

PADRE NOSTRO. CONSIDERAZIONI SULLA PREGHIERA

Mirela AIOANE
Universitatea „Al. I. Cuza”, Iași
amiraio@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This article briefly comments on The Lord's Prayer: a short history of the appearance and significance of the prayer, remarks on the translation of the verse "and forgive us our trespasses" into some Romance languages, a short linguistic comment, in fact a general discussion on the prayer.

The article is mainly based on the remarks of the writer Gianfranco Ravasi.

Key words: pray, prayer, *The Lord's Prayer*

SERBIAN TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS FOR THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLES OF THE GREEK DEPONENT VERBS IN DIDO SOTIRIU'S NOVEL *FAREWELL TO ANATOLIA*

Panagiotis ASIMOPOULOS
Hellenic Military Academy, Athens
asimopoulosp@yahoo.gr

ABSTRACT

The basic task of this contrastive analysis has been to examine the various structures used as Serbian translation equivalents of the past participles of Greek deponent verbs. The corpus for this research includes Dido Sotiriou's novel *Farewell to Anatolia* and its translation into Serbian. Each example of passive participle has been matched with its translation equivalent from the Serbian part of the corpus. The relation between the deponent verbs and the non-finite structures, especially passive participles, is also accounted for.

Key words: Greek, Serbian, deponent

UNELE ASPECTE PRIVIND FORMELE VERBALE REFLEXIVE DIN ROMÂNIA SECOLULUI AL XVI-LEA

Iona BĂDESCU
Universitatea din Craiova
ilonabadescu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Reflexive voice is very well represented in Old Romanian, including: reflexive forms inherited from Latin with pronouns in accusative and dative, numerous Slavic borrowings, as well as some calques of Slavic reflexives. This study aims at presenting some formal characteristics of reflexive verbs, based on a linguistic analysis of 16th century Romanian texts.

Key words: Old Romanian, verb, the reflexive voice

MONOSÍLABOS DEL ESPAÑOL: ACENTUACIÓN GRÁFICA ANÓMALA

Claudia BORZI y María Amalia GARCÍA JURADO
Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas y
Universidad de Buenos Aires
cborzi@filo.uba.ar – majurado@filo.uba.ar

ABSTRACT

Graphic stress assignment is a field in which the use of prescriptive rules has not achieved, so far, explanatory adequacy for all the variations observed in the domains of education and research. The purpose of this work is to provide some answers about the speakers' tendency to assign graphic stress to monosyllables such as *guion* or *fie*. It is assumed that the assignment (or lack of assignment) of graphic stress is influenced by different factors, among which we have considered on the one hand acoustic-phonetic aspects and on the other the process of paradigmatic association to other graphically stressed lexical items established by the speaker in order to express emphasis in perfectivity. Monosyllables that included the vocalic groups [io] and [ie] were analysed. Results show an interaction among the factors considered.

Key words: Spanish, Monosyllables, Graphic Stress Assignment

ROMANIAN FOREST TERMINOLOGY – PROOF OF THE LATIN ORIGIN OF OUR LANGUAGE AND OF THE CONTINUITY OF OUR DWELLING

Ana-Maria BOTNARU
“Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest
amrbotnaru@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In this article we try to kill two birds with one stone, using Romanian forest terminology as a solid argument for both the Latin character of our language and the continuity of the Romanized population north of the Danube in the millenium prior to the formation of the Romanian feudal states.

Key words: forest, tree names, toponyms

LA FAMILLE LEXICALE DU VERBE *AMARE* DANS LA POÉSIE LYRIQUE LATINE

Ioana-Rucsandra DASCĂLU
Universitatea din Craiova
rucsicv@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the verb *amare* and its word family in Latin lyrical poets, starting from lexicographic sources: etymological dictionaries, *ThLL*, *OLD* and explaining the selected properties in the context of each one's writings. Thus, we selected for the core of erotic vocabulary the verb *amare*, composed verbs: *adamare*, *deamare*, the adverb *amanter*, the nouns: *amor*, *amator*, *amatrix*, *amans*, *amicus-amica*.

Key words: the verb *amare*, word family, composed verbs

PRIVIRE CRITICĂ ASUPRA MODALITĂȚILOR DE FORMARE A TERMENILOR ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

**(CU REFERIRE LA TERMENII DE SURSĂ
GRECO-LATINĂ)**

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

ABSTRACT

Derivation and composition, the principal means of lexical-semantic extension of the Romanian language, are widely used in creating scientific terminology. Although the scientific terms are not created in Romanian, the same formative patterns, from Greco-Latin origin, contribute to their formation. A proper analysis of such terms can be constructed avoiding integration into traditional patterns of derivation and composition, characteristic of a particular language, by adopting a differentiated analysis, both in the common language and the specialized language.

Key words: lexicology, terms, compounds

**IL GRAFFITISMO NELLO SPAZIO LINGUISTICO
URBANO, LA CITTÀ COME MELTING POT
DIAMESICO**

Nicola GUERRA
University of Turku, Finland
nicola.guerra@utu.fi

ABSTRACT

The present paper focuses on the concepts of urban and linguistic space. It considers the city as a diamesic melting pot. Graffitiism is seen as a communication channel that needs to be examined in order to better understand the urban language and its many forms.

Key words: graffiti, linguistics, diamesia

NOTE ASUPRA TERMENILOR REFERITORI LA SCULPTURĂ ÎN ITALIANĂ. IMPLICAȚII ÎN TRADUCEREA ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

George Dan ISTRATE
Universitatea de Artă și Design, Cluj-Napoca
distrate@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Specialised languages such as the language of sculpture, in the hereby article, use clear, accurate and specific terminology. The meaning of a sculpture term may be obscure for a non-specialist, i.e. for someone who is not familiar with the activity. However, members of the same professional association understand each other perfectly, as this type of terminology excludes ambiguity and polysemy.

Key words: specialised languages, technical terminology, sculpture

MĂ ROG – MARCATOR DE DISCURS ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

Michaela LIVESCU
Universitatea din Craiova
elivescu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the evolution of an inflectional form of the Romanian verb *aruga* – *mă rog* – which has become pragmaticalized in a three-phase process, as an incidental set phrase, specific to oral language.

Though weakened, the initial meaning is frequently accompanied by one or several secondary meanings, of which the concessive meaning is to be highlighted.

The multiple functionality of *mă rog* is seen in the wide array of roles it performs, especially as a modalizer (accompanied by verbal and nonverbal elements – various intonations, gestures, etc.)

Interestingly, all the three types of use of *mă rog* coexist in the language. Its various roles as a modalizer appear most often in urban speech.

Key words: *mă rog*, modalizer, urban speech

ENGLISH AS A LINGUA FRANCA AND ITS IMPACT ON SPANISH LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY: EVIDENCE FROM DIFFERENT SETTINGS

Carmen LUJÁN-GARCÍA
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
clujan@dfm.ulpgc.es

ABSTRACT

This paper, which is composed of two main sections, deals with the impact of English and Anglo-American culture on Spanish language and society. In the first part, an analysis of the presence of English in Spanish shop windows to greet Christmas is provided. In the second one, it examines the Spanish educational system and workplace, and discusses the extent to which the process of globalisation may have 'negative' effects on the linguistic, and, probably, cultural identity of speakers whose native language is not English. English has become the *lingua franca* of communication across the globe, but what kind of English should be used? It deals with the importance of focusing on the effectiveness of communication, rather than on the imitation of native models.

Key words: English as a *Lingua Franca*, Anglo-American culture, Spain

VERBAL AND NOMINAL LEXICO-MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ROMANIAN AS COMPARED WITH EUROPEAN ROMANCE¹ AND GERMANIC² LANGUAGES³

Gina MĂCIUCĂ
Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” Suceava
ginamaciuca@litere.usv.ro

ABSTRACT

The present contribution is intended as a survey of the major lexico-morphological peculiarities of Romanian verbs and nouns, most likely to set our mother tongue off as a self-assertive linguistic entity against the Romano-Germanic European background. The 15 idiosyncrasies submitted to the reader's attention help chart Romanian's slip-aways from

the Neo-Latin mainstream and, as a natural concomitant thereof, its quite frequent “mix-ins” with members of the Germanic family.

Keyword: comparative approach, Romance vs Germanic family, verb/noun lexico-morphological idiosyncrasies

INSEGNARE L’ITALIANO IN CHIAVE CONTRASTIVA. IL PASSATO PROSSIMO E I SUOI CORRISPONDENTI ROMENI

Elena PÎRVU
Università di Craiova
pival@clicknet.ro

ABSTRACT

This paper gives a brief description of the correspondence between the recent past tense in Italian and the compound perfect in Romanian. Its purpose is to point out the fact that, in spite of different terminology used in Italian and Romanian for the definition and description of recent past and compound perfect, respectively, the correspondence between these two tenses does not raise any problems.

Key words: the recent past, the compound perfect, temporal correspondence

LE FUTUR DES LANGUES ROMANES: USAGES TEMPORELS ET/OU USAGES MODAUX?

Mihaela POPESCU
Université de Craïova
cecilia99_ro@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The present study aims at describing the semantic duality of temporality and modality expressed in Romance languages by certain verbal morphemes, taking as an example the paradigm of the Future Tense. The final purpose is to highlight the main issues raised by its analysis both at the language and at the discursive level. Starting from the tripartite structuring of TEMPORAL, MODAL or, ILLOCUTIONARY uses, operated by

Vet / Kamfers-Manhe (2001: 89-104) at the level of the representative occurrences of the future tense in French, we firstly tried to perform a brief evaluation of the main parameters (aspectual, temporal, modal and, especially declarative, pragmatic parameters) used at each level of operation of the Future Tense. By expanding the area of examples of how this tripartite systems also operates at the level of other Romance languages such as Spanish, Italian and, especially, Romanian, we aimed at checking whether these parameters really are representative for all types of uses, in order to develop a coherent analytic model at an intra and interlingual level.

Key words: Future Tense, Romance languages, temporality

TRADUCIR *HOMBRES DE MAÍZ* DE MIGUEL ÁNGEL ASTURIAS

Lavinia SIMILARU
Universitatea din Craiova
lavinia_similaru@yahoo.es

ABSTRACT

Many scholars have attempted to clarify the problematic language used by Miguel Ángel Asturias in *Men of Maize*. The most outstanding research in this respect was performed by professors Gerald Martin and Giovanni Meo Zilio. However, the language of the novel is still obscure from various points of view. Difficulties refer to: the use of popular language, fraught with Guatemalan sayings and idioms, puns or the pronunciation of a character with speech disorder.

Key words: Miguel Ángel Asturias, sayings, Guatemala

ITALIAN LEXICAL BORROWINGS WITH AMPHILOCH OF HOTIN

Liliana SOARE
Universitatea din Pitești
lilianasoare2006@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The present study focuses on an interesting aspect of the specialised lexicon used by Amphiloch of Hotin in *Gramatica fizicii*, one of his three texts translated from Italian, i.e. lexical borrowings of Italian origin. The research reveals the high amount of direct Italian lexical borrowings as well as terms with multiple etymologies, which can be simultaneously explained by Italian and other languages: Latin, French, Greek and even Russian. The lexical borrowings are analysed based on their inclusion in a specialised language. The conclusion of the study is that, due to the rich list of neologisms borrowed from Italian, the author can be considered a forerunner of the Italian stream in Moldavia; his texts are important for studying the Italian influence on Romanian and the role of Italian in the creation and development of Romanian scientific terminology.

Key words: *Gramatica fizicii*, Italian influence, lexical borrowings

LINKUL ȘI ROSTUL: DOUĂ CONCEPTE ÎNRUDITE

Elena UNGUREANU
Institutul de Filologie și
Institutul de Dezvoltare a Societății Informaționale
ale Academiei de Științe a Moldovei
elena_u_67@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Within the virtual environment of internet, hypertext (HTML) represents the most important concept of the web (www), revolutionising the information technology and including billions of users from all social categories and levels in the communication network. Due to the important concept of the (hyper)link, browsing the enormous hypertext has become extremely easy and quick. The link (relation, reference) has therefore become the new sign of the electronic environment, with two characteristic dimensions: technological and linguistic (textual). The similarity between the *link* and an older concept of the natural language – *sense* (as described by C. Noica) – emphasizes a clear connection between the latter and the possibility for the modern term to acquire new meanings, related to those of the sense (“mouth”, “partition”, “order”). Subsequently to reading and writing, hypertext and its links have become the new study object of linguistics.

Key words: hypertext, link, rom. *rost* (“mouth”, “partition”, “order”)

LES NOMS DE COULEUR PRIMAIRES DANS QUELQUES DICTIONNAIRES ROUMAINS

Silvia Nicoleta BALTĂ

Universit  "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", Iași
silvia_balta@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The article analyses the lexicographic definitions of six colour terms (*alb / white, albastru / blue, galben / yellow, negru / black, roșu / red, verde / green*) in some Romanian dictionaries published in the last two / three centuries. The paper aims at presenting the elements used by lexicographers for defining such colour terms, from both a historic and compared perspective. The approach also provides us with the opportunity of showing the dynamics and evolution of Romanian lexicography during the last century.

Key words: colour terms, lexicography, Romanian dictionaries

LA SEMIOTICA DELLA MUSICA TRA NEGAZIONE E AFFERMAZIONE

Mirona BENCE-MUK
Universit  "Babeș-Bolyai", Cluj-Napoca
mironacomana@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Musical signs and, respectively, musical semiotics have a controversial existence and act as a borderline for apparently opposed, even incongruous fields: linguistics vs. semiotics on the one hand and music on the other hand. However, they still represent a particular expression that can hardly fit into any pre-existing model or system. This article is part of a research project regarding the symbiosis between text and music in musical theatre and aims at justifying musical semiotics as a proper research topic, along linguistics and general semiotics.

Key words: musical semiotics, expression-semiosis, matter-pertinence

A FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR

Mădălina CERBAN
University of Craiova
madalina_cerban@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the concept of grammatical metaphor within the systemic functional framework. The first part of the paper analyses the difference between the definition of grammatical metaphor from a traditional perspective and its functional definition, emphasizing the assumptions that should be made when examining it. The second part of this paper points out the differences between the three main types of grammatical metaphors: experiential, interpersonal and ideational (textual) ones.

Key words: grammatical metaphor, (non-)congruent, metafunctions

CORRESPONDENCIAS SEMÁNTICAS EN LA FRASEOLOGÍA ESPAÑOLA Y RUMANA

Oana-Adriana DUȚĂ
Universitatea din Craiova
oana.duta@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The article proposes a classification of semantic correspondences between Spanish verbal idioms containing names of body parts and their lexicographic equivalents in Romanian, according to the mentioned corpus. Starting from the principles of componential analysis, a classification of semantic correspondence (total, partial, zero) is proposed. The article also enlarges upon phraseological calques, phraseological motivation, asymmetric polysemy, etc.

Key words: phraseology, semantics, polysemy

INVERSION ET RÉVOLUTION : UNE QUESTION DE CHANGEMENT D'ORDRE

Racha EL KHAMISSY
Université de Ain Chams
Le Caire, Egypte
rachaelkhamissy@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

Inversion is a linguistic practice that aims a particular dimension of language functioning. The reverse is also designed as a language update: it implies both social and linguistic dimensions in a situation of particular communication, such media. In this context of reflection, we propose to decipher some “tricks” of the inversion in the media language on the Egyptian Revolution – also known under the name of the “Revolution of January 25, 2011” – as appear on multiple syntactic structuring, examining the linguistic forms inverted and particularism associated with their use by analyzing data collected from the daily French press, which we will analyze as manifestations of the dynamics of French depending on the context.

Key words: inversion, revolution, syntax

ESP. *HOMBRE*, ¿NEUTRALIZACIÓN O SINCRETISMO?

Mihai ENĂCHESCU
Universitatea București
mihail_enachescu@yahoo.es

ABSTRACT

The case of sp. *hombre* was often treated as a lexical neutralization in Spanish semantics works, most of the time without any further explanation. Given the word's definition, the term could also be considered a syncretism.

The aim of the present work is to analyze the contemporary use of sp. *hombre* in three different types of texts in order to determine whether if we can speak about neutralization or syncretism in this case.

Key words: neutralization, syncretism, sp. *hombre*

NEGATIVE SEMANTIC TRANSFER IN MEDICAL LANGUAGE – A CASE STUDY

Iulia Cristina FRÎNCULESCU
“Victor Babeș” University of
Medicine and Pharmacy, Timișoara

ABSTRACT

The growing influence of English on Romanian surely has its merits but also involves a number of problems. One such problem is that the ongoing and in many ways overwhelming process of anglicization of the Romanian medical language keeps bringing on ambiguities and even errors at different linguistic levels. This study focuses on an example of negative semantic transfer from the English word *drug* to its Romanian false friend *drog*.

Key words: medical language, interference, false friends

LINGUAGGI ED ELEMENTI DEL POLITICO NEL RADICALISMO DI SINISTRA E DESTRA NEL GRAFFITISMO URBANO

Nicola GUERRA
University of Turku, Finland
nicola.guerra@utu.fi

ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the urban graffiti painted with a political message by different movements of the Italian political radicalism in the cities of Rome, Florence, Massa, Carrara, Verona and Udine. For the purpose of this article, during the period from June 2011 to June 2012, a total of 165 graffiti have been photographed, of which 83 painted by neo-fascist groups, 72 by extreme left groups and 10 by anarchist groups. These three macro communities, made of different subgroups, emerged as the most active in expressing their antagonism towards the parliamentary parties with their graffiti that combine semantic (words) and semiotic (images) elements. An analysis of the collected graffiti's language form, meaning and context allows for the identification of the variety of styles of communication adopted by the different political antagonisms and the different contents of their communication through graffiti as well as the key elements of their political identities.

Key words: political radicalism, graffiti, linguistics

LO SPAZIO E IL TEMPO NELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA

Arjan KALLÇO
Università “Fan S. Noli” Korçe, Albania
a.kallco@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Space and time are two of the main factors of life which in essence are crucial and everlasting and without which human life and society would be meaningless. Literature, as a means of real life reflection, can not stop being a fellow traveller with space and time. However, whereas they have a transitory character in life, they are permanent in literature.

Key words: Time, Space, Literature

**ALCUNE OSSERVAZIONI SULL’INFINITO
PREDICATIVO ROMENO E SULL’INFINITO NELLE
FRASI INDIPENDENTI ITALIANE**

Silvia MADINCEA PAŞCU
Universitatea „Tibiscus”, Timişoara
silvia_madincea76@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Our brief contrastive analysis of the infinitive with predicative value in Italian and Romanian has revealed several similarities, but mostly several differences. On the one hand, in both languages, the infinitive can have predicative function in sentences marked by intonation, with the value of an imperative. On the other hand, only in Italian, the infinitive can have predicative function in declarative, conditional, exclamatory, and dubitative sentences.

Key words: infinitive, imperative, predicative value

**ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL MISHIP
NUMERAL SYSTEM**

Mohammed Aminu MUAZU
Katwal Pemark ISA

University of Maiduguri
mohammed_muazu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the traditional system of numerals in Miship language. This language belongs to the West-Chadic sub-group of the Afro-Asiatic phylum and is spoken by 17,000 people in the Plateau State, Nigeria. The study covers various dimensions of the conventional numerals of this language, classifying them into different types: cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals, numeral adverbs, distributive numerals, fractions and other expressions of quantity (such as *wuyon* and *duk-duk*, meaning *the majority*, *great number*, *a great deal of*, and *all* respectively).

Key words: numerals, Miship, Afro-Asiatic phylum

THE FRENCH EQUIVALENTS OF THE ENGLISH PAST TENSES FORMS

Mariana OCHEŞEL
Universitatea din Craiova
mariaochesel@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to verify the truth value of scholastic theories concerning the means of translating English past / perfect tenses forms into French in order to explore the limitations of these theories and the difficulties generated by their application not only in the act of translation but also in the act of understanding a text. Trying to make our study of great interest from a theoretical as well as from an applied perspective, we thought a contrastive linguistic analysis will be very helpful. This method will give us new insights into the languages compared, insights which are likely unnoticed in studies of monolingual corpora, and will highlight differences between source texts and translations.

Key words: tense, aspect, translation

LE TEMPS DU TEXTE ORGANISÉ PAR DES ADVERBES DÉICTIQUES EN ROUMAIN

Silvia Andreia PINTEA

ABSTRACT

The present article aims at analysing the role and functions of the deictic adverbs of time in the organisation of time, both in a fictional text and in oral communication. For a precise delimitation of the period / the time interval, we considered the *discourse axis* as a point of reference and we tried to highlight the way how the present tense is perceived as an opposite of past and future. If in oral communication the temporal reference is represented by the T_0 moment of speech, the temporal detection of events is much more complex in fictional texts, and it should take into account several parameters imposed by the narrator.

Key words: adverb, time, deictic

**LA SCRITTURA DEI MESSAGGI DI POSTA
ELETTRONICA: ASPETTI LINGUISTICI E TESTUALI**

Frosina QYRDETI
Università di Valona “I. Qemali”, Albania
frosinalondo@yahoo.it

ABSTRACT

This article shows that e-mail communications do not merely reflect spoken language, but they have distinctive features. Some elements of e-mail writing are related to neither traditional writing, or speaking, as specific graphical means are used in order to express feelings and content that could not be rendered in writing.

Key words: e-mail, linguistic issues, writing/speaking

**STRUTTURA LESSICALE DELL’ITALIANO
SPECIALISTICO**

Mariana SĂNDULESCU
Academia de Studii Economice, București
sandulescu_mariana@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Starting from the lexicological theoretical approach and necessarily undergoing a step of elaboration of hundreds of term entries, our study proposes a global vision on the lexical structure of contemporary Italian language, focusing on the two fundamental lexical processes, derivation and compounding.

Key words: general language, vocabulary, specialized language

VENDERE E COMPRARE* TRA ORIENTE ED OCCIDENTE – *MERCANZIA ED ALTRI SENSI

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

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts at performing an analysis of the Italian and Romanian verbs *sell* and *buy*, in terms of morphology, use, etymology and semantics. The analysis uses descriptive linguistics and comparative linguistics methods for explaining the distinct evolutions of these verbs in the two languages, highlighting convergent and divergent aspects. Some socio-cultural aspects resulting from this comparative approach are also taken into consideration.

Key words: descriptive linguistics, comparative linguistics, mercantilism