TRATTI SINTATTICI
DEL LINGUAGGIO PUBBLICITARIO ITALIANO

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents a brief analysis of the syntax of present-day Italian advertising language; it is a very generous subject which can be continuously enriched with examples and comments, advertising language being in permanent transformation. The corpus consists of examples taken from the weekly magazine *Panorama*, a publication addressing a somewhat more educated public, the advertising messages being more elaborate linguistically, with a high number of neologisms. We have focused our attention on the types of sentences that occur especially in promotional messages, the interrogative sentences being extremely frequent. We have also dealt with the relationships between clauses in compound or complex sentences: the syntax of advertising prefers coordination and juxtaposition. Other syntactic constructions analysed in the paper are: nominal complex sentences, isotopic contexts, iterative and antithetical constructions, syntactic conglomerates.

Key words: advertising discourse, sentence types, nominal construction

LA DIALECTOLOGÍA, FORMA PIONERA
DE APROXIMACIÓN AL ESTUDIO
DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA HABLADA

Melania ALBU

ABSTRACT

In the last 25 years, under the influence of the new directions propounded by various schools of discourse analysis, as well as by the pragmatic approaches, the linguistic studies in the Spanish community, following the Anglo-Saxon or the French model, have focused their attention on the study of oral Spanish. This interest is actually older, being linked to the studies of dialectology in the first half of the 20th century, as shown by the bibliography referring to these studies.

TRANSLATING THE ENGLISH PREPOZITION *WITH* INTO FRENCH

Simina BADEA COMIŞEL

ABSTRACT

The analysis of the means by which the English preposition *with* is translated into French is based on the comparison of texts translated into French with the original English texts. In most cases, the preposition *with* is translated by *avec* or another preposition; but there are other lexical and grammatical devices used to express the meanings of the preposition *with* in the French translation. The results of such an analysis can be applied in the process of teaching foreign languages or in a course of translations.

Key words: translation, preposition, semantics, WITH

CUVINTE DE ORIGINE TURCEASCĂ ÎN ARGOUL ROMÂNESC

Laurenţiu BĂLĂ

ABSTRACT

The author of the article investigates a few Romanian argotic terms having a Turkish origin, namely *daravelă*, *marafet, mangoţi*, *a face zulă* (and its whole lexical family). He insists on their etymology which raise quite a few problems, as well as on their use which sometimes gives rise to a number of problems (especially as regards the term *daravelă*).

Key words: Romanian argot (slang), etymology, semantics

DIN TERMINOLOGIA INFORMATICII: *BLOG*

Gabriela BIRIŞ

ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is to investigate the frequency and usage tendencies of an informatics term – *blog*. Originally used in the field of the internet, the term has recently emerged as a recent entry in American dictionaries with high chances to become conventionalized. The discussion is focused on the etymology of the term, on its latest usage tendencies in both American English and Romanian, and on the way in which Romanian journalists tend to regard the term, i.e. either as a borrowing or as a 'foreign' word.

Key words: terminology, informatics, blog

FRANÇAIS ÉCRIT, FRANÇAIS PARLÉ

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the idea that the variety of written and spoken products must be studied and grouped according to the communicative practices (in which the moment, the place, the socio-cultural characteristics, the interactions, etc. are capitalized), the paper aims to underline the constant renewal of spoken language and the influence it exerts on written language. The analysis is focused on some lexical and grammatical features of spoken French, such as: interjections with the value of connectors, the segmented structure of the sentence, dislocations, the characteristic features of the interrogative and negative sentences, the morphological markers of the verb, the use of some verbal forms or of some constructions that do not comply with the „norm".

Key words: communication, written French, spoken French

ALCUNE CONSIDERAZIONI
SUL LINGUAGGIO TEOLOGICO

Nicoleta CĂLINA

ABSTRACT

This paper presents some aspects of the theological language, its limitations and the modality through which the breach between language and divine will can be surmounted. The theological language is derived from Revelation, being in a divine dynamic relationship depends on that of the Church, on its vivacity and on its inner life.

Key words: discourse, theological language, semantics

TEXT ANALYSIS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

Mădălina CERBAN

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to analyse a text represented by a conversation between several pupils. The analysis outlines the impersonal structure of each sentence, the realization of speech acts, the use of modality and the choice of subjects for each sentence.

Key words: functional grammar, text analysis, sentence types

TRADUCTION TECHNIQUE ET TERMINOLOGIE. QUELQUES REMARQUES

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ABSTRACT

The equivalence of technical and scientific terms in translation can raise serious problems. These terms reflect objective reality and they should be monosemous and, therefore, easy to translate. Yet, conceptualization differs from one language to another, engendering translation problems. Besides, specialized terms are often polysemous and deceptive. Under the circumstances, translators have to accurately identify the referents in order to perform adequately.

Key words: translation, terminology, semantics

ZUM ADNOMINALEN POSSESSIVEN DATIV IM DEUTSCHEN

Bogdana CÎRTILĂ

ABSTRACT

The constructions with adnominal possessive dative in German, of the type *dem Vater sein Haus,* present structural, semantic and pragmatic characteristics which differentiate them essentially from competing syntagms of attributive possession (the genitive, prepositional constructions with *von*). Considered by some researchers as specific to the spoken language, colloquial speech, and to certain dialects, these possessive constructions are frequently used not only throughout the German linguistic territory, but also in fiction. The possessor's linear and pragmatic pre-eminence as well as the polyfunctionalism of these univocally possessive constructions, which can express all types of alienable or alienable possessive relations, account for the speakers' preference for them.

Key words: possessive dative, adnominal, semantics

PRÉDICATIONS STATIQUES TOPOLOGIQUES : LA PRÉPOSITION *À*

Adriana COSTĂCHESCU

ABSTRACT

Using an electronic corpus, the paper presents the results of a semantic study devoted to a category of spatial relations expressed in French by the preposition *à* „la". The research was carried out within the framework of cognitive geometry that deals with the manner in which natural languages codify spatial relations (Borillo 1998). There are two large categories of relations that are established between an object which must be localized called „target" (fr. *cible*) and the space in which or with reference to which this is localized, called „site" (fr. *site*): topological relations (of internal localization) and projection relations, also called of „external localization" which are directional *(up* vs. *down, to the left* vs. *to the right,* etc.) or expressing distance *(near* vs. *far from, two steps away,* etc.).

The preposition *à* has the ability to express two categories of topological relations: (i) the site is support for the target (*Jean était assis au balcon* „John was sitting/standing at the balcony", *il tenait l'évangile à la main* „he was holding the Gospel in his hand").

(ii) the topological relation of inclusion in which the target is found inside the space designated by the site (*elle habite au Quartier Latin* „she lives (in Paris) in the Latin Quarter", *les marchands attendent aux halles* „the merchants are waiting in the halls").

Key words: preposition, topology, semantics

LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'ARTICLE DÉFINI DANS LES LANGUES NÉO-LATINES À PARTIR DES TERMES LATINS

Ioana-Rucsandra DASCĂLU

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the evolution of the definite article in Romance languages starting from Latin, from the perspective of the prototype theory, this explaining the desemantization of the Latin demonstrative pronouns. The passage from the deictic element „ille" to the definite article is a two-stage process: from classical Latin to Late Latin (where „ille" has different values: demonstrative pronoun, personal pronoun, article); the change of „ille" into a grammatical tool, as a definite article in the Romance languages.

Key words: article, deictic elements, Romance languages

I FORESTIERISMI INGLESI
NELLA LINGUA ITALIANA

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ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on the English loanwords into Italian, a process which began as early as the 17th century. Some of the loans designated a new concept, others seemed to have a stronger evocative meaning. Among the fields that borrowed heavily from Italian, we enumerate: technical language, youth language, sports language, journalism. Despite many linguists' fears, English has not a strong influence over Italian and does not affect its core.

Key words: loanwords, styles, linguistic snobbery

UNE BRÈVE HISTOIRE DE LA
GRAMMAIRE SCOLAIRE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we intend to show the evolution of teaching-grammar from the French Revolution to the school of the Republic (19th century). It developed from a speculative grammar, the heritage of the 18th century philosophers into a schooloriented grammar, destined to teach the children of the young Republic how to read and write. The counterpart, however, was that it was deprived of its philosophical and logical background and transformed into a school exercise – grammatical analysis – which preserved only part of the terminology, but not the content.

Key words: teaching-grammar, morphology, syntax

REPORTING RESEARCH: USING A NARRATIVE CONFIGURATION OF DATA

Gabriela GRIGOROIU

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses some options taken during the investigation regarding the use of an interpretive paradigm and a narrative configuration in order to write about an analysis and understanding of professional learning processes as well as the students' concepts of their world. Finding a configuration that could unify the ideas and personal experiences later provided a basis for generalizations.

Key words: communication, didactics, narrative configuration

L'ADRESSE À UN INCONNU, ENTRE REPRÉSENTATION SOCIALE ET PROJECTION DE SOI: EXEMPLE D'UN CORPUS DE COURRIERS DE LECTEURS

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ABSTRACT

Our research is carried out on a corpus of about 300 letters published in the column „With outstretched hand" from the weekly *Femme actuelle,* for a period of one year. This column is reserved for the correspondence between readers who don't know one another. The corpus is interesting because it shows that the use of a second person pronoun (*tu*) occurs in an important number of letters (about 30%). This use breaks the established social rule, according to which we use plural pronouns (*vous*) when we address somebody we don't know personally, in particular in the written register. In this paper, we intend to establish the field of application of this use (of the second person pronoun *tu*) and, as a French person, to explain the reasons for this form of address. Initially, our approach is that of a

traditionally sociolinguistic analysis (classification according to the gender and age of the addresser and addressee), and, subsequently, our analysis will take into account the subject matter of the letters as well as the emotionality that permeates them. Our conclusion is that the use of a second person pronoun (*tu*) in this type of correspondence seems to involve both a social and individual variation, reflecting the image of current forms of address in French society.

Key words: sociolinguistics, pronouns of address, communication

UN ENFOQUE TEÓRICO DE LAS TRADUCCIONES

Andreea ILIESCU

ABSTRACT

Theory of translation is at the core of any language theory. Pertaining to bilingualism, translation may be defined as decoding the source language massage and encoding it into the target language. In other words, translation becomes a cognitive dialogue between individual consciousness and the information that is received. To have the full picture of the translation process, the translator needs solid encyclopaedic knowledge. From the theory of translation perspective, semantics, pragmatics, psychology and sociolinguistics harmoniously merge.

Key words: translation theory, text typology, translation techniques

STRUCTURA FRAZEI LUI MIRON COSTIN, DUPĂ MODEL ANTIC

Alexandra IORGULESCU

ABSTRACT

The present paper carefully analyses the syntactic procedures of Latin origin which can be found in Miron Costin's chronicles. The writer impresses us through the high quality of his style and through his modern spirit.

Key words: sentence, style, narration

GLOSAR DE TERMENI GRAMATICALI DIN PERIOADA 1757-1877. SUBSTANTIVUL ŞI ADJECTIVUL

Mihaela MARCU

ABSTRACT

This glossary of grammar terms reflects the process of creation, development and completion of grammar terminology between 1757-1877. The names of grammar terms are not included in broader contexts because we strictly mentioned the form that is used in the corpus. We preferred to have the specification for each title-word instead of definitions. The glossary does not include all the grammar terms in the corpus. We focused on the transcription of names and the grammar categories of two parts of speech: the noun and the adjective.

Key words: grammatical terminology, noun, adjective

EFECTE DISCURSIVE ALE AMBIGUITĂŢII REFERENŢIALE

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ABSTRACT

If in general acceptance the term *linguistic ambiguity* represents the possibility of interpreting a sentence in several variants, on the contrary, *referential ambiguity* refers to the relationship established between a referential expression and an object, event or individual that must be identified by the expression itself.

Disambiguation is determined, in an initial stage by the grammatical network, or, in other words, it becomes a process that belongs to the peripheral linguistic module (cf. Moeschler). Every time, the selection of one or more possible interpretations is paradigmatic in nature and ascribing a referent to the verbal expression is produced at the level of the context.

Key words: discourse effects, referential ambiguity, semantics

ASPECTS OF HEDGING AND MODALITY

Ioana MURAR

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the concepts of 'hedge' and 'hedging' in specific writings as well as the form of realization in this genre. Hedging represents absence of certainty â, being used to subscribe any linguistic item or strategy that can tone down statements, comments and opinions. In pragmatics, hedges are seen as realizations of communicative strategies in contexts of politeness phenomena, mitigation, vagueness, indirectness, and modality. Hedging in specific writings is readily recognizable by the presence of "strategic stereotypes", such as lexical verbs, modal auxiliary verbs (especially those having epistemic values), epistemic adverbs and adjectives, hypothetical constructions.

Key words: hedge, hedging, scientific language

SEMANTICA *POLITEŢII*

Emilia PARPALĂ

ABSTRACT

The semantics of politeness includes an empirical (prescriptive, behavioural) sense and a pragmatic one: the principle of politeness. Politeness comprises the linguistic strategies that serve to establish, maintain and develop interpersonal relationship. Situated at the relation and persuasion level, the principle of politeness is a requisite complement to the co-operative principle, placed at the content informational level. The two basic pragmatic principles express the rationality of communication oriented towards a purpose.

Key words: semantics of politeness, stylistics of politeness, conversation

MORFOLOGIA VERBELOR ACTIVE ÎN DOOM2

Silvia PITIRICIU

ABSTRACT

The paper presents the modifications registered at the level of norms in DOOM that active verbs have undergone in present day Romanian. These modifications refer to certain changes both in the inflection of single forms and variants as well as in their register of use. Considering the way active verbs are presented, it can be concluded that there is a greater approximation of the norm to usage as well as a tendency towards regularizing the paradigm of the verbs borrowed from various other languages.

Key words: morphology, active verbs, norm, usage

LA FORTUNA DI CARLO TAGLIAVINI IN ROMANIA

Elena PÎRVU

ABSTRACT

The paper briefly presents the success of the Romanian language in Carlo Tagliavini's work. Indeed, Romanian language and literature is a permanent study of research for Carlo Tagliavini, who is taught Romanian by a friend of his mother's, when only 13 years old.

Key words: Carlo Tagliavini, Romanist, Romanian

LES VERBES DE CONFESSION

Ileana-Camelia POPA

ABSTRACT

The paper analyses speech act verbs expressing „confession" from a bilingual perspective (Romanian – French). The analysis starts from Anna Wierzbicka's model in *English Speech Acts Verbs. A Semantic Dictionary* (1987), aiming to highlight the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of speech acts.

Key words: verbs of confession, speech acts, pragmatic information

SUBORDONATELE RELATIVE CONSTRUITE CU MODUL CONJUNCTIV ÎN LATINA CLASICĂ ŞI TÂRZIE: O ABORDARE SINTACTICO-SEMANTICĂ

Mihaela POPESCU

ABSTRACT

The article attempts to examine the semantic values of the subjunctive in adverbial clauses of cause or reason in Classical and Late Latin. In most subordinate structures of this type the subjunctive has – both in Classical and in Late Latin – a definite modal value, noticeable especially when compared with the relative phrases that use the indicative mood.

Key words: syntax, relative subordinate clauses, semantics

SINONIMIA ÎN TERMINOLOGIA MEDICALĂ (LA NIVELUL ELEMENTELOR DE COMPUNERE)

Dragoş Vlad TOPALĂ

ABSTRACT

In the first part of this survey – *Synonymy in medical terminology (at the level of etymons)* **-** starting from the fact that the meanings of etymons can be found in the definitions of the medical terms, I have traced the synonymy of Greek and Latin etymons. The synonymy of Greek and Latin etymons is extended to the compounds formed from them. Besides indirect etymology, I have also taken into account direct etymology, giving the present-day forms from French, the language from which most terms have been borrowed in Romanian.

DESPRE ACCENT ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

Laura TRĂISTARU

ABSTRACT

Starting from the reference definitions the paper discusses accent in everyday speech, with the three forms: of intensity (fixed, free, mobile), intonation and metric. It provides relevant examples for the fluency of the Romanian language.

IDENTITÀ E CONTRARIETÀ

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ABSTRACT

The principles of identity and contrariness represent two fundamental categories of thinking, in general, and of linguistic analysis, in particular. The paper briefly discusses the two principles and the two principle-related phenomena in linguistics, namely, forms of identity; contrariness seems to be highly productive, while identity is merely a theoretical objective, hard to be achieved.

EFABILUL ŞI INEFABILUL, CA LOCURI ALE COMUNICĂRII

Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU

ABSTRACT

Thought generates, in effect and by interpretation, meanings that a language can use as messages. Effability means unlimited expression. It means the infinite capability of language to embody cognition in discourse. Effability is opposed to ineffability, the speakable is opposed to the unspeakable, the expressible is opposed to the inexpressible.

Key words: effable, ineffable, communication

RELAȚIA LEXIC COMUN – LEXIC SPECIALIZAT DE COMERȚ EXTERIOR MARITIM

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ABSTRACT

The special vocabulary referring to maritime foreign trade consists mostly of terms also present in everyday vocabulary. Nevertheless, it does not lack rigour and semantic precision absolutely necessary in any terminology.

Key words: common lexis, specialised lexis, foreign trade terminology

CUVINTE DE ORIGINE LATINĂ ÎN TERMINOLOGIA *PĂDURII*

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with words of Latin origin in the forest terminology – words designating types of forests, species of trees, empty spaces in the woods and elements of a tree. The conclusion is that the forest terminology in Romanian is

largely and fundamentally Latin due both to the Latin character of our language and to the special and decisive role of the forest in the life of our ancestors.

STORY-UL ROMÂNEI *FOCUSATE* PE *OPORTUNITĂȚI* LINGVISTICE *VERSATILE* – DESPRE ÎMPRUMUTURI RECENTE

Andreea BRATU

ABSTRACT

During the last two decades, the Romanian language has borrowed many foreign terms, especially from English. While some have already been accepted as part of the current vocabulary and included in dictionaries, others, not yet officially registered, are used in the oral language, in both informal and formal conversations. This paper aims to illustrate the modalities in which foreign terms have or have not been adjusted to match Romanian spelling and pronunciation rules, highlighting some far-fetched situations developed under the influence of the English language.

PROBLEMS ON IDENTIFYING MATERIAL CLAUSES

Mădălina CERBAN

ABSTRACT

This paper presents some of the problems that may arise in identifying material sentences. In order to identify them as correctly as possible, the sentences must be analysed from the point of view of their constituents and they must also pass certain grammatical and semantic tests.

FALSCHE FREUNDE IN DER RUMÄNISCHDEUTSCHEN TERMINOLOGIE DES HOCHSCHULWESENS

Bogdana CÎRTILĂ

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the phenomenon of *false friends* in translating higher education terms from Romanian into German and vice versa. The analysis refers to the sources of errors typical of translations in this lexical field (the common Latin or neo-Latin etymon). The pairs of words from German and Romanian are classified into three groups, the complex semantic relationships established between the two lexemes being explained for each group.

Key words: false friends, academic terminology, semantic interferences

LE VARIETÀ SOCIOLINGUISTICHE DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA

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ABSTRACT

Obviously, the political union of Italy did not lead to linguistic unity because of the strong influence of dialects. Italian, originating in the Toscan dialect, was little known. Although dialectal variation does not prevail over the national language, one cannot speak of a unified language. Thus, depending on their lifestyle, educational background, and origin, Italians use different dialects (ordinary Italian, regional Italian, popular Italian).

Key words: Italian sociolinguistics, standard Italian, regional Italian

STRUCTURES SATURÉES À PARTICULES

PRÉVERBALES

Dana-Marina DUMITRIU

ABSTRACT

Assertive sentences are sometimes made up of one or several monosyllabic morphemes that traditional grammar assigns to different classes. Maurice Gross called these morphemes preverbal particles on account of their position. Our paper deals with Romanian preverbal particles in saturated structures (containing a maximum number of preverbal particles). The conclusion is that the number of preverbal particles in saturated structures depends on the status of the Pron. preverbal particle: *intrinsic particle, extrinsic particle* or *expletive particle.*

Key words: French syntax, Romanian syntax, saturated structures, preverbal particles

BILINGÜISMO Y DIGLOSIA EN GALICIA

Mihail ENĂCHESCU

ABSTRACT

The paper deals with an instance of diglossia, namely contemporary Galicia, and with the evolution from diglossia without bilingualism to bilingualism with diglossia and, more recently, to bilingualism without diglossia. We have tried to prove, starting from Charles Ferguson's and Joshua Fishman's definitions of diglossia, that diglossia is not a stable phenomenon and that things are sorted out by eliminating one of the languages or by levelling the two and allowing a harmonious bilingualism.

Key words: bilingualism, diglossia, sociolinguistics

I LINGUAGGI SETTORIALI

Ramona LAZEA

ABSTRACT

Specialized languages are language variations, different from one another and from ordinary language, especially at the lexical level. Equally designated by the phrase „technical language", they have their own functions and features and fall into as many types as fields of activity, among which scientific and technical language, jargon, and mixed languages.

Key words: common language, sectorial speech, types of speech

VALOAREA OPTATIVĂ A VERBULUI MODAL GERMAN *SOLLEN* ŞI CORESPONDENTELE SALE DE TRADUCERE ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

Elena MARINESCU

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is twofold: to give a semantic description of conditional (optative) functions of the modal verb *sollen*, and to present possibilities of translating this modal verb into Romanian. The modal verb *sollen* has a well-established position in expressing conditional (optative) sentences, and, generally speaking, being used as a competitive form of the subjunctive. The specific feature of the semantics of *sollen,* consists, on the one hand, in its partial inability of action on the part of the person who expresses a wish – he cannot specify anything essential about the modalities of its fulfilment –, on the other hand, in disregarding an actant that could grant the expressed wish. This semantic variant of the verb *sollen* can be rendered in Romanian especially by means of the verbal moods – the subjunctive and conditional-optative, as well as by the verbal performatives, such as a *dori* ('wish'), *a vrea* ('want'), *a prefera* ('prefer').

Key words: modal verbs, *sollen*, optative sentence

DEIXISUL SOCIAL ÎN ENGLEZĂ ŞI ROMÂNĂ

Loredana MARTIN

ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on general aspects of English and Romanian social deixis, on the linguistic encodings of social deixis in English and Romanian, as well as on the similarities and differences. Therefore we shall try to discuss them using contrastive analysis. Even if the English and Romanian languages are not related, deixis exists in both languages, because deictic elements are pragmatic universals. Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. There are two types of social deixis: absolute deixis and relational deixis. Absolute social deixis is deictic reference to some social characteristic of a referent (especially a person) apart from any relative ranking of referents. Usually, absolute social deixis is expressed in certain forms of address. The forms of address will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee: Mr. President, Your Honour. Relational social deixis is deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and an addressee, or other referent in the extra linguistic context. Here we could give as an example the registers in different languages that depend on the relative status of the speaker and addressee.

Key words: absolute social deixis, relational social deixis, contrastive analysis

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES OF FRENCH ORIGIN

Victor OLARU

ABSTRACT

The number of terms of French origin in the English toponymic system is significantly smaller in comparison with the vast number of place names of English origin, some being transferred directly form the names of identical origin in France, for example, *Beamond* (English), *Beaumont* (French), respectively, etc.

Many French toponyms in England have, as a first element the word *bel* or *beau* ("beautiful"), others refer to a certain natural or artificial feature. The author concludes that most English toponyms of French origin appeared after the Norman Conquest of 1066, having as a first or second element an antroponym of French origin.

Key words: English toponymy, French influence, name transfer

LES VERBES PARASYNTHÉTIQUES EN FRANÇAIS ET EN ROUMAIN

Dorina PĂNCULESCU

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses parasynthetic verbs in contemporary French and Romanian vocabulary. They are built on derivation – by adding a prefix and suffix to a nominal or adjectival base, both in French and Romanian. It contributes, first of all, to the creation of a large number of verbs which fall into the following subtypes: aspectual verbs, negative (privative) verbs, iterative verbs, delocutive verbs with spatial value, relational verbs. The examples highlight numerous cases of heteronymy (direct translation), as well as cases of translation divergencies, when one of the languages does not have an equivalent parasynthetic verb, the solution being an explanatory periphrasis or a complex structure (a verb phrase). Besides, such verbs can be replaced by a lexico-grammatical paraphrase even in intralingual 'translation'.

Key words: parasynthetic verbs, comparative study, derivative types

SULL'USO DEL PASSATO REMOTO ITALIANO

Elena PÎRVU

ABSTRACT

This paper briefly presents the definitions and uses of the remote perfect or, according to recent terminology, the perfect simple in Italian. It aims to introduce Romanian readers (teachers or students) to the specific uses of this tense in Italian, so as to avoid confusion with the Romanian 'perfect simple', acting as a deceptive cognate.

Key words: remote past, literary Italian, temporary distances

IL „TERMINE" DIVENTATO „PAROLA"

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ABSTRACT

The extraordinary advancement of scientific and technological research, the specialization and readily available information rank among the most important factors that allowed the coinage of a large number of scientific and technical terms and their wide spreading, while preserving form and meaning intact in different languages and cultures. The wide circulation into different national languages means that they closely interact with native terms that are affected by specific means of word formation. The identical scientific and technical terms belonging to different languages raise the question of identifying specialized terms that come to be used by ordinary language speakers.

Key words: scientific and technical terms, common lexis, syntactic autonomy

PROBLEMAS PLANTEADOS POR LA TRADUCCIÓN AL RUMANO DE LA NOVELA *LA VIDA INVISIBLE* DE JUAN MANUEL DE PRADA

Lavinia SIMILARU

ABSTRACT

Juan Manuel de Prada's novel *La vida invisible* (The invisible life) (Espasa Calpe, Madrid, 2004) raises numerous problems of translation, from identifying quotations or literary allusions, to the translation of the dialogues in the colloquial style. The last category is the most difficult to translate, especially when the author chooses a foreigner to speak and mix up two different phrases. We exemplify by the combination of two different phrases in Romanian: *aţi crezut că tot ce zboară este vrabia de pe gard.*

Key words: translation, novel, colloquial style

ELEMENTE DE PROZODIE ROMÂNEASCĂ

Laura TRĂISTARU

ABSTRACT

The paper observes that poetic language is "the terminus point" of a double simultaneous selection: a selection operated by artistic thought and materialized in the stylistic structures of the text; another one determined by the prosodic needs of the verse.

Key words: Romanian prosody, prosodic elements, poetic language

SINONIMIA –TIPOLOGIZARE

Titela VÎLCEANU

ABSTRACT

Synonymy reflects linguistic and cultural evolution alike. Although there are still controversies on the nature and typology of synonyms, we believe that a flexible framework of synonyms is useful because of the dynamic mapping of extra-linguistic reality to language.

Key words: lexical semantics, synonymy, typology

L'INTERPRÉTATION DE L'ÉCRITURE
DANS LA TRADITION BIBLIQUE ORTHODOXE

Mihai Valentin VLADIMIRESCU
Mihai CIUREA

ABSTRACT

The making up of the biblical canon was a long and complex process, which had as a result the scripturist corpus that is our heritage today, a theological and historical source of christian faith. One of the problems of orthodox theology is: „How do we interpret the biblical text?" There are two fundamental principles in identifying the semantics of the Christian Holy Scripture: the biblical exegesis and hermeneutics, to which one can add the interpretative principles of the group of christian writers, suggestively designated through the syntagm „the Fathers of the Church". Furthermore, one should take into account the fact that revealing the meanings of the Bible, necessarily presupposes an act of faith, an act of confession of this faith, which leads us beyond the scientific domain.

Key words: biblical text, semantics, narrative analysis

RAPORTUL DINTRE MESAJ ŞI DISCURS

Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU

ABSTRACT

The message becomes pure message only as a self-regulatory act. Practically, it means discourse. At the same time, the aim of communication is opposed to any formulaic language. Exactness means exaggeration. No message can be transferred as a message. The message always comes after the completion of the discourse. To obstinately try to write only the message means failure, while rossing linguistic borders. Language is perceived as narrowed, when the message is extraordinary. Neither the message nor the discourse can engender anything before language. Both the message and the discourse come a posteriori.

Key words: message, discourse, communication

PHÉNOMÈNES DE PERTURBATION ET DE RÉPARATION DANS LE FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'INTERACTION VERBALE*

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ABSTRACT

The linguistic analysis of embarrassment leads us to literary discourse, more precisely to the Romanian dialogues. Embarrassment may be identified at the verbal, paraverbal and non-verbal levels and it may contaminate the one causing it. It is the case with a detective story (Agatha Christie, *Murder on the Orient-Express*) which allows us to build the framework of embarrassment as linguistically different from the normal, simple and individual situations when someone embarrasses someone else during their verbal interaction.

Key words: verbal interaction, verbal imbalance, verbal correctness

SURUGIU LA CUVINTE DE G.I. TOHĂNEANU. VALORI LEXICO-SEMANTICE ÎNTRE TRADIȚIE ȘI INOVAȚIE*

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ABSTRACT

This book review focuses on G.I. Tohăneanu's comments on some Romanian lexical structures in V. Voiculescu's, N. Labiș's and Al. Macedonski's poems, characterizing no other poetic texts.

Key words: G.I. Tohăneanu, lexical and semantic values, poetic language

PARCOURS THÉORIQUE
DE LA NOTION DE *POLITESSE**

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ABSTRACT

The paper is concerned with interaction rituals pertaining to discourse analysis and it presents some theories that have influenced politeness studies. It focuses on the classification of societies according to the linguistic system of politeness, as endorsed by Kerbrat-Orecchioni.