

DOCUMENTING AND INTERPRETING THE TRANSITION REALITY THROUGH THE LITERARY LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Close societies (like the communist ones) after the '89, facing the challenge of being transformed into open societies, built intermediate realities through which it was enabled the bridging from transition into developed societies (an ongoing process). Such realities were massive migration, pyramid schemes, great demographic changes, etc. Whereas the numeric pressure of such phenomena was increased, the inherited formal language had naturally failed in articulating and documenting them (how could the cheaters heading the pyramid schemes be formally called? the colloquial language had resolved this challenge by calling them for instance The Competent). At this moment, the role of literature becomes decisive for the memorization of the country's history and literature plays a documentary role. In this case, the document must not be understood as factive evidence, but as an experience record, which expresses deeper realities than the facts themselves (experience as a source and as a consequence of the fact). The objective of the paper will be the study of the language/stilemas of the literary works written during the transition period that do take their subjects from these intermediate realities. With the aim of proving the hypothesis that the simplification of the language, by extinguishing the differences between the literary language and colloquial language, has been the way how the literary language overpasses the challenge of expressing the reality, when at the same time the formal language failed to document that because of its core features (creating a sort of distance from the colloquial language).

Keywords: *Transition, literary language, formal language, colloquial language, literature, document, reality, intermediate realities, facts, experiences.*