

ABSTRACTS

CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND CERCETAREA STILISTICĂ A TEXTULUI LIRIC POPULAR MARAMUREȘEAN

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SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE STYLISTIC RESEARCH OF THE POPULAR LYRICAL TEXT IN MARAMURES

Abstract

The present paper discusses the fact that linguistic structures of the poetic text in Maramures, irrespective of the level we take into discussion (textual, phonetic, lexical, or grammatical), they all contain explicitly or implicitly hallmarks of expressiveness – which, unveiled, can be classified as matrix or employed comparatively to other reference systems: the poetic language of Romanian folk poetry, to the extent that there is sufficient data, language-code and the idiom as sub-code.

Key words: *stylistics, lyrical text, oral, folklore, aesthetics*

SUR L'ÉVOLUTION DU SENS DES MOTS

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ABOUT THE EVOLUTION OF WORDS MEANING

Abstract

In any moment, any language is evolving. Language evolution depends on needs evolution of the group who speaks and also on cultural, social and economical evolution. The appearance on new goods and new technics produce the appearance on new terms and simultaneously the oblivion of terms which designate objects and technics abandoned.

Key words: *language, evolving, language evolution*

**POLIFONIA „BUCLELOR” TEXTUALE DIN PLANUL
SUPRAORDONAT AL COMUNICĂRII
(cazul limbii vorbite)**

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**THE POLYPHONY OF TEXTUAL LOOPS FROM THE SUPERORDINATE
LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION (THE CASE OF SPOKEN LANGUAGE)**

Abstract

A discourse is normally built so as to respect the succession of its component parts towards a certain direction. However, the discourse in question can *deviate* along the way, *return* to its initial direction, *change* its direction once again etc. The *linearity* of the discourse is manifested in a game of *anticipations* and *returns*, resulting in the fact that *continuity* is often threatened by *sequentiality*. All these stand for a true “guiding” of the speech by the locutor. One may also find in the text *comments made by the locutor on his own speech*, but they are not of the same kind as the rest of the discourse. This is also the case of the so called *textual loops*, which we have identified in the *nonrestrictive constructions* taken from the two Corpora of spoken Romanian and from various debate forums on the Internet.

This research sets to underline the pragmatic values of certain *nonrestrictive sentences* - which we call *textual loops* by using a phrase belonging to J. Authier-Revuz - found in the Romanian spoken today, having in view the theory of linguistic polyphony.

Key words: *Superordinate, heterogeneity, metacommunication, sequentiality, interlocution*

**INTERFERENȚE MULTIETNICE REFLECTATE
ÎN ANTROPONIMIA MARAMUREȘEANĂ (1987 – 2007)**

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**MULTIETHNIC CONNECTIONS REFLECTED IN THE ANTHROPNOMY
OF MARAMUREȘ (1987 – 2007)**

Abstract

The present study is part of an exploratory research project called MULTIETHNIC CONNECTIONS IN THE ANTHROPNOMY OF MARAMUREȘ, A CENTRAL EUROPEAN AREA. The grant has been won as a result of a tough competition during 2008 (CNCSIS, nr. 251/2008) and will be in force for 3 years. It aims at investigating the first names used in the North Western part of Romania, a Central European area that used to be a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for centuries before the year 1918. It is a multilingual and multicultural area as there are Romanians, Hungarians, Ukrainians, Germans and Romany people that share together the above mentioned area. Moreover, there are people of other ethnic origins that have settled in the region after Romania has joined the European Union. Another important aspect of the research project is the fact that we focus on two completely different historical periods: firstly a totalitarian one, namely the communist regime, and secondly a democratic one that has begun in 1990. The core of the study focuses on the anthroponymic peculiarities of each ethnical group. An interesting fact is that on the one hand they are interrelated, but on the other one the differences tend to be cancelled in the context of the expanding and persisting process of globalization.

Key words: *multilingual and multicultural area, anthroponymy, connections, ethnical group*

**DISCUȚIA LINGVISTICĂ SOVIETICĂ DIN 1950 PE
PAGINILE ZIARULUI PRAVDA ȘI INFLUENȚA EI
ASUPRA LINGVISTICII ROMÂNEȘTI DIN
„OBSEDANTUL DECENIU”
(ANII 1950-PRIMA JUMĂTATE A ANILOR 1960)**

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**LA DISCUSSION LINGUISTIQUE SOVIETIQUE 1950 SUR LES PAGES DU
JOURNAL PRAVDA ET SON INFLUENCE SUR LA LINGUISTIQUE ROUMAINE
DE „L’OBSÉDANTE DÉCENNIE”
(1950 - LA PREMIÈRE MOITIÉ DES ANNÉES 1960)**

Résumé

Entre 9 mai – 2 août 1950 la discussion linguistique a eu lieu sur les pages du journal *Pravda* („La vérité”), l’organe du Parti communiste de l’Union Soviétique (PCUS), à laquelle I.V.Staline a participé, ayant publié trois articles, qui ont formée la brochure *Le marxisme et les problèmes de la linguistique*. À condition du culte de la personne de Staline cette brochure a été proclamée „géniale”, elle a été éditée plusieurs fois en Roumanie. Les idéologues communistes roumains Leonte Răutu et Iosif Chișinevski ont inculpé les trois célèbres linguistes roumains A.Rossetti, Iorgu Iordan, Al.Graur en „marrisme” et en „idéalisme”, le nom de Staline a été évoqué et a été glorifié obligatoirement en la linguistique roumaine jusqu’à 1965.

Mots clés: *la discussion linguistique, le „marrisme”, la politique linguistique.*

**CÂTEVA PARTICULARITĂȚI DIALECTALE ALE
PRONUMELOR NEHOTĂRÂTE
ÎN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA**

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**SOME DIALECTAL PARTICULARITIES
OF THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS IN THE XIXth CENTURY**

Abstract

The author presents a few dialectal characteristics referring to the inventory of forms and to certain features of the indefinite pronouns/adjectives utilisation. The described phenomena are seen diachronically, from the old Romanian language until the present time, a special interest concerning the situation of these parts of speech in the XIXth century. The author

deals with *alt, altă, tot, toată, cât, cătă, ceva*, which are used especially as indefinite adjectives.

Key words: *indefinite pronouns, indefinite adjectives, inventory (of forms), distribution, frequency*

INTERPRETĂRI ETIMOLOGICE

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INTERPRÉTATIONS ÉTYMOLOGIQUES

Résumé

L'auteur discute quelques termes (dialectaux ou de la langue standard) sous l'aspect de la création, en proposant des solutions tant pour les cas inédits, que sur ceux déjà traités dans des dictionnaires.

Mots clef: *analogie, base dérivative, dérivé, étymologie, suffixe*

STATUTUL PREPOZIȚIEI ÎN GRAMATICILE DIN EPOCILE ANTICHITĂȚII ȘI EVULUI MEDIU

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LE STATUT DE LA PRÉPOSITION DANS LES GRAMMAIRES D'ANTIQUITÉ ET DE MOYEN AGE

Abstract

Nous avons présenté dans cet article les points de vue concernant la préposition que nous avons retrouvé dans les grammaires de l'Antiquité et de Moyen Age. Notre objectif a été celui de comprendre comment a obtenu la préposition le statut de partie du discours séparée des autres. Nous avons précisé les valences sémantiques

et syntactiques de la préposition, les éléments qui se repètent et les éléments nouveaux qui apparaissent dans l'analyse de cette partie du discours.

Mots clef: *préposition, Antiquité, Moyen Age*

OBSERVAȚII REFERITOARE LA HARTA ONOMASIOLOGICĂ MIRE

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QUELQUES OBSERVATIONS CONCERNANT LA CARTE ONOMASIOLOGIQUE MIRE

Résumé

Le but de cet article est d'analyser les désignations roumaines du marié sur la base des atlas linguistiques régionaux. Notre recherche surprend des aspects concernant la distribution, l'étymologie et, surtout, la motivation des termes examinés. Du point de vue motivationnel, ce sont deux dénominations qui nous attirent le plus l'attention. Il s'agit du syntagme *crai-nou* 'roi' et du mot *împărat* 'empereur', dont l'explication se trouve non seulement dans les rituels roumains de noces, mais aussi dans les autres sens figurés des deux désignations. Le cas des termes *crai-nou* 'roi' et *împărat* 'empereur' prouve que l'approche motivationnelle peut nous dévoiler également des questions liées à la problématique étymologique.

Mots clef: *distribution, étymologie, motivation, reconstitution du sens, mythologie.*

SÂRBISME ÎN SUBDIALECTUL BĂNĂȚEAN ȘI ÎN LITERATURA BĂNĂȚEANĂ

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LES SERBISMES DANS LES SOUS-DIALECTES DU BANAT ET DANS LA LITTÉRATURE DU BANAT

Résumé

Il y a plusieurs facteurs qui ont contribué au rapprochement des deux peuples (serbe et roumain) sur le plan linguistique: la proximité géographique, historique, culturelle et d'autres. Ce rapprochement donne l'explication de la réciprocité dialectale du langage des

deux peuples et celui du Banat. La littérature du Banat se développe dans des conditions spécifiques et pénètre très tard dans la littérature roumaine. D'après certains explorateurs, la langue littéraire du Banat est formée ayant comme point de départ l'œuvre des trois représentants: Ion Popovici Bănățeanu, Victor Vlad Delamarina, Cassian R. Munteanu. Tous en habitant à Lugoj (ou à l'environnement), dans la langue de ces représentants de la littérature du Banat existent des mots d'origine serbe. Les serbismes ont pénétré directement dans le langage du Banat. Les turcismes ainsi que certains germanismes se sont infiltrés par l'intermédiaire de la langue serbe.

En examinant de plus proche les œuvres littéraires de Ion Popovici Bănățeanu et de Victor Vlad - Delamarina, il est évident, qu'il y a des emprunts lexicaux (mentionnés ci-dessus) dans la langue de ces auteurs.

Mots-cléf: *serbisme, sous-dialecte, littérature, influence slave*

INFINITIVUL SUB EFECTUL PRAGMASEMANTIC AL SEGMENTĂRII GRAFICE

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L'INFINITIF SOUS L'EFFET PRAGMASEMANTIQUE DE LA SEGMENTATION GRAPHIQUE

Résumé

Il est question ici de la ponctuation en tant que phénomène de segmentation graphique de la chaîne verbale. Par ses outils spécifiques, tels les points d'exclamation ou d'interrogation, virgules, points-virgules, tirets, etc, la ponctuation joue un rôle syntaxique et énonciatif dans l'organisation du texte, contribuant à la reconstruction du sens par le découpage et regroupement d'unités énonciatives.

Délimité par la segmentation graphique, l'infinitif renforce son caractère verbal, revitalise son statut syntaxique de prédicat dans des énonces autonomes, en position indépendante ou régissante. Cela lui confère diverses valeurs expressives ou des effets pragmatiques remarquable.

Mots clés: *segmentation graphique, point d'exclamation, point d'interrogation, virgule, point-virgule, tiret, point; infinitif, syntagmes infinitifs, texte, séquences,, discours direct, indirect, indirect libre.*

FALSE ENTOPICE ÎN URBANONIMIA CONTEMPORANĂ

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FAUX ENTOPIQUES DANS LA URBANONYMIE CONTEMPORAINE

Résumé

Cette étude a pour objet l'analyse de la présence de faux entopiques dans la structure des formules viconymiques contemporaines.

Les conclusions qui s'en dégagent se réfèrent à la descalication sémantique de ces termes géographiques par rapport aux aspects de la norme, fixés par l'usage lexicographique.

Mots clés: *faux entopiques, viconymie, termes géographiques*

LIMBA ROMÂNĂ ÎN VOIVODINA: ASPECT GENERAL

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ROMANIAN LANGUAGE IN VOIVODINA: GENERAL ASPECT

Abstract

This work contains four parts: in the first one, the author explains the position and character of Romanian language spoken in Voivodina, influenced by both Banat sub dialect and Serbian language, the issue that provoke a certain aberration from the norm applied in standard Romanian language and a creation of loan translations. In the second part, the author writes about the influence of Banat sub dialect, mostly manifested in improper use of some prepositions and conjunctions. The third part is dedicated to aberrations and loans, which are the result of influence of Serbian language, when the author gives examples that illustrate the issue. In the last part, the author writes about creation of loan translations.

Key words: *Romanian Language, Serbian Language, Banat sub dialect, Voivodina, loan translation*

**SCRIITORUL –UN COCOLOȘ DE CARNE ÎNTR-UN
GHEMOTOC DE HÂRTIE**

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L'ÉCRIVAIN –UNE BOULETTE DE CHAIR DANS UNE BOULE DE PAPIER

Résumé

Toute l'oeuvre de l'écrivain roumain Gheorghe Craciun (1950-2007) est conçue comme *une guerre entre le corps et la lettre*.

Après l'argumentation théorique docte et tout à fait convaincante sur l'existence d'un côté transitif (voir référentiel, contingent, somatique) de la poésie moderne, un côté complémentaire à la dimension reflexive déjà imposée (**L'iceberg de la poésie moderne**, Paralela 45, 2002), Gheorghe Craciun continue sa recherche du corps de la littérature dans ses romans. Son dernier roman **Pupa russa** propose un expériment littéraire inédit: lui, un homme, percevoir le monde, de l'intérieur du corps d'une femme. Son personnage LeonTina, „une coque à deux noyaux” problématise, en fait, la relation tensionnée entre la corporalité de la littérature (son côté féminin) et le langage (son côté masculin) entre l'auteur, le personnage et le réel. En associant la littérature à „l'anatomie non-compensée” de la femme, le romancier vit des véritables saisons dans l'enfer du corps, mais en dépit de l'aura initiatique de tels expériments somatiques *les illuminations* s'attardent à cause du double rapport à l'expérience corporelle (souvent enthousiasmante) et à son expression verbale (presque toujours une source de désillusion et un appauvrissement du réel).

Mots clef: *littérature, corps, civilisation virile, culture féminine, langage référentiel*

**ÉRIC CHEVILLARD OU DE LA LITTÉRATURE
AUX PRISES AVEC SES LIMITES**

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**ÉRIC CHEVILLARD, OR LITERATURE STRUGGLING
AGAINST ITS LIMITATIONS**

Abstract

What is reasonable to say in literature? Which are the words that matter? These are some of the questions posed in the writing of Eric Chevillard, one of the

most original French writers, for whom the novel is essentially a systematic interrogation of literature and of the world. What drives a writer to write these days? Is it the void, is it the silence of the world surrounding him, or is it a marginality that he could not and would not give up? What does writing mean, after all? Does it mean bringing nuance into a world that can no longer discriminate between differences and grow richer by such discrimination? For Chevillard, writing is both a limit-experience and an experience of the limit; it is a way of trying both his personal limitations as a writer, and the limitations of literature itself. In other words, to write is to go against the grain, to change the established rapport between things and beings, to expand consciousness. The writer is duty bound to experience consciousness to the full in order to be able to name the world in his own way and put it in order as he pleases.

This paper aims to shed light on certain aspects of Chevillard's construction of the novel as a dual enterprise: on the one hand, an undermining of literature, and on the other hand, an immense effort of giving a new poetic meaning to the world.

Keywords: French literature, literary canon, renewing the novel, Éric Chevillard, *Du Hérisson*, Muriel Barbery

LUMEA CARE SE DESCHIDE. DINICU GOLESCU

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LE MONDE QUI S'OUVRE. DINICU GOLESCU

Résumé

L'Ouest et Le Est, Le Nord et Le Sud sont des pôles perçus pas seulement différemment, mais plusieurs fois opposés dans toutes les articulations culturelles. Le Voyage dans des buts pragmatiques, de divertissement, pour connaître etc. rend imminent ces mondes en contact. Quand même, on parle de plus en plus sur l'occidentalisation des élites orientales, parce que la garde des attitudes dominant contemplatives c'est impossible dans un monde de la concurrentiel – et les élites de n'importe quels domaines vivent dans un type ou autre de concurrence. Le livre de Dinicu Golescu, *Note sur mon voyage (Însemnare a călătoriei mele)*, voit plutôt les avantages de la praxis, pas ceux-là de l'ataraxie, frein du progrès pour le bien des tous. Par ce boyard valaque nous avons l'un des peut nombrables esprits qui ne se laissent pas pris dans le confortable piège du passé, mais il pense à la possibilité de construire un meilleur avenir pour son peuple; il ne se contente pas avec des déclamations patriotardes, avec des lamentations sur notre destin malheureux, sur les malheurs de l'histoire par rapports auxquels nous sommes impuissants, mais il veut vraiment changer quelque chose. Ici c'est, sans doute, une perspective illuministe d'un boyard du Pays Roumains par laquelle le boyard valaque part vers l'Ouest pour connaître surtout ses institutions, ayant comme intention à envoyer ses quatre files pour faire les études supérieures à l'étranger. Dans les Pays

Roumains cette dualité c'est l'ourdissage sur lequel se tissent les dominants temporaires d'une tendance ou d'une autre.

Mots clés: *imaginaire, élite, occidentalisation*

MIRCEA ELIADE SAU FASCINAȚIA SPECTACOLULUI

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MIRCEA ELIADE AND THE FASCINATION OF THE PERFORMANCE

Abstract

Although he has never claimed the status of a remarkable playwright, Mircea ELIADE has always been fascinated by the theatrical performance, ever since his youth. In 1939 we wrote the drama *Ifigenia*, a play that has been performed for years at the National Theatre in Bucharest (in 1941 and staged again in 1982). The author's second important play, *Coloana nesfârșită* was written in 1970 and was dedicated, as the title suggests it, to Constantin Brâncuși. Around 1945-46 Mircea Eliade made references in his *Jurnalul* to *Orfeu și Euridice*, a dramatic project that has never been finished. The myth of Orpheus was taken over in his later writing *Nouăsprezece trandafiri*. Another play full of symbols is *Oameni și pietre*, a piece of writing that was published in 1986 in „Revista de istorie și teorie literară”. What we find exciting and challenging is the fact that the vocation Mircea Eliade had for theatre did not take shape in one of the forms of the dramatic genre, but in his short stories and novels. It proves that prose allowed him extensive freedom for the confrontation of ideas, essays gave room to debates, and, all in all, these forms shaped his poetry of the theatre.

Key words: *performance, actor, masks, ritual, stage, play, symbol, theatre, art, representation, story, fantastic, sacred, mystery, secret, dramatic art, labyrinth, experiment, time, myth, destiny, humorous, game, freedom.*

**NICHITA STĂNESCU.
ÎNVESTIRE FILOZOFICĂ PRIN CUVÂNT**

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NICHITA STĂNESCU. PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTMENT BY THE WORD

Abstract

The work – *Nichita Stănescu. Philosophical investment by the word* - presents the poetic works of Nichita Stănescu, one of the most outstanding poets in modern Romanian literature, concentrating on the poems of philosophical meditation, because that is where the poet's concept of world and life, as well as of the role of poetry in the process of cognition spring from. The first characteristic of this kind of poetry is the link between the judgment ability and sensitivity, between reason and emotion. The second aspect of the analyses poetry is the focusing on the relation between thoughts and words, between words and the language typical only for a poet. The study is divided into five parts which present the poet's gnoseology, the drama of cognition and the pain of existence, time as light and the right to time, natural universe and abstract universe and at the same time the relation between philosophical poetry and philosophy of poetry. The poems and essays are studies side by side in order to discover the key for every foreseen phase of the philosophy of the world. Therefore, the ontological path is bipolar: the poet's gnoseology is reached through transcendence, when the poet, while observing the totality of universe, feels as its tiny part. The poet's verses emphasize the idea of the sphere as a form of universe, as a genetic code which is at the basis of the evolution of the living matter. In his poetry, Nichita Stănescu deciphers the problems of the world through words, through their internal energies. If a notion has no counterpart in a word, the poet resorts to a no/word, creating a short poem out of it. Thus, the understanding of the universe is connected with the relation between notions and words. The poet assesses the hidden tensions, offering an elaborate work created with Love as food to our soul and our mind.

Key words: *poetry, philosophy, Romanian literature*

**CATEGORIES AND GENRES OF BRITISH
LITERATURE: IN SEARCH OF THE PICARESQUE
ELEMENTS IN THE NOVELS OF THE “ANGRY
GENERATION”**

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**CATEGORII ȘI GENURI ÎN LITERATURA BRITANICĂ: ÎN CĂUTAREA
ELEMENTELOR DE PICAESC ÎN ROMANELE "GENERAȚIEI MÂNIOASE"**

Rezumat

A discuta despre picaesc în literatura secolului XX britanic (chiar și XXI) implică, desigur, cel puțin două direcții de studiu; o încercare de categorizare a acestei literaturi prin care să se demonstreze că există nu numai Modernism și Postmodernism în romanele esențiale ale marilor scriitori, că aceste romane se pot investiga pornind din varii unghiuri de pornire (vezi noua încercare a unui grup de profesori inițiatori ai Victorian Web, sau minunatul efort al doamnei profesor Vianu de a găsi un alt concept catalizator și organizator pentru a putea subsuma și texte oarecum „lăsate pe dinafară” ale acestei perioade), și că, prin urmare, o abordare genologică nu este doar posibilă ci, poate, deschizătoare de noi orizonturi de așteptare. Cea de-a doua direcție obligatorie este o investigare a elementelor de picaesc, și cum se pot ele „detecta” în aceste texte. Ca studiu aplicat, ne vom referi în special la câteva romane celebre ale „Generației Mânioase” de după al doilea război mondial în Anglia, pentru a releva că o abordare genologică, și anume prin prisma picarescului re-descoperit în acea perioadă, acoperă și acele romane, sau unele dintre acele romane, pe care critica „mânioasă” sau postmodernă nu le putea încadra foarte ușor.

Key Words: *Angry generation, genres, picaresque, rogues, palinodes, palindroms, palimpsest, postmodern, desperadoes, categorization of British literature*

ȚARA MARAMUREȘULUI ÎN PREOCUPĂRILE ETNOLOGILOR (II)

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MARAMURES COUNTY IN THE ETHNOLOGICAL STUDIES (II)

Abstract

Part of a future ethnological monograph of Romania, *Maramures in the ethnological studies* aims at establishing an integrative synthesis of the folklore and ethnology of this area, framework in which the very preoccupations to collect and value Maramures folklore and ethnology presents an essential interest. The paper is inserted with the first concerns regarding the collection of ethnological works, important Maramures corpuses of folklore, collections made under the aegis of the Romanian Academy, the most important studies dedicated to folklore, ethnology, and the folkloristic of Maramures.

Key words: *monograph, ethnological studies, county, area, Maramures, folklore*

REDESCOPERIREA SENSULUI - FORMĂ DE CONSERVARE A PATRIMONIULUI IMATERIAL

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LA REDÉCOUVERTE DU SENS – FORME DE CONSERVER LE PATRIMOINE IMMATÉRIEL

Résumé

Le rôle de l'ethnologue et de toutes les catégories de chercheurs préoccupés par la culture traditionnelle est celui de comprendre et de faire comprendre aux autres le Monde «réel». Les concepts classiques utilisés par l'ethnologie: l'espace, le temps, les relations de parenté, la communication, le rituel, le territoire, possèdent encore le pouvoir de rendre possible la perception appropriée du phénomène des «échanges culturels», tout en aidant ainsi à la compréhension du fonctionnement d'un monde fort complexe.

On ne pourra jamais nier l'importance et le pouvoir d'objectivation des schèmes culturels hérités du passé. La compréhension contextuelle du système de valeurs transmis de génération en génération nous aidera à réfléchir plus attentivement sur les sens des

codes de conduite qui sont les traits distinctifs par rapport aux autres, mais c'est toujours ce code qui nous rapporte à une Totalité. Pour réaffirmer notre identité, il ne suffit pas d'étudier simplement les éléments spécifiques à un peuple mais aussi les éléments qui dépendent d'un héritage commun, sans craindre l'uniformisation idéologique et culturelle. Cette action suppose tout d'abord assumer l'identité, chose sans laquelle la vraie compréhension d'un phénomène tellement complexe n'est pas possible.

Une société s'organise et évolue autour d'un système socioculturel qui est un héritage collectif, devenu, avec le passage du temps, logique culturelle; elle a la capacité de découvrir la plupart des aspects de l'identité d'une société. L'apprentissage, la conservation, la restitution sont des activités culturelles, et elles doivent se réaliser sous le signe de l'interaction entre les systèmes de pensée, entre le passé et le présent, entre le national et l'universel. Dans ce contexte-là, l'ethnologue non seulement «fouille», mais en même temps il remet en contextes et fournit de nouvelles significations.

Mots clef: *culture, schème culturelles, sens, contexte, resémantisation, recontextualisation*

LIMBA ROMÂNĂ ÎN PREOCUPAREA ASOCIAȚIILOR MARAMUREȘENE

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ROMANIAN LANGUAGE IN THE PREOCCUPATION OF ASSOCIATIONS IN MARAMUREȘ PROVINCE

Abstract

An insight into the history of the Romanian cultural institutions from Maramures during the XIX-th and XX-th century institutions that were situated in the forefront of the fight for the awakening of the national consciousness through language and culture, represents one of the most generous research themes by its wealth of information, encounter with an ancient civilization that continues to attract many researchers from the country and abroad.

From the very beginning we would like to clearly point out that our approach focuses on the historical Province of Maramures. And this mission could not have been accomplished without the patriotism and sacrifice of the enlightened intellectuals that Maramures province had given to our culture.

Key-words: *language, particularity, neologisms, Romanian language cult*

Catinca Agache, *Fenomenul literar românesc din Banatul sârbesc – Voivodina*, Ed. Feed Back, Iași, 2008, 182 p.

Résumé

Le livre écrit par Catinca Agache, *Le phénomène littéraire roumain de Voïvodine – le Banat Serbe* est le résultat des recherches en Serbie, dans les bibliothèques, dans les maisons d'édition, en réussissant à donner une image bien structurée des réalisations dans l'art littéraire et de sa promotion à l'aide des journaux, revues et des organisations et des institutions, dans un contexte culturel et politique multiethnique. L'abordage diachronique organise chaque chapitre autour de l'idée de « fondation » et « fondateur », dans chaque domaine important : poésie, prose, théâtre, publications périodiques, maisons d'édition, recherche philologique. La démarche de renseignement documentaire se combine avec l'analyse de texte.

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**LIMBA ROMÂNĂ –
ABORDĂRI TRADIȚIONALE ȘI MODERNE**

*Actele colocviului internațional
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Editori: G.G.Neamțu, Ștefan Gencărau, Adrian Chircu
Cluj-Napoca: Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2009, 517 p.

Structura volumului respectă principiul organizării dezbaterilor, regăsindu-se cele șase secțiuni gândite cu intenția de a delimita nivelul, direcția sau punctul de vedere din care va fi abordată limba română.

- I. Structura gramaticală a limbii române*
- II. Structura lexico-semantică și fonetică a limbii*
- III. Limba română în context romanic și european*
- IV. Perspective diacronice și diatopice asupra limbii române*
- V. Abordări moderne în studiul limbii române*
- VI. Însușirea limbii române (medii interne / medii externe)*

Așa cum se poate constata, volumul cuprinde o varietate de perspective în abordarea limbii române, iar multiplele deschideri pe care le

propune îl recomandă oricărui cercetător interesat de limba română, care cu siguranță va descoperi sugestii utile, va putea să își pună noi întrebări, să dea noi răspunsuri, să confirme sau să combată teorii, având ca punct de pornire textele comunicărilor cuprinse în paginile acestui volum.

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Fonomorfologia subdialectului maramureșean, Druckzentrum
Verlag, Nürnberg, Germania, 2009, 326 pag.

O VALOROASĂ LUCRARE DEDICATĂ SUBDIALECTULUI
MARAMUREȘEAN

Cartea lingvistului Ioan-Mircea Farcaș este rezultatul unor intense cercetări de teren și al parcurgerii exhaustive a bibliografiei de specialitate vizând subdialectul maramureșean. Acest lucru îi permite autorului să emită judecăți de valoare, să evalueze cu competență poziția idiomului cercetat în contextul dacoromân, să-i evidențieze particularitățile morfonologice și să-i accentueze identitatea și individualitatea în raport cu celelalte subdialecte ale limbii române.

Scrisă cu aplomb și profesionalism, beneficiind de un suport științific remarcabil, concretizat în cele aproape 230 de titluri cuprinse în lista bibliografică (practic autorului nu i-a „scăpat” nici măcar o lucrare importantă care să se refere la subdialectul maramureșean), dispunând de o ținută academică evidentă, monografia universitarului băimărean își adjucecă de la bun început un loc de referință printre studiile și cercetările lingvistice dedicate Maramureșului, putând sta alături de celebra lucrare a lui Tache Papahagi, *Graiul și folklorul Maramureșului*, Editura Cultura Națională, București, 1925, pe care o continuă și o completează în mod fericit.

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