

Conferința

DISCURS CRITIC ȘI VARIAȚIE LINGVISTICĂ

Abordări inter- și transdisciplinare ale trecutului și prezentului

ediția a X-a

8-9 iulie, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava

Joi, 8 iulie 2021

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/hkz-rxcv-tnq

9.00 – 9.15 – Deschiderea lucrărilor conferinței

9.15 – 12.10 – Prelegeri în plen

9.15–10.00 – Prelegere în plen – **Lector. univ. dr. Felicia VRÂNCEANU**, Universitatea Națională „Yuriy Fedkovych”, Cernăuți, *Cuvinte și istorie: conceptul de națiune și „însemnătatea graiului national” (însemnări pe marginea unui discurs al lui Ion G. Sbiera)*

10:00–10:45 – Prelegere în plen – **Prof. hab. Adrian CHIRCU**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca, *De nomine piscium. Denumiri de pești în vechi dicționare românești (Dictiones latinæ cum valachica interpretatione)*

10.45–11.35 – Prelegere în plen – **Prof. univ. dr. Mircea A. DIACONU**, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Cât de bine se mănâncă în Bucovina. Fața, nu și reversul problemei*

11.35–12.25 – Prelegere în plen – **Prof. univ. dr. hab. Otilia HEDEȘAN**, Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, *Etnologia română - un decupaj (anii 1990 - 2010)*

12.25 – 13.00 – Pauză

13.00 – 16.30 – Prezentări pe secțiuni

16.30 – 17.00 – Pauză

17.00 – 19.00 – Prezentări pe secțiuni

Vineri, 9 iulie 2021

9.00 – 12.00 – Prezentări pe secțiuni

12.00 – 13.00 – Încheierea lucrărilor conferinței

Program pe secțiuni

Joi, 8 iulie 2021, 13.00 – 18.00

Secțiune: Proiectul Foodie

Proiecte interdisciplinare inedite: panel dedicat proiectului COLECȚIE DIGITALĂ A PARTIMONIULUI ALIMENTAR ROMÂNESC ȘI TRANSFER SPRE SOCIETATE (Acronim:FOODie), proiect în cadrul PN-III-P2-2.1-PED-2019-5092

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/wdt-nryg-myp

Moderator: Rodica NAGY

13.00-13.30 Claudia COSTIN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *100 de rețete românești pentru 100 de ani de la Marea Unire (de Marius Cristian) sau despre «literatură culinară»*

13.30-14.00 Monica TIMOFTE, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, Monica COCA, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, M. Kogălniceanu, C. Negruzzi, *Carte de bucate boierești. Considerații lexicale și sintactice*

14.00-14.30 mrd. Diana FOCȘA, Universitatea „Vasile Alecsandri” din Bacău, *The gastronomic oral speech between template and expressivity*

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze various oral speeches representing the cultural heritage of gastronomic recipes from Bacău and Neamț as they represent a key landmark in shaping the authenticity and uniqueness of different communities. One of the objectives of this work is to identify words, phrases, or constructions in gastronomic speech and to show that under their templates is an unexpected expressiveness with its specific role. The corpus of this paper will be the ethnotexts extracted from the field surveys where the documentation was done through videos and photography.

Keywords: *heritage, gastronomic, oral, speech, expressivity, template, recipes.*

14.30-15.00 mrd. Silvia-Anamaria PANOSCHI, Universitatea „Vasile Alecsandri” din Bacău, *Heritage and intercultural codes. Gastronomical discourse from scripturality to orality*

Abstract: *Heritage* involves both *physical space* and *human manifestation* that can be seen in the disappearance of certain behaviors, mentalities and, implicitly, the ethnocultural forms they have generated. We consider that the revelation, from the *interdisciplinary* perspective, of some dominants specific to the different types of culinary discourse can configure dimensions of our *ethnocultural* and *ethnolinguistic* identity.

We should correlate in our perspective of approaching the above issues from works belonging to well-known *ethnographers, ethnologists, anthropologists, folklorists, linguists* such as: acad. Ion Coteanu, Marie-Odile Géraud, Richard Pottier Leservoisiere, François Laplantine, Otilia Hedeșan, Petronela Savin. Moreover, regarding the *scriptural discourse*, we consider the works belonging to the authors Păstorel Teodoreanu, M. Kogălniceanu and C. Negruzzi, Mihai Lupescu, Olivia

Steer relevant. We should also take into consideration the works we found through the research period 2016-2018, in Blăgești commune, Buda village to illustrate the *oral, evocative, procedural discourse*. This comparative approach is the support for establishing similarities and differences between different *ethnocultural* and *ethnolinguistic codes*.

Keywords: *interdisciplinarity, culinary discourse, patrimonialization, identity*

15.00-15.30 mrd. Simona-Elena PETREA, Universitatea „Vasile Alecsandri” din Bacău, *Interdisciplinarity and the life story method in gastronomic discourses*

Abstract: Stories are constructed by the common man and implemented as specific to an identity. Currently, we live in a time of personal stories, of experiences, which, shared, can contribute to the preservation, affirmation and even recovery of identity values.

In our approach we will describe the triad of ethnography, ethnology, anthropology, which corresponds to clearly dissociated methodological stages. However, the transition from ethnography to ethnology and then to anthropology reveals an increasingly extensive process of generalization and comparison. This evolution leads us from the objective description of a population to a more comparative reflection, and then to an abstract and universal meditation on the becoming of cultures.

Life storytelling is largely an interdisciplinary approach, used to understand not only a single life over time, but also how individual lives interact with society. We want to emphasize the power of storytelling and retelling, of composing and recomposing stories, of remodeling and extending it. The life story method is used in multiple research areas. In terms of use in psychology, the story itself can be a valuable text to learn from other people's experiences. The use of the method in sociology can help the researcher to become more aware of the diversity of possible roles and standards that exist within the human community. In anthropology and folklore, life stories highlight issues related to beliefs, values, customs, traditions and meanings of life. In anthropology, this method is used to obtain the shared cultural meanings of the individual, but also the vision of a community member on the dynamics of cultural change. In folklore, the story of life, focuses on the way in which the interviewee sees himself as a keeper of tradition, the holder of traditional teachings, beliefs, customs and practices.

Keywords: *interdisciplinarity, culinary discourse, life story method, values, traditions.*

15.30-16.00 mrd. Mihaela CRISTEA MELINTE, Universitatea „Vasile Alecsandri” din Bacău, *An ethnolinguistic perspective of gypsies' Paradise as shown in Țiganiada, written by Ion Budai-Deleanu*

Abstract: At a time when Romanian cult literature was only at its beginnings, Ioan Budai-Deleanu finished *Țiganiada* ("Gypsy Epic"), a writing of European value, an epic poem in which he melted the folklore, the social-historical environment with legends, beliefs and ethnic marks.

Țiganiada is a poem about a band of gypsies that fought alongside the army of Vlad the Impaler, the medieval ruler of Wallachia. Ion Budai-Deleanu was familiar with all aspects of life in the countryside and with the customs, beliefs and all the beauty of Romanian folklore, as well as with European legends and all these appear in his work.

The space of Eden is imagined in a hills and mountains area, with rivers and springs, with inhabitants wearing beautiful folk costumes, living in villages with a specific architecture. We can geographically locate the Romanian landscape as a space for the events described in *Țiganiada*. Above all these, the author projected a set of values and unfulfilled wishes which are specific to gypsies, giving a culinary consistency.

The present article reveals a few aspects of significant lexical elements that are entirely specific to the native oral language and offers an ethnolinguistic perspective on the Gypsies Paradise, as presented by Ion Budai-Deleanu in "*Țiganiada*".

Keywords: *gypsy, food, heaven, paradise, Romanian, ethnic.*

16.00-16.30 mrd. Elena-Bianca PURCARIU, Universitatea „Vasile Alecsandri” din Bacău, *The valorization of the food related proverbs in Ion Creangă’s didactic work*

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze the relationship between proverbs and the texts in which they are introduced. Proverbs are valuable because they complete the educational demarche through their ethical character. The corpus of this paper will be the Creangă’s didactic work. His guidebooks represent one of the essential works that contributed to the development of the Romanian language and literature. Folk wisdom is embedded in sayings. He contextualizes proverbs and, through this, he sets moral and religious principles. The aim of this paper is to identify and analyze the food related proverbs in Ion Creangă’s texts in order to highlight their educational importance.

Keywords: *food, proverb, education, morality, values.*

16.30-17.00 Monica TIMOFTE, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Sensul variabil al locutiunilor pe veci / în veci în epitafurile de la Sapinta și în textul biblic. Consecințe transdisciplinare*

17.30-18.00 Rodica NAGY, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Reflectări ale imaginarului hranei în discursul unor gramatici din secolul al XIX-lea (V. Alecsandri, I. Doncev, A. Pumnul)*

Rezumat: În manualele de învățare a limbii române, câmpul semantic al hranei și structurile sintactice dialogice organizate sub acest nucleu tematic constituie o secțiune habituală, realizată, în funcție de finalitățile urmărite, cu mijloace discursive și metadiscursive ce nu au făcut încă obiectul investigației specialiștilor. În aceste condiții, ne propunem să comparăm fapte de limbă înregistrate în cele trei gramatici din secolul al nouăsprezecelea, ce reflectă trăsăturile limbii literare din epocă, dar și raportul dintre imaginarul lingvistic al autorilor și realitățile istorice și sociale specifice provinciilor Bucovina, Moldova și Basarabia.

Cuvinte cheie: *structuri sintactice, grup nominal, grup verbal, exotism, austeritate, modernizarea limbii române literare.*

Joi, 8 iulie 2021, 13.00 – 17.00

Secțiune: Interdisciplinaritatea – probleme conceptuale
Interdisciplinaritatea în didactică și didactica interdisciplinarității

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/mux-nifd-pft

Moderator: Cristina BLEORȚU

13.00-13.30 Cristina BLEORȚU, Universitatea din Zürich, Elveția, Paul BUZILĂ, Universitatea din București, Ilinca ILIAN, Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, Angela ROȘCA, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova, Alina ȚIȚEI, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, *Spanish from Romania*

Abstract: In this communication we want to present the first results for Romania within the project "El español en Europa Meridional". To achieve this we will build on the methodology of the "Español en Europa" project from the Universities of Heidelberg and Zurich (<http://europa-hcias.de/94-2/>) and present the results for GALE 1 (*Grupo de Aprendices de Lengua Extranjera* 'Group of Foreign Language Learners', primary education). Thus, we can see that in primary education most students learn English (school year 2020-2021: over 700,000), which is followed by French (over 90,000 students), German (over 18,000) and Spanish (over 1700).

Keywords: *Spanish, speakers of Spanish, demolinguistics.*

13.30-14.00 drd. Nicolae Adrian HENȚ, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu / Universitatea Carolină din Praga, *The relevance of error analysis in teaching Romanian as a foreign language. A case study*

Abstract: When learning a foreign language one fact is certain: making errors. The study, the understanding of both the linguistic and psychological reasons for error occurrences, the classification, analysis and correction of these errors has been a constant preoccupation of teachers and linguists, for both practical and research purposes. This study approaches error analysis with four main aims: - detect, describe, explain, classify and analyze errors from a linguistic view with regards to Armenian students learning Romanian in a exolinguisitic context; - underline that error and contrastive analysis are still key methods in teaching a foreign language; - identify the role that negative transfer from Armenian plays in learning Romanian; - apply the theoretical findings in a case study which analyzes a corpus of 30 intermediate and advanced essays of Armenian students learning Romanian at "Valeri Brusov" University of Yerevan.

Keywords: *SLA, RLS, error analysis, negative transfer, contrastive linguistics.*

14.00-14.30 Simona GEORGESCU, Universitatea din București, *Instrumente computaționale pentru lingvistica istorică*

Rezumat: Cum poate profita lingvistica istorică de pe urma evoluției recente a informaticii? Este o întrebare pe care noi, lingviștii, nu suntem obișnuiți să o formulăm, cu toate că informatica a devenit un instrument esențial în orice activitate academică. Proiectul

CoToHiLi (*Computational Tools for Historical Linguistics*¹) a fost creat tocmai în încercarea de a îmbina în mod cât mai eficient filologia cu informatica, în cadrul oferit de familia limbilor romanice. Ne propunem să explorăm teme precum posibilitatea de reconstrucție automată a cuvintelor protoromanice, distingerea semiautomată între cuvânt moștenit și cuvânt împrumutat, sau analiza computațională a divergenței semantice.

În această comunicare vom aborda ultimele două subiecte, prezentând rezultatele – pozitive și negative – obținute până acum, precum și metodele prin care ne propunem să atingem un grad mai înalt de certitudine în analiza informatizată a datelor lingvistice.

Astfel, abordarea strict computațională a lexicului moștenit *versus* cel împrumutat din latină în limbile romanice nu a oferit rezultate notabile. Odată cu introducerea în sistemul de lucru a unor noțiuni generale de evoluție fonetică, s-a remarcat o creștere semnificativă a performanței mașinii. În ceea ce privește divergența semantică dintre cuvintele cognate, măsurarea automată a gradului de similaritate dintre diverse perechi de termeni proveniți din același etimon poate oferi indicii importante în privința evoluției unitare și, respectiv, a diversificării limbii latine și a nașterii limbilor romanice.

Cuvinte cheie: *lingvistică romanica, lingvistică computațională, cuvinte cognate, latinisme, divergență semantică.*

14.30-15.00 Theodor GEORGESCU, Universitatea din București, *Receptarea epopeilor homerice în artă*

Rezumat: *Iliada* și *Odysseia* au devenit încă din Antichitate nu doar modele de artă literară pentru fiecare generație de scriitori, ci și o sursă inepuizabilă de inspirație pentru artiști plastici și, mai ales, pictori de-a lungul vremurilor. Pe frescele pereților de la Pompei, în tablouri ale artiștilor Evului Mediu și, mai ales, ai Renașterii, în modele iconice ale epocii noastre regăsim scene și personaje ale epopeilor homerice. Vizita în orice pinacotecă importantă e Europei îți scoate înaintea, uneori fără să-ți dai seama, o urmă a unei vers homerice. Inițierea în artă are drept pas obligatoriu întoarcerea la epopeile homerice, tot astfel cum un literat este ținut, după cunoașterea textului lui Homer, să-și ridice privirile către nesfârșitele imagini pe care posteritatea, cu generozitate, i le-a consacrat.

Cuvinte cheie: *Iliada, Odysseia, mitologie greacă, artă plastică.*

15.00-15.30 drd. Cristina Andreea STAN, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, *A Corpus Based Analysis on Discourse Markers ȘI – AND used in Professional Spoken Interaction*

Abstract: Through conversation analysis, discourse analysis, comparison and corpus linguistics, based on two comparable corpora of professional spoken interaction CIVMP2 and ITICMC3, this paper, by paying attention to their functions, occurrences and distribution, analyzes two discourse markers și-and, in an attempt to demonstrate that they may be seen as equivalent. Despite the fact that the two word și-and have also morphological properties that will be briefly pointed out, these words will be analyzed mainly from a pragmatic point of view. We have also analyzed the two discourse markers to record in a statistic the number of occurrences and the frequency with which they are used in this type of discourse.

Keywords: *Romanian, English, comparison, corpus linguistics, professional spoken interaction, discourse markers, (multi)functionality, statistics.*

¹ Membrii proiectului desfășurat sub egida Universității din București sunt: prof.dr. Liviu Dinu (director), lect.dr. Simona Georgescu, dr. Alina Ciobanu, lect.dr. Anca Dinu, conf.dr. Laurențiu Zoicaș, drd. Ana Sabina Uban.

15.30-16.00 drd. Mihaela MORARU (LUPU), Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, (Extra)linguistic factors of positive politeness strategies (complimenting, thanking) in the current Romanian television discourse

Abstract: The aim of the present paper is to analyse expressive speech acts in Romanian, complimenting and thanking, used like positive politeness strategies in media discourse. We explored, sequentially, in own recorded transcripts, representing the current spoken Romanian corpus, cultural television programs (talk show, TV debate and interview): *Garantat 100%*, moderated by Cătălin Ștefănescu, *Nocturne*, show moderated by Marina Constantinescu, *Profesioniștii*, made by Eugenia, *COOLTura*, by Mirela Nagiț. Media texts represent forms of social interaction, discursive macrostructures in which television generates an imaginary, a so-called “collective catharsis” (Daniela Zeca-Buzura) of a social nature consisting in the release of impulses, of taboos buried in the unconscious, the viewer being subjected to a show therapy. P. Brown and St. C. Levinson (1978) introduced a politeness theory that is based on the concept of ‘face’ (from E. Goffman). They defined ‘face’ as “the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself” (1978: 61). They claim that there are two aspects of this ‘face’: ‘positive face’ and ‘negative face’. ‘Positive face’ is defined as a desire to be valued and appreciated while ‘negative face’ is defined as the desire to have freedom from imposition. In any human interaction, people may threaten others' face because it competes against one's desires and needs. Face flattering acts (FTA) are related to positive politeness strategies. Emotional attitudes are very important in expressing responses to complementing and thanking (minimizing the debt, expressing pleasure, reciprocating, acknowledging the thanks, expressing intimacy, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, welcoming etc.), thus illustrating the involvement of the (extra) linguistic factors that determine these strategies of positive politeness.

Keywords: *Politeness; compliments; thanking; negative politeness; positive politeness*

16.00-16.30 drd. Loredana-Aurelia ALEXANDRESCU, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, Maria ALEXANDRESCU, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, The metaphor in the current Romanian television discourse of interview type

Abstract: This study focuses on identifying and analyzing the metaphor, as an argumentative strategy of the current Romanian television discourse type. The objectives of the paper are: to identify, classify and analyze the metaphor, following the role it plays in discursive practice.

The analysis is performed on two interviews.

The analysis is performed on five television shows: *Profesioniștii* - The Professionals, on TVR1, which is moderated by Eugenia Vodă (interviews with Monica Macovei, Andrei Pleșu, Dem Rădulescu, Neagu Djuvara, Father Ilarion); *Mic dejun cu un campion* - Breakfast with a champion, on TVR 2 and TVR2 HD, hosted by Daniela Zeca-Buzura (interview with Andrei Pleșu, Corina Chiriac).

Keywords: *metaphor, thinking figure, argumentation, cognitive function, television interview.*

16.30-17.00 prof. univ. dr. Luminița CĂRĂUȘU, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, Mărci pragmatice de contact în discursul televizual românesc actual

Abstract: The aim of our study is to identify, inventory and analyze the pragmatic markers of contact, taking into account the pragmatic function they have in discourse (pragmalinguistic analysis) and the frequency with which they occur in the current Romanian television discourse (statistical analysis), because the cultural shows that we have selected are useful in terms of analyzing the way and the frequency in which contact markers are used in the two

television “genres”, the talk show and the televised debate. Our study analyzes, from the perspective of contact markers that occur in discourse, four television shows that are included in the television discourse. These television shows have as a common element the guest of the show, Gigi Căciuleanu, choreographer and famous dancer.

The contact markers that we have identified in talk shows and televised debates do not belong to a single part of speech, coming in fact from varied lexico-grammatical classes. According to our analysis, we have noticed that the contact markers identified in the television discourse differ from the contact markers that occur in other types of discourse, especially in spontaneous, unmediated and uncontrolled oral discourse, organized in the form of a dialogue (spontaneous, face-to-face interaction). We have also noticed that there are no differences between the contact markers used in talk show and those used in televised debate. Moreover, we have identified specialized linguistic elements as markers of the speaker, because they express the direct address to the interlocutor and his/her integration in communication, but also specialized linguistic elements as markers of the interlocutor, because they express the agreement/disagreement, confirmation and the involvement of the interlocutor to what has been mentioned before.

Keywords: *pragmatic markers, pragmatic markers of contact, pragmalinguistic analysis, statistical analysis.*

Joi, 8 iulie 2021, 17.00 – 19.00

Secțiune: Varia

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/zsd-jmuo-gut

Moderatori: Alina Viorela PRELIPCEAN

17.00-17.30 drd. Elena-Cristina VANCEA (FILIGEAN), Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu, *Real and Imaginary in Ștefan Bănuțescu’s Mistreții erau blânzi*

Abstract: Generally, the imaginary is a complex system of relationships, a whole world, more or less ideal/real, more or less possible. It is another reality, which operates according to its own rules and has in common with reality the same understanding of representation. It is that universe specific to each writer’s imagination, a place hidden from the prying eyes of others, but which is depicted in the literary text in an original manner meant to highlight the personal and unique vision of a writer. In Ștefan Bănuțescu’s prose, the imaginary is emphasized through the use of myths, symbols, images or metaphors that open the interpretation to multiple variants without annihilating any opinion for or against, thus following the patterns of South American literature. Well-knowing the Romanian traditions and customs from the Bărăgan area, the writer analyzes and interprets ancient folk beliefs from the local folklore so that they can be transformed according to his own will and rendered into his own ‘imaginary kingdom’. He creates everything carefully, captures the world around him in an unusual light, subtly leaves the well-known frames of reality without the reader noticing it and, at the same time, pays attention to the details that induce a universe full of meanings. Therefore, the aim of this article is to highlight the motifs, myths and symbols that Ștefan Bănuțescu uses in his short story *Mistreții erau blânzi* to insert the magic into the reality plan, keeping the sense of truthfulness of the narration to outline a fictional universe specific to ontological magical realism.

Keywords: *real, imaginary, magical realism, Ștefan Bănuțescu, myths, motifs, symbols.*

17.30-18.00 Alina–Viorela PRELIPCEAN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Memorias de la Guerra Civil española entre historia, cine y literatura*

Abstract: This paper aims to highlight the fracture and trauma caused by the Spanish Civil War by analyzing a selection of historical episodes mirrored in some verses of representative poets, such as Antonio Machado or Raquel Lanseros, insisting on some recent novels, such as *Soldados de Salamina* [Soldiers of Salamis] by Javier Cercas or *Los girasoles ciegos* [The Blind Sunflowers] by Alberto Méndez, and some essential films, such as *La lengua de las mariposas* [Butterfly’s Tongue] or *El laberinto del Fauno* [Pan’s Labyrinth].

Keywords: *Francoist Spain, historical memory, Spanish Civil War, Falange.*

18.00-18.30 drd. Iulia-Maria DEACONU (TICĂRĂU), Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu, *Manasse - The image of Jewishness between Tradition and Modernity. Three Jewish Generations*

Abstract: In this article we will analyze how Ronetti-Roman constructs, in the drama *Manasse*, a portrait of the Jew seen from the perspective of the three generations of the same family: the old Manasse, representative of Jewish conservatism (keeper of Jewish values and

tradition), Nisim Cohanavici, son of Manasse, and his wife, Esther, representatives of an intermediate level of the two worlds (they keep both Jewish customs, but simultaneously take over those of Romanian society) and Lelia and Lazăr, grandchildren of Manasse, representatives of the modern Jew. At the same time, it is necessary, within the research of the image illustrated by different age generations, to bring into question the way in which the Jew perceives himself and is perceived by the Romanian society from the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: Manasse, *Ronetti-Roman*, Jew, Romanian society, 20th century.

18.30-19.00 Maria Cristina FULOP, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași, *Estetica preraphaelită*

Joi, 8 iulie 2021, 13.00 – 16.30

Secțiune: Dialogul științelor. Aportul inter- și/sau transdisciplinarității la avansul cercetării științifice

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/nyq-reqv-qun

Moderator: Maria EPATOV

13.00-13.30 Simona ANTOFI, Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos” din Galați, *Despre postumanism, cu bine și cu rele, în actualitate - Bogdan Suceava, Vincent nemuritorul*

13.30-14.00 Daniela PETROȘEL, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Literature and Technology. The Avatars of an Interdisciplinary Dialogue*

Keywords: literature, technology, science-fiction, electronic literature, futurist manifestos.

14.00-14.30 drd. Otilia UNGUREANU, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Whims of Idealism. Bovaric Complex in Macedonski`s prose*

Abstract: Our present paper starts from the premise that one of the constant dimensions of Macedonski`s prose explores the ideal universe of distempered personalities, partially or totally abstracted from the real space, by amending the gratuitousness and the abandonment of individuals in the chimeric space. Living in the world but in the same time out of it, the characters of Macedonski`s prose penetrate the infinite sides of the universe, proving an impressive opening for the metaphysical space. A real philosophy about life, Bovarism authenticates the ideal projections of the humans, as extensions of the real personalities. This mechanism belongs to the inside the borders of an ascending or descending dialectic that implies the progress or, on the contrary, the eradication of the individual and the real universe he lives within. The dynamism of the conservative instinct generates the vital function of the characters that projects abroad the self,

giving to it a trajectory whose first aim is to revive the original self or the permanent denial of this one and the entire assimilation of the alternative universes. Different shades denote the borders between physiological and pathologic, but at the same time the limits between the progressive possibilities and those disruptive of dream cracks. Therefore, it is possible to build the Bovarism as a harmless self defence system against the harshness of life, without a total detachment from the authentic self, but rather existing as an ideal extension of it, but it may also activate the permanent revocation of the real personality.

Keywords: *Alexandru Macedonski, prose, Bovarism, ideal space, real spac*

14.30-15.00 drd. Monica Diana ROPCIUC, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *La vision dystopique du monde chez Amin Maalouf et Boualem Sansal*

Abstract: This is a mad world. We fight constantly with an enemy that has no face, no body, even no gender or race; the depression, the alienation and the fear of never being alone or watched are just some elements that keep us in a destructive loop and makes us feel lonelier day by day. This is a very sad approach, but if we turn our attention to what it has been written lately on this subject, we can easily see that this feeling is in fact part of a behavior that all the people of this world are blindly embracing and this is only the beginning. Reading some of the novels and essays of the Lebanese author Amin Maalouf, as well as some of the Algerian writer, Boualem Sansal, we arrived at the conclusion that they have a strong visionary spirit that they use to build their literary works, but they also combine it with their historical knowledge to warn us about what is yet to come. Using Boualem Sansal's novel "Le train d'Erlingen ou la Métamorphose de Dieu" (2018) and Amin Maalouf's essay "Le Naufrage des Civilisations" (2019) we aim to discover a lot of common approaches that seem to be taken directly from Orwell's dystopia "1984": firstly, they agree on the subject of the war by declaring that it is imminent, that it will be very fast and destructive and nobody will see the face of the enemy; secondly, they say that in case of war it will always be a segment of the population that will be used as bait, to give the others more time to run, and lastly, they disagree on the historical accuracy during a crisis, Sansal stating that in this case the rich will flee but they will take the time to ensure that the history shall paint them as saints. So in the end we wonder, who and what can we trust?

Keywords: *war, dystopia, history, truth, abandon, visionary spirit.*

15.00-15.30 drd. Paraschiva BUTNARAȘU (BUCIUMANU), Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Memoirs of Constantin Toiu*

Abstract: At the age of maturity, Constantin Toiu contemplates his life and feels the need to present readers the image of a life lived under communism. Freed from the pressure of the regime, the writer evaluates his own career and explains his creative path, intellectual adventure and spiritual development.

Encouraged by the desire to recover the journalistic texts from „Literary Romania”, the articles from the volumes of essays *Morsus diaboli*, *Caftane și cafteli*, *Răvașe din Kamceatka*, the fragments from the notebooks and files found, which best show his evolution, Constantin Toiu gets to publish, from 2003 to 2010, five volumes of *Memoirs*, distinguished by their composite air. Although there are enough justifying or controversial pages, Constantin Toiu's *Memoirs* are not governed by this aspect, because it was not the harsh revelations that interested the writer, but the thought of giving us a true „scholarly biography”, since travel notes and memos dominate his writings. In addition, in his balanced approach, the memoirs writer reveals to the reader the special concern for his literary inheritance.

Keywords: *biography, article, heterogeneity, balance sheet, memoirs.*

15.30-16.00 drd. Magda-Roxana BRUMA-MAILLEBEAU, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *The rise of Islamism – a Transdisciplinary approach of the romans of Yasmina Khadra and Tahar Ben Jelloun*

Abstract: Tahar Ben Jelloun is the most famous Moroccan writer, whose novels written in French are a mirror of the muslim Moroccan society. He is the advocate of tolerance and militates against the religious extremism.

Yasmina Khadra is the Algerian novelist who's novels are an alarm signal against the danger of religious fanaticism. He is a denouncer of the political corruption of his country and of terrorism. The aim of this article is to point out that the political and the religious are two themes intricately linked in the novels of Khadra and Ben Jelloun by their forms of manifestation, by the circumstances and the repercussions which affect the fate of the characters and their life choices.

Keywords: *Islamism, despair, corruption, fear, mislead, political power.*

16.00-16.30 Maria EPATOV, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *A few unpublished works of Bedros Horasangian*

Abstract: The world of Bedros Horasangian's prose is a complex universe, which is (re) created by combining the world of text and that of reality, the world of text becoming more palpable and full of life than that of reality itself. Horasangian's short prose encapsulates slices of existence that become exemplary through their very banality. Our work aims to analyze some unpublished texts by Bedros Horasangian, made available to us by the writer: Atena Fishta, Berlin, Berlin, Căii și cămilele, Cap de copil. We will follow the way in which the theme of micro-existence is articulated in relation to History, with emphasis on the relationship between intratextual and extratextual reality. We will analyze the texts in order to identify the elements of the microuniverse that Horasangian's writings create and that transform the existential banality into the epicenter of the textual world.

Keywords: *Bedros Horasangian, unpublished texts, microuniverse, identity marks.*

Vineri, 9 iulie 2021, 9.30-11.30

Secțiune: Interdisciplinaritate și specii subsecvente: trans-, multi-, cross-disciplinaritate

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/yoc-ijzb-kbz

Moderator: Ioana-Daniela BĂLĂUȚĂ

9.30-10.00 Aliona GRATI, State University of Moldova, Marina MIRON, Association of Tourism Development in Moldova, *The culture of promoting the image of cities in the Republic of Moldova through art and mythopoetics: inter- and transdisciplinary approaches in a scientific project*

Abstract: In this discourse, we start from the premise that fine arts, sculpture, architecture, music, cinema, literature, history with all the legends and life stories of some prominent personalities, etc. they are efficient and expressive ways of building the identity and image of a city. Within the project carried out with financial support of the National Program in the fields of research and innovation for the years 2020–2023 (Republic of Moldova) a team of experts from various socio-human fields creates an interdisciplinary scientific research model to promote the representation of cities Chisinau, Balti and Cahul through art and mythopoetic. This will serve as a support for all those concerned about the image of the Republic of Moldova.

The project conducts scientific research on the images of cities in the Republic of Moldova through art and mythopoetic and the results obtained apply in practice through concrete activities that contribute to improving the quality of inbound and inbound tourism and foreign cultural policies. During the project there is a collection of materials in the field of art and literature with information (narratives), which will include the urban landscape and cultural universe of several cities in the Republic of Moldova (Chisinau, Balti, Cahul). They are able to shape the imaginary, collective and individual, unconscious and intentional ideology of representatives of other nationalities and states, interested in knowing us. Thanks to interdisciplinary research (philologists, architects, critics of literature and art, historians and ethnologists), training and dissemination activities planned within the project, in a short time the various, truthful, interesting information related to our mentality, and urban culture will be available to those who work directly with city and country guests.

On the socio-economic level, cultural and historical studies, stories, myths, legends will ensure the quality of knowledge that foreigners will receive about the cities of the Republic of Moldova and especially the good features of the tourist and museum guides, etc.

Keywords: *interdisciplinary scientific research model, the culture of promoting, art and mythopoetic, urban landscape and culture.*

10.00-10.30 drd. Claudia POPA (PUȘCAȘU), Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu, *Anglicisms in Romanian: between need and luxury*

Abstract: In modern times, the language of ordinary people was different from the language of educated people by limiting these traditional lexical funds or, at most, by using a limited number of neologisms. The massive import of neologisms influenced the literary language, which went through a long process of taking over insufficient assimilated elements, a process

that began a long time ago and will not end soon. In the current stage, the assimilation of neologisms marks an obvious acceleration of the rhythm. The current Romanian language includes a rich and varied lexicon, formed by various vocabulary enrichment procedures, traditional or innovative, of which an extremely important one is represented by the recent borrowings from English.

Analyzing the degree of adaptation to Romanian of neologisms from English, there is a tendency to keep a form as close as possible to that of the source language. In the field of fashion are recorded most of the neologisms from English which are not attested in DOOM.

The use of anglicisms in Romanian proves to be problematic in terms of correctness due to the diversity of the morphological, phonetic, orthographic system of the two languages, taking into account the fact that, in English, the written aspect of words differs significantly from their pronunciation.

Keywords: *anglicism, xenism, neologism, internet, English, cultism.*

10.30-11.00 drd. Ioana-Daniela BĂLĂUȚĂ, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava – Universitatea din Poitiers, Franța, Corpus de guides touristiques généraux sur la Roumanie, rédigés en roumain et en français. Constitution, traitement, outils de travail et types d'analyses

Résumé : Dans notre recherche, nous visons à expliquer comment nous constituons un corpus électronique et comment nous devrions le traiter pour l'exploiter avec des logiciels de lecture. Nos objectifs sont de présenter la méthodologie utilisée pour obtenir un corpus électronique à partir de textes imprimés, ainsi que quelques possibilités d'édition et de formatage des données pour les mettre sous la forme acceptée par les paramètres de fonctionnement des logiciels. Nous expliquerons le fonctionnement des programmes d'analyse de données textuelles *IRaMuTeQ*, *Lucon* et *Cordial Pro*, afin de présenter les types d'analyses possibles, étant donné que les outils statistiques, utilisés judicieusement, peuvent soutenir les efforts du chercheur pour mieux observer les propriétés linguistiques du corpus soumis à l'analyse.

Nous considérons que l'analyse statistique de notre corpus de guides touristiques offre un champ important pour aborder les différentes classes grammaticales liées à la spécificité générale du genre discursif du guide touristique. Par exemple, la réalisation d'une analyse comparative des guides à travers la distribution du nom nous permet d'identifier les champs thématiques conceptuels les plus pertinents, sur lesquels est basée la construction linguistique du référent - la Roumanie.

Nous pensons que l'utilisation d'outils informatiques nous permet de donner plus de visibilité aux résultats quantitatifs, valables et pertinents, pour les insérer dans la démarche qualitative. Il convient de noter que les logiciels, qui assistent le travail du chercheur avec des analyses automatiques et des calculs statistiques, ont acquis une notoriété dans la recherche linguistique actuelle, en général, cependant, les choix méthodologiques et l'interprétation des résultats appartiennent au chercheur.

Mots-clés : *corpus électronique, édition, mise en forme, logiciels de lecture, analyse statistique*

11.00-11.30 drd. Mihaela MIHAI, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, Linguistic means of accomplishment the act of addressing in the official administrative correspondence from interwar Bucovina

Abstract: Addressing, par excellence, is a form of communication, and is achieved through the use of linguistic means, accompanied or not by non-linguistic or paralinguistic elements. The official addressing is considered to be closely related to the conditions of public life and is characterized by a high degree of formalization and cliché of politeness formulas. The linguistic

means used for realization the act of addressing are divided into two categories by Charaudeau & Maingueneau in the Dictionnaire d'analyse du discours, namely, in nouns or substitutes - adjectives and numerals with substantive use - and in pronouns, especially pronouns of politeness. In our research, we aim to analyze from this perspective the linguistic means used to perform the act of address, used in official correspondence from the interwar period in Bukovina, based on a corpus consisting of official correspondence of prefectures in Southern Bukovina, documents in conservation at the Suceava County Service of the National Archives

Keywords: *Bucovina, administrative correspondence, addressing formulas, linguistics, pronouns of politeness.*

Vineri, 9 iulie 2021, 8.00-12.00

Secțiuni:

Varia

Dialogul științelor. Aportul inter- și/sau transdisciplinarității la avansul cercetării științifice

Cod de acces: meet.google.com/afq-ysss-xve

Moderator: Delia PĂTRĂUCEAN

8.00-8.30 Conf. univ. dr. Nicoleta-Loredana MOROȘAN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Le cliché linguistique en traduction*

8.30 -9.00 Conf. Univ. dr. Crina Ioana PRODAN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Méthodes de recherche pour les études interdisciplinaires*

9.00-9.30 drd. Iulia-Maria BOTEZATU (SOARE), Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu, *Pragmatic values of the personal pronoun as a proforma in the nineteenth-century novel*

Abstract: Among the semantic-functional classes, classes comprising units of heterogeneous language from the perspective of classification into parts of speech, is included the class of proforms. Constituting a novelty for the grammar of our language in the last decades, the field of proforms in the Romanian language represents a topical issue in Romanian linguistics. In this article, we will analyze the pragmatic values of personal pronouns in the nineteenth-century novel, following a comprehensive approach to opinions about them in order to establish a unitary direction of their interpretation. Theoretical aspects will be supported by examples from the literature, and the pragmatic analysis will represent the guide for understanding the message transmitted through proforms.

Keywords: *proforms, personal pronoun, the nineteenth-century novel, pragmatics, grammar.*

9.30-10.00 drd. Delia PATRAUCEAN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Dissemination of science: an interdisciplinary process*

Abstract: In the deepest structures of the human mind there is a natural desire of being informed, of acquiring knowledge with accents of intellectual cultivation, either it being connected to the perception of the self, of the world, of the cosmos or of other elements. All these are constituents of Science, a world which has been perceived as an enclosed and austere, a status caused by the complexity of the discourse it is materialized through. Humanity, regardless of its efforts, cannot acknowledge the Everything, therefore they will be left as non-professionals in many perspectives and diverse angles; consequently Science, with everything it represents, needs an interface which could deconstruct the Ivory Tower in order to be acknowledged by the non-professionals. This interface is materialized through the popularization discourse.

Science popularization represents a simplified version of science, a scientific implant for the large public, aiming at disseminating knowledge. It is constructed by making use of specific resources of language. Science popularization is an interdisciplinary discourse because its content is composed from distinctive disciplines: Biology, Medicine, Geography, Maths, Physics, Philology etc. Also, it is founded on transversal disciplines and constantly implies interdisciplinarity in order for its phenomenon to be defined and understood. Therefore, apart from the disciplines that support the coherent composition of the popularization discourse, the philosophical ones facilitate the understanding of the general context in which the human knowledge takes place.

In conclusion, we believe that science popularization should be in public attention because is a resource that brings together distinctive territories and, beside its simplicity, it has a complex inter- and transdisciplinary mechanism.

Keywords: *science popularization, interdisciplinarity, transversality, common lexicon, mediation.*

10.30-11.00 drd. Florentina Roxana ROȘU, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Some ideas about interdisciplinarity*

Abstract: The paper draws a well-argued parallel between modernism and integrated traditionalism, highlighting the appropriate methods and used in the two spheres that intertwine. There are highlighted the advantages of content integration, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the advantages of traditionalism. The conclusions drawn are the basis of the concepts of interdisciplinarity stated above and develop a series of theories in the field of terminology.

Keywords: *traditional school, modern didactics, integrated teaching, content integration, concept, interdisciplinarity, terminology.*

11.00-11.30 drd. Dimitria CAMEN, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Considerations of the dynamics of the romanian language. Deviations from the norm*

Abstract: Language is a set of rules, its use is susceptible to violations of these rules, and the mistakes made in this way are one of the possibilities for the evolution of language. Language mistakes are noticed not only by linguists, but also by other speakers. Finding the deviations provokes jokes, irony or disregard in the speakers, ways of sanctioning the one who is wrong. Language error can be caused by insufficient knowledge of a language, speaker comfort or analogy. The importance of deviation, as an evolving aspect, varies from one language sector to another. In phonetics and grammar, especially in morphology, deviation is the main, predominant mode of evolution. The evolution of a certain linguistic fact depends on internal, linguistic factors, on the relationship between the different elements of the language at a given moment, and on external factors, on the history of the society in all its complexity, on the economic, cultural, political evolution.

In conclusion, literary language is not immutable and evolves, to a large extent, by accepting at some point, some deviations.

Keywords: *linguistics, norm, deviation, literary language, evolution.*

11.30-12.00 drd. Florentina Roxana ROȘU, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” din Suceava, *Interdisciplinarity and creativity in teaching*

Abstract: The paper starts from theories and concepts regarding interdisciplinarity and addresses its relationship with the originality and creativity of the teaching act. The advantages and disadvantages of the interdisciplinary perspective and the levels of integration are presented. The traditional characteristics of teaching-learning-assessment and the ways of their creative integration in the didactic act are highlighted. The paper is based on a broad theoretical structure.

Keywords: *interdisciplinarity, integration, creativity, advantage, disadvantage, perspective, pedagogy, linguistics, strategy.*

12.00-13.00 Închiderea lucrărilor

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