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Programul Operațional Sectorial pentru Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007 – 2013

Axa prioritară nr.1 „Educația și formarea profesională în sprijinul creșterii economice și dezvoltării societății bazate pe cunoaștere”

Domeniul major de intervenție 1.5 “Programe doctorale și post-doctorale în sprijinul cercetării”

Titlul proiectului: **“Cultura română și modele culturale europene: cercetare, sincronizare, durabilitate”**

Beneficiar: **Academia Română**

Numărul de identificare al contractului: POSDRU/159/1.5/S/136077

Scientific rapport

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Bucharest, 2015



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INSULTS LITERATURE- A LANGUAGE GAME WITH SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

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This work has been done within the project "Romanian culture and European cultural models: research, timing, sustainability", co-financed by the European Union and the Government of Romania through the European Social Fund by Operational Programme "Human Resources Development" 2007-2013, finance contract no. POSDRU / 159 / 1.5 / S / 136077.

Bucharest, 2015

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ABSTRACTS

Insults literature, a language game with specific problems, is a work in which we talk about insult as social event. A lot of linguists have been busy studying this phenomenon, for example Evelyne Largueche presents the insult closely with injury- she speaks about referential injury and questioned injury. The researchers were interested insult , but they limited their analysis to a single field of study: either by describing a series of lexical in many guides and dictionaries (Edouard 1967, Algoud 1991) or the presentation of a communication system in terms of the humanities : semiotic , sociological , psychological.

Another writer who dealt with imaginary violent language of the roumanian, is Ruxandra Cesereanu . It has classified this imaginary violent language in new books

- subhuman
- cleansed
- wrong
- beastly
- religious
- decomposed
- sexual or libidinous
- funereal
- xenophobia or racist.

In this part of the paper I showed activity publicist of Mihai Eminescu newspaper *Time*. It showed extreme nationalism, showed antipathy for the Liberal Party and against those who lead, without gloves- he directly attack Bratianu, CA Rosetti. Expresses disgust, especially compared to strangers- Bulgarians, Greeks, Hebrews. The language used is extremely tough. The journalist sees in liberals some predators "jacks of foreignness' by crime and turpitude". "Eminescu could possibly be considered a precursor of rhetoric (and ideology) Legionnaire. The echo of his xenophobia was limited to Timpul, without the support of right-wing nationalism and extent of the interwar period. "

Another Romanian writer noted that the mark is pamphleteer I.L Caragiale, but it uses more moderate language in terms caustic words, but still has a colorful and tough language. Like Eminescu, Caragiale sees political betrayal like a poison, and it is typical to Liberal Party considered to be toxic. As a pamphleteer Caragiale uses a language moderate- violent because he wants punishing representatives vicious, but there are cases where attacks come to resemble the radical demolition.

Arghezi is a perfect lampoon. He has no boundaries, break all the taboos of Romanian language. It is one of the most inventive of our nation ironist "we are dealing with a prolific creator of Romanian

language, with an exuberant frenzy verbal level. Communist authorities wanted to execute it using the same public records when Arghezi refused to accept the laurels of the new ideology that invaded Romania in 1944. The writer will, but later, after almost ten years, during which, unable to bear the media lynching by Sorin Toma, who was the subject will succumb and accept collaboration with the communist power. In the opinion of the writer, the pamphlet breathes new life being "swift and alive". Arghezi not afraid to devote swearing like through the verb "cursing is a literary art just as thorny as praise." So he raised swearing to an art aesthetic equal rights with ode or eulogy. Not a moment is not stated any therapeutic effect cleansed of the pamphlet, but only one by sharp as a razor through explicit violence. The pamphlet is personified by the "raven" flying, and pinches, scratches, stings, break. Raven floating especially over corpses, decomposition and putrefaction obsession is suggested in this art "pamphlet".

Literary criticism in recent decades has been much discussion about the ethics and philosophy of Marin Preda characters in MOROMETE and rightly pointed out the authenticity of their speech and humor; He believes there is still a quite widespread, then by this authenticity would violate traditional limits of "decency" in writing. It seems that the reader has accepted the language easier of Eugen Barbu *Cesspit* characters than that of MOROMETE's Preda. If Barbu, linguistic violence was tolerated probably because they were assigned a limited environment (underworld), in association with slang, with other language . Sympathy, identifying a condemned environment may remain a secret pleasure; such appearances are saved. If Preda, vulgar or violent, however, is attributed to peasants, is a category that embodies the national mythology, purity and tradition.

Particular attention should be paid to the pamphlet that can be seen on the border between journalism and literature. Regarding the origin of the word pamphlet, the opinion of linguistic throw in- It is considered as etymon english compound *palme feuillet*- foil wich is holding. In a general sense, the word pamphlet entered the Romanian language in the nineteenth century, French Connection (cf. Pamphlet), although he made in English, which was due to alteration same name as the title of a comedy own Latin: Pamphilus seu The Amore (Pamfilus or about Amor), written a certain Dirk van Asenede. Other linguists believe that the origin of this word comes from Greek antiquity, which was formed from merging the word *pan* (all) *phlego verb* (to burn). Rigorous definition of the term describes as a literary genre satirical pamphlet in verse or prose intended to blame people, ideas, works, events reprehensible, in a direct and often violent; Typical procedures are imprecation pamphlet, hyperbole, irony, caricature, etc., through which aims to ridicule, suppress the speech of the chosen target. The aim of the pamphlet is to convince the reader to act or take an attitude in keeping with the author's position. Pamphleteer adopt a totalitarian behavior that excludes any contrary opinion, but that it may manifest itself not only in a democracy. Target pamphlet is usually verbal person exposed extermination by caricature by pushing sarcasm and derision.

In building pamphlet, Sorin Preda identifies some common procedures in this type of writing. First, like requiring talent and is based on:

-the emphasis and inventiveness verbal- without calling too many arguments, pamphleteer and lending through "mischievous elegance of writing", by the way takes the message as mastered words;

-the surprise, which is a specific process of any gender narrative, but not shown in the narrative, but language- insult supplying action;

-the credibility- obtained by alternating between concessions opponent and penalties in the text; we can say that a process at hand is that of praise disenchanted, pamphleteer expecting from the attack to a more dignified behavior, but that is contradicted by the bantered;

-impertinent adjectives, more specifically, using highly surprise epithets, the use of synesthesia;

- the paradox and the absurd- is obtained by "a brutal violation of syllogism or a change unscrupulous and bluntly of cause and effect";

argumentative-

-Strategies absurd that relies on using suspend logic, but not significance; in all cases, the absurd sense, its effect is invalid, ridiculed. You can use false analogies.

- The argument *ad hominem*- personal attack is, invalidation ideas by attacking the opponent to a matter that does not concern that discussion, but we put in a position inferior or inconvenience the attack;

- The argument *a fortiori*- based on the use syllogisms;

-some tricks- taking complaints and exaggerating their opponent to the absurd: "Yes, I'm the criminal. I killed the Dead Sea ";

-exaggerating or minimizing the opponent's qualities – at C. V. Tudor meet very often this process: "You're brilliant, man, at 4 years you were the same mind";

-processes stylistic- from reaching the pun and comparisons shocking and absurd. Among them we remembered: oxymoron, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, metaphor, metonymy, sharply criticized.

Our life is intoxicated through programs, TV programs, sometimes in the street, with all kinds of conflict situations obviously negative, based on denigrating images to language far beyond the limits of common sense. Is increasingly aggressive language used by the media, and to avoid repercussions CNA legislation, this language is camouflaged as the pamphlet.

Always obvious preference for pamphlet for some time past is a bad sign. Especially when she wins and some genuine intellectuals . What instead provide models of civilized polemic, lower level, intellectually insulting, extermination wars that ravage media, blogs and websites. The pamphlet has always born monsters. The spread's no need to leave us indifferent. Press the abandoned, largely journalistic standards and become either a mat placed at the feet of the princes of the day, or a moan pride enough and turns to religion, it is good from time to time to go back to history Romanian media and try to extract positive points.

To highlight the differences between polemic and pamphlet, Nicolae Manolescu, makes the following remark "It would seem that we are missing and tradition, and worship for discussion of ideas. Here,

the debate turns every time the pamphlet. We spontaneously render polemic the original meaning of war. We noted that only critics in our history wore really big controversy. The difference between one and the other did, we know, Lovinescu. Polemics requires objectivity, method, sobriety and ideas. The pamphlet is satisfied with the subjectivity exaggeration passion. The debate of ideas is summed up Lovinescu pamphlet's words.