

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN ASPECTUAL VERB + SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Ardita BERISHA

Kadire BINAJ EJUPI

University of Prishtina “Hasan Prishtina”

ardita.berisha@uni-pr.edu

kadire.binaj@uni-pr.edu

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the use of clause complements with verbs in the subjunctive, selected by aspectual verbs such as *nis* ‘begin’, *filloj* ‘start’, *vazhdoj* ‘continue’, etc. The selection of the subjunctive by this semantic class of verbs is unexpected if we consider the conceptual nature of the subjunctive. The subjunctive is a verb mood expressing an unrealis situation or assertion, whereas the class of aspectual verbs fits the logical model of implicative verbs, suggesting they express realis modality. The paper describes the subjunctive selected by aspectual verbs according to several parameters, including: the epistemic dependency exhibited by subjunctive complements, possible worlds dependency, dependency from a temporal reference, semantic interpretation of temporal reference in the subjunctive complement clause, and the dependency governed by the control mechanism of the selecting verb through the governing subject.

Key words: subjunctive, complement clauses, aspectual verb

(IN)CONGRUENCIAS FRASEOLÓGICAS IBERORROMANCES. EQUIVALENCIAS DE LOS FRASEOLOGISMOS RUMANOS EN LAS VERSIONES ESPAÑOLA Y PORTUGUESA DE *DE CE IUBIM FEMEILE*, POR MIRCEA CĂRTĂRESCU

Răzvan BRAN

Universitatea din Bucureşti

razvan.bran@lls.unibuc.ro

ABSTRACT

Our study aims to analyse the equivalences of the Romanian idioms in *De ce iubim femeile*, by Mircea Cărtărescu, and its translation into Spanish and Portuguese: *Por qué nos gustan las mujeres / Porque gostamos das mulheres*. We shall analyse two main aspects: (i) the phraseological equivalences between Romanian, Spanish and Portuguese; (ii) the phraseological similarities and differences between Spanish and Portuguese. Our investigation reveals that, apart from the so-called “Europeanisms”, a high degree of phraseological equivalence, either total or partial, is seen between these three languages. Such similarity could be explained both by their common Latin origin and their European and Iberic historical background. Moreover, these structural and semantic overlaps reflect universal metaphors and figurative images. In our view, some of the translation coincidences between Spanish and Portuguese could be explained by certain interferences between the two versions.

Key words: idioms, translation equivalences, Ibero-Romance languages

LA TÉLÉVISION, UN AUTRE CIRCUIT PRAGMATIQUE : LE CAS DU DÉBAT

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

ABSTRACT

Television and, implicitly, televised debate imply specific communication: a link is established, first, between the television and the viewer, i.e. a link with an audience that is not physically present. Then, another link is established between the speakers inside the television studio. This is another pragmatic circuit, since television provides us with an image of the utterer (the television itself), an image of the addressee (the audience or the speakers participating in the debate) and even an image of the relationship that is established in and through the discourse. Television offers a specific vision of each debate, as it involves a moment of confrontation between the interpretations proposed by each actor (participants and moderator), building a dialogic and dialogical model that involves the existence of several utterers and, at the same time, the existence of several speakers. A televised debate is, consequently, a joint construction of the interlocutors and the conclusion of the debate remains the responsibility of the final addressees.

Key words: pragmatics, television, debate

PARS-PRO-TOTO-METONYMIEN UND -METAPHERN IN DER SUBSTANTIVKOMPOSITION DES DEUTSCHEN

Bogdana CRIVĂȚ
Universität Craiova, Rumänien
bogdana_crivat@yahoo.de

ABSTRACT

The paper aims at investigating an idiosyncratic category of contemporary German exocentric nominal compounds that comprise an underlying *pars pro toto* metonymy or metaphor. The structural pattern of determinative compounding is used to create common nouns that explicitly contain a lexeme designating a body part or a component while referring to the related whole. These units reveal a feature of the part that is actually or metaphorically present, designating the corresponding whole entity in a more or less motivated way. The article further discusses the defining formal, semantic-referential and stylistic features of such terms describing people, and, less frequently, animals, plants or objects, with a view to highlighting their distinctly colloquial and affective-evaluative nature.

Key words: *pars pro toto*, metonymy, body part term

TEST DESIGN AND STRUCTURE FOR ASSESSING HUMANS AND LLMs' LINGUISTIC CREATIVITY

Anca DINU
University of Bucharest, Romania
anca.dinu@unibuc.ro

Andra-Maria FLORESCU
University of Bucharest, Romania
andra-maria.florescu@s.unibuc.ro

Alina REȘCEANU
University of Craiova, Romania
alina.resceanu@edu.ucv.ro

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe the design and the methodological framework of a Language Creativity Test (LCT), whose aim is to assess linguistic creativity across humans and Large Language Models (LLMs). Based on recent research on human and computational creativity, this LCT evaluates the capacity to generate novel, meaningful, and contextually appropriate language. For human participants, the test measures imaginative linguistic performance, including metaphor generation, neologism creation, and flexible word use, which are considered key indicators of divergent thinking and linguistic fluency. For LLMs, the same tasks serve to determine their creative language generation and test the extent to which they go beyond learned patterns to produce original expressions. Thus, the LCT described here enables direct comparison of creative language use between biological and artificial systems, offering insights into how creativity manifests across different types of intelligence.

Key words: linguistic creativity, Large Language Models (LLMs), human-machine comparison

EAST OR WEST, HOME IS BEST. THE MANY MEANINGS OF THE WORD *HOME*

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

ABSTRACT

Having as a starting point the saying “East or West, home is best”, this paper probes the many meanings of the word *home*. We are not only investigating dictionary definitions. The study forwards a multi-layered approach, which will help us answer the difficult question: what is *home*? Viewed from different perspectives – linguistic, psychological, social and emotional – the term in question reveals an entire world of meanings. Moreover, “home” ultimately proves to be a concept that shapes and affects our life and experiences more than any other.

Key words: multi-layered analysis, semantic approach, diachronic and synchronic perspective

LE JEU DES TERMES D’ADRESSE

ET DES APPELLATIFS DANS L'INTERVIEW LITTÉRAIRE ROUMAINE

Alice IONESCU
Université de Craiova
alice.ionescu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In literary interviews, forms of address vary depending on the context and the type of relationship the interviewer wants to develop with the interviewed individual. Formal pronouns such as *dumneavoastră* 'you', as well as other specific units, such as honorific titles (*Domnule academician* 'Academician') or the reverentious *maestre* ('Master'), are used, along with familiar forms of address (*dragă X* 'dear X', *mon cher*). This linguistic variety emphasizes both attachment to traditions and the capacity to adapt to modern contexts. The mastery of forms of address and the ability of transitioning from the less formal *domnule X* 'Mr X' / *doamnă Y* 'Ms Y' to the formal *dumneavoastră*, depending on the circumstances and social relations, reveals the importance of the speakers' sociolinguistic competence. In the case of literary interviews, these nuances become highly important, as they help reflect the relationship between the interviewer and the interviewed individual.

Key words: literary interview, forms of address, verbal politeness

INSÉCURITÉ LINGUISTIQUE EN LANGUE FRANÇAISE CHEZ LES COUPLES À NIVEAUX D'INSTRUCTION INÉGAUX : CAS DES FEMMES À FAIBLE NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION

Wendnonga Gilbert KAFANDO
Université Joseph KI-ZERBO, Burkina Faso
wendnonga@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

In Burkina Faso, women with low level of instruction in French who have married men with a high level of instruction sometimes display language behaviours which suggest that they are experiencing linguistic insecurity. The present study aims to analyse the manifestations of this linguistic phenomenon, its explanatory factors

and the strategies for alleviating it. This direct observation and oral interviews that we have conducted show that linguistic insecurity among these women manifests itself in approval-seeking, negative self-evaluation, body discomfort, muteness, anticipation, avoidance, hesitations, linguistic self- exclusion and linguistic sublimation. This is due to academic, psychological and sociolinguistic factors, which could be curbed by personal efforts, with the support of the school and the whole French-speaking community.

Key words: linguistic security, linguistic insecurity, couples unequal levels of instruction

CÂTEVA OBSERVAȚII DESPRE STRĂINI ȘI VENETICI ÎN ONOMASTICA ROMÂNEASCĂ

Iustina NICĂ

**Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane
„C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” din Craiova
iustinaburci@yahoo.com**

ABSTRACT

The terms *străin* ‘foreigner’ and *venetic* ‘non-local’ have developed from common nouns, used to designate categories of people, to individualized proper nouns. This evolution followed the usual pattern: from a nickname to a by-name and, subsequently, to a patronym. Nowadays, the surnames *Străinu* and *Veneticu* are extremely infrequent among Romanian patronyms and toponyms. However, they represent a relevant part of both our general and our onomastic history, as witnesses of economic, social and cultural changes. Although their evolution as proper nouns has not been spectacular, these words reflect a significant historical reality, which is worth analysing and understanding. For this very reason, this paper aims at exploring and explaining them in detail.

Key words: *străin*, *venetic*, history

QUAND LA TERMINOLOGIE REVISITE LES ARCHIVES POUR LA CONSTITUTION D’UN PATRIMOINE (LINGUISTIQUE) VIVANT : VERS UNE ECO-TERMINOLOGIE

Anne PARIZOT

Centre Interlangues Texte Image Langage (UR 4182)

anne.collet-parizot@univ-fcomte.fr

Laurent GAUTIER

Centre Interlangues Texte Image Langage (UR 4182)

laurent.gautier@ube.fr

Hedi MAAZAOUI

Maison des Sciences sociales et des Humanités de Dijon (UAR 3516)

hedi.maazaoui@ube.fr

ABSTRACT

This study presents an innovative methodological approach to terminology through the archives of the Grande Saline of Salins-les-Bains (Jura, France). By combining terminological analysis, historical sociolinguistics, and eco-terminology, it highlights the value of organizational archives for understanding linguistic, cultural, and professional dynamics within a specialized milieu. The exploration of an original corpus of written and oral data reveals the diachronic construction of terms related to salt production and its socio-economic environment. Linking memory, heritage, and linguistic practice, the research examines how language contributes to the transmission of technical and cultural knowledge. It also outlines concrete perspectives for heritage and museum valorization through collaboration between institutions and researchers, situating terminology within a living, interdisciplinary, and context-sensitive framework.

Key words: eco-terminology, organisational discourse, archives

COMMUNICATIVE INTENTION IN APOLOGY SPEECH ACTS: A PRAGMATIC COMPARISON BASED ON TWO DRAMA SERIES IN AMERICAN ENGLISH AND BULGARIAN

Deyana PENEVA

Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen, Bulgaria

d.peneva@shu.bg

ABSTRACT

The paper presents a comparative analysis of apology communicative acts observed in interaction and captured from two drama series, in American English and in Bulgarian. The analysis further branches into examining the typology of apology utterances in both languages, classifying them into direct/indirect, evasive and opting-out apologies while highlighting their pragmatic peculiarities. A focal point in the research is the interpretation of communicative intention within each dataset and the implications of apology utterances regarding specific conversational implicatures. The study exceeds the conventional interpretations on the issue of implicature, offering a modern approach on the matters of communicative interactions, as well as providing new perspectives on the pragmatics of apology.

Key words: apology speech acts, communicative intention, conversational implicature

HEIDEGGER'S "HOUSE OF BEING": LANGUAGE, ONTOLOGY, WORLD-DISCLOSURE, AND POETIC DWELLING IN PHILOSOPHY

Victor Justice PITSOE

**Department of Leadership and Management College of Education,
University of South Africa, South Africa
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3127-8198>**

Ştefan VLĂDUȚESCU

**University of Craiova, Romania
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6929-1614>**

ABSTRACT

This article critically examines Martin Heidegger's conception of language as the "house of being", a phrase that has become central to his later philosophy. Through an advanced, scholarly analysis, the article explores six major themes: the philosophical context of Heidegger's statement, the ontological structure of language, the interplay of language and world-disclosure, the poetic dimension of language, the critique of representational models, and the implications for contemporary philosophy. Drawing on thirty scholarly sources, the discourse situates Heidegger's thought within broader debates in continental philosophy, hermeneutics and phenomenology. The article demonstrates how Heidegger's understanding of language challenges traditional views, emphasizing language's world-forming power and its role in human dwelling. The conclusion synthesizes the

main arguments and reflects on the enduring significance of Heidegger's insights for the philosophy of language, ontology and linguistics.

Key words: Heidegger, language, house of being

QUELLE PLACE DE L'INFERENCE DANS LA RESOLUTION DE L'ANAPHORE NON STANDARD? LE CAS DU PRONOM PERSONNEL CLITIQUE

Moulay Mohamed TARNAOUI
Université Ibn Zohr, Maroc
m.tarnaoui@uiz.ac.ma

ABSTRACT

The present contribution aims at highlighting the crucial role of inference in the resolution of non-standard anaphora. In order to study this discourse phenomenon, the focus has been on the referential functioning of the clitic personal pronoun, third person subject. In this context, we have concentrated our attention on the co-textual and discursivo-cognitive approaches in order to understand the research problem. We focus our attention on the need for a strategy to calculate the referent in question. As for the corpus, it consists of some representative statements containing the antecedent problem that is missing in the text/discourse. These statements are published by Internet users on social networks, in this case Facebook. This study shows that referential incompleteness plunges the reader into incomprehension and equivocation. Thus, the use of inference and discursive memory or shared knowledge of the speaker promotes understanding and interpretation.

Key words: non-standard anaphora, pragmatic inference, clitic personal pronoun

DECODING THE LEXICON OF YOUTH; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF YOUTH SLANG IN THE ALBANIAN CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC CONTEXT

Edlira XEGA
Jonela SPAHO
Juliana ÇYFEKU
“Fan S. Noli”, University of Korçë
exega@unkorce.edu.al
jspaho@unkorce.edu.al
jcyfeku@unkorce.edu.al

ABSTRACT

The proposed article sheds light on the lexical space of modern Albanian language, describing the tendencies that mark the speech of modern youth and raising awareness of the dimension and conceptualization of youth slang in the Albanian context. A qualitative and quantitative methodology is applied to observe the relation between culture, language and different social situations in which students use slang. The semantics and etymology of slang vocabulary are analysed based on the results of a questionnaire given out to first-year students. The questionnaire results revealed that youth slang significantly influences the students' social interactions and plays a key role in shaping and expressing their social identity. Additionally, the impact of youth slang on the students' use of standard language suggests that this may be a supporting factor for their pragmatic development. Youth slang provides opportunities for students to learn interactive linguistic skills and engage in peer conversations, which contribute to the co-construction of their social and cultural worlds and language socialization.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, identity and socialization, linguistic skills

PECULIARITIES OF IDIOM RENDERING IN UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS OF ELEANOR PORTER’S NOVEL “POLLYANNA”

Daryna YANCHUK,
Liudmyla ZAHORODNIA
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
ludazag13031977@gmail.com

Olha PAVLENKO
National Technical University of Ukraine
“Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”, Ukraine

olha.v.pavlenko@gmail.com

**Olha DOVBUSH,
Tetiana HARASYM**

**Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine**

olha.dovbush@tnpu.edu.ua

garasym@tnpu.edu.ua

Hanna SHAYNER,

Nataliia ZHORNIAK

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine

ann.shayner@gmail.com

nataliazhorniak@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article analyses the translation of idioms in two Ukrainian versions of Eleanor Porter’s “Pollyanna”. It examines strategies like literal, equivalent and descriptive translations, noting their dependence on context and stylistic colouring. Difficulties arose from cultural nuances and the novel’s educational tone. a comparison of Maria Karnaugh-Shurpik’s and Yevhen Pliasetsky’s translations reveals distinct priorities: stylistic adaptation versus content accuracy. Both translations show successful adaptations and instances of simplification. Neither is ideal, as the choice of strategy hinges on the translator’s goal. This study identifies effective idiom translation methods for teaching and further research, emphasizing the need for a careful consideration to preserve the stylistic and cultural richness of the original text.

Key words: idiom translation, Ukrainian versions of Eleanor Porter’s “Pollyanna”, comparative analysis

USE OF EMOJIS AS DISCOURSE MARKERS IN WHATSAPP CONVERSATIONS: A MULTIMODAL PERSPECTIVE

Tehreem ZAHRA

Independent Researcher, Pakistan

tehreemzahra645@gmail.com

Francesco PERONO CACCIAFOCO

**Department of Applied Linguistics (LNG),
School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS),
Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University (XJTLU),
Suzhou (Jiangsu), China
francesco.perono@xjtu.edu.cn**

ABSTRACT

The research examines the modality role of emojis through communication between Saudi mothers between 35 and 55 years old and their daughters between 18 and 25 years old, through their WhatsApp interactions, using urban/suburban bilingual speech patterns. NVivo analysis together with the snowball sampling method help investigate the connection between emojis, text, images and cultural patterns in multicultural communications. Emojis stand essential for communication, because they serve crucially as discourse markers that help people communicate emotions and build relationships while transmitting cultural messages. Text messages with emojis become easier to understand, as they simplify meaning ambiguities and demonstrate the users' abilities to respond flexibly to both age-related and regional differences. The research demonstrates how linguistic elements, digital platforms and cultural identity features combine to form emoji patterns which generate vital information for digital interaction theory and platform development research. Future investigations must analyse the use of emojis across different digital platforms, in a wide range of cultural environments, to understand their function in smoothing emotional and cultural differences within digital communications.

Key words: emojis, digital communication, WhatsApp

CONTENU CONCEPTUEL ET STRUCTURE MORPHOLOGIQUE EN ARABE. LE CAS DE « أفعى » (AFΣALA)

Mohamed Sahbi BAAZAOUI
Université AlWasl, Dubai
mohamed.baazaoui@alwasl.ac.ae

Béchir OUERHANI
Université de Sousse, Tunisie
bechir.ouerhani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research paper attempts to investigate the form of /Pafçala/ in the Arabic grammar, presenting the related syntactic and semantic issues. It also presents the features, values and categorizations applicable to this form and its relationship with other verbal forms. The description and classification of the issue at stake are based on modern linguistic approaches. As a result of this investigation, we highlight the importance of categories and the clear role they play in the classifications of the verbal forms.

Key words: semantic features, categorizations, morphological forms

A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH OF MENTAL CLAUSES

Mădălina CERBAN

University of Craiova

mcerban15@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to discuss some problems that can appear in identifying mental clauses from a systemic functional point of view. According to systemic functional grammar, there are four major process types within the systemic functional framework: material, mental, verbal and relational which constitute a particular theory of ‘space’. Most of these major process types are clear, but there are also some other cases which cannot be identified so easily, the so-called ‘intermediate’ cases which are difficult to classify.

Key words: mental clauses, projection, intermediate processes

I NEOLOGISMI DEL TURISMO NELL'ITALIANO CONTEMPORANEO

Afrodita Carmen CIONCHIN

Universitatea de Vest Timișoara

afrodita.cionchin@e-uvt.ro

ABSTRACT

In the last decades, changes in the touristic sector have resulted in the appearance of many neologisms in Italian language. These new terms reflect various cultural, social, economic and technological changes, providing an overall linguistic image on the evolution of tourism. The article analyses the main tourism-related neologisms, classifying them into thematic fields (sustainable, identity, cultural, sanitary, digital, spatial, social tourism and other forms, psychological aspects and negative aspects of tourism), citing official sources (dictionaries, online press and specialized websites) which attest to their use and spread. The goal is to propose a critical perspective on the emerging lexicon and contribute to the metalinguistic reflection on the relationship between language, culture and the transformations of today's society.

Key words: neologisms, tourism, Anglicisms

CONSIDERAȚII TEORETICE ASUPRA CONSTRUCȚIILOR SINTACTICE

Alina GIOROCEANU
Universitatea din Craiova
alina.gioroceanu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

As linguistic structures of different sizes, constructions involve several elements and encode syntactic, lexical, semantic and pragmatic information, using similar organizational models. In CxG, syntactic constructions are symbolic units that combine a form with a meaning, associate with each other, and constitute a network of symbolic expressions. The identification of certain syntactic constructions depends on the particular way of observing similarly functioning elements in the flow of speech.

Key words: syntax, construction, expresion

DIMINUTIVAREA ANTROPONIMELOR ÎN LITERATURA EUROPEANĂ MODERNĂ (SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA): FUNCȚII STILISTICE ȘI IDENTITARE

Silvia ILUȚ
Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca,

Centrul Universitar Nord din Baia Mare,
dimanescu_silvia@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to highlight the multiple nuances of diminutivized anthroponyms in modern European literature (19th century), focusing on the convergent and divergent aspects of the use of proper names across different cultural contexts. The diminutivization of anthroponyms transcends the linguistic sphere, becoming a complex tool for stylistic and identity construction, as well as a means of psychological characterization.

The methodology of the present paper is characteristic to the field of onomastics, semantics, stylistics, theory of literary criticism and theory of literature. The corpus is excerpted from 19th century European literature.

Key words: anthroponyms, diminutives, literary onomastics

CONTRIBUTO E INFLUENZA DELL'ITALIANO NEI TESTI PER LO STUDIO DELL'ALBANESE – IL CASO DI GASPER BENUSSI E DELLE SUE PUBBLICAZIONI

Lindita KAZAZI, Aterda LIKA
University of Shkodra, Albania
lindita.kazazi@unishk.edu.al
aterda.lika@unishk.edu.al

ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on Gasper Benussi's work, one of the central figures in Albanian language education at the end of the 19th century. Through his bilingual publications, such as *Abetare gjuhës shqipe* (1890) and *Ushtrime gjuhës shqipe e italisht* (1911), Benussi promoted literacy in native language and Albanian - Italian bilingualism. The work aims to highlight how his works provided linguistic, moral and civic education to young learners. Thanks to a practical approach and the use of everyday vocabulary, Benussi's texts became fundamental tools for introducing written Albanian. The paper also aims to underline the influence of Italian language on Albanian.

Key words: publication, Italian influence, Albanian language

STANDARD FRENCH AND THE NORM: THE HISTORY OF A FRENCH “LINGUISTIC AND LITERARY NATIONALISM”

Olga KOSOVYCH

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National University, Ukraine

olgak2270@gmail.com

Roman Bogusław SIERON

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

erbes@interia.pl

Ruslana MELNYK

Khmelnitsky Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy, Ukraine

kgpa@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

This article offers a reflection on the relationship between the concepts of “language” and “nation” in France. The distinctive feature of this study lies in its focus on understanding the concept of standard French at both linguistic and cultural levels. This analysis thus seeks to define this concept, its function, and its role at the national level, recognizing that it is merely a linguistic component of the norm, which, before it, had delineated the linguistic and literary field of good usage in the 17th century. From this observation, the analysis we propose leads us to reflect on the history of the linguistic and then literary creation of the norm, from the publication of the first grammars in the 16th century to the present day. In terms of “nation”, we will address the national(ist) role of this invention. Finally, we will attempt to reassess its relevance considering the current importance of the Francophonie.

Key words: language, nation, Francophonie

MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS – A LUCRATIVE SOURCE ALSO FOR LINGUISTICS

Réka KOVÁCS

Babeş-Bolyai University

ABSTRACT

The article delves into mission and vision statements and exposes them from economic and linguistic perspectives. Mission and vision statements are complex forms of communication that link the external and internal realities of organisations, shape companies' personality, create their identity and instil inspiration. The practical part of the study describes how generous of a field these documents can represent from a linguistic angle. We conclude that mission and vision statements deserve a more visible place in the inventory of internal and external communication tools, as they carry the marks of morphologically, syntactically, semantically and stylistically challenging constructions.

Key words: mission statements, vision statements, linguistics

LIMBAJUL CREDINȚEI ÎN LUMINA METODELOR COMPUTAȚIONALE

Costina-Elena MACOVEI
Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare”, Suceava
costi_ele@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The study proposes a computational reading of Orthodox religious discourse during the communist regime, analysing how the language of faith was adapted, encoded and maintained in a restrictive ideological context. Based on a corpus of pastoral texts published in the magazine *Mitropolia Moldovei și Sucevei* during 1948-1989, our research combines traditional linguistic analysis with automatic language processing tools, by means of the *Orange Data Mining* platform. Through techniques such as frequency analysis, lexical viewing and topic modelling, prevailing topics are identified, such as *divinity, resurrection, peace, light, unity*, which reveal both theological continuity and subtle forms of discourse adaptation to the ideological vocabulary of the regime.

Key words: religious discourse, topic modelling, natural language processing (NLP)

**“...YOU COULD BE ME IN OTHER LIFE”:
LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF BUILDING
SPEAKER IMAGES IN STING’S ALBUM
“BRAND NEW DAY”**

Nataliia NAUMENKO

Olga NEZHYVA

National University of Food Technologies

lyutik.0101@gmail.com

nezhyva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The authors of the article, based on the method of close reading, investigated the linguistic and stylistic means to create the image of a speaker / narrator in the album “Brand New Day” (1999) by Sting, regarding his manner to carry out a well-structured storyline through a poem. Evidently, each of ten songs composing the album represents a special type of a narrator. Starting from “A Thousand Years”, whose Bach-mannered leading motif is harmonized with the lyrics about a love so strong that it could penetrate time, the writer’s creative thinking develops to the fairy-tale plots of “Desert Rose” and “After the Rain Has Fallen” with whirling Oriental grooves and exotic arrangements. These two songs, in turn, serve as a frame for the ‘off-kilter’ bossa-nova “Big Lie Small World”, a vignette sketch on the topic of lies and repentance, with a letter for a key symbol. Furthermore, three songs exploiting purely theatrical masks for narrators (a dog in “Perfect Love... Gone Wrong”, a male transvestite in “Tomorrow We’ll See”, and a “self-made man” in “Fill Her Up”) lead to revelation of the profound “human comedy” in the closing track eponymous to the entire album – “Brand New Day”. Overall, it was seen that, although the narrator types appear to be diverse in all songs, they are nonetheless united by the idea of changes, including reincarnation, which is so typical for any fin de siècle culture.

Key words: modern English literature, Sting’s works, song lyrics

**THE GRAMMATICAL AND SYNTACTICAL PARADIGM
OF THE DIACHRONIC NEGATION CATEGORY**

Nataliia PASICHNYK
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk

National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
pasichnyknataly1984@gmail.com

Anna KOSENKO
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine
kosenko.ann@gmail.com

Iryna BEZHENAR
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine
ivmasster@gmail.com

Olena BARABASH
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine
barabash2011@gmail.com

Nataliia ZAKORDONETS
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
nataliia.zakordonets@gmail.com

Inna OBIKHOD
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
innaobihod@gmail.com

Halyna KRASA
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
krasenijatko@ukr.net

ABSTRACT

The article provides an overview of the grammatical and syntactical category of negation in diachronic systems. Particular attention is paid to the problem of negation in linguistics, and to negation as a grammatical category and syntactical category on the morphological and syntactic level. The authors argue that, broadly speaking, negation can be expressed in natural languages through morphological and syntactic tools. Negation is expressed by means of a hierarchically organized system of heterogeneous linguistic units connected by similar semantic functions. Based on this theoretical assumption, it is explained that negation as a grammatical category and as a syntactical category can be realized on both morphological and syntactic levels. On the morphological level, negation suffixes and individual part-of-speech paradigms are taken into account, while, on the syntactic level, the entire negative sentence containing one or more negations is considered. The diachronic study of

the category of negation at different levels helps to observe the development of specific parts of speech that can express negation and provides a basis for further research on negation in different discourses and communicative situations.

Key words: negation, morphological level, syntactic level

MULTIPLE MODALS AS LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL SCOTTICISMS (WITH A FOCUS ON SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND)

Alexander PAVLENKO

**A. P. Chekhov Institute of Taganrog
(branch of) Rostov State University of Economics
(Taganrog, Russia)
alex_pavlenko@inbox.ru**

Nadezhda GUKALOVA

**The Engineering and Technology Academy,
The Southern Federal University
(Taganrog, Russia)
gukalova@sfedu.ru**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to assess to what extent the phenomenon of multiple modals (*MMs*) is covered in popular grammars of the Scots language, and how it can be considered a differential feature of this linguistic system. Five popular reference and/or teaching grammars published throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries were selected as primary material. Judging by the evidence from the above sources, it is possible to conclude that *MMs* and analytical grammatical forms of the modals constitute noticeable elements of the system of Scots and can be characterised as Scotticisms, although they are a regional feature and, in fact, are treated by the compilers as such. The special value of such sources is due to their “diagnostic” nature.

Key words: the Scots language, multiple modals (*MMs*), Scotticism

LE PREPOSIZIONI ITALIANE *TRA* E *FRA* E LE LORO CORRISPONDENTI ROMENE

Elena PÎRVU
Universită di Craiova
elena_pirvu@outlook.com

ABSTRACT

This article presents a schematic overview of the Romanian equivalents of the Italian prepositions *tra* and *fra*. The examples show that these prepositions can be translated into Romanian by means of the prepositions *între*, *dintre*, *printre*, *în*, *întru*, *prin*, *peste*, or by the adverb *ca*.

Theoretical explanations are supported by examples excerpted from the Italian novels *I promessi sposi* by Alessandro Manzoni (Roma, Grandi Tascabili Economici Newton, 1989), *Il deserto dei Tartari* by Dino Buzzati (Milano, Oscar Mondadori, 2004) and *Il visconte dimezzato* by Italo Calvino (Milano, Oscar Mondadori, 1993) and their Romanian versions, i.e. *Logodnicii* (Bucharest, Editura Univers, 1985, translated by Alexandru Balaci), *Deșertul tătarilor* (Bucharest, Editura Univers, 1996, translated by Alexandru Niculina Benguș-Tudoriu) and *Vicantele iatăt în două* (Bucharest, Editura Univers, 1999, translated by Alexandru Despina Mladoveanu).

Key words: Italian prepositions *tra* și *fra*, Romanian equivalents, schematic overview

COMMUNICATION FEATURES OF SPORTS DISCOURSE

Lyubov STRUHANETS
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University
lyubovstruhanets@yahoo.com

Yuliia KOSTIUK
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University
yuliia.kostiuk@tnpu.edu.ua

Pavlo STRUHANETS
Ternopil, Ukraine
struhanets.pavlo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article characterizes accuracy, imagery, and expressiveness as communication features of sports discourse. The sources of the material are Ukrainian TV channels, sports websites, and blogs. It is stated that the functional potential of linguistic means in sports communication is determined by the specific, pragmatic orientation of each situation during sports competitions or during sports programmes with competition analysis. Linguistic constructions are produced primarily to reproduce the objects and concepts of sports and to influence the emotional sphere of the spectator-fan.

Key words: Ukrainian language, communication features of language, sports discourse

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Miroslava TSVETKOVA

Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen, Bulgaria

m.tsvetkova@shu.bg

ABSTRACT

With the advent of technology and the advancing digital age, second language acquisition has witnessed a profound transformation, as learners are provided with an extensive range of tools and resources. The article describes the shift from traditional to digital learning and discusses the benefits and challenges associated with incorporating digital tools and technologies into a language learning environment. It aims to perform extensive research on digitalization in the context of second language acquisition and focuses on the impact of the digital age on learning a second language, exploring L2 usage in digital forms and practices. The study deals with approaches to foreign language teaching and how they are used synchronically with today's technology, as well as how the use of technology improves and fosters foreign language acquisition.

Key words: second language acquisition, digital competence, digital literacy

METAPHORICAL NOMINAL QUANTIFIERS: STRUCTURE, MEANING AND TRANSLATION

Liudmyla ZAHORODNIA

Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
ludazag13031977@gmail.com

Nataliya YASHCHYK
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
yashchyk@tnpu.edu.ua

Svitlana PRYTOLIUK
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
svitlana.prytoliuk@gmail.com

Vira MELESHCHENKO
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
vira.burko@gmail.com

Liudmyla CHERNII
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
cherniy@tnpu.edu.ua

Hanna SHTANHRET
Ukrainian National Forestry University, Ukraine
annashtanhret@gmail.com

Liudmyla PASYK
Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Ukraine
pasyk.lyudmyla@vnu.edu.ua

ABSTRACT

The article examines English metaphorical nominal quantifiers and the peculiarities of their translation into Ukrainian, in terms of the role of these lexemes in expressing indefinite quantity and conveying expressive-evaluative meaning. The research highlights collocational constraints and semantic shifts in 'Noun of Noun' constructions. A comparative analysis of English originals and Ukrainian translations reveals translation methods employed while rendering them, as well as grammatical divergences that can occur in the target text.

Key words: nominal quantifiers, metaphorical nominal quantifiers, English-Ukrainian translation