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The scientific works that were presented in conference in 2014 in Szeged, Hungary appeared in two volumes as a result of the joint and fruitful efforts made by teams of researchers supervised by two prestigious Romanian and Hungarian universities, namely West University Timișoara (Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara), Romania, and the University of Szeged (Szegedi Tudományegyetem), Hungary.

This is a two-volume collection of papers presented in conference and it constitutes a cultural event of high significance for both sides involved in the project in terms of productive scientific cooperation, on the one hand, and on the other, of scientific information dissemination pertaining to the philological area of expertise.

The first volume is structured on three sections preceded by the Editorial Boards’s introductory considerations (Foreword) and the welcome speech made by the vice-dean of the Faculty of Letters, Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara, Valy Ceia.

Part one contains the Plenary Session presentations made by Romanian and guest speakers. Of six articles and studies published here, three belong to guest and three to Romanian speakers. The papers treat various subjects that range from aspects of language structure to cultural representations in the linguistic text.

The second part is dedicated to research on Latin Language and Literature topics and it is in balance with the previous section in that it includes a number of 6 presentations some of which with an interdisciplinary orientation such as historical-cultural language aspects, Onița, pp. 86-94, or issues related to literary translation, Chirilă, pp. 82-86.

Part three, the most extensive of the volume with a total of 33 articles, contains papers on Romanian Language and Literature. The articles on language are signed by researchers and teachers from Basarabia, Serbia and Bulgaria, with expertise in dialectology, lexicology, discourse analysis, aspects of grammar and of orthography. The literary preoccupations focus predominantly on the historicity of political and social issues contained in Romanian prose and plays.

The second volume continues the range of publications of the conference works and focuses on various aspects, both literary and linguistic, pertaining to the Romance languages as well as on historical and theological analyses.

It sums up three major sections, Italian, Spanish, and History and Theology, a section entitled “Varia” and the review section.

There are 15 articles in the Italian section, which makes it the most comprehensive section, and offers the reader a selection of studies on literature. For example, Bombara, pp. 400-413, makes an interesting examination of the life and works of Sicilian women writers, while Cosma, pp. 413-422, refers to the very first attempts to translate Dante’s *Inferno*. The other studies contained here center on language, cultural studies or on studies in didactics.

With the productions that focus on aspects of language, this section offers valuable information on the influence of Italian on other languages (Croatian), on political terminology, translation choices and qualitative analysis from a semantic perspective, or the figures of speech with rhetorical effect (metaphors), to mention but some.

In terms of cultural references, the volume also includes here articles that can be regarded as cross-referential studies, for example Sălișteanu, pp.507-513, who performs an analysis of joint orientation (literary and cultural) on the function and effects of humorous and ludic mechanisms (literary reference) in proverb interpretation.

The contribution to didactics is made by aspects of teaching Italian as a second language. In this respect there is the study on the production and

application of the bilingual corpora in teaching Italian as a second language, S. Moderc, pp. 478-485. Also, Madincea Pașcu, pp. 493-499, refers in detail to the functions of non-verbal communication in the teaching process,

The Italian section is represented predominantly by studies on language and didactics and less by examinations made on the literary text, which conveys the section a note of heterogeneity.

The second section contains 5 studies on the French language and literature, all pithy surveys of multidisciplinary orientation. The issues related to language range from linguistic-didactic preoccupations (Pitar and Tihu's approach, pp. 545-556, to teaching French to Romanian students where they highlight some difficulties that occur in the acquisition of certain language-related aspects and indicate learning strategies to overcome them, and Zbanț's approaches to translation, pp. 564-573, from the perspective of linguistic and cultural interferences).

Part three includes articles and studies related to the study of the Spanish language, which literature despite of the limited number of contributions, it is one of the sturdy section of the book in terms of quality of analysis and topics approached. It contains a total of 12 works, 4 on literature, 5 on language and 3 on didactics.

Like many of the texts collected in the two conference volumes, those belonging to this section are mixed purpose studies which shed a linguistic light over the literary writing and hence provide a wider perspective for interpretation without however impeding the uniformity of the analysis. Very interesting is Vleja's approach, pp. 671-681, to translation from the point of view of the narrative technique.

From a purely literary standpoint Bobăilă, pp. 600-607, makes an incursion in the domain of poetic metaphors and presents the reader an archetypal opinion over the concepts of identity and poetic self from an experiential standpoint. Also very interesting is the study on how the popular tradition factor, seen as religious ritualistic model of behavior in community represents a mentality-shaping mechanism in novel writing, Pérez, pp. 681-698.

The linguistic-didactic preoccupations, on the other hand, are represented here by a model of statistic analysis performed on the resourceful and challenging possibility of teaching a foreign language by means of translation and dubbing, Varga pp. 657-663.

The last big section of the volume is dedicated to studies on history and theology. It is also a fairly comprehensive part consisting of a number of 12 publications; highly heterogeneous in their approach. The topics treated here rank from the socio-historical evaluation of the state-church relationship, the connective impact of religious (Orthodox) spirituality on neighbouring cultures as rendered by the historical text, Enea, pp. 715-728 (theology), or the inter-determination of the Romanian and Judaic culture (history), Ioana, pp. 736-744, aspects of the debate around the Latin origin of the Romanians (XIX sec.) and the journalistic perspective on the scientific non-Testamentary research carried out by a theologian, Scridon, pp. 786-794.

The part entitled “Varia” ends the corpus of publications made after conference presentations and contains 5 articles. They treat, in agreement with the specific of the part, a collection of highly dissimilar subjects ranging from literary issues, to spirituality, agriculture or Romanian civilization. In this respect the reader can find out about the influence of the Italian melodrama on the East-Oriental culture, Gravina, pp. 808-814, or the Romanian archetypal spirituality that inspired Oriental tradition, Morar, pp. 815-824 but also about how, from a Latin’s perspective, agriculture, namely the activity of land cultivation, is regarded as sacred in the sense that it was the begetting activity of the Romanian culture and civilization, Partenza, pp.837-850.

The volume also includes a number of 3 reviews on publications from previous conferences.

All in all, the materials offer the reader, expert in philology or otherwise, a wealth of inspirational material excellent for further exploitation, interpretation and, why not, for rethinking, enlarging or enriching.