ON THE FUNCTIONAL LITERACY OF STUDENTS: QUESTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the definition of critical thinking skills, the stimulation of critical thinking in language teaching. One of the requirements of the linguistic globalization is functional literacy, which involves a degree of mastery of native language. Today, the main objective is the establishment of more serious requirements regarding the students' knowledge level and skills. In the current realities, the educational process in higher education institutions should focus on building skills that contribute to the implementation of the concept of *lifelong learning*. It is obvious that the main condition for the formation of such skills is the presence of a certain level of functional literacy. Thus, functional literacy is a social and economic phenomenon related to the welfare of the population and the country as a whole.

Key words: functional literacy, language teaching, methods of forming the functional literacy of students

LE DIFFERENTI INTERPRETAZIONI DEL TERMINE "GIUDICE" NELL'ORDINAMENTO GIURIDICO ROMENO

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ABSTRACT

The article briefly presents the various interpretations of the Italian term "giudice" [judge] in Romanian language. The analysis of legal texts has implied various directions of study, i.e. terminological documentation, description of legal concepts and compared analysis of terminology. Since legal discourse is classified as a unit of pragmatics, the terms were also analysed from the point of view of their use, as any act or linguistic transfer determines the actual establishment of a legal act.

Key words: terminology, legal concept, specialized language

ÎMPRUMUTURILE LEXICALE DE ORIGINE (ȘI) GERMANĂ DIN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ. O ANALIZĂ STATISTICĂ COMPARATĂ

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a statistical analysis of Romanian lexical borrowings of German origin, with the initials A, B and C, excerpted from the dictionaries DA/DLR, DEX '98 and DELR, in terms of etymology: single or multiple German etymology, linguistic calques, words with uncertain etymology or words for which German is a wrong etymology.

Key words: etymology, lexicology, Romanian lexical borrowings of German origin

FUNKTIONSVIELFALT UND FUNKTIONSERWEITERUNG: ZU *HABEN* IM DEUTSCHEN

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ABSTRACT

The present paper highlights the sui generis character of the ubiquitous verb *haben*, which displays a broad spectrum of heterogeneous functions in contemporary German,

starting with the expression of possession, going through existence, locality and characteristic assignment, continuing with its desemanticised use in fixed expressions and idioms and ending with its auxiliary role for the perfective aspect and for modal obligation. Having undergone several metaphorical transfers and grammaticalisation processes, the word has changed more and more into a mere connective item, establishing an unspecified relation between two entities. *Haben*-sentence patterns are canonical transitive structures, although the verb is neither grammatically, nor semantically a transitive one. Utterances with *haben* prove to be basically grammaticalised structures of the general linguistic strategy of *person prominence*, in which the human being is encoded in topical position as grammatical subject of the sentence.

Key words: semantic multifunctionality, function expansion, possession

TYPES OF TRANSLATION ERRORS IN A LITERARY TEXT TRANSLATION (BASED ON THE A. NURPEISOV'S TRILOGY "BLOOD AND SWEAT")

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ABSTRACT

The article is aimed to determine the main types of translation errors and consider the consequences of their appearance in the text, as well as the result of a distorted perception of the text of the translation by the addressee. The existing classifications of translation errors are summarized. By comparing an authorized translation of the trilogy of the Kazakh writer A. Nurpeisov "Blood and sweat" into Russian with the text of the English translation, made by Catherine Fitzpatrick, the main types of translation errors were identified and highlighted. Almost all groups and types of errors indicated in different classifications were found in the English translation of the above mentioned novel. It is concluded, that the study of the phenomenon of translation error requires a profound multi-aspect analysis.

Key words: translation errors, literary translation, classification of errors

L'ESPRESSIONE DELLA CAUSALITÀ NEL DISCORSO ECONOMICO GIORNALISTICO ROMENO E ITALIANO

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ABSTRACT

The compared approach in this article aims at following and illustrating – based on the analysis of a corpora of texts selected from the Italian and the Romanian economic press – the linguistic means used to express causality in the journalistic economic discourse, the argumentative role of the causal relations, as well as its pragmatic implications in the support of the linguistic acts stated in journalistic economic discourse.

Key words: economic discourse, discursive causality, argumentative justification

MATERIALS FOR TEACHING THE TERMINOLOGY OF BODY SYSTEMS IN ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. A SAMPLE COURSE

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ABSTRACT

Teaching the terminology of body systems in medical English is a priority for the language lecturer, because in Romania body systems are included in the medical curriculum from the first year of study. This article forwards a sample of an English course for medical students structured around the topic "The Cardiovascular System. Anatomy, Physiology and Semiology", whose aim is to develop different language skills, by means of original, home-grown exercises.

Key words: English for Medical Purposes, teaching materials design, language skills

ANALIZA DE DISCURS ȘI TEHNICA LEGISLATIVĂ: TEORIA COERENȚEI ȘI NORMELE DE REDACTARE A ACTELOR NORMATIVE

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ABSTRACT

Out of the notions used by discourse analysis or pragmatics, we have chosen some explicit ones for the analysis and characterisation of legal texts/discourse. For the beginning, given the essential issues represented by the mechanisms which ensure the stability and unity of legislative architecture, we have emphasized the coincidence between the guidelines of legislative technique and the meta-rules of consistency referred to by both discourse analysts and pragmaticians. The issue of consistency becomes essential in legislative technique, since the failure to comply with its rules reflects upon the constitutional status of the regulated act.

Key words: discourse analysis, legislative technique, discourse

THE ROLE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPPLEMENTS WITH PREPOSITIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The role of the functions of prepositional additions is important in English. The prepositional supplements in the sentences are used very often. A system of integral and differential features of semantic function is shown in our article. A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between noun and pronoun and other words in a sentence. Substantial characteristics and semantic functions must be understood in order to learn English.

Key words: prepositional supplement, sentence, prepositive component

TED TO FIGHT TEDIOUS CLASSES:
THE USE OF TED TALKS AND TED-ED LESSONS
IN THE (ONLINE) ENGLISH CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

The present paper aims to discuss the use of Ted talks and Ted-Ed lessons in the online English classroom with their advantages as well as possible difficulties. Theoretical considerations are combined with practical solutions to implement TED content in the EFL classroom. In addition, the conducted survey shows the attitude of English Philology students towards the use of TED in their Practical English classes and gives some practical ideas on how to efficiently use TED talks and lessons in the Practical English classroom.

Key words: EFL, TED talks, listening skills

A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM
OF THE UNREAL

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ABSTRACT

The article studies utterances expressing unreal condition and/or consequence in Modern English, argued to be a special type of complex sentences – Unreal Condition-Consequence Periods (UCCP). Conditional and consequential parts are compulsory. The type of syntactic connection between two compulsory parts is defined as interdependence.

Key words: complex proposition, structural classification, syntactical status

A STUDY OF ABUI: BUILDING AN ABUI BOTANICAL CORPUS AND EXAMINING ABUI CULTURE THROUGH ITS FOLKTALES

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ABSTRACT

As a whole, this paper aims to document the Abui language. The main discussion portion of this paper is presented in two sections. The first details the process of collecting and organising data collected on the Abui language, then transforming it into a database. In particular, this paper focuses on the Abui plant names. Data on Abui botany was collected with the help of local Abui consultants. Descriptions of the plants, any attested medicinal uses and folklore or myths associated with the plants were also recorded. As more data was gathered, the process of verifying and organising the data took on greater importance. Various factors were considered, including the possible future expansion of this paper. These are discussed in detail in this paper, and possible areas for further expansion are also discussed. The second part focuses on presenting two previously undocumented folktales associated with two plants, and exploring the cultural significance of these stories.

Key words: Language documentation; Abui oral tradition; Abui botany

ANGLICISMS IN THE AREA OF FOOD AND DRINKS AMONG SPANISH SPEAKERS. WHY ARE ANGLICISMS USED TO REFER TO FOOD AND DRINKS RELATED TERMS IN SPANISH?

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, a growing awareness about eating healthy food has emerged among part of the Spanish population. This paper examines the current use of English lexical items in Spanish in the particular fields of food and drinks. The findings report on the noticeable tendency to use Anglicisms to refer to new or recent concepts related to food, gastronomy and drinks. The use of these English borrowings is explored according to different linguistic functions.

Key words: Anglicisms, food and drinks, Spanish

THE FORMAL AND PROPOSITIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISCOURSE AS THE INDEX OF DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THINKING AND LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to discover the essence of a human's process of thinking in its close connection with the formal elements of the English-language discourse hierarchy. This paper aims to determine the basic propositional codes recreating a human's thought. The main prior discourse code is the explicit algorithmic Proposition. Based on the deduced generalized "atomic" Subjects/Predicate Patterns the present study has come to the conclusion that the actual minimum code is the Predicate Pattern – so-called Infinitivization going back to the Infinitive construction, which corresponds to the Combination of Words as an implicit Proposition. It may be transformed into an explicit Proposition owing to the "atomic" Subjects in a human's consciousness.

Key words: "atomic" subjects, "atomic" predicate patterns, infinitivization

ON THE CATEGORY OF NEGATION IN MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The article "On the category of negation in Medieval English literature" deals with the main aspects of expressing the category of negation in Medieval English literature, based the example of the "Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer. Among the most productive ways we mention negative affixes, negative pronouns, negative adverbs, mononegation and polynegation at the syntactic level.

Key words: negation, Medieval English, part of speech

EXPRESSION AND INTERPRETATION OF ATTRACTION AND INTERPERSONAL INTIMACY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FEMALE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates cross-cultural similarities and differences in the expression and interpretation of attraction and interpersonal intimacy. Nonverbal behaviors of American (North America; N_{US} = 170) and Ukrainian (Eastern Europe; N_{UA} = 173) women were compared. Nonverbal behaviour was coded with respect to speech-related gestures, self-focused/other person focused touching behaviour, eye behaviour, facial expressions, and posture. The results showed that women's choice is motivated by their intentions of (1) expressing attraction, interest, seduction, flirtatiousness, and excitement, (2) conveying submissiveness, little self-confidence, coyness, and embarrassment, (3) promoting small talk by greeting/parting rituals, (4) communicating self-disclosure/self-presentation. Although these intentions are similar in both cultures, the choice of nonverbal cues is different. These findings have implications for theorizing on cultural norms/gender stereotypes in a contemporary context of flirtation, courtship, and seduction.

LES LOCUTIONS ADVERBIALES DANS LES ÉCRITS JOURNALISTIQUES FRANÇAIS

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ABSTRACT

French adverbial phrases used as multi-word units can occur in different types of texts. In this paper, we have chosen to study the nature and frequency of adverbial phrase use as relational markers in press articles. The paper is divided into two parts: First, we present the corpus, the recurrent adverbial phrasings in journalistic texts, and the methodology. Second, we focus on the two most frequently used adverbial phrases in this type of text, namely *d'ailleurs* and *en effet*, as multi-word relational markers.

Key words: adverbial phrase, relational markers, corpus linguistics

THE PHONOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE NEW LATIN ALPHABET

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ABSTRACT

In 2017, The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed a decree to change the Cyrillic as the basis for the Kazakh language into Latin, and that is why this article is

relevant for nowadays. The purpose of the article is to analyse the phonological aspects of the new Latin alphabet of the Kazakh language. The authors performed a comparison of the different versions of the Kazakh alphabet in order to present spelling principles of the sound system transition of Kazakh language to the Latin script. This article will be useful to anyone interested in the history and development of the Kazakh language.

THE NEWEST TRENDS IN WORD-FORMATION AS A RESPONSE TO CURRENT SOCIETY REQUESTS (THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN)

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the newest word-formation processes of the Japanese language, with whose help the language adapts to the challenges of modern society. The paper is concerned with the following aspects: 1) the morphological and lexical-syntactic methods of word formation that help to verbalize the category of political correctness as an important component of a civilized society; 2) the stylistic potential of the affixation method of word-formation, through which the speakers create colloquialisms of pejorative or petty coloration; 3) the models of hybrid word formation with borrowed English components, coming to Japanese because of the understanding of the English element as something "fashionable" and "modern"; 4) the tendency of abbreviation of language units fulfilling the purpose of acceleration of the communication tempo.

IDENTIFICATION – TRACKING PARTICIPANTS IN DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the concept of tracking participants in social discourse within the systemic functional framework. The first part of this paper presents the general principles of the theory involving the analysis of discourse. The second and the third part of this paper discusses the types of participants involved in this type of discourse and the methods of tracking them. In the second part we concentrate on identifying people, and in the third part on methods of identifying things, abstractions and institutions.

Key words: social discourse, identification, text reference

STRATÉGIES DE POLÉMIQUE ET DE COOPÉRATION DANS LE DÉBAT TÉLÉVISUEL

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ABSTRACT

Television implies a specific communication, a situational framework, it offers us an image of the enunciator, of the recipient and even an image of a relationship that is proposed in and through discourse. The recorded and analysed corpus is dialogical and conversational at the same time, because it involves several enunciators but also several speakers. The debate is controversial but also involves cooperation, at some points. Emphasis is placed on polemical strategies, on divergences between the points of view that involve rejecting and attacking the other's arguments.

Key words: television, debate, discursive strategies

SYNERGETIK DER NOMEN-DEKODIERUNG IN EINFACHER UND ZUSAMMENGESETZTER SATZSTRUKTUR DES DEUTSCHEN

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the interaction of syntagmatic, semantic and paradigmatic factors in the generation of noun content in German according to linguosynergetic approach. The study highlights the main problems of the German noun polysemy and monosemy, considers the linguistic and contextual meanings of the noun as a carrier of encoded and decoded information and analyzes the generated noun content synergy in German-language fiction and publicistic texts. The results of the study were obtained under synergetic-quantitative approach and interpreted as synergistic constructs of noun name self-organization by the principle of least effort that directs the human mental lexicon to the optimal decoding of the actual information-semantic potential of polysemantic or monosemantic nouns in correlation with the category of sentences' structure in German language.

Key words: linguosynergetics, noun decoding, principle of least effort

¿QUÉ COMPETENCIAS NECESITA UN TRADUCTOR? ESTUDIO DE CASO

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ABSTRACT

Our paper briefly presents the competences a translator needs in order to be successful on the market. Besides linguistic competences, a translator should also have transversal competences, such as metalinguistic, technical, administrative, communication and marketing skills.

Key words: translation, linguistic competences, transversal competences

SOME REMARKS ON GRAMMATOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LINEAR A DOCUMENTS: AN INTERNAL ANALYSIS APPROACH

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Linear A is an ancient writing system that was used on the island of Crete and a few surrounding Aegean areas between 1750 and 1450 BC to represent the Minoan language(s). Linear A is believed to be a syllabic script, but has yet to be deciphered; consequently, little is known about the Minoan language(s). This paper provides an analysis of recurrent clusters of symbols in order to uncover aspects of the structure of the language that Linear A transcribed. From Linear A inscriptions in readily available publications, similar, frequently recurring clusters were identified, and the comparison and analysis of these clusters yielded three aspects of variation: symbol-internal variation, inter-cluster variation, as well as variants in the wider context. With the observations from the patterns in inter-cluster variation, an approximate morphological breakdown of the clusters was derived, and plausible roots and affixes were isolated. A comparison of the clusters' immediate environments suggests that the affixes were more likely to have been semantically motivated, while the wider contextual variation provides possible interpretations of the semantic content of the affixes themselves. This internal analysis approach, with the morphological breakdown of the clusters analysed, provides further support for the current hypothesis that the language that Linear A represented was rich in affixation.

CULTURAL TRANSFER BETWEEN DOMESTICATION AND FOREIGNIZATION: LITERARY TRANSLATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO ARABIC

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ABSTRACT

Our intention in this article is to connect the two techniques of translation as defined by Lawrence Venuti as *domestication* and *foreignization* with the principle of translation as a form of cultural transfer. If the concept of foreignization leads the reader to the source text through a foreign cultural contribution to the target culture, domestication brings the source text closer to the reader's culture. We apply Venuti's theory to literary translation from English into Arabic to demonstrate the translator's involvement in this form of cultural transfer by providing relevant examples: Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea,* and Alan Lightman's *Einstein's Dreams* (from English into Arabic), and Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (from English into Arabic, Romanian, and Polish).

Key words: Arabic, cultural transfer, translation

PRECIZĂRI TERMINOLOGICE: ARTĂ – ARTIST/ARTIZAN – ARTEFACT/MANUFACT

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ABSTRACT

Given the fact that over time the word *art* (and its derivatives) has acquired and benefits from a wide range of meanings, we find it necessary to make some terminological clarifications and review the meanings with which the lexeme is being used in theoretical research in this field. The approach has an interdisciplinary character, with aspects taken mainly from studies dedicated to the visual arts.

At the semantic level, we note the existence of two terms, with common Latin roots, namely *ars*, *artis*, specialized to indicate intellectual work (*artist*) and physical or mechanical work (*craftsman*). This is because in our times, more often than not, the artist does nothing but conceive the work and it is the craftsman who works with his hand or with modern techniques and actually produces art objects. And the *handmade product* ("made by hand") or *artifact* ("made with art") is invested with the title of work of art if it is conceived / created by a plastic artist recognized as such by specialists (we refer to critics of art, gallery owners, museographers, collectors), while the craftsman gets lost in oblivion, or, in the happiest case, joins the ranks of anonymous people who worked in the workshop of a famous artist.

Key words: art, artist, artifact

EPISTEMIC MODALITY MARKERS AT THE SYNTACTIC LEVEL: THE MODAL PHRASE *I THINK*

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ABSTRACT

The article "Epistemic modality markers at the syntactic level: the modal phrase I think" deals with the expression of the epistemic modality at the syntactic level. An análisis of the functioning of the modal phrase *I think* it is obvious that the expression of epistemic modality is versatile and has numerous shades and nuances.

Key words: epistemic modality, modal phrase, marker

BESCHWERDEBRIEFE IM SPIEGEL DER HELFENDEN, DER AGGRESSIV-ENTWERTENDEN UND DER SICH DISTANZIERENDEN KOMMUNIKATIONSSTILE[1]

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ABSTRACT

The paper intends to disclose the linguistic resources that letters of complaint may provide. It focuses on the analysis of functions and phrases that can be utilised for the expression of verbal distance, aggressiveness and helpfulness. Due to the fact that, while business communication in written form can poorly render feelings, it can still have a huge emotional impact on the recipient, the article investigates to what extent letters of complaint can be emotionally determined. To this end, the study rests on the theories elaborated by Friedemann Schulz von Thun regarding three communication styles, namely the supportive, the aggressive-pejorative and the distancing ones.

Key words: the helping, the aggressive-devaluing, the distancing communication styles

THE SEMANTIC TYPOLOGY OF SYNCRETIC SYNTACTICALLY INDIVISIBLE WORD COMBINATIONS IN UKRAINIAN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Semantic-syntactical relationships identify syntactically indivisible word combinations in the syntactic system of the Ukrainian language. The specificity of syncretic syntactically indivisible word combinations is that in their structure the dependent component informally complements the nuclear component. Syncretic syntactically indivisible word combinations include three semantic types: complementary-attributive, complementary-object, and complementary-attribute-object. Grammatical significance of these syncretic indivisible phrases is determined by different types of semantic-syntactic relations: complementary, attributive, and object.

Key words: indivisible phrases, complementary relations, Ukrainian language

TEIL-GANZES-RELATIONEN IM KONTRASTIVEN VERGLEICH (AM BEISPIEL DER KÖRPERTEILBENENNUNGEN IN DEN GERMANISCHEN UND SLAWISCHEN SPRACHEN)

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the research of the Part-Whole-Relations in the lexical system of the language exemplified by the human body part names in the Germanic (German, English) and Slavonic (Ukrainian, Russian) languages. The contrastive approach reveals the main differences in the nomination and segmentation process of the lexical units under analysis. The system of naive segmentation of the human body is proved to be the rich source of anthropomorphic metaphor in the compared languages. The polysemy level of the body part names in the contrasted languages is distinguished with the help of the index of polysemy. The study focuses on the classification of the regular semantic change paths of the body part names, highlights cross-language similarities and differences in their semantics and outlines their semantic productivity in the field of terminology.

Key words: meronymy, polysemy, semantic productivity

QUALCHE OSSERVAZIONE SULLE PARTICELLE ITALIANE *CI* E *VI* E SULLE MODALITÀ DELLA LORO TRADUZIONE IN ROMENO

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ABSTRACT

In Italian language, the atonic pronouns *ci* and *vi* are mainly personal pronouns or reflexive personal pronouns of the first and second persons of the plural, acting as a direct object or as an indirect object. Moreover, *ci* and, more seldom, *vi*, which is felt as a scholarly term, can be used as demonstrative pronouns or locative adverbs. They are also used with a reinforcing value in some set phrases.

As Romanian language does not have atonic pronouns corresponding to the particles *ci* and *vi* acting as demonstrative pronouns or locative adverbs, we first present a synthesis of the characteristics and use of *ci* and *vi* in Italian and then we describe how they are translated into Romanian.

Key words: particles *ci* and *vi*, usage, translation methods

SEMANTIC REFLECTIONS OF HUMAN/ANIMAL

GENITALIA IN ALBANIAN PLANT NAMES

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ABSTRACT

The plants are integral part of human life for food, medicine or other uses. The language of a speech community reflects the creative ability of its members, so the vernacular plant names reflect semantically the way how they perceive and imagine specific features of plants. In this context, the process of naming plants in Albanian is codified by transferring the meaning through metaphor and metonymy, or word formation (derivation and composition). The plant names often describe some characteristic features of the plant itself or of its part, in which the communities are interested. The aim of this study is to find and explain the plant features on whose basis plants are named in Albanian language, to point out the reasons of naming plants and relationships between the two codes: the human and animal body and plants, and more specifically, reflections of genitalia code and gender message in the plant names in Albanian folk mentality.

Key words: semantic reflections, naming plants, Albanian language

THE NATURE OF LANGUAGE
IN THE CONTEXT OF PHILOSOPHY:
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

The following article deals with the nature of language in the philosophical context. It identifies the way of transition from positive knowledge to deep comprehension of language in a broad theoretical and methodological context, by understanding language nature more widely – as spiritual energy and cognitive activity of a person. It was reviewed that many problems and topics previously considered as "extralinguistic" have come to be

interpreted as "intralinguistic" in modern linguistics. The purpose of the article was to handle the contrast between language and philosophy, clarifying the relation between them, finding out what is the "starting point" of any knowledge: language as the formation material of the world or philosophy as the initial form of human mind. In the main material, the author tries to examine this problem by analysing different periods of philosophic thought and personalities of thinkers, their main differences in the attitude to the problem of language.

Key words: language, philosophy, philosophy of language

A PHONETIC EXPERIMENT ON THE TONES OF NANJING DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to reconstruct the border between tones, in Nanjing Dialect, converging towards similar contours due to sound change, using phonetic techniques for data exploration. The results of the auditory survey reveal a categorical perception in Nanjing Dialect, as often attested in tonal languages. The acoustic statistics of this experiment contribute to a more comprehensive image of tones represented by tone letters.

Key words: Nanjing Dialect, Phonetic Experiment, Tones