STRATEGIE DELLA PERSUASIONE

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses some aspects of persuasive techniques in commercial publicity, using a language that is adjacent to common image and language. Nowadays, publicity is an essential component of mass culture, a social phenomenon, the product of the largest contemporary power of the modern ages, i.e. economic power. Persuasion has become one of the pillars of our economic systems. In order to be able to protect ourselves and maintain out behavioural and mental autonomy, we must be able to distinguish the negative side of the publicity phenomenon. The use of sound games, foreign languages, the naming strategy are just some of the persuasive techniques we shall deal with.

Key words: publicity, persuasion, strategy

IL SEGNO LINGUISTICO VS. SEGNO MUSICALE NELLA VISIONE DELLA LINGUISTICA GENERALE E LA LINGUISTICA INTEGRALE

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a theory of the musical sign from the perspective of general linguistics, supplemented and adapted by a "integralist" *thesis*, linked to text linguistics and, therefore, to the existence of a "textual sign", which corresponds to the active linguistic sign at a different language level and has the following structure: "*significato* e *designazione* costituiscono insieme il *significante*, mentre il *senso* costituisce il *significato* dei segni testuali" (E. Coseriu, *Linguistica del testo*, 1997).

Key words: general linguistics, linguistic sign, musical sign

TWO TERMS IN THE ROMANIAN FOREST TERMINOLOGY: *RĂCHITĂ* (= willow; osier) AND *RARIŞTE* (= sparse forest)

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ABSTRACT

The hereby article proposes a linguistic monograph of two terms belonging to the lexical-semantic field of forestry in Romanian: RĂCHITĂ (= willow; osier) and RARIŞTE (= sparse forest), thus illustrating the importance and richness of the related terminology.

Key words: willow, osier, etymology

DOMNITORI ROMÂNI ÎN TOPONIMIA ACTUALĂ DIN OLTENIA ŞI MUNTENIA

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ABSTRACT

The "image" of contemporary toponymy is the outcome of a complex evolution, implying facts of history and language that belong to vertically superposed layers, corresponding to the ages that have succeeded in the development of Romanian society, as well as within such ages, i.e. horizontally, referring to lexico-structural developments and changes imposed by the necessity to reflect the situation of geographical objects existing on site as accurately as possible, at a denominative and, implicitly, orientative level. The hereby article aims at presenting a certain class of names, i.e. the names of rulers; the class has been established vertically, but horizontally imposed by particular facts (in micro-toponymy) or by the insertion of authorities at various times in the determination of local nomenclature (in macro-toponymy).

Key words: toponymy, anthroponomastics, rulers

NOMS DE PERSONNES LATINS DANS L'ANTIQUITÉ CLASSIQUE ET DANS LES LANGUES ROMANES

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ABSTRACT

This article on onomastics and toponymy aims at showing the changes undergone by names of persons and places, from Classical Antiquity – to which purpose we have explained the names used in Classical Latin – to modern languages. If the classical languages of Antiquity witnessed a close semantic relation between the qualities or drawbacks of a person and the name assigned to him/her, the relation is non-motivated in modern languages. We have also followed the bidirectional relationship between anthroponomastics and toponymy – names of persons making up names of places, as well as names of places resulting in names of persons.

Key words: onomastics, motivation, convention

CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LE STYLE D'IRÈNE NEMIROVSKY DANS *LE MALENTENDU*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyse the style of Irène Némirovsky in her early novel *Le Malentendu* with a focus on three main figures of speech: metaphors, similes and epithets. Metaphors are analysed from the semantic and grammatical points of view. At the same time, we attempt at presenting the underlying metaphoric mechanism they are based on. Similes are also analysed from a semantic and syntactic point of view. Epithets are classified in terms of form and meaning.

A LEXICAL TRIP WITH ENGLISH – FROM CELTIC LANGUAGES TO OLD ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

A contemporary *lingua franca*, English is a language that in the past fought valiantly for survival on several occasions. This study traces the beginnings of English, highlighting some of the major threats it faced in its early history, as well as the turning points in the adventure towards its establishment as a language. This is mainly a lexical trip, though some reference is made to other language levels as well.

Key words: English language history, diachronic survey, language contact

THE LINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION OF ROMANIANS IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS HEADLINES AND ITS PERCEPTION BY THE ROMANIAN READERS

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ABSTRACT

The starting point of this study is grounded in Stuart Hall's Encoding/Decoding model of communication and in his three hypothetical positions for the reader of a text. The central aim of this study is to determine whether Romanians' representation in English newspapers headlines is a realistic one or not. Through content analysis of a sample of English newspapers headlines, the study tries to depict the linguistic representations used and their degree of accuracy.

Key words: Romanians, media representations, headlines

INFERENTIAL MODEL OF COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the inferential model of communication. This model outlines the importance of the relevance and of the effect of an utterance. The speaker's relevance/failure in relevance, be it intentional or not, actually depends on the audience's desire to put an effort in understanding and accepting an utterance. The overt and covert types of communication are also presented in this article, these two models being considered by Sperber and Wilson (1995 [1986]) as essential for the relevance of communication.

Key words: inferential model, communication, relevance

SOBRE LOS PRÉSTAMOS ESLAVOS EN EL IDIOMA RUMANO MODERNO

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ABSTRACT

Bulgarian and Russian students who learn Rumanian as a foreign language have been aware of the important presence of words from their own languages and wanted to enlarge this knowledge by consulting dictionaries and linguistic articles. This article is a preliminary register of Slavic borrowings on different levels – morphological, syntactic, and lexical – carried out by teacher Alexandra Daniela Oprica and PhD in Spanish Philology Tatiana Vorojichtcheva. Slavic borrowings appear in all registers and make Romanian language easily understandable for Slavic language speakers.

Key words: Romanian language, Slavic languages, borrowings

AMORE, IMPEGNO E SATIRA IN LUIGI TENCO. UN'ANALISI LINGUISTICA

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the linguistic strategies used by the Italian songwriter Luigi Tenco (Cassine, 21 March 1938 – Sanremo, 27 January 1967) in the lyrics of his songs. The figure of Tenco takes on a great importance in the context of the remarkable transformations experienced by Italian songwriting in the Sixties. We will analyse three songs, assumed as paradigmatic examples of the main thematic veins of Tenco's work: songs about love and human

condition, political songs, and satirical ballads. The analysis will cast light on metric, lexical, and syntactic features of the lyrics; a special emphasis will be put on the interplay between syntactic structures and musical phrases, solved by Tenco through a clear supremacy of the former.

Key words: Luigi Tenco, musical production, linguistic analysis

CONTINUITY IN EUROPEAN TOPONOMASTICS: THE (PRE-)INDO-EUROPEAN *KAR- / *KAL- ROOT IN THE PRE-LATIN LIGURIAN TOPONYMY

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a scientific survey about the proto-Indo-European root *kar- / *kal-, meaning 'stone', rock', and about the related European Prehistoric toponymy according to a new convergent approach. The stem *kar- is considered, in this study, as a presumably pre-Indo-European root transferred (after the possible 'arrival' of the Indo-Europeans in their European territories) in the linguistic system of proto-Indo-European through a process of reuse and refunctionalization of roots and (loan-)words due to linguistic contact. Phonetically adapted to the (proto-)Indo-European standards, the root *kar- shows, at least in the Ligurian area, a variant *kal- (not an independent stem, but an alternative form) involved in the formation of a number of words and place names linked to the notions of 'rock' and 'stone' (in particular 'friable, calcareous rock eroded by water'). The paper tries, moreover, to highlight a particular morphologic phenomenon of reduplication of the root *kar- (very peculiar, because the reduplication is not widely productive in Indo-European) in the Italian (Ligurian) place name *Carcare* (< *Carcaris*).

Key words: *kar- / *kal- root; pre-Indo-European and proto-Indo-European; reuse and refunctionalization of roots and (loan-)words

UN AUTRE CAS DE « RÉGRAMMATION »: LE FUTUR SYNTHÉTIQUE DE L'ESPAGNOL

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to illustrate the 'regrammatisation' process – by which we understand the reorganization of a grammatical and functional content within a grammatical system – of the canonical form of the Future Tense in the Spanish language, a process that is performed through the equivalence of this verbal morpheme by a whole range of periphrases (very different in meaning) and, especially, in tandem with the analytical and itive structure, *ir a +* infinitive. This process of grammaticalization (in the narrow sense of the term given in the literature) will lead to an almost complete modalisation of the synthetic form of the Future Tense in Spanish without cancelling its deictic and temporal occurrences.

DIVERTISMENTUL ÎN AUDIOVIZUAL ÎNTRE COMIC ŞI RIZIBIL

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ABSTRACT

Entertainment in radio and TV productions occupies a primary place in the preferences of audience. In this case, the communication context and contract no longer generate the remote effect of a media product: culture-based entertainment. New terms and phrases are coined ('nimicologi', literally translatable as 'specialists in nothingology', entertainment with no involvement), programme strategies are reconfigured for supporting shows that generate laughter. All social and non-social events perceived as funny become a stimulus for laughter.

Key words: umor, erori de exprimare, contract de divertisment

LA DIDATTICA 2.0
NELL'INSEGNAMENTO / APPRENDIMENTO DELLA LINGUA ITALIANA L2 A SCOPI PROFESSIONALI

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ABSTRACT

The web 2.0 imposes a rethinking of foreign language teaching in terms of real life, in and outside the classrooms. Due to the internet, today's learning acquires valences such as knowledge generation, cancellation of spatial and linguistic barriers, etc. However, due to the cancellation of barriers, internet can turn learning into a disordered, arbitrary and discussable activity. The invention of 2.0 didactics answers the expectations of youth generations "taken over" by the social media.

Key words: Italian language teaching for business, internet, web 2.0

LOS REFRANES DE "LOS TRABAJOS DE PERSILES Y SIGISMUNDA" Y SU TRADUCCIÓN AL RUMANO

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ABSTRACT

The study of proverbs is a relatively new science, according to which the difficulty of translating proverbs is due to their permanent nature and the cultural elements inevitably involved. In his work, Miguel de Cervantes used an endless number of proverbs and popular sayings, which sometimes make translation difficult to any other language. The translator has always found creative solutions to translate the proverbs of Cervantes's novel by means of Romanian proverbs, or by means of cultural creations, when a corresponding proverb did not exist in Romanian.

Key words: Cervantes, proverbs, translation

« IMAGEN » OU LES ARABESQUES DE L'IMAGINATION DANS LES ANNONCES POUR L'EMPLOI EN MILIEU SCIENTIFIQUE

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ABSTRACT

This paper will try to demonstrate that scientific job advertisements are, after all, a type of advertising, as their English name actually shows. A corpus of scientific job advertisements from *The New Scientist* supported the analysis of the different discourses conveying a clear and concise message. All the discourses supporting job advertisements, i.e. the discourse of human resources, advertising, tourist and ESP, mention the apparently antinomic notions of "science" and "imagination". The peculiar environment of job advertisements shows that these two notions are compatible with each other since the advertising aim is paramount.

Key words: linguistics, job advertisements, advertising

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE FORMATION OF THE RUSSIAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BILINGUAL STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the socio-cultural factors that motivate stable bilingual strategies of technical university students, necessary for their future career and employment in the new economic and social conditions in Russia. Particular attention is paid to factors such as the intensification of the modern technical university's international activities and the formation of a cultural capital. The students' attitudes towards the priority selection of English language are reviewed, considering instrumental and universal interests. The cited data were obtained from the empirical research conducted among students of the 4 study courses at the Platov South-Russian State Polytechnic University (NPI) during 2010-2013.

Key words: bilingual strategy, motivation and interests, socio-cultural factors

LA COMMUNICATION HAPTIQUE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES ETRANGERES

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ABSTRACT

The article proposes an analysis of scientific literature on non-verbal communication in foreign language classes, especially regarding the manifestations of haptic communication and their implications on the successful acquisition of skills by students. Starting from contemporary research on the role of relations and affectivity in foreign language classes, we aim at analyzing the answers to a questionnaire provided to a sample of 20 French language teachers in the region of Oltenia, regarding their non-verbal behaviour in French as foreign language classes, from a self-reflective perspective.

Key words: non-verbal communication, haptic communication, affectivity

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON SEVERAL WORDS OF BULGARIAN ORIGIN PRESENT IN THE ROMANIAN SUBDIALECTS SPOKEN IN OLTENIA

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses several words belonging to various morphological categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs), from the dialects of the southern area of Romanian (the sub-dialects spoken in Oltenia), words generally considered to be of Bulgarian origin, and it refers to how these words were integrated into the morpho-syntactic system of the Romanian language.

Key words: dialects, lexical borrowings, etymology

LA METAFORA DELLA LUCE NEL PARADISO DANTESCO. PROSPETTIVE POETICHE CONTRASTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Having the principles of poetic linguistics as a starting point, principles that have been developed and founded by the linguist Eugeniu Coseriu and professor Mircea Borcila within the School for Integral Linguistics of the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca, the article suggests a new approach to the reading of Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy*, an approach opposed to the rhetoric vision of metaphors. The article also points, within the same approach, to the priorities and finality of the poetical creative act of Dante's text.

Key words: light metaphor, "discourse universe", metaphorical strategies

A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses the structure of newspaper articles as text organization, taking into account the three elements of structure which represent the minimal unit of interaction in written texts. The term 'exchange' is used as referring to its structure that is made up of three parts: initiation, response and follow-up. The second part of the article focuses on text analysis, explaining that the triad consists of three turns or elements, namely, Lead, Follow, and Valuate, serving distinctive functions of initiation, follow-up, and evaluation. The last part of the article refers to triad combinations that form the text itself.

Key words: text organization, text interaction, triad

LE RÔLE DES SUBORDONNÉES TEMPORELLES DANS LA COHÉRENCE TEMPORELLE AU NIVEAU D'UNE SÉQUENCE TEXTUELLE

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ABSTRACT

The hereby analysis aims at establishing the role of temporal subordinates in a temporal coherence at the level of textual sequences. We shall use narrative texts for this purpose, since temporality is the decisive dimension of narrative development. It would be impossible for narrativity not to have a temporal outline, since it implies multiple transformations from one state to another, necessarily involving chronology. We shall try to theorize on how verbal tenses and, implicitly, temporal subordinates condition the integration of sentence sequences into a cohesive and consistent complex, that is, a TEXT.

Key words: temporal subordinate, coherence, text

TERMINOLOGIA COSMETICII ÎN LEXICOGRAFIA ROMÂNEASCĂ

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ABSTRACT

The terminology of cosmetics is a field that places Romanian specialized vocabulary in direct relationship with common vocabulary and emphasizes the ability of the Romanian language to become richer through assimilated lexical loans, as well as by enhancing its lexical creativity (calques/loan translations, compounds, derivatives, etc.).
The current study aims at presenting the Romanian terminology of cosmetics based on lexicographical definitions (CADE, DLRM, DEX1, DEX2, MDN, DCR3), starting from a corpus of cosmetic terms with high frequency in daily communication, in the media and advertising and playing an important role for the common vocabulary.

Key words: Anglicism, vocabulary, terminology of cosmetics

THE SEMANTIC LEGACY OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD: WORDS DENOTING SOCIAL RANKS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

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ABSTRACT

Social ranks terms are categories which exhibit a distinct lexical structure than other categories (natural, artifacts), due to the specificity of the classes of objects they denote. They can be identified and described according to a set of criterial features proposed by Dahlgren (1985): *physical appearance, social function, social relations, internal attributes* and *cultural stereotypes*. These features prove the *constitutive character* of social terms, which accounts for the emergence and functioning of a social category within an institution with its specific rules (Dahlgren 1985). In the case of the studied words, the institution is the medieval society with its rigid social stratification. The constitutive nature of English and French social rank terms will be revealed in this paper by a socio-historical account of the main events which brought about changes in both vocabularies and by a detailed etymological analysis of the structure of the studied words.

Key words: social rank term, constitutive nature, etymology

ANÁLISIS CONTEXTUAL DE EXPRESIONES IDIOMÁTICAS CON *BOCA* Y SUS EQUIVALENTES RUMANOS

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ABSTRACT

The hereby paper aims at corroborating the information provided by lexicographical sources for a range of Spanish idioms including the word *boca* and their Romanian equivalents, by means of a contextual analysis model. The semantic behaviour will be analysed based on contexts found on the internet, and our approach will deal both with convergences and divergences, so that a clear assessment may be performed and pertinent conclusions may be drawn. Moreover, aspects such as positive or negative connotation, language levels, the type of subject or object the idiom can refer to in the two languages, etc. will be observed.

Key words: idioms, phraseology, semantics

POSTMODIFIERS AS INTENSIFIERS IN ROMANIAN ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present paper is very modest: I propose to uncover some of the properties of those Romanian adjectival phrases where the postmodifier, functioning as an intensifier, is expressed by an adverbial noun in singular.

The interest is both in adjectival phrases such as *ud leoarcă* 'very wet', *gol puşcă* 'completely naked', or *singur cuc* 'completely alone/lonely', as well as in participial structures such as *îngheţat bocnă* 'frozen solid', *beat turtă* 'very drunk', or *supărat foc* 'very angry/upset'. The discussion also extends to some comparisons between the canonical absolute superlative and these phrases with superlative value.

A RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCE:
THE PROCEDURAL PLACE

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ABSTRACT

Exploring the way how the place, time and manner of a hearing are expressed in speech represents the purpose of this paper. Since there is a similar coding of the mentioned circumstances, I found that this influences the court's declarative act of speech, which has an impact not only on the way of happening, but also on the place of the hearing.

Key words: hearing, place, procedural norm

NEO-ORALITE URBAINE ET EDUCATION POPULAIRE AU CAMEROUN.
LECTURE DES HYMNES ET DEVISES D'ASSOCIATIONS DE JEUNES

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ABSTRACT

Reflecting the dynamics of associative life among youth, urban orality in Cameroun generates multiple literary genres nowadays. Of these, hymns and mottos have particularly caught our attention. These two genres of urban neo-orality in Cameroun develop an original aesthetics, that the hereby study aims at outlining. Hymns and mottos influence institutional ideals, reflect current topics and establish an effective dialogue with the traditional oral motifs of several ethnic groups in Cameroun. Their analysis helps determine clear procedures for the contextualisation and "popularisation" of diverse national ideals, for establishing certain values that are particularly promoted by cosmopolitan urban societies.

Key words: association, youth, neo-orality

IRONY AND THE FACE(S) OF POLITENESS.
A LINGUISTIC APPROACH TO CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

Political discourse may be approached as "discourse in action" because much of the political act is done by means of linguistic expressions, and so the link between linguistics, discourse and politics is quite clear. However, political discourse often varies according to the utterer, the context and the audience, and so the involved language is rich in rhetorical figures of speech; irony, in particular, seems to have certain peculiarities with a great effect on contemporary political discourse. Moreover, verbal irony, in its many approaches, seems to be preferred over linguistic politeness in the recent years' rushed struggle for political power.

Key words: irony, politeness, political discourse

ROLUL CONTEXTULUI ÎN SPECIFICAREA TERMENILOR DIN DOMENIUL COMUNICĂRII, RELAȚIILOR PUBLICE ȘI JURNALISMULUI

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ABSTRACT

This approach aims at increasing awareness on how communication, journalism and social sciences create their own specialized terminology. In order to demonstrate this, we have highlighted the role of context in specifying the terms of the previously mentioned areas. Certainly, the analysis of terms making up sciences that underwent a spectacular development in our country after the 90s can be challenging, especially due to the formation of these new nomenclatures.

Key words: communication, terminology, context

PRE-INDO-EUROPEAN RELICS: THE *BORM-* ROOT IN THE EUROPEAN PRE-LATIN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides an innovative hermeneutic interpretation of the possible pre-Indo-European origins of the root *borm-* (> *bormo*), meaning 'warm water', 'hot water', according to a new convergent approach. The stem *borm-* (> *bormo*) is considered, in this study, as not directly related to the (proto-)Indo-European root *gʷhermó- / *gʷhormo-*, meaning 'warm', 'hot'. It could be, rather, a trace of the pre-Indo-European linguistic substrate, with the voiced bilabial (/b/) phonetic treatment of the voiced aspirate labiovelar consonant *GwH*. The presumably pre-Indo-European root *borm-* (> *bormo*) would have been, over time, transferred (after the possible 'arrival' of the Indo-Europeans in their European territories) in the linguistic system of (proto-)Indo-European through a process of reuse and refunctionalization of roots and (loan-)words due to linguistic contact. Phonetically adapted to the (proto-)Indo-European standards and equated with the stem *gʷhermó- / *gʷhormo-*, the root *borm-* (> *bormo*) could have been preserved in the hydronymy and toponymy of North-Western Italy, for instance in the river name *Bòrmida* (water course flowing between Liguria and Southern Piedmont) and in the place name *Bòrmio* (small town located in Lombardy).

LA FORMA VERBALE ITALIANA *ANDARSENE*
E I SUOI CORRISPONDENTI ROMENI

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ABSTRACT

The article briefly presents the methods of transposing the Italian verbal form *andarsene* into Romanian. In order to present such methods, we have used examples from the novel *Il deserto dei Tartari* by Dino Buzzati (Milano, Oscar Mondadori, 2004) and its Romanian version *Deşertul tătarilor*, translation and timeline by Niculina Benguş-Tudoriu, Bucharest, Univers, 1996.

Key words: comments, *andarsene*, Romanian equivalents

PARITÀ LINGUISTICA NEI TESTI AMMINISTRATIVI ITALIANI –
NORME E PRATICHE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents some of the latest aspects related to the issue of linguistic gender neutrality or linguistic gender equity in Italian administrative texts. It also deals with some of the most important strategies that are used in order to implement the principle of linguistic gender equity in Italian administrative texts.

Key words: linguistic gender equity, linguistic strategies, administrative texts

COORDONATE ŞTIINŢIFICE ÎN STUDIILE
DE STILISTICĂ EMINESCIANĂ. D. CARACOSTEA

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ABSTRACT

Praised for his attempts of alignment to the Western epistemological horizon, ("the first Romanian structuralist", according to some of the post-war editors), D. Caracostea had brilliant followers. The Eminescu exegesis school in Cluj was established starting from his ideas. He was also highly contested. This article aims at emphasizing the scientific coordinates of his 1938 study *Arta cuvântului la Eminescu* (*Eminescu's Artistic Use of Language*), by identifying its

contested elements (flawed wording, transcendental vision, nationalism), as well as those that are valid (an attempt to go beyond deviance stylistics, multiple levels of stylistic analysis, comments on image morphology).

Key words: existentialist stylistics, "esteme", expression / expressiveness

MOTS FRANÇAIS D'ORIGINE ARABE

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ABSTRACT

Loan words represent an interesting area of research, bringing together multiple linguistic systems, cultures and identities. The vocabulary of a language is the outcome of multiple linguistic interactions and it becomes richer thanks to the loan words it receives from other languages.

This article aims at bringing forward the influence of Arabian language on the French language, the fields where numerous loanwords taken between the 11th and 19th centuries can be found. These loanwords entered through Medieval Latin, Italian, Spanish, Provencal and Portuguese.

Key words: loanword, vocabulary, meaning

DIE PRÄPOSITION *BEI* UND IHRE BEZÜGE

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ABSTRACT

The German preposition *bei* belongs to the category of primary prepositions, which: determine words or groups of words (in Dative, Accusative or both cases) and, in turn, can be determined by verbs, adjectives and nouns. Therefore, this preposition determines many relations and indicates place, immediate nearness, while also developing a secondary meaning – both temporal, conditional, modal, and concessive.

Moreover, *bei* is included in many phrases, which we have tried to present and explain in the hereby paper.

Key words: primary prepositions, characteristics, expressions

COMPLEXITIES IN THE LEVEL TONE SYSTEMS OF NAISH SUBGROUP (SINO-TIBETAN LANGUAGES): PHONOLOGICAL AND PHONETIC PERSPECTIVES ON QIANSUO NA

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ABSTRACT

The level tone systems, widely spread in the Naish subgroup of Sino-Tibetan languages, are contrastive in comparison with the register tone systems as spotted in Sinitic languages. This paper reviews published evidences about the tonal systems in languages of the Naish subgroup of Sino-Tibetan languages and presents the results of a preliminary analysis on Qiansuo Na, a new field of documentation in the Na language studies. After a brief introduction on the background of Na, the second section aims at displaying the level tone systems revealed in several Naish subgroup languages and at summarizing the approaches applied so far by scholars to the tonal systems analysis. The case study section has its origin from the fact that the level tone systems are widespread in Naish languages. It reports the initial reconstruction of the tone systems in Qiansuo Na, highlighting in them a level tone system, categories of surface phonological tones, and complex underlying / lexical tones. The collected data about Qiansuo Na could contribute to a better understanding of Naish tone systems and to further comparative studies.

Key words: Level Tone Systems, Naish, Qiansuo Village

DE LA *SINTAXIS* LA *MORFOSINTAXĂ*. REPERE TEORETICE ÎN ISTORIA SINTAXEI ROMÂNEŞTI

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ABSTRACT

This paper includes a detailed presentation of some of the most important philological works dealing with syntax. Our research aims at emphasizing the main theoretical ideas in the history of Romanian syntax. It starts with the first grammar books in the 18th century and finishes with the new concepts about syntax, as presented in the latest edition of *Gramatica Academiei* (2005/2008).

Key words: syntax, morpho-syntax, phrase