

ABSTRACTS

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I. L. Caragiale. Theme and Variations

Adela Drăucean

Abstract:

Analyzing Caragiale's work, a so called "unity in variety" can be noticed and his entire creation may be named after one of his sketches, *Plot and variations*. Since the fire on Dealul Spirii, a real story, had been given five different interpretations by the local media, so must we understand Caragiale's literary pieces: they have a "plot", i.e. the society, and several "variants" (forms), i.e. the events or happenings of all kinds.

As an urban writer, Caragiale was preoccupied with the town and its very life, but also with folk themes and motifs. He also described the countryside with its scenery, inns and innkeepers, the places where people used to meet and talk. Trades and their professions were presented in his sketches and stories, too.

Keywords: plot, variation, realism, customs, trades, satire

The Angry Young Men

Odetta Manuela Belei

Abstract:

The "angry young men" were a group of mostly working and middle class British playwrights and novelists who became prominent in the 1950s. The group's leading members included John Osborne and Kingsley Amis. The phrase was originally coined by the Royal Court Theatre's press officer to promote John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*. It is thought to be derived from the autobiography of Leslie Paul, founder of the *Woodcraft Folk*, whose *Angry Young Men* was published in 1951. Following the success of the Osborne play, the label was later applied by British newspapers to describe young British writers who were characterized by disillusionment with traditional English society. The term was always imprecise, began to have less meaning over the years as the writers to whom it was originally applied became more divergent, and many of them dismissed the label as useless.

Keywords: Movement, 1950s

Defining Aspects of the Character in Grammars of Story Telling

Maria Laura Rus

Abstract:

Our article presents some defining aspects of the character in grammars of story telling. For this, we discussed the theories of V. I. Propp, A. J. Greimas, Tzvetan Todorov and Claude Bremond. For Propp, the character's actions are more important than the character himself. Greimas builds an actantial model that includes six actants, each with a specific function in the narrative course. Todorov speaks of the character

in syntactic terms, while Bremond proposes a more complex theory, surveying the character's emotions, his various faculties and his place in the narration.

Keywords: actant, character, agent, narrative role, narrative course

The Fictional Woman vs. the Real-World Woman in Cervantes' *Don Quixote*

Florica Bodiştean

Abstract:

Our study presents the role that the vision of love has in the anti-chivalrous novel of Cervantes, *Don Quixote*. The most complex character of the entire work, Dulcinea is a great absence. By her, the novel denounces in a Renaissance style a great void of the chivalrous literature, the disability to experience love, but, at the same time, it illustrates the force of the female ideal in constructing the hero's inner self.

Keywords: chivalrous novel, parody, Eros/ love, imaginary woman

Present-Day Tendencies in the Romanian Language

Rodica Zafiu

Abstract:

The "condition of the language" is a subject of fairly broad interest. In Romania, any discussion regarding some breaching of the norms, or the massive presence of Anglicisms or of vulgar terms, is likely to stir passions. Linguistic variation and change are natural phenomena, described objectively by linguists, but perceived, in most cases, negatively by ordinary speakers. Present-day tendencies in the Romanian language are, to a large extent, manifestations of more general tendencies, common for numerous languages. Today, three "global" factors have an impact on the linguistic evolution of Romanian: (a) the influence of English; (b) the influence of communication by electronic media; (c) a narrowing of the gap between educated and popular language, between writing and speaking. In the dynamics of a living language, change is inevitable and, basically, inoffensive. Nevertheless, the concern of our contemporaries, is important: attitudes and assessments balance out and moderate evolutions that are too fast, preserving the natural dependence on cultural factors.

Keywords: language change, prescriptivism, globalization, Anglicisms, electronic media

A Discursive-Pragmatic Approach to the Communicative Act. Modalization in Contemporary Romanian

Lizica Mihuţ, Bianca Miuţa

Abstract:

When people speak, they shape words, they establish relations between them, they select the content which is appropriate for their intention of conveying ideas. The links between morphology and syntax are obvious: the form of the words is enforced by the rules of syntactic combination of words, in order to give our ideas content. It could even be said that morphology exists because of syntax, i.e. words acquire their meaning in a context.

Keywords: pattern-making, speech, communication, discursive-pragmatic perspective

Meaning, Image and Attitude (I)

Adriana Vizental

Abstract:

With every word the speaker utters, with every gesture he makes, he conveys not only a meaning, but also an image of himself and an attitude. To improve get access to higher social strata, the speaker learns to improve his language and paralanguage. The rise in society of Eliza Doolittle (the female protagonist of Shaw's *Pygmalion*/Alan Jay Lerner's *My Fair Lady*) is analyzed to show that a speaker of modest social origins may gain access into the highest social circles by putting on "the right clothes": good pronunciation, an elegant outfit and civilized manners.

Keywords: personal image, (non-)intentional meaning, para- and body language

Expressive Means of Rendering Superlative Gradation in Romanian by Using the Supine

Alina-Paula Nemțuț

Abstract:

The present study aims at discussing one of the possible means to express an Absolute Superlative in Romanian: the Supine with consecutive meaning. This non-finite verbal form occurs in a special construction: Adverb + *de* + Adjective (or Adverb), the Supine being a dependent term and relating itself to the head by the postposition *de*. There are many adverbial Supines in pre-position to the adjectives or adverbs it modifies: *neajuns de*, *neasemuit de*, *neașteptat de*, *nebănuț de*, *neclintit de*, *necrezut de* a.s.o. They represent an unsuspected source of expressiveness, being encountered not only in literary texts and employed for stylistic effects, but also in journalism to serve different purposes in describing people, objects or things. Their contextual synonyms are also adverbs having enhancing content and carrying gradual-superlative semes. The relationship with the head is established by the postposition *de*: *admirabil de*, *exceptional de*, *extraordinar de*, *extrem de*. The Supine can be used to convey the same intensive meaning when it is placed after the adjectives or adverbs: *frumoasă de nespus*, *orgolioasă de necrezut* a.s.o. Another type of Supines with superlative value discharges either the function of Subject Complement or that of Attribute, being replaceable by adjectives derived both with a negative prefix (*in-*, *im-*, *i-*) and a modal suffix (*-bil*). It therefore results that Romanian has developed a wide range of adverbs with superlative role. The Supines belonging to this class are represented by a great number of lexemes (we estimated at least 23 by checking the *Explanatory Dictionary of Romanian* and different literary pieces and newspapers).

Keywords: Supine, Adverb, consecutive meaning, Superlative, the postposition *de*

A Theoretical Approach to Telicity

Claudia Leah

Abstract:

Starting from the generally admitted idea that telicity is an important concept in the study of aspect, this paper intends to offer a theoretical approach to the telic/atelic and bounded/unbounded distinctions, which have had a long tradition in the linguistic literature. I highlighted the necessity of distinguishing between *telicity*, viewed as a pragmatic or semantic parameter, and *boundedness*, considered to be a lexico-grammatical parameter which may depend on the verb and on the semantic properties of the nominal constituents of the predication, showing that telicity also plays a role in sentence processing. In this paper I try to offer different definitions and opinions concerning aspectual distinctions in the linguistic literature, where the pair of terms “telic”/“atelic”, “bounded”/“unbounded” are frequently used as synonyms.

Keywords: telicity, (a)telic verbs, (un)bound, endpoints

The Functional Principle in *Grammar of the Romanian Language* (GALR)

Simona Redeş

Abstract:

This article is intended to be a brief presentation of the main approaches of functionalism in Western linguistics and how these concepts and principles are reflected into Romanian linguistics, especially since the new *Grammar of the Romanian Language*, edition 2005. We insist here on the new taxonomy in classes of words and on the functional-syntactic organization which implies some distinctions between the specific functions of words.

Keywords: GALR, functionalism, classes of words, syntax, functions

Logical Principles and Logos

Florea Lucaci

Abstract:

Human thinking follows a logical structure as it is based on four principles, which assure the correctness of its judgments and reasoning. If we have in view judgments regarding logical thought and faithful revelation, we note that comparable relations can be established between them. Consider the propositions:

- (1) *Revelation is faith, which reveals God's deeds in the world.*
- (2) *Logic is thought, which elucidates the deeds of the law in the world.*

We can deduce that there is an intersection between the contents of the predicates *faith* and *thinking*. In his *Dogmatics*, Saint John of Damascus emphasized the relations of content between these two notions.

Keywords: ontology, identity, difference, logic, hermeneutics

Phenomenology of Critical Thinking in Literature

Dumitru Mărcuș

Abstract:

The article presents the analysis of literary critical thinking as a form of thinking over shapes and artistic expressions. Based on the principles of phenomenology, critical thinking is investigated as a way through which the literary work is related to the system of aesthetic values. Developed therein are three ideas meant to form a type of thinking expressed by various critics in relation to the literary work. The first aspect is related to the phenomenological perception that occurs in the act of reading, the second establishes the mechanism that triggers the interpretation and the third is related to the explanation of the convergence/divergence of critical judgments. The idea of logical critical thinking with the fuzzy logic is also introduced. The article is part of a research project about the structure of critical thinking.

Keywords: conceptual analysis, aesthetics, phenomenology, critical thinking, hermeneutics, literariness