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THE SUMMARY OF DOCTOR’S THESIS

EMBLEMATIC SPACES IN ROMANIAN NOVEL FROM
THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20 th CENTURY- THE
SEVENTIES AND THE EIGHTIES

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Key words in the paper work: -space, methamorphosis, real, imaginary, Yoknapatawpha, inefable, labyrinth, duble, emblem, emblematical, etc.

I.The concept of literary space

I have chosen this work to emphasize the types of literary space, like some emblematical spaced reflected in the creations of the Romanian writers from the XX th of century, seventies and eighties. The paper work's goal is to analises the categories of space of five Romanian novelist from the second half of the XX th century like: Marin Preda, Ștefan Bănulescu, Sorin Titel, Dumitru Radu Popescu and Tudor Duitru Savu.

To know the space and the people, to travel real or imaginary through literature, through out the areas of the country, means to discover and recreate the same amount of spiritual vision.

The reading of the spacial metaphores and the reports between the human being and the world have allowed to define a new feeling of space. Conversational wize, the spatial direction is conected with the temporal one. The space cannot be called an independent entity but an element that time subordinates.

From the poetical categories point of view of space, the Romanian novel from the second half of the XX th century emphasizes once again his complexity and power. This period develops the show of the great creations through which the Romanian novel integrates in the European prose.

The words emblem and symbol is often synonyms in daily speech, without to creat undesirables confusion. The separation of this two it seems useless and ceremonial.

An emblem is a pattern which is used to represent: a deity, a tribe, a story, a virtue or a vice. An emblem is an object or the representation of object. A symbol substitute an object to another in a manner less than concrete.

The features of emblematical space is: the geography, the topography of same place, the imaginary community, the imaginary geographical and the reports between the real and imaginary country, and a interior space.

In the creations of this five writers we meet like emblematical spaces : the Romanian space, the West space, the Byzantine space, the circular space, the rural and urban space, the labyrinthic space, the terrestrial and underground space, a fantastic and fictitious space, an edge of an Empire and a rush to an *axis mundi* radial like as the spokes of a wheel.

II. Siliștea- Gumești an emblematical space from the Danube Plain

Both volumes of *Morometii* 's novel form an unity. First volume is concentrated to only single character, Ilie Moromete. The novel is written in ironic style and the characters have time to think and speak, their gestures are free.

From his home verandah, Ilie Moromete, looks the people who crossed the street, in Iocan's yard he reads the newspaper. In the second volume, the novel *Morometii* became a novel at one colectivity which is the village and an one civilization punished by history. Preda presents some intelligent and ironic peasants, complex as moral structure. The *Morometii* represent a great literary invention, Ilie Moromete the central hero, not resembles with any characters of previous prose: rural or urban, his originality comes by inventiv manner which transform the life in show.

Banished by history in other places, the characters return with thought or with steps in Siliștea-Gumești, their ways cross always this privileged space, like others real spaces as Salinas- the great valley by Steinbeck's novels or Yoknapatawpha country by Faulkner's novels which became points of mark in an imaginary geography.

În *Morometii* the village is concentrate upon the life of one family and only through touch to the life of community. Preda's novel analysis the disappearance the traditional society is surprise the sunset of one world, a turning-point of civilization, and a small universe of the agrarian social perish.

Siliștea –Gumești became an emblematical space in Marin Preda's literary works, a closed space, a community striked sometimes by the aggression of outside space, from outside the emissars of aggression is the tax collector who's terrorize with taxes, the mayor, the war, the collectivization, etc. Another emblematic space is the Iocan's glade where the men come Sunday morning to repair their tools, to read the newspaper and to make political commentary.

An important emblematical character in novel is the acacia, this tree became a symbol, an *axis mundi*, one more important. The acacia is sacrifice and without it the yard seems suddenly waste, modest, the tree given stateliness and his splitting disturb the life of family, and the axes stroke is listening with fear like some stroke of destiny.

In novel an emblematical complex space is the spiritual, social and economic life of rural community. The head of family rules above everybody like a *pater familias*, his space to the table is more large.

The Romanian rural living is localized in *Morometii* novel in the Danube Plain, an open emblematical space which have in his centre a cluster who stay at the base of traditionally collectivity the family, the family of Moromete, and in the secondary hypostasis the family of Victor Bălosu, the Birică's, Boțoghină's and Țugurlan.

III. The Danube Plain an emblematical space in Ștefan Bănulescu's creation

Cartea de la Metropolis seems like summing up of art and meditation of teller in direction to explore same new valents of meditation and a form of same questions about historical relations and existential between tradition and modernity.

Cartea de la Metropolis strike in original manner in which appearance is annihilate by the essence whose hide. The originality of imaginary country create by writer

comparable with others Romanian Yoknapatawphas from eighties is manage by mythyc Romanian character, by geography, history and his demography. The world create by he with centre in Metropolis city is seated not far from the „great river” which bathe with his arms the Island of Horses and not far as her at the edge of Dicomesia Plain was Cetatea de Lână and Mavrocordat town, and somewhere in north is Transilvania and Marmatia from where come in the first pages of the novel Glad, a jalbird and a woodcutter. He bring with him a cart wheel.

In *Cartea de la Metropolis* each character have his story, the the novel is the concatenation of this stories and not the own characters. The Metropolis is a crepuscular world, he is hang by Bizantine traditions.

In *Cartea de la Metropolis* is not talk about a „secret history” is talk about a „secret geography” . The Bănulescu’s geography is one moral and spiritual. In this novel he make a synthesis of Wallachian spiritual space : the confabulation, the irony, the telling and the disemble. It’s a mithycal novel, an uncommon tipe at us.

Ştefan Bănulescu’s creation presents a moral and spiritual geography, but in sometime present a secret geography and history. The imaginary map of Metropolis is at scale 1/ 1, the toponymy give rice the topography, step by step from name of places is rice the geography of Metropolis or Dicomesia. It’s rice emblematical spaces like: Insula Cailor, Cetatea de Lână, Mavrocordat, Piciorul Neamțului which is a Danube bend.

As emblematical spaces we found an open space which is Danube Plain, an interminable space, an emblem who is Danube river, that take to him all the stories.

The Metropolis is an exotic place, an Eldorado for many inhabitans. The Glade general come in Metropolis with a weel which create a circular space and the vision about the real world like a labyrinth. In the same time in Metropolis exist an underground space, a space in which is the priceless treasure, the red marble.

Cartea de la Metropolis is the epicentre of an univers with a lot of stories and with many meanings which rise under the eyes of his reader. The sensible difference from Faulkner, Sadoveanu, Voiculescu, Marquez and the another informal of south-american miraculos reality procced from detachment of writer from the fictiticus universe.

IV. The Banat – an emblematical space in Sorin Titel’s creation

An attentive right reveal that the odd novels (I and III) include an old rustic civilization which have in the centre the village Marginea from who's starts the voyges to Balta Caldă, Făget and Lugoj. The crousalas and feast reach the acme in fairs.

The even novels (II and III) is opened to mitteleuropean space and took alive the vestiges of the Habsburgic myth. The both pillar of the Habsburgic monarchy the army and the famous bureaucracy is endlessness through emblematical characters: the officer and the office worker.

In the tetralogy fidget soldiers, officer's servant, officers and the men in the street. In novels was an important number of performers: acrobats and clowns, chanteuses and tragic actresses, painters, etc. Them is added the doctor, because over the Joyfully Apocalypse of Empire float the obsesion of art and the fascination of death.

The Titel's creation emerge from obscurity the Banat. Sorin Titel's Banat is a Yoknapatawpha, a land in which the humanity find the love of life. In the world of Faulkner rule the colonel Sartoris, a symbol of one death authority and Flem Snopes, the grasping and impenetrable bourgeois. In last Titel's novel exist one positive deity: the mother.

In *Femeie, iată fiul tău*, a large space win the thesis of double, the men meet once upon a time, now they meet again but have fright to recognize that, they know's from ancient as incidents.

V. The emblematical spaces from Dumitru Radu Popescu's creation

Dumitru Radu Popescu is the first writer by the second half of the XX th century which conjure up the diabolical village under the curse of the „traditional man” without rights, riches and past.

The „south” Oltenian geography is rely in *F* and *Vânătoarea regală*, in *Duios Anastasia trecea* or in *Dor* in a long succession of pieces, of double nature of symbols. The forest, the Danube may be protective spaces, parasidiacal or infernal. The dogs may

be apropiate creature, brotherly or bearers of rabies. The diabolical village, the colectivity which make common cause under the sign of crime, of torment, the joyfully crime complicity is the subjects of his creation which describe an „up side down” world.

Exist in Dumitru Radu Popescu’s creation an atrocity space as is Tebea by where anybody can’t save. The death, the massacre, the smelling dead bodys is the expression of destructive space.

The parasidiacal space „the Eden garden”, where the guiltlesses try to take back, is a compensatory image about the atrocity space . The aberrant ship of Noe is the expression of uncertain space. The exotic space „here in Tahiti” mean for Don Iliuță his village.

Beside the describe geography we can speak about an epic tabstact space of narration, a narrator space which is guest or which invite oneself at recall.

VI. Cantacuzina- emblematical space in Danube Delta

Tudor Dumitru Savu brought in Romanian prose one original style very outlined, bordered at the some time a territory special created and taken in selfpossession with papers in allright.

Tudor Dumitru Savu find an inexhaustible means in the old, the traditional ceremonial story, he not renounse at his magical and eminence condition as teller that he descovery as free, generously and autonomous imply.

The world which oneself created with vanity like one Faulkner or Marquez is with each story another and differently.

Throught Cantacuzina and his neighborhoods we insight in an other areal in which the pure and simply daily aren’t acces. The reality is a labyrinth, each incident is like „a cave”, the man appeal to mirrors to find the real way but he was hampered in his interior expedition by the interference of one Power and one Order soldierly wanting less the esential atribut of incident, of story of original reading of symbols.

We met in Tudor Dumitru Savu’s creation in first time a city space which is localized in Vama town, a town which look like a library whith a labirintic time. In

Vama, Margareta possess an astrological pension, a pension of stars with only 12 tables, one for each sign of the zodiac and you coudn't stay at another table than yours. Margareta is in the meaning time an oracle of town. The town Vama is from always a passing place: from Empire to plain and Danube springs, from East to West, from mountain to the seaside.

Marginea Imperiului is an open space, from here is opened ways like the spokes of weel which lead to Danube Springs, to East or to the Pole, a space localized in south Banat. The eastern space become a centripet of fantastic. Marginea Imperiului is an emblematic space, an *axis mundi*, is to the extremity of Empire and is a toponym too.

Another emblematical spaces in Tudor Dumitru Savu's creation is the sea and the Danube. He create a veritable seagoing and Danubian saga and presents a fascinating human space with emblematical characteres like: Serafim, who have a fabulous age like Aureliano Buendia, Sosipatru, Teona, Efrem,Patache, Profesorul,Mândrucap, Ionete, Ioachim,Policarp,Omu far,Emilian,Rada, Crysis, Din Țiganul, Gramatopol the engineer, etc. In novels is the autocrat character, Leopold Margea, all was persons with fantastical powers.

Agachi Gherasim, another emblematical character, investigate the men from Brăila, Chilia Veche, Giurgiu, from Nalbant to Severin and Viena. Ionete lead his fellow-traveller throught channals with water milfoil, through the labyrinth of one fantastic world where the planty alternate with scenes of apocalypses.

VII. Conclusions

The work of those five writers have same common features with creation of famous William Faulkner, as he made from his great grandfather, the colonel Falkner, the character John Sartoris, one of the ruling character of life from Jefferson, the capital of his fictitious country Yoknapatawpha in which the writer placed his action of his creation, and also the writer Marin Preda made from his father, Tudor Călărașu, the character, Ilie Moromete, and put him in the centre of life in village Siliștea-Gumești.

As from Yoknapatawpha country, Faulkner presents the South saga, Preda presents the Morometians saga, a world in full expansion and change.

Ştefan Bănulescu present's a world in full change which have in his centre the Metropolis city, with personal geography. Like Faulkner, Ştefan Bănulescu claime for his imaginary world own title of property . The colonel Marosin is like Will Varner from *Cătunul* , by William Faulkner , who devide the estate of Franch man in little lots.

Sorin Titel resurrect the Banat and revet the „middle” in his Marginea from where he start to explore the „edge of the Empire”, and like Faulkner he actualize other significance of voyagein special : the spiritual metamorphosis.

If in the world of Faulkner, the colonel Sartoris dominated, symbol of once deth autority, and Flem Snopes a grasping and impenetrable bourgeois, in last novels of Sorin Titel exist an only pozitiv deity: the mother.

In Dumitru Radu Popescu's creation each story alter the another and we have more versions of events.

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