

Lexicul religios în discursul elitelor politice românești din Transilvania anului 1918

Abstract:

This text represents the continuation of an ampler research programme out of which a detailed study has already resulted¹. By virtue of methodological continuity, the new vocabulary is investigated with means created by newer generations belonging to the French school of speech analysis. A quantitative determination applied over a corpus which was constituted ad hoc, evidences the fact that in the political speech of the national Romanian leaders from Transylvania, in the second decade of the XXth century, the religious vocabulary is consistent and diverse, following closely that constructed around the concept of nation. Analysis cannot limit only to noticing this reality, but serves the purpose of identifying its determinations of cultural and politic degree. Moreover, antecedents beginning with at least moment 1848 may be identified diachronically. It is not enough interpretation to invoke the role of church in the national political action and percentage of clerics in the Romanian political class of time. Obviously, these data cannot be minimized. Orthodox and Greek-Catholic hierarchs had a very well defined position within gallery of Romanian orators of that time. Yet, the nationalist political speech had and has, within succession of generations, an important conservative, irrational level, where we naturally find syntagms such as: "the new Messiah of human freedom"², "completion of times", "sun of justice", "the resurrection day" etc. Utterances and syntagms belonging to this semantic area are found in the speech of laic speakers, just as numerous as those from clerics' oratory. Often, such realities entitled political scientists and historians to speak about political religion not only in the context of politic extremes, but that of nationalist political speech.

Keywords: *speech analysis; religious vocabulary; nationalist political speech; semantic area; political religion*