

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **LA RÉFÉRENCE GÉNÉRIQUE DES INDEXICAUX ESSENTIELS. LE CAS DE JE**

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Communication implies relevance, which supposes that the speaker should build his discourse according to the linguistic rules and to the conditions of the particular context, and that the listener might give the discourse the appropriate interpretation, which results from a balance of the interpreting effort and the contextual effects. We sometimes construct relevant utterances by using language items with a different reading of their ordinary use. An essential indexical such as I seems to have a very restricted use, as it is almost always related to a single referent, i.e. the speaker, and it normally implies that he is unique. There are however examples which display a generic I, therefore distinct from the prototypical cases. The only interpretation of such instances is the analysis of I as referring not to the particular speaker of the utterance but to no matter what speaker able to respond to the contextual conditions of the utterance. We shall illustrate this situation by means of examples which account for instances of reported speech and scientific discourse, in the light of the premises of the relevance.

### **CONTES POPULAIRES ET CONSTRUCTION D'UN UNIVERS FICTIONNEL. NARRATION ET POSITIONNEMENT ÉNONCIATIF EN DÉBUT DE CONTE : CAS DE QUELQUES CONTES EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS**

**Christine COPY**  
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Folktales are considered as a literary genre in itself when analysed from the point of view of story types, characters, beginnings and endings. They are identified as corresponding to a certain type of uttering situation, i.e. : that of a tale told by a teller. They are also strongly associated, in every language and culture, with utterances and markers such as the well-known Once upon a time in English or il était une fois in French. All these elements are part of the effects of fiction allowing one to define a story as being a folktale. This article sets out to provide a linguistic analysis of the elements necessary to create these effects. After a reminder of what folktales lost when they were written, it is argued that (i) some elements of the uttering situation of the tales' oral transmission have been transposed to the written versions; (ii) this transposition is an essential condition to the creation of the effects of folktale fiction and has consequences as to the types of utterance which can be found at the beginning of such stories.

### **LES ACTES EXPRESSIFS EN FRANÇAIS ET EN ROUMAIN**

**Adela DRĂGAN**  
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The analysis of expressive illocutionary acts reveals a problem as to the identification of the types of mental states which such acts stand for. My opinion is that the states upon which expressives rely are emotions and attitudes, and not feelings, as it is shown by John Searle. Performed mainly on the basis of social conventions, expressives have different usage conditions and their linguistic express

## **QUELQUES MÉTAPHORES DANS LE MÉTALANGAGE DE LA GRAMMAIRE TRADITIONNELLE**

*Jan GOES, Université d'Artois*  
*Doina ZAMFIR, Université de Craiova*

The object of this article is less the study of metaphor in itself, it is mainly the observation of its use in the metalanguage of traditional grammar. Our point of view will be didactic and linguistic, and we will ask ourselves the following questions: why do we utilise metaphors in traditional grammar, what kinds of metaphor do we encounter?

## **LA TRADUCTION DES TEXTES JURIDIQUES ET LES « FAUX-AMIS »**

**Ancuta GUTA**  
**Université de Craiova**

The success of a version is based on the real or on the supposed equivalence of 2-3 texts. The transposition of the cultural content is an enormous source of the translator's difficulties or errors. In certain situations the translator can reach to a text that it can't be translated and, finally he can count on his imagination.

## **LES LIEUX ET LES LANGUES : L'IMAGE DU 'CENTRE' ET DE LA 'PÉRIPHÉRIE' À TRAVERS LES LANGUES FRANÇAISE ET RUSSE**

**Olga INKOVA,**  
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In this article, my purpose is to describe the notions of center and periphery, as they appear in both the French and Russian languages. My viewpoint is mainly a linguistical one. I aimed, in a manner, to produce an 'anthropological grammar': its presupposes that a given words combination means something particular in the context of the commune experience the people using the language have. This approach allows to show that lexical means used by the Russian and French languages to give an account of the opposite couples center vs. periphery and capital vs. province are reflects of an original perception of those notions which is typical to each culture.

## **CINQ SEMAINES EN BALLON : LE DISCOURS VERNIEN ENTRE DESCRIPTION SCIENTIFIQUE ET AVENTURE ROMANESQUE**

**Dorina PĂNCULESCU**  
**Université de Craiova**

In 2005 we commemorate the centenarian of Jules Verne's death. Contemporary critics attempt to take him out of the minor literature area, for children, placing him near Wells, Poe, Conan Doyle. Founder of the Science-Fiction, Jules Verne was a visionary, as many of the activities imagined by him have become reality (moonlanding, the television for example). The novel *Cinq semaines en ballon* (Five weeks in a Balloon) which we analyse with critical and linguistical means, proves an already mature art, oscillating between the novelistic discourse (narrating hypothetical adventures crossing over Africa in a balloon) and the rigorous scientific observation discourse.

**L'APPARTENANCE SPÉCIALISÉE PAR DES SUFFIXES MOINS PRODUCTIFS (étude contrastive : français –roumain)**

**Silvia PITIRICIU  
Université de Craiova**

The specialized origin by productive suffixes or less productive in French and Romanian at the level of adjectives certifies the existence of a common Latin fund, the formation of similar words and the strengthening of the derivative Romance system.

**L'EXPLICITATION COMME PROCÉDÉ DE TRADUCTION**

**Anda RĂDULESCU  
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The genuine problem in translation arises when there is no exact correspondence between the SL words, phrases and figures of speech and their TL counterparts. The first striking difference lies in quantity. In other words, translation means choice between the two complementary procedures, i.e. addition or omission of elements, thus affecting both the signified and the signifier.

The paper focuses on the first procedure and identifies the linguistic constraints (textual and discursive) imposed by the TL.

**REMARQUES SUR L'EMPLOI DES DÉTERMINANTS  
INDÉFINIS DANS LES TEXTES LÉGISLATIFS**

**Gabriela SCURTU  
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This article is meant to analyze legal texts in terms of some specific linguistic structures, in order to identify the uses and values of indefinite determiners. Generalities inherent to all legal norms find their expression in the laws themselves. The use of indefinite determiners on a large scale confirms the general and impersonal character of legal norms meant to be known and obeyed by all citizens (subjects to legal norms).

**PROLEGOMÈNES À UNE ÉTUDE CONTRASTIVE DES VALEURS MODALES DU  
FUTUR DE L'INDICATIF**

**Carmen-Ştefania STOEAN  
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Nous nous intéressons sur la construction sémantico-syntaxique de la zone conceptuelle de la prospection, zone qui soulève plusieurs questions relatives au domaine temporel tellement controversé, appelé époque future, espace prospectif, avenir, futur et sur les manifestations de ce domaine dans deux langues, le français et le roumain.

Pour y parvenir, il nous faudra résoudre, dans un premier temps, les questions soulevées par (i)le choix de la démarche à adopter, (ii)la constructions de la base de la comparaison, (iii)la sélection du niveau de l'analyse et des procédures adéquates, (iv)la découverte des divergences manifestées entre les deux langues, le niveau de manifestation et leur nature.

Le but de l'article est de mentionner les problèmes apparus aux niveaux mentionnés ou susceptibles d'y apparaître tout au long de l'étude.

## **ANALYSE COMPARATIVE DES USAGES FAMILIAUX DES MÉDIAS**

**Cristiana-Nicola TEODORESCU**  
**Université de Craiova**

Notre article propose une analyse comparative des usages familiaux des médias dans deux espaces culturels bien délimités: la Roumanie et la province Québec (Canada). La méthode utilisée a été life history, méthode capable de faire revivre la mémoire du passé à travers le filtre de la subjectivité individuelle. Le modèle de l'analyse que nous avons proposé est un modèle à deux niveaux. Notre hypothèse est liée au fait que le premier niveau, horizontal, basé sur l'analyse synchronique de ces deux réalités nous permettra d'observer quelle sont les ressemblances et les différences, les tendances majeures et les différences identifiables dans les espaces communicationnels analysés. Le deuxième niveau d'analyse, le niveau vertical, diachronique, nous permet une vision historique des phénomènes étudiés.

## **SITUATION D'UNE DES LANGUES EN CONTACT, LE CRÉOLE, EN MILIEU SCOLAIRE FRANCOPHONE**

**Michel DISPAGNE**  
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The epilinguistic situation of the Creole is developing in the Caribbean French-speaking person. In fact, the speakers who are creole more develop there the Creole in their daily live, and this recognition also settles in the plan of the academic institutions. However, this recognition is in an unequal use with French, the official language. The reflexion will try, while being based on the observations relating to the situation of Martinique, to answer the following question: which place is it in fact allotted to the Creole in French-speaking educational circle?

## **PROPOSITIONS DE STRATÉGIES DISCURSIVES POUR UN AUTRE ORDRE DU DISCOURS DANS LA CLASSE DE LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE**

**Lucile GRAVANIS**  
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This paper focuses on the question of the discourse in the teaching / learning situation for foreign language and the well-known problem of the too conventional communication who usually takes place between the teacher and the learner and also between the learners. More specifically, the present paper aims to propose to the teacher, the use of some ideological and methodological tools which are able to establish new discourse strategies in the classroom.

## **BESOINS LANGAGIERS DES APPRENANTS GRECS DE LANGUES ÉTRANGÈRES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE TECHNIQUE**

**Evangelos KOURDIS**  
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This article is a sociolinguistic research, which took place with pupils of the Hellenic secondary technical education aiming at the recording of their needs in foreign languages. Their evaluative remarks are considered particularly significant, since we deal with a field where the

teaching of the foreign language (foreign language for special purposes) has a particular orientation and is combined with the immediate professional carrier of the pupils.

**LE COMMENTAIRE COMPOSÉ EN CLASSE DE FRANÇAIS :  
ENTRE MYTHE ET RÉALITÉ**

**Georges SAWADOGO**  
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Notre propos s'inscrit dans une réflexion sur la nature, les objectifs, les outils et la méthodologie du commentaire composé en classe de français. Il relève d'abord les exigences de cet exercice, décrit les pratiques enseignantes liées à l'apprentissage de la lecture méthodique dans les lycées et collèges burkinabè, avant de montrer que la maîtrise des outils et de la démarche d'ensemble de la lecture méthodique sont un atout et un prélude indispensable à l'apprentissage du commentaire composé. Il propose ensuite quelques pistes de réflexion didactique et pédagogique, en vue d'un apprentissage efficient de cette activité centrale de la classe de français. Enfin, tout en insistant sur la formation initiale et continue des enseignants de français, il conclut sur l'urgence et la nécessité dans les pratiques enseignantes, de décroiser la lecture méthodique et le commentaire composé, deux activités centrales de la classe de français intrinsèquement liées.

**DISCOURS CONTRE UNE « MÉTHODE » FONTENELLE, LA DENT D'OR**  
**Diana Adriana LEFTER**  
**Université de Pitesti**

Our paper is an analysis of a fragment of Fontenelle's La Dent d'or. We want to demonstrate, using the tools of linguistics, that Fontenelle's aim is an ironical one : he wants to mock, telling an imaginative story, the fake methods that are in vogue in his time. These fake methods are in complete contradiction with the scientific method imposed by Descartes and appreciated by Fontenelle. Our interest is focused on two aspects : the pronouns in the text and the relation between the sender and the receiver of the message. The force of Fontenelle's argumentation is that he does not present a scientific text, which could be difficult to understand, but he chooses a satirical history, to which the reader is more deeply interested.

**LA CAMÉRA CINÉMATOGRAPHIQUE DE FLAUBERT**  
**Camelia MANOLESCU**  
**Université de Craiova**

Flaubert's novel Salammbô finds its roots in his rich imagination based on his travelling impressions. The author is interested in the relationship between travelling and writing and he transforms it into an image deeply inserted into the reader's mind.

**LE JOURNAL, MIROIR DU TRAVAIL CRÉATEUR**  
**Elena RĂDUCANU**  
**Université de Craiova**

Taking into consideration the idea of the personal diary in the making and understanding of the literary work, my paper sets out to explore a basic significance of André Gide's diary.

## **HENRI MICHAUX : (IM)POSTURES DU FAIRE SCRIPTURAL**

**Monica TILEA**  
**Université de Craiova**

Focused on the mechanisms of the creative process, Henri Michaux's work contains a multitude of poetical references which point to the reasons why writing is seen as an operation incapable of maintaining creative energy. The present study aims to reveal three of the main obstacles encountered by Michaux during the writing process: the word, the material tools (paper, pencil) and the specific gestures implied by the act of writing. This study indicates a possible direction for further exploration of the relationship between writing and painting which, in Michaux, we consider to be complementary creative processes.