

OBSERVACIONES SOBRE EL EUFEMISMO ADMINISTRATIVO

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with an interesting, yet controversial, tendency which bureaucratic texts have been developing for the use of euphemisms. Created to serve the formality and decorum purposes typical for the nature of such texts, euphemistic words and expressions have captured the interest of linguistic researchers in the last few decades. We have tried to refer to the most important opinions which this matter has known in Spain, as well as to present some examples.

Key words: language of bureaucracy, formality, euphemisms

REVISTE TEOLOGICE: ASPECTE LEXICALE

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ABSTRACT

Through this article we propose a lexical analysis of the orthodox theological journals, from the perspective of the presence of neologisms (loans and internal formations) as well as the terminological transfer from other fields. The corpus includes 2 journals: *Theological studies* and *Tabor*, published in Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca. The research has emphasized divergent tendencies: the option to conserve the terminology of Latin or NeoGreek origin and the attempt to find Romanian equivalents for some recent neologisms as well as the introduction of some neologisms, in their source language form, mostly not adapted to Romanian, on the other hand.

Key words: theological texts, lexicology, neologism.

DOI TERMENI GENERICI DIN CÂMPUL LEXICO-SEMANTIC AL PĂDURII:

CODRU ȘI CRÂNG

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the linguistic and extra-linguistic monograph of two very important terms (CODRU and CRANG) which belong to the lexico-semantic field of forest. We review the plethora of meanings registered in various lexicographic papers and linguistic atlases; we also specify the area of the two terms, the etymology and evolution of meanings, their extensions in toponymy, anthroponymy, phraseology and paremiology. Not least, we trace the occurrence of the two terms in Mihai Eminescu's poetry.

Key words: the lexico-semantic field of forest, forest, grove

PETITE HISTOIRE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE

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ABSTRACT

The article makes a brief excursion into the evolution of French, with particular emphasis upon the contribution of the successive strata that led to the formation of that language – the Gaelic substratum, popular Latin, the Germanic (Frankish) superstratum. The author also discusses the division into periods of the history of the French language – from old French to the modern period.

Key words: old/middle/classical/modern French, popular Latin, the French dialects

ÉLÉMENTS DÉICTIQUES ET L'EXPRESSION DE L'ESPACE (DANS LE DISCOURS INDIRECT)

ABSTRACT

The deictic character of the spatial relationship results from the deictic anchorage of the reference point, termed „Site”, in connection with which one can identify the position of the entity localized by the speaker. In direct style, the implicit data of the speech offer naturally a deictic spatial framework, even in the absence of other specific linguistic elements. However, in indirect style, in order to *Éléments déictiques et l'expression de l'espace* (dans le discours indirect) express a deictic spatial predication there is necessary the occurrence of at least one connector, represented by personal pronouns (for the first two persons, singular and plural), demonstrative pronouns and adjectives, adverbials of the type *ici* («here») vs. *là-bas* («there»), etc.

The author has found that the cognitive geometry included in spatial relationships (topological relationships or projective relationships) finds its bearings in the deictic predication that does not present anything specific from this point of view. Although the so called „point of view” that expresses the type of spatial anchorage (deictic, relative or absolute) does not influence the geometry of spatial relationships.

Key words: spatial predication, topological (spatial) relationships, projective (spatial) relationships

ADJECTIVELE LATINEȘTI ÎN -*BUNDUS*

Dana DINU

ABSTRACT

The phonetic, morphological, semantic and stylistic characteristic features of the *-bundus* derivations have been addressed in various studies. The most recent research on Latin literature as a whole shows that, despite the abundance of *-bundus* forms (totaling 150), their frequency is poor (only 11 of them commonly appear in the writings of different authors). In the Romance languages the number of the surviving derivations is negligible. In Romanian, three words have supposedly preserved the etymology of *-bundus* formations. The *-bundus* derivations belong to the lexico-grammatical class of the adjectives. With a few exceptions they start from verbal roots. Generally speaking these roots express certain human attitudes and behaviour to which these derivations add a negative or

deprecating connotation. Their heavy phonetic aspect, length, complex semantics and the competition with the present participle have led to their nearly complete disappearance from the Latin languages.

Key words: adjective, Latin, derivation

LES EXPRESSIONS FIGÉES AU SERVICE DE LA COMMUNICATION POLITIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Frozen sentences fulfil an essential function in the political discourse production. In this paper, we first give a general view of the different elements taking part in its elaboration, and then we analyze some types of phraseological patterns, the most productive in creating frozen sentences for political purposes.

Key words: phraseology, fixed expression, political discourse

PROSA SCIENTIFICA E STILE NEL SAGGIATORE DI GALILEO GALILEI

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ABSTRACT

Galileo Galilei is one of the personalities who have marked the evolution of mankind from a scientific point of view. However, there are very few people who pay attention to his literary creation and to the fact that he introduced the scientific language into literature. He was the first to be interested in the propagation of culture and, especially that of science, which until then had been accessible only to the elite.

Key words: scientific prose, argument, demonstration

GRAMATICI ALE LIMBII ROMÂNE DIN PERIOADA 1840-1877

Mihaela MARCU

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to illustrate the efforts which cultivated people made to elaborate normative works for the Romanian language, which were written in Romanian in 1840-1877. The general purpose is to obtain all the elements of a synthetic lecture and we are concerned to illustrate the contents of these grammars. In this way, we have tried to give useful information taking into consideration the value of each paper concerning the report of conception, the method and the final results. Our paper was focused on presenting the way which is used to organize the grammatical material. We also focused our attention on presenting the particular aspects, the facts and the new ideas of each grammarian in the epoch.

Key words: grammar, the history of Romanian language, Latinism

IL CONGIUNTIVO ITALIANO E I SUOI CORRISPONDENTI ROMENI NELLE PROPOSIZIONI SUBORDINATE RELATIVE

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ABSTRACT

This article briefly presents the use of the Italian subjunctive in subordinate relative clauses and the means of its translation into Romanian. In subordinate relative clauses, the Italian subjunctive may be rendered in Romanian by means of the indicative, subjunctive or conditional.

Key words: subjunctive, subordinate relative clauses, correspondence

COMPUSE CU *EURO*- ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ ACTUALĂ

Silvia PITIRICIU

ABSTRACT

Compounding has become a productive device in Romanian in the last two decades, as a result of the social, political and economic changes in our country. Romania's integration in the European Union is a historic event with noticeable effects at the lexical level, especially in word compounding.

Euro- is a clipping which, taking into account its morphosemantic behaviour, can be grouped with the prefixoids. Compounds in *euro-* have a diverse structure, such as combinations of prefixoid and suffixoid, prefixoid and word, prefixoid and acronym, etc. Their semantic field includes appertaining to the geographical area, references to the economic, social, and political realities characteristic of Europe.

The number of compounds in *euro-* is increasingly growing, which proves that the prefixoid is productive.

Key words: *euro-*, compound, prefixoid

EXPRIMAREA POTENȚIALULUI ȘI A IREALULUI ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ VECHĂ, MODERNĂ ȘI CONTEMPORANĂ (SUBORDONATELE COMPLETIVE ȘI ATRIBUTIVE)

Mihaela POPESCU

ABSTRACT

This article attempts to give a brief outline of some explicit structures which express the *potential* and the *unreal* in Romanian. On one hand, one can notice the fact that, since old Romanian, the subjunctive mood has retained its own modal values in explicit structures, while, on the other hand, one can notice the polymorphism at the (syntactic) level that the Romanian speaker has at his disposal in order to express the *realis - irrealis* dichotomy.

Key words: subjunctive, potential, unreal

TERMENI LINGVISTICI PENTRU UNELE SERVICII, UNITĂȚI, GRADE ȘI DISTINCȚII MILITARE ROMANE

Mădălina STRECHIE

ABSTRACT

The Roman army was an important institution of the State. It had services, units, ranks, hierarchy and distinctions. The Latin military linguistic inventory is very rich; thus for services we mention the terms: *ordo equester*, *exercitus*, *castrum*, *militiae equestres*; for units: *legio*, *cohors*, *ala*, *manipulus*; for ranks: *tribunus*, *praefectus*, *centurio*, *imperator* and for distinctions: *corona*, *donativa* etc.

The Roman army was a professional one deeply involved in the Roman socio-political life, which accounts for the multitude of military linguistic terms existing in Latin.

Key words: Rome, army, organization

PARTICULARITĂȚI FONETICE ÎN *CRONOGRAFUL* LUI MIHAIL MOXA

Irina TIȚA

ABSTRACT

This article presents a number of linguistic features pertaining to the phonetic domain of Romanian, existing in the manuscript of Mihail Moxa's *Chronograph*, written in 1620 at Bistrita monastery in Oltenia. Besides the phonetic features characteristic of the author's origin area, there are registered some dialectal forms integrated into the Northern variants of the old literary Romanian, taken over through the North-West dialects of Oltenia.

Key words: *Chronograph*, Mihail Moxa, phonetics

IL DISCORSO INDIRETTO LIBERO DA CHARLES BALLY A GIULIO HERCZEG

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ABSTRACT

Before discussing discourse or free indirect style, it is absolutely necessary to review those who discovered this method and wrote about it. We shall try to underline the importance of using this method in literature, because thanks to this style we succeed in penetrating into the darkest recesses of the characters' mind. As many of the analyzed researchers specify (from Charles Bally to Giulio Herzeg who is vehemently contradicted by Pier Paolo Pasolini), it is difficult to make an exact delimitation between the character's subjective prospective and the narrator's objective one.

Key words: character, writer-narrator, subjective-objective

LA COMPETENCE LANGAGIERE ECRITE ET LE CONCEPT DE « PROJET » DANS LES NOUVEAUX MANUELS DE FRANÇAIS DU CYCLE MOYEN

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes two projects of new French textbooks for secondary school pupils, compiled after 2000, within the framework of the educational reform. The textbooks chosen for analysis were those for the first and last year of secondary school education. We have analyzed the project of each of the textbooks mentioned above with a view to seeing the manner of organization, the content, the progression and the development of the written linguistic competence. This analysis has permitted to highlight a certain disfunctionality as regards the functioning of the official discourse.

Key words: progression, development, written linguistic competence

APELATIVE PRIVITOARE LA CORPUL UMAN ÎN TERMINOLOGIA GEOGRAFICĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ

Iustina BURCI

ABSTRACT

The present article discusses the fact that numerous words belonging to other fields have penetrated into Romanian geographical terminology. Among them there are the appellatives that designate parts of the human body. Their inclusion in the structure of the lexis with which geography operates is the result of fine observation and of a prolonged process of abstraction and generalization in the popular conscience, where the variety and characteristics of the surrounding physical environment are graphically and precisely reflected.

Key words: human body, geographical terminology, metaphor

THE TEXTUAL METAFUNCTION OF THE MESSAGE: IDENTIFYING THEMES IN SPECIAL THEMATIC STRUCTURES

Mădălina CERBAN

ABSTRACT

In this paper we analyze language from the point of view of textual metafunction, trying to see how speakers construct their message. Our concern is not with the basic types of Themes, but with special thematic structures. We begin by examining ways in which the speaker can manipulate the structure of the message in order to establish specific kinds of starting points. The special constructions that we analyze in this paper are: Thematic equatives, Predicated Themes, Thematized comment, Preposed Themes, Themes in Passive clauses, Theme in clause complexes, pointing out the methods of identifying them.

Key words: metafunction, thematization, thematic structure

ZU DEN FUNKTIONEN VON *HABEN* IM DEUTSCHEN

Bogdana CÎRTILĂ

ABSTRACT

The goal of this article is to give a detailed description of the lexical functions of the verb *haben* in present-day German. The semantic analysis points out numerous and quite different uses, ranging from alienable to inalienable possession, but also covering non-possessive cognitive domains such as existence and location. The verb proves to establish ultimately a relationship between two discourse participants. Syntactically, it is a transitive, but non-agentive structure, in which the human being is coded in topical position as the grammatical subject of the sentence.

Key words: *haben*, predicative possession, atypical transitive structure

L'ITALIANO E I DIALETTI: ALCUNE INTERFERENZE LINGUISTICHE

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ABSTRACT

Many linguists are afraid that dialects will continue to become Italianized until they disappear, but not before leaving a profound influence on the Italian language, at all levels. The Italians themselves admit that they speak a little bit in dialect and that they do not know it as well as their parents and grand-parents, but they also express their regret at the slow disappearance of some part of their identity.

Key words: the Italian language, dialect, linguistic situation

DERIVATE SUBSTANTIVALE LATINEȘTI. NOMINA AGENTIS

Dana DINU

ABSTRACT

In Latin there are three suffixes used for creating noun derivations classified as *nomina agentis*, names of the agent. Older studies include them in the category of the proper nouns, *nomina personalia*. Generally speaking, these nominal derivations indicate craftsmen and labourers or, in a much broader sense, someone exercising a certain activity. The three possibilities are rendered by the suffixes: *-tor / -sor, -trix; -arius, -aria* și *-ō, -ōnis* added to nominal roots, nouns or adjectives, and verbal roots, as is the case for most derivations in *-tor*. The derivation in *-tor* și *-arius* is very abundant, but not evenly spread during the Latin period, while the derivations in *-ō, -ōnis* are less frequent and can have a negative or deprecating connotation. Formations with *-arius* and *-ō, -ōnis* belong to the popular lexicon, *sermo plebeius*, whereas those in *-tor* have produced numerous elevated terms. All three derivative forms have survived in the Romance languages, maintaining the same proportion and the same stylistic distribution they had in Latin.

Key words: *nomen agentis*, derivative, signified

REFLEXIONS SUR LE RAPPORT ENTRE LANGUE(S) ET IDENTITE(S) DANS LA LITTERATURE MAGHREBINE FEMININE DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE : LE CAS D'ASSIA DJEBAR ET DE LEÏLA SEBBAR

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ABSTRACT

Assia Djebbar and Leïla Sebbar re-inscribe the sounds of the „other” languages (Tamazight / Berber, spoken Arabic, classic Arabic), which are spoken in Algeria, in their French language. The „other” languages are the „phantom languages” which „haunt” the writers, who do not speak all of them, but who

appreciate their sounds and their imagery. So Assia Djébar doesn't speak Berber, and Leïla Sebbar doesn't speak Arabic. Rhythmical effects, mimicking Arabic rhythms, are achieved by „breaking” the French syntax, by the frequent use of Arabic imagery, as well as by the incessant use of alliteration and assonance. Their French is a „torn language” („langue brisée”), a term invented by Régine Robin (2003) who examined the multilingualism of Jewish writers. For Assia Djébar, Tamazight (Berber) is the lost mother tongue, because her mother wasn't able, after the divorce of their parents and after the sudden death of her cherished sister Chérifa, to speak this language anymore. Tamazight „haunts” Assia Djébar who doesn't speak this language, but who appreciates its sounds, its music, its force, and especially in her work *Vaste est la prison*, she tries to understand her mother and her grand-mother, as well as she tries to understand the Berber history of her country. For Assia Djébar, the classic Arabic is the language of the Noubas, the Andalusian music, of the Arabic poets, and in her work *Loin de Médine* (1991) she shows that women played an important role in the Islamic history. For Leïla Sebbar, the Arabic language is a beautiful „phantom language” (and it is important to say that she refuses to learn this language, because she needs its „holy force” (L. Sebbar), otherwise writing wouldn't be possible anymore), but it is also a brutal language. The spoken Arabic language is Assia Djébar's mother tongue, while French is the language of the French school and of her father, the French teacher, who permitted her to go to school and to study at the university in Alger. But it is also the language of the colonial fathers who, for 132 years, oppressed the Algerian people. French is the only language that Leïla Sebbar speaks, it is her mother tongue, but although she writes in French, she says that she writes an „Arabic French”, a „torn” French. She regrets that her father, who gave her the French language and the literature, didn't give her also the Arabic language, because he wanted to protect his children against war and death.

Key words: Magrebin literature in French; literary plurilingualism, « phantom language »

ADVERBUL ÎN GN

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ABSTRACT

In the noun phrases, the adverb is a modifier. Concerning the way in which the adverb is attached to the noun head, there are two situations: 1. the adverb is a complement of a preposition (*până, spre, pentru*). 2. the adverb is a constituent of the noun phrase, a modifier, when it is directly added or through the preposition *de*.

Key words: noun phrases, adjunct, adverb

ATTITUDE AND APTITUDE IMPLICATIONS IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The theme of the process of learning a foreign language continues to be a favorite subject for specialists and not only for them. Acquiring linguistic competences, in the case of a foreign language, presupposes a multitude of stages and analyses, of key factors and strategies, as well as a correct evaluation of the cognitive potential. A *sine qua non* condition of the success of this kind of initiative is represented by the motivational definition. The aptitude and the attitudinal factors create the premises of linguistic success or failure. The assimilation of the theoretical knowledge has to be doubled by the practical part of the study of a foreign language.

Key words: aptitudes, strategies of learning, observance

SEMANTISMUL UNUI NUME DE CULOARE: GALBEN

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ABSTRACT

In Latin, there were various terms for naming the yellow color. Romanian has preserved the word *galben* („yellow”), derived from the Latin *GALBĪNUS*, a derivative from *GALBUS*. Also, *galben* („yellow”) is a polysemantic word, and the category of colour names, formed with suffixes from the names of substances, materials or plants (*auriu*, *nisipiu*, *piersiciu*), is very well represented.

Key words: semanticism, color name, *galben* („yellow”)

LIMBAJUL AUDIOVIZUAL, ÎNTRE LIBERTATE ȘI CALITATE

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ABSTRACT

The freedom of expression, a condition of verbal and non-verbal communication in the democratic public space, has sometimes degenerated into verbal libertinism. The radio and television programmes of the last decade have been analyzed by specialists in the fields of linguistics and communication, the results of their observance being published. The declared purpose of the approach was that of notifying the deviations from the correct use of Romanian language by journalists. The comprehension of the radio and television message is a complex process depending on the competences of the emitter and on the competences of the target audience.

The concessions made to „free expression” at the microphone have had as an immediate consequence giving up the cultural and educative role of the private audiovisual press in Romania.

Key words: audiovisual language, linguistic competence, observance

LE MOT *COQ* ET SON CHAMP SEMANTIQUE

Adela-Marinela STANCU

ABSTRACT

It is well known that *cocoșul* („the cock”) is one of France’s symbols. In Latin, only one word *gallus*, expresses two notions: *cocoș* (*coq*) and *gal* (*gaulois*). In this article I have shown to what extent the word *coq* has become established in everyday language (expressions, phrases, derivative words), as well as in onomastics.

Key words: semantic field, phrase, anthroponym

CRONOGRAFUL LUI MIHAIL MOXA.

PARTICULARITĂȚI LINGVISTICE ALE COMPARTIMENTULUI MORFOLOGIC

Irina TIȚA

ABSTRACT

The linguistic features of the morphological domain used by Mihail Moxa in *Chronograph* (1620), are characterized by the existence of some phenomena specific to the place of origin of the Oltenian monk; there are, nevertheless, a number of features that can be explained through the Northern variants of old literary Romanian, taken over through the transition zone of North-West Oltenia. Belonging to historical literature, the manuscript is written in a period dominated by the appearance of the religious texts and, unlike these, Moxa's writing is open to the innovations occurring in dialects.

Key words: *Chronograph*, Mihail Moxa, morphology

ONOMASTICA ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎNTRE CONTINUITATE ȘI ÎNNOIRE

Ion TOMA

ABSTRACT

The Romanian mistreatment of onomastics in the last few decades by some young researchers constitutes an opportunity for the author to review contributors, collective and individual projects, various and biting topics, traditional or modern concepts and methods that can render an adequate starting point for those who wish to continue and innovate the domain.

Key words: onomastics, toponymy, the meaning of proper nouns