

UAI



Facultatea de
Științe Umaniste și Sociale

**INTERDISCIPLINARY DOCTORAL
SCHOOL**

***SCIENTIFIC SESSION OF PhD CANDIDATES IN
THE FIELD OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES***

November 14th – 15th, 2024

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Day 1 - 14.11.2024

Participants` arrival

10.30 – 11.00 – Opening Ceremony (Red Room)

Welcome speech of:

Assoc.Prof. Teodor CILAN, PhD - Rector of “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad

Prof. Florentina MUNTEANU, PhD, Head of the Doctoral School

Assoc. Prof. Alina PĂDUREAN, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

PANEL 1 THEOLOGY

MODERATORS: Prof. Marcel MĂCELARU, PhD

Prof. Corneliu SIMUȚ, PhD

Assoc.Prof. Daniel OPREAN, PhD

Room 215A

11.00-11.15 - *The implications of the Holy Spirit in Christian ethics and morality*, PhD Candidate Cătană Viorel-Dariu, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania.

Abstract: Among all the ethical models that are known and studied today, Christian ethics remains an example that requires in-depth analysis for a holistic understanding. This ethical model is not merely a set of rules and norms by which Christians guide their lives, but it represents a set of values that has shaped the authentic Christian into a person of peace, compassion, mercy, and justice. Christian ethics, which has had significant contributions to the development of society and contemporary value systems, is not simply the result of adopting well-defined rules but it is rather the inner revival made by the Holy Spirit. Thus, through a deep inner change of supernatural origin, a person becomes a genuine believer, living a new life, guided and directed by the Spirit of God. There are ample evidence and testimonies that show and demonstrate the importance of the Holy Spirit in the acquisition and keeping the Christian moral values.

Keywords: Christian ethics, morality, Holy Spirit, inner revival, Christian values.

11.15-11.30 - *Discrimination Against the Roma, One of the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency*, PhD Candidate Jordan Dan, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The paper explores the phenomenon of discrimination against the Roma, emphasizing the historical and contemporary impact of prejudice on the Roma community. It discusses the effects of marginalization and the role of this social exclusion process in the development of deviant and delinquent behaviors among young Roma individuals. Among the central themes are the history of discrimination and the persistence of prejudice in modern society, cultural marginalization, as well as the impact of negative perceptions on education and social integration. The paper highlights the importance of fostering morality and cultural education as means to combat juvenile delinquency within the Roma population. Additionally, it underscores the essential role of family and the Church in promoting moral values and providing a supportive framework. Furthermore, the paper proposes preventive measures, including the promotion of intercultural education and spiritual intervention, as solutions to reduce the phenomenon of delinquency among youth in the Roma community.

The structure of the paper includes chapters on the history of discrimination, contemporary prejudices, cultural marginalization, the role of education, and community intervention through the support of family and the Church in reducing criminal behaviors.

Keywords: discrimination, Roma, juvenile delinquency, education, family, social integration, Church

11.30-11.45 – *Văduvele, grup social defavorizat care întreprinde binefaceri în Faptele Apostolilor*, PhD Candidate, Ovidiu Țiprișan, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: În majoritatea cazurilor, văduvele sunt prezentate ca parte a unei categorii sociale dezavantajate, având nevoie de susținerea și ajutorare din partea credincioșilor. În pasajul din Fapte. 9:36–43 văduvele ne sunt prezentate dintr-un unghi diferit. Ele nu sunt doar persoane care trebuie ajutate de către comunitate, ci la rândul lor ele participă la bunăstarea societății. Acest grup de văduve din Iope sparge tiparul conform căruia văduvele sunt esențialmente o categorie socială asistată.

Keywords: văduvă, Faptele Apostolilor, grup social defavorizat, binefaceri, exemplu

11.45-12.00 – *Sunday school teaching in the Pentecostal churches in Timișoara*, PhD Candidate Vasile Prială, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad

Abstract: Teaching little kids (teaching Sunday School) started with the Pentecostal movement in Romania, but on a smaller scale. In Proverbs 22:6 we find Solomon's admonition regarding the formation of children in order to preserve the faith: "Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it ". Considering that Sunday school concept was very well developed in the Pentecostal churches in Western Europe, but also on the American continent, the implementation of this work in the Pentecostal communities in Romania was much easier. However, there was still a need for information, training and implementation of this form of Christian education. Some aspects were more difficult to apply. Teaching little children started in a local church, then it expanded to other churches, at first in cities, and then in villages. Due to persecution of Pentecostal churches from the authorities, but also from the traditional church, this activity with children suffered due to the lack of didactic materials, but also due to the limited number of people willing to get involved in this work. Teaching Sunday School brought great benefits to the children, they were helped to understanding about God, and the Word of God has the power to change and transform people. Working with children brings benefits both to children and parents, but also to the church where it takes place. In Timișoara, the teaching children Sunday School started quite quickly, at the Filadelfia church. It then spread to other churches. Later, a team of instructor trainers was formed to prepare teachers to work effectively in the ministry with children.

Keywords: children, Christian Education, Pentecostal, Teaching, Timișoara, Sunday School

12.00-12.15 - *Christian Perspectives on Technology: A dialog between Faith and Innovation*, PhD Candidate Pungilă Pavel Iosif, University of Bucharest

Abstract: Abstract: The interplay between Christianity and technological progress has undergone substantial transformations throughout history, manifesting itself in three predominant perspectives: optimistic, pessimistic, and ambiguous. The optimistic perspective, originally articulated by philosophers such as Francis Bacon, views technology as an emancipatory force, capable of enhancing human existence and reinforcing humanity's responsibility in the creative process. In contrast, the pessimistic view, which gained traction particularly in the wake of the technological disillusionment after World War II, drawing heavily on the work of thinkers such as Jacques Ellul, warns against the dangers of dehumanization, alienation and the erosion of individuality in the age of mechanized efficiency. A conciliatory position, held by scholars such as Stephen V. Monsma, characterizes technology as an ambiguous tool whose effects are dependent on the socio-cultural context and the ethical disposition of its users. This article investigates the contributions of these different perspectives to Christian understandings of technology, situating them within key themes such as humanity's role in creation, the ramifications of the Fall, and humanity's eschatological aspirations. Following the logic of James Gustafson's research, the article offers a comprehensive examination of the interrelationship between technological advancement and spirituality in the field of Christian theology.

Keywords: christianity and technology, optimistic perspective, dehumanization, moral ambiguity

12.15-12.30 - *Law as the divine foundation in monotheistic religions. A comparative perspective*, PhD Candidate Ciprian Chiorean, "1 December 1918" University of Alba Iulia

Abstract: The divine Law occupies a central, fundamental place in Judaism, Christianity and Islam being considered the direct manifestation of the divine will and the essential guide for moral and spiritual life of the believers. As for Judaism, the divine Law is avoided by the 613 mitzvot of the Torah regulates all aspects of life, from religious rituals to interactions socialisation. Christianity, especially thought the New Testament, receives the Old Testament Law emphasising the love of neighbor and divine grace, whit a significant role on the Decalogue, but it consolidates on the unity of Holy Scripture, as a unitary whole that is fulfilled thought and in Christ. Again in Islam, divine Law is present is present thought Sharia, which flows from the Quran and Sunnah, which furnishes precises rules for the ethical and religious conduct of the believer. This article is intended to analyse the role of the divine Law from the perspective of these three religions monotheistic, highlighting how each of them conceptualizes divine authority and application in the day life of the faithful. Similarities and difference are also explored between Judaism, Christianity and Islam in terms of interpretation and application of divine Law, as well as and its importance in preserving religious identity and cohesion.

Keywords: Divine Law, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Torah, Decalogue, Sharia, Sunnah

12.30-12.45 - *AMOS YONG'S THEOLOGY OF THE WORLD FOR A PLURALISTIC WORLD: TRACES OF DIVINITY IN THE HUMAN BEINGS EXPRESSED IN PNEUMATOLOGICAL IMAGINARY*, PhD Candidate Lăcătuș Dinu, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The tendency to systematize, to create typologies, categories, sciences is characteristic to human being and is born from a positive reason in order to obtain a correct understanding of the fields of research. Moreover ortho-doxy leads to right affections and attitudes (ortho-pathy), followed by right actions (ortho-praxy). The theology – God's revelation and at the same time the human perception of the revelation – demands even more, the same this trio of human being's participating. However the danger is a constant in the search for the truth, in the search for the way of life, in the search for the common conception, and it must be noticed so that it could be avoided in time. For example, only in this paragraph alone two dangers are already pointed out to us: of the fragmentation of knowledge, and of theo-logy (revealing divinity) devoid of theo-pathy (divine affections). And if "the glory of God lies in the covering of things" (Poverbs 25:2a), the merit of Amos Yong in the field of theology consists precisely in the research and "discovering of things" (Proverbs 25:2b), by the paradigm shift from ordo cogniscendi (order of knowledge) to ordo essendi (order of being), through hermeneutical trialectic, the hermeneutical spiral, theological methods by which he builds or rather reveals a pneumatological theology able to address the universal striving of human beings, regardless of the categories in which they are located. The art of bringing into relation both christian branches and the currents of Christianity (traditionalism, progresivism), as well as the diversity of religions – confronting in the same time the trend of "tower Babel" globalization – no longer constitutes the perrenial challenges of humanity in Yong's theology, because the divine trinity does not contain impossibilities, limitations or borders. Following in the footsteps of Yong's divine-contextual theology, I obtained, for my personal research thesis, the foundation and relevant methods of approaching ethics in Christianity and Islam and at the same time I experienced a contextualizing praxis in my field of activity also.

Keywords: ordo cogniscendi, ordo essendi, hermeneutical spiral, hermeneutical trialectic, pneumatological theology.

12.45-13.00 *THE FRUIT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE THEOLOGY OF THE APOSTLE PAUL – PROOF OF SPIRITUAL REGENERATION*, Ph.D. Candidate Morişcă Alexandru, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The present work seeks to demonstrate the fact that the virtues of the Holy Spirit presented in the Pauline writings, especially in Galatians 5:22, 23, really constitute an external testimony of the rebirth carried out by the Holy Spirit in the believer's life, this work of regeneration being a sine qua non condition for salvation. Given the complexity of the subject, the present work does not aim to present the way in which the Holy Spirit bears fruit inside man, but only the evidence of this fruition, as evidence of the new birth. The significant part of this chapter is represented by the description of each component of the fruit of the Holy Spirit, specifying in advance that the fruit of the Holy Spirit does not present the idea of a passivity on the part of the believer, that this list is not exhaustive, and the elements that compose it do not have the role of regulating the life of the believer, the fruit of the Holy Spirit being a spiritual one, not a natural one of man.

Keywords: fruit of the Holy Spirit, virtues, Apostle Paul, new birth, evidence etc.

13.00-13.15 – *Creștinismul românesc este de origine apostolică*, Ph.D. Candidate Luca Deneș, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: Învățătura creștină a fost cunoscută în Dacia din primele trei secole, întrucât populației dintre Dunăre și Mare, în Dobrogea de azi, învățătura creștină a fost propovăduită de apostolul Andrei și cel mai probabil și de apostolul Filip, care a fost mărturisită în ascuns de credincioși, de teama legilor romane care interzicea religia creștină. Dar a fost răspândită în libertate în Dacia, deoarece aici încă creștinii nu erau persecutați. După cucerirea romană, credința creștină, a fost adusă de coloniști, militari, negustori și sclavi. Aceștia au fost un factor puternic de romanizare dar care au ajutat foarte mult și la răspândirea credinței creștine. Creștinismul s-a răspândit în libertate prin Imperiul roman din sec. IV, după edictul dat de împăratul Constantin, în anul 313 d. Hr. Prin urmare, activitatea apostolului Andrei, Filip, Pavel și probabil și alți ucenici apostolici stă la baza afirmației după care „creștinismul românesc este de origine apostolică”.

Keywords: creștinism, românesc, începuturi, origine, apostolic, Andrei, Dobrogea, Dacia.

13.15-13.30 – *ASCETICISM AND MYSTICISM IN THE THOUGHT OF DUMITRU STĂNILOAE*, PhD Candidate Corneliu Ben Buzguța, Aurel Vlaicu University, Romania

Abstract: This article explores the interdependence between two foundational dimensions of Orthodox Christian spirituality—asceticism and mysticism—as understood and articulated by one of the most influential Orthodox theologians of the twentieth century, Dumitru Stăniloae. For Stăniloae, asceticism is not merely a physical discipline or a renunciation of worldly desires; rather, it is a deeply spiritual pathway of liberating the person from passions and opening them toward communion with God. He views asceticism as a method by which humanity reclaims its inner freedom and affirms its vocation as a spiritual being, created “in the image and likeness of God.” From this perspective, asceticism is an essential step in the process of theosis, the supreme goal of Christian life. Mysticism, in Stăniloae’s conception, represents the direct experience of union with God, a personal and transformative encounter that transcends rational limits and is lived through love, prayer, and contemplation. This union does not imply the loss of personal identity; instead, it is a profound communion in love, in which the human person participates in the divine life through grace without being absorbed by it. Stăniloae emphasizes that mysticism is not an ideal reserved only for monks or those withdrawn from the world; rather, it is the vocation of every Christian who, through asceticism and a life lived in Christ, arrives at a profound and experiential knowledge of God. The article underscores that for Stăniloae, asceticism and mysticism are closely intertwined, constituting two aspects of the same path toward perfection. Asceticism establishes the necessary framework for the mystical experience, providing a discipline that frees one from egoistic attachments and opens them to selfless love and authentic communion with the divine. Mysticism, in turn, renews and strengthens ascetic motivation, granting direct knowledge of the divine presence and offering a vision of the ultimate purpose of human existence. In Stăniloae’s theology, the experience of asceticism and mysticism is not individualistic but has a communal dimension, lived within the Church’s fellowship. Following the monastic model, asceticism within the community becomes a source of mutual support, and community mysticism is expressed through the Liturgy, where the faithful are called to participate in communion with Christ’s Church. Thus, spiritual life is fulfilled not in isolation but in and through the Church. Through an analysis of his key ideas, this article aims to highlight Dumitru Stăniloae’s contributions to the understanding of asceticism and mysticism within Orthodoxy and the relevance of his perspective on contemporary theology.

Keywords: Stăniloae, asceticism, mysticism, theosis, communion

13.30-13.45 – *PROFILE OF THE CURRENT WORLD*, PhD Candidate Florin Ludușan, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: Jesus Christ drew a profile of the world in the Gospel, a profile that presents the world in the following poses: a world in which there is trouble (John 16:33), a world in which there is sin (John 1:29), a world that hates (John 15:18). The Christian must therefore assume this reality and face it. I will try through my study to briefly analyze some of the characteristics of the current world as well as its dilemmas/crises, in accordance with the thinking of the contemporary philosopher Andrei Marga. At the same time I will try to observe and summarize the emergencies of the world today and how the current state of affairs can be improved.

Keywords: Jesus, world, ethics, dilemma, exigency

13.45-14.00 – *ETICA ÎMPĂRĂȚIEI LUI DUMNEZEU ÎN TEOLOGIA PAULINĂ*, PhD Candidate Enescu I. Ionel, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The theme of the Kingdom of God is not a subject that is only talked about today, but we must admit that there has been an intense concern over time both on the part of the rabbis of Israel and on the part of the theologians of the Christian church. And as a result of these concerns, several books were written, it cannot be neglected that the theme has a major impact in the history of humanity due to the eschatological character of the Kingdom of God. So in this scientific work I will approach the theme of the Kingdom of God from the point of view of Pauline theology. The apostle Paul wrote in his epistles about the Kingdom of God, along with other topics. That is why I will insist on some practical aspects concerning this subject, namely the ethics of the Kingdom of God, because it includes Christian values that are essential for the practice of faith in a society where moral values are overturned.

Keywords: Jesus Christ, Kingdom of God, Church, ethics, Gospel.

14.00-14.15 - *Teologia creației în gândirea teologică a lui Dumitru Stăniloae*, PhD Candidate Jurcan Denis-Arin, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The act of creation is probably one of the most important events we find on the pages of the Holy Bible. In the present article i will try to illustrate this portrait of creation viewed through the eyes of an important romanian theologian of the 20th century: Dumitru Stăniloae. I will start this article with some biographical notes of professor Stăniloae Dumitru, and then we will try to describe how the whole creation reflects the nature, wisdom and love of God. Or in other words, let's observe how the image of God (Imago Dei) is identified in creation itself. I want to start this journey about creation as it is presented in the Holy Bible and continue to look at the whole portrait through the prism of the theology of creation found in the writings of professor Dumitru Stăniloae. On the other hand, it is interesting to see how he treats the associations and similarities between God and man. This article goes down to the human origins to see what are the main purposes of God for creating man, even if this seems bizarre today.

Keywords: Dumitru Stăniloae, theology, creation, new creation, salvation, spirituality, human restoration.

14.15-14.30- *GUVERNAREA ECLEZIALĂ ÎN PERIOADA PĂRINȚILOR APOSTOLICI*, PhD Candidate Bebe CIAUȘU, University of Bucharest, Romania

Abstract: The Apostolic Fathers provide clues to a dynamic in church leadership in the second half of the first century AD and the first half of the second century. The New Testament portrays the apostles and their delegates exercising authority over the communities of faith (a point made clear in Acts and the epistles), then establishing the offices of elder and deacon to serve under their authority, and thus generating a threefold structure of authority: apostles, elders, and deacons, each with specific responsibilities. Things become more confusing in the post-apostolic period as the names of ecclesial leaders change - the apostolic office begins to be appropriated by the single bishop and the office of bishop-presbyter becomes only presbyter - although the roles and responsibilities remain largely the same, with one leader overseeing a team of elders in charge of the local churches and presiding over their meetings. It is clear that the first generation elders were appointed by the apostles or their delegates, such as Timothy and Titus, but there begin to appear synopes in the way in which the elders and bishops of the next generation came into office, as Didache recommends that local churches elect their bishops and deacons, and Clement refers to elders who were appointed by "other men of renown, with the consent of the whole church." Marksches adds that although bishops in the post-apostolic period were chosen by the local churches, they had to be validated in office by the local elders and bishops. Thus, the writings of the Apostolic Fathers provide ample evidence that the apostles felt responsible to create a tripartite system of church leadership, with deacons to provide for the administrative functioning of local churches, a plurality of elders to work together to ensure the spiritual development of the faith communities through sound teaching and the protection of believers from heresies, and a zonal bishop to oversee spiritual activity and preside over meetings of ministers in the area.

Keywords: apostolic fathers, government, church, elders, deacons, authority

14.30-14.45 - *Slujirea pe platformele online și expunerea la cyberbullying mediatic*, PhD Candidate Botezatu Onisim, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: Odată cu expunerea predicării Evangheliei în mediul online, slujitorii dar și tinerii sunt expuși la o formă de atac mediatic fără precedent în istorie. O formă de prigoana psihologică, publică. O serie de pagini și conturi de denigrare mediatică, precum "năzbâții teologice" care scot subiecte din context și le transmit în spațiul

public pe internet, expunând autorii la umilințe și mesaje denigratoare. În lucrarea de față voi prezenta impactul psihologic, consecințele și formele de prevenire ale expunerii la cyberbullying.

Keywords: cyberbullying, predică online, prevenire.

14.45-15.00 - *Roma discrimination one of the causes of juvenile delinquency*, PhD Candidate Iordan Dan, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: The proposed paper analyzes how prejudice and discrimination against Roma can lead to problematic behaviors among Roma youth. First, it explains that social marginalization, lack of education and family problems make many young Roma vulnerable to delinquency. The paper also discusses the negative stereotypes associated with Roma, which are rooted in history and continue to influence society's perception. It also highlights the role of education and the family in preventing antisocial behavior. It shows how educational interventions and spiritual support, such as support from the church, can help reduce delinquency. In conclusion, the paper argues that in order to reduce juvenile delinquency it is important to combat discrimination and to give young Roma better opportunities through education and social integration.

Keywords: discrimination, Roma, juvenile delinquency, education, family, social integration, Church.

15.00 – LUNCH BREAK

15.30-15.45 - *Mesajul teologic al pasajului biblic din Matei 6:25-34*, PhD Candidate Iosif Anca, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: In this article I will analyze the biblical passage from Matthew 6:25-34, which is part of the Sermon on the Mount, spoken by Jesus. The text outlines how Christ recommended handling concerns about lack of food or clothing. To accomplish this endeavor, in the first stage I will analyze the text by exploring its existential, experiential, ontological and deontological-misological dimensions. In the second stage, I will trace in the biblical text the theological truth it conveys, the deontological norms it proposes and the economic principle it enunciates.

Keywords: îngrijorare, nevoia de hrană și de îmbrăcăminte, Împărăția lui Dumnezeu, Predica de pe Munte.

15.45-16.00 - *Biblical discipleship in the Gospel of Matthew - definition and paradigms*, PhD candidate Ilie Marius Morar, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad.

Abstract: Discipleship is intrinsic to Christianity, to such an extent that without discipleship, Christianity would either not exist or lose its meaning. It is the relationship with Christ, in true understanding of the precepts of Biblical teaching, that makes the Christian faith possible and sustainable. The second fundamental statement is that the genuine Christian faith would generate the impulse to teach fellow men to better understand the teachings of Christ, and therefore abide by them in genuine faith. The relationship between understanding God's purpose, in the Bible, and the desire to teach others, generates the context for discipleship, which materializes in trusting one another to be taught and then acting based on the understanding of the teachings.

Keywords: discipleship, Gospel of Matthew

16.00-16.15 - *God's People. Christian Identity in Romanian society*, PhD candidate Vaduva Natanael, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad.

Abstract: The Church has lost his scope and valor, in our society looks like it is weak and without real power. This is happening because God's people have lost their identity, they do not know anymore the real value of being God's people. In Romanian society, in 2024, the Church, has become just an empty, meaningless, ritual, most of the people come just for baptism, marriage and funerals in orthodox context. In the evangelical context has become a meeting point for socialization and activities outside the main scope. No church, except some local ones, has a define vision that works to educate and give to the believers the knowledge of God. Church just very rare have a successful interaction with the young generation and to get from a good feed-back, to create an efficient communication with them or society. We are God's people, and we have a mission to be light in the world and to shine the Light that died on the cross for us all. In the Bible Osea 4:6, "God's people are destroyed because the lack of knowledge". In Matthew 7:21 not all that call Him," Lord, Lord will enter in the kingdom of heaven," believers need education to make the difference between good and evil. An example I want to show that for the election for Euro Parliament, Cristian Terhes

Keywords: God's people, Christian identity, knowledge, society, Cristian Terheş.

16.15 – FINAL REMARKS

Day 1, 14.11.2024, Room 134, 1st floor

PANEL 2 PHILOLOGY

MODERATORS:

Prof.habil. Florica BODIȘTEAN, PhD

Prof.habil. Carmen NEAMȚU, PhD

Prof.habil. Ciprian VĂLCAN, PhD

11.00 – Conference „„Cioran (Чоран) et Cioran (Cuoran) en Yougoslavie et post-Yougoslavie : traductions et translations”” held by Ivan Silobrić, University of Zagreb,

12.00 – Conference „Traume, adevăr și reconciliere în literatura sud-africană contemporană” held by Assoc. prof. habil Luiza Caraivan, PhD, University of the West, Timișoara, Romania

12.20 – Conference „Ficțiunea poetică. Semne, hipograme, metamorfoze”, held by Prof.habil Simona Constantinovici, PhD, , University of the West, Timișoara, Romania

12.40 – Conference „Overcoming Language Barriers through Accessible Languages”, held by Prof.habil. Simona Șimon, PhD, Polytechnic University of Timișoara.

12.40-13.00 – DISCUSSIONS

13.00 – 13.30 – LUNCH BREAK

13.30-13.45 – Modalities of the materialization of the painted word in the novel Theodoros by Mircea Cărtărescu, Ph.D. Candidate Ioana Spătaru-Iacob, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: Theodoros, Mircea Cărtărescu's last novel, opens the door to a world of opulent, sensory-charged images. These weave the ravishing webs of fantasy spaces, elevated like visions in which history, religion, folk tales, wisdom and fairy tales intertwine. Frozen Wallachia, the Grecian Archipelago, with sparkling waters, blessed Ethiopia, Solomon's land, are territories contoured in precious stones, clarified in strong colours, soothing their lines under varied textures and heavy scents. The reader enters a fascinating visual universe, he cannot take his eyes off the canvases stretched on the framework of an unheard language, grafted from the language of chronicles, church and popular old books. The present work aims to observe the way in which the pictorial imaginary of Theodoros draws its seductive force from the tradition of the Byzantine art of church decoration. In addition, certain battle scenes retain the composition, dynamics and colouring of famous paintings, carving themselves out like great immortal canvases. Last but not least, the descriptive passages in this novel becomes more essentialized, without too many depths or fine details. They evoke the art of the naive painters, due to their clarity gained by precise lines and clear colours. We also want to show that the theme of painting, associated with the one writing, under the unique dome of the idea of great creation, is the axis of this total novel, at the end of which the reader and the writer have their identities overlapped. The slightly melancholic glow of the settings casts its seraphic light

on the narratives, adorning them, giving them dynamic of an exemplary story, worthy of being presented for judgment to the great Reader.

Keywords: pictorial imaginary, iconography, writing, creation

13.45-14.00 – *Applications of Trauma Theory in Kazuo Ishiguro's Dystopian Novels Klara and the Sun and Never Let Me Go*, Ph.D. Candidate Pârlițeanu Alexandru-Bogdan, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: This paper discusses the applications of trauma theory in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go* and *Klara and the Sun*. Multiple studies proved the existence of trauma in Kazuo Ishiguro's dystopian novels, from the clones' collective trauma, to the cultural trauma affecting the fictional societies created in the books, or trauma as the product of oppression and repression, etc. The analysis of all these types of trauma and traumatic events provides valuable and veridical information about the portrayal of trauma in the novels. Understanding the interpretation of traumatic constructs can also stand as the basis for multiple characters' choices, shaping the fictional society Kazuo Ishiguro built in his dystopian novels.

Keywords: trauma, dystopia, oppression, repression, suppression

14.00-14.15 - *The diversity of female characters in Cătălina Florescu 's plays*, PhD Candidate Iuliana Paunescu (Voroneanu), "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: Contemporary theatre plays become fertile spaces for exploring themes of identity, trauma and personal reconstruction. Cătălina Florina Florescu, a writer from the Romanian diaspora, makes a significant contribution to this literary landscape through the innovative way in which she approaches female characters in contemporary literature, reflecting and challenging cultural and social norms. The writer's works have not yet benefited from an extensive analysis in this direction, namely the analysis of how these characters reflect different aspects of femininity, such as identity, sexuality, interpersonal relationships, motherhood, career, addressing themes of trauma, healing and self-discovery. It is an opportunity to investigate the cultural and personal influences that life in the diaspora had on the plays under analysis, the way in which the experience of emigration and adaptation is reflected in its themes and characters. The writer's plays stand out for their humanistic approach and emotional depth. They deal with complex and sensitive topics, from a feminist perspective and critical of contemporary society. An aspect worth mentioning, for a modern and intelligent theater, of a disturbing honesty, is the strength of a harsh, relentless language, used by female characters, which pushes us beyond our comfort zones and encourages us to question ourselves about what it means to be a man, a woman, a human being. They represent women's theatre from an applied perspective, in which the central word is intersectionality, a very interesting term launched in 1989 by Kimberly Creenshaw, intersectionality, which refers to how we should think about the rights that each of us must have by questioning race, sex, gender, religious affiliation. Analyzing Catalina Florina Florescu's plays, one can highlight a deep incursion into the woman's soul in search of her own identity, the way in which life experiences in the diaspora influence female representations and how these representations can offer new perspectives on identity and resilience.

Keywords: women's theatre, femininity, identity, trauma, personal reconstruction, intersectionality.

14.15-14.30 – *PEISAJUL MENTAL ÎN NARAȚIUNILE LUI MIRCEA CĂRTĂRESCU*, PhD Candidate Liliana Andreea SLUSARIUC (ONEA), "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: Mircea Cărtărescu is known for his dense and metaphorical literary style, which creates a rich, layered atmosphere in his works. Metaphysical and labyrinthine spaces are often used to explore inner complexity and existential dilemmas, symbolizing the intricate structures of the mind and reality. The author succeeds in shaping a literary world where memories and traumas become part of the characters' inner structure, influencing their thoughts, emotions, and relationships with others. Thus, his work becomes a meditation on how each experience leaves traces, akin to an inner tattoo, defining who we are and how we perceive the world. The writer explores themes of identity, memory, and imagination, which are often reflected in the structure and symbols of his writing. Within the context of surrealism, he frequently uses images and symbols that defy conventional logic and challenge the reader's imagination. The butterfly's metamorphosis, for instance, frequently symbolizes profound inner change, representing a character's evolution towards a new self-awareness through a major experience or series of challenges. This inner dynamic indicates the interaction between thoughts, emotions, and desires, highlighting the complexity of a strikingly intricate mental landscape.

Keywords: identity, metaphor, perception, metamorphosis, self, symbol.

14.30-14.45 - *Tragic Destiny and Liminality in the Prose of L. Rebreanu and in the Novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge" by Thomas Hardy*, PhD Candidate Bîscal (Oprea) Maria, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: The concept of "liminality" as a transitional state between two stages or phases shapes the interpretation and understanding of a character's actions or societal behaviors. In Romanian literature, Liviu Rebreanu's works frequently involve liminal behaviors, spaces, and actions, with the interpretation of these moments enhanced through an analysis of his language and stylistic choices in rendering liminal events. This approach offers a unique perspective on narrative construction, thematic development, and even mythological interpretations, as liminality is closely tied to mythology and rituals. Liminal spaces such as boundaries between properties, village borders, as well as narrow spaces like gates, doors, or bridges, and rivers, alongside times of day, days of the week, or phases in characters' lives—moments like birth, adolescence, childhood, engagement, marriage, and even death—set the foundation for understanding behaviors, reactions, or thought patterns, as seen in characters like Ion, Ana, and even Vasile Baci. Social life, which is crucial for individual personality development, is itself a continuous transition, with pivotal moments of rupture marking crises, tensions, and transformative shifts that every person undergoes, while also ensuring continuity by moving from one stage to the next. The characters in Thomas Hardy's novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge* navigate or are situated within both physical and emotional liminal spaces. Lucetta, or Miss Templeman, finds herself in a liminal state, awaiting a response, then the man named Henchard—the protagonist who defies norms and laws, provoking situations of extremity in the lives of his wife and their child. Elizabeth-Jane, as well as her biological father Newson, live within liminality. The locations in which events unfold embody aspects of liminality: by the cemetery wall, the fairgrounds, the old graveyard, a window or door, and even the castle itself.

Keywords: Liminal, earth, windows, death, transition, hidden origins

14.45-15.00 - *Exploring fame, celebrity culture and identity in The Dying Animal by Philip Roth*, PhD Candidate Brustur Ioana Camelia, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: This research examines the concept of fame in Philip Roth's novel *The Dying Animal* using an interdisciplinary approach. It will analyze how pop culture, youth culture and celebrity culture shape the main character's portrayal of identity and self-perception. The protagonist, David Kepesh, a university professor and cultural critic embodies the concept of fame in the novel. Through David's relationship with fame, Roth depicts this concept as an ambivalent construct, one that both charms and corrupts. In a society focused on youth and celebrity, Kepesh faces the loss of significance as he ages, revealing how fame can alter both his sense of self and his relationships with others. By situating the novel in the context of pop culture, this research investigates how fame influences individuals' perception of self-worth particularly in a media-dominated environment. Through Roth's narrative, this paper highlights the harmful forces of fame as they intersect with societal expectations and personal insecurities, reflecting broader themes such as temporality and vanity in the age of celebrity. This study eventually demonstrates how Roth critiques the culture of fame, portraying it as a social construct that offers allure but undermines genuine human connections.

Keywords: fame, pop culture, Philip Roth, celebrity culture, identity, post-modernism

15.15-15.30 – *Social Etiquette and Fashion Decorum in the Late 19th Century: Landmarks on the Road to Modernity*, PhD Candidate Smărăndița-Elena Costin, „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania.

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the significance of certain gestures and behavioral codes that people sought to adopt from those wielding power, who, in the eyes of the public, symbolized agents of modernization. By promoting a new lifestyle, these figures left a systematic imprint on Romanian civility. Whether through French fashion introduced via Russian influence, or through the etiquette and protocol of the Royal Court in the latter half of the century, the social interactions of individuals from this era were reshaped by what was considered "in vogue." During this period, a variety of cultural gestures emerged, deeply rooted in the desire to construct a desirable public image aligned with the highest standards of Belle Époque society. The aspiration to be associated with the elite—the "prestige group"—compelled citizens, as noted by Constanța Vintilă-Ghițulescu and Nicoleta Roman, to enter a different (symbolic) order of social life.

Keywords: dress code, protocol, 19th century, modernity, cultural gestures

15.30-15.45 – *Marco Lucchesi: literature and mathematics*, PhD Candidate Jefferson Serozini Almeida, Universidade Nove de Julho de São Paulo/ Brasil

Abstract: Marco Lucchesi is a Brazilian author whose academic and poetic production integrates literature, philosophy and mathematics. Lucchesi explores numerical elements as a metaphor for infinity and symmetry, enriching his reflections on the universe, language and aesthetics, and presenting a transcendent vision of human knowledge. His work dialogues with different cultural and philosophical traditions, and highlights the richness of mathematics as a field of artistic expression and as a meeting point between areas of expertise, with an approach that reinforces the role of mathematics as a universal language capable of expressing both the order and the mystery of existence, contributing to an expanded vision that transcends its technical use and becomes a bridge between rational understanding and the human imagination. In Lucchesi's view, interdisciplinarity transcends the traditional vision and reveals a symbolic and meaningful language, offering an experience of reflection and contemplation on the universe and the role of human beings in creation. This allows mathematics to also emerge as a silent and powerful language that complements poetic and philosophical discourse, validating its intrinsic beauty and ability to convey the unspeakable.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity. Literature. Lucchesi. Mathematics

15.45-16.00 – *PROPHETIC VOICES: LITERARY NARRATIVES AS CATALYSTS FOR FAITH-BASED SOCIAL CHANGE IN POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA—ZAKES MDA'S THE HEART OF REDNESS AND PHASWANE MPE'S WELCOME TO OUR HILLBROW*, PhD Candidate Andrei Bogdan, University of the West, Timișoara, Romania

Abstract: The current study examines this transformative potential of South African literature from a missiological perspective as a means for faith-based social transformations through two novels, Zakes Mda's *The Heart of Redness* and Phaswane Mpe's *Welcome to Our Hillbrow*. The novels rise the inevitable questions of community, identity, and reconciliation against the background of the post-apartheid South African society, with the result that the religious and cultural philosophies of the community are historically scarred and the nexus has been discovered. *The Heart of Redness* reveals both a conflict between the two worlds and a unity of the segments of society such as individuals who have been faithful to ancestral beliefs that can either drive the communities apart or bring them together. Mpe's *Welcome to Our Hillbrow*, on the other hand, focuses on the darker side of city life, drawing attention to the way in which mutual trust and cooperation between people can downsize the separation tendencies and the dissolution of social bonds. By the use of a missiological approach, the paper examines how these works' background ideas of prophetic voices which reject the social norms and empower spiritual and social healing. The paper is of the view that Mda and Mpe's books, in the manner of secular scriptures, on one hand, are a type of ethical activism towards human welfare and on the other hand, encourage the reader's imagination about the role of literature in promoting ethical and faith-based social change. This would be applied in the conclusion that the application of storytelling practices is not only the bypassing of the moral imperatives in post-apartheid South Africa but the storytelling also becomes a catalyst for the literary narrative, thus promoting spiritual resilience and social justice. Through a long textual analysis, this paper sheds light on how these narratives contribute to a missiological conversation which is based on the idea of literature, as a means of raising the public's awareness of the vision of reconciliation and faith-based involvement.

Keywords: missiological conversation, conflict, reconciliation

16.00-16.15 – *SACRED TEXTS REIMAGINED: FAITH, LIBERATION, AND MISSION IN THE POST-APARTHEID WORKS OF MANDLA LANGA'S THE LOST COLOURS OF THE CHAMELEON AND K. SELLO DUIKER'S THE QUIET VIOLENCE OF DREAMS*, PhD Candidate Bogdan Andrei, University of the West, Timișoara, Romania.

Abstract: This article explores the intersections between faith, liberation, and mission in post-apartheid narratives found in Mandla Langa's *The Lost Colours of the Chameleon* and K. Sello Duiker's *The Quiet Violence of Dreams*. The two novels examine, sharply, the issues of identity, freedom, and moral change, in the post-colonial era, in South Africa, showing how literary forms can reimagine sacred narratives and contribute to the discussion on social justice. Langa's *The Lost Colours of the Chameleon* tells the story of a nation's disintegration and subsequently its renewal, which is a representation of the ethical and spiritual dilemmas of individuals who are dealing with the personal past and their collective histories. In Duiker's *The Quiet Violence of Dreams*, the psychological and social landscapes of the excluded groups are depicted, hence making the social exclusion

problem which is related to the spiritual liberation and self-acceptance more clear. From a missiological point of view, this study suggests that these works are the geschts-mirror, hence literature is a model of the act of condemning societal injustices and the inner repression. This way, the novels of Langa and Duiker as cultural texts are means of the telling of the healing and reconciliation missions. The paper concludes that the narratives enlarge the literature function in missiological discourse by showing it as a means not only for the reflection of the spiritual but also for community liberation in a society which is facing the consequences of apartheid.

Keywords: faith, liberation, mission

16.15-16.30 - *The organ – function relationship in the writings of Aristotle and Basil of Caesarea*, PhD Candidate George Iancu, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: The present paper aims to analyze in parallel the writings of Aristotle and Basil of Caesarea, which address the relationship between animal organs and the functions they perform. On one hand, Aristotle speaks of the role of the final cause (τέλος) because nature (φύσις) does nothing pointlessly or superfluously. For the Stagirite, φύσις represents the birth of those who grow or the origin of the first movement, therefore, a certain principle that can be analyzed. Nature is thus responsible for arranging the organs and assigning specific functions, in view of the final cause. On the other hand, Basil of Caesarea also identifies the relationship between organ and function but attributes this aspect to the will of the Creator (ποιητής or εὐρησιεπής) or the Master (κύριος), who took care (ἐπιμελέομαι) not to leave anything to chance (ἄπρονόητος), that is the god of a religion regulated by a holy, immutable book explaining both anthropogenesis and zoogenesis. Even more, Aristotle engages on an approach that tries to explain natural causes, while Basil of Caesarea analyzes and explains their complexity, only to emphasise the power of the Creator, an aspect that, we believe, harmed the further development of scientific thought, since the Cappadocian thought strictly within the limits of zoogenesis imposed by the scriptures.

Keywords: organ – function, Aristotle, nature (φύσις), final cause, (τέλος), Basil of Caesarea, Creator (ποιητής)

16.30-16.45 - *The Strict Father model as reflected in Margaret Thatcher's Political Discourse*, PhD Candidate Kallai Cristina, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

Abstract: Conservatives and progressives often support different views on modern political issues. Such a distinction often results from holding antagonistic views on matters of morality and social progress, thus producing significant differences on the concept of economy, family issues, education, or politics. Conservatives also hold different perspectives on issues of abortion, distribution of resources, health care and public education, free markets and traditional family values, typically supporting lower taxes, personal responsibility, and safe investment, which are the cornerstone of the Strict Father Morality (Lakoff, 2016: 6). Margaret Thatcher is one of the most famous British Prime Ministers of all times whose strict conservatism has definitely left an indelible mark on both British and European politics and whose political rhetoric matches the Strict Father model described by George Lakoff (2016) in his internationally acclaimed book *Moral Politics*. The politician, also known by the epithet of the Iron Lady, often employed war metaphors in her speeches that she delivered as leader of the Conservative Party during the period 1977 – 1987, thus providing a political myth based on conflict (Charteris-Black, 2011: 108). The most frequent conceptual metaphors which emerge in Thatcher's speeches is that of Politics is Conflict, which highlight her strong views on the evolution of politics not just in Great Britain but also on the European stage.

Keywords: Margaret Thatcher, The Strict Father model, war metaphors, conservatism.

16.45-17.00 - *Ileana Mălăncioiu. Poezia insurgenței*, PhD Candidate Ilie (Negură) Elena-Luiza, „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania.

Abstract: In an era when politics takes on absurd dimensions, parasitizing all the aspects of existence, literature is under siege, representing an essential coordinate in the implementation of the propaganda process. The creation of the new man requires a major reconfiguration of the cultural values and, implicitly, of the ones regarding identity. Placing under the spotlight the socio-political background of the period 1971-1982, this paper follows the way in which the poetry of Ileana Mălăncioiu is engaged in the fight for moral survival, Peste zona interzisă and Linia vieții condemning, by a vehement tone, the bluntness of the daily, and disputing, in direct confrontation with censorship, the right to freedom. The unquestionable verticality of the poet will determine the assumption of an insurgent position in relation to the conformist direction of time, the lyricism becoming the symbolic shield raised in front of the assault of imposture.

Keywords: poetry; insurgency; manifesto; communism; censorship; moral verticality.

16.45-17.00 - *Beyond the Archetype: Reimagining Motherhood in Alda Merini's Poetic Universe*, PhD Candidate Alin Armando Artion, "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Abstract: This study delves into the poetic representations of motherhood in Alda Merini's work, exploring how the figure of the mother is imbued with complex, multifaceted dimensions that intersect with the poet's biographical elements and the socio-political climate of her time. Particularly, it examines how Merini's poetic discourse engages with and challenges the Fascist ideology that sought to idealize and control the role of women, specifically mothers, as national symbols of purity and sacrifice. Through the lens of "biographèmes," fragments of personal and historical narrative woven into her verse, Merini redefines motherhood not as an archetypal ideal but as a space of struggle, vulnerability, and resistance. Her poetic universe reveals motherhood as a place of inner conflicts and collective trauma, where the personal is inexorably linked to historical forces. This analysis highlights how Merini's depiction of the mother figure subverts fascistic constructs, providing an intimate, disruptive voice that reclaims feminine agency against oppressive societal narratives.

Keywords: Alda Merini, motherhood, Fascism, poetry, biographèmes, Italian literature, feminine identity, resistance

17.00-17.15 - *WHY NOT LITERATURE EVEN NOWADAYS?*, PhD Candidate Fercea Daniela, University of the West, Timisoara, Romania

Abstract: Literature, modern or classic, has been a part of our lives for many generations, and despite that, it never seems to grow old. A practical explanation for this tendency lies in the numerous advantages of the literary phenomenon: enjoyable to read, different styles of writing, vocabulary expansion, developing reading skills, personal development, arising cultural awareness. Recent research has shown its capacity to combat loneliness and alleviate depression, two major problems of our society dominated by consumerism and the advancements of technology. Literature is the most valuable content for engaging young children with feelings concerning the past, present and future. This experience nurtures a desire to see, hear and understand the ideas of others, all the necessary premises for coming of age. The purpose of reading is to encourage positive lifetime, independent reading, apart from the focus on specific reading skills. One aspect should not exclude the other, therefore it will be wisely to consider the entire literary process a wholesome experience, quite elevating for both past and present generations. Therefore, considering all those mentioned above, why not literature even nowadays?

Keywords: Consumerism; Literature; Loneliness; Positive lifetime; Technology

17.15-17.30 – *Cioran, el filósofo que descendió al infierno*, PhD Candidate Efrén Eduardo Sánchez Martínez, UAZ, Mexic

Abstract: El pensamiento de Cioran no es unidireccional. Este filósofo puede leerse de muy diversas formas y tiende a adaptarse a las más variopintas personalidades. Pero en este caso particular, su pensamiento será interpretado como el testimonio existencial-literario de padecer una enfermedad corporal, que termina también manifiesta explícitamente en el pensamiento. Es desde esta perspectiva, donde pretendo proporcionar algunos de los elementos clave para aproximarse a la obra del filósofo rumano Emil Cioran (1911-1995).

Keywords: somatopsíquico, aporía, autopatografía, lirismo, lucidez.

17.30 – FINAL REMARKS

Day 2, 15.11.2024, Room 218, 2nd floor

9.30-9.45 - Book Presentation: *Însemnări teologice și filologice*, Alina Pădurean, Adela Drăucean, Simona Stoia, Editura Universității "Aurel Vlaicu" din Arad, 2024, ISBN 978-973-752-929-9

PANEL 3 ART AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

MODERATORS:

Prof.habil. Veronica Laura DEMENESCU, PhD

Assoc.Prof.habil. Ion Alexandru ARDEREANU, PhD

9.45-10.00 - *A Late Bronze Age type of pendants*, PhD Candidate Sorin Felea, "1 December 1918" University of Alba-Iulia

Abstract: The Arpășel type deposits are part of the phenomenon of bronze deposits from the end of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. The Arpășel type is differentiated from the other groups by the predominant or total presence of the categories of ornaments at the expense of other categories of parts, such as weapons and tools. The term "needle guard" or "Nadelschützer" was given by I. Nestor 70 years after Kenner, a definition that is taken over by many other researchers. Thanks to Nestor, we still have a published list of the discoveries of semilunar openwork pendants. A complete definition of this type is perforated crescent pendant with two or more arms and with grooved muff tube.

Keywords: pendants, Arpășel type hoards, ornaments, Late Bronze Age

10.00 – 10.15 - *Metaphors of "NUMBERS as (the) TRUTH" in Political Influence*, PhD Candidate Ana-Maria Oprea, "1 December 1918" University of Alba-Iulia

Abstract: This article explores the conceptual metaphor of NUMBERS as TRUTH in the context of political influence, focusing on elections. In modern democracies, statistical data - polls, voter demographics, turnout rates - are often treated as objective measures of truth, enhancing the credibility of candidates and campaigns. Using a corpus-based approach, this study analyses how election discourse frames numbers as definitive evidence, predictions, or reflections of democratic legitimacy. By examining the implications of this metaphor, the article highlights its persuasive power and the risks it poses in interpreting complex political realities.

Keywords: conceptual metaphor, metaphor analysis, statistics, data objectivity, election discourse

10.15 – 10.30 - *DINCOLO DE PROIECȚIA CINEMATOGRAFICĂ. BERNSTEIN, MAHLER, COOPER UN TRIO INEDIT*, PhD Candidate VĂCEAN Cristina, University of Oradea

10.30 – 10.45 - *DE LA MINIATURI PIANISTICE LA VOCAL ȘI INSTRUMENTAL ÎN MUZICA DE CAMERĂ A LUI EDVARD GRIEG. ELEMENTE DE ESTETICĂ ȘI STILISTICĂ INTERPRETATIVĂ*, PhD Candidate Simina Flavia IEPURE, University of Oradea

10.45 – 11.00 - *THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PROMOTING OPERA FOR CHILDREN*, PhD Candidate Ciprian- Cătălin ROMAN, University of Oradea

11.00 – 11.15 - *DIVERTISMENTUL SACRU DE SABIN DRĂGOI. MELOSUL DE STRANĂ BĂNĂȚEAN ÎN FORMĂ SIMFONICĂ*, PhD Candidate Mircea STURZA, University of Oradea

11.15 – 11.30 - *EVOLUȚIA ANTREPRENORIATULUI MUZICAL ÎN ERA DIGITALĂ*, PhD Candidate Elena MARINOVA, University of Oradea

11.30 – 11.45 - PEISAJE SONORE ALE FRICII: MUZICA CA NARATOR ÎN NOSFERATU, PhD Candidate
Bianka BLAJ, University of Oradea

**11.45-12.00 - DE LA SIMBOL LA INTERPRETARE ÎN MUSIQUE ANODINE – ALBUM ITALIAN DE G.
ROSSINI**, PhD Candidate Cosmina Silvia STITZL, University of Oradea

12.00-12.15 - IMNUL RELIGIOS - ADAPTĂRI ȘI ARANJAMENTE DIN MUZICA CLASICĂ, PhD Candidate
George STAMATE, University of Oradea

12.15 – FINAL REMARKS