

ASPECTS OF WORD-FORMATION IN THE ROMANIAN TERMINOLOGY OF CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONS

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Abstract

The terminology of civil constructions (TCC) is one of the specialized fields with a distinctly technical character, which is reflected in its specific lexical units. Regarding word formation in TCC, beyond the explicit French influence observed at the conceptual-semantic level, the productivity of derivation, compounding, and conversion can be noted. In the selected corpus, we identified a series of derivatives with semantically specialized suffixes (-aj), terms formed through compounding with learned elements (hidro-, termo-; -fob, -fug), and through abbreviation (BCA, PFL, PVC), as well as internal creations illustrating derivation with neological suffixes (-iza). Through conversion, adjectives and nouns are formed from participial verbs (armat, prefabricat).

Keywords: *terminology of civil constructions, word formation, derivation, compounding, conversion*

Résumé

La terminologie des constructions civiles (TCC) est l'un des domaines spécialisés à caractère technique évident, ce qui se reflète dans les unités lexicales spécifiques. En ce qui concerne la formation des mots en TCC, au-delà de l'influence française manifestée explicitement au niveau conceptuel et sémantique, on observe la productivité de la dérivation, de la composition et de la conversion. Dans le corpus sélectionné, nous avons identifié une série de dérivés avec des suffixes spécialisés sémantiquement (-age), des termes formés par composition avec des éléments savants (hydro-, thermo- ; -phobe, -fuge) et par siglaison (BCA, PFL, PVC), ainsi que des créations internes illustratives de la dérivation avec des suffixes néologiques (-iser). Par conversion, des adjectifs et des substantifs sont formés à partir de verbes au participe passé (armé, préfabriqué).

Mots-clés: *terminologie des constructions civiles, formation des mots, dérivation, composition, conversion*

0. The terminology of civil constructions (TCC) is one of the specialized fields less investigated in Romanian linguistics, although the recent wide development of the reference domain – the domain of civil constructions (DCC) – has become obvious.

The inherent technical character of DCC, evinced in its specialized language, classifies TCC as a *closed code*¹. It also conditions and reduces the prevalence of T₂ (the language of *common speakers*) from T₁ (the language of *specialists*)².

Our study has proposed to analyse the word-formation process of the specialized lexical units in TCC, following the linguistic typology of the Romanian terminologies (see Angela Bidu-Vrăncianu 2000, 2007, 2010). We focused on the words formed by derivation, compounding and by morphological conversion, identified with high frequency and recurrence in the selected corpus (see *Surse*). We have not focused on the distinction T₁/ T₂, but on identifying the general traits of word-formation in TCC according to T₁.

We have used encyclopedic dictionaries - *Dicționarul explicativ ilustrat al limbii române* [DEXI]³, *Dicționarul actualizat de neologisme* [DAN], *Dicționarul de cuvinte recente* (third edition) [DCR₃], and terminological dictionaries - *Dicționarul tehnic* [DT] and *Dicționarul etimologic de termeni științifici* [DETS]. For the definitions of the linguistic concepts, we used *Dicționarul de științe ale limbii* [DSL].

1. Preliminary notes

At the conceptual-semantic level, Romanian TCC follows the French pattern, a phenomenon reflected in an explicit manner at the linguistic level. Thus, the specialized language of DCC illustrates the prevalence of the French influence that is evinced in the scientific terminologies where most of the terms have French origin or multiple etymology (Hristea 1984: 59). The recent English influence has been

¹ In TCC, the migration of terms takes place from the specialized lexicon (LS) towards the common lexicon (LC) by the phenomenon of *determinologization* (Gaudin 2003: 151)/ *secularization of sciences* (Rastier 1995: 45). Therewith, the synonymy is infrequent, the antonymy manifests especially in collocations, and hyperonymy and hyponymy have an important prevalence – being given the inherent taxonomies supposed by the specialized languages. These make TCC a *closed code* in the context of Romanian terminologies (Bidu-Vrăncianu 2007: 157).

²According to the model of terminological analysis proposed by M.T. Cabré, there are T₁ – *internal terminology*, used by *specialists* in the scientific communication, and T₂ – *external terminology*, used by common speakers, who are not *specialists*, in the common communication (Cabré 1998:32).

³We have chosen DEXI, not DEX, being given that the former is stricter in making the distinction word/term.

noticed as well, in a series of lexical borrowings with English/American English etymology⁴.

Therewith, TCC has some particularities from the perspective word/term, i.e. common lexicon (LC)/specialized lexicon (LS): common speakers identify the meaning of the lexical units specific to DCC, but at different levels of rigour and precision, depending on their profession and sociocultural category they belong to. In these conditions, the discourse of scientific vulgarization interferes – the main means of extending the specialized lexicon beyond the communication of specialists, towards the common lexicon/ “principala modalitate de extindere a lexicului specializat dincolo de comunicarea dintre specialiști, în direcția lexicului comun” (Stoichițoiu Ichim 2023: 268). The conceptual-semantic interference of DCC with technical-scientific fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, etc. manifests in an explicit manner by borrowing lexical units which update their specialized meaning or which semantically specialize in TCC, in the taxonomies they develop.

Regarding the word-forming of terms in TCC, the prevalence of the derivation by suffixes and of compounding with elements of Latin/Greek origin⁵ has been noticed.

2. Derivation in TCC

A process of forming new lexical units with affixes, derivation is better illustrated by suffixes than prefixes (DSL: 163; cf. Hristea 1984, Guțu Romalo 2008). This general aspect keeps its validity in TCC, too, where the prevalence of derivatives with suffixes has been noticed. But, while in LC derivation – up against compounding – is the most productive internal means of lexical enrichment (Stoichițoiu Ichim 2001a: 8), in TCC the situation is the opposite - compounding with elements of Latin/Greek origin proves to be prevalent in forming most of the lexical units with a specialized meaning.

⁴ We point out the neological borrowing from English *bypass* which appears in DEXI (p. 268) with the definition: (tehn.) *conductă care dublează altă conductă principală*. / (tech.) *pipe that doubles another main pipe*. The diastatic marks referring to medicine and transportations (in addition to that of technique) are also mentioned. Thus, the neological borrowings with English etymology in TCC illustrates the interdisciplinarity of the DCC and includes it in the global terminological context, highly marked by the English influence (see Joița 2018).

⁵ In Romanian, these compounding elements are called *affixoide*. In English they are treated as *affixes* (which in Romanian have a different functional meaning – in the process of derivation) or as *word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin* (see DLP). We have chosen the latter denomination, in order to exclude any source of ambiguity or misinterpretation related to derivation/compounding.

2.1 Derivation with suffixes

In LS, derivation with prefixes and suffixes is a productive way of forming lexical units, especially due to its systematic character (Hristea 1984: 70). Referring to the derivation in TCC, it follows the general trend, specific to the Romanian language. Thus, suffixation is more often identified in word-forming than derivation with prefixes. In the selected corpus, we have identified derivatives with affixes, adopted by borrowing from French, as follows:

- *-aj*⁶ - *ancoraj* (Proca 1999: 67)/*anchorage, tie* (DTERE); *ecruisaj* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 81)/*cold-working, hardening* (DTERE);

- *-ant* - *absorbant*: *frontieră absorbantă* (Stoica 2014: 41), *placă (fono)absorbantă* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 62)/*absorptive* (DTERE); *autoportant*: *placă autoportantă* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 62, 71)/*self-supporting* (DTERE); *flotant*: *dală flotantă* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 242)/*floating* (DTERE); *portant*: *acoperiș portant* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 163), *capacitate portantă* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 166), *element portant* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 163, 168), *schelet portant* (Proca 1999: 62)/*load-bearing* (DTERE);

- *-itate* – *deformabilitate/distorsion, deformation* is recorded in DEXI (p. 523) joined by the diastatic mark (*tehn.*), in DAN (p. 288) having the meaning *posibilitatea de a suferi deformații/the possibility of being subdued to distorsions, deformations*, but it does not appear in DT or DCR₃. The suffix *-(i)tate* has an abstract value, the derivatives formed with it expressing features, characteristics illustrated by adjectives (Guțu Romalo 2008: 31, Cuniță 2003: 107-115). Therewith, *-(i)tate* generally forms nouns from an adjective basis derived with adjective suffixes such as *-al, -ic*,

- *-bil* (*ibidem*). Derivatives of this type are very frequent in terminologies (Guțu Romalo 2008: 31); *higroscopicitate*, having the meaning *însușirea de a fi higroscopic/being higroscopic* (DEXI: 855, DAN: 485, DCR₃: 280), is formed from the adjective with French etymology *higroscopic* (*care poate absorbi umiditatea din aer - ibidem*)/ *that absorbs the humidity of the air*, got by compounding with elements of Latin/Greek origin – see *infra* 3.1. – and the noun suffix *-(i)tate*. DT records only the adjective *higroscopic* (DT: 253);

- *-os* - *aluminos*: *ciment aluminos* (Proca 1999: 58)/ *(of) aluminium* (DTERE); *fibros*: *materiale minerale fibroase* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 14)/*grainy* (DTERE); *lemnos*: *placă (fibro)lemnoasă* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 239)/*(of)*

⁶ From the perspective of the specialization of suffixes, the French *-age* (*-aj* in Romanian) is a suffix specific to technical terms (see Dubois 1966).

wood; poros: *material poros* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 20), *PFL poros* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 239)/*porous* (DTERE);

- *re* - *aerare*: *aerare la streașină* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 165)/(...) *air* (DTERE); *dilatare*: *dilatarea betonului* (Proca 1999: 58)/*expansion* (DTERE); *ecruisare* (identified with its lexical pair *ecruisaj*) (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 81)/*cold-working, hardening* (DTERE); *extrudare* (identified with its lexical pair *extrudere*) (*ibidem*)/ *extrusion* (DTERE); *fundare*: *mediu de fundare* (Stoica 2014: 42)/*foundation* (DTERE); *izolare*: *izolare termică* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 1)/*insulation, isolation, sealing* (DTERE); *încărcare*: *încărcare utilă* (Stoica 2014: 103)/*charging, loading* (DTERE); *turnare*: *turnarea betoanelor* (Proca 1999: 11)/*compaction* (DTERE);

- *tor* - *izolator*: *placă izolatoare* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 13); *strat median (termo)izolator* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 126)/ *insulating, isolating, sealing* (DTERE); *rezonator* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 20)/ *resonant* (DTERE).

2.2 Derivation with prefixes

In TCC, derivatives with prefixes are limited in number. In the corpus we have chosen, we have identified terms formed with prefixes having negative and privative meaning, as follows:

- *ne-* *nearmat*: *beton nearmat* ⁷ (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 107)/*unreinforced* (DTERE); *neliniar*: *analiză neliniară* (Stoica 2014: 42)/*unlinear*; *neomogen*⁸: *elemente de construcție neomogene* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 232)/*unhomogenous*;

- *in-* *incombustibil* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 262)/*uncombustible*.

2.3 Regressive derivation

We mention as well the regressive derivation⁹ of the verb *a ecruisa*. It comes from the noun *ecruisaj*, which has French etymology (Fr. *écrouissage*, Rom. *ecruisaj*) meaning *starea unui metal sau a unui aliaj [...] ale cărui proprietăți au fost modificate prin deformații [...]* (DETS: 162)/*the state of a metal or of an alloy [...]*

⁷ In contexts, this derivative usually appears with its antonym - *armat* (v. Cotea, Vîlcea 1971: 107, 242).

⁸ It is generally joined by its antonymic pair: *elemente de construcție omogene/elemente de construcție neomogene* (Cotea, Dimitrie-Vîlcea 1971: 232).

⁹ A linguistic phenomenon hard to be defined and insufficiently studied, the regressive derivation is the analogical way of creating new words by the suppression of some affixes./ „Fenomen lingvistic greu definibil [...] și insuficient studiat [...], derivarea regresivă este procedeul analogic de creare a noi cuvinte [...] prin suprimarea unor afixe [...] (Hristea 1984: 74): *ecruisa* <*ecruisaj*.

whose properties have been modified. DEXI (p. 626) records *ecruisa* with the diastatic mark (*tehn.)/(tech.)* and the meaning *a modifica proprietățile unui metal sau ale unui aliaj în urma unui proces de deformare plastică, la o temperatură inferioară [...]* (cf. Fr. *écrouir*)/to modify the properties of a metal or of an alloy as consequence of a process of plastic distorsion, at an inferior temperature [...], and DAN (p. 343) mentions the meaning *a întări suprafața unui metal prin deformarea acestuia la rece/harden the surface of a metal by distorsion at low temperature*. In DEXI and DAN, by the recorded definitions, *ecruisaj* and *ecruisare* appear as synonyms. The category of the lexical units formed by regressive derivation also includes the verb *a prefabrica* (< adjective, noun *prefabricat* – see *infra* 4.).

3. Compounding in TCC

In LS, where the denotative function and standardization have high priority at the conceptual-semantic level, compounding is very productive. In TCC the lexical units with specialized meaning are formed especially by compounding with word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin (see *supra* 1.) and by initialisms¹⁰.

3.1 Word-forming elements with Latin/Greek elements

In Romanian, the phenomenon of compounding with word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin has been proved to be very productive, especially in LS.

This is the consequence of the development of sciences and technology. Thus, due to the great number of technical terms in LS, word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin have become familiar to Romanian and have even influenced the general word-forming process itself (Dimitrescu 1994: 155).

Such word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin are very productive in TCC, being given the technical character of the reference domain. We have identified, in the selected corpus, the following lexical borrowings with word-forming elements of Latin/Greek origin:

- *auto-* < Gr. *autos* (> Fr., Germ., Engl., It. *auto-*) (DETS: 35), meaning *de la sine, prin mijloace proprii* (DEXI:162)/on its own; *însuși, singur* (DAN: 107) /itself; *însuși, singur, de la sine* (DETS: *idem*)/itself, on its own: *autoportant* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 71);

¹⁰ “Initialisms or alphabetisms reflect the separate pronunciation of the initial letters of the constituent words (TV, COD)” (DLP : 1).

- *contra-* < Lat. *contra* (> Fr. *contre-*), meaning *împotriva, opus* (DEXI: 433, DAN: 242)¹¹ /*against, opposite: contrafișă*¹² (Proca 1999: 64, 67), *contravântuire* (*ibidem*);

- *cvasi-* < Lat. *quasi* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *quasi-*) (DETS: 84), having the meaning *pe jumătate* (DEXI: 500); *aproape, pe jumătate* (DAN: 275)/*almost, about a half; cam, aproape* (DETS: *idem*)/*rather, about a half: cvasipermanent - încărcări cvasipermanente* (Proca 1999: 15); *cvasigeoid* (DETS: *idem*);

- *fibro-* < Lat. *fibra* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *fibro-*) (DETS: 117) appears in DEXI (p. 726) under *fibri-* meaning *fibră*, in DAN (p. 406) under *fibr(o)-/fibri-* with the same meaning as in DEXI, and in DETS is registered in an autonomous lexicographical article with the meaning *fibră, fibros* (p. 117)/*fiber, grainy: fibrolemnos*;

- *-fob* < Gr. *phobos* (> Fr., Engl. *-phobe*, It. *-fobo*) (DETS: 121) meaning *care respinge, care are teamă de/ that rejects, that is afraid of: hidrofob, termofob*;

- *-fono-* < Gr. *phone* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *phono-*, It. *fono-*) (DETS: 122) is recorded in DEXI (p. 751) and in DAN (p. 420) under *fon-* meaning *sunet, voce/sound, voice*, and DETS (p. 122) offers the same description of the meaning in a separate lexicographical article: *fonoabsorbant* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vâlcea 1971: 62), *fonoizolator* (*idem*: 1);

- *-fug* < Lat. *fugus* (DAN: 433) (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *-fuge*) (DETS: 125) meaning *care alungă, respinge/ that gets away: ignifug* (care nu se aprinde) (*idem*: 159);

- *-geo-* < Gr. *ge* (> Fr. *géo-*, Germ., Engl., It. *geo-*) (DETS: 130) appears with the meaning *referitor la Pământ, globul terestru* (DEXI: 795, DAN: 446)/ *referring to the Earth and pământ, sol, teren, terestru* (DETS: *idem*)/*earth, ground: geotehnic* (Stoica 2014: 48);

- *hidro-* < Gr. *hydor* (> Fr. *géo-*, Germ., Engl. *hidro-*) (DETS: 148), meaning *apă, lichid, fluid, ser, serozitate, seros, acvatic* (*ibidem*)/*water, liquid, fluid: hidrodinamic* (*idem*: 149), *hidrofil* (care are afinități pentru apă, care se îmbibă ușor cu apă), *hidrofilie* (proprietatea unei substanțe de a fi hidrofilă), *hidrofug* (care nu intră niciodată în combinație cu apa) (*ibidem*);

- *higro-* < Gr. *hygros* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *hygro-*) (DETS: 151) meaning *umed, referitor la umiditate* (DEXI: 855)/*humid, referring to humidity, umiditate* (DAN: 485)/*humidity and lichid, umezeală, umed* (DETS: 151)/*liquid, humidity, humid: higroscopicitate* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vâlcea 1971: 15);

¹¹ DETS does not mention this lexical element of compounding.

¹² It appears with its synonymic collocation *pop înclinat*.

- *igni-* < Lat. *ignis* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *igni-*) (DETS: 159) meaning *foc, căldură/fire, heat*; *ignifug* - see *supra*; *ignigen* - (*care produce foc*) (*ibidem*);

- *infra-* < Lat. *infra* (> Fr. *infra-*) having the meaning *dedesubt, sub* (DAN: 523, DAN: 909)¹³ /*under, beneath* - *infrastructură* (Stoica 2014: 47; Proca 1999: 24, 28);

- *-pexie-* < Gr. *pexis* (> Fr., Germ. *-pexie*, Engl. *-pexy*) (DETS: 214): *termopexie* (*proprietate pe care o au corpurile fizice de a fixa căldura*) (*ibidem*);

- *pre-* < Lat. *prae* (> Fr. *pré-*) - *înainte, anterior* (DEXI: 1535, DAN: 777)/*before, prior*: *prefabricat*¹⁴;

- *semi-* < Lat. *semi* (> Fr. *sémi-*) (DETS: 245) - *pe jumătate* (DEXI: 1771, DAN: 880, DETS: *idem*)/*almost, (about) half*: *semibordei* (Proca 1999: 62); *semirefractar* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 13); *semirigid* (Stoica 2014: 6);

- *sub-* < Lat. *sub* (> Fr. *sub-*) - *care exprimă ideea de subordonare* (DEXI: 1911)/*that expresses the idea of subordination; inferior (spațial, ierarhic, calitativ sau dimensional)* (DAN: 930)¹⁵/*inferior: subansamblu* (Proca 1999: 10); *subgrindă* (Proca 1999: 64); *subsistem* (Proca 1999: 10); *subsol* (Proca 1999: 26); *substructură* (Stoica 2014: 46);

- *supra-* < Lat. *supra/super* (> Fr. *super-, supra-*) is recorded in DEXI (p. 1935) and DAN (p. 939) with the meaning *deasupra, peste/on, over* and in DETS it is not mentioned: *suprastructură* (Stoica 2014: 46; Proca 1999: 24, 28);

- *thermo-* < Gr. *therme* (> Fr., Germ., Engl. *thermo-*, It. *termo-*) (DETS: 268) appears in DEXI (p. 2004) and in DAN (p. 970) under *term(o)-* meaning *căldură, temperatură, termic/heat, temperature*: *termohigric* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 1); *termoizolator* (*ibidem*); *termopexie* – see *supra*.

3.2 Compounding by initialisms

Initialisms, as a productive way of reducing a lexical unit/group of constituents to designate a complex lexical formation with a unitary meaning (DSL: 11-12), is an abbreviation with high frequency in specialized languages of the technical-scientific fields. In order to function as a unitary group, the lexical units need to meet some criteria. Among these criteria, there are frequency, unique reference, morphological and syntactic invariability, stable word order, and the possibility of replacing the whole lexical construction by an initialism (Bidu-Vrănceanu 2007: 150). Initialisms (those that abbreviate Romanian words and neological terms as well) have an important prevalence in the terminologies of the technical fields, for reasons

¹³ *Infra-* is not mentioned in DETS.

¹⁴ Borrowing from French – Hristea 1984: 71.

¹⁵ *Sub-* does not appear in DETS.

regarding standardization, precision, and scientific rigorousness (see Stoichițoiu Ichim 2006).

Abbreviation by initialisms has been used in Romanian after the Second World War due to the influence of the Russian language and, later, of French and English. In terms of proportion, initialisms have come to a significant growth in the latest decades of the last century. The political, economic, and social changes brought by the moment 1990 were also reflected inside the category of initialisms by the diversity of the structures, and, even more, by their number (Pitiriciu 2004: 342).

In TCC, the initialisms identified in the selected corpus are part of the standard language, having a denominating function, abbreviating the names of some materials of construction. They abbreviate Romanian words and neological lexical borrowings with English etymology.

We include in the former category:

- BCA (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971:106, ș.u) < Rom. *beton celular autoclavizat*;
- PAL (Stoica 2014: 156) < Rom. *placă din aşchii lemnoase*;
- PFL (ibidem) < Rom. *placă fibro-lemnoasă: placă fonoabsorbantă în fibre de lemn (PFL)* (Cotea, Dimitriu-Vîlcea 1971: 107).

The latter category includes:

- HDF (Stoica 2014: 156) < Engl. *high-density fibreboard*;
- MDF (ibidem) < Engl. *medium density fiberboard*;
- PVC (Cotea 1971: 153, 241) < Engl. *polyvinyl chloride*

4. Conversion

In TCC, the changing of the morphological category has been identified in the case of some lexical borrowings from French, with adjectival value, which take the the semantic information of the initial morphological category. They are adjectives formed by conversion of the participle of the verb:

- *armat* < *a arma* in the participle, identified in the collocation *beton armat/reinforced concrete*;
- *autoclavizat* < *a autoclaviza* (see *infra* 5.) in the participle: *beton celular autoclavizat (BCA)*;
- *ecruisat* < *a ecruisa* (see *supra* 2.3.).

In the case of the lexical units *laminat/laminated* and *prefabricat/pre-manufactured* the double morphological conversion has been noticed, and - as a consequence - the forming of the adjectives *laminat (laminated object)/ prefabricat (pre-manufactured object)* and of the nouns *laminat (laminated)/ prefabricat (pre-*

manufactured) from the participle of the verbs *a lamina* (to laminate) and *a prefabrica* (to pre-manufacture):

- *laminat/laminated* is recorded in DEXI (p.1018) and in DAN (p. 563) as a noun – *produs metalic obținut prin laminare/metalic product got by rolling* – and as an adjective – *care a suferit operația de laminare, care a fost prelucrat la laminor* (which has been subdued to rolling);

- *prefabricat/pre-manufactured* appears in DEXI and DAN as an adjective and as a noun: (constr.) (*element sau parte de construcție dintr-un ansamblu tehnic*) *care este executat (în serie), într-o fabrică sau într-un atelier, înainte de a fi dus la locul de montare sau de asamblare (element de beton etc.)* (DEXI: 1540)/ (constr.) (*element or part of a construction*) *that is produced in a factory or in a workshop, before being brought to the place of assembling //confectionat dinainte în fabrică sau în atelier, pentru a fi numai montat sau asamblat pe șantier; (produs) care rezultă dintr-un proces industrial și servește ca material pentru fabricarea unui produs industrial finit* (DAN: 780)/ *produced in a factory or in a workshop, in order to be only assembled in the yard; (product) resulted from an industrial process, used as material for manufacturing a final industrial product.*

5. Internal lexical creations

From the category of internal lexical creations, we point out the verb *a autoclaviza*, which does not have an equal correspondent in English. In its structure, the neological suffix *-iza* is noticed, a suffix initially appeared in Romanian by some verbs borrowed from French¹⁶. Later on, it has become highly productive in forming the factitive verbs, from a noun or adjective basis (Stoichițoiu Ichim 2006b: 53). *Autoclaviza* is a derivative formed by neological affixation of the French noun *autoclavă/autoclave, steamer*, which means *recipient metalic, închis etanș, în care se produc procese fizice și chimice sub presiune, la temperaturi ridicate și care servește la efectuarea unor reacții, la sterilizări* (DEXI: 163, DAN: 108, DT: 34)/ *that is produced in a totally closed metalic container, where physical and chemical under-pressure processes occur, at high temperatures*. The verb *autoclaviza* is recorded in DEXI (p. 163) as *a trata cu aburi sub presiune în instalații industriale prevăzute cu autoclave/treat at under-pressure steam in steamer installations*. DAN and DT do not mention the verb *autoclaviza*, but DAN records the noun *autoclavizare* (DAN: 108). This verb formed by chain derivation

¹⁶ Cf. Rom. *solidariza* (DEXI) < Fr. *solidariser* having the meaning specific to DCC. DT (p. 522) records *solidarizare: (Tehn.) legarea a două sau mai multor piese dintr-un sistem tehnic în așa fel, încât să nu se poată deforma sau mișca decât împreună/tying two or more pieces of a technical system in order not to be individually distorted or moved, but both.*

(*autoclavă+iza+re*) appears with the meaning *acțiunea de a autoclaviza și rezultatul ei (ibidem)*. The derived adjective *autoclavizat* appears in DEXI (p. 163) joined by the lexicographical description (*mai ales despre beton*) *care este fabricat în condiții de autoclavă; care este tratat cu aburi sub presiune/ (especially about concrete) that is manufactured in under-pressure steaming conditions*, but it is not mentioned in DAN or in DT. DCR₃ records only the adjective, mentioning the field of DCC, i.e. (*d. beton*)/ (*about concrete*) (DCR₃: 67). *Autoclavizat* appears in the structure of the collocation *beton celular autoclavizat* and has been frequently identified in TCC, especially as an abbreviation by initialism *BCA* (v. *supra* 4.).

6. Conclusions

Classified as *closed code*, taking into account the lexical migration and the ratio T₁/T₂, TCC is included in the category of technical specialized languages, due to the obvious technical character of DCC. Referring to word-formation in TCC, beyond the French influence evinced at the conceptual-semanitic level, the prevalence of the derivation with suffixes (*aluminos, ancoraj, portant*) and of compounding with word-forming elements of Latin/ Greek origin (*fibrolemnos, hidroizolație, termohigric; hidrofob, ignifug*) has been noticed. Initialisms are also significant from the perspective of standardization and of the global linguistic context (*BCA, PFL, PVC*).

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