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DIVERSITÉ ET IDENTITÉ CULTURELLE
EN EUROPE

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CULTURALĂ ÎN EUROPA

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FONDEMENTS DU DIALOGUE CULTUREL

LAG, GAPS AND CONVERGENCES – FIVE CENTURIES OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC EXPERIENCES¹

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Abstract:

This paper entails the experience of different European countries in what concerns economic gaps storage, "economic lag" and "catching-up the lag time", confronting economic theories regarding economic growth determinants. Taking into consideration the cases of Denmark and Ireland, which have managed, in different historical periods, to surpass the peripheral condition and relative economic under-development, and to be part of the most developed and prosper group countries; the study evaluates the chances of other countries to realize similar progresses.

Key-words:

Economic history; long-term; development; economic growth; economic gaps; economic institutions; economic lag; catch-up.

¹ This study resumes the general conclusions of B. Murgescu, 2010: 483-489.

LE RÔLE DE LA LANGUE DANS LA RECHERCHE DE L'IDENTITÉ NATIONALE

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Abstract :

The role that was assigned to language in the search for identity varies considerably depending on the model of the nation adopted. It is precisely the "German" model, an organic model of nation, that dominates Russia nowadays. Taking this into consideration, language is considered to be one of the principles, if not the principle unifying the nation. The author makes a reasoned analysis of the intellectual sources of the Russian linguistic ethnocentric language which, drawing on the work of the ideologues of German romanticism itself, has as main objective isolating the representations of the world, stereotypes of behavior and psychological reactions that the Russian language imposes on the native speaker, thus determining its "national character". Concluding his study, the author sketches the portrait of a Russian in a polemic manner, just as it can be shown in the light of these linguistic investigations.

Key-words :

National identity, world view, language specifics, national character, Russia.

Résumé:

Le rôle attribué à la langue dans la quête identitaire varie notablement en fonction du modèle de la nation adopté. Or, c'est le modèle 'allemand', un modèle organique de nation, qui domine en Russie d'aujourd'hui. Dans cette conception, la langue est considérée comme un des principes, voire le principe unificateur de la nation. L'auteur procède à une analyse raisonnée des sources intellectuelles de la linguistique ethnocentrique russe qui, s'inspirant des travaux des idéologues du romantisme allemand, se donne pour objectif d'isoler les représentations du monde, stéréotypes de comportement et de réactions psychiques que la langue russe impose au locuteur natif en déterminant ainsi son "caractère national". En conclusion de son étude, l'auteur dessine, de manière polémique, le portrait d'un Russe tel qu'il se présenterait à la suite de ces investigations linguistiques.

Mots-clés :

Identité nationale, vision du monde, spécificité linguistique, caractère national, Russie.

THE ROLE OF ATTRIBUTE CONSTRUCTION IN
THE FORMATION OF CULTURAL STEREOTYPES.
AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATIONAL STYLES

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Abstract:

The present study aims to highlight the limitations of one of the three processes which contribute to the configuration of cultural identity, namely, *the construction of attributes*. Alongside *categorisation* and *identification*, today the theory of attributes is highly appreciated in the setting up of grids for the classification of cultural variations, being considered a logical process in the definition cultural identity. In fact, here too we are dealing with a rather psychological, therefore subjective, process of definition of human groups since the results of the evaluation of "the others" through the so-called logical deduction often leads to cultural stereotypes. The implicit use of diverse forms/styles of communication, including the paraverbal and the nonverbal, as compulsory marks of cultural styles adds to this oversimplifying generalisation, *id est* mistification of "cultural specificity".

Key-words:

Cultural identity, attribute construction, communication (verbal, paraverbal, nonverbal), cultural stereotypes.

INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE IN EUROPEAN CULTURAL CONTEXT

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Abstract:

In a pluralist religious environment, the need of the dialogue is unavoidable. Europe doesn't offer just the premises for this plurality, but a global values system, of rights and fundamental freedoms, which define an advanced society. Nevertheless, major dangers as the secularism, communism, self-sufficiency, threaten get this society ill. Christianity, through its big branches: Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant implements the right solution along these challenges: the religious dialogue. The circulation of values, in a space of interculturality, as the European one, must have in the centre the faith in Jesus Christ, sacrificed and resurrected for all the mankind.

Key-words:

Dialogue, religions, Europe, pluralism, post-modernity.

DESTINÉES EUROPÉENNES

EMINESCU DANS LES LANGUES DE L'EUROPE

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Abstract:

By creating a panorama of Eminescu's poetry transpositions into the languages of the European continent – other than the romance languages, that were the subject of the first part of this study – the author remarks that even given the new context, there can still be perceived an overwhelming difference between the Romanian 'original' and the foreign versions, given some exceptions. In broad outlines, the initial results can also be applied to the current study as well, where the aim was headed towards translations into German, Hungarian and English. Without summarizing the items already pointed out in the first part, the general conclusion is that the impressive figure of the foreign translations, although statistically relevant, do not have the same impact in what concerns the notoriety of the achievements. This is yet to be expected.

Key-Words:

Eminescu, universality, translation, fidelity, chronology, German, Hungarian, English.

Résumé:

Ébauchant un panorama des transpositions de la poésie eminescienne dans les langues du continent européen – autres que les langues romanes, ayant constitué le sujet de la première partie de cette étude – l'auteur remarque que dans ce nouveau contexte entre l'original roumain et les versions étrangères, à de rares exceptions, la différence reste considérable. Les premiers résultats sont également valables, en grandes lignes, pour la présente analyse, où l'on a visé des traductions en allemand, en hongrois et en anglais. Sans reprendre les remarques déjà faites dans la première partie, la conclusion générale est que le chiffre impressionnant des traductions dans d'autres langues, quoique saillant au point de vue statistique, n'a pas le même impact sur la notoriété des transpositions, notoriété qui se laisse, pour l'instant, attendre.

Mots-clé:

Eminescu, universalité, traduction, fidélité, chronologie, allemand, hongrois, anglais.

A FORGOTTEN ACCENT

Dr. Nicolae GEORGESCU
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Abstract:

Unlike its European sisters, French, Italian or Spanish, the Romanian language remains the only Romance language in which the graphic accent is not marked. Of course there are studies attempting to establish accentuation rules on a series of words - but the rules are few, the exceptions many - and the words of a language ... are very, very many, of the hundreds of thousands order. Romanian remains in the situation of English or Russian, where the accent is a matter of habit - or it can simply shift out of the speakers' desire / ignorance.

We are talking about Romanian words which have different meanings according to where we put the accent. As it concerns the verse 84 from *Epigonii* ("Epigones") by M. Eminescu, where the Present form /*voi/ mergeți* is considered by certain editors as an Imperfect form: /*voi/ mergeați*, we compare the Imperfect forms stressed by M. Eminescu himself with the same forms unstressed by the poet, and we conclude that the poet stressed only under rhythm, with a prosodic aim, generating what he called "the ethic accent", i.e. the word is not stressed so as to underline its relevance in the context. To sum up, the accentual forms must be kept different from the unstressed ones, as it is the author's personal writing system, which has its poetic meaning, and must be understood.

Key-words:

Accent, Eminescu, *Epigones*, Perpessicius, text editing, pale, visionary.

STANISŁAW SARNICKI , ANNALES – A
CANTEMIRIAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
SOURCE

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Abstract:

In writing his historical works, Dimitrie Cantemir used an impressive number of bibliographical sources, most of them written in Latin and Greek. One of the most important sources used in *Historia Moldo-Vlachica* and its Romanian version *Hronicul vechimei a Romano-Moldo-Vlahilor* is represented by *Annales sive de origine et rebus gestis Polonorum et Lithuanorum libri octo* by the Polish historian Stanisław Sarnicki. Cantemir critically takes over the information, which he disputes most often using bibliography-based reasons. The quotation or the paraphrase is interrupted by Cantemir's personal observations, which have more passion and, at times, subjectivism in the Romanian work.

Key-words:

Translation, quotation, paraphrase, Romans, Wallachians.

CONFLUENCES

DIALOGUE NORD-SUD : ETUDE DE L'ACTE D'ENONCIATION DANS LE DISCOURS DU PRESIDENT PAUL BIYA AU SOMMET MONDIAL A COPENHAGUE

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Abstract:

This article aims at analyzing the paths of the North and the South, in the context of the critical situation. We will conduct a case study through the means of an emblematic figure of the political scene in Central Africa: His Excellency Paul Biya. We will put forward his powerful speech delivered on December the 17th in Copenhagen at the World Summit on Climate Change. The President of the Republic of Cameroon distinctively made heard the voice of the black continent in the international forum at a global level. The commitment of the speaker is revealed especially in speech acts; the utterance system chosen by the speaker is rich and varied: deictics, personal pronouns, demonstratives, temporal locations, terms of statement and enunciation are heavily involved in the Head of the State's determination, who sees himself as being Africa's lawyer; for the African leader, language represents an agile way of action: "saying is doing".

Key-words:

Biya's speech – climate change – Copenhagen – president's commitment.

Résumé:

Le présent article entend analyser les destins croisés des pays du Nord et ceux du Sud en contexte de situation critique. On mènera une réflexion à travers une figure emblématique de la scène politique de l'Afrique Centrale : Son Excellence Paul Biya. Il s'agit de revisiter son vibrant discours prononcé le 17 décembre à Copenhague au sommet mondial sur les changements climatiques. Le Président de la République du Cameroun fait entendre clairement la voix du continent noir à ce forum international à l'échelle planétaire. L'engagement du locuteur se dévoile notamment dans les actes de langage ; le système d'énonciation choisi par l'orateur est riche et multiforme : déictiques, pronoms personnels, démonstratifs, localisation temporelle, modalités d'énoncé et d'énonciation participent largement de cette

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détermination du Chef de l'État qui se veut l'avocat de l'Afrique ; pour le *leader* africain, la langue constitue un moyen efficace d'agir : « dire, c'est faire ».

Mots-clé:

Discours Biya – changements climatiques – Copenhague – engagement du président.

ROMANIC EQUIVALENTS FOR LATIN IDIOMS

Dr. Stefan DUMITRU,
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Abstract:

In this study we set forth to present several of the most important aspects regarding the contrastive analysis of a well-defined number of Latin idioms in parallel with their Romanic counterparts (in French, Italian, Spanish and Romanian). Our intent was not to discover, in the Romanic space, all the equivalents of the phrases that form the corpus we work with, for reasons pertaining to material restrictions, but to discuss, based on a certain number of units, the different types of issues they may point to. The most important is to establish the relation between the idiomatic expressions in Latin and their correspondents in the above mentioned languages, regarding their inner form, their meaning and their structure.

Key-words:

idiomatic expression, Latin language, Romance languages, Romance correspondent, semantic relation, idiomatic pattern, inheritance, innovation.

JE. « QUI EST JE? »¹

Dr. Ileana TĂNASE
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Abstract:

In the current communication, we have aimed at catching the avoidance of the distances that arise between the *I* of the speaker, whose referent varies with each new instance of the discourse and the *you of the receiver*, be it real (the hearer's utterance in the act *I*) or virtual (in written texts, be it any receiver identity indefinite and indeterminate). As an example, we have chosen a passage from a play by Matéi Visniec – French version of *De la fragilité des mouettes empaillées*, Romanian version *Nina sau despre fragilitatea pescărușilor împăiați*.

Key-Words:

Enunciation, statement, I, you, subjectivity, distance, duplication, objectivity.

Résumé:

Dans la présente communication, nous nous sommes proposé de surprendre l'annulation des distances survenues entre le *je* de l'énonciateur dont le référent varie à chaque nouvelle instance de discours et le *tu* du récepteur du message, fût-il réel (l'allocutaire du *je* dans l'acte énonciatif) ou virtuel (dans les textes écrits, n'importe quel récepteur à identité indéfinie et indéterminée). À titre d'exemple, nous avons choisi un passage de la pièce de Matéi Visniec – version française *De la fragilité des mouettes empaillées*, version roumaine *Nina sau despre fragilitatea pescărușilor împăiați*.

Mots-clé:

Enonciation, énoncé, *je*, *tu*, subjectivité, distance, dédoublement, objectivité.

¹ Dans sa *Correspondance des Arts*, Etienne Souriau s'est posé cette question dans les mêmes termes, à propos du *je* du «poète essentiel et absolu» (cf. Jean Cohen: 1966, 149).

ÉVÉNEMENTS

*ROMANIA AND EUROPE – ECONOMIC
GAPS' STORAGE (1500 - 2010)*, BY
BOGDAN MURGESCU, BUCHAREST,
POLI ROM: 2010.

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The study "*Romania and Europe – Economic gaps' storage (1500 - 2010)*", by the historian Bogdan Murgescu brings the idea of a journey in time, documented and researched across more than five centuries, oriented towards the economic history field with numerous additions and incursions to the factual history, sociology, politics, religion, culture in its complete comprehension.