

SAPIENTIA
HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY OF TRANSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES,
MIERCUREA CIUC/CSÍKSZEREDA

BORDER CROSSINGS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

CSÍKSZEREDA / MIERCUREA CIUC
20-21 APRIL 2018

Conference Board

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Sapientia University

Ingrid Tomonicska, Assistant Professor,
Sapientia University



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

| Friday, 20 April | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| 8:30–9:30 | Registration | | |
| 9:30–10:00 | Conference Opening – Great Aula Greeting: Levente Pap , Deputy Dean of the Faculty, Erika-Mária Tódor , Head of the Humanities Department Welcome: Judit Pieldner on behalf of the organizing committee | | |
| 10:00–11:00 | Plenary lecture – Great Aula Introduction to plenary speaker: Boróka Prohászka Rád Plenary speaker: Csilla Bertha (University of Debrecen, Institute of English and American Studies): <i>Crossing Borders in Irish Drama and Theatre</i> | | |
| 11:00–11:30 | Coffee break | | |
| 11:30–13:00 | IA – Room 232 <i>Margins of Body, Genre and Narrative</i> Chair: Júlia Vallasek | IB – Room 233 <i>Crossing Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries</i> Chair: Enikő Pál | IC – Room 234 <i>In-Betweenness, Border Transgressions in Film and Contemporary Art</i> Chair: Katalin Sándor |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. István Berszán (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>Border, Environment, Neighborhood</i> 2. Donald E. Morse (University of Debrecen): <i>“This undiscovered country” in Máirtín Ó Cadhain’s Cré na Cille [The Dirty Dust] and George Saunders’ In the Bardo</i> 3. Anca Peiu (University of Bucharest): <i>The Frost in Faulkner: Walls and Borders of Modern Metaphor</i> 4. Boróka Prohászka-Rád (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>“The progressive nature of things” – ALS and the Limits of Narration in Sam Shepard’s Spy of the First Person</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elena Buja (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>Proverbs as a Means of Crossing Cultural Borders</i> 2. (Virtual) Ina Vishogradska-Meyer (Sofia University): <i>Crossing the Language Border – a Case Study of English Nonce Borrowings into Hungarian</i> 3. Tania Zamfir (University of Bucharest): <i>Romanian Dative Configurations</i> 4. Enikő Tankó, Zsuzsa Dégi & Erika-Mária Tódor (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Key Terms in Bilingualism and Multilingualism. Delimiting and Blurring Linguistic Boundaries</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Katalin Sándor (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>Theatricality Beyond Media Boundaries in Szabolcs Hajdu’s It’s Not the Time of My Life</i> 2. Mónika Dánél (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest): <i>Migrant Mountain – Political Borders, Medial Transformations and Layered History in Szabolcs KissPál’s Amorous Geography (2012–2016)</i> 3. Judit Pieldner (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>In-Between the Medial and the Political. Jafar Panahi’s (Non-)Cinema</i> 4. Mihály Lakatos (Sapientia University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>The In-Betweenness of Non-Image, Sound, Place and Science: Ryoji Ikeda’s Installation Works</i> |
| 13:00–14:30 | Lunch Break | | |

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|-------------|--|---|---|
| 14:30–16:30 | <p>II A – Room 232 Ethnicity, Identity and Intercultural Transfers Chair: István Berszán</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Imre József Balázs (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>From Pán Imre to Imre Pan: Avant-Garde Border Crossings between Hungary and France</i> Savita (University of Szeged): <i>Bengáli Tíz: A Spectrum of Intercultural Transfer</i> Júlia Vallasek (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>From Small Things to Big Symbols. Transgressability of Borders in Arundhati Roy's Works</i> Levente Pap (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>The Integration of the Armenian Immigrants in the View of Istvan Lakatos's Sicilia</i> (Virtual) Maria Epatov (“Ştefan Cel Mare” University, Suceava): <i>(Re)Defining Culture and Identity across Borders. Romanian and Armenian Writers</i> | <p>II B – Room 233 Discourse Strategies Chair: Judit Hidasi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Péter Furdó (Károli Gáspár University, Budapest): <i>The Boundaries of Discourse Marking</i> Zsuzsanna Ajtony (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Effective and/or Reasonable: Border Crossing in Strategic Maneuvering</i> Gabriela Cusen (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>'Borders' in the Writing of Academic Texts: Investigating Informativeness in Academic Journal Abstracts</i> (Virtual) Oleksandr Kapranov (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Bergen): <i>The Framing of Political Discourse Associated with the EU Visa Liberalisation with Ukraine</i> | <p>II C – Room 234 Translation: Theory and Practice Chair: Tünde Nagy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anna Steinbachné Bobok (University of Szeged): <i>Mr Povondra's Collage in Hungarian – Concepts of Translation and Text</i> (Virtual) Ştefania Maria Custură (“Aprily Lajos” Secondary School, Braşov): <i>Zoltán Franyó's Work as a Translator. An Original Perspective of Enikő Gocsmán</i> Katalin Lajos (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Transition and Translation – between Two Wor(l)ds. (Transgressability of Borders in Ion Nete's Novel Ninge cu suflete de morți and in Its Hungarian Translation)</i> Mona Arhire (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>The Translation of Ellipsis as Identity Marker in the Literary Dialogue</i> Emese Noémi Pusztai (Bálint Gábor School, Catalina): <i>The Theory and Practice of Song Translation</i> |
| 16:30–16:50 | Coffee break | | |

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|-------------|---|--|---|
| 16:50–18:20 | III A– Room 232 | III B – Room 233 | III C– Room 234 |
| | Hybridity, Human and Non-Human Chair: Ingrid Tomonicska | Discourse, Gender and Language Chair: Zsuzsanna Ajtony | Invisible Boundaries, Identity and Otherness in Drama Chair: Donald E. Morse |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Virtual) Anca Garcia (Valdosta State University, Georgia): <i>Dracula: Hybridity and Metafiction</i> 2. (Virtual) Borbála Bökös (Partium Christian University, Oradea): <i>Human-Alien Encounters in Science Fiction: A Postcolonial Perspective</i> 3. Fruzsina Krizsai & András Hlavacska (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest): <i>Genre Crossing – Varied Functions of Diary in Bram Stoker’s Dracula</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blanka Barabás (Central European University, Budapest): <i>“Playing the Woman Card”: Discourses on Power in the Era of Media Convergence</i> 2. Andreea Nechifor & Cristina Dimulescu (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>The Changing Image of Women in Romanian Advertisements. A Discourse Analysis Approach</i> 3. (Virtual) Boussooualim Malika (Ecole nationale Supérieure d’Informatique, Alger): <i>Translinguism and Cross-Cultural Negotiation in Assia Djebar’s La Femme sans sépulture</i> 4. (Virtual) Maomao Gao (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest): <i>An Analysis of Ethnic Influence on Language: Mandarin or Xijiang Mandarin?</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Virtual) Chelsea Gilbert (East Tennessee State University, Johnson City): <i>Battle Against Angels: The Dramatic Isolation of Women in the Dramatic Works of Tennessee Williams</i> 2. Edit-Mária Dánél (Octavian Goga National College, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Deconstructing Inner Borders in Selected Plays by Tadeusz Kantor and Edward Albee</i> 3. (Virtual) Octaviana Motoc (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi): <i>Characters’ Identity Shaped by Borders and Otherness in Athol Fugard’s Plays</i> 4. Ingrid Tomonicska & Boróka Prohászka-Rád (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Invisible Borders in Csaba Székely’s Bányavidék Trilogy</i> |
| 18:30 – | departure to and dinner at the Csiki Beer Manufacture, Sânsimion | | |

| Saturday, 21 April | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 9:30 – 10:30 | Plenary lecture – Great Aula Introduction to plenary speaker: Judit Pieldner Plenary speaker: Mihaela Ursa (Babeş-Bolyai University, Department of Comparative Literature, Cluj-Napoca): <i>Displacing Borders in Herta Müller's Writing</i> |
| 10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break |
| 11:00–13:00 | IV A – Room 232 |
| | Beyond Borders Chair: Judit Pieldner |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gábor Gelencsér (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest): <i>Passport to Nowhere. Transit Zones, Non-Places, Heterotopias in Post-1989 Hungarian Films</i> 2. Réka Sárközy (National Library – 1956 Institute Budapest): <i>Attempting the Dialogue. Transcultural Encounters in Hungarian Historical Documentaries</i> 3. (Virtual) Zsuzsa Tapodi (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Between Human and Animal</i> 4. Constantina Raveca Buleu (“Sextil Puşcariu” Institute of Linguistics and Literary History, Cluj-Napoca): <i>Reaching Beyond Borders: Esotericism as Transnational Language and Identity</i> |
| | IV B – Room 233 |
| | Translanguaging, TEFL Chair: Enikő Biró |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erika Mária Tódor & Zsuzsanna Dégi (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Two Ways in Crossing Borders between Languages</i> 2. Tünde Nagy (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Translanguaging in the EFL Classroom</i> 3. (Virtual) Réka Helga Bozsó & Judit Nagy (University of Szeged): <i>A Study of Parental Attitudes to Teacher Pronunciation in Very Early English</i> 4. Ana-Magdalena Petraru (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași): <i>Crossing the Border to Teach English as/ for Mission: The Case of American Evangelists in the 1990s</i> 5. Gabriela Chefneux (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>Immigrants in American and British Newspapers – A Comparative Analysis</i> |
| | IV C – Room 234 |
| | Children's Media Use, Education, Youth Migration Chair: Rozália Klára Bakó |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Virtual) András Déri & Zsófia Hangyál (Eötvös Loránd University – Tempus Public Foundation, Budapest): <i>New Approaches for Understanding Identity Formation of Young People</i> 2. Rozália Klára Bakó (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Children Online and the Blurring Boundaries of Parental Mediation</i> 3. Angela Bajzath (Eötvös Loránd University): <i>Mastery and Commitment – Innovative Intervention in Early School Leaving</i> 4. (Virtual) Zsófia Hangyál (Tempus Public Foundation, Budapest): <i>Towards an Analytical Framework for Understanding Different Educational Contexts</i> 5. Andrea Sólyom (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Transnational Youth Migration in Sântu Gheorghe: Processes, Effects and Policy Challenges</i> |
| 13:00–14:00 | Lunch break |

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| 14:00–15:30 | V A– Room 232 | V B – Room 233 | V C – Room 234 |
| | <p>Interwar Discourses, Exile and Travel Literature Chair: Boróka Prohászka-Rád</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Valentin Trifescu (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Landscape as Identity Metaphor. An Overview of Romanian Intellectual Discourse in Interwar Transylvania</i> Noémi Fazakas (Sapientia University, Târgu Mureş): <i>When the Border Crosses You: Language and Identity in Transylvania between the Two World Wars</i> Corina-Elena Moldovan (DigiHUBB, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca): <i>Marius Daniel Popescu, or Living Inside Out the Border</i> Romulus Bucur (Transilvania University of Braşov): <i>Questionable Borders. The Great Wall Seen by Romanian Travellers</i> | <p>Language Acquisition, Linguistic Landscape Chair: Zsuzsanna Dégi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Virtual) Gabriella Kovács (Sapientia University, Târgu Mureş): <i>Reading Strategies, Reading Comprehension and Translation – A Study of Connections</i> Enikő Pál (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Language-Specific Effects in Cross-Language Research and Their Implications for Second Language Acquisition: A Theoretical Enquiry</i> Judit Hidasi (Budapest Business School): <i>Socio-Cultural Aspects of Foreign Language Acquisition and FL Performance – the Case of Japan</i> Enikő Biró (Sapientia University, Târgu Mureş): <i>More than a Facebook Share: Exploring Virtual Linguistic Landscape</i> | <p>Border Crossing in Social Media and Social Mobility Chair: Andrea Sályom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Virtual) Laura Nistor (Sapientia University, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>Crossing the Border of Age in the World of Fashion. A Discourse on 'Fashion Grannies'</i> (Virtual) Brenda Birungi & Eria Olowo Onyango (Makerere University, Kampala): <i>Positioning Women in Informal Micro-level Cross Border Transportation</i> Zoltán Biró A. & Ágnes Sárosi-Blága (Sapientia University; WAC – Center for Regional and Anthropological Research, Miercurea Ciuc): <i>The Narrative Barriers of Border Crossing in the Hungarian-Roma Interethnic Relations in Szeklerland</i> Judit Tünde Kovács (University of Debrecen): <i>Young Farmers' Experiments of Border Crossing to Spread Agricultural Innovations</i> |
| 15:30–16:00 | Conference Closing | | |
| 16:00 | Tour of the town | | |

Book of Abstracts

Plenary lecture – Friday, 20th April, 10.00 – 11.00, Great Aula

Csilla Bertha

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Crossing Borders in Irish Drama and Theatre

Keywords: inside-outside, transgressing or transcending, metatheatricity, self-reflexivity, reterritorialization

In order to consciously cross boundaries, they must be acknowledged as existing, and the reverse is also true: any attempt at, or insistence on, border crossing only confirms their existence, acknowledges their significance and marks their location. Theatre as an art of transformation, by its very nature, excels in dramatizing border crossings. A frequently occurring form of theatrical representation of borderlines and border-zones concerns liminal places, such as a waiting room or specific doors and windows that divide and connect the inside and the outside – a crucial function since the inside-outside dialectic lies “at the very heart of theatrical semiosis” (Gay McAuley). Another strategy of highlighting and reinforcing, transgressing, blurring or transcending boundaries is to incorporate other art forms within the theatre. Art-within-art and artist-protagonists enhance the metatheatrical quality of the play and performance, and may serve, among others, deep (Modernist) self-searching and (postmodernist) heightened self-reflexivity. A few examples of Irish plays, ranging from the early-twentieth century to the contemporary, provide very different solutions for breaking down the “fourth

wall” (another boundary), representing border-zones and “contact-zones” (James Clifford), and for making visible or transcending boundaries. Border crossing often goes together with homecoming of sorts, since the awareness and the marking of their location may help reterritorialization after colonial or – the now – increasingly global de-territorialization.

Panel I A – Friday, 20th April, 11.30 – 13.00, room no. 232

István Berszán

Associate Professor, Head of Department of Hungarian Literary Studies, Babes-Bolyai University, Kolozsvár / Cluj Napoca, Romania

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Border, Environment, Neighborhood

Keywords: territorial-institutional demarcation, the space of social historical relations, place, non-human, spaces of contact making, literature, art

In our academic environment borders are usually treated within the territorial-institutional demarcation or the political resistance against such actions. In his essay about “What is a border?” Étienne Balibar is focused on political examples. What kind of demarcation is at work here? What kind of boundaries integrate everything in the space of social historical relations as if there would be nothing there outside us? Politically speaking we have created the institution of border, but according to the Australian philosopher Jeff Malpas, our being-in-the-world implies all-encompassing places as the material condition for the appearance of things and living creatures.* In Hungarian ‘határ’ (border) has a specific meaning referring to the natural environment of a

settlement: not a concrete line around, but a deep field beyond the built habitat of people. Can we apply a border theory based on political issues to our neighborhood with non-human creatures? To what extent will the concept of border be changed if we consider different spaces of contact making? My paper shows how literature and arts help us to put and investigate such questions. *Jeff Malpas: *Place and Experience. A Philosophical Topography*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.; Jeff Malpas: „Place and the Problem of Landscape”. In Jeff Malpas (ed.): *Place and Landscape. Concepts, Contexts, Studies*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2011. 3–26.

Donald E. Morse

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“This undiscovered country” in Máirtín Ó Cadhain’s *Cré na Cille* [The Dirty Dust] and George Saunders’ *In the Bardo*

Keywords: fantastic, Irish, American, Lincoln

The strongest longest boarder dividing all human beings is that between life and death, “this undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns . . .” (Hamlet III.1) If we can know nothing about “this undiscovered country” that has not prevented our writers from using it as a means of commenting on human life lived here and now. Two such contrasting but superficially similar uses are Máirtín Ó Cadhain’s best-selling Irish language novel, *Cré na Cille* [*The Dirty Dust*] and George Saunders’s Booker Prize winner, *In the Bardo*. Both are set in cemeteries: *The Dirty Dust* in a small rural Irish village cemetery and *In the Bardo* in an urban (Washington, DC) cemetery. Ó Cadhain’s characters are all corpses confined to their coffins while Saunders’ are more mobile

long-dead historical characters. If *The Dirty Dust*'s vituperative villagers refuse to let go of any jealousy, hatred or suspicion, those *In the Bardo* attempt to understand human loss. (DEM)

Anca Peiu

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The Frost in Faulkner: Walls and Borders of Modern Metaphor

Keywords: wall, border, rural America, modernism – romanticism, poetry – prose, North – South

Walls and borders are places of secret/obstinate affinities and attraction – rather than places of clear-cut margins. My (re)reading of two masters of American modernism in canonical (world) literature originates in such (re)discoveries as the following: a) William Faulkner's debut as a poet in 1924 – i.e. within one full decade of Robert Frost's; b) their lifetime propensity for a rural landscape in their books – whether in an allegorical New England or in the “doomed” Old South. Starting from these I have come across items of a paradoxical parallel between the two (sometimes controversial) writers, who have made generations of readers feel at home in their melancholy dark diegesis. Evolving decisively as a fiction writer, William Faulkner actually always regarded himself as “a poet among novelists.” Perhaps his unique “art of fiction” has been as influential for younger prose writers – most of whom come from Latin America – also due to its deeply poetic vein. If we analyze it attentively now, we may discover that within the verse with an obvious impact on the intricate Yoknapatawpha symbolical network

and atmosphere there is a hint of haunting Frost, much closer in spirit to Faulkner, as a contemporary American poet, than the British romantics (Keats, Shelley), whose fascination on Faulkner's mind has been so often officially acknowledged by the greatest literary critics of our time.

Boróka Prohászka-Rád

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“The progressive nature of things” – ALS and the Limits of Narration in Sam Shepard’s *Spy of the First Person*

Keywords: Sam Shepard, illness narratives, narrative identity

The paper looks at Sam Shepard's posthumously published *Spy of the First Person*, an extraordinary and deeply unsettling narrative in the true lyrico-dramatic Shepardian style. Though it is also an account of the progressive deterioration of the body due to ALS, this short text crosses the boundaries of what A. Frank categorizes as illness narrative. And neither is it an account of triumph over the disease in the sense ascribed to this term in the context of such narratives. Much more, it is a testimony of the creative mind's triumph over the unutterable, the fragmentation of the subject.

Panel I B – Friday, 20th April, 11.30 – 13.00, room no. 233

Elena Buja

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Proverbs as a Means of Crossing Cultural Borders

Keywords: proverb, internal & external markers, Romanian culture, Korean culture

“The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence/hill” is an old English proverb which shows that people tend to appreciate more what others have just by crossing (with their eyes) the border represented by the fence/hill. Though the afore-mentioned proverb is a strong piece of advice against comparing what we have with what others have, the aim of my paper is exactly that: to compare proverbs belonging to the Romanian culture to those of the Korean one, not for the sake of highlighting the wisdom or beauty of the Romanian over the Korean proverbs or vice-versa, but rather for identifying similarities and differences in terms of structure, vocabulary, figures of speech, and, above all, meaning, being aware that proverbs are elements of language that best reflect a culture’s beliefs and values. To this aim, 50 Romanian proverbs selected from two memorable sources (Iordache Golescu’s [1973] *Proverbe comentate* and Anton Pann’s [1897] *Proverbele romanilori*) will be compared with their Korean counterparts.

(Virtual) Ina Vishogradska-Meyer

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Crossing the Language Border – A Case Study of English Nonce Borrowings into Hungarian

Keywords: Hungarian-English language contact, nonce borrowings, language hybridity

Migration, globalization have blurred boundaries between many languages, producing new ones, driving some to extinction, or altogether – bringing to life new linguistic identities. The present paper looks at a certain aspect of language contact and thus aims at offering an insight into the mechanisms that induce people to transfer given grammatical and lexical structures from one language to other. The various aspects of such phenomenon are language-specific, naturally. Therefore, namely by examining a given language it is possible to complement the universal tendencies in the overall picture of the phenomenon. In this investigation attention is devoted to Hungarian-English language contact outside Hungary in English language environment, and the examined realizations are lexical items – nonce borrowings – from English to Hungarian. When a common second language is used by a group of people, they often introduce second language lexical elements into the communication process (intercourse) with their fellow bilinguals in their original first language. These ‘cuckoo lexemes’ in fact behave according to the grammar regulations of the recipient language, that is, Hungarian language. However, they remain completely non-comprehensive for the naïve Hungarian native speakers who have not learned any English. Such nonce borrowings sometimes tend to constitute the thin edge in various types of subsequent linguistic change

Tania Zamfir

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Romanian Dative Configurations

Keywords: inflectional and prepositional dative, dative clitics, animacy, functional and lexical “la”

Today’s linguistic practices allow us to reconsider the meanings and functions of borders. Romanian datives, take part in this process of reconfiguring the concept of border. For this matter, they can be marked, according to some morphological constraints, both inflectionally and prepositionally by the preposition (P) la “at/to”. Datives which are marked (i) prepositionally by the P “la” at/to and that can be doubled by Dative clitics are analyzed as DPs with “la” being interpreted as a case marker. Similarly, Datives which are realized (ii) inflectionally should be looked at as either a DP or a PP. Choosing between the two types of marking depends on a morphological property- the nature of the determiner (variable/invariable) which may/may not realize morphological case. However, our examination shows that Datives exhibit sensitivity to verb class and to the animacy hierarchy which contributes to the stylistic preference of the educated adult speakers of Romanian. The goal of this paper is to present the results of an experiment we carried out on the inflectional and prepositional marking of the Romanian Dative, among educated adult speakers, which point towards a stylistic preference for the prepositional construction (la+ACC), even when there are no morphological constraints.

Enikő Tankó, Zsuzsanna Dégi and Erika-Mária Tódor

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***Key Terms in Bilingualism and Multilingualism. Delimiting
and Blurring Linguistic Boundaries***

Keywords: bilingualism, multilingualism, terminology,
applied linguistics

The aim of the present paper is to present an ongoing research project aiming at developing a dictionary of linguistic terminology in three languages: English, the lingua franca of literature about bilingualism and multilingualism, Romanian, the official language of the country and Hungarian, the minority mother tongue of the researchers². Bilingualism and multilingualism are very popular research areas around the world, yet the majority of works are written in English. This results in its being unavailable to some non-native speakers of English. On the other hand, translating or adapting terms to different other languages turns out to be rather difficult sometimes. The dictionary aims at defining the territory of bilingualism and multilingualism, but in the same time at crossing the boundaries between the various subdomains of applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive or cultural linguistics. The terms chosen to be included in the dictionary evolve around linguistic attitudes towards bilingualism or multilingualism. The dictionary is not only important from linguistic or scientific point of view, but it is determining from the perspective of self-reflection in a multilingual environment.

Panel I C - Friday, 20th April, 11.30 – 13.00, room no. 234

Katalin Sándor

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***Theatricality beyond Media Boundaries in Szabolcs Hajdu's
It's Not the Time of My Life***

Keywords: cinematic theatricality, intermediality, Szabolcs Hajdu

Theatricality in cinema is often linked to acts of foregrounding the representational aspect, the artificiality of the film, which enables the reflexive detachment of the viewer (cf. Loiselle–Maron 2012). However, spectacle and theatricality cannot exclusively be conceptualized in opposition to narrative absorption. On the one hand, as Rushton argues, “one can be absorbed by spectacle and narrative at one and the same time” (2007). On the other hand, all cultural and artistic practices –including the ones that attempt to maintain medial transparency – (re)mediate the “real” in one way or another “involving the spectator in various »stages of reality«” (Duguay 2012).

Focusing on Szabolcs Hajdu’s 2016 film, *It’s Not the Time of My Life* and his 2015 theatrical performance with the same title, my paper discusses theatricality as a concept that “crosses” media boundaries and disturbs (theoretical) dichotomies between narrative absorption and reflexive detachment. Hajdu’s film and performance will be considered within the framework of his cinematic oeuvre in which the theatrical can be tackled in the broader context of intermedial

practices (e. g. tableau compositions). I argue that in Hajdu's cinema the sensual or the more optical, structural modes of intermediality and theatricality are not (only) means of aestheticization or media reflexivity: the poetics of in-betweenness "addresses" questions and tensions related to social, political, cultural realities, to identity and body politics.

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Migrant Mountain – Political Borders, Medial Transformations and Layered History in Szabolcs KissPál's Amorous Geography (2012–2016)

Keywords: political borders, medial transformations, imagined/imaginative geographies, docu-fiction, Szabolcs KissPál

Szabolcs KissPál's docu-fiction video is part of his 2015–2016 project entitled "From Fake Mountains to Faith (Hungarian Trilogy)". The exhibition project consists of two docu-fiction videos (Amorous Geography, The Rise of the Fallen Feather) and an installation of a fictitious museum setting (The Chasm Records). According to Bernhard Siegert, "there is no space independent from cultural techniques of ruling spaces" (Siegert 2011, 15). Szabolcs KissPál's docu-fiction reflects on the cultural, ideological techniques and media conditions of historical and contemporary representations of space. His project focuses on the 1909–1912 rebuilding of the Transylvanian Great Rock (Egyeskő/Piatra Singuratică) mountain in the Budapest Zoo. According to Zoltán Kékesi, this rebuilding situates "the architecture and the ethnographic space of the Budapest Zoo,

as well as the Transylvania-discourse after Trianon within the long European (colonial) history of the objectification of the Other” (Kékesi 2012, 62). The video can be interpreted as the visual archaeology of layered visions projected onto geographical space. Reflecting on the mediatedness and the ideological background of the projections, the video becomes a surrogate (common) place for contradictory, non-interlocking projections, for conflicting ideological discourses, for archival footage and fictive representations. This results in an artwork “oscillating between historical and poetic truth” (András 2016, 200). In my presentation I focus on media transformations, as well as on the way the video redraws and maps the emotional and atmospheric space constituted of conscious and unconscious layers and imaginations related to the Trianon discourse.

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In-Between the Medial and the Political. Jafar Panahi’s (Non-)Cinema

Keywords: Iranian film, non-cinema, orality, off-screen, theatricality, performativity

In close intratextual connection with earlier pieces of Jafar Panahi’s oeuvre, pre-eminently *The Mirror* (Ayneh, 1997) and *Offside* (2006), his recent film trilogy made in illegality, including *This Is Not a Film* (2011), *Closed Curtain* (2013) and *Taxi Tehran* (2015), reformulates the relationship between cinema and “the real,” defying the limitations of filmmaking in astounding ways. The paper addresses the issue of non-cinema, pertaining to those instances of cinematic “impurity” in which “the medium disregards its own limits in

order to politically interfere with the other arts and life itself” (Nagib 2016). Panahi’s overtly confrontational (non-) cinematic discourse is an eminent example of “accented cinema” (Naficy 2001). His artisanal and secret use of the camera in deterritorialized conditions and extreme limitations as regards profilmic space – home arrest, fake taxi interior – gives way for multilayered reflexivity, incorporating non-actorial presence, performative self-filming and theatricality as subversive gestures, with a special emphasis on remediated video-orality performed in front of, or directly addressed to, the camera. The paper explores the ways in which the films transgress the boundaries between documentary and fiction, off-screen and on-screen, cinema and non-cinema, and become gestures of “politicized immediacy” (Naficy 2001, 6) that call for the (inter)medial as an also indispensably political act (Schröter 2010). *Naficy, Hamid. 2001. An Accented cinema. Exilic and Diasporic Filmmaking. Princeton UP. Nagib, Lúcia. 2016. Non-Cinema, or The Location of Politics in Film. *Film-Philosophy* 20: 131–148. Schröter, Jens. 2010. The Politics of Intermediality. *Acta Universitatis Sapientiae, Film and Media Studies* 2: 107–124.

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The In-Betweenness of Non-Image, Sound, Place and Science: Ryoji Ikeda’s Installation Works

Keywords: video installation, music, minimalism, science

The Japanese multimedia artist, Ryoji Ikeda’s works can be interpreted as a contact between mediums, but also as a contact between disciplines. Most of his video installations are based on mathematical, physical or IT concepts. In my

presentation I would like to focus on the methods that Ikeda uses to make these abstract concepts visible and audible with juxtaposing the image and the sound with the help of his particular “toolkit” (ex: minimalistic images, microsounds, digital glitches). I also want to present these installations as non-places, as in the case of Ikeda we have unique, immersive environments that surround the spectator, all of which may be interpreted as metaphors for our contemporary, dataflow-based information society. Furthermore, in these non-places the boundaries between the artwork and the spectators collapse as the spectators’ bodies become part of the artwork. In this sense, Ikeda’s installations can also be seen as collusions between the real and the intermedial. And finally, I would like to reflect on these installations as a medialization of Japan’s historical experience, based on Philip Brobhy’s notion that the way the artworks are installed in space show similarities with natural disasters — common in Japan — as tsunamis or floods.

Panel II A - Friday, 20th April, 14.30 – 16.30, room no. 232

Imre-József Balázs

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From Pán Imre to Imre Pan: Avant-Garde Border Crossings between Hungary and France

Keywords: avant-garde, European School, exile literature, little magazine, multilingualism

Pán Imre (1904–1972) was an important figure of the late Hungarian avant-garde: as a founder of the European School (Budapest, 1945–1948) he contributed to the dissemination of

Surrealism and abstract art in Hungary as an art critic, editor and poet. After his emigration to France (1957) he became an appreciated editor and essayist in Paris, publishing avant-garde little magazines entitled *Morphèmes* and *Préverbes* in French. The article explores the continuities and discontinuities between the Hungarian and French texts published by Pán Imre, in the context of avant-garde exile literature.

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Bengáli Tűz: A Spectrum of Intercultural Transfer

Keywords: Intercultural Transfer, *Bengáli Tűz*, Hungarian Journal, Rózsa Hajnóczy, cultural transformation

A conclusive change happens when two cultures interact and convey information to each other which leads to the transformation in respective cultures. *Bengáli Tűz* – a famous Hungarian journal which comes from the era of early twentieth century displays some impeccable shades of intercultural transfer. A Hungarian home maker went to India with her husband in 1928 and stayed there for three years while recording her personal experiences as journal entries in a journal known as *Bengáli Tűz* in present time. Rózsa Hajnóczy's journey started with a cultural shock that ended up in making her a well-informed person of the new culture. It's a chain of prominent events narrating the story of how the author's perspective about life met with a change and she gained some openness and became culturally transformed. She had tears in her eyes when she left Hungary and came to India as she missed her home but after three years when she departed from India, she again cried, but this time it wasn't

for either India or Hungary. Her eyes were wet as she missed the notion of the entire “world”. Other nationalities in this journal also became culturally transformed. Distinct shades of various languages are seen in the journal incorporating, not only Hungarian, but other languages like Hindi, Bengali, English, Arabic, German and Russian. The journal also showcases other topics such as culture and identity across border, multilingualism which makes it a tempting piece to read and an authentic piece of literature.

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From Small Things to Big Symbols. Transgressability of Borders in Arundhati Roy’s Works

Keywords: Arundhati Roy, India, nationalism, transsexuality, border crossing

While Arundhati Roy’s first novel, *The God of Small Things* (1997) focused mostly on the tragic outcomes of the rigid Indian caste-system and found its place in the tradition of marquezian magic realism and Salman Rushdie’s mythical and exotic portrayal of India, her second novel offers a complex description of a divided society. *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) bears the mark of Roy’s vast experience on the field of political and environmental activism, her militant approach towards social injustice. The new novel is a patchwork of narratives focused around two main characters, the transsexual Anjum and Tilo, the ever revolting architect involved in the civil war in Kashmir. Both in the description of hallucinatory violence and of small, gentle moments of harmony and cooperation Roy portrays the divided, post-colonial India where conflicts are constantly

emerging on religious, political, social and sexual level. Borders seem impossible to cross when the conflict is thoroughly interiorized like in the case of the Delhi hijras, or has grown uncontrollable like in the civil war for Kashmir's independence, yet they prove transgressable in the everyday practice of the characters. The moment of harmony reached at the end of the novel seems to reinforce the idea that subcultures and small communities must learn how to make use of the malleability of borders in order to survive.

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The Integration of the Armenian Immigrants in the View of Istvan Lakatos's Siculia

Keywords: Armenians, integration, immigrants, *Siculia*, Lakatos Istvan, Transylvanian Principality

The relatively short history of the Transylvanian Principality (150 years or so) was full of unexpected changes. From the tragic Battle of Mohacs –fought against the Ottoman invasion (1526) – until the Diploma Leopoldinum – which integrated the Principality in the huge Habsburg Empire– events like the rise of Lutheran, Calvinian or Unitarian reforms, the Catholic Reformation or the Counter-Reformation –despite the declaration of Religious Toleration and Freedom of Conscience issued at the Diet of Torda in 1568 – has brought forth more disagreements. In the 1670's a new population coming from Moldova appears in the Principality: the Armenians. The history of the establishment of this population was mentioned by the catholic priest Istvan Lakatos in his work *Siculia*. (1702) Analyzing this work we

search for answers to the question regarding the relatively short integration period of this ethnic group.

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(Re)Defining Culture and Identity across Borders. Romanian Armenian Writers

Keywords: cultural territory, borders, identity, Romanian Armenian, majority, minority.

In the context of globalization, the analysis of literature as a phenomenon has shifted from a historical point of view that aims at organizing texts according to the genre and species, and time, to a more broadening vision that encompasses establishing principles based on a common cultural territory that most of the time transgresses the administrative territory. Cultural identity is no longer confined to the physical borders. What is the relation between literature of the majority and literature of the minority? How do we define the term literature of the minority? This paper aims at analyzing the concept of culture and identity across borders in the case of Romanian Armenian writers.

Panel II B – Friday, 20th April, 14.30 – 16.30, room no. 233

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The Boundaries of Discourse Marking

Keywords: pragmatics, discourse analysis, discourse markers, fuzzy boundaries

There is a rapidly growing body of research on primarily oral discourse structuring devices referred to as discourse markers (henceforth DMs), discourse connectives, discourse operators, discourse particles, etc.; the list could go on as the function of the number of theoretical frameworks that have been applied to the study of these items (Relevance Theory, coherence-based studies, interactional sociolinguistics, etc.). It is widely agreed that such expressions play a vital role in utterance interpretation, there is, however, disagreement on the type of functions they fulfill and the criteria one can use to find the boundaries of this class of linguistic items. In the literature, we find exhaustive lists of the formal, functional and stylistic criteria that are associated with DMs, but few authors provide (and many claim it is impossible to provide) an exhaustive list of criterial features that can be used to identify all instances of DMs in a given corpus. An even more challenging task is to develop annotation software that can automatically identify DMs and filter out non-DM tokens of lexical items that are frequently used as DM types (e.g. adverbial uses of 'well' or 'now', prepositional uses of 'like', etc.). The paper will explore the utility of using automatic semantic tagging for the identification of oral DMs, including interpersonal as well as textual markers. The paper will argue that automatic semantic annotation can be an effective tool for this task with regard to

certain DMs, but needs to be complemented by extensive manual error correction and filtering.

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Effective and/or Reasonable: Border Crossing in Strategic Maneuvering

Keywords: argumentation, strategic maneuvering, effective, reasonable, fallacy

The main aim of an argumentative speech act complex, as defined in argumentation theory is to resolve a difference of opinion by advancing a constellation of reasons brought up by the arguer in order to justify the acceptability of a standpoint. In order to achieve his goal, the arguer is entitled to employ strategic maneuvering, a process through which a balance between reasonableness and effectiveness is to be established, the aim of which is to move towards the best position in the actual context of argumentation. A prototypical example of applying strategic maneuvering is that of political speeches where speakers frequently achieve their goals by the rhetorical means of persuasion and manipulation, by misleading language use. The speaker's orientation towards finding the best position will be followed through the analysis of dialogues taken from the TV series House of Cards.

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***‘Borders’ in the Writing of Academic Texts: Investigating
Informativeness in Academic Journal Abstracts***

Keywords: vague language, IMRaD moves, referential explicitness, degree of informativeness, universal general nouns, research general nouns

When researchers write academic journal abstracts, they need to meet the requirements of the publisher which may very well mean that they need to be aware of ‘the meaning and functions of borders’ within which their work is presented in this type of academic text. The writing of a journal abstract should be, according to Cutting (2012: 283), ‘interesting, innovative and of scholarly quality’. Referential explicitness, as a characteristic academic journal abstracts, also focuses on the use vague language (VL), defined as ‘forms that are intentionally fuzzy, general, and imprecise’ Channell (1994: 20). This paper reports on an investigation of the use of VL and IMRaD moves (Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion) showing the degree of informativeness of academic journal abstracts published in the ‘Bulletin of Transilvania University’ between 2010 and 2017. The areas of research these articles focus on range from linguistics and literature to business studies, medicine and engineering. The analysis of the data, based on Cutting’s (2012) analytical framework, revealed that abstract authors use vague language (e.g.: ‘universal general nouns’ and ‘research general nouns’) and that their abstracts mostly consist of introduction and discussion moves. Results of similar research into the writing of article abstracts may be informative for both novice academic text writers and expert writers guiding their work.

(Virtual) Oleksandr Kapranov

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The Framing of Political Discourse Associated with the EU Visa Liberalisation with Ukraine

Keywords: framing, political discourse, EU, Ukraine, visa liberalisation

This conference presentation involves a qualitative study aimed at investigating the framing of political discourse associated with the EU visa liberalisation with Ukraine. This study seeks to address the framing of the EU visa liberalisation process in Ukrainian political discourse published online by several leading high-quality Internet news resources, e.g. 112ua, Censor.Net, and UNIAN. The corpus of the study comprises 34 articles in English that have been analysed from the vantage point of framing methodology developed by Entman (2004), and Dahl (2015). The results of the qualitative investigation reveal that Ukrainian political discourse associated with the EU visa liberalisation with Ukraine is framed by means of the following frames, e.g. the Building, the Divorce, the European Integration, the Game, the Home, the Hostage, the Journey, the Mistake, the Psychological Barrier, the Reputation, the Shame, the Trust, the Victim, and the Weakness. These findings are further presented and discussed at the conference.

Panel II C - Friday, 20th April, 14.30 – 16.30, room no. 234

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Mr Povondra's Collage in Hungarian – Concepts of Translation and Text

Keywords: Čapek, genre-crossing, translation

Karel Čapek's *War with the Newts* combines a wide assortment of textual forms and genres to portray the assumed history of the newts in close connection with that of the human race. Newspaper articles, scientific studies, notes of drunken sailors and other inserts form a unique collage in style as well as in layout. In the various editions of the originally 1948 Hungarian translation of the novel the textual arrangements of the most composite part of the *War with the Newts* (the 2nd book) are significantly altered compared with the Czech edition. Moreover, the introductory sentences of the inserts, the typefaces and the stylistic differences tend to suggest that there is a different notion of text and reading underlying the Hungarian versions. Other unifying tendencies traceable in the translation (e.g. standardized language use, concepts of character identity) can be correlated with these features. As the borders of various text-types within the Czech text are reorganized and reestablished in the translation, a different position of the reader and a different idea of the literary text emerge. My aim is to demonstrate the translational differences and try to account for them with an underlying concept of text and translation embedded in the Hungarian variant.

(Virtual) Stefania Maria Custura

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Zoltán Franyó’s Work as a Translator. An Original Perspective of Enikő Gocsman

Keywords: intertextuality, pluriperspectivism, theory of translation, multiculturalism

This work of Enikő Gocsman shows a new perspective of the theory of translation, about multiculturalism and Zoltán Franyó’s role as culture mediator. The author offers a new perspective about a translator, about multilingual contexts. The main part of the work we can find translated texts belonging to Hofmannstahl, Rilke and Ady.

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Transition and Translation – between Two Wor(l)ds. (Transgressability of Borders in Ion Nete’s Novel Ninge cu suflete de morţi and in its Hungarian Translation)

Keywords: translation, rite of passage, liminal space, correspondence, transgressability

My paper focuses on a novel of a contemporary Romanian writer who lives in Csíkszereda, and his entire work can be characterized by the central importance of the topic of border, specifically the thin border between life and death, the transgressability of the border of this world and the world of dead souls. The mythical-mystical-religious atmosphere of his prose constitutes a difficulty for the translator who by his/her work tries to cross the border of two languages and two cultures. “Being on the border” is a dangerous

condition/state, and every culture tries to secure the process of border crossing. This would be the main topic of my paper, and I want to approach it from several points of view. On the one hand, I will analyze a sequence of the chosen novel in which a funeral scene is presented – funeral ceremony is a powerful tool to control and secure the “big transition” (this is a name for death in Romanian folklore). On the other hand, I will reflect on how the translator is situated on the border when s/he has to do the translation of a ceremonial text (part of the folklore of an archaic source culture) to a target culture (namely, Hungarian culture) in which there is no correspondent for this specific text type.

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The Translation of Ellipsis as Identity Marker in the Literary Dialogue

Keywords: ellipsis, translation, structural differences, literary heroes' identity

Apart from the ellipsis occurring in discourse as a fairly common cohesive device, the literary dialogue oftentimes uses ellipsis as a stylistic or rhetorical device or as a means of endowing some characters with idiolectal or sociolectal features. This paper presents a study of such instances of ellipsis which contribute to the construction of the literary heroes' identity through their speech, while providing them with features distinguishing them from the other interacting characters either in terms of social identity or emotional state. The study is based on examples depicted from the dialogue of a number of literary works originally written in English and

selected so as to exhibit a variety of functions which ellipsis acquires to complete some heroes' identity or state of mind. Considering the importance of the information embedded in such ellipses, the relevance of a contrastive approach in translation becomes obvious. The analysis focusses the translation of ellipsis from English into Romanian and scrutinizes the situations when structural differences between English and Romanian do not allow a formally equivalent translation, which triggers an important loss of information delivered to the target language readership. The findings lead to conclusions relative to translation solutions that can be adopted to compensate for the possible scarcity of structural similarities between the two languages in contact in translation.

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The Theory and Practice of Song Translation

Keywords: translation, song translation, poetry, skopos theory

From the presentation of the research subject we can conclude that translating musical texts has a somewhat short literature, and also what kind of relationship translation theory has with this research field. In case of musical text translation meaning must come first in spite of the many difficulties these translations have because of the union between text and music. The translated text has a wider meaning because translation is adaptation, there is no perfect translation, only replacement texts are not accepted as song translations. It can be observed in the paper that musical translations can be made for various reasons. According to skopos theory, the purpose of translation forms the target text. In this case two song

translations can be observed where the line between different translation strategies is very thin. The source text can be viewed as only a text or as the union of text and music, in the second case the presence of music shapes the target text, because this kind of translation has many limitations, and the translator must pay attention not only to the text but also to the music. Song translation can be made for many reasons, in this case we focus on translating songs for singability. One of the translations we are dealing with is *Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds* performed by the Beatles, where we meet the very fine line between song translation and translation of poetry.

Panel III A - Friday, 20th April, 16.50 – 18.20, room no. 232

(Virtual) Anca Garcia

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Dracula: Hybridity and Metafiction

Keywords: metafiction, historical writing, hybridity, postcolonialism

Due to his supernatural nature, but also to his place of origin, Bram Stoker's well-known character, Dracula, is the embodiment of Otherness. My presentation will discuss the two types of postcolonial critical interpretations associated with Stoker's novel: one that interprets it in the wider postcoloniality of the world, and one that is more strictly interested in the Anglo-Irish postcolonial dimension. The two of them are, nevertheless, related as the issues of British postcolonialism transgress the borders of Ireland and become metaphors of universal racial struggles. It will also examine the ambivalence or even plurivalence as the vampire himself is a character that refuses to remain one-sided; he is situated

between the limit of life and death, myth and reality, historical character and demon, stereotype and fear of Otherness and attraction to the intriguing stranger, colonized and colonizer, sensationalism and palpable fin-de-siècle desperation, victim and victimizer, host and parasite, etc. In addition, it will investigate the mythical perspective that results from the confrontation between good and evil, which can be interpreted not only in the postcolonial terms mentioned above, but also in terms of the metatextual narrative technique, which converts into a meditation on how history and myth interact. Finally, it will demonstrate that, instead of being a representation of history, Bram Stoker's novel disregards authenticity and builds instead its own referent, or better said, it becomes a pseudo-historical novel that creates its own reality.

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Human-Alien Encounters in Science Fiction: A Postcolonial Perspective

Keywords: postcolonial, identity, memory, hybridization, *Avatar*, *The Host*, *Invasion of Body Snatchers*, Science Fiction film

(Un)conventional encounters between humans and alien beings or other worlds has long been one of the main thematic preoccupations of the genre of science fiction. Such stories would thus include typical “invasion” narratives, as in the case of the three science fiction films I attempt to discuss in the present paper: the *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (1956, 1978, 1993), *The Host* (2013), and *Avatar* (2009). I will examine the films in relation to postcolonial theories, while

attempting to look at the ways of revisiting one's history and culture (both alien and human) in the films' worlds in order to uncover and heal the violent effects of colonization. In my reading of the films I will shed light on the specific processes of identity formation (of an individual or a group), and the possibilities of individual and communal recuperation through memories, rites of passages, as well as hybridization. I will argue that the colonized human or alien body can serve either as a mediator between the two cultures, or as an agent which fundamentally distances two separate civilizations, thus irrevocably might bring about the loss of identity, as well as the lack of comprehension of cultural differences.

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Genre Crossing – Varied Functions of Diary in Bram Stoker's Dracula

Keywords: diary, novel, genre, metapragmatic consciousness, metapragmatic reflections

Bram Stoker's *Dracula* is the novel of border crossings from the point of narrative content as well as in the question of genre. Though most papers analysing the novel paid attention to the Gothic tradition in which it is embedded, included text types (mostly diary entries, logs and letters) articulate other complex questions: the role of different texts in a novel and the issue of genre based on their current function. Focused on the complex question of genre of the novel we use an interdisciplinary methodology based on Bakhtin's theoretical work and the principles of functional pragmatics to highlight the importance of these text types, especially diary, and detect some special features of the genre precisely. Diaries are not

only texts produced in the scope of the narrative but also function as a mental shelter, a moral obligation, and a weapon. We analyse metapragmatic reflections as signs of metapragmatic consciousness which belong to the language act of writing or reading a diary. Finally we underline the dynamic relation of a genre as an abstract category and a concrete instance in this text.

Panel III B - Friday, 20th April, 16.50 – 18.20, room no. 233

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“Playing the woman card”: Discourses on Power in the Era of Media Convergence

Keywords: power, gender, media convergence, linguistic strategies, discourse analysis, US presidential elections 2016

The most recent US presidential elections provided a scene for the showcasing of existing societal power dynamics between men and women. The presentation aims to examine how the notions attributed to power are articulated in the online media in context of the US presidential elections of 2016. The analysis makes use of the concept of media convergence in the sense that mainstream news outlets and social media platforms have become integrated. The theoretical framework relies on the Foucauldian notion of power and its relational nature: “Foucault’s ‘bottom-up’ analysis of power is an attempt to show how power relations at the micro-level of society make possible certain global effects of domination” (Sawicki 1986: 28). The paper also offers a linguistic perspective: since the linguistic turn,

Western theorists have put a particular emphasis on the power of language as performative (Butler 1993), a force constructing social categories. The presentation applies the research method of discourse analysis: it not only considers the textual examination of the data, but the complex socio-political context in which the different types of texts were created. The paper tries to offer a new perspective taking into account the different domains of social media and its role in the presidential elections as a platform for letting every individual voice be heard, thus representing the masses handing over power to the few. Bibliography: Butler, J. 1993. *Bodies that matter*. London–New York: Routledge. Sawicki, J. 1986. Foucault and Feminism. *Hypatia* Vol. 1, No. 2, 23-36.

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The Changing Image of Women in Romanian Advertisements. A Discourse Analysis Approach

Keywords: Romanian advertising, image of women, discourse analysis

This article attempts at picturing the image of women as portrayed in Romanian advertising throughout different periods of time. The theoretical approach combines instruments of discourse analysis and pragmatics with gender studies concepts applied to a selection of advertisements starting the end of the 19th century until today. The image of the woman as captured by adverts has undergone spectacular changes, as a reflection of the mentalities and implications generated by the historical and social background.

(Virtual) Boussoualim Malika

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***Translinguism and Cross-Cultural Negotiation in Assia
Djebar's La Femme sans sépulture***

Keywords: Assia Djebar, *La Femme sans sépulture*, Free
Indirect Discourse, translinguism, cross-cultural negotiation

This paper explores the potentialities of the translingual novel to achieve cross-cultural negotiation in the age of globalization through the reading of a sample novel, namely Assia Djebar's *La femme sans sepulture* (2002). The paper argues that Djebar uses free indirect discourse as an ideal translingual device to translate Algerian women's experiences and culture, which are traditionally oral, into a written literary text, characterized by switching between languages—French and Algerian languages Arabic and Berber. Through the textual analysis of key passages from the novel, relying on Monika Fludernik's analysis of free indirect discourse, the paper elaborates on how this rhetorical device has been used to achieve switching between languages which allowed Djebar to accomplish a big deal of cultural negotiation and consequently attain a new linguistic identity. The paper will show that Djebar's translinguism allowed her not only to transcend the constraints of a mother tongue and culture as the translingual writers described by Steven G. Kellman, but also to “cross-culturally appropriate, criticize, and reinvent a language” and as a consequence to cross over into “a new linguistical identity” to use the words of Martha Cutter describing translingual writers.

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An Analysis of Ethnic Influence on Language: Mandarin or Xinjiang Mandarin?

Keywords: language hybridity, Mandarin, Uyghur

This paper aims to investigate the differences between Mandarin Chinese spoken in Xinjiang and standard Mandarin. Since the 17th century, Han Chinese have migrated to Xinjiang, a province with 15 ethnic minorities. Though the official languages are Mandarin and Uyghur, the Mandarin spoken here has developed a unique style under the influence of Uyghur. Data are collected through daily observation and an interview with a Mandarin-speaking Chinese living in Xinjiang. Several words in Xinjiang Mandarin are nowhere to be found in standard Mandarin. However, these words come from Uyghur. These differences indicate the influence of Uyghur on Mandarin in this region, which later have become the norm, Xinjiang Mandarin. This cultural communication through language enables a mutual recognition among different ethnic groups. Furthermore, the Xinjiang Mandarin leads us to the causes of Uyghur origin words in Mandarin.

Panel III C - Friday, 20th April, 16.50 – 18.20, room no. 234

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Battle against Angels: The Isolation of Women in the Dramatic Works of Tennessee Williams

Keywords: Tennessee Williams, Southern Gothic, Gender, Isolation, *Orpheus Descending*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*

Both enthralled and devastated by the effects and lure success has on individuals, Tennessee Williams asks readers to consider what is so appealing about Cinderella and other females in similar rags-to-riches stories in “The Catastrophe of Success.” “Cinderella” women are naturally beautiful, exuding a feminine aura. Yet they have another, perhaps less obvious appeal: they should be sexually pure (virginal), and conform to the sexual standards of the time. The perfect Cinderella is submissive and loyal, preferably waiting until marriage to consummate her relationship with her husband. She does not submit to her sexual desires; or better, does not possess them at all. She may flirt, but must not appear desperate. These mores are not new. Women lived under restrictive standards while their male counterparts were often praised for acting on their sexual desires long before Williams could pick up his pen to challenge the hypocrisy. It is important to note that it is not Williams who sees these women as sexually deviant, but the other characters in his plays. Not only does Williams highlight the invisible boundaries the ideal picture of success creates between men and women, but the ones created among women as a group as well. This paper will examine the boundaries in *Orpheus*

Descending (as well as *Battle of Angels*) and *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Edit Mária Dánél

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Deconstructing Inner Borders in Selected Plays by Tadeusz Kantor and Edward Albee

Keywords: avant-garde art, choir, coded narrative voice, conflict, friend-confidant, inner borders, intermediality, theatre of the absurd

Traditionally not placed in the same artistic universe, Polish set designer, painter and playwright Tadeusz Kantor (1919-1990) considered by many the last avant-garde artist, respectively Edward Albee (1928-2016) being at the vanguard of the American “theatre of the absurd,” this paper would be an attempt to examine common artistic grounds these playwrights share, because of their contemporary status, but also the contribution of Ellen Stewart’s LaMama Experimental Theatre Club in “softening” the Polish-American dramatic boundaries and staging several of Kantor’s plays in Chicago, Illinois. Partially relying on Fichte’s definition of “inner borders” and their possible absence, I argue that the much desired “borderless world” discussed by French philosopher Etienne Balibar is possible by the universal language of art in its pure, honest, undecorated form. Accordingly, in a personally designed pyramid construction, I treated common themes and motifs, symbols, names, language, character appearances and exists in the classical Greek pattern, examining three modern cheatcodes: the choir, sounding out eternal truths, preparing

the conflict from a peripheral position, the presence of the best friend or the confidant, breaking the balance of the plot and the consequence it triggers culminating in the conflict in the following selected plays by Tadeusz Kantor: *The Dead Class (Umarla Klasa, 1975)*, *Wielopole! Wielopole!* (1982) and *I Shall Never Return (Nigdy tu juz nie powróce, 1988)* and Edward Albee's: *Finding the Sun* (1983), *Three Tall Women* (1991) and *The Goat, or Who is Sylvia?*

(Virtual) Octaviana Motoc

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Characters' Identity Shaped by Borders and Otherness in Athol Fugard's Plays

Keywords: Athol Fugard, Apartheid, borderland, border, place identity, place attachment

South Africa is a space that offers a wide range of borders and barriers (racial barriers, political and cultural borders) that has molded the identity of this nation and of its people. The paper addresses the issue of how the black characters' identity in Athol Fugard's plays is shaped by boundaries, racial barriers and by the enforced feeling of otherness brought upon them by the outrageous laws of the Apartheid. Apartheid, a system that functioned from 1948 until 1994 in South Africa, is a clear example of an organisation based on racial inequity. The laws adopted by this system had the absolute authority over the citizens' lives and they were mainly based on abuse, separation and tyranny. In this unjust scenario, black and white writers want to draw attention, with the help of their writings, to the barriers and borders that Apartheid has raised among the South African population. Athol Fugard's characters come on stage and tell their stories about what

being different means, about their identities, about what otherness stands for in South Africa during Apartheid. In this paper I am trying to define borderland as a place between cultures and races, an area for constructing the identities of the South Africans. Relying on Irwin Altman and Setha Low's notion of "place identity" (*Place Identity: Physical World Socialization of the Self*, 1983), I will also bring into discussion the connection between everyday activities and space on one side and the identity of the human being on the other side.

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Invisible Borders in Csaba Székely's Bányavidék Trilogy

Keywords: Csaba Székely, aborted border crossings, paralyzing invisible borders

There are countless ways of crossing borders, be they physical, geographical, social, economic or psychological. One has two options: to cross them or remain. The present paper looks at Csaba Székely's *Bányavidék* trilogy examining how and why its characters function as representatives of the second category, embodying the incapacity to cross borders.

Plenary lecture – Saturday, 21st April, 9.30 – 10.30, Great Aula

Mihaela Ursa

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Displacing Borders in Herta Müller's Prose

Keywords: border, limit, demarcation, enclosure, language, memory, identity

The paper explores the different ways in which Herta Müller tackles the idea of border in her writing. Starting from a recurrent point critics have made about her prose writing, that of “making space”, this presentation identifies and analyzes three main fields in which the question of border, limit, demarcation, enclosure and their analogues are relevant to Müller: language, memory and identity. For each of them, various techniques of meaning-making are employed to the same extent: that of displacing existent demarcation lines towards new, unpredictable topologies. The aim of the paper is to target these techniques in order to explain Müller's particular place in-between cultures and places.

Panel IV A - Saturday, 21st April, 11.00 – 13.00, room no. 232

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Passport to Nowhere. Transit Zones, Non-Places, Heterotopias in post-1989 Hungarian Films

Keywords: post-1989 Hungarian films, transit zones, non-places, heterotopias

The presentation investigates the presence of the motif of displacement in Hungarian feature films made after 1989. In the wake of the political transition we might think that the opening borders, the freedom of movement carries an identity-forming meaning, a political signification with a basically positive connotation. But surprisingly enough it no longer describes the physical and political liberation from the Soviet era, but the difficulty or impossibility of it, the impact of the forty-year totalitarian past upon the present. After leaving their home the characters find themselves in heterotopic or non-places and transit zones. One of the film connecting to the theme says in its subtitle: they have “passport to nowhere”. Highlighting this motif, we can contribute to the description of the social self-image after 1989 up to the contemporary processes.

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***Attempting the Dialogue. Transcultural Encounters in
Hungarian Historical Documentaries***

Keywords: dialogic memory, documentary film, history,
competing victim narratives, transnational memory

Memory research has to face with the problem of competing victim narratives, especially in Eastern Europe. Aleida Assmann's theory about the necessity of dialogue offers a solution for that, and so does documentary film, as an ideal medium for integrating alternative pictures of past. Gyarmathy Livia's "Coexistence" and Gyula Gulyas's "I was at the Isonzo, too" are early examples for that, from the mid-eighties. The film of forced neighborhood of Székelys deported from Bukovina with previously also deported Swabians enlightens the injuries of the past, cultural differences, dead ends of cooperation within unsolved conflicts. In the other one Hungarian and Italian veterans reflect onto each other their memories of war. Its director recognized that listening to the other one does not ruin national memory, on the contrary, it helps to acknowledge historical violence, trauma, and to rethink them within the framework of history. "Granny Project", a new film, is the third one I chose. Young director, Bálint Révész attempts to understand the trauma of the Holocaust through his grandmother's memories, involving into this memory work two other grandmothers, a German and a British one, whose grandchildren are his partners in this investigation. The dialogue between generations, nations, and cultures can integrate a tactful picture of unspoken and painful memories proving and putting into practice Aleida Assmann's theory of dialogic memory. This last film also improves that listening

and tolerating the other's historical and cultural roots are the only ways to understand not only the past, but also our present.

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Between Human and Animal

Keywords: postmodern literature, Animal Turn, ecocriticism, human and animal, transgressability

Aesop's and Phaedrus' fables, folk tales present human relationships interpreted through situations typical of animal life. These stories feature animals endowed with speech and human reason, while the morals illustrated in the tales are addressed to people. From the appearance of the mediaeval Roman de Renart to Orwell's *Animal Farm*, these stories have always been allegorical mixing typically human features with situations characteristic to animals, with a purpose to present and influence human behaviour. *The Golden Ass* by Apuleius is innovative from this point of view: it offers an explanation on the way human subject can be present behind the guise of an animal. The fantastic creatures appearing in mediaeval bestiaries are embodiments of human desires and fears. In the literature of modernity writings often feature animals that appear in their own habitat, presented through a number of ethological observations (London, Fekete, Aitmatov). In these works there are only indirect allusions to the human world, the animals' sufferings being caused by the destructive activities of humans. The aim of the present writing is to analyse, through the perspective of the Animal Turn and that of ecocriticism, a number of contemporary postmodern literary works in which animals are either narrators or have a

key role in the plot. The main problem investigated is the narrative consequences as well as the aesthetic effects triggered by the passage of the border between humans and animals in Zsolt Láng's *Bestiarium Transylvaniae* and Zsuzsa Selyem's *It's Raining in Moscow*.

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Reaching beyond Borders: Esotericism as Transnational Language and Identity

Keywords: Esotericism, Blavatsky, trans-nationalism, Ancient Wisdom, Arya Samaj, political philosophy

Border crossing has always been essential to esotericism. Primarily, the person initiated into the thinking is supposed to surpass his or hers inner, intrinsic borders related to education, work ethics and psychology. Then it's the urge to go beyond the restrictions imposed by whatever is generally considered as being national: a person's place in the world, his spiritual values and identity. In the end, we have the limits of human verticality and resistance, as a reaction to the official suspicion, public hatred and, eventually, to cultural and physical retaliation. Far from being a public jester interested in blowing up the given social and political order, the esoteric challenges them by going beyond their borders. He challenges the nation based cultural blocks by imagining a free, internationalist, global culture and spiritual solidarity. A national culture is usually paternal; on the contrary, the essence of esotericism is fraternity. The final aim of the esotericism is to conceive a universal civilization which integrates the borders in some sort of primeval understanding based on symbols, allegories and synthetic wisdom. The

paper will focus on the progressive, personal and collective fervors and initiations whose aim is the synthetic, interdisciplinary wisdom. The case study proposed is Madame Blavatsky's Theosophical Society conceived as a potential, East linking West political platform. When she travels to India as President of The Theosophical Society and joins the Arya Samaj, her intention is to build up a borderless political utopia, whose analysis will be central to the presentation.

Panel IV B - Saturday, 21st April, 11.00 – 13.00, room no. 233

Erika-Mária Tódor and Zsuzsanna Dégi

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Translanguaging and Code-Switching – Two Ways in Crossing Borders between Languages

Keywords: Translanguaging and code-switching – two ways in crossing borders between languages

The presentation focuses on the examination and presentation of the key concepts, namely translanguaging and code-switching and some related terms, such as translation, L1 use and non-target language use during language teaching. Then, the presentation aims to analyse and discuss classroom discourse reflecting on ways of crossing borders between languages based on the results of an empirical research conducted between 2015 and 2016. The presentation relies on data obtained from controlled observations and aims at the analysis and discussion of the results from a new perspective. Firstly, we try to find out whether crossing borders between languages can be described as code-switching phenomena or

spontaneous bilingual language mode. Analysing classroom discourse it can be said that in most cases we can speak about code-switching patterns and to some extent about language phenomena resulted from the activation of students' whole linguistic repertoire. Based on the literature (see Cenoz and Gorter 2017) and our classroom observation results a language use typology can be constructed including the following: a) translation-based code-switching (e.g. translating new vocabulary items); b) code-switching based on ensuring understanding (e.g. explaining vocabulary or grammar using L1 to ensure better understanding); c) code-switching based on cultural similarities (e.g. comparing/differentiating cultural events); d) code-switching based on linguistic similarities (e.g. cognates and false friends) and e) code-switching based on the phatic and imperative language use.

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Translanguaging in the EFL Classroom

Keywords: translanguaging, teaching methodology, English as a foreign language, bilingual students

The idea that in foreign languages classes the use of L1 can be beneficial for students is gaining ground in foreign language teaching methodology. Different from language teaching methods that encourage only the use of English in EFL classes, translanguaging is a flexible bilingual approach that offers students the possibility to demonstrate their linguistic potential even if their skills in English are not fully developed. After presenting the main characteristics of translanguaging and how this methodology can be incorporated in English

language classrooms, the paper presents a translanguaging activity and also shows how the students evaluate their participation in this practice.

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A Study of Parental Attitudes to Teacher Pronunciation in Very Early English

Keywords: parental attitudes, pronunciation, TEVYL

Teaching English as a foreign language at an early (7-12) and even at a very early (under 7) age is becoming more and more popular and accessible, mainly due to the pressure from parents. Parents are essential stakeholders in the TEFL of these ages, thus it is beneficial for the future of TEFL to do research into parental attitudes in order to be able to assure that expectations and outcomes meet. Our study examines parental attitudes towards the teacher and ideal age to start learning a foreign language. Fifty Hungarian parents of children aged 0-7 completed our online questionnaire, which mapped the demographics and linguistic profiles of respondents, and the ideal age the parents thought fit for starting English. Furthermore, attitudes towards teachers' pronunciation (American, British or Hungarian) were measured on a 5-point Likert-scale. The attitude scale showed good reliability (N=50, Cronbach $\alpha=0,772$, KMO=0,779, $p<0,001$). Parents generally placed high emphasis on nativelike pronunciation. However, accent-related attitudes varied among parents preferring different ages to start FL learning. It was revealed that in very early ages (0-6) parents value the use of appropriate methodology, while in later ages pronunciation prevails.

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Crossing the Border to Teach English as/for Mission: The Case of American Evangelists in the 1990s

Keywords: Christian English teachers, border crossing overseas, teaching methodology, mission, Theological English

The lingua franca nowadays was labeled as a (manipulative) means to reach a missionary end in Christian/ Theological English teaching methodology (Snow, 2001; Barnhouse Purgason, 2016) and one of the most illustrative cases is perhaps that of the American evangelists with their mission work overseas in the early 1990s. Our paper will overview the international situation and try to account for the Romanian one, as well with a main focus on the teaching strategies used by Theological English (TE), a branch of English for Specific purposes (ESP) and its agents, Christian English teachers (CETs).

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Immigrants in American and British Newspapers – A Comparative Analysis

Keywords: newspapers, (re)presentation, recontextualisation, linguistic strategies

Newspapers have several functions, such as to reinforce beliefs, to provide social consensus and to enable their readers to understand their lives and positions in the world; as such

newspapers have a dual function – of conveying commonly held values and of constructing them. News represents the world in language, which they use to for a variety of aims - to inform, to expose something that is considered wrong, to argue in favor of a person or a situation, to persuade. Richardson (2007) states that language represents social realities and reproduces them, while Caldas-Coulthard (2003) claims that news recontextualizes events, being a cultural construct that encodes fixed values. Starting from this approach, the paper aims to analyse the way in which immigrants are represented in American and British newspapers and the linguistic strategies journalists use.

Panel IV C - Saturday, 21st April, 11.00 – 13.00, room no. 234

(Virtual) András Déri and Zsófia Hangyál

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New Approaches for Understanding Identity Formation of Young People

Keywords: generational theories, identity, diversity, intersectionality

Popular theories on the characteristics of young people often build upon the generational approach. Discourses related to this are either pessimistic (often focusing on the presumed negative outcomes of ICT-use on identity and solidarity), or optimistic in nature (e.g. Mark Prensky's theory on 'digital natives'). Our study offers a critical overview of these theories and comes up with the expression 'age cohorts' as a more appropriate term. Based on a rathermore neutral

understanding of the position of young people, we propose alternative approaches on considering contemporary identity-constructions. In doing so, we offer some recent examples of how young people in Hungary stratified into different age cohorts aligned to social identities or how recent national political movements, by providing ideological frameworks of identification processes for young people, could create a unique value-orientation. Therefore, we argue that the environment of powerful neo-nationalist discourses and its weak counter-narratives (related to the presumed positive outcomes of transnational integration and policies on solidarity, as proposed by Habermas and Kymlicka) has a significant effect on identity formations of young people. In this context the approach of intersectionality may help us better understand issues related to the diverse nature of contemporary societies and tendencies affecting discourses on - and of- young people's identities. Our analytical think-piece is also addressed to youth workers and educators who could link the discourse on identity-constructions to non-formal learning practices.

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Children Online and the Blurring Boundaries of Parental Mediation

Keywords: digital literacy, parental mediation, children online, safety

Parental mediation effectiveness data were first drawn from studies of children's television use. Despite the growing diversity of media restriction strategies, parental control seems to be less effective for digital devices than for

television. We propose a digital literacy study based on the empirical data collected in Romania from March 2016 to August 2017, and a desk research performed during 2017. In line with Europe-wide findings, Romanian young children's digital literacy is overestimated, whereas parents' mediating role as primary technology educators is grossly underestimated. Parents who lack digital skills and awareness have a passive attitude towards shaping their children's digital experiences, and seem to ignore the fact that they are role models.

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Mastery and Commitment – Innovative Intervention in Early School Leaving

Keywords: core competencies, school failure, risk factors, decision making fields, teacher training

The purpose of this study is to discuss conditions in support of a Competent Self in the broader process of the school-work transition, particularly regarding early school-leavers. We used a qualitative research model in initial teacher training, and a longitudinal one in order to make a comparison between the contexts of schools.

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***Towards an Analytical Framework for Understanding
Different Educational Contexts***

Keywords: analytical framework, educational borrowing, liberal arts colleges, China

This paper aims to better understand the process of educational borrowing from Western countries to developing ones by proposing an analytical framework for institutional change. The framework tries to discover the major challenges of a specific educational transfer and factors that helped or burdened an effective institutional innovation. As empirical analyses, the framework had been tested by case study research focusing on the educational borrowing process of liberal arts colleges from the Netherlands to China. In the cities of Chongqing and Taigu, two recently founded undergraduate colleges grounded the case of investigation in order to study the experiential perceptions of stakeholders shortly after the implementation of liberal arts programmes. Meanwhile the data revealed different interest-groups and particular institutional constrains, the analytical framework greatly helped to point out intercultural issues of compatibility and acceptance, mobilization of different stakeholders, and effects of both individual and institutional agency.

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Transnational Youth Migration in Sfântu Gheorghe: Processes, Effects and Policy Challenges

Keywords: migration, youth, policy measures, YOUMIG project

The population of the town decreased by more than 5 000 inhabitants between the last two censuses. Further changes may be found in the target group as the proportion of youth aged 15-19 decreased by 52.2% in ten years, proportion of those between 20-24 years by 34.9%.

Regarding the emigration of youth, most institutional actors enumerated much more disadvantages than advantages from the point of view of the town. They do not believe that more than a few of them will return. Some of them consider the lack of Romanian language competence as one of the push factors for youth, because they do not feel prepared enough for the Romanian labour market. The interviewed youth experienced also the advantages of spending a period abroad, most of them think it is useful from the perspective of the town too. They perceive the improvement of their foreign language skills, meeting new people and cultures, accumulating financial capital, work and studying experiences, learning new habits and ideas – the “social remittances too – as positive aspects of emigration. One of the social remittances may be a more open behaviour toward diversity in long term, contacts with otherness can help in deconstruction of prejudices.

The migrant interviewees faced different types of problems after returning to Romania. The problems enumerated by them can be classified. They suggested policy measures too. Pilot projects were recommended which aim to reintegrate the

young migrants in local economy, while others try to help them in their reintegration in local society.

Panel V A - Saturday, 21st April, 14.00 – 15.30, room no. 232

Valentin Trifescu

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Landscape as Identity Metaphor. An Overview of Romanian Intellectual Discourse in Interwar Transylvania

Keywords: identity landscape, discourse, (self)representation, geocriticism.

In an interdisciplinary manner, we aim to approach how landscape and geographic borders were valued with a sense of identity in Romanian intellectual discourse during interwar Transylvania. To have a broader and more complex perspective on the topic, we will include viewpoints of geographers, philosophers, historians, literary critics, poets and novelists who took an interest in the interpretation of the identity of Transylvanian landforms.

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When the Border Crosses You: Language and Identity in Transylvania between the two World Wars

Keywords: negotiating and re-negotiating identities, minority language use, language rights

Transylvanian communities experienced major political and social changes at the beginning of the 20th century: the repeated shifting of the borders resulted in the need to negotiate and re-negotiate the identities of the various communities living on the territory. My presentation focuses on the linguistic aspects of such negotiations as seen in the texts published in one of the most important Hungarian-language newspapers of the time, *Keleti Újság*. I analyse articles written on the issue of minority language rights, language use and the representations of the Hungarian community as a new minority with the mother-tongue as the primary bearer of identity. I discuss the strategies by which the newspaper works to achieve its goals: to represent the Hungarian community (as a whole), to provide a platform and visibility to a minority language and as such becoming indexical of the community itself, to inform the readers but also to facilitate the peaceful rearrangement of the Transylvanian society. The newspaper was published between 1918 and 1944 and it witnessed several ideological “border-crossings” as well, that can be traced in the topics discussed and in the pragmatic and metalinguistic approaches of the published texts as well. My analysis focuses on the years before and after the shifting of the political borders: 1919-1920, as well as 1939-1940, and wishes to outline the ways this new minority was subsequently shaped and molded every time the border crossed them.

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Marius Daniel Popescu, or Living inside out the Border

Keywords: Romanian exile literature, the third space

Marius Daniel Popescu is an exceptional figure in the exile literature landscape of Romania. Born in 1963, in Craiova, he studied at the Sylviculture Faculty of the “Transylvania” University of Brasov. There, being part of the Musina, Oprea and Popescu generation, he wrote volumes of poetry. In 1990, he left for Switzerland, despite not knowing one word of French. Despite that, his books, the autobiographical novels *La symphonie du loup*, 2007, and *Les couleurs de l’hirondelle*, 2012, bring him immediate success, both critically and publicly, being awarded the 2008 Robert Waslert Prize and the 2012 Federal Prize for Literature. The shocking aspect of the universe created by Marius Daniel Popescu, who is employed by the Transport Company of Lausanne as a driver, is the ease with which he accepts the multiple personality imposed on him by his movement across borders. In *La symphonie du loup*, this crossing of the border presumes leaving from the dusty streets of his home town, from the terrible world of the Romanian communist regime directly to Lausanne, which is given a warmer light in his books by his obsessive observations of thousands of details of his new life as a Swiss adoptee. Marius Daniel Popescu brings a new interpretation to the notion of the de-territorialization of Deleuze-Guattari. His «third space» (K. Bahba) is different from the other remarkable figures of the Romanian exile (Sanda Stolojan, Marta Binescu) that we studied before.

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Questionable Borders. The Great Wall Seen by Romanian Travellers

Keywords: Great Wall symbolism, Nicolae Milescu, G. Călinescu, Eugen Barbu, Paul Anghel

China's Great Wall is, probably, the most formidable border in the history of mankind. Around the real wall, built of brick and stone, there is also a wall of words, giving it the status of perhaps the most important symbol of a civilisation built around strong symbols, such as the Chinese one. Some of these interpretations, generally mixing historical data with popular knowledge, awe and admiration, while speculating around the idea of closure, very strong during Communism, are due to Romanian travellers, and, more significantly, writers. Starting from Nicolae Milescu's embassy to the Qing court, in the 17th century, to present day visitors of China, their accounts are examined in the present paper.

Panel V B - Saturday, 21st April, 14.00 – 15.30, room no. 233

(Virtual) Gabriella Kovács

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Reading Strategies, Reading Comprehension and Translation – A Study of Connections

Keywords: reading strategies, reading comprehension and translation

Translators and language teachers are cultural and intercultural mediators, facilitators of intercultural transfers and border crossings between cultures. The ability to understand and interpret written texts appropriately plays an essential role in these professions. In the process of translation source-language texts have to be understood and translated using the most appropriate target-language equivalents. Reading skills and awareness of reading strategies are equally essential for language teachers, who are expected to guide language learners in developing these skills. In this study we intend to examine the reading habits and reading strategies used by a group of translator and teacher trainees when dealing with texts written in their second language, English. Correlation will be measured between their reading strategies and their reading comprehension level assessed with a test. Finally, their reading comprehension performance will be compared with their ability to translate English texts into Hungarian. Based on the literature and our personal experience in language teaching, teacher training and translator training we assume that reading strategies and reading comprehension skills in a second language strongly influence the ability to translate texts into one's native language.

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Language-Specific Effects in Cross-Language Research and their Implications for Second Language Acquisition: A Theoretical Enquiry

Keywords: second language acquisition, phonology, speech perception and production, nativelikeness, L1 influences

Both in the theoretical framework of applied linguistics and in the empirical studies thereof second language acquisition is either examined within the universalist postulation of an innate language acquisition device or it is discussed in a pluralist manner featuring the great variety of language-specific influences. The present paper focuses on the latter issue aiming to review some of the recent studies on the role of the mother tongue in second language speech perception and production. Our main interest is in phonetic learning. Thus, we shall particularly turn our attention to two theoretical approaches to second language speech perception, namely the perceptual assimilation model and the native language magnet theory.

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Socio-Cultural Aspects of Foreign Language Acquisition and FL Performance – the Case of Japan

Keywords: foreign language acquisition, socio-cultural factors, socio-psychological obstacles, foreign language performance

The English language competence as a lingua franca has become an imperative in the economically developed world – particularly so in the context of globalization. English is namely as much the result of globalization as a generating tool of it. Therefore it would be of utmost importance for Japan to possess an ample number of professionals with effective English language working proficiency in the field of international relations, economics and science. Still, approved by statistics and surveys carried out in East Asia regularly, Japan has been for decades underperforming with respect to this expectation – in spite of the huge amount of economic, academic and logistics efforts put into FL acquisition. The contribution aims at looking and identifying the socio-cultural and socio-psychological factors that serve as obstacles in learning and teaching foreign languages in Japan. This topic is particularly relevant amidst the preparations for the 2020 summer Olympics to be held in Tokyo.

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More than a Facebook Share: Exploring Virtual Linguistic Landscape

Keywords: Facebook share, virtual linguistic landscape

In our era of virtual reality we are witnessing border crossing between static and dynamic, as Marten, Van Mensel, and Gorter (2012: 4) point out: “the emphasis in most linguistic landscape work has been on [...] static signs”, and “this focus may seriously limit the variety of signs that one can encounter in public space.” This paper seeks to cross the boundaries of what we consider the LL and open new spaces, thus to examine the Internet as a complex set of linguistic landscapes.

The Internet allows displays of language, ranges of peer-level discourses, complex interactions in which the internet user's private choices can influence the virtual linguistic landscape. The present study is an exploratory research and starts with a definition of the virtual landscape. It can be stated that VLL provides opportunities for language display that are rare in the geographical LL. Second, this study aims to reveal the degree of multilingualism and language use that is present on the periphery of webscapes analyzed in this research (namely the social media), based on case studies and interviews carried out among bilingual university students at Sapientia University. The conclusion will offer suggestions for further research to extend the boundaries of LL studies to the digital domain. Gorter, D., Marten, H.F., and Van Mensel, L. (eds.). 2012. *Minority languages in the linguistic landscape*. Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan.

Panel V C - Saturday, 21st April, 14.00 – 15.30, room no.

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Crossing the Border of Age in the World of Fashion. A Discourse on 'Fashion Grannies'

Keywords: fashion, age, social media, fashion diffusion

The presentation will look at the contradictory interplay between fashion and age. Today's fashion industry is frequently described as a domain which celebrates the youth and marginalizes older people. In the world of fashion ageing arrives very early, those around their thirties are frequently pushed towards the limit of the fashion world. What the

proliferation of the social media, the entire fashion world suffers major changes. The post-modern world of fashion is much more diverse; now the diffusion of fashion is occurring not only in the classical top-down direction, but trends are created from the bottom as well, via social media platforms. Blogs and Instagram profiles lead to the emergence of very many fashion icons who are well beyond their fifties. Such so-called ‘fashion grannies’ are challenging not only the concept of age in connection with fashion, but are also examples of new fashion-related identities. These grannies have as their collective attribute not only their ‘advanced’ age, but also an elite social status in terms of education, financial status and occupation. Thus, it is legitimate to ask whether crossing the age-border in terms of fashion is reserved only for the ‘electronic world’ of fashion and for several Rara avis with outstanding social backgrounds or – on the contrary – it constitutes a major trend of the future.

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***Positioning Women in Informal Micro-level Cross Border
Transportation***

Keywords: Boda-boda, Women, Border, Informal cross-border transportation

Informal modes of transportation have taken over the transportation sector in most developing countries and in the borderlands, informal cross-border transportation is common especially with porous borders. In Uganda, the informal transport sector began as an informal cross border mode of transportation commonly known as the boda-boda. Today, the

boda-boda is the most popular form of informal transportation used, however the industry has been dominated by men and the position of women has not vividly been portrayed, this case is similar to most countries that use informal modes of transportation. From an ethnographic research design, this paper, seeks to reveal the position of the women in the boda-boda industry more specifically how the women have boosted the growth of the industry at the Uganda-Kenya border in Busia district.

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***The Narrative Barriers of Border Crossing in the
Hungarian-Roma Interethnic Relations in Szeklerland***

Keywords: narrative barriers, interethnic relations, Roma integration

The situation of the Roma population and the particular mechanisms of the interethnic relations in the Szekler region represent a social, political and economic challenge. In this case, the border can be interpreted on three levels: the level of distancing of the Roma and Hungarian population in the physical space, the lack of public policy themes related to the situation of the Roma population, and the level of existing and reproductive borders in the narratives. The presentation interprets the notion of border in the mechanisms of interethnic relations, based on the results of Hungarian-Roma interethnic researches conducted in the Szekler region. Based on interviews, we analyzed the operation/evolution of distance in the narratives, the narrative elements related to the issue of the border. This approach represents one of, perhaps the most

significant problem area is the social integration of the Roma population in Szeklerland.

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Young Farmers' Experiments of Border Crossing to Spread Agricultural Innovations

Keywords: spreading agricultural innovations, young innovators, crossing invisible borders, symbolic dimensions of borders

The boundary as concept can be interpreted in many ways. The establishment and the elimination of boundaries form a popular subject of research in a number of disciplines. In my paper I examine the border situations from the point of view of a group of people who are pioneers in the community in which agrarian innovations are acclimatized. I compare the agricultural innovators of Szekler society to the group of innovators, according to Rogers (1985) theory, because they are the ones most open to the unknown in a society. The group named by Biró (2015) as agricultural innovators build a wide-range network and use them successfully. As Granovetter (1973) also emphasizes, we can attribute an important role to the weak ties of these individuals, which are made up of their contacts. By crossing these boundaries, with their help, it can connect to any network. Within this narrow group, communication is used to break down the invisible walls, farmers help each other not only professionally, but with their innovating practice they conquer new territories, thus spreading borders further away. They are open to the outside world, they maintain foreign relations, so neither intellectual nor physical boundaries can stand in the way of acclimatizing the innovations. Due to the traditionalist nature

of the Szekler society, their daily lives are structured in a form of unscripted rules. This special system of norms is still working successfully today. Within a society that tends to set boundaries with pleasure, how these innovative farmers succeed to overcome the invisible and physical boundaries and to acclimatize something in the area that has not been so far? In my paper I am looking to answer this question using a volume that contains interviews with innovative farmers published in 2017.