

L'ITALIANO TELEVISIVO IERI E OGGI

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the importance TV has had in the process of spreading the Italian language among the dialectal population throughout Italy. The media have significantly made contribution to the process which has turned Italian from a language known by a small part of the population into a language used by most Italians, in all the geographical areas, by thus levelling the differences between the rural and the urban. In the first chapter we refer to the part played by television as a "linguistics school", a model of correct standard Italian language. The second chapter presents the concept of "neo-television", the TV language which has turned into a "negative model". Television is a mirror for today's Italian language, reflecting the diatopical and diastratical types, offering many reference patterns as well.

Key words: neo-television, television language, school

THE FORMATION OF THE NOUNS IN THE MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This part of the grammar is very important for every language because the process of creating new words in the vocabulary keeps the language alive, going parallel with the new technology, society and science, and all the new words which are coming with them need to find their place in the spoken and literary language. The process of forming them usually is by putting endings at the end of the old word.

Key words: formation of the nouns, articles, Macedonian language

MEDICAL TERMS USED DENOTATIVELY IN THE ROMANIAN WRITTEN PRESS

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ABSTRACT

This article represents a study on medical terms of English origin that went beyond the strictly specialized area and entered the language of the Romanian press, preserving their specialized, denotative meaning. The terms were selected from the electronic editions of some successful Romanian newspapers, such as “Adevărul”, “Evenimentul Zilei” and “Jurnalul Național” over a period of one year, from October 2009 until September 2010. The selected terms were classified into the following categories: a) terms of English origin, accompanied or not by a short definition or a Romanian synonym, b) ultra specialized terms, accompanied by some explanations formulated in terms which are more accessible to the non-specialized speaker, c) specialized terms, accompanied by their folk variant.

Key words: terminology, English, media

QUELQUES EXEMPLES DE CONTACTS FRANÇAIS/ARABES À TÉNÈS

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ABSTRACT

The author tries to depict, on basis of a multilingual presentation of Tenes, the way how the speakers perceive and categorize languages. The main purpose is showing that the core of languages does not (only) consist of their morphological, syntactic or phonological components, neither of their organisation in signifier/signified, as shown by structural and generative linguistics, but (most of

all) it is important to see what speakers do. The author subsequently asserts that languages serve for functional purposes and, hence, are subject to appropriations, to representations which are constitutive elements. He finally concludes that linguistic and cultural pluralities cannot be only taken into account through the "ethical" way and, therefore, claims for a legitimation of the "emic" approaches as possible entries for the recognition of alterities.

Key words: Language contact, "emic" approach, representations

ON THE ROMANIAN TERMS *ZĂVOI* AND *DUMBRAVĂ*

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ABSTRACT

In this article we draw the linguistic and extralinguistic monograph of two terms belonging to the Romanian forest terminology: *ZĂVOI* ("riverside coppice") and *DUMBRAVĂ* ("grove"). We start from the lexicographic definitions and etymology, we follow the territorial spread, we comment on the forms and variants of the two terms as seen on the maps of the Regional Linguistic Atlas of Romania. We analyze their "echoes" in the toponymy, hydronymy and anthroponymy, also illustrating their expressive values.

Key words: riverside coppice, grove, toponym

LES MÉTAPHORES DU *CONSOMMATEUR* DANS LE DISCOURS DU MARKETING : DE LA *CIBLE* AU *CAMÉLÉON*

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ABSTRACT

The marketing discourse is organized around a set of abstract and complex marketing concepts, many of which are conceptualized metaphorically.

The changes in the conceptual framework of marketing, under the influence of the socio-economic developments, have resulted in significant shifts in the approach to consumers. In this context, the purpose of this article is to explore the major conceptual metaphors used in reference to *consumers*, tracing their evolution from the beginning of marketing to the post-modern era.

Key words: cognitive theory, marketing discourse, consumer

ONOMASTICA FIRMELOR DIN JUDEȚUL DOLJ

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ABSTRACT

Choosing a brand is a complex process placed at the crossroad between science and art. It involves psychological and social factors, and admits plenty of combinations of visual and auditory lexical associations. Above all we must take into account the cultural level, as well as the passions and aspirations of those who give names. In this paper we intend to track and analyze some brand names in Dolj County.

Key words: denomination, companies, psycho-social factors

LE CLICHÉ - FORME DU PRÉCONSTRUIT DISCURSIF DANS LES NOTES DE VOYAGE DES JEUNES NORMALIENS DES ANNEES '30

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the prespeech and with its forms which are not still materially discursive, but which are not either totally foreign to the stake in speech, as underlines it Anne-Marie Paveau. The envisaged corpus is formed by authentic texts, reports of training course of the students at the Ecole normale supérieure of Bouzaréa, Algiers, drafted in the 30s. The speech which supports them divides: (i) - personal expression; (ii) - textual sequence "realist", suite of representations which we have or that we are made visited regions and life of the inhabitants; (iii) - argumentation of the personal decision concerning the work in the Algerian zone.

Our analysis is based on the classes of speech inventoried by Amossy and Rosen (1982: 22).

Key words: prespeech, notes of journey, argumentation

MODELE DISCURSIVE ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA GRECO-LATINĂ

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ABSTRACT

The parallel analysis of two discursive institutions fundamental for the Greek and Latin space is relevant for the internal dynamics of these cultures, for the functions and sought identity profile. The main historiographical models investigated on different cultural ages reveal major differences concerning the symbolic mechanisms of reference to real and of construction of a self-image.

Key words: discursive institution, cultural model, identity image

TIPI DI ARGOMENTI NEL DISCORSO DELLA STAMPA ECONOMICA ITALIANA E ROMENA

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ABSTRACT

The present article focuses on the most frequent types of arguments, encountered in the economic discourse of Romanian and Italian written press. Identifying the arguments has implied a thorough analysis of a corpus made of 40 articles (20 Romanian articles and 20 Italian ones). The arguments classification has met the core criteria, proposed by Chaim Perelman    Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca in *Traite de l'argumentation* (the most impressive modern recodification of Aristotle's rhetoric system). Our analysis and comments have taken into account further outstanding contributions, not only to the theory of argumentation but also to the discourse analysis and pragmatics.

Key words: economic discourse, Romanian and Italian economic press, types of arguments.

VALEURS/VALENCES LINGUISTIQUES ET CULTURELLES DANS L'ESPACE FRANCOPHONE

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ABSTRACT

In the francophone space, the use of the concepts of value and valence allows us to determine that there is an ambivalent realities of the most essential, such as those relating to language and culture. Thus, there would be for example several types of francophony, even within this institution that wants yet unified and inclusive of differences. So, this seems to conceal a kind of domination, across linguistic and cultural, which is therefore a blow to the ideal of exchanges and equality, which must govern the relationship among francophone people.

Key words: identity, otherness, francophony

CODIFICAREA CONDIȚIEI ÎN TEXTUL JURIDIC PENAL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to reveal the specific technique for expressing condition in Romanian penal law. Besides syntactical encoding (conditional clause with connector *dacă* or *când* or Syntactic Phrase), the condition could be identify in the syntactical reorganization or in textual topography. The juridical interpretation supposes to correlate various elements, emerged from tradition, and to take into account the important role of the legislator and of the illocutionary/perlocutoinary act performed.

Key words: penal law, condition, syntax

MECCANISMI E SIGNIFICATI LINGUISTICI DI UN'IDENTITÀ CONTEMPORANEA: ANALISI DELLO SPAZIO LINGUISTICO DI UNA TIFOSERIA ULTRAS DI CALCIO

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the football Ultras and their involvement in the stadium as a social situation and contextual environment from a linguistic point of view. The focus of the article is on the Fiorentina Ultras - *Ultras Viola* - as it is a very big community of football followers with a historical role in the Italian Ultras phenomenon. Among the different means of communication adopted by the *Ultras Viola*, the article focuses on the analysis of the banners exposed in the stadiums

(114 banners exposed by the Fiorentina Ultras from the season 2004/2005 to 2008/2009). The banners are, together with the choruses, the foremost mean adopted to communicate and they can be seen as a sort of crystallization of the Ultras' messages. A sociolinguistic, sociosemiotic and sociosemantic analysis of the banners allows us to identify the styles of communication and the different ways of expression as well as the constitutional dynamics of the Fiorentina Ultras' identity.

Key words: Football Ultras, Linguistics, Communication

ENGLISH – THE ‘LATIN’ OF GLOBALIZATION. CHALLENGES FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Mankind has always felt the need to have a common language, a language to facilitate interpersonal communication beyond the specific differences of each civilization, nation, language, culture, etc. After the decline of the Roman Empire, throughout the Middle Ages, by means of Catholicism, Latin was widely spread, language of the Catholic Church, of administration and culture, a language generally of the elite. To date, English is used globally in official and unofficial, formal and informal contexts, in political and economic organizations, international congresses and conferences, in science, research, education, official and interpersonal communication in a wide range of instances. English, a language of high cultural prestige, is an instrument of communication and a means of knowledge. In higher education, English plays a leading role, in teaching-learning activities, scientific research, academic mobility, international programs and projects, in the process of internationalizing knowledge.

Key words: English language, linguistic diversity, Multilingualism

DESPRE GENEZA ȘI RĂSPÂNDIREA ARGOULUI RIMAT ENGLEZESC

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ABSTRACT

In the realm of slang the interest and importance of the social history of words and their social context cannot be underestimated. By looking at the way a certain form of slang originated and developed and the kinds of speakers that have come to use it at different times throughout its history, one can better understand the social connotations it carries today. Such is the case of rhyming slang. The aim of this article is to provide a bird's eye view of the history of rhyming slang from its origins in nineteenth-century London to its dissemination throughout Britain and to Australia and the United States. The word *despre* ('on') in the title suggests that this is a survey of territory that has not been fully mapped.

Key words: English slang, rhyming slang, social history of slang

LEXIC COMUN – LEXIC SPECIALIZAT ÎN DIACRONIE. TERMENI GRAMATICALI ROMÂNEȘTI DIN SECOLELE XVIII-XIX

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ABSTRACT

This paper is focused on noticing how a series of common words may get specialised meaning by being used as grammar terminology in normative Romanian works from the period between 1757-1840. These works put the emphasis not only on linguistic deeds and ideas, but they launched a scientific terminology. The specialised vocabulary enriched, following the patterns which were specific to vocabulary in general.

Key words: specific vocabulary, grammatical terminology, linguistic calc

**ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRIES: AN ATTEMPT AT
CHARTING THE DRIFT-AWAY FROM THE COMMON
ANCESTOR AND ACCOUNTING FOR DISSIMILAR
SPREAD PATTERNS**

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ABSTRACT

The author of the present paper takes it upon herself to compare the two most widely spoken representatives of Germanic languages – English and German – and expose their contrasts and similarities. The first section takes the reader crosswise through the grammar of the two descendants from West Germanic, whereas in the second and final one the author investigates the root causes of the blatant dissimilarity between the two Germanic sisters in terms of spread patterns.

Key words: English vs German, common ancestor, drift-away

**CHISTABINO: THE ARAGONESE DIALECT SPOKEN
IN GISTAÍN**

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ABSTRACT

The present contribution is intended to be a short descriptive paper outlining the main linguistic features of *chistabino*, a variety of Aragonese still spoken by several hundred people in the Valley of Gistau, above all in the village of Gistaín (*Chistén* in the local dialect), in the central part of the Spanish Pyrenees bordering on France. This area is in the northernmost territory of the Province of Huesca, and has suffered the loss of a considerable portion of its population over the past century owing to migration to the big cities further south, such as Saragossa and Huesca. *Chistabino*, the variety of Aragonese spoken in Gistaín, lies within the

subdivision of Aragonese that may be called *aragonés oriental*.

Key words: chistabino, dialectology, phonetics

THE TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF NUMERALS IN KILBA

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the numerals system of Kilba, a language of the Bata-Marghi sub-group of the Chadic family of the Afro-Asiatic phylum, predominantly spoken in Hong and Gombi Local Government Areas of Adamawa State, Nigeria. The article presents the system of enumeration in the language, which is classified into the following: cardinals, ordinals, numeral adverbials, distributive numerals, fractions and other expressions of quantity in the language, such as: *bàdàgàl* (“a great deal”), *cá/cá*, *à /cá/cá/cá/cá*, *à dèhù* and *pàpàtù* or *pàtù* (“all”).

Key words: numerals, Kilba, Afroasiatic

LE « CONDITIONNEL JOURNALISTIQUE » DANS LE DISCOURS MÉDIATIQUE ROUMAIN*

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ABSTRACT

Developed within an extended postdoctoral research, this study discusses the use of the so-called "journalistic conditional" in present Romanian, either in terms of epistemic modality, respectively of the simple evidentiality, or as an interference of these two semantic categories. The hypothesis that we are trying to prove is the following: in the contemporary Romanian this type of conditional works as an

epistemic marker and, indirectly, as a strategy which indicates the reportative evidentiality. In this latter aspect, the conditional opposes to *the presumptive*, the only fully grammaticalized mean which marks in the statement the acquired indirect source of the transmitted information (i.e. the inference). If up to a certain point the diachronic route of the two forms (which originally appear exclusively loaded with temporal values) seems to be identical, they are gradually distancing from an aspectual and modal point of view. In the first case, the conjecture is filtered through inference, in the case of conditional, the distance and the external perspective over the process become fundamental distinctive features.

Key words: evidentiality, epistemic modality, Romanian language

SUBSTANTIVE CU ACEEAȘI FORMĂ ÎN ITALIANĂ, SPANIOLĂ ȘI ROMÂNĂ

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ABSTRACT

I have chosen several nouns, based on their formal identity, from among the numerous nouns with the same or almost the same form that exist in the three neo-Latin languages: Romanian, Italian, and Spanish. No surprise that most of them are of Latin origin, the common origin of these three languages.

Key words: Latin, neo-Latin languages, words with an identical form

THE SUPERLATIVE AND THE “SUPER-SUPERLATIVE” IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE ROMANIAN YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to present the way the superlative, formed by means of the neological prefixes *super-*, *hyper-*, *extra*, *ultra-*, *supra-*, is rendered in the language of the Romanian youth. We have used examples selected from discussion forums present on the Internet.

Even if some of the examples used are occasional structures that belong to a familiar and colloquial language, they illustrate the tendency to create a deliberate exaggeration and the clear desire to cross normal (superior or inferior) boundaries, as an answer to the need to be expressive and convincing.

Key words: youth language, absolute superlative, prefixes

NOUN PHRASES IN LEGAL LANGUAGE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS POSED BY THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH MULTIPLE PRE-MODIFYING GROUPS INTO ROMANIAN

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to give an insight in the problems which may arise when translating noun phrases from English into Romanian. Many researchers have argued that legal texts, including EU legislative documents, contain a high proportion of nouns and noun phrases. This type of construction tends to condense information as much as possible, thus sometimes leading to ambiguity and vagueness for the reader or “receiver” of the text. This paper attempts to propose a number of suggestions for the translation of the multiple pre-modifying elements of the head noun.

Key words: pre-modification, head noun, deconstruction

LAS CONSTRUCCIONES CONDICIONALES. CRITERIOS PARA SU DEFINICIÓN Y CLASIFICACIÓN

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ABSTRACT

Conditionals pose a number of questions. Their linguistic form seems to have been an object of interest to research in a whole range of fields including syntax, semantics, pragmatics or discourse. That is because conditionals have a great variety both of form and interpretation. They are an area of language use where the interaction of form, meaning and context is exceptionally complex and fascinating.

The present article attempts to put forward the most important accounts of conditional analysis and typology based on a rich Spanish as well as international bibliographic material.

Key words: conditionality, parameters, typology

TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the challenges faced by a teacher of English as a foreign language, starting from the consideration that every lesson will be successful if there is a good discipline. However, disciplining students requires a lot of thought, planning, and self-confidence and young teachers have the greatest trouble with class management. By using devices such as rewards, punishments, appearance, behaviour, and a wide range of interactive tasks (e.g. listening and writing), many of the problems may be overcome successfully.

Key words: ELT, class management, interactivity

THE NOUN IN THE HUTSUL SPEECH FROM NORTH - EASTERN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper intends to describe the nominal inflexion in Hutsuls dialects in Suceava County. The morphological structure of the noun is highlighted by comparing the structure of literary language. The noun has been classified in terms of semantic classes where then described its inflexion. Short features were specified in the grammatical categories of gender and number.

The Ukrainian dialects in Romania have their morphological features. Of particular importance is the contact with neighboring Romanian dialects, which have left their mark on some parts of speech of the studied speech. All these processes send to a linguistic differentiation towards the Ukrainian dialects in Romania.

Key words: noun, number, gender

CÂTEVA OBSERVAȚII ASUPRA FORMELOR VERBALE PASIVE DIN ROMÂNĂ SECOLULUI AL XVI-LEA

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of the 16th century texts highlights the existence (as in contemporary Romanian) of two ways of rendering the passive voice: with the periphrasis made of *a fi* (to be) and the *agreed passive participle* of the verbal form and, much more often than in present-day language, with the passive reflexive. The agent, whose presence was optional, was usually introduced by the prepositions *de*

and *de către* (by). In translations though, under the influence of the Slavonic originals, it sometimes appears accompanied by the prepositions *cu*, *de la* and *prea* (with, from).

Key words: old Romanian, verb, the passive voice

VARIAȚIE LINGVISTICĂ ÎN DOOM₂: ASPECTE LEXICALE

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the contribution made by the Romanian lexicographic work DOOM₂ in terms of vocabulary dynamics in current Romanian. In order to investigate the new entries introduced in the second edition of this dictionary the typology of usage notes is considered, and the main factors of linguistic variation (time, space, social structure, communication situation) are examined. The paper focuses on the section devoted to the first three letters of the dictionary and analyzes the entries from the perspective of diachronic, diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic variation.

Key words: vocabulary, linguistic variation, usage notes

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN RANKING AND EMBEDDED CLAUSES

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses the logico-semantic relationships within clause complexes in order to distinguish between ranking and embedded clauses. The first

part of the paper presents some of the most frequent contrasting examples between ranking and embedded clauses. The second part discusses the most important conjunctions that can mark different logico-semantic relationships.

Key words: logico-semantic relationships, projection, expansion

**DE LA CALPAC LA *JOBEN*. MODIFICAREA
CODURILOR VESTIMENTARE ROMÂNEȘTI
SUB INFLUENȚĂ FRANCEZĂ, ILUSTATĂ
LA NIVEL LEXICAL**

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the changes in the Romanian dress code in terms of vocabulary. The nineteenth century marked a striking Western influence on the Romanian society. The prestige of French fashion resulted in a reflection of renewal in this area in the Romanian vocabulary. We also presented a few words (such as *joben*, *gambetă*, *alendelon*) which were derived from French proper names and then became common nouns in Romanian (French language did not have them as such).

Key words: loans from French, clothing, French influence

**SOBRE LOS NIVELES DE CORRESPONDENCIA
SINTÁCTICA EN LA FRASEOLOGÍA ESPAÑOLA Y
RUMANA**

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ABSTRACT

The article proposes a classification of Spanish verbal idioms containing names of body parts, and their semantic equivalents in Romanian, in terms of cross-linguistic transparency and internal morphological and syntactic structure. By using proportional distributions, a pyramid of opaqueness and a range of transparency coefficients, we suggest a hierarchical presentation of phraseological structures, according to their cross-linguistic transparency. In our opinion, such a tool would be useful for teaching Spanish phraseology to Romanian students.

Key words: phraseology, opaqueness, transparency

RECONSIDERING ROMANIAN RESULTATIVES

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ABSTRACT

The present article proposes to reconsider Romanian resultatives by examining some less studied lexicalized (idiomatic) expressions of the type *a bate măr* ‘beat flat//beat as soft/red as an apple’ or *a freca lună/oglină* ‘scrub clean/shiny//scrub as clean/shiny as the moon/mirror’. The focus is on semantic, aspectual and syntactic pieces of evidence meant to show that these and similar structures are resultative constructions.

Key words: resultative construction, Romanian, small clause

SOME SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ORAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The interlocutors' co-presence in oral communication provides them with the opportunity to have access to peer referents and to make linguistic or nonlinguistic choices in order to make themselves better understood. Due to the fact that oral discourse is not planned in advance, having a spontaneous progress, the speakers are allowed to use self-corrections, reformulations and repetitions in order to make their message more effective.

Drawing on a corpus of (recorded and transcribed) negotiations, the paper aims to exemplify these specific traits of oral communication.

Key words: oral communication, self-correction, reformulation

L'USO DEL CONGIUNTIVO IN ITALIANO E ALBANESE: ASPETTI IN COMUNE E DIFFERENZE

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ABSTRACT

The conjunctive is the verbal mood that expresses uncertainty and supposition. But what are the means, specific to each language, to convey this mood? What is the relationship between the indicative and the conjunctive, or the conjunctive and the conditional? Traditional grammars and the researchers' most recent opinions differ a lot. This article aims to place emphasis on both the common aspects and the differences between Italian and Albanian in terms of the conjunctive use within the two languages.

Key words: mood, verb, conjunctive

L'INSEGNAMENTO DELL'ITALIANO IN ALBANIA: RICERCHE E STUDI A KORÇA, A VARI LIVELLI, NELLA SCUOLA STATALE E PRIVATA

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ABSTRACT

Based on the research studies undertaken in different school levels Italian is a familiar language for Albanians, but which has its problems while acquiring it.

In accordance with prof. Paolo Balboni, *La didattica dell'italiano*, at Venice University, Italian is not a L2, in Albania but the second following coming the Albanian language.

Key words: Research, Italian, Albania

THE METHODS OF USING LEXIS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the methods of using lexis at various levels in English language training. The use of the word *lexis*, instead of *vocabulary*, reflects a fundamental shift of attitude. Strategies and techniques for teaching lexis are complex and comprehensive and they do not only refer to words themselves, but also to their use in contexts and combinations.

Key words: lexis, ELT, teaching strategies

ANALISI DELLE VARIE MODALITÀ DI TRADURRE L'INFINITO ITALIANO IN ROMENO

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ABSTRACT

The present paper has tried to underline the frequency of the infinitive in Italian and Romanian starting from a corpus taken from the texts: *Sei personaggi in cerca d'autore* (Luigi Pirandello), *Ciociara* (Alberto Moravia), *Ricorda di dimenticarla* (Corrado Calabrò), the articles of *Insieme* (2002), a bilingual magazine, but also from their translations into Romanian: *Şase personaje în căutarea unui autor* (trans. Alexandru Marcu), *Ciociara* (trans. George Lăzărescu), *Aminteşte-ţi să o uiţi* (trans. Viorica Bălteanu). We have noticed that the infinitive is more frequent in Italian than in Romanian, where it is often substituted by the subjunctive, but also by the gerund, by a tense of the indicative mood, by the supine or by a noun with verbal origin.

Key words: infinitive, occurrences, substitution

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE BURA NUMERALS SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the numeral system in Bura Language (or system of numeration in Bura), an endangered language spoken in the southern part of the present-day Borno State, Nigeria. The language belongs to the Chadic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family, whose other members are Semitic, Egyptian, Cushitic, Omotic and Berber. The article dwells on the numeral system of the language, which simply refers to the writing system for expressing numerals, and a mathematical notation for representing numbers of a given set, using graphemes or symbols in a consistent manner. The paper examines Bura numerals classifying them into four different types namely: cardinals, ordinals, numeral adverbs and distributive numerals.

Key words: Numerals, Bura, Chadic

PERSIAN LEARNERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD L1&L2 CULTURES AND L2 CULTURAL AWARENESS

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ABSTRACT

The totality of language learning comprises three integrated components: linguistic, cultural, and attitudinal (Helen Wilkes 1983). Most foreign language teachers would agree that positively sensitizing students to cultural phenomena is urgent and crucial. Positive attitude is a factor in language learning that leads to cross cultural understanding. This research examined, through a survey analysis, how three groups of students (one high school group and two university student groups) viewed the role of their foreign culture (i.e., American and British cultures) in achieving cultural understanding and proficiency of their second language. The focus was upon how students viewed the relationship between Persian culture and English cultures, and what their attitudes toward Persian and English cultures were.

Key words: culture, cultural awareness, attitude

CLAUSAL AND NON-CLAUSAL GERUNDS IN CONTEMPORARY ROMANIAN. DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

As a non-finite verbal form, the Romanian Gerund may be used to reduce not only subordinate clauses but also main clauses. Two are the situations in which

there is no clausal correspondent. Such is the case of the Adverbial Modifier of Manner and the Adverbial Modifier of Instrument. Concentrating the expression and thus creating dynamism, especially in narratives but also in poetry, the Gerund reduces both non-adverbial clauses (Subject, Direct Object, Prepositional Object, Secondary Object, Attribute) and adverbial ones (circumstances like time, manner, cause, purpose, condition, concession, result, exception, relation, addition and opposition are to be encountered). The article focuses on describing and interpreting all these contexts in which the Romanian Gerund occurs as an alternative means to reduce various sentences.

Key words: Gerund, abbreviated/reduced clause, Adverbial

REFLEXIONS DIDACTIQUES AUTOUR DES RAPPORTS LANGUE – CULTURE – CIVILISATION

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ABSTRACT

The article debates the relationship between language, culture and civilization, described as indissociable from a didactic perspective. The process of teaching-learning a foreign language, French in this case, at the universities with such a profile in Kazakhstan is taken into account. Researchers' different points of view, related to this significant aspect, are also conveyed. It is highlighted the idea that only the intercultural approach favours proximity between individuals and cultures. The paper focuses on a didactic platform, supporting the (inter)cultural dimension instead of the process of second-language acquisition itself. In this regard, the curricula, the textbooks and the new directions, imposed by the educational reform in Kazakhstan, are being analysed.

Key words: French, culture, intercultural competence

JOIE: UN ÉTAT, UNE ÉMOTION OU UN SENTIMENT?

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ABSTRACT

This paper will present the semantics of the word *joy* that is to say we will discuss the syntactic and semantic properties of this noun denoting an “affect” as this term is conventionally chosen to group human states, emotions and feelings. Our purpose is to focus the analysis on a complex word which involves an axiology and social assessment little discussed in the literature.

We try to show relying on semantic analyses that the word *joy* may appear in specific construction for emotional states, but it can also appear as a name denoting an emotion.

Key words: affect, experiencer, argument structure

TEXT WORLDS IN *I MAY I MIGHT I MUST* BY MARIANNE MOORE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a pragmatic analysis of the poem *I MAY I MIGHT I MUST* by Marianne Moore from the perspective of the text world theory, the purpose being to prove the link between linguistics and literature. Any competent interpreter should distinguish form among the various poetic voices in point of reference and role and should also decode the meaning of modality markers in the context, these representing the key elements in the poem.

The syntactic structures used in the poem, the manner of versification and the semantics of the modal verbs illustrate how creativity reconfigures new use patterns. Only the understanding of all the relevant linguistic elements *as they are combined* in the text can lead to the appropriate interpretation of the poem as text world(s).

Key words: text world, poetic voice, modal verb

ASPETTI DI INTERFERENZA LINGUISTICA TRA ITALIANO E ALBANESE IN DISCENTI ALBANESI DI SCUOLA SUPERIORE

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ABSTRACT

This article embodies the results of a teaching experience at the Linguistic Centre of Valona, Albania. We have undertaken this research into the process of acquiring competences in Italian in order to prove that linguistic interference stands for a widespread phenomenon during the Albanophone students' initial phase of learning Italian.

Correcting the students' papers and analyzing the problems they are facing, I have tried to highlight the most critical aspects that require an increased attention on behalf of the Albanian professor who teaches Italian as a foreign language. To solve the arisen problems, the teacher has to resort to the latest methods and methodologies as well as to his/her didactic intuition.

Key words: Albanian, Italian, interference

GRAMATICA DE LA ÎNVĂȚĂȚURA FIZICII. REMARKS ON ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with a text elaborated by Amfiloch of Hotin in 1796. It is a translation and adaptation of an Italian treaty of natural sciences which disseminates authentic terminologies in various fields of science. The study represents an analysis of the anatomical terminology, observing its richness and heterogeneous character: lexical borrowings, loan-translations, and old, common

words. The specialized lexicon is doubled by several syntactic features specific of scientific texts: definitions, explanations, exemplifications, classifications, explanatory structures.

Key words: common words, didacticism, synonymic series

ZWEI DIALEKTREGIONEN: HESSISCH UND PFÄLZISCH

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ABSTRACT

The article proposes an analysis of the two dialects which, though included in the same dialect area, i.e. Central German (a term referring to the geographical altitude of the dialect region), differ in terms of phonology, lexicon, pronunciation and vocabulary. Both dialects have their own particular features, but the Palatine dialect includes a range of words borrowed from French.

Key words: dialect area, phonetic and lexical features, differences of pronunciation and vocabulary

LA FRASEOLOGÍA ROMÁNICA DEL HABLA EN ESTRUCTURAS DISCURSIVAS

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ABSTRACT

The special status of the speech verbs in the lexicon of a language is reflected in the great diversity of routine formulas containing *verba dicendi* that we so often resort to in the act of communication. Hence the importance of all discursive formulas, which, due to their frequent use in everyday conversation,

offer several possibilities of expression, while adding coherence to the discourse and maintaining a permanent contact between the participants to the speech act.

Key words: discursive structures, conversational routines, coherence