

**“DIMITRIE CANTEMIR” CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA
FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES**

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

EUROFRINGES

**CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIMENSIONS
OF OTHERNESS**



**BUCHAREST
30 MAY 2014**

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



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FRIDAY - 30 MAY 2014

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Corina DUMITRESCU, Professor Ph.D.
Rector of Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University

Gabriela POHOAȚĂ, Professor Ph.D.
Vice-Rector, Research Department

Florentina ALEXANDRU, Associate Professor, Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures

10³⁰-11¹⁵ - Plenary Lecture (Room 130)



Greg KUCICH, Professor Ph.D.
(Notre Dame University, USA)

*The Mingled Yarn of Romantic Era Feminism and Orientalism:
Mariana Starke's The Widow of Malabar*

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14³⁰-16⁰⁰ - Parallel Sessions

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PERCEIVING SELF AND IMAGES OF OTHERNESS IN WOMEN'S WRITING

REPRESENTATIONS OF FRENCH OTHERNESS

ASPECTS OF ALTERITY IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH SPACES

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CONCEPTS OF OTHERNESS IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE,
CULTURE AND FOLKLORE

IDEA OF ALTERITY IN HISTORY, MYTHOLOGY
AND ARCHITECTURE

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EXPLORING THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGE OF OTHERNESS
IN TRANSLATIONS

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LANGUAGE STUDIES AND TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Chair: Ana Maria Negrilă Chisega

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1. **Cristina NICOLAESCU**, *Intercultural Teacher's Education in the Balkan Countries from Theory to Practice*
2. **Felix NICOLAU**, *Re-civilizing the Other in Academic Milieux*
3. **Roxana MAREȘ**, *The Struggle for Change - The Middle East and The Educational Reform*
4. **Elena SAVU**, *Intercultural Awareness – A Crossover between English Language Education and Intercultural Communication. A Challenge for Teachers and Learners of A Foreign Language*
5. **Ana Maria NEGRILĂ CHISEGA**, *Life-long Learning and Personal Learning Environments from a European Perspective*
6. **Tinela Ioana HUZA**, *Models of Teacher - Student Interaction in the Intercultural Education*

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PERCEIVING SELF AND IMAGES OF OTHERNESS IN WOMEN'S WRITING

Chair: **Iulia Waniek**

Room 130, 14³⁰-16⁰⁰

1. **Adelina VASILE**, *Female Perceptions of the Gendered Other and the Dynamics of Male-Female Relationships in Recent Romanian Fiction Written by Women*
2. **Iulia WANIEK**, *Construction of Identity and the Perils of Othering in Elif Shafak's The Bastard of Istanbul and Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being*
3. **Ramona MIHĂILĂ**, *Crossing Borders: British Women Writers in the Romanian Principalities*
4. **Onorina BOTEZAT**, *Translation of Culture-Bound Terms and Images of Otherness in Olga Kobileanska's Writing*
5. **Carmen GHINEA**, *Female Romanian-American Writers In-Between the Self and the Other*
6. **Silvia OSMAN**, *Unassailable Predicaments: Finding Our Lost Selves*

PARALLEL SESSION

REPRESENTATIONS OF FRENCH OTHERNESS

Chair: **Iuliana Paştin**

Room 132, 14³⁰-16⁰⁰

1. **Iuliana PAŞTIN**, *Marthe Bibesco, une princesse roumaine et européenne*
2. **Mihaela CHAPELAN**, *Altérité radicale / altérité radicalisée*
3. **Steluţa COCULESCU**, *Du dialogisme à la polyphonie: éléments de construction du discours argumentatif*
4. **Gabriela ILIUŢĂ**, *Représentations de l'espace de l'Autre dans le Testament français d'Andreï Makine*
5. **Diana COSTEA**, *Injonction et polyphonie*
6. **Narcis ZĂRNESCU**, *Repères historiques pour un projet traductologique*

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ASPECTS OF ALTERITY IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH SPACES

Chair: Aida Ferencz

Room 133, 14³⁰-16⁰⁰

1. **Irina DOGARU**, *La historia romántica de Juan Valera y Lucía Pallady vista por Alejandro Busuiocanu*
2. **Mihaela MATEESCU**, *Anglicismos en el español peninsular y americano: criterios de clasificación*
3. **Maria Gabriela NECHEȘ**, *El descubrimiento de América y el problema de la alteridad en El entenado de Juan José Saer*
4. **Aida FERENCZ**, *Interferenze linguistiche romeno-italiane registrare nella comunicazione on-line all'interno della comunità romena che vive in Italia*
5. **Otilia BORCIA**, *Dora d'Istria, poetessa e femminista, messaggera della pace e dell'unione tra Oriente ed Occidente*

PARALLEL SESSION

CONCEPTS OF OTHERNESS IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE, CULTURE AND FOLKLORE

Chair: Raluca Nicolae
Room 130, 16³⁰-18⁰⁰

1. **Raluca NICOLAE**, *Uncanny Destinations to the Other Side: The Dragon Palace in Japanese Folklore*
2. **Andreea CHIRIȚĂ**, *Antagonistic Discourses on Shamanic Folklore in Modern China*
3. **Roxana RÎBU**, *Sedentarizing Nomads - the Migration of the Han Chinese into Inner Mongolia as Reflected in Jiang Rong's Novel The Wolf Totem*
4. **Maria GRAJDIAN**, *The Fascination of Knowledge - Japanese Encyclopedias and the Search for Otherness. A Historical Overview*
5. **Angela DRĂGAN**, *Edo and Kamigata Publishing Houses in Tokugawa Period (1600- 1868)*
6. **Irina HOLCA**, *titlu rezervat*

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IDEA OF ALTERITY IN HISTORY, MYTHOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

Chair: **Maria-Luiza Dumitru Oancea**
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1. **Maria-Luiza DUMITRU OANCEA**, *Outlining the Concept of Otherness in the Mentality of Ancient Greece*
2. **Vlad CĂLIN**, *Romania's Relations with Great Powers of the United Nations Before and During the Paris Peace Conference (1944-1947)*
3. **Alexandra MĂRĂȘESCU**, *Corporate Architecture in the European Space*
4. **Alexandru CÂRCIUMARU**, *The Commonwealth: A European Idea of Otherness*
5. **Matei STOIAN**, *Italian Modern Architecture, a European Echo in Romanian Architecture*

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LITERARY AND CULTURAL INTERSECTIONS IN EUROPEAN SPACE

Chair: Florentina Alexandru
Room 132, 16³⁰-18⁰⁰

1. **Florentina ALEXANDRU**, *Intercultural Communicative Competence in Modern Language Teaching*
2. **Irena RAGAI SIENE, Audrone RASKAUSKIENE**, *Living on the Fringe: Perceiving Self and Other in the Lithuanian Film Emigrants*
3. **Anca M. SPRENGER**, *Inventing Eastern Europe in 19th Century Western Literature*
4. **Mihaela HRISTEA**, *Heinrich Heines Beitrag beim Verständigen, Toleranz und Kommunikation unter Deutschland und Frankreich seiner Epoche*
5. **Efstratia OKTAPODA**, *Ecrivains en mutation, écrivains en migration, dans l'Europe du Sud-Ouest*
6. **Maria IROD**, *Intertextuality and Cultural Otherness in Josef Winkler's Novella Ich rei mir eine Wimper aus und stech dich damit tot (2008)*
7. **Adriana DNIL**, *Der parodistische Sprachgebrauch in der Formulierung des journalistischen Titels*

PARALLEL SESSION

EXPLORING THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGE OF OTHERNESS IN TRANSLATIONS

Chair: Violeta Negrea
Room 133, 16³⁰-18⁰⁰

1. **Doina IVANOV**, *The Wheel of Experience in Translation Activity*
2. **Corina GÂJEA**, *The Phenomenology of Space in Romance Languages' Development*
3. **Violeta NEGREA**, *The European Language of Otherness Fading Away: the Acquis Communautaire*
4. **Filiz CELE**, *Language and Culture in Turkey and Eastern Europe*
5. **Kim Anh DUONG**, *Cultural and Language Barriers for Victims of Human Trafficking: From Source to Destination Countries*
6. **Voichița Alexandra GHENGHEA**, *Effectiveness of the Discourse in Technical Documentation from a Cultural Perspective*

ABSTRACTS

Florentina ALEXANDRU

*Intercultural Communicative Competence in
Modern Language Teaching*

For the appropriateness and the effectiveness of the interpersonal communication generally and of the intercultural communication especially language proficiency alone is inadequate, because such a process requires knowledge of the ways language and culture interact and of how this interaction operates across cultures. As well individuals as communities will need in this multicultural context on the one hand to relativize their cultural background and to develop very different mentalities and attitudes in order to adapt to the new communication situations, to understand and to cooperate with people from any continent, ethnic origin or culture, and on the other hand to redefine the process of foreign language teaching and learning. From this point of view the key component of the communicative act becomes the intercultural communicative competence. This contribution based on the data from an empirical investigation focuses on the factors which contribute to the

determination of the context that facilitates the development and the training of the intercultural communicative competence in the educational process.

Otilia Doroteea BORCIA

*Dora d'Istria, poetessa e femminista, messaggera della pace
e dell'unione tra Oriente ed Occidente*

We intend to present the personality of Dora d'Istria (born Elena Ghika, daughter of the Albanian origin grand ban Mihalache Ghika and widow of the Russian Prince Koltzoff Massalsk, who lived and died in Florence, Italy). Due to her education in the best schools in Romania, Greece, Germany, Austria and Italy, and to her numerous voyages in Eastern and Western Europe, she became one of the greatest intellectual figures of her time. A proponent and supporter of women's emancipation through equal rights to education, and equal treatment in civil and religious legislation, she was appreciated by Mazzini and Garibaldi for her pursuit of democracy, and aspirations for the freedom of Balkanic peoples and a multinational Europe, and for her work as an activist for these causes. She was named by Giuseppe Garibaldi „a heroine-sister, a heart devoted to the highest ideals” and Paolo Mantegazza „a unique woman of great merit”.

Onorina BOTEZAT

***Translation of Culture-Bound Terms and Images of Otherness in
Olga Kobileanska's Writing***

The paper aims at underlying the culture-bound terms and images of *Otherness* in Olga Kobylinska's writings. The woman writer had a complex transnational identity, based on her different roots (Ukrainian, German and Polish), on her German and Ukrainian languages writings and the Romanian Carpathian' landscape and Bucovina's traditions, and villages drawings. By translating herself her first writing from German into Ukrainian, the author sets a multi-identical frame for depicting images of the *Other* and develops an important glossary of culture-bound terms due to her transnational receptivity of people's social phenomena, including gender inequality and social struggles.



Alexandru CÂRCIUMARU

The Commonwealth: A European Idea of Otherness

The Commonwealth is an organization that has its origins in The British Empire. Right from the beginning it was referred as "The Commonwealth of Nations" and it played a very important role in the decolonization of The British Empire. Now, like back then, The Commonwealth is regarded as a remarkable example of European (British) idea of management of large groups of people with different backgrounds, not only political, but most importantly social and

cultural. The British saw themselves as a social and cultural example for their colonies, therefore they tried the best they could to ensure a smooth and peaceful transition of their colonies from total dependency to the Empire to fully independent countries. This is mainly a political process, but as the history shows, this process had (and it still has) a major social and cultural component, which, not only that it has to be taken into consideration, but it plays a major role in the process of the dissolution of The British Empire.

The Commonwealth embodies the best form of British legacy and heritage to their former subjects. But this legacy and heritage does not hinder, in fact, it nurtures and encourages the social and cultural diversity within The Commonwealth. The sense of belonging, of different people, from different cultures and backgrounds, to the British culture and in the same time to be free to express their own unique legacy, this mixture, is one of the main foundations of The Commonwealth, which was an idea that sprung from the mixture of the European (British) culture and its interactions with other cultures, from virtually all over the globe.



Filiz CELE

***Sentence Processing in Second Language:
To What Extent Do L1 and Working Memory Resources Affect
Real-Time L2 Sentence Processing?***

Recently, second language (L2) researchers have attracted by question of whether the difference between adult L2 speakers and first language (L1) speakers at the final stage of an L2 is due to a processing

problem or a deficit in linguistic competence. More specifically, they examined whether adult L2 speakers process L2 input in the same way as the L1 speakers or not. Some studies suggest that adult (L2) learners apply lexical and semantic knowledge rather than syntactic information during the real-time language comprehension; therefore, they construct shallow syntactic representation (Clahsen & Felser, 2006). On the other hand, other studies report that L2 learners are not qualitatively different from L1 learners in real-time language comprehension (Williams et al., 2006). In addition, the role of L1 and individual differences such as working memory (WM) in online L2 sentence processing have attracted considerable attention by L2 researchers. Most of the studies that examined the role of WM in online sentence comprehension failed to find any reliable relationship between WM measures and online language tasks (Juffs, 2004, 2005; Felser & Roberts, 2007; Rodriguez, 2008). This was attributed to methodological concerns in WM tasks used in L2 studies (Juffs, 2011). Recently, Dussias and Pinar (2010) found that L2 speakers with high WM capacity were able to use plausibility information during real-time processing of wh-extractions.

With this background, this study aims to examine online wh-processing in English by native (n=30) and two L2 groups (L1 Turkish; n=30; L1 Spanish; n=25). Unlike English and Spanish, Turkish is a wh-in-situ language, which has covert wh-movement at LF but allows overt wh-movement via scrambling (Özsoy, 1996; 2009). Participants were tested on an online grammaticality judgment task, involving subject and object extraction (1a-d) presented in full-sentence and moving window conditions (Just et al., 1982). To test WM capacity, Automated Reading and Automated Operation Span tasks were used (Unsworth et al., 2005).



Mihaela CHAPELAN

Altérité radicale / altérité radicalisée

L'importance pratique, sociale, de la thématique de l'altérité dans le monde contemporain est doublée d'une réflexion théorique d'envergure, qui tend à prouver que l'altérité a dépassé le stade de concept, devenant une véritable méta-catégorie.

Notre communication abordera la problématique de la difficulté d'établir une classification rigoureuse des diverses figures de l'altérité et s'attardera sur la distinction proposée par l'historien Lucian Boia entre *altérité ordinaire* et *altérité radicale*. En analysant quelques-unes des représentations littéraires contemporaines, nous tenterons de mettre en évidence le fait qu'une taxinomie, une fois établie, sert aux chercheurs autant pour classer que pour déclasser. Ainsi, nous voulons prouver que toute une suite de figures de l'altérité appartenant initialement à une catégorie bien déterminée peuvent être sujettes à des glissements vers d'autres catégories.



Andreea CHIRIȚĂ

Antagonistic Discourses on Shamanic Folklore in Modern China

This paper aims to analyze from a socio-political perspective a series of distinct anthropological visions regarding folklore studies in modern China. The shamanic practices have been undergoing a flabbergasting process of revival inside contemporary China, therefore academic studies on the topic in both China and the

Western world flourished accordingly. Most of the academic studies tend to analyze this amazing Sino-shamanic boom from a post-colonial perspective, thus putting a lot of emphasis on cultural specificity and difference, meant to enrich and add more diversity to the global spectrum of shamanic and folklore studies, as it is the case with the Western scholarship; on the other hand, the Chinese scholarship, while massively focusing on the singularity of different shamanic practices in modern China, nevertheless, places these cultural paradigms within the larger context of Chinese identity, as a tool meant to prove the continuity and variety of modern China as a whole, united nation, as it is the case with the Chinese scholarship.

Steluța COCULESCU

Du dialogisme à la polyphonie: éléments de construction du discours argumentatif

Notre contribution s'inscrit dans la pragmatique du discours qui conteste la thèse de l'unicité du sujet parlant, car aucun énoncé ne peut être attribué au seul locuteur. Il est le produit de l'interaction des interlocuteurs, qui prennent en compte les principes *d'altérité* et *d'influence*. Selon Ducrot, comme pour Bakhtine, à l'activité énonciative participent plusieurs « voix » qui s'expriment, déterminant l'altérité constitutive de tout discours.

Nous allons appliquer ces théories sur un discours argumentatif, qui est un discours dialogique, polyphonique, d'action, à visée perlocutoire et persuasive, basé sur un acte d'inférence.

Diana COSTEA

Injonction et polyphonie

En partant du principe de la polyphonie élaboré par le théoricien russe Mikhaïl Bakhtine (selon lequel la polyphonie c'est la pluralité des voix dans la représentation romanesque) et par Oswald Ducrot (selon lequel tout énoncé peut contenir plusieurs discours superposés), on va démontrer que l'énoncé injonctif met en scène non pas deux locuteurs, mais deux points de vue. En analysant un simple énoncé injonctif, dans la mesure où cet énoncé présuppose un énoncé antérieur, on peut conclure qu'il est dialogique.



Irina DOGARU

*La historia romántica de Juan Valera y Lucía Pallady vista por
Alejandro Busuiocanu*

The article identifies and analyzes the essay written by the Romanian art critic, poet and journalist Alexandru Busuiocanu, titled “The Romantic History of Juan Valera and Lucia Pallady”, for which he received the prize of the “Juan Valera Foundation” in 1952. The topic is extremely interesting, taking into account that such affair was not mentioned in Valera’s official correspondence, although it was of great importance in his sentimental life. The relationship between the Spanish writer and diplomatic agent and the charming Moldavian lady, a descendant herself of a famous family, is analyzed from different point of views. At the same time, we dedicate special

attention to Valera's correspondence, identifying attention-grabbing information regarding the topic.

Angela DRĂGAN

***Edo and Kamigata Publishing Houses in Tokugawa Period
(1600- 1868)***

In 1603, Tokugawa Ieyasu managed to seize power and was appointed *shōgun*. He established the headquarters of Tokugawa *bakufu* in Edo (current Tōkyō). Meanwhile the official capital of Japan remained in Kyōto, where the Emperor resided. The political power and the actual control of Japan was in the hands of Tokugawa family but the cultural and "power" continued to be in Kamigata region, that is Kyōto and Ōsaka cities. However, in 1750 a dispute over the copyright of a book owned by a publishing house in Osaka and allegedly copied in Edo without permission, triggered a set of events that led to the acknowledgement of an emergent Edo culture.

Kim Anh DUONG

***Cultural and Language Barriers for Victims of Human
Trafficking: From Source to Destination Countries***

Every year thousands women and girls are trafficked from Asian developing countries to Europe. Language barrier is an issue encountered by victims of human trafficking at the destination that

makes them more vulnerable and difficult to escape their inhuman traffickers. Research indicates that language barriers are keys that human traffickers use to successfully exploit others. This paper aims at tracing the needs of victims of human trafficking to overcome language and cultural barriers and providing feasible policy recommendations for both the source and the destination countries of human trafficking. Three main questions will be answers: What are challenges for people when being trafficked overseas and do not know “the language of others” at the destination? What are available services at both source and destination countries to lessen trafficked victims’ vulnerabilities? What are innovative solutions to these challenges and promising practices to help trafficked people overcome language and cultural barriers?

To date, there has been a lack of research on similar topic. Findings of the paper, therefore, will not only provide answers for the above questions but also set an agenda for research and practice to help connect the source and the destination countries in the fight against human trafficking crime.



Aida FERENCZ

Interferenze linguistiche romeno-italiane registrate nella comunicazione on-line all'interno della comunità romena che vive in Italia

The ample phenomenon of globalization led inevitably to cultural and linguistic interferences. This paper aims to select, individualize, present and analyze the linguistic interferences that appear in the online communication (forums, chats, facebook) within the Romanian

community in Italy. It is, therefore, an analysis at the orthographic, morpho-syntactic, lexical and pragmatic/discourse levels.

Corina GÂJEA

***The Phenomenology of Space in Romance Languages'
Development***

Romance Languages' open in vanguard provides a most felicitous conclusion to study into the attributes of space-language-people relations, since in those relativizes the components question the origin of the Romance Languages themselves. Discussing this problem in terms of space implies abundant aspects from early cultural proves of above mentioned languages' development to postmodern media and society, in the context of Europe's historical changes. Such a debate must take into consideration the loss of identity as a necessary step in the regaining of a new self from the relation to alterity.

Voichița Alexandra GHENGHEA

***Effectiveness of the Discourse in Technical Documentation
from a Cultural Perspective***

In today's information society the role of information/knowledge transfer from professionals to laymen is becoming more and more

important. Taking into account that each professional group has its own code of solving domain-specific problems, the expertise-knowledge is often not efficiently understood by non-specialists/laymen.

Because of this, the interest in specialized and subject-oriented texts has lately increased a lot among linguistics and communication specialists who look for means of improving the intelligibility of these texts and thus their reception by endusers. How easy is for instance technical documentation to understand? What is the difference between user manuals in different languages? What are the consequences for technical writers and translators? etc.

We have started from the assumption that even though there are culture bound differences between the same text types in different languages, the similarities outweigh the differences and intelligibility and effectiveness of the discourse have to be prerequisites in all categories of subject-oriented texts in any language according to international quality standards, e.g. ISO standards.

With respect to the changing profile of the engineer we believe that teaching specialized languages at technical universities is meant to develop a new objective in the foreign language curricula: engineering students should be made aware of their responsibility towards ensuring the effectiveness of knowledge transfer among laymen/endusers; therefore, an update made possible by the inclusion in the curriculum of a new course offer, entitled Technical Writer/ Technical Communicator, is in our opinion a timely requirement.



Carmen GHINEA

***Female Romanian-American Writers In-Between
the Self and the Other***

The consequence of the disrooting of peoples, be they forced to migrate or not, their shift to new territories where they manage to turn themselves masters over others or even became subjects of the masters of their hostlands, resonates among the globalizing theories, changing their traumatic features into a new attitude toward exile. The voices of female immigrant Romanian writers are tenacious in the Romanian-American diaspora literature that has developed under the ‘post-colonial’ umbrella. Domnica Rădulescu, Aura Imbarus and Saviana Stănescu can all, in different ways, be considered female writers in exile, even if an exile by choice. They have all reached a new, “foreign” land, and each one interacts with the English language as both “a home” for their words and an alien tongue in different areas: fiction, journalistic, memoir and theatre. Moreover, they managed to give a new face to the hyphenated artistic act, embedded into the new concept of the *global immigrant*.



Maria GRAJDIAN

***Encyclopedic Practice and the Emergence of a New Nation as
Reflected in Nishi Amane’s Hyakugaku renkan***

Nowadays, it is an open secret that Japan is redefining superpower – though as cultural issue. An important interpreter of its ambitions

are modern Japanese encyclopedias which on one hand deal with knowledge conceptualization and organization as means to enforce a specific worldview as human experience and progress, and on the other hand underline hidden interactions between knowledge and information in a transcultural context. While focusing on Nishi Amane's seminal lecture series from 1870-1871 bearing as title the English word Encyclopedia and as under-title the Japanese construction Hyakugaku renkan (literally The Linked Circle of Many Sciences), it is this paper's goal to underline some of the strategies employed by this leading intellectual and political figure of the Meiji period to implement a knowledge system according to Western standards, but patterned upon Japanese cultural and spiritual heritage. Beyond translation and sedimentation through appropriation there is the performative power of language – and its identificatory mechanisms.



Mihaela HRISTEA

***Heinrich Heines Beitrag beim Verständigen, Toleranz und
Kommunikation unter Deutschland und Frankreich seiner
Epoche***

The article gives a brief update of the biographical data and the works of the great writers again, but it also presents the importance of the literary circles of that era in the development of his work. Very important is the journalistic activity of the writer in exile, and his effort to create a connection and an understanding between France and Germany through the cultural ways. Heine was one of

the greatest figures of German culture, which was enthusiastically received by the Romanian literature, where he has even created a fashion. The influence of the German writer among the Romanian personalities proves itself not only in the large number of translations of the poetry of the German poet, but also in the numerous articles about the writer who was published in the press of that time and even in the imitation of his lyric by the Romanian poets.



Tinela Ioana HUZA

***Models of Teacher - Student Interaction
in the Intercultural Education***

The paper adresses the theme of intercultural education , according to which the educational process encompasses the cultural diversity and complies with the principles of constructivist pedagogy . Intercultural education is considered as a new approach to teaching, aimed at ensuring a mindful balance between the cognitive dimension and the educational experiences in order to promote knowledge , modes of behavior and a positive attitude towards cultural diversity. From this perspective are analyzed the process of modeling intercultural competences, the content of the intercultural education (with emphasis on foreign language teaching in connection with the culture and civilization to which they belong), the essential requirements for the teachers (and students) involved, as well as the pedagogical models that favour intercultural learning experiences.



Gabriela ILIUȚĂ

Représentations de l'espace de l'Autre dans le Testament français d'Andreï Makine

Le Testament français d'Andreï Makine est un roman biographique qui raconte aussi l'histoire de son écriture à travers le procédé de mise en abîme, le roman que le personnage est en train d'écrire, *Charlotte Lemonnier. Notes biographiques*. La multiplication des espaces parcourus, racontés, rêvés, correspond à la multiplication des identités du narrateur: Saranza, la ville de la steppe russe où le narrateur-enfant est fasciné par les histoires de sa grand-mère française Charlotte, la ville stalinienne de son adolescence où il se questionne l'identité, niant celle française et privilégiant celle russe, des espaces autres: des non-lieux: le camp, le tombeau parisien, et des espaces hétérotopiques: les photographies, l'espace du rêve, l'espace de l'écriture.

La déambulation entre ces espaces met à l'épreuve l'identité du sujet incapable de définir les liens avec les autres : est-il Français, est-il Russe, est-il les deux? Si le lieu, la ville stalinienne, est, selon Marc Augé, „identitaire, relationnel et historique”, les histoires de la grand-mère créent un non-lieu pour l'auteur: l'espace du rêve qui ajoute aux villes visibles des „villes invisibles” selon l'expression d'Italo Calvino. Les rapports de l'adolescent avec ces espaces multiples affectent son identité car, au contact avec la ville réelle stalinienne, il pense être „guéri” de la France qu'il ressent comme un Autre du soi même. Il se rend compte que la greffe française l'empêche de vivre comme les autres, impassibles aux révolutions, meurtres, viols.

La maturité lui fait découvrir le testament français de Charlotte, son héritage à lui, toujours mis entre parenthèses, la photo de sa mère dans un camp russe, non-lieu par excellence, le faisant vivre une

identité problématique perpétuelle, le „condamnant à vivre dans un pénible entre-deux-mondes”.

Maria IROD

***Intertextuality and Cultural Otherness in Josef Winkler's
Novella Ich rei mir eine Wimper aus und stech dich damit tot
(2008)***

The paper explores the functions of intertextuality and intermediality in the Austrian writer's most recent prose works. As the encounter with so-called exotic spaces (e.g. India and Mexico) is a recurring theme of Winkler's fiction after 2000, the focus of the present paper will be on the way cultural otherness is constructed. Winkler's writings remain first person narratives but unlike his early, deeply autobiographical novels they seem to display a shift towards objectivism. The novella *Ich rei mir eine Wimper aus und stech dich damit tot* (2008) is an example that best illustrates the way intertextual and intermedial references are employed by the author to create a sense of objectivity and narrative distance. The article is based on a close reading of two chapters of the book in which Annemarie Schwarzenbach's travelogue *Winter in Vorderasien*, Samuel Beckett's piece for television *Eh Joe* but also movies and pop songs play an important role.

Doina IVANOV

The Wheel of Experience in Translation Activity

*Motto: Translating Means Channeling
Meaning – and Influence, and Connectedness –
Through Vast Global Communicative Networks.*

This paper focuses on the wheel of experience in translation activity in a metaphorical way. The wheel of experience can be imagined as the wheel of the car that moves forward enabling the translation process to proceed smoothly. The translator (driver) is only occasionally aware of the turning of the wheel(s). Once the experiential processes of intuition, experience of world and experience of translation have been sublimated, they operate sub- or semiconsciously. The smooth spinning movement can be interpreted as follows: the translator approaches new texts with an intuitive readiness that with experience steeped in the automatism of habit. This movement is one of the most important keys to successful, effective, and enjoyable translation.



Greg KUCICH

*The Mingled Yarn of Romantic Era Feminism and Orientalism:
Mariana Starke's The Widow of Malabar*

This paper addresses one of the critical tension points in the politics of romantic era British feminist writings: the conflict between a radical progressivism upholding the global rights of women and a retrograde Orientalism fixates on the perceived horrors of Eastern

patriarchal society. After tracking this tension in works by Mary Wollstonecraft, Mary Hays, Mary Shelley, and Lady Morgan, I will move on to a specific case study of Marianne Starke's 1791 play, *The Widow of Malabar*. While showing how the play reinforces the binary between Feminism and Orientalism, I will also point to a tentative resolution in the play's alternative affirmation of an embodied form of early feminist cosmopolitanism.



Roxana MAREȘ

*The Struggle for Change –
The Middle East and The Educational Reform*

Considering the Arab Human Development Report, one can observe that the educational system in the Middle East complies with the rules implemented from the traditional family pattern, religious tenets and governmental authority. Teaching methods, curriculum and evaluation methods do not allow pupils and students to have their own opinions and to develop critical thinking skills, the teaching system being based only on memorizing sets of textbooks that are focused on controlling the individuals from various political, social, religious and cultural perspectives

The Educational Reform in the Middle East is not a reform which can be applied uniformly to all Arab countries, because they all have different cultures and history. Still, as an overall project for the Middle East, the Educational Reform, must first attempt to solve some urgent issues, such as: gender, regional and social inequalities in schooling, illiteracy, weak relationships between the economic and educational systems, society involvement and the role of the private schools in

the educational system, before they implement a new educational system or begin to reform the existing one.

In order to identify the main tools used for educational reform in the Middle East, the present paper aims to analyze the current situation in some of the countries in the area and to locate the existing problems and demerits of public schools. Consequently, the paper observes the contemporary trends displayed by some countries in the Middle East during the process of reforming their educational systems and their influence on the education process in the Arab countries, in general.



Mihaela MATEESCU

Anglicismos en el español peninsular y americano: criterios de clasificación

This paper reviews some of the main classification criteria of Anglicisms in Peninsular and Latin American Spanish. So far, specialists who have studied the Anglicisms in Spanish have proposed various classification criteria, according to frequency, degree of adaptation and language areas affected by the influence of English. The first typology of Anglicisms dates from 1948 and belongs to the Panamanian Ricardo Alfaro. In the seventies, the publication of works about the sociolinguistic aspects of Anglicisms begins to be noticeable. Outstanding researchers of the Spanish language in Latin America, such as López Morales and Lope Blanch, become pioneers in dealing with Anglicisms in the light of modern sociolinguistics. But the decisive step towards the modern concept of Anglicisms is taken in 1980 when Chris Pratt

publishes the most innovative, rigorous and comprehensive work that had appeared until then.

Alexandra Dana MĂRĂȘESCU

Corporate Architecture in the European Space

Corporatism is a doctrine originally from 19th century which was formed initially as a reaction to the competition and class conflict of capitalist society.

Now the practice of corporate business has a clear focus not only on providing a successfully and solid foundation for the future but also on the building in which all of this is possible. The contemporary concept of sustainability is based on an ecological design and the main goal is to ensure that our present actions and decisions do not inhibit the opportunities of future other generations.

Architects use different techniques to reduce loss of energy, to use construction materials efficiently and with moderation, thus increasing energy efficient competitive business environments to high standards of the new millennium.

The valuable layer of the building is requested to be the link between different corporations and their nearby communities therefore enriching society.

Achieving excellent corporate architecture in today's global economy requires a business strategy, a way of exceeding expectations, earning admiration, offering inspiration and creating enduring architectural values.

Ramona MIHĂILĂ

Crossing Borders: British Women Writers in the Romanian Principalities

The present paper intends to map the literary and social activities of the British women writers who visited or lived in the Romanian Principalities. Mary Adelaide Walker (1849-1911) toured various parts of the Balkans, including Romania and she wrote two books concerning the Romanian laws, customs, and religious life. On her way back from Constantinople, Lady Elizabeth Craven (1750-1828) traveled through Wallachia and she dedicated two letters of her epistolary book *A Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople* to her journeys in Romania. Other women writers lived for a period of time in Romania and while back in their native countries they wrote about Romanian customs, Maude Parkinson, *Twenty Years in Romania* (1921), Will Gordon, F.R.G.S. (Winifred Gordon), *A Woman in the Balkans* (1918), Agnes Kelly Murgoci (née Kelly) (1875-1929) wrote about Romanian traditions, superstitions and vampires. There are also women writers who never returned to their native country, Maria Rosetti (maiden name Mary Grant) (1819-1893), the editor in chief of the journal "Mama și copilul" ("Mother and Child"), or Regina Maria a României (Queen Marie of Romania) born Marie Alexandra Victoria, Princess of Edinburg (1875-1938), who wrote many books about Romanian traditions, e.g. *My Country*.



Maria Gabriela NECHEȘ

***El descubrimiento de América y el problema de la alteridad en
El entenado de Juan José Saer***

The present study is based on the poststructuralist premise regarding the arbitrariness of the linguistic sign. From the postmodern poetics perspective, the dissolution of language into the functionality of representation leads to the transformation of the extratextual referent in discourse. Within this theoretical frame, our aim is to provide an insight into the relationship between identity and alterity – a common feature in the European cultural imaginary during the discovery and conquest of America, as reflected in the writings of the 16th century Spanish historians of The Indies. This anthropological journey will set the stage to approaching one of the most relevant works of the Argentinean novelist Juan José Saer (1937, Santa Fe – 2005, Paris), entitled *El entenado*. The novel is dominated by the narrator's aspiration to reach the primordial reality that was free of signs, in virtue of the aporetic knowledge of human sciences, whose only gnoseological tool to reveal the inner core of things is referencing the literary reality of the world. The adventure the protagonist/narrator undertakes while embarking toward the New World and his subsequent contact with it become a quest of his own identity by meeting The Other non-European. This is revealed by means of intertextuality, regarded as an intersubjective relationship with alterity, which eventually becomes an authentic hermeneutic exercise through a never-ending work.



Ana Maria NEGRILĂ-CHISEGA

***Life-long Learning and Personal Learning Environments
from a European Perspective***

Computers are hardly an element of novelty to military education and training. Globalization and the information society have opened new perspectives connected to the way in which people manage to keep abreast to the advancements in science and education in order to be competitive and function in the labor market. The capacity to collect, retain and use information requires that people develop new skills and abilities that help them live and work in an ever-changing environment. In order to avoid becoming obsolete, people have to adapt quickly and get immediate access to other forms of education which are not just competitive, but also available anyplace and anytime. Still, not only eLearning, but also Personal Learning Environments suit a certain category of learners capable not only of using computers for the experience of social media, but also of taking control over their education and building on their future achievements. This paper will look into the ways in which technology has influenced and shaped education and into the prospects of learners in the 21st century.



Raluca NICOLAE

***Uncanny Destinations to the Other Side:
The Dragon Palace in Japanese Folklore***

To some Westerners the Dragon Palace (Ryūgū-jō) may be associated with mighty dragons, dragon slayers or endless fights, but to Japanese

it represents beauty, a timeless realm and the final destination for the famous character Urashima Tarō, who traveled from the human world to the undersea kingdom on the back of a turtle. The first versions seem to connect the Dragon Palace with Mount Hōrai, the land of immortals, but later on it “has been moved” at the bottom of the sea. Other glimpses of Ryūgū-jō can be traced in Tawara Tōda Monogatari [The Tale of Lord Rice Bag], in the otogizōshi (companion tale) Suwa no honji [The Original Ground of Suwa], accounting the adventures of Kōga Saburō and the myth of Hoori and Toyotama-hime, his wife from the undersea realm. The aesthetic solution found in most of the Japanese tales, as Hayao Kawai suggested, has shaped the visual and literary representation of the Dragon Palace as a magical land of shihō shiki (the four directions and the four seasons). Moving from spring to winter, each paragraph weaves together a representative topos for the Japanese culture.



Cristina NICOLAESCU

***Intercultural Teacher’s Education in the Balkan Countries
from Theory to Practice***

This paper aims to analyze possible strategies of raising teachers’ intercultural sensitivity in the Balkan countries, starting from the hypothesis that we all are less ethnocentric concerning cultural differences in education. The study I have initiated on this topic envisages combating the laissez-faire effect in this regional educational process. I will describe and comment on the key factors in the development of intercultural awareness from the beginning

to an advanced stage where this is impropriated as a natural attitude to cultural diversity in a European part of the world with many similarities, in such a way that cross-boundary students can feel at home in any of the Balkan countries. Their integration in the large family of European learners is the desideratum of Romanian educators that I join in the endeavor to promote and appropriate intercultural policies through teaching foreign languages from this perspective, against cultural marginalization and discrimination of any kind. In light of these premises and in response to an increasing diversity in higher education students, some of them being immigrants, I will focus on teachers' training for the new challenges they have to face up within this new framework, without the formal delineation of an obsolete cultural map and I will emphasize teachers' need to adjust to a new educational environment that should be increasingly reflected in the curricula of foreign languages and not only. Dealing with minority-group students calls an urgent preparation for a background of new emotional, behavioral, social, cultural and political issues disregarded before. An appropriate pedagogy for intercultural teaching of adults can bring about the necessary methodological changes and integrate the Balkan countries in the new paradigm of a modern education.



Felix NICOLAU

Re-civilizing the Other in Academic Milieux

Campus novel is by definition a cultural enterprise. Concepts, ideas and archetypes are preserved and melted in the literary substance

even with the help of irony and pastiche. Martin Amis's novel *Lucky Jim* absorbs modernist cultural ingredients in order to demythologize them in a postmodern fashion. Anyway, it seems that the process of demythization implies the subsequent process of re-mythization. The cultural heritage is unavoidable in the last phase of postmodernism. In 1975 we can hardly speak about cultural aphasia. The individual with a postmodernist *Weltanschauung* plays the satirical role of the knight errant in search of falsified (dragonized) modernist mentalities and cultural options. This paper will analyze the methods of demythization and the reverse process in an attempt to understand the cultural logic of antimodernist approaches.



Maria-Luiza DUMITRU OANCEA

***Outlining the Concept of Otherness
in the Mentality of Ancient Greece***

Our analysis seeks to identify the main distinguishing marks of Mediterranean in order to be able to discern and describe the innovations specific to both Greek mentality in the broader Mediterranean context and to Greece in the smaller one, by outlining the proximate genre and the specific difference. We therefore analyze the consequences of the first cultural fractures occurred with the transition from the Minoan Cycladic Neolithic civilization (6 million years BC), and the consequences of the two cultural fractures civilization represented by the Iron Age and the Doric invasion (13th Century BC) in continental Greece. Of course,

another turning point in crystallization of the Greek individuality in the Mediterranean context will be the centralization of the *agora* and the emergence of the *polis* (8-7th Century BC).



Silvia OSMAN
Unassailable Predicaments: Finding Our Lost Selves

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Virginia Woolf referred to and elaborated on the fundamental changes she noticed occurring in the relations among “masters and servants, husbands and wives, parents and children...” These shifts predicted by the famous British writer with such accuracy, were meant to bring profound changes in all the areas of our “common” life, from religion to politics and general human behavior. We found ourselves today, one century later, living another type of transformational “transition.” The way in which we relate to one another and with all types of institutions changes and evolves most of the time taking unpredictable turnabouts. There is a clear erosion of trust in any type of authority (be it political, professional, familial or religious) and a decentralization of power and, in the same time, paradoxically, a higher confidence in what can be achieved on our own and/or in our close relational circle. The sense of our own identity becomes variable, while the sense of intimacy and the familial circle expands. The present paper scrutinizes with a magnifying lens the space extending between our hopes for the future and the experiences bequeathed from the past, emphasizing the fact that only cogitation could shed some light and reveal new shared understandings about ourselves, the others, our aspirations, relationships and unassailable modern relations, about

social conditions which we are all continuously crafting as worthy citizens of the twenty-first century.



Iuliana PAȘTIN
Marthe Bibesco, une princesse roumaine et européenne

Marthe Bibesco is a princess of Romanian origin who was part of the literary and fashionable elite, recognized not only in the Parisian salons but appreciated by many European political and cultural personalities. In our paper we propose to analyze her activity as a writer, situated at the border of two centuries respectively between the nineteenth and twentieth and between two languages and two cultures. The texts of Marthe Bibesco, especially *Izvor, pays des saules*, have the merit to illustrate how the perspective of the Other changes and how the exotic allows to make the Other a participant in discourse about himself.



Irena RAGAIŠIENE, Audrone RASKAUSKIENE

*Living on the Fringe:
Perceiving Self and Other in the Lithuanian Film Emigrants*

The paper intends to discuss and to provide examples of teaching selected aspects of cross-cultural communication curricula to graduate students of English Philology. Specifically, the presentation focuses on teaching theoretical approaches to identity as regards self-

perception and the perception of (the) other. The constituent parts of these theoretical notions are presented and the dynamics of identity formation within the context of the fringe is discussed.

Related to the discussion of these theoretical tenets is the description of classroom activities. The stages that are employed in the teaching process are described. The methods of introducing the theoretical approaches to identity and the dynamics of identity formation are discussed. Also, the conceptualization of self and other within the context of postcolonial studies is presented. The use of video material as a basis for case study analysis is discussed. The use of this method in teaching cross-cultural communication issues increases the students' awareness and sensitivity to aspects that constitute cultural differences which influence communication process in relation to the perception of Eastern Europe within the binary of "the West and the Rest."



Ioana RADULESCU-VINTILĂ

Le roumain dans la perspective de l'altérité

Le roumain n'est pas exclusivement la langue officielle de la Roumanie et la langue maternelle de la majorité de ses citoyens, mais:

1. Il est utilisé aussi, toujours en tant que langue maternelle, par les ethniques roumains vivant dans des pays voisins de la Roumanie, ainsi que par les Roumains émigrants et par les citoyens roumains ayant leur domicile/résidence dans d'autres États;
2. Il est employé également en Roumanie comme langue non-

maternelle par les minorités nationales traditionnelles et comme langue d'adoption par les étrangers y vivant;

3. Il est appris aussi comme langue étrangère par des personnes de différentes origines, soit spontanément, soit dans le cadre de cours organisés (en Roumanie ou à l'étranger).

Entre ces hypostases il existe des liens étroits. L'UE accorde son attention non seulement aux langues officielles, mais également aux langues non-officielles parlées dans les États membres et à l'apprentissage d'au moins deux langues de «l'Autre». A son tour, l'État roumain se préoccupe de la conservation et de la promotion de la langue roumaine parlée par les Roumains vivant à l'étranger, de l'utilisation du roumain par les minorités nationales du pays et par les citoyens étrangers qui se sont établis en Roumanie, ainsi que de l'enseignement du roumain à tous les étrangers intéressés de le connaître.

Roxana RÎBU

*Sedentarizing Nomads - the Migration of the Han Chinese into
Inner Mongolia as Reflected in
Jiang Rong's Novel The Wolf Totem*

The campaign launched by Mao and his government by late 1950, known as “ the rustication movement”, consisted in making young intellectuals -from high school graduates to university students – leave their cities and go to the country side, especially to those peripheral areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. In the beginning, the youths were volunteers and the campaign was only sponsored by the government. But during the Cultural Revolution, that started

in 1966 and lasted until Mao's death, in 1977, this campaign reached its height. This time, the "sent-down youths" were dispatched as a repressive measure, their parents being considered "hostile elements" and interned into labor camps.

The "rustication movement"'s goal was manifold, aiming at solving economic, political, social as well as strategic issues. But although the means of realizing these purposes were very expensive, in terms of money and energy, the project proved to be a failure: the vast majority of the "sent-down youths" returned, in the end, to their home-cities. Their experience helped them discover themselves, learn more and begin to respect "the other" non-Han Chinese. They began to write down their recollections and thus several collections of reminiscences were published.

In 2004, Jiang Rong completed a six year's work and released his novel "The Wolf Totem". The story of this novel is mostly autobiographical, as the author suggests in a couple of mysterious interviews, but the main target is to emphasize the contrast between the soft, gregarious Han Chinese – resembling in character with sheep - against the unyielding, strong Mongolians – akin to the soul of the wolf. The main character of the novel – Chen Zhen – a student coming from the capital city, is the "inner witness" of the large scale migration of the Chinese coming from the south for land reclamation. He has the opportunity to seize the irreversible changes brought about in the life of the Mongolian society as well as in the life of the grassland itself. The Han invaders come to tread upon each and every value that the nomadic Mongols stand up for, from destroying their pastures, changing their traditional habits, shaking down their God – "Tengri" – "The Blue Sky" – to making them take up a sedentary life.



Elena SAVU

Intercultural Awareness – A Crossover between English Language Education and Intercultural Communication A Challenge for Teachers and Learners of A Foreign Language

Today foreign language education and teaching ‘culture’ have become part of the English language training offered to our learners for an improved communication competency in the globalized world around us. Practitioners can teach their learners how to become more culturally-sensitive and mind the important role cultural factors play in communication. The vast number of intercultural activities and techniques that are available provide not only the opportunities for cultural awareness raising but also an increased motivation for language and ‘culture’ learning. The current paper looks into the arguments that support this statement. To exemplify some of the points, we have selected ‘critical incidents’ as a ‘culture’ and language learning activity that will be analyzed from this perspective.



Anca M. SPRENGER

Inventing Eastern Europe in 19th Century Western Literature

Where does Eastern Europe begin? For centuries, its political, geographical, and anthropological borders have been perceived as constantly moving. When General Philippe-Paul de Ségur entered Poland with Napoléon Bonaparte, he declared that he had the clear feeling that they were no longer in Europe. As Larry Wolff emphasizes

in his *The Invention of Eastern Europe*, crossing a rather subjective boundary put Western travelers (whether actual or imaginary) in a world that was not only completely different from theirs, but also, as they claimed, often frightening, grotesque, and dangerous. “We are in Transylvania, and Transylvania is not England,” Dracula warned Jonathan Harker in Bram Stoker’s novel, and this declaration seems sufficient to explain all the stereotypes and the strange phenomena triggered by crossing this border. Eastern Europe as a strange place inhabited by vampires, werewolves, and Gypsy witches represents a well-known topos in the 19th century literature of the fantastic. However, it is interesting to remark the persistence of such stereotypes in 19th century non-fiction writings supposed to be accurate and provide useful information to future travelers. In my paper I will examine the stereotypical image of Eastern Europe in 19th century French travel writing as well as the political stakes of the representation of Eastern Europe as a “monstrous Other.”



Matei Luca STOIAN

*Italian Modern Architecture,
a European Echo in Romanian Architecture*

The interwar period was characterized by a complex atmosphere, in which two major architectural trends prevailed, the trend of avant-garde and the one of return to order.

In the Italian world, a significantly modernist approach contributed through its futurism, to the universal modern culture; architecture played a major role, as a unique mythical expression of

eternity. The Italian world found a mostly consistent response to the call of the “futurist” and M.I.A.R. (Italian Movement for Rational Architecture). Following this demand, genuine young architects undertook enthusiastically these new conditions, and provided Italy with a challenging architecture as a state art.

The Romanian architects were faced with the same intricacies and, depending on their sensitivity and talent, expressed their support for a type of architecture in which the national element as a sign of tradition opting either for the “modernism” of the world of the so-called plutocratic Western democracies or for the “modernism” of the Italian rationalist classicism.

Interesting is the way in which the searches of the Italian architecture were reflected in our architecture, obsessed, like the Italian one, to find an original way to solve the dilemmas between the national forms and the international ones.

The Romanian architectural culture of the 1920s, thanks to the Romanian School in Rome, now Accademia di Romania, shared the tumultuous life of the Italian architecture in the interwar period.



Adelina VASILE

***Female Perceptions of the Gendered Other and the Dynamics of
Male-Female Relationships in
Recent Romanian Fiction Written by Women***

As I had illustrated in a previous article, in contemporary novels written by Romanian women authors, female protagonists follow a submissive route in their interaction with male characters. Subject

to oppression and persecution in domestic as well as wider social contexts, they surrender to male devaluation, domination, control and abuse, defining themselves as passive, victim-type personalities. The novels indicate that in Romanian society outmoded patriarchal structures and attitudes are still pervasive, with men denying women opportunity and inflicting all sorts of crimes and humiliations on them.

The paper will examine how female characters perceive their gendered other, who is constructed either as a male fictional character or as an intrapsychic figure which may take concrete, outer form - such as the mysterious thanimus figure of the tomcat Aurelius in the novel *Patru bărbați plus Aurelius*.

The paper will use analyst Phil Goss's post-jungian concepts of thanimus (negative animus) and thanima (negative anima) to analyze the female characters' interaction with the (the more or less significant) gendered other. The male behaviour and attitude invokes thanimus in women, reconstellating experiences of faulty/ incomplete relational bonding with parental figures from earlier in life. Brought to life in female-male interactions, thanimus and thanima influences bring deadness and even death, literally...

The female attitude towards the male other – who may still act as an oppressor/ a victimizer/ a predator - has started to change in more recent novels, especially those published after 2010, like *Patru bărbați plus Aurelius* (2011), *Dona Juana* (2012) or *nymphette_dark99* (2013). The new attitude is to treat the other as an erotic toy to play with and/or destroy, to express outwardly the aggressive energies from within.

Thus, recent novels feature more rebellious heroines, who venture into male territories and refuse the emasculation of their power and freedom. In their self-assertion and refusal to be ‚othered‘, female protagonists borrow attributes from territories associated with

maleness. The serious expressions of female aggression and violence leading to domination or annihilation of the male other redefine women as agents endowed with the capacity to free themselves from oppressive patterns of being and relating, to break out of the nexus of (un)spoken rules that have traditionally controlled the limits on female actions and attitudes.

Călin VLAD

***Romania's Relations with Great Powers of the United Nations
before and during the Paris Peace Conference (1944-1947)***

The present paper is about the relations of Romania with the Great Powers of the United Nations before and during the Paris Peace Conference (1944-1947). The paper deals with certain problems, such as: the initial propositions of the United Nations' Great Powers (the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France), represented by their delegations at the Paris Peace Conference at the end of World War II, propositions concerning the future Peace Treaty with Romania; the debates during the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers' Councils and of those held by their adjuncts referring to the problems about Romania and the future Peace Treaty with our country; the different actions of certain groups of pressure upon the U.S. Government to act against Romania's positions both before and during the Paris Peace Conference (1944-1947); the Great Powers' positions towards the Romanian political, territorial, military and economic problems during the debates at the Paris Peace Conference; Romania's actions during the Conference (1946-1947).

Iulia WANIEK

***Construction of Identity and the Perils of Othering in Elif
Shafak's The Bastard of Istanbul
and Ruth Ozeki's A Tale for the Time Being***

Elif Shafak and Ruth Ozeki are two contemporary female authors who have not failed to amaze and impress critics and audiences alike, ever since their first novels appeared in the late 1990-ies. Shafak is the best-selling Turkish author whose debut in 1998 with *Pinhan* (The Mystic) was followed by eight other novels; with the fifth one, *The Saint of Incipient Madness* (2004), she started to write in English. I will focus on *The Bastard of Istanbul* (2006), which tells the complex story of an Armenian - Turkish family, whose youngest members, Armanoush and Asya, are involved in a fierce quest for identity, which leads them to overcome the historical“ conflict and hatred which sprang from the 1915 events. (Shafak was prosecuted in Turkey in the summer of 2006 for “insulting Turkishness” but was acquitted). They discover the false assumptions on which their “conflictual” identity is based and finally come to terms, somehow, with the unexpected and even shocking truths they discover about their identity and family. The impressive story, told at a rapid pace, is built on oppositions, on othering, seen as the exacerbation of difference, only to end in an unexpected manner: the conflicting Armenian and Turkish sides are actually the same blood and flesh, through an intricate and mysterious family history.

Ruth Ozeki, on the other hand, is a different type of author, who started her writing career (after making a first career as film director), also in 1998, with *My Year of Meats*, followed by *All Over Creation* in 2003, and finally produced her third novel in 2013, *A Tale for the Time Being*, acclaimed as a masterpiece, nominated for the man

Booker Prize, and setting her 5th among the top 10 writers celebrated at the World Book Night on the 23rd of April 2014, at the Edinburgh International Book festival. Now a person of “warm wisdom and Zen-like charm,” according to Matt Haig from *The Guardian*, Ruth Ozeki has long drawn on her Japanese and American origin, and multiculturalism, and created novels that address vital issues of our world: globalization and its impact on society, health issues due to GMO crops, climatic change and even the recent consequences of the nuclear event at Fukushima. In *A Tale for the Time Being* Ozeki constructs an equally dramatic story of the search for identity, on several, sophisticated levels, from the Japanese adolescent troubled by practices of bullying (*ijime*) at a school where she does not fit, after returning from US, to the author in search of inspiration, who is “discovered” by her characters and led by them into a new book. Different as they may seem, the two authors compared and discussed here are involved in the same quest for meaning, for understanding the world, which is, ultimately, the *raison d'être* of literature itself.



Narcis ZĂRNEȘCU

Repères historiques pour un projet traductologique

If translation shares some metalinguistic experiences or procedures of transformation and textual transposition whose existence is possible thanks to the structure of the already existing writing, to which we should refer, to translate the mentality and its intertextuality means to project translation and traductology in the mysterious field of the uncertainty principle. Cohesion and coherence are indispensable for

these competences. The latest tendencies in traductology establish communication competences in order to translate: the grammatical competence, the sociolinguistic competence, the discursive competence.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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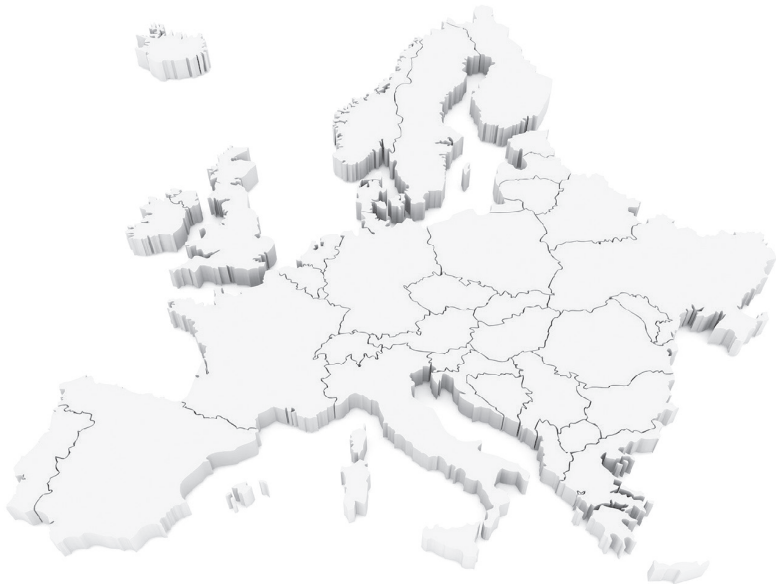
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