

Abstracts

First Part: DISCOURSE RELATIONS AND INTERACTION

Andrée BORILLO

Toulouse-le Mirail University

Hypothetical correlative structures in dialog situations

Leaving aside French hypothetical correlative sentences that are to be found most usually in narrative, argumentative or expository written texts, we propose to concentrate here on sentences of the same category but apparently more adapted to situations of dialog – that is, conversations, oral exchanges or debates. In this case, we can observe that correlative sentences most often appear as paratactic constructions characterized by different well-defined patterns and markers that together tend to create the well-known parallelism and balance effect which we retain as the dominant feature identifying a correlative relation between an hypothesis and its consequence. Three types of paratactic sentences are presented, built on specific grammatical devices and enunciative schemes based on speech acts, injunctive mode and epistemic modalities, together with prosodic patterns characteristic of this kind of correlative sentences in oral discourse.

Key words: hypothetical constructions, expressive means, interactive patterns, verbal interaction, prescriptive speech acts, “impératif conditionnel”

Elena COMES

Ovidius University, Constanța

« Si » and the condition discourse

Using as point of departure the semantic value of the French conjunction « si » – to express a supposition, the present paper proposes a definition for the conditional meaning of this conjunction. We will make a distinction between the sentences introduced by « si » that express the « eventuality » type of supposition (when « si » means « au cas où ») and the sentences introduced by « si » that express the « condition » type of supposition (when « si » means « à condition que »). This corpus-based study will show that the conditional value can only be defined by considering an implied causal relation, namely as a favorable hypothetical cause that produces a favorable hypothetical consequence.

In order to define the particularity of the discourse that expresses condition in descriptive and argumentative texts, the conditional value of the conjunction « si » is analyzed by means of a corpus of examples selected from newspaper articles.

Key words: French conjunction “si”, supposition, eventuality vs condition, condition discourse, implied causal relation, favorable hypothetical cause

Corina CILIANU-LASCU

ASE Bucharest

For a contrastive study of *only* in French and Romanian

This contrastive study analyses the association and / or disassociation of various interpretations concerning the adverb *only* in order to debrief the ambiguities of a language and / or another and to explain the similarities and dissimilarities between French and Romanian. In fact, this research does not aim at pointing the functional heterogeneity of this adverb but especially its polyfunctionality responsible for its polysemy. Several elements of syntactic-semantic, pragmatic-discursive and enunciative nature (quantification, restriction, exclusivity, opposition, focalisation) point the interpretation of this adverb and specify preferentially or compulsorily the correct choice of its heteronyms.

Having presented the limits of an analysis exclusively driven towards syntactic and semantic meanings of the adverb *only*, the article deals with the various uses of this adverb with a view to unifying its processing starting from the idea that a finite interpretation within the framework of the complex sentence cannot be dissociated from the interpretation within the framework of the utterance in an approach structured between *discursive activity* and *language system*.

Key words: French adverb *seulement (only)*, contrastive study, polyfunctionality, polysemy, syntactic and semantic meanings, discursive activity, pragmatic-discursive and enunciative nature

Marius MUNTEANU

Dunărea de Jos University, Galați

The argumentative dissociation

The present paper deals with the concept of argumentative dissociation and tries to point out the most important contributions in defining it. We consider Perelman and O. Tyteca's *New Rhetoric* as the first paper that tried to define this concept from an argumentative point of view and also to emphasize its main features. A. Van Rees continues the study of dissociation and shows its different aspects from a discursive and a pragma-dialectical view, trying also to discern the linguistic marks of it. Her papers aim also to underline the slight, but important differences between *dissociation* and *semantic shift, dissociating vs*

non-dissociating distinction, dissociation and semantic precision. Our paper specifies also the logical basis of dissociation and other important definitions of this concept.

Key words: argumentative dissociation, logical basis of dissociation, dissociation and semantic shift, dissociating vs non-dissociating distinction, dissociation and semantic precision

Carmen STOEAN

ASE Bucharest

**On the relationship speaker – addressee
in written academic discourse**

On the basis of principles and concepts belonging to socio-discursive interactionism and the theory of action, we attempt to demonstrate the interactional side of written academic discourse from the perspective of author/ speaker – reader/ addressee relationship and show that the text corresponding to this discourse displays a diagonal structure. The domain of reference of the type of discourse analyzed is Economics.

Key words: socio-discursive interaction, written academic discourse, Economics discourse, interactional side, context, face, strategy

Valentina BARBU

Bucharest University

**The request as a directive speech act in didactic interaction.
A sociopragmatic approach in French and Romanian**

The production and the interpretation of the request as a directive speech act are subjected to linguistic and situational constraints. This paper has two goals: on the one hand, to provide a functional description of this act in authentic didactic interaction, and on the other hand to study the linguistic variations of this unit in French and Romanian, as it is produced by speakers of L1. The observation of naturally-occurring data which we collected by recording native language classes triggers the importance of distinguishing between *sentence forms* and *illocutionary forces*, as there is not always a biunique mapping between the signifier and the signified. Thus, in both languages, the request is expressed through imperative, interrogative or assertive sentences. The variation factors can be found either in the frequency of certain linguistic expressions or in school practice.

Key words: speech act, request, didactic interaction, French and Romanian native languages

Marinela VRĂMULEȚ
Ovidius University, Constanța

**Anaphora in ostensive-inferential discourse.
Political discourse: a case study**

The paper analyzes one of the most frequently used ways of getting one's message across in political discourse: the repetition of various words or phrases at the beginning of sentences or paragraphs. Known as anaphora in rhetoric, this strategy plays an important role in communication: it draws the addressee's attention to and focuses on the message the speaker is sending.

The paper relies on Sperber and Wilson's Relevance Theory, according to which any utterance is an ostensive stimulus produced with a view to capturing the addressee's attention. Anaphoric utterances qualify as excellent ostensive stimuli in president Sarkozy's discourse, a type a discourse in which the speaker targets various types of addressees, drawing the attention of each type to the message. Moreover, since his discourse has a certain length, in order to arouse the addressee's interest, Sarkozy resorts to the same set of linguistic formulas which become acts of ostension whereby discourse cohesion is achieved.

Key words: political discourse, anaphora in rhetoric, Relevance Theory, ostensive stimulus, ostensive-inferential discourse.

Liana POP
Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj

What about discourse relations in cyberlanguage ?

My conclusions are the result of several concerted studies conducted mainly with the help of a group of MA students on a youth forum or SMS text messages. The general observations refer to the structure of this type of discourse in French and Romanian, and, more particularly, to the form and function of discourse markers. We could distinguish specific strategies in situations where the traditional graphic code is no longer used and requires innovative markings.

Key words: cyberlanguage, discourse relations, oral discourse

Second Part : DISCOURSE RELATIONS IN LITERARY TEXTS

Nina IVANCIU
ASE Bucharest

**Dialogue and ethos in fictional discourse.
Example: *Rameau's Nephew***

This research aims to examine the particularities of the dialogue constructed by Diderot in *Rameau's Nephew*, as well as a series of discursive tactics used for creating two divergent self-images, the "Philosopher" on the one hand, and the "Nephew" on the other hand, through this dialogue.

In order to achieve these objectives, we will adopt an approach which integrates a series of concepts belonging to many disciplines (pragmatics, rhetoric, sociology), required by the inevitable extensions of the reflection on the theme proposed, and by the intended purposes, namely: to analyze the dialogue strategies and enunciation mechanisms specific to fictional universe, to elaborate the discursive ethos and counter-ethos before and during the verbal exchange, and to anchor the enunciation mechanisms in an institutional perspective.

Key words: particularities of the dialogue, discursive tactics, dialogue strategies, fictional universe, discursive ethos, counter-ethos, enunciation mechanisms

Sergiu MICULESCU
Ovidius University, Constanța

Chateaubriand between the quill and the crucifix

At the time of the publication of his first notable work, *Essai sur les révolutions* (1797), Chateaubriand is in exile in London. In France, its appearance on stage is signaled by the immediate celebrity that he knows thanks to his short Indian novel of *Atala*. This first success authorizes him to continue the next year, to try everything. In 1802, Chateaubriand publishes *Génie du christianisme*. It was a stroke of luck and a stroke of genius! The author seizes the opportunity to occupy the vacant box of the official writer of the restoration of Christianity, strongly shaken by the Revolution. All its career will be organized around this suddenly discovered vocation. *The character* of Chateaubriand has the revelation, of nothing/not at all announced, of its role, to which he will devote and sacrifice everything. To start with his emblematic hero, Rene. But let us not anticipate...

Key words: exile, novel of *Atala*, the restoration of Christianity, emblematic hero, Rene

Alexandrina MUSTĂȚEA
Pitești University

**Themes and semantic cohesion in poetic discourse.
A comparative study of *La Chevelure* / *La Chevelure...*
by Baudelaire and by Mallarmé**

If the semantic macrostructure of the literary text or the global theme is a mental schematic representation made by the author, anterior to the text – an intention which, otherwise, can be overturned by the productivity of the text itself –, the semantic cohesion is an act of co-textuality, interpretable from the point of view of the adequacy of the semantic units to larger and larger co-texts, ending with their identification with the limits of the text. Our study compares two poems bearing the same title – *La Chevelure* – the first by Baudelaire, the other being a reply by Mallarmé; the latter separates himself from the poetics of his predecessor, the distance between the two poetic conceptions lying in the obvious diminution of the degree of semantic cohesion from one poem to the other.

Key words: poetic discourse, semantic cohesion, mental schematic representation

Florica HRUBARU
Ovidius University, Constanța

***Ainsi procède le Mime* or the fiction in the present tense**

Theoretical research regarding temporality in fictional discourse deals mostly with the narrative discourse, focusing on the various usages of tenses and verbal forms in this rhetorical mode. The narrative discourse is commonly analyzed as the result of an act of *narration* (an assertive act whose content entails a succession of events ordered logically).

With Mallarmé, now, the art of fiction, related since Aristotle to *muthos* (“tale”), will be defined by the very exclusion of narration. Quite remarkably, though, in his poems, time markers characteristic of narrative fiction are not given up.

In a writing style allegedly anchored in the present of writing, a present actually displaced through several shifts in perspective, the linear chronology is abolished: it is a chronology where the statement “I am here now” loses its meaning, so that the basic terms of all chronological development (flow of time, precedence, subsequence, etc.) lose their common axis and become floating.

Our aim, in this paper, is to emphasize the way in which verb forms respond to this (“alien”) chronology, dominated by a “false present”, in order to deduce at least some of the rules of the rather peculiar temporal syntax at work in Mallarmé’s poems.

Key words: Mallarmé, fictional discourse, exclusion of narration, false present, temporal syntax