

INTRODUCTION

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The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), rooted in earlier philosophical reflections on knowledge and cognition, has significantly transformed contemporary research practices. Since its expansion in the second half of the twentieth century and the emergence of learning algorithms in the 1980s, AI has become an increasingly influential tool in scientific research. In language sciences, interdisciplinary approaches have created a communicative continuum in which AI functions both as a methodological instrument and a conceptual framework, supporting data processing, synthesis, and analysis across linguistic, translation, and discourse studies.

At the same time, its growing presence raises important questions regarding opportunities, limitations, and risks. While AI enhances efficiency and supports analytical processes, it also acts as a powerful mediator of information, sometimes prone to distortion. Current debates therefore emphasise the balance between human and artificial intelligence. Although AI contributes to verification, synthesis, and generation, human intelligence remains essential for critical evaluation and post-verification, particularly in addressing AI hallucinations and ensuring reliability. Creativity, cultural sensitivity, and interpretative nuance continue to be distinctly human competences, especially in literary translation and intercultural communication.

In this context, Issue 41 of *ANADISS* comprises a *Thematic Dossier* devoted to the interaction between AI and the language sciences, foregrounding both the opportunities afforded by emerging technologies and the theoretical, ethical, and methodological challenges they raise. The contributions included in this volume explore a wide range of topics related to literary and specialised translation, language teaching, AI-mediated communication, and the transformation of contemporary creative and discursive practices. In a context shaped by the rapid expansion of generative technologies, the authors propose interdisciplinary approaches that examine the evolving relationship

between Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence, while emphasising the role of creativity, critical interpretation, and cultural mediation as fundamentally human competences.

Several articles in this issue focus on the role of AI in translation studies and intercultural communication. In the first article of the Thematic Dossier, *The Collaboration Between Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence and the Translation of the “Untranslatable” in Literary Texts*, Ludmila ZBANTȚ, Nina ROȘCOVAN, and Cristina ZBANTȚ examine human-machine collaboration in literary translation, with a focus on the role of ICT tools in supporting translation processes. The study highlights the specific challenges of literary translation, which requires not only linguistic transfer but also creative, emotional, and evaluative competence within a broader intercultural framework. Particular attention is given to the notion of *untranslatability* and to the extent to which AI can handle culturally and pragmatically complex elements, while also assessing the potential and limits of such collaborative approaches in addressing translation problems.

Further on, Mihaela BONDARENCO examines the performance of neural machine translation systems in poetry translation through a comparative analysis of Charles Baudelaire’s *Une Charogne* and its human and AI-generated Romanian versions, in the article *Les défis de la traduction poétique : une analyse comparative des capacités et limites de l’IA face à la créativité humaine*. The study highlights poetry translation as a critical testing ground for AI, showing that while neural systems achieve strong lexical and syntactic accuracy, they struggle to reproduce rhythmic structure, sound patterns, and symbolic density. On the other hand, the human translator ensures aesthetic cohesion and interpretative depth, confirming that poetic translation remains fundamentally dependent on human creative and evaluative agency.

In the field of language education, Ana BULAT-GUZUN explores early foreign language teaching, focusing on the pedagogical use of songs as a multisensory learning tool. Based on preschool classroom observations in the Republic of Moldova, the study highlights interactive, multimodal strategies for five-year-old learners, with vocabulary reinforced through visual, kinesthetic, and object-based activities as well as rhythmic, repetitive songs. The article titled *L’enseignement précoce des langues étrangères à l’ère de l’intelligence artificielle : le rôle de la chanson dans les pratiques pédagogiques* also considers the potential of AI in education, particularly its capacity to support personalised learning materials, including songs adapted to learners’ needs.

The impact of AI on literary creation, educational practices, and academic environments is further explored in several contributions. In the fourth article of the Thematic Dossier, *Tra umanesimo digitale e intelligenza artificiale: evoluzione della narrativa italiana contemporanea*, Victor-Andrei CĂRCĂLE examines the transformations reshaping contemporary Italian narrative in the context of generative AI and digital humanism. Based on a synthesis of recent interdisciplinary research (2017-2025), the study addresses the redefinition of authorship in AI-assisted writing, the emergence of hybrid narrative forms between human creativity and computational generation, and the aesthetic and cultural implications of these developments for the Italian literary system. It also highlights the tension between Italy’s tradition of literary experimentation and the homogenising pressures of global digital environments, including concerns over stylistic standardisation and the erosion of authorial voice.

In the following contribution Felicia DUMAS reflects on the formative and normative role of translators of Orthodox Christian religious texts, highlighting how

translation practices contribute not only to the transmission of meaning in the target language, but also to the enrichment of readers' knowledge of the source language and theological concepts. The article further emphasises the translator's role as a normative agent, particularly in the rendering of hagiographic names and equivalents in French-Romanian translation, as discussed in *Traduire et instruire: le rôle formateur et normatif du traducteur à l'ère de l'IA*.

In the article *De la culture du goût au transfert du sens: les expressions idiomatiques gastronomiques dans la traduction français-roumain assistée par l'intelligence artificielle*, Angela GRĂDINARU examines the linguistic and cultural challenges involved in translating French gastronomic idiomatic expressions into Romanian in an AI-assisted translation context, focusing on their semantic non-compositionality and strong cultural embeddedness. Based on an analysis of outputs generated by Google Translate, DeepL, and Microsoft 365 Copilot, the study shows that AI tends to produce literal or opaque translations in the absence of established equivalents, while performing more effectively when such correspondences exist. The article ultimately highlights the limitations of current AI systems in handling culturally marked figurative language.

The seventh article included in the thematic dossier, *Academic Integrity in the Age of Generative AI: a Survey-based Study of Translation and Interpreting Students' Ethical Perceptions*, authored by Ina ȘÎTNIC, presents an empirical study of undergraduate students' perceptions of generative AI tools in diploma paper writing. Based on survey data collected from 64 students at the Department of Translation, Interpretation and Applied Linguistics of Moldova State University, the study examines patterns of use, perceived benefits, as well as ethical risks associated with cognitive dependence, plagiarism, and AI-generated hallucinations. The findings reveal a very high rate of adoption alongside growing awareness of the pedagogical value and limitations of GenAI tools.

Further on, in the article *Human and AI Translation of Dysphemisms from English into Romanian: A Case Study Based on the Short Series Adolescence*, Victoria SOLOVEI provides a qualitative analysis of dysphemisms as linguistically and pragmatically complex expressions shaped by both ideational and interpersonal meanings. Focusing on subtitling practices in the British series *Adolescence*, the study compares professional human translations with AI-generated versions, highlighting the role of cultural and contextual sensitivity in achieving pragmatic equivalence. The findings show that, while human translation tends to better capture nuance, illocutionary force, and emotional impact, AI-generated subtitles are often more literal and less sensitive to contextual and sociocultural constraints.

The second section of our volume, dedicated to *Applied Linguistics*, brings together a series of contributions exploring language practices, discourse strategies, pragmatic competence, and the sociocultural dimensions of communication in contemporary contexts.

In the article *Quand la compétence linguistique ne suffit plus: impacts de l'illusion d'incompétence sur la performance orale en classe du FLE en Algérie*, Sofiane ASSIAKH and Achour BOURDACHE examine the role of learners' perceptions of their own linguistic abilities in shaping oral performance in French as a Foreign Language classroom. Drawing on perspectives from psychology and language didactics, the study argues that difficulties in oral production cannot be explained solely through linguistic competence, but must also be understood in relation to learners' attitudes, engagement, and feelings of inadequacy.

Mahmoud BENNACER, in *L'analyse de la persuasion rhétorique dans le discours économique d'Emmanuel Macron*, investigates rhetorical persuasion in Emmanuel Macron's economic discourse during his tenure as Minister of the Economy in France. Through a

discourse-analytic approach, the article explores the persuasive strategies and rhetorical constructions mobilised through ethos, pathos, and logos, highlighting the mechanisms of discursive and psychological influence in political-economic communication.

In *Pratiques langagières et compétences scripturales chez les étudiants de l'université de Béjaia*, Hakim BOURKANI analyses multilingual language practices and writing competences among students at the University of Béjaia. Focusing particularly on electronic language and code-switching phenomena, the study examines how multilingual environments shape students' written productions and communication strategies, while also highlighting innovative lexical and morphological processes characteristic of digital writing practices.

Daniela CĂȚĂU-VEREȘ, in the article *A Linguistic Perspective on the Romanian Constitution as Act of Communication: Wooden Language and Ideology*, approaches Romanian constitutional texts from the perspective of discourse analysis and political communication. Through a comparative examination of successive constitutions, the study highlights the ideological function of constitutional discourse during the communist period, marked by formulaic language, while also tracing the transition toward more transparent and democratic forms of communication after 1989.

In *Figures du sarcasme politique : dynamiques de personnalisation du conflit et fragilisation du débat démocratique*, Badreddine EL-KACIMI explores sarcasm as a discursive strategy in Moroccan political discourse in the post-Arab Spring context. Drawing on a qualitative corpus of political interventions circulated on social media, the article analyses how sarcasm contributes to the personalisation of political conflict, the reinforcement of audience connivance, and the gradual weakening of democratic debate.

In the contribution *L'évolution de la compétence pragmatique chez des enfants francophones algériens : acquisition des règles de politesse linguistique* by Siham HOCINI and Wafa BEDJAOUI, the study examines the development of pragmatic competence in French-speaking Algerian children aged three to five through their acquisition of politeness strategies. Combining qualitative and quantitative analyses of natural interactions, the authors highlight the transition from reproductive politeness based on imitation to more adaptive and diversified forms of pragmatic behaviour shaped by increasing awareness of the interlocutor's perspective.

The section concludes with the article *Le numérique au service de la traduction des textes orthodoxes hymnographiques* which explores the growing role of digital technologies in the translation and philological study of Orthodox hymnographic texts. The author, Georgiana HUȚULEAC, highlights how tools such as translation software, corpora, and AI enhance access to sources and support more efficient textual analysis. However, the author also emphasises the limits of machine-assisted translation, arguing that the theological depth, symbolism, and poetic complexity of hymnographic discourse require human interpretative and hermeneutic competence. The study ultimately positions digital tools as valuable aids in research and translation, while reaffirming the irreplaceable role of human expertise in interpreting sacred texts across Romanian and French contexts.

The section entitled *Varia* brings together a diverse range of interdisciplinary contributions dedicated to literary studies, digital culture, lexicology, media discourse, reading practices, and the relationship between language, technology, and symbolic space.

In the article *Flaubert's Postmodernism and Its Legacy*, Mariana BALOȘESCU proposes a critical interpretation of the ethical imagination in the works of Gustave Flaubert and Michel Houellebecq. Through an analysis of Houellebecq's fictional universe and characters, the study explores the crisis of postmodern ethics, the alienation of

contemporary humanity, and the tensions between humanist values, scientific ideology, and technological dystopia.

Petru-Ioan MARIAN-ARNAT, in *La Roumanie au miroir des mèmes : une analyse anthropologique des théories du complot*, examines digital memes as artefacts of popular culture and vehicles for conspiracy theories in contemporary Romanian society. Drawing on structural anthropology, the article analyses memes related to topics such as climate change, immigration, and edible insects, highlighting their role in the construction of collective imaginaries and group identities in polarized digital environments.

In *Les relations formelles entre les sigles : l'homonymie « motivée » vs l'homonymie naturelle*, Soufiane LANSEUR and Khadidja BOUDRAHEM investigate the formal structuring of abbreviations and acronyms in relation to homonymy phenomena. The study distinguishes between “motivated” homonymy, established between abbreviations and lexical units, and accidental homonymy resulting from abbreviation formation processes, while also examining the influence of linguistic context and domains of usage on the interpretation of these forms.

Lounis LOUNIS and Soufiane LANSEUR, in the article *Signatures émotionnelles dans l'œuvre romanesque d'Ahmadou Kourouma : approche statistique et comparative*, explore the emotional dimension of Ahmadou Kourouma's novels through a methodology combining corpus linguistics and literary analysis. Using lexicometric tools and emotion-analysis software, the study identifies dominant affective patterns and demonstrates how Kourouma's stylistic creativity contributes to a genuine “politics of emotion”.

The following contribution, *Reflection of the Death of Metropolitan Vladimir de Repta in the Contemporary Press*, authored by Arnold-Nicholas-Louis PESCARU, examines the press coverage surrounding the death of Metropolitan Vladimir de Repta in 1926. Based on articles published in Bucharest, Iași, and Cernăuți, the study analyses the ways in which journalists, historians, theologians, and political figures evoked the metropolitan's religious, social, and political role, while also highlighting the national significance attributed to his funeral ceremonies and public memory.

In *The Impact of Digital and Print Reading on Cognition*, Lucia ȘCHIOPU approaches digital and print reading from epistemological, phenomenological, and ethical perspectives. Combining theoretical reflection with an experimental study involving university students, the article highlights the differences between screen-based and print-based reading practices, showing that print reading tends to favour concentration, memory retention, and deeper analytical engagement, whereas digital reading encourages rapid interaction and multitasking.

The section concludes with the contribution by Carmen-Maria ȚEPEȘ entitled *Algorithmic Standardization of Toponyms in Navigation Applications: A Multi-level Analysis of the Interaction between Users, Platforms and Symbolic Space – Part 1*, which investigates the dynamics of place names in the context of digital navigation technologies. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods, the study analyses how digital platforms influence the standardisation of toponyms, reshape linguistic practices, and generate tensions between vernacular usage and algorithmically imposed norms.

The final section, **Reviews**, presents two assessments of recent scholarly publications that contribute to contemporary debates in literary, cultural, and hermeneutic studies. In her review of Victoria Fonari's *Mitologie* (2024), Sanda-Maria ARDELEANU highlights the volume's innovative hermeneutic framework for interpreting ancient myth in contemporary culture. The review emphasises the work's transdisciplinary methodology, which brings together perspectives from literature, philosophy, visual arts, and cultural

studies, while also underscoring its successful integration of Romanian and French scholarly traditions. Particular attention is devoted to the book's pedagogical relevance and its value as a research resource for students and scholars interested in the persistence and transformation of mythological imagery in modern artistic expression.

The section also includes Rodica ILIE's review of Mariana Baloșescu's *Conștiința precară* (2025), a volume that offers an original reinterpretation of postmodernity through the concept of "precarious consciousness". Situating the work within the author's broader comparative and philosophical scholarship, the reviewer examines its dialogue with classical, Christian, and modern traditions of thought. The review draws attention to Baloșescu's distinction between ancient and postmodern conceptions of the self, as well as to her engagement with major philosophical and literary paradigms. Ultimately, the volume is presented as a significant contribution to ongoing discussions on identity, consciousness, ethics, and cultural values in the contemporary world.