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Abstracts

The Border:
world reconfigurations of
the 21st Century

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Prof. **Catinca Adriana Stan**, Université Laval, Canada

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Andrei Alexandru Achim, PhD

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

The Paradoxes of Tolerance

This paper analyzes some of the most important paradoxes arising from theorizing and practicing tolerance. Tolerance is one of the most used and abused concept in socio-political, cultural, and, generally, philosophical discourse(s) today, being one of the bases of multiculturalism and integrative socio-political paradigms. This paper poses (and attempts to answer) some questions concerning the limits of tolerance, such as "Where does tolerance end? Is there something intolerable? May one tolerate the intolerable? Are there absolute criteria for discerning between the tolerable and the intolerable?"

Keywords: *tolerance, paradox, human rights, multiculturalism, the intolerable*

Melinda Izabela Achim, PhD

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Cooperare, coexistenţă sau conflict interetnic: reflectarea în mass-media a incidentului micilor din hipermarketul Kaufland Odorheiu Secuiesc în data de 31 august 2017

Lucrarea face o radiografie a imaginilor şi textelor apărute în mass-media privind incidentul micilor din hipermarketul Kaufland Odorheiu Secuiesc în data de 31 august 2017. Este vorba despre un vlogger clujean, cu numele de utilizator Miliţianul, care ar fi vrut să cumpere mici din hypermarket şi nu o fost servit pe motiv că este român.Întreaga scenă a fost filmată de către acesta cu telefonul mobil.Evident, incidentul a reuşit să încingă spiritele şi să incite la violenţe verbale de ambele părţi. Lucrarea prezintă modul în care postarea virală a vloggerului a fost reflectată în presa românească.

Key words: *Mass-media, comunicare, cooperare, coexistenţă, conflict*

Dan Anghelescu, PhD

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Vintilă Horia şi frontierele cunoaşteri

Indiferent de forma scriiturii pe care o adoptă Vintilă Horia, aceea care transpare în subsidiarul operei lui este, în cele din urmă, *Cunoaşterea*. Dar o cunoaştere care, interogându-se pe sine, declanşa un proces de **pulverizare a tuturor frontierelor existente în teritoriile care îi sunt proprii.** Cauzate, fie prin divizarea extremă *spirit-materie* (*res cogitans // res extensa*) operată de Cartesius, fie prin exacerbările pozitiviste, erorile acumulate în timp au devenit frontiere, uneori etanşe. De aici s-au ivit mari fracturi între diferitele domenii ale gândirii şi se declanşa o criză a cunoaşterii. O vor semnala Péguy, Spengler, Paul Valéry, Ortega y Gasset, Husserl (v. *Die Krisis der europäischen Wissenschaften und die traszendentale Phänomenologie*). Vintilă Horia o urmăreşte aproape detectivistic în interviurile cu Arnold Toynbee, Jaques Soustelle, Heisenberg, Marshall McLuhan şi cu mulţi alţii. Este momentul începând de la care romancierul se consacră unor ample investigaţii, elaborând un triptic analitic format din *Călătorie la centrele* pământului (*Viaje a los centros de la Tierra,*1971), *Anchetă dincolo de vizibil* (*Encuesta*

detrás de lo visibile, 1975) şi, recent publicat, eseul *Crucea* (2017). Veritabile *tratate* de mare rigoare şi erudiţie, aceste scrieri au fost gândite într-o amplă complementaritate şi au un statut de *instrumente de cercetare* cu deschideri metapolitice, menite să *corecteze devenirile Omului,* tot mai supus agresivelor *mişcări ale lumii.*

Lucrarea pe care o propunem încearcă să pună în lumină modul în care gânditorul Vintilă Horia, înfruntând *frontierele cunoaşterii,* atinge un *superius al ideilor de complementaritate şi completitudine* oferind, cum spune chiar el, *une nouvelle possibilité d'envisager l'Être.* Însă dincolo şi deasupra tuturor frontierelor, în terminologia *transdisciplinară* a lui Basarab Nicolescu, vom arăta că Vintilă Horia e unul dintre cei, foarte puţini, care, în cunoaştere, luminează şi orizonturile misterioasei *zone de transparenţă,* cu deschidere în sacralitate, a unui *terţ ascuns.*

Aditi Janardan Barve, PhD

Dept. of English, S.S. Dempo College of Commerce and Economics, Goa, India

Beyond Political and Cultural Borders: Study of Khushwant Singh's writing

Khushwant Singh, renowned Indian journalist and author who died at the ripe age of 99, had immense capacity to view matters objectively. He was born into a Sikh family, with roots in what became Pakistan, and the division into two countries led to his abandoning law and diplomacy for writing. This traumatic phase also made him write one of his best novels - *Train to Pakistan* (1956). His mother tongue was Punjabi and cultural language was Urdu but English got him fame as an established writer.

The magnitude of the devastation wrecked by the Partition of undivided India in 1947 was unfathomable. It was a huge but delicate task for writers to picture the scenario. While historians talked in aggregates, like two million of them dead, seventy-five thousand women raped, it was difficult to write about what went churning in the psyche of every individual who lost everything. The paper throws light on Khushwant Singh's attitude, his objective nature and his benevolence; as depicted in his writing.

Vasile Catalin Bobb, PhD

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

On the edge of misunderstanding: a hermeneutical approach on alterity

Misunderstanding, as paradoxically as it may appear, lays at the heart of understanding: we always understand something only if, at a first glimpse, we do not understand it. Thus, misunderstanding functions as a trigger of understanding. When one says "I understand" one means that a process occurred by which misunderstanding was removed. Thus, misunderstanding, in its negativity, has a positive role. All these are well known facts inside philosophical hermeneutics, but my goal here moves from a proper hermeneutical debate to the problem of alterity. Bluntly, I want to investigate if and how misunderstanding the other, as the foremost obstacle in any relation, cannot be converted, as its happens in the process of understanding as such, in understanding the other. Of course, the aim of my talk has an ethical reach which can be translated into a simple question: how can we get along with each other?

Tejaswini Deepak Patil Dange, PhD

Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India

Vanishing Borders Through Literature: A Study of Poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra

From Laissez-faire- a cornerstone of the free market liberty, providing freedom to choose all sorts of details of trading to the traders to WTO under 'GATT contracting parties' (1 January 1995) including 128 countries, the world came closer through trading. The new economic policies adopted in the world changed the world view from polarized nations to a glocal village. The boundaries of nations seem vanishing in this context. On the contrary, the individual bars are rising in relation to caste, creed and religion. People are more divided in this age of globalization than before. They are more sensitive about these borders. Hence, the need of propagating peace and humanity has become a priority. In this situation, a person, crazy of world peace can be a poet, the creator of a new world. The ancient scriptures in India have cited a mantra, a hymn, as '*Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam*' (The Cosmos is One Family). These people are busy creating 'one united world' through their literature. Jayanta Mahapatra, a post-modern poet in Indian Writing in English, is one of such crazy idealists. Throughout his poetry, he speaks of breaking of bars and opening the corridors of humanity. Being a Christian because of conversion of his grandfather in 1866, he feels that he also has the Hinduism running through his veins. He looks at the world from humanistic point of view. Crossing the borders of the nations, he sympathizes with the downtrodden, crushed and miserable people. He prays for them. This paper will explore the issues of making of the world without boundaries through literary perspective.

Key words: *Laissez-faire, WTO, GATT, Globalization, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam, Hinduism, Christianity*

Ramona Demarcsek, PhD

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Why Should Business Students Become Knowledgeable in Multicultural Communication?

Călin D. Dragoş, PhD

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Behind the Wall: Contemporary Patterns of Group Paranoia

It may appear strange and perhaps ironic that, in our age of global communication, we still find a need for borders between nations and groups. Naturally, we try to secure what we cherish. But beyond the immediate legitimate concerns about physical and material security, individuals and their geo-cultural groups seem to share a disturbingly increasing vulnerability to isolationist paranoia – whether it trickles down from the higher echelons or it festers up from the grass roots. In this sense, the "anti-wetback wall" proposed by the Trump administration and the barbed wire separating North and South Korea work the same way: not all monsters are plain to see from the start. Sometimes they have to be demonstrated, demonised, into existence. Sometimes there is suspension of disbelief the would-be "hero" needs to overcome – softly or brutally. Because sometimes we don't put up walls to lock something out, but to lock ourselves in.

This paper looks at patterns of articulating paranoia and isolationism for social or political benefits as suggested in recent fiction spanning the last twenty years, such as *Wag the Dog* (1997), *Fight Club* (1999), *Paranoia Agent* (2004), and *Game of Thrones* (2011—). Ideally, readers will be reminded to thoroughly search for monsters within themselves before hastily placing them at their gates.

Key words: *alterity, isolationism, liminality, monstrosity, paranoia*

Daniela Dunca, PhD

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The Philosophy of Human Rights and the Relationship between Frontiers and Autonomy

Sovereignty, self-determination and human rights are the fundamental elements of a philosophical analysis of the issue of the frontier from the perspective of universal reconfiguration of the 21st century. This approach addresses primarily the consequences of establishing and legalizing state frontiers over the state of law (citizens of a state) , and of lawlessness (immigrants, stateless persons). The situation in the sphere of illegality implies the loss of political identity, which leads to a severe deprivation of human rights. Secondly, border issues involve aspects of personal and political autonomy, of individual and (majority and minority) community rights to preserve and protect their cultural, linguistic, psycho-social, etc. values, both within or outside the borders of a state. In this context, the complex situation of conflicts related to national minorities appears in the contemporary world. Thirdly, within the new geo-political strategy, of a new political architecture at European level, the decentralization of national territory and the deterritorialization of national borders bring new perspectives and challenges to national states to work within the international political community.

Key words: *political identity, majority autonomy, minority autonomy, community space*

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Eastern Europe: Cultural Areas - Multiethnic Areas. A Transversal Analysis

Eastern Europe is the cradle of many ethnicities, cultures and religions. This space is diachronically and synchronously dimensioned, based on the Old Europe (20,000 years BC), a geographic and cultural space that has been the cradle of the various cultural areas that have settled in time. This phenomenon of cultural areas has been historically shaped by the presence of the different ethnic formations that existed in this area, each contributing substantially to the mobility and dynamics of that concrete historical area. Linguistic, historical, ethnological, economic, religious, political evidences are relevant.

Key words: *Eastern Europe, cultural area, Old Europe, multiethnic areas, transversal analysis*

Ana Daniela Farcaş, PhD

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Immigration and Identity Crisis

The identity crisis is felt by all the people who ask themselves: "Who am I ?", but it becomes more profound, leading to depression or loneliness, these being the main causes for isolation and inadaptation, especially in the case of immigrants. All immigrants face, at a certain moment, an identity crisis, due to the differences they encounter in their new country. The crisis is accentuated by the difficulties they encounter once they arrive, such

as finding a job or a place to stay, being unable to speak the adoptive country's language, or being treated differently because of xenophobia or racism.

So, how can one's own identity be preserved in a foreign country with a different culture? What are the factors through which immigrants can be encouraged to express themselves, to socialize and to make their culture known? How can identity factors contribute to the easier integration of immigrants into society? There are questions that have been answered, at least partially, in countries that have more experience in dealing with and accepting immigrants.

Ioan Claudiu Farcaş, PhD

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

Virtual Delimitations of Multicultural Communication Spaces

Communication, mediated by interconnected technologies, is intended to be the organizing principle of the multicultural puzzle. However, in the global multicultural landscape, apparently efficiently ordered by various communication technologies and protocols, tightly defined virtual borders emerge and self-impose. In the way of accomplishing what could be understood as a desideratum, namely the achievement of a greater degree of multicultural homogeneity (at least at a functional level), there are various social and cultural obstacles, which cannot be overcome by the current technological solutions and which determine "where" these virtual borders are drawn.

Ioan Mircea Farcaş, PhD

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Aspecte ortografice şi ortoepice controversate în limba româna actuală

Anamaria Fălăuş, PhD

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From Segregation to Integration: a Japanese History in Canada

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms enshrined in Canada's constitution in 1982 represents a special set of laws which creates constitutional protections of individual rights and freedoms, among which one can mention fundamental freedoms and democratic, mobility, legal and equality rights, all these being defining for a free, democratic society. However, Canada's history records a series of events (such as the Indian Act, the Internment of Ukrainian Canadians or the Internment of Japanese Canadians) in which government actions acted as barriers to the full manifestation of democratic values and attitudes. Taking Joy Kogawa's novel *Obasan*

as a starting point, this paper attempts to engage in a cause-and-effect analysis of an event in Canadian history (i.e. the Internment of Japanese Canadians) in order to spot the contributions of the Japanese visible minority to changing the Canadians' mentality towards multiculturalism and acceptance.

Key words: *multiculturalism, barrier, individual rights and freedoms, segregation, prejudice*

Mohammed Naser Hassoon, PhD

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Oriental views in Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*

Melville's recourseof oriental imagery is founded on the writer's multi-dimensional approach in his novels, which abound in numerous references to different places, peoples and religions. In *Moby-Dick*,the Pequod's voyage is not an ordinary whaling adventure to the east. In chasing the White Whale,Captain Ahab and the other people aboard follow not only the geographical signs, but also the *metaphysical andspiritual*. According to H. Bruce Franklin, the "Pequod sails on a mythic quest to break the borders of trade, culture,race, religion,history,ego and consciousness," and*Moby-Dick* has been considered "an Egyptian myth incarnate." Moreover, Melville uses many references tothereligion in the southeast Asia. Also,his representation of Islam has attracted scholarly attention. In fact Islamic criticism does not approve of Melville's misinterpretation of "fatalism" in *Moby-Dick*.

Keywords: *Orientalism, geography, imagery, fatalism, Islam*

Margot Kaszap, PhD

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Création, effacement et résurgence des frontières : un regard longitudinal sur les représentations territoriales de la Nouvelle-France et du Québec

[Auteure 2 pour la présentation de Catinca Adriana Stan dont voici le résumé]

Notre présentation, concernant les frontières géographiques, se propose de retracer les liens indissociables entre les représentations territoriales et le pouvoir politique. En exemplifiant sur l'évolution territoriale de la Nouvelle-France et du Québec, nous mettons en discussion le moment de la création des frontières – en même temps que celle des cartes – leur effacement progressif qui coïncide avec l'apparition du paysage comme genre pictural au XIXe siècle et leur récente résurgence, liée à la question nationale. Ainsi, nous montrerons, entre autres, le caractère construit des frontières (même dans le cas de la frontière dite naturelle), leur rôle de diviser nature et culture, les tensions et les expériences sociales qu'elles engendrent, en partie dû à la non-équivalence entre la dimension horizontale d'une frontière et sa dimension verticale, relative aux compétences du gouvernement fédéral et du gouvernement provincial, qui exercent leur pouvoir sur le même territoire. Nous nous attardons également sur le concept de frontière tel que compris par les communautés autochtones, c'est-à-dire associé à une non propriété privée, mais de type collectif, où la terre devient un bien partagé et non une possession.

Key words: *frontière, représentation du territoire, Nouvelle-France*

Iolanda Mănescu, PhD

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A Romanian Theatre Beyond the Borders. „Marin Sorescu" National Theatre, Craiova

The National Theatre of Craiova, Romania, became internationally renowned after the dramatic social and political changes of 1989 that also included the South-Eastern part of Europe. It was one of the decisive moments in history (if we were to refer to Stefan Zweig's title) that influenced every aspect of life, including the cultural life. The Romanian theatre became interesting for the Western theatre goers as performances produced in Romania started to be seen and appreciated by the audiences abroad at different festivals or on tours. The theatre in Craiova had the chance to be invited to one of the most important festivals worldwide: the Edinburgh International Festival. In 1991, the performance of "Ubu Rex with Scenes from Macbeth" directed by Silviu Purcarete marked the beginning of the Craiova National Theatre's international career, and represented a real revelation for the critics present in Edinburgh who awarded it the Critics' Prize. From that moment, this theatre started its glorious career that lasted a decade which will surely remain one of the most memorable in the Craiova National Theatre's history.

Key words: *theatre, international, career, Craiova, Silviu Purcarete*

Amalia Mărăşescu, PhD

University of Piteşti, Romania

Crossing Frontiers in Lawrence Durrell's *The Alexandria Quartet*

The paper intends to examine various instances of frontier-crossing in Lawrence Durrell's tetralogy *The Alexandria Quartet*, the word *frontier* being understood in a larger sense, not only as a dividing line between countries, but also in a more abstract meaning, as the extreme limit of something. A first type of frontiers that are crossed are the actual borders between countries, as Alexandria is viewed as a cosmopolitan, multicultural city, inhabited by characters of various nationalities (like the Irish narrator Darley or the French Gaston Pombal) and by Egyptians who have had no problem studying or living abroad (like Nessim Hosnani). However, most importantly, the novel seems also to present other boundaries that are crossed, especially between what we consider to be "normal" and "abnormal". Such instances of transgression appear at various levels, as marriage, sexual behaviour, politics, religion, physical appearance, but also at the level of writing itself.

Ina Motoi, PhD

Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT), Canada

Trouver le point de non-retour pour poser ses limites et la frontière entre être objet sexuel et être sujet sexuel

Dans notre société québécoise hypersexualisée, nous assistons à l'objectification sexuelle des femmes et des hommes par et dans les médias, à la sexualisation précoce des enfants et à la banalisation de la pornographie et de la prostitution. C'est une pression sociale à agir en objets sexuel. D'où l'importance d'avoir trouvé une méthode d'intervention à partir d'une recherchefaite en 2005. Des femmes, ayant vécu la prostitution et des rapports prostitutionnels,ont accepté de partager leursprocédés de connaissance de leurs vécus sexuelspour s'approprier leur pouvoir sexuel et leur sexualité.C'est une partie de ce cheminement qui va être présenté lors de ce colloque sous la forme d'un modèle théorique.

La femme, quise vit comme objet sexuel, navigue difficilement à traverssa résistance et ses contradictions afin de

mettre ensembleles fragments séparés de son vécu sexuel. De tension en tension, elleacquiert la perspective qui luipermet de comprendre la complexité de sa confusion qui est son supplice. Elle decide ainside comprendre et poser ses limitespour arrêter de répéter ce qui lui fait mal.La femme fait des distinctions fondamentalespour être en mesure de construire la frontière entre ce qui est pour elle « bonne » sexualité et « mauvaise » sexualité. Elle commence ainsi à construire son savoir de femme-sujet. Construire du sens par rapport à sa sexualité un acte fondateur de sa subjectivité, de son genre et de son humanité.

Horea Naşcu, PhD

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

The Way of Anarchy: The Way Out

What goes around, comes around. Today, more than ever before, this appears to be completely true as regards the world we live in its entirety. Massive movements of people from one *geopolitical* place to another happening even as we speak show that the divisions – that is, the (artificially-created) countries with their (artificially-created) borders – which have miraculously (for unnatural) survived for ages now are not only obsolete, but redundant and highly insulting. Reverse colonization has thus begun: the former colonizers (all the so-called *great powers* of Europe) are now being *invaded* by the formerly colonized. Having been robbed for often as long as centuries, the once colonies are now so deplete of resources, they can no longer feed their own, who flee by the thousands towards the "lands of plenty". These *full-fledged* human beings are not only in search of a better life for them and particularly their offspring; rather, whether they are all aware of it or not, they are on a quest of redefining and reshaping the world. People are not free if freedom is *awarded* selectively. Nobody is free unless *each and every single one* is free. The big decision makers of the (Western) world will have to grasp that and stop hiding behind hypocritical charters and declarations of rights. The present talk is an overview of the extent of the damage caused by centuries of institutionalized injustice and lies as well as a simple proposal of ending the degradation of human life we are experiencing today.

Keywords: *colonization*, *rights*, *hypocrisy*, *anarchy*, *freedom*, *new world*.

Lidia Mihaela Necula, PhD

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David Lodge: Mimicking Memory and (Con)Textual(izing) Borders in Autobiography and Fiction

One of the latest tendencies mediated on the postmodern reading markets worldwide has undoubtedly been that of autobiographical or life-writing fiction. Regardless the viewpoint autobiographies are written from or the co(n)-text they situate themselves into, it has become common knowledge that this genre has been a prolific soil for experimental writing. Despite globalization and the post-postmodern tendencies to do away with borders, people have found themselves in a deeper isolation, unable to communicate or powerless to connect with other people or with themselves, being therein dispossessed of their knowledge of the past and unable to (con)textualize their relationship to it.

A renowned literary critic and a well reputed writer, dramatist and screen playwright, himself on the borderline between *writing* as a vocation and *writing* as a mechanically reproducible commodity, David Lodge too has embarked upon autobiography in his memoir **Quite a Good Time to be Born** published in 2015. The present paper aims at investigating **the borders** which David Lodge uses to reconfigure wor(l)ds and mimick the past by giving a voice to and contextualizing his memories dating as far back as the period prior to and during the

beginnings of his writing career (of prose fiction and criticism). In so doing, given the double-crossing role of memory, i.e. acting as a borderline between fiction and autobiography, while sharing a special relationship with writing, focus is to be laid upon remembering and forgetting as all writers (David Lodge included) inevitably choose certain memories at the expense of others, which are then discarded or, write singular versions of those memories at the cost of others (the public versus the private).

Adrian Oţoiu, PhD

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Shrinking (real) borders, vanishing (fictional) borders

Ioan Beniamin Pop, PhD

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Several Issues of Gay Politics within and across Romanian Borders

Madalina Popan, MA Student

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, North University Centre of Baia Mare, Romania

Cultural and Religious Borders

The word 'border' is a very wide term used in different contexts. I would like to talk about the cultural and religious borders. These borders are not only the hardest to be crossed but also the most crucial be cross.

If we have a closer look at all the boundaries, people who leave their countries, with the help of NGOs and the state, they manage to find their place in the new country. But when it comes to living in a new country and accepting your child attending a school where the norms the students have are so different from the norms you have. These are the situations when most of the children coming from different cultural and religious backgrounds fail. Indeed, they fail because they don't feel fully accepted neither by the family nor by the school or colleagues. Thus, many of them seek help from dangerous people and groups.

But once the cultural borders are crossed and people coming from a different cultural and religious background start to talk to each other, the first step is made. Talking to each other many times leads to trusting each other. Same happens in schools. If kids talk to each other irrespective of their difference in color, nationality or religion, they create a friendly bond between them.

Catinca Adriana Stan, Ph.D.

Université Laval, Canada

Création, effacement et résurgence des frontières : un regard longitudinal sur les représentations territoriales de la Nouvelle-France et du Québec

Notre présentation, concernant les frontières géographiques, se propose de retracer les liens indissociables entre les représentations territoriales et le pouvoir politique. En exemplifiant sur l'évolution territoriale de la Nouvelle-France et du Québec, nous mettons en discussion le moment de la création des frontières – en même temps que celle des cartes – leur effacement progressif qui coïncide avec l'apparition du paysage comme genre pictural au XIXe siècle et leur récente résurgence, liée à la question nationale. Ainsi, nous montrerons, entre autres, le caractère construit des frontières (même dans le cas de la frontière dite naturelle), leur rôle de diviser nature et culture, les tensions et les expériences sociales qu'elles engendrent, en partie dû à la non-équivalence entre la dimension horizontale d'une frontière et sa dimension verticale, relative aux compétences du gouvernement fédéral et du gouvernement provincial, qui exercent leur pouvoir sur le même territoire. Nous nous attardons également sur le concept de frontière tel que compris par les communautés autochtones, c'est-à-dire associé à une non propriété privée, mais de type collectif, où la terre devient un bien partagé et non une possession.

Key words: *frontière, représentation du territoire, Nouvelle-France*

Marian Suciu, PhD Student

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Expansiunea chineză contemporană în Asia de Sud-Est

Începând cu 1991 reformele guvernului Deng Xiaoping au dus la transformarea Republicii Populare Chineze dintr-o putere comunistă regională într-o superputere economică, industrială şi militară, recunoscută la nivel global. Însă, continua creşterea economică şi industrială depinde mai ales de obţinerea resurselor energetice şi minerale, în mod particular a resurselor petroliere. Acestea nu mai pot fi obţinute doar din exploatarea teritoriilor chinezeşti la cotele necesare, ceea ce implică importuri din Federaţia Rusă şi din ţări ale Asiei Centrale la costuri mai ridicate. Astfel, guvernanţii Republicii Populare Chineze au stabilit exploatarea resurselor din Marea Chinei de Sud ca politică de stat, după afirmarea faptului că insulele Parcel şi Spratly le-ar aparţine şi după construirea de insule artificiale în acea zonă. Din nefericire, aceste politici au cauzat intrarea Chinei în conflict cu alte state din Asia de Sud-Est care consideră că acea zonă le-ar aparţine.

Lucrarea de faţă analizează şi contextualizează acest conflict politic dintre Republica Populară Chineză şi unele state din Asia de Sud-Est, precum Republica Socialistă Vietnam, Republica Chineză, Republica Filipinelor, Republica Malaezia şi statul Brunei, pe tema limitelor graniţelor maritime şi a posesiei zonelor cu zăcăminte petrolifere, conflict ce poate deveni chiar militar, dacă nu se ajunge la un consens.

Key words: *Republica Populară Chineză, Asia de Sud-Est, graniţe maritime, conflict*

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Forme de reprezentare simbolică a limitei: pragul şi hotarul

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Multiculturalism: identitate si diversitate; aspecte economice

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Linguistic Barriers   in Communication

Linguistic barriers are the most common communication barriers which may cause misunderstandings and misinterpretations between interlocutors. Communication is challenging and difficult when interactants do not understand each others' language. Not using the words that people understand prevents messages from being conveyed; consequently, communication becomes ineffective. On one hand, people might feel insecure when interacting with culturally different others because of communication obstacles. On the other hand, individuals belonging to a dominant ethnolinguistic group could go through feelings of impatience and frustration when communicating with non-native speakers in an intercultural context. The paper aims at identifying and discussing types and causes of semantic and pragmatic barriers in communication from a non- native speaker's perspective; also focusing on communication strategies used to compensate for proficiency in foreign language knowledge.

Key words: *linguistic barriers; communicative competence; semantic and pragmatic features, communication strategies*

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Dincolo de frontiere. Memoriile unor lingvişti români: Sextil Puşcariu şi Alexandru Niculescu

Nu puţini sunt lingviştii români care au trăit, dincolo de frontierele ţării, experienţe ce le vor marca, mai târziu, viaţa şi activitatea ştiinţifică. Dintre aceştia, am ales două nume cu rezonanţă în lingvistica românească şi internaţională: Sextil Puşcariu şi Alexandru Niculescu.

Volumul de memorii *Călare pe două veacuri. Amintiri din tinereţe (1895-1906),* ilustrează cel mai bine călătoria în spaţiul european (Lipsca, Paris, Viena) a tânărului lingvist Sexil Puşcariu. Obsevăm în volumul amintit mai sus itinerariul european parcurs de tânărul Sextil Puşcariu, călătoria văzută ca o acumulare de experienţe. Este vorba de călătoriile de studii care-i desăvârşesc formaţia de filolog. Fiecare oraş în care studiază reprezintă o treaptă a cunoaşterii şi o experienţă. Astfel, Lepzig (1895-1899) este oraşul în care îl are ca profesor pe Gustav Weigand şi în care îşi obţine doctoratul; Paris (1899-1901) unde studiază cu profesorul Gaston Paris, iar la Viena este discipolul lui Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke şi îşi începe cariera universitară.

Alexandru Niculescu consemnează în volumul *Peregrinări universitare europene-şi nu numai,* apărut la editura bucureşteană Logos, în 2010, itinerariul formării sale ca personalitate ştiinţifică, începând cu universitatea din Bucureşti, continuând cu cea din Berlin, Viena, Padova, Paris şi încheind cu Udine. Cartea este structurată în capitole care au ca titlu numele unor oraşe universitare şi reînvie figuri emblematice ale lingvisticii româneşti: Alexandru Rosetti, Iorgu Iordan, Boris Cazacu, alături de personalităţiimportante, cunoscute la marile universităţi europene: C. Th. Gossen (Viena), Gianfranco Folena (Padova), Maurice Molho (Paris).

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