

CONECTORES CONDICIONALES. ANÁLISIS CONTRASTIVO ESPAÑOL-RUMANO

Raluca ALEXE
Universitatea “Transilvania” din Braşov
ralucabiris@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This article analyses conditional conjunctions, alternately referred to as connectives, from a contrastive perspective Spanish - Romanian. For this purpose, we have mainly relied on the extensive description of Spanish conditional constructions provided by E. Montolío in *Gramática descriptiva de la lengua española* and on a corpus-based analysis of Romanian conditionals (R. Alexe – *Construcţii condiţionale în limba română*). We have discussed formal features of these connectives regarding their internal structure, clause order configurations and mood-tense patterns of the conditional constructions they introduce, as well as typological features and concurrence between connectives. This comparison has provided some interesting conclusions that highlight not only the common Latin origin of the two languages, but also the unique features that distinguish Romanian in the group of Romance languages.

Key words: conditional connectives, contrastivity, Spanish - Romanian

LOCURI MARCATE DE INTERDICȚIE ÎN SISTEMUL VECHII PROPRIETĂȚI ROMÂNEȘTI: *BRANIȘTILE*

Iustina BURCI
Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane
„C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopşor” din Craiova
iustinaburci@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This article aims at providing an analysis of the toponymic micro-pattern constructed around the word *branişte*. Deeply rooted in our history – the word originates from Slavic (“to stop”) – and, according to some historians, dating back to the period when the Romanian principalities were founded, *branişte* or in combination with anthroponyms, appellatives or other toponyms: first, places where not only tree cutting was forbidden, but also any other kind of activity – hay making, cattle grazing, hunting, fishing, fruit harvesting – and, then, by metonymic transfer, other types of geographical items as well.

Key words: *branişte*, toponymy, anthroponymy

TECHNIQUES NARRATIVES DANS LE CHERCHEUR D'OR DE J. M. G. LE CLÉZIO

**Diana COSTEA,
Universitatea Petrol-Gaze Ploiești
diana.costea@upg-ploiesti.ro**

ABSTRACT

The narrative techniques in *Le chercheur d'or*, by J. M. G. Le Clézio, are very original. The temporality is original: the narrator breaks the barriers of linear and chronological time, he often tells the story of his past experiences at the present time, so the reader will find it difficult to understand if the narrative is seen from the narrator's perspective or from the child's perspective, because there is often confusion between past events and the narrative present. The present time is used instead of the past to reveal the story as it was lived, but it is often ambiguous, the reader has difficulties in understanding if it is a present of enunciation or it is a present of the narrative. Therefore, two voices may be heard: a narrator who writes and lives at the same time and a retrospective narrator who recounts his life after living it.

Key words: narrative techniques, narrative, narrator

LINEAR A LIBATION TABLES: A SEMITIC CONNECTION EXPLORED

**Niki Cassandra EU MIN
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
NEU001@e.ntu.edu.sg
Francesco PERONO CACCIAFOCO
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
fcacciafoco@ntu.edu.sg
Francesco Paolo CAVALLARO
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
cfcavallaro@ntu.edu.sg**

ABSTRACT

The writing system of the Ancient Aegean Minoan Civilization, Linear A, is the predecessor to the already deciphered Linear B script (transcribing Mycenaean Greek) and

is one of the five writing systems associated with mainland Greece, Crete, and Cyprus before the introduction of the Greek alphabet. Attempts to decipher the writing system have been unsuccessful for several reasons. Unlike the Linear B language (Mycenaean Greek), Minoan, the language hidden behind Linear A and still undeciphered, bears no apparent similarity to Greek, and any ‘translation’ of Linear A based provisionally on Linear B phonetic values has not produced any tangible result. Additionally, the number of Linear A samples available for examination and translation is limited, especially in comparison to that of Linear B. The research undertaken over the course of this project aimed to expand our understanding of the available samples by looking for recurrences in inscriptions from libation tables, using provisionally Linear B phonetic values. By utilizing these recurrences, an attempt was made to explore a potential association of Minoan with Semitic languages. The results show that there is very little in common between Linear A and the Semitic languages examined, at least in the context of Linear A libation tables.

Key words: Linear A, Minoan Language, Language Deciphering

THE ENGLISH TERM *RATE* – ETYMOLOGY, DIACHRONIC VARIATION AND ITS ROMANIAN EQUIVALENTS IN MEDICAL LANGUAGE

Iulia Cristina FRÎNCULESCU
“Victor Babeş” University
of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timișoara
frinculescu.iulia@umft.ro

ABSTRACT

In English, *rate* is a polysemic word which transgresses the boundary between common language and specialized terminologies. The present study starts with a diachronical survey of the term. Our intent is to review its history, probing its origin, the older and the current meanings, and its ties with the medical field. The historical journey leads us to its present-day functioning as a polysemic word in medical language. Finally, the paper reviews the Romanian equivalents of the medical term *rate*.

Key words: diachronical survey, polysemy, medical terminology

TRADUCTION DE *FORMULES VOTIVES POSITIVES* D’UNE CULTURE À L’AUTRE (FRANÇAIS VS. ESPAGNOL)

MIREIA LÓPEZ SIMÓ
Universidad de Alicante

ABSTRACT

In the present paper we analyze, in a comparative and translatorial French-Spanish approach, a set of talk-in-interaction expressions: interpersonal good wishes formulae such as *Bon appétit*, *Fais de beaux rêves* or *Que Dieu vous garde* for French and *Que aproveche*, *Dulces sueños* or *Que Dios le ampare* for Spanish. We compare these units from a semantic-pragmatic and morpho-syntactic point of view, identify the main similarities and differences and propose translation solutions.

Key words: routine formulae, good wishes, translation

CONTEXTUAL BELIEFS IN GENERAL IBRAHIM BABANGIDA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY BROADCASTS

Kazeem K. OLANIYAN
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology
PMB 4000, Ogbomosho, Nigeria
kkolaniyan@lautech.edu.ng
olanik2006@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Contextual beliefs in discourse (spoken or written) have been described in scientific literature as assumptions that discourse participants make in respect of their interaction. Existing studies on contextual beliefs in variants of discourse have largely focused on medical and legal discourses, GSM communication, non-verbal communication, on-line communication and religious communication, etc. This study analyses the contextual beliefs in General Ibrahim Babangida's Independence Day Broadcasts. Using the contextual belief theoretical approach, our findings reveal that the broadcasts are characterised by three kinds of contextual beliefs of the participants namely: (i) independent contextual beliefs (assumptions) of the president; (ii) independent contextual beliefs of Nigerians and (iii) mutual (shared) contextual beliefs (MCBs) of both General Babangida and the Nigerian populace.

Key words: Discourse Participants, Independence Day Broadcasts, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida

SOBRE LOS TOPÓNIMOS DE ORIGEN ES LAVO EN RUMANÍA ACTUAL

Alexandra Daniela OPRICA
Universidad Complutense de Madrid
doprica@gmail.com
aloprica@ucm.es

Tatiana A. VOROJICHTCHEVA
Universidad Pedagógica de San Petersburgo
vorojichtcheva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to Romanian toponyms of Slavic origin, seen from a morphological and lexical-etymological perspective. A range of toponyms designating cities, villages, rivers and mountains all across Romania are strongly influenced by Slavic.

Key words: toponyms, Slavic, Romanian

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ‘BE’- AND ‘HAVE’- PERFECT FORMS IN THE SHETLAND DIALECT TEXTS (A CHAOS OR A SYSTEM?)

Alexander E. PAVLENKO
A. P. Chekhov Institute of Taganrog
(branch of) Rostov State University of Economics (RINH)

OLGA STROGANOVA
Galina V. PAVLENKO
Taganrog Institute of Management and Economics
alex_pavlenko@inbox.ru

ABSTRACT

In the Shetland dialect, the ‘to be’ and ‘to have’ Perfect constructions apparently correlate with one another as free variants irrespective of the transitivity/intransitivity of the lexical verb. A more abundant use of the ‘be’-Perfect in the local folklore than in other genres may suggest that the Shetland Perfect is subject to stylistic variation as well. A possibility of idiomatisation of several lexical verbs in the ‘be’- Perfect should not be ruled out. Regional variation may also affect the distribution of ‘be’/ ‘have’- forms as the texts

originating in different islands of the Shetland archipelago manifest different frequency of such forms. However, the free or, in other words, linguistically unmotivated variation cannot be maintained in a system endlessly and there are two possible developments: 1) more obvious semantic or distributive differentiations may gradually begin to manifest themselves or 2) one of the variants may disappear totally.

Key words: the Shetland dialect, perfect tenses, 'be' - perfect

ASPECTE NORMATIVE ȘI TENDINȚE ÎN UTILIZAREA PREPOZIȚIEI *PE* ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ ACTUALĂ. PRIVIRE SINTETICĂ

**Cecilia Mihaela POPESCU,
Ionela Matilda BREAZU
Universitatea din Craiova
cecilia99_ro@yahoo.com,
mady_breazu@yahoo.com**

ABSTRACT

Starting from the morphological, syntactic and semantic peculiarities mentioned in normative works (DOOM 2010, GALR 2005 / 2008, GBLR 2010), lexicographical sources (DEX 1998, DLR 2010) as well as other relevant scientific studies (see Pană Dindelegan 1997, 2003; Zafiu 2005; Nedelcu 2012, etc.), this article aims at analysing the trends in the use of the preposition *pe* in contemporary Romanian, its semantic extensions, as well as deviations from the norm: substitution by other prepositions and extended use of *pe* instead of other prepositions, an increasing synthetism, the omission of *pe* from direct object phrases, etc.

The corpus of our analysis is relevant for contemporary spoken Romanian, for spontaneous and colloquial language and was retrieved by means of the *Google* search engine.

Key words: the preposition *pe*, normative aspects, semantic extensions

LANGUAGE VARIATION AND CHANGE: GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH VARIETIES

**Alina REȘCEANU
University of Craiova
resceanu.alina@ucv.ro**

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we discuss the two most representative varieties of the English language: American English (AmE) and British English (BrE), emphasizing the variation in grammatical patterns and syntactic constructions, with reference to the (native) use of the present progressive. The aim is to explore this challenging topic for variational linguistics in order to prove that it can open up new perspectives of interpretation for less studied English varieties (such as, for example, the non-native use of the progressive from the perspective of language change in European English, discussed in the second part of this article).

Key words: language change, British and American English, European English

EFFECTIVE SELF-DISCLOSURE WITHIN THE MASCULINE ROMANTIC DISCOURSE: VARIABLE COMMUNICATIVE MOVES

Oleksandra ROMANIUK
National University
“Odessa Maritime Academy”, Ukraine
zasua@rambler.ru

ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on Effective Self-Disclosure within the Masculine Romantic Discourse at the stage ‘Pragmatics of Romantic Relationship’. Self-Disclosure is implemented by the variable Masculine Communicative Moves (Ideal Relation, Ideal Partner, Personal Future Plans, Momentous Event), utilised within pragmatic communication models. The successful pragmatic communication model is described. The strategic ways, which are assumed as what should be said (the semantics), and how (the discourse features and verbal means) are characterised. The research demonstrates the potential of the complex approach to the study of interpersonal communicative effectiveness, considering interdependent variables such as objective and subjective integrative features.

Key words: effective Self-Disclosure, variable masculine communicative moves, strategic ways

L’ITALIANO /'fred:o/ ED IL FRIULANO /'fred/: EVOLUZIONI APPARENTEMENTE SIMILI DEL LATINO FRĪGĪDUM

Paolo ROSEANO
Universitat de Barcelona & University of South Africa
paolo.roseano@ub.edu

ABSTRACT

This article reconstructs the evolution of Classical Latin FRĪGĪDU(M) in Italian and in Friulian. The process that gave birth to the Italian word /'fred:o/ may be summarized as follows: FRĪGĪDU(M) > FRĪGDU(M) > */'fregdu/ > */'fred:u/ > /'fred:o/. On the other hand, the forms observed in contemporary Friulian dialects (['fre:t], ['frejt], ['frejt], ['friet], ['friət], ['friot]) seem to derive from an Ancient Friulian form */'frejd/, which may derive from FRĪGĪDU(M) > *FRĪGĪDU(M) > */'fregidu/ > */'fredzidu/ > */'frejidu/ > */'frejdu/ > */'frejdə/ > */'frejd/. In other words, the paths that start from Classical Latin FRĪGĪDU(M) diverged already in a very early stage, when Vulgar Latin spoken in Tuscia preferred the form *FRĪGDU(M), while Aquileiese Vulgar Latin used *FRĪGĪDU(M).

Key words: Friulian, Italian, Vulgar Latin, FRĪGĪDUM

THE CONCEPTUAL SPACE OF MODERN ENGLISH GASTRONOMIC ADVERTISING DISCOURSE

Tetiana SAVCHUK
Iryna OSOVSKA
Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University
taniagafu@gmail.com
i.osovska@chnu.edu.ua

ABSTRACT

The representation of the conceptual space of modern English gastronomic advertising discourse is considered in the article. The components of its conceptual system – discourse-making concepts and system connections between them – are statistically verified with the help of quantitative methods widely used in linguistics. The established dependencies concentrate the main relevant information for gastronomic advertising in English language.

Key words: gastronomic discourse, concept, conceptual space

TEXTUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE CATEGORY OF COMMUNICATIVE INTENTION: THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC ASPECT

Svitlana SHABAT-SAVKA
Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine
shabat-savka@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

The article considers the text as the most relevant means of verbalization of the category of communicative intentions. It is noted that the target dominants of texts is determined by the addresser with the help of concrete, clearly structured or unstructured syntactic units, superphrasal or dialogical unities, taking into account presuppositional factors and speech competence. As a separate communication-intentional sign, a global communication and the highest syntactic unit, a text is realized in two genre registers – dialogic and monologue, which convey the author's global pragmatic attitude.

Key words: communicative intention, author, text

LA MÉTAPHORICITÉ PRODUCTIVE DE L'EAU

Monica TILEA, Cristiana-Nicola TEODORESCU
Université de Craiova, Roumanie
mtilea2000@yahoo.com, cteodorescu05@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

Water is one of the most dynamic elements that generate metaphors, and literary texts are fraught with metaphorical structures constructed around water. Starting from a transversal approach that combines theoretical, linguistic, literary and plastic resources, we propose an analysis of Marie Ndiaye's novel *Un temps de saison* in order to see how water becomes a pictural allusion orienting reading towards the picturality of the text. Thus, we shall show that the productive metaphoricality of water is seen through and in the creative interaction between the text and its reader.

Key words: metaphor, water, painting effect

SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF STUDYING APPOSITIVE COMPONENTS

IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Olha TURKO
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatyuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
olha.turko@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article dwells upon the main stages of formation of a semantic-syntactic sentence structure. The connection between the appositive as the core component of a half-predicative appositive unit and a designated word has been described. The issue of valence as the ability of the predicate to be connected with the components in order to express semantic relations has been also reviewed. The conclusions provide the interpretation of the concept of 'half-predicative appositive unit' and point out its defining syntactic features of being a secondary predicate in the sentence structure.

Key words: half-predicative appositive unit, the appositive, semantic-syntactic approach

NOISE IN ORAL COMMUNICATION

Ștefan VLĂDUȚESCU
University of Craiova, CCSCMOP
stefan.vladutescu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The present study primarily aims at delimitating the elements of noise as a perceptual object and of the phenomenon whereby noise masks speech. Secondly, it aims at drafting a taxonomy of the noises and an inventory of the effects of noise on the verbal flow. We use a complex meta-analytic, observational and comparative method. The influence of the noise on the understanding of reality is illustrated with elements from I. L. Caragiale's comedy "Conu Leonida față cu reacțiunea".

Key words: noise, perceptual object, perceptual anti-object

STUDIES ON DONGBA AND DABA ORAL TRADITIONS: ACHIEVEMENTS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

XU Duoduo
National University of Singapore
arixd@nus.edu.sg

ABSTRACT

This paper reviews significant scientific literature on Dongba and Daba oral traditions. Studies in this field are currently at a preliminary stage. Oral literature carries ancestral knowledge and wisdom in illiterate contexts. However, the oral features of Dongba scripture have been scarcely analysed in previous studies, while Daba oral texts have not yet been systematically documented. The present work shows the more significant aspects of current studies on Dongba and Daba oral traditions, commenting on the main achievements and highlighting topics that require further research.

Key words: Dongba, Daba, Oral Tradition

DISTRIBUTION OF ALLUSIONS IN BRITISH MODERNIST POETRY: A STATISTICAL APPROACH

Oksana YAREMA
Ternopil VolodymyrHnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
yarema-te@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

The article aims at revealing the peculiarities of allusions in the British poetry referring to the Modernist Period. It differed from the previous literary period in rejecting the established norms of traditional writing and forms of expressions, breaking the unity of an author and a reader, rebelling against established thinking and doctrines. Since each literary text is connected with its predecessors by various forms of intertextuality, allusion manifests itself as one of the means that help to identify the stylistic features of the analysed period and shed the light on the connection between the genre of a literary work and the density of allusive means in the texts of various authors. Unlike most other stylistic analyses of the intertextual elements, the present article demonstrates the use of statistical methods, mainly the Student's t-test, sufficient enough to receive objective results.

Key words: allusion, intertextuality, frequency of allusions

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL HYBRIDIZATION

IN SURTITLES

Sorin CAZACU
University of Craiova
cazacu@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

When referring to theatre translation or surtitling it is rather difficult to say where the translation ends and where the interpreting begins or the other way round. Whereas in drama translation, the source text is clearly defined, in theatre translation, the source text is in fact the whole production and is, by consequence, multidimensional. This article investigates the distinctive features of surtitling in terms of their constricted manifestations: limited to a strict temporal framework, tensioned by the competition with other stage elements, heavy abridgement for best effect, etc. This form of translation is used mainly at international theater festivals such as the International Shakespeare Festival in Craiova which provided the necessary corpus of translations.

Key words: translation, interpreting, surtitling

THE INTERDEPENDENCY RELATIONS IN F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S SHORT STORY *CRAZY SUNDAY*

Mădălina CERBAN
University of Craiova
mcerban15@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The paper proposes an analysis of the interdependency relations in F. Scott Fitzgerald's story *Crazy Sunday*. When we analyse the interdependency relations of a clause complex we refer to the ideational metafunction of language and to the ways in which a clause can combine with further clauses in order to form a clause complex. Clauses within complexes are interrelated grammatically in two systems, taxis and logico-semantic. In this paper we are going to discuss only the taxis system that is concerned with the interdependency relations between grammatical units forming a complex or between groups forming a group complex or between clauses forming a text. We are going to use the systemic functional approach, taking into consideration the metafunction of language, pointing out the fact that, within this approach, combined clauses do not form a grammatical unit as within the traditional approach.

Key words: interdependency, clause complexes, ideational function

FORMULES DE POLITESSE DANS LES ÉMISSIONS TÉLÉVISÉES

Daniela DINCĂ
danadinca@yahoo.fr
Ilona BĂDESCU
ilonabadescu@yahoo.com
Université de Craiova, Roumanie

ABSTRACT

The present article deals with conversational analysis, having as main objective to emphasize the greetings formulas (initiating and ending the dialogue) specific to the television programmes. It is a semantic-pragmatic contextual analysis of the greetings formulas in a contrasting French-Romanian approach, focusing on the convergent and divergent features of the linguistic means used to initiate and conclude the television programmes. Although considered as conventional formulas, the analysed greetings formulas vary not only from one programme to another, but also from one culture to another, being individualized by their affective values, which leads to their replacement with votive formulas and phrases expressing gratitude.

Key words: greetings formulas, verbal interaction, contrastive analysis

LA PREDOMINANCIA DE LA METÁFORA LINGÜÍSTICA EN EL LENGUAJE COTIDIANO: EL CASO DEL VERBO *FLUIR*

Oana-Adriana DUȚĂ
Universidad de Craiova
oana.duta@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The paper aims at outlining the importance of linguistic metaphor in everyday language, combining corpus analysis with the principles of cognitive semantics. To this purpose, 200 contexts of use of the Spanish verb *fluir* are analysed, extracted from the CORPES corpus. Three quarters of the analysed contexts include conceptual metaphors (especially ontological metaphors and image metaphors) whose source domain is represented by liquids.

Key words: conceptual metaphor, ontological metaphor, image metaphor

BESONDERHEITEN DER SEMANTISCHEN REALISIERUNG DER WÖRTER IM SCHAFFEN DER INDOEUROPÄISCHEN VÖLKER

Larysa DROBAKHA
Vinnytsia Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi
State Pedagogical University, Ukraine
ldrobacha@rambler.ru

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issue of the reflection of national mentality in different languages. The paper describes the common and specific peculiarities of the connotative usage of names of natural phenomena in literary works of Ukrainian, German, English and French writers and in proverbs of Indo-European nations. A quantitative analysis of the usage of names of natural phenomena in Ukrainian, German, English and French is performed, from a contrastive perspective. The research proved the existence of individual traits of languages, as shown by the prevalence of nationally-specific meanings of the analysed lexical units.

Key words: comparative analysis, natural phenomenon, connotative meaning

THE DUAL GENDER OF ALBANIAN NOUNS IN PJETËR BOGDANI'S WORK "CUNEUS PROPHETARUM"

Shpëtim ELEZI
University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina"
shpetim.elezi@uni-pr.edu

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the phenomenon of dual gender nouns, originally neuter, and the masculine inanimate nouns in the Albanian language of the XVIIIth century. This paper of synchronic nature has been drawn up based on the corpus of Pjetër Bogdani's work *Cuneum Prophetarum* (1685). Certain cases have also been diachronically surveyed in comparison with Buzuku's *Meshari* (1555) and with contemporary Albanian. Bogdani's old Albanian is characterised by its conservative elements such as the contradiction *masculine – feminine – neuter*, which is relatively well preserved. But here, the phenomenon of the

dual gender nouns is less present than in contemporary Albanian, even though the formants of plural in CP: *-e*, *-a*, *-ra/-na*, *-ë* and \emptyset , which determine this category change, are more numerous in contemporary Albanian: *-e* and *-ra/-na*. This proves that the dual gender is a novelty in the Albanian language.

Key words: Albanian, dual gender, Bogdani

L'AUTORITÀ DELLA TRADIZIONE. MANIFESTAZIONI LINGUISTICHE

Mariana ISTRATE
Università "Babeş-Bolyai" di Cluj-Napoca
istratemariana@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article analyses doublespeak, citation, references and reinterpretations as linguistic manifestations of the authority of tradition. For examples, we shall refer to the citational or allusive use of the first name "Ulysses" in various literary works, as a connection to the famous Greek hero Odysseus, the protagonist of Homer's epic poem *The Odyssey*.

Key words: doublespeak, citation, reference

LIMBA ROMÂNĂ DIN ÎNSEMNĂRILE DE CĂLĂTORIE ALE LUI AUGUST TREBONIU LAURIAN

Mihaela MARCU
Universitatea din Craiova
mihaela_marcu2007@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The presentation of a less known part of August Treboniu Laurian's work has been the focus of our approach. His travel notes cover the period of 1849, 1850 and, occasionally, 1851 - 1852. Exact data (in months and days) are provided about the departures of the Romanian writer to Vienna and Pest, about his meetings with leading representatives of the political and religious life in Transylvania. As for the Romanian language that Laurian uses in these travel notes, it is poor in content, as sentences are not connected into comprehensive, rich statements. We have noticed the orientation towards Latin, as this was the main direction characterizing Laurian's linguistic activity.

Key words: travel notes, Romanian language, linguistic orientation

LINGUO-STYLISTIC TOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON THE ELECTORATE IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE (BASED ON AMERICAN POLITICAL SPEECHES)

Liliya MORSKA
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine
liliya.morska@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main theories of methods of influencing the audience in political discourse have been analysed in the article. It has been substantiated that political discourse samples are clearly structured. From the perspective of organizing material in a political speech, its main elements are introduction (ethos), main layout (pathos) and conclusions (logos), which contribute to the content of speech. They help to influence the minds of the audience as well as their emotional condition. Each structural element has its typical linguo-stylistic peculiarities which have been analysed in the article on the basis of two speeches of American presidents ("First Fireside Chat" by Franklin D. Roosevelt and "War Message" by Woodrow Wilson).

Key words: political discourse, lingo-stylistic tools, psychological influence

A PREHISTORIC 'LITTLE GOOSE': A NEW ETYMOLOGY FOR THE WORD *OCARINA*

Francesco PERONO CACCIAFOCO
Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore
fcacciafoco@ntu.edu.sg

ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed at providing a new etymological reconstruction of the Italian word *ocarina*, which became widespread all over the world with the success of the musical instrument it describes.

Going beyond the commonly accepted onomastic origin from the ‘invention’, by Giuseppe Donati, in Budrio, of the Italian ocarina (the *ucarèina* / *ucarènna*, ‘little goose’, in the Bolognese Emiliano-Romagnolo dialect), in 1853, the study tries to go back in time till possible Indo-European origins for the name of the musical instrument, reconstructing a proto-form that could date back to the Neolithic and to the first stages of the Indo-European settlements in Europe.

The article also reconstructs an Indo-European etymology for the word *flute*, in its generic proto-form comprehensively describing ‘wind instruments’ in general, highlighting how the onomastic origin of *ocarina* differs from the one of the common word for all kinds of musical instruments producing sound by being blown.

The lexical distinction could indicate the fact that the word *ocarina*, in its Indo-European proto-form and in remote times in Europe, was already describing a specific set of musical instruments, different from the common flute-like ones (which were originally bone flutes).

Key Words: Prehistoric wind musical instruments, *Ocarina*, *Ucarèina* / *Ucarènna*, Indo-European etymology

GLI AGGETTIVI INTERROGATIVI IN ITALIANO E IN ROMENO

Elena PÎRVU
Università di Craiova
elena_pirvu@outlook.com

ABSTRACT

The article is a schematic presentation of interrogative adjectives in Italian and Romanian, as well as of the correspondences between Italian interrogative adjectives and Romanian ones. Its aim is to provide Romanian researchers with some starting points for a detailed presentation of Italian and Romanian interrogative adjectives.

Key words: interrogative adjectives, Italian, Romanian

METHODOLOGICAL INSIGHTS ON HOW TO DEVELOP WRITING SKILLS IN A SECOND-LANGUAGE CONTEXT

Alina REȘCEANU, Monica TILEA
University of Craiova, Romania
resceanu.alina@ucv.ro
mtilea2000@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research study is focused on getting insights into the development of writing skills at the primary level during foreign language (FL) classes in six countries involved in this joint research organised within the Educational Role of Language (ERL) network, namely Greece, Lithuania, Iceland, Poland, Romania, and Serbia. The overall aim is to find out what teachers know and what teachers do in the classroom and to see the correlation between theory and practice. In other words, to find out the real scenario of teaching FL writing to 9-year-old pupils in the six countries mentioned above. To that end, a questionnaire consisting of 55 questions and addressing issues ranging from the status of FL in primary education to FL writing activities was distributed to teachers from the participant countries. The results obtained from this comparative approach helped us to generally describe the situation and to identify both specific and general problems.

Key words: productive skills, writing, CEFR, primary education

DISCURSUL - ÎNTRE POPULARIZARE ȘI CLIȘEE LINGVISTICE

Gabriela RUSU-PĂSĂRIN
realizator emisiuni în structura centrală a
Departamentului Studiourilor Teritoriale,
Societatea Română de Radiodifuziune
Universitatea din Craiova
gabrielarusu.pasarin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

“Eu aleg România” [I choose Romania], a multimedia project of Radio Romania Regional, based on the dual storage model, is a relevant proof that media models any reference to reality, representing a “hyper-reality”, a part of a social learning process. It is a useful example of an audio and virtual programme placed between popularity and linguistic clichés.

Key words: education, media, linguistic clichés

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A COMPONENT DESIGNING A PERSON’S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL

CONDITION IN MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE: IDEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

**Inna SHYMKIV
Anatolii KLYMENKO
Nataliia ZAKORDONETS
Ternopil VolodymyrHnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
cem-inna@yandex.ru
intered_ua@ukr.net
nataliia.zakordonets@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

The ideographic description of phraseological units of the language has become a focus of scientific attention in the recent years. The reason for this is that some phraseological microsystems create conditions for compiling dictionaries of ideographic type which do not yet exist. The ideographic field "Person" is fundamental in the system of ideographic dictionaries in any language because phraseology covers those areas of reality that are connected with a person, his/her vision, system of values, psychological peculiarities and physical appearance. The article deals with phraseological units with a component denoting physical and psychological condition of a person in modern German language based on lexicographical resources. In order to substantiate the classification peculiarities of the studied phraseological units, they have all been divided into thematic groups on the basis of semantic and grammatical classes as well as structural and grammatical types.

Key words: ideographic classification, phraseological unit, semantic and grammatical class

EQUIVALENCIAS RUMANAS DE ALGUNAS UNIDADES FRASEOLÓGICAS DE LA NOVELA *LAS HIJAS DEL CAPITÁN DE MARÍA DUEÑAS*

**Lavinia SIMILARU
Universitatea din Craiova
lavinia_similaru@yahoo.es**

ABSTRACT

Translation has been reflected upon since ancient times, but there are very few clear and unanimously accepted things in translation theory. Literary translation seems forever doomed to imperfection. Equivalence is a notion used by modern translation studies, but this notion still lacks a clear definition and a proper delimitation.

The article aims to find equivalences of phraseological units in the novel *The Captain's Daughters* by María Dueñas.

Key words: phraseological units, equivalence, translation

LA CORTESIA NELLA LETTERA COMMERCIALE DELLE LINGUE ROMANZE – ALCUNE PARTICOLARITÀ LINGUISTICHE

Diana SOPON
Università “Babeş-Bolyai”, Cluj-Napoca
diasopon@yahoo.it

ABSTRACT

The paper performs a linguistic and pragmatic analysis of business letters in Romance languages. A special focus has been given to politeness expressed through pronouns and nouns. The alignment between pronouns, nouns and verbs expressing politeness has also been taken into consideration. The difference between the semantic and morphological alignments between such forms has been studied. Other aspects of politeness occurring in business letters in Romance languages have been looked at from a comparative perspective.

Key words: business letter, politeness, comparative linguistics

DIDACTIC PROBLEMS OF THE APPLICATION OF MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS

Liudmila TALANOVA
International Humanitarian University
Odessa, Ukraine
liudmila21042010@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

The article presents the state-of-the-art multimedia tools used in the classroom environment, in order to develop communicative competence of the students. The need to intensify educational progress entails the development and implementation of modern methods of presentation of information in foreign language classes. Multimedia presentations used as didactic means have a great potential and also function as a good basis for the computer-based training.

Key words: presentation, multimedia, education

INTERDEPENDENȚA DINTRE FORMA LITERARĂ ȘI GÂNDIREA FILOSOFICĂ ÎN PROZA LUI SENECA

Mihai VLADIMIRESCU
Universitatea din Craiova
vladimirescumihai @gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Which were the cultural tensions that exacerbated the spiritual needs Seneca will consider in his writings? What literary techniques impregnate a special force on his spiritual treatment? Style is essential for Seneca, representing his best weapon. The post-classical expression style was an indicator of the new attitudes generated by the altered social and political circumstances of the early empire. The transfer of words from their own semantic field to the one of philosophy is characteristic for most of Seneca's philosophical writings, sensibly conveyed through philosophical concepts and common language and loosely establishing meditative patterns. The recognition of the connection between figurative language and diatribe tradition should not prevent us from noticing the deeply different effect it has on Seneca's philosophical style. In the Julius-Claudian literary culture, Seneca was a genuine innovator, applying figurative rhetoric to literary scenarios, both in prose and in verse and emphasizing the ethical issues of style.

Key words: Seneca, literary style, philosophy

THE STUDY OF FIGURATIVENESS AS A SPECIFIC FEATURE OF GERMAN SYMBOLS

Natalia YASHCHYK
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatyuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
yashchyk@tnpu.edu.ua

ABSTRACT

The proposed research is dedicated to the study of German symbols, which are one of the means of verbalization of culturally important information and a way of conceptualizing extralinguistic reality. The paper highlights the philosophical understanding of the term *symbol* and the stages of its development in linguistics. The central goal of the work is to investigate figurative aspects of German symbols. Within the framework of the research, symbol has been defined as a conventional language sign, whose semantics is formed on the basis of associative rethinking of direct, indirect and connotative meanings of the word and is motivated by the social function of the denoted word. Figurativeness has been defined as the main feature of symbols, as they are compared to allegory, metaphor and metonymy. Differences and similarities between these concepts have been found, and criteria to distinguish symbol from other figurative lexemes have been established.

Key words: German symbol, figurativeness, allegory