAL NAMES OF THE ROMANIANS FROM SERBIAN CENTRAL BANAT: LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Summary

The research about personal names of the Romanians became a more and more intensive occupation of linguists at the beginning of the 20th century, but two attempts of a regional synthesis were published only in the fourth decade of that century; however, these attempts did not set the foundations for the hagiographic approach nor for the valid principles in onomastics.

Almost all studies in the field of toponymy and anthroponymy in the Romanian professional literature investigate the concrete material from the area of onomastics which was collected from various old documents or directly, in the polls. In fact, one should mention that the number of professional works in this area is not large and that, when it comes to the Romanian language in the region of Vojvodina, a very small number of researches has been carried out.

Having all that in mind, we decided to investigate personal names in the Romanian villages in the territory of Central Banat – Ečka, Jankov Most, Sutjeska, Torak, Uzdin. The material was collected from the registers of births and the analysis of all anthroponyms appearing in the period from 1900 to 2000 was carried out.

The goal of the research was to establish which names were popular in the past, if they appear today and to which extent, which are the most popular names today, as well as to establish their origin.

On the basis of the achieved results, we could conclude that from 1900 till the end of World War I - in addition to the traditional names encountered among the Romanian population in these regions (*Ana, Floarea, Ion, Maria, Petru, Sofia, Todor, Vioara*) - a series of Hungarian and German names was also used (*András, Erzsébet, Ferenc, Ibolyka, István, János, Jóska, Sándor, Hans, Klaus*). Due to the fact that after 1918 they were replaced with the names of other origin, Hungarian and German names slowly disappeared. In addition to the traditional names, which still persevered, Slavic names appeared after 1920. Following the colonization implemented after 1945 (settlement of the population from Bosnia), these names saw real expansion. Finally, in the last decades of the 20th century, we were faced with the «invasion» of modern personal names from West Europe (*Eduardo, Raul, Roberto*). As for the origin of names, we noted the names of Latin, Greek, Slavic, Hebrew, German, Hungarian origin, the names specific for the Romanian onomastics, modern names from West Europe, local forms.

Key words: Central Banat, onomastics, personal name, anthroponym, etymology

SRUCTURI PREPOZIȚIONALE ÎN TOPONIMIE

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PREPOSITIONAL STRUCTURES IN TOPONIMY

Summary

In the toponimic inventory of any region there is an important number of compound toponims, and prepositions are part of their structure. These names are usually more recent than the simple, basic ones, but, due to the tendency to put together more elements in the process of identification and orientation in space, they give more accuracy to the denomination system. As far as the prepositions are concerned, the article shows that, through the diversity of semantic meanings referring to space, they stress out the clarity and the operational characteristic of the toponimic denomination process of any region. In the toponimic sintagms detailed in the article the author points out the following prepositions that refer to locations: *in, at, on, under, between, over, behind, on top of*.

Key words: *toponim, space orientation, preposition, identification, system.*

DISCURSUL UTOPIC ROMÂNESC ÎN EPOCA ROMANTICĂ

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ROMANIAN UTOPIAN DISCOURSE IN THE XIX-TH CENTURY

Abstract

In Europe, the 18th Century was by excellence a century of Utopia. The utopian projections have fascinated the cultural European elites and have assured the crystallization and moving into praxis of the French Revolution's great social and political ideas. Such a kind of ideas, stretched from the liberalism to the pseudo/scientific Utopia had a big occurrence in the Rumanian Countries too, at the beginning of the 19th Century. These utopical impulses were in fact expressing the traumatical birth of the historical urgency's feeling. This meant a strong *kairotical* determination to act immediately for burning the enormous decay of civilization which had separated the Eastern Europe peoples from the

main ideological streams of the time. The Utopia has charged it's self to reduce or annihilate the difference.

The 1848's revolutionary ideological corpus has recuperated many of these pre-existing ideas of the Illuminism melting them with a febrile romantical visionarism. Ion Heliade Rdaulescu has brilliantly illustrated this genuine and productive mixture.

Nearby the romantic époque, the uchronical travels, keeping in their internal narrative design ideology, anticipation and social projections will become more and more reluctant. Alexandru Melidon and Demetriu Ionescu gave us in there works some very coherent models of the future's societies, hidden in a anticipative prospections.

Keywords: the utopian conscience, rumanian cultural elites, utopian social experiments, utopian social messianism, the regressive Utopia, the Uchronies, the economical utopian vision

CRUZIMEA ȘI... SFÂRȘITUL LITERATURII

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LA CRUAUTÉ ET ... LA FIN DE LA LITTÉRATURE.

Résumé

L'ouvrage identifie et analyse deux manières distinctes de concevoir la critique littéraire: celle de Nicolae Manolescu, illustrée par son anthologie **Andersen le cruel et autres thèmes** et d'autre part celle d'Eugen Simion, mise en lumière par le recueil **Fragments critiques**. Il s'agit d'un dialogue inédit entre les deux voix, les plus importantes de la critique littéraire roumaine d'après-guerres.

L'essai met l'accent sur le rythme de la vie et de l'écriture et sur les moyens de circonscrire une identité critique. On examine, de même, l'attitude de deux critiques à l'égard de l'histoire. Manolescu étant un critique chiromancien qui „lit dans les lignes du monde son destin secret” et Simion le critique moraliste pour lequel „la vérité existe”.

Mots clés: critique littéraire, canon, histoire, le sens de la culture

ȚARA MARAMUREȘULUI ÎN PREOCUPĂRILE FOLCLORIȘTILOR (I)

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MARAMUREȘ COUNTY AS PERCEIVED IN FOLKLORE STUDIES

Abstract

Part of a following ethnological monograph of Romania, Maramures County as Perceived in Folklore Studies aims at achieving an integrative synthesis of the folklore specific to this area. An essential role will play the gathering and research of Maramures folklore as well as its putting it to good use. The paper includes some of the first attempts of recording and gathering of folk creations, some under the patronage of the Romanian Academy and also the most important studies on the folklore in Maramures area.

Key words: folklore, monography, etnology

DIRE ET LIRE LE CORPS. LE CORPS ET SES FICTIONS CHEZ QUELQUES ÉCRIVAINS DE MINUIT DES ANNÉES '80 - '90

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SPELLING OUT THE BODY: THE BODY AND ITS FICTIONS IN THE WORK OF SOME MINUIT WRITERS IN THE 80S AND THE 90S

Abstract

Against a floating literary background, free from the constraints of normativity, with no axis or centre, the French literary output of the 80s and 90s supports the notion of renewing the novel, a notion first broached by Les Éditions de Minuit; in line with their long tradition of flouting the literary canon, they decided to publish a series of authors known as minimalists, impassible and resisting classification, writing in an altogether original manner, detached but not without humour, about an illusion-free re-enchantment of the world. Such writers are Jean-Philippe Toussaint, Marie Redonnet and Éric Chevillard, whose view of the body is the subject matter of this paper. Their view of the body develops out of countless instances of interrogation and displacement which also trace the evolution of their writing. Their view of the

body is arguably indebted to their world view: in the writing of the said authors, despite the differences between them, the body is always at the centre of a tension that characterises the relation between the characters and the world. The constant difficulty of “spelling out” the body is explained by the even greater difficulty of “spelling out” the world – a world which is becoming increasingly impersonal and problematic.

Keywords: French literature, Minuit writers in the 80s and the 90s, renewing the novel, minimalism, Jean-Philippe Toussaint, Marie Redonnet, Éric Chevillard, view of the body

LE SOULÈVEMENT DANS L'ART NARRATIF

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REVOLTA ÎN ARTA NARATIVĂ

Rezumat

Lucrarea *Revolta în arta narativă* își propune să puncteze câteva elemente care au dus la schimbarea ei – prin Henry Miller și Lawrence Durrell -, într-o continuitate organică cu înnoirea acesteia din primul val al începutului de secol XX. Cei doi autori pornesc de la idea comună că este necesară nu doar experimentarea de căi noi în literatură, ci și consolidarea acestora, sesizând nevoia de a reda tensiunea existențială în desfășurarea ei, nu doar consecințele sale. Dacă Proust aduce în literatură relativizarea bergsoniană a timpului, H. Miller și L. Durrell o aduc și pe cea a spațiului, inerentă profundeii subiectivizării a artei narrative.

Mots-clef: classique, moderne, traditionnel, expérimental, réseaux narratifs, ambiguïté, relativisation.

NUVELELE LUI CAMIL PETRESCU

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CAMIL PETRESCU'S SHORT STORIES

Abstract

The volume *Scrisorile Doamnei T.* by Camil Petrescu was published in 1998 by ALLFA Publishing House in București. It comprises some of the most representative short stories of the author, such as *Mănușile*, *Contesa bolnavă*, *Scrisorile Doamnei T.*, *Moartea pescărușului* and *Turnul de fildeș*. The edition is important as it calls attention to some less popular texts of one of the most important figures of the Interwar Romanian prose. In spite of their average esthetic value, the texts by Camil Petrescu that are gathered in the volume *Scrisorile Doamnei T.* have a major anticipatory value, and can be considered successful attempts and seeds of his ample works that followed such as the novels *Ultima noapte de dragoste, întâia noapte de război* and *Patul lui Procust*.

Key-words: *short stories, edition, texts, authenticity, innovator, prose, defeated, absolute, characters, exacerbate sensibility, rebellion, spontaneity, ideal, autobiographic experience, bookish, epistolary, love, suffering, witness-character, contemporary society*

EXISTENȚA ȘI SUBLIMAREA EI ÎN LIRICA LUI IOAN FLORA

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AUTHENTIC STATE AND FACTUAL STATE IN IOAN FLORA'S LYRICAL POETRY

Summary

Lyrical poetry of the well-known poet from Vojvodina primarily expresses the infinity of the world and the universality of existence as a processuality which enables a link between diverse temporal and semantic perspectives.

Ioan Flora was a close friend and collaborator of Nikita Stanescu, Srba Ignjatović, Adam Puslojić, with whom he wrote and translated literary works of the Romanian authors into the Serbian language, as well as the works of the Serbian authors into the Romanian language. One should specially underline their mutual translation of the entire poetic opus

of Vasko Popa under the titles: *Ne sećam se dobro, dobri moj prijateljju* (*I Do Not Remember Well, My Good Friend*) (1983) and *Voda za piće* (*Water for Drinking*) (1986).

A contemporary poet does not consider himself a demiurg, a prophet nor a tribune of the established characteristic hypostasis of the creators of worlds, mythological or imaginary universums (Orpheus, Homer, Dante, Byron, Eminescu).

The poet has neither tasks nor purposefulness. However, precisely in the poet's competence there lies the imperative of his own anxieties, searches, melancholy, sorrow, indignation, rebelliousness, obligations to interpret and decypher the world and nature in different infinite hypostases in order to conclude resolutely and suggest finally that the world and the entire existence are not interpretable, but only simple verbal chimeras or mental paradigms in the general materiality which is so present and alive.

A contemporary poet writes about the powerlessness of writing as a demiurg act, about materiality of the world and about acute, buring materiality of his own imagination, about the dreadful struggle with the WORD.

In that sense, the notion of metapoetry is so frequent in contemporary literary understanding which is as much justified as fundamental. Thus one is led to mystery, unbreakably linked to the idea of art and to the work of art. Mystery or just an aura of the mystery of reality, the mystery of the very state of writing, the mystery of word reflected in the very fact that it exists.

Key-words – anxiety, melancholy, mythological imaginary, real imaginary, mystery.

CANONUL ÎN LITERATURĂ

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LE CANON DANS LA LITTÉRATURE

Resumé

Cette étude constitue une recherche plus ample sur le phénomène du canon dans la littérature. On considère que le canon n'est pas obligatoire pour les écrivains, parce que chacun prend une liberté sur l'écriture, y compris il s'oppose à toute sorte de contrainte; donc, il s'agit d'une attitude polémique envers le canon. D'autre part, chaque écrivain peut offrir à son lecteur le canon de propre œuvre. On propose un autre terme, celui de littérature non-conventionnelle, qui permette une dissolution- c'est-à-dire déconstruction du texte-, une autre vision sur l'organicité du texte avec des effets sur l'unité de l'œuvre.

Mots-clef: canon-anticanon, discours social, écriture, métalittérature, déconstruction, poétique du non-conventionnel

THE IMPLIED READER IN FORD MADOX FORD'S *THE GOOD SOLDIER* AND JOHN BANVILLE'S *NEWTON LETTER*: A COMPARATIVE READING

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Abstract

Wolfgang Iser in "The Reading Process: A Phenomenological Approach" creates a link between the reader and the text and hence an aesthetic bond between the process of reading and the material at hand. Accordingly when the reader accepts the connection between the sentences in a text, he causes them to interact and Iser also believes that non-traditional texts are abundant with gaps which are there to be filled in by the readers' interpretations. Within this framework Ford Madox Ford's *The Good Soldier* (1915) and John Banville's *The Newton Letter* (1982), despite years of gap in between, leave quite a wide margin for various interpretations especially in relation to the use of the first person narrator and its problematic status which is an outcome of the impressionistically recounted stories of the narrators. This study shows that there is a close link between *The Good Soldier* and *The Newton Letter* in the manner they lead their readers into both fabricating and solving out the mystery and ambiguity created by the impressionistically knit narratives. This study foregrounds this discovery and reconsiders *The Good Soldier* and *The Newton Letter* as similar texts both drawing from the same work, Goethe's *Die Wahlverwandtschaften*, translated as *Elective Affinities* in English.

Key words: Wolfgang Iser, Implied Reader, Ford Madox Ford, *The Good Soldier*, John Banville, *The Newton Letter*.

Victor Iancu, **Greșeala atotputernică**, Editura Dacia
Educațional, Cluj-Napoca, 2009, 162 p.

L'ERREUR TOUTE-PUISSANTE

Résumé

Le volume *L'erreur toute-puissante* constitue une apparition insolite dans le paysage des linguistes qui s'occupent de l'aspect normatif de la langue. Le volume est un recueil d'études (36) qui traitent des problèmes liés à l'orthographe et à l'orthoépie sur le substantif, le pronom, le verbe,

l'adverbe, la préposition, la conjonction, sur la structure morphématique des mots et sur les alternances phonétiques. Le volume s'adresse aux étudiants, aux professeurs, mais aussi à tous ceux intéressés sur la correction de la langue roumaine, étant en même temps une synthèse excellente des principaux problèmes du langage quotidien.

Mots-clef: orthoépie, orthographe, voyelle, liaison

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**GHEORGHE POP. 60 DE ANI ÎN SLUJBA
ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTULUI, ȘTIINȚEI ȘI CULTURII ROMÂNEȘTI.**
Baia Mare, Editura Universității de Nord, 2008, 279 p.

**GHEORGHE POP. 60 D'ANS AU SERVICE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT, DE LA
SCIENCE ET DE LA CULTURE ROUMAINE**

Résumé

Les références critiques visent le recueil du professeur Gheorghe Pop sur son activité de 60 ans au service de l'enseignement, de la science et de la culture roumaine. À travers les pages du présent livre, l'auteur ouvre son esprit et son cœur pour donner aux éducateurs et aux jeunes de ses richesses spirituelles qui les aideront dans leur perfectionnement en tant que spécialistes avertis du domaine

Mots-clef: enseignement, science, culture, éducation, perfectionnement

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VISTIAN GOIA, CU „BERLINA” PRINTRE MUNȚI,
Editura Dacia, Cluj-Napoca, 2008

DRIVING A „BERLINE”*) AMIDS THE MOUNTAINS

Abstract

The present article lays before the reader the book „*Driving a Berline amidst the Mountains*” by the writer V. Goia who, on pretext of his the first degree on spot inspections, achieves an inspired book of memoirs which may be placed at the junction of literature and didactics and beyond.

Our presentation particularly reveals the author’s descriptive and portraitistart which offers an inciting reading inviting one to reflection and introspection.

*) „Berline”, type of car "Dacia", here with a sense of luxury hackney coach (brougham).

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