

L'IMPATTO PSICOLOGICO DELLA PUBBLICITÀ SUI BAMBINI

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at providing a psychological analysis of some of the most recent videos produced in Italia and aimed at children (kid marketing) on youtube and social media, apps or on the channels of the Italian national television, RAI. We cannot talk of exhaustiveness, for the multiple issues that might be considered: image, text, message, characters, prosody and their huge impact on the target audience. We have chosen videos that advertise food products, sweets, toys, kids clothing, holidays, services.

Key words: video, advertising, children

THE CONCEPT OF OFFICIALITY AND UNOFFICIALITY IN UKRAINIAN ANTHROPONYMICS

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the formation of unofficial (informal) and official (formal) naming systems in Ukrainian anthroponymy. The main groups of official and national (folk) names, the formation of components and their functional purpose on the diachronic and synchronic levels are determined. It was found out that the purpose of national (folk) naming is not only identification, but also the characterisation of the denoted, an indication

of his/her relation to other members of the community. The main component of the unofficial nomination is defined as an individual nickname. In addition, there are variants of personal names, family names, as well as socio-collective names. The conclusions point to the difference between anthroponymic naming systems and their interaction in communication.

Key words: onomastics, naming, unofficial (informal) and official (formal) system of naming

BREVE ANALISI LINGUISTICA DI UN ARTICOLO DI CRONACA

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ABSTRACT

Press language is mainly conditioned by limited space and, at the same time, the news, the information must attract the readers' attention. Be it newspapers, magazines or television, information is taken from the surrounding reality, which is why clear and precise language should be used, able to meet its first and primary objective: informing the public. An article of the most popular Italian newspaper, *Il Corriere della Sera*, published in March 2004, was chosen for this analysis.

Key words: terminology, press, vocabulary

“SPATRIATO”, UN NEOLOGISMO SEMANTICO D’AUTORE

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ABSTRACT

The paper analyses the Italian term *spatriato*, an author's semantic neologism coined by Mario Desiati in *Spatriati* (Einaudi, Turin, 2021), the laureate of the latest Strega Awards, the most prestigious literary prize in Italy. The new meanings come from the corresponding term in the dialect of Puglia, which is where the author comes from. The journalistic documentation of the connotations of the term follows the writer's interviews in online press.

Key words: *spatriato*, neologism, author

UNA PROPUESTA DE ENSEÑANZA DEL ESTILO INDIRECTO ESPAÑOL A ESTUDIANTES RUMANOS

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ABSTRACT

Our paper proposes a range of activities for practising a challenging issue of Spanish grammar for Romanian students: indirect speech. The tasks we propose include awareness raising, operationalization, translation and writing tasks.

Key words: indirect speech, syntax, verbal tense

LA METAPHORE TERMINOLOGIQUE ET SA TRADUCTION. LE CAS DE LA TERMINOLOGIE ASTRONOMIQUE FRANÇAISE ET TCHEQUE

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ABSTRACT

In specialized language, the reader encounters metaphors that cover an actualisation and explanatory role. They help to clarify some complex concepts and make them accessible for the reader. Metaphor is also a powerful source of terms and terms of metaphorical origin are abundant in specialized language. Finally, it is possible to examine the translation of metaphors in the specialized language, particularly in relation to the formation of new terms in various fields. The article analyses the translation of metaphors based on a comparison of French and Czech terms, particularly from the field of astronomy, also taking into account terms from other disciplines. Attention is mainly focused on the translation strategies used in the formation of new terms and on the comparison of their use in both languages. Calques and loanwords seem to be the most frequent translation strategies when forming French and Czech terminological equivalents of metaphorical terms in the field of astronomy. The calque is a universal and transparent solution allowing to create parallel metaphorical series in different languages. As for loanwords, the presence of anglicisms in French astronomy terminology is not really massive, probably as a result of the role of French standardizing authorities in the formation of terminological neologisms.

Key words: astronomy, Czech language, French language

I DEONOMASTICI NELLA TERMINOLOGIA DELLE ARTI VISUALI

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ABSTRACT

We aim at analysing the concepts used in the thematic field of visual arts and drawing up a list of terms originating from proper names, an issue that has not been widely dealt with in relevant research. We shall only consider the deonomastic terms of our field of activity that have undergone a process of resemanticization (or semantic redetermination) referred to as *antonomasia*. We note the existence of two classes of terms: - *deanthroponyms*, when deriving from human names or if the etymon is a human name; - *detoponyms* when common nouns derive from toponyms or the etymon is a toponym. In both cases, the *eponym* is the original proper noun.

Key words: antonomasia, deanthroponyms, detoponyms

MACROSTRUCTURE OF ENCYCLOPAEDIC

AND LINGUISTIC DICTIONARIES: COMMON AND SPECIFIC FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study of encyclopaedic and linguistic dictionaries with relation to their structural components. It investigates the macrostructure features of both types of lexicographic works. Results show that, in spite of common approaches to macrostructure construction, encyclopaedic dictionaries are limited in the selection of headwords and register nouns, noun phrases and proper names mainly, whereas linguistic dictionaries try to represent the whole lexicon of the language. Also, polysemanticism and homonymy of natural language influence on the arrangement of headwords in dictionary macrostructure.

Key words: encyclopaedic dictionary, linguistic dictionary, macrostructure

AN ZWEI POLEN – GESCHÄFTSBRIEFE IN POSITIVEM UND NEGATIVEM TON

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ABSTRACT

The article sheds light on the fundamental characteristics of the positive and negative tone in the context of business correspondence. Commencing with a brief psychological insight into the phenomenon, the paper offers a theoretical overview of how the aforementioned tones can crystallise within business letters. As a completion to this description, it also expounds by what means unpleasant and inconvenient messages can be converted into welcoming and favourable ones. Ultimately, the practical section provides an analysis of positivity and negativity, laying a special stress on their linguistic representation.

Key words: business letters, positive tone, negative tone

**CONSTRUCTIONS MONOPRÉDICATIVES
POLYSYNONYMIQUES MONO- ET
POLYTRANSFORMATIONNELLES AU NIVEAU
D'UN SYNTAGME ET DE L'ÉNONCÉ DANS LA PROSE
FRANÇAISE DU XX^e SIÈCLE**

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ABSTRACT

This paper is dedicated to the studies of monopredicative polysynonymic utterances at the level of syntagm or proposition in semantic-syntactical, pragmatic and stylistic aspects in the continuum language – discourse. They define these constructions as virtual (linguistic) mono- and polytransformational unities phenomenologically reconstructed from a primary structure which are actualized in the form of compressed, extended or quantitatively equicomponential preferential options. By the way of inverse reconstruction and linguistic experiment they determine the degree of co(n)textual pertinence of each member of synonymic series and they reveal strategies of the author's linguistic game.

Key words: co(n)textual pertinence, linguistic experiment, mono- and polytransformational monopredicative polysynonymic utterance

**ON THE PROBLEM OF ABBREVIATION
AS A MEANS OF LINGUISTIC ECONOMY
(UPON THE MATERIAL OF THE ENGLISH LITERARY
TEXT “REPORT FROM IRON MOUNTAIN
ON THE POSSIBILITY & DESIRABILITY OF PEACE”)**

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ABSTRACT

The article throws light upon the theoretical understanding of the role and place of abbreviations, as well as the description of the structural and semantic features of the abbreviation vocabulary. It aims at developing a systematic approach to the study of this phenomenon on the material of an English literary text by defining the types of acronyms in English on the basis of conventional, common usage, analysis of the systemic, structural, semantic characteristics of the abbreviated vocabulary of English and by trying establish the basic structural-semantic characteristics of such vocabulary.

Key words: abbreviation, language system, structural-semantic

THE LINGUISTIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE OF FUTURE OFFICERS

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ABSTRACT

The linguistic and psychological characteristics of foreign language of the future officers will be discussed in this article. The author highlights that an analysis of English-speaking and French-speaking material allows to establish psychological characteristics of generation and reproduction of presentation foreign speech of future officers who are given the opportunity to develop their corresponding skills.

Key words: linguistic and psychological characteristics, English and French languages, future officers

THE PUZZLE OF A HORN: AN ETYMOLOGY FOR THE WORD *GEMSHORN*

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ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed at providing an etymological reconstruction for the word *gemshorn* (and the term *pifana/pivana*), which indicates a wind musical instrument, generally considered pastoral or rustic, produced from the horn of an ungulated animal.

The etymological reconstruction proposed in this article allows to postulate prehistoric origins, for the gemshorn, dating back way before the XIV-XV Century, the time in which the folk instrument starts, plausibly, to be attested in Europe, in manuscripts, art, and material culture.

In particular, by delineating a possible Indo-European and, then, Proto-Germanic, proto-form, for the word, it is possible to date it back to at least the Neolithic, and even to the Mesolithic. The term indicating the instrument, after the Common Indo-European stage, would have been only preserved in Germanic languages and in the Germanic context.

The paper is also aimed at showing that the names of some (folk) musical instruments can survive, over time, in oral tradition without being recorded in historical official sources, and that their origins can be, by far, more ancient than the times in which the first attestations of their names in written documents – or their appearance in art and/or in material culture – are findable and recorded.

Key words: Prehistoric wind musical instruments, *Gemshorn* and *pifana/pivana*, Indo-European

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF THE MAIN URBANONYMS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF UKRAINE IN THE PHANTOM FRONTIER AS A MARKER OF TERRITORIAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Linguo-cultural studies in the context of constructing territorial identity have become widespread in the European academic community in recent decades. First of all, this is caused by the actualization of the prospective strategies of humanitarian development of territorial communities. The social processes that Central and Eastern Europe has experienced with a number of positive and negative consequences in the

twentieth century are projected onto the present in the twenty-first century. The changing of state borders, the disintegration, and formation of new states, and military conflicts reformatted and structured the geocultural space. New identities that formed in this context took on different characteristics and manifestations, sometimes sharply opposite, which was especially evident in the borderline.

Key words: linguoculturology, urbanonyms, phantom frontier

COMPLIMENTING BEHAVIOUR IN YOUNG ADULTS' FIRST IMPRESSION SCRIPTS

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ABSTRACT

This research provides an understanding of the gendered and formulaic use of compliments and compliment responses in young adults' first impression scripts. Digital analysis software was used to collect, measure, and analyze qualitative and quantitative data drawn from 331 couples of opposite-sex heterosexual strangers interacting on two American reality dating shows: *The Bachelor* and *The Bachelorette* (2012-2019). The results indicate that men paid compliments more often than women and were more expressive in their choice of objects to be complimented. However, we found no gender differences regarding (i) the content of compliments, (ii) the formulaic patterns, (iii) the morphological features of the compliments (i.e., verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns), and (iv) the types of compliment responses. These findings have implications for theorizing on cultural norms and gender stereotypes of contemporary complimenting behaviour.

Key words: compliments, compliment responses, first impression script

A TEXTOCENTRIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF NEGATIVE BASIC EMOTIVE CONCEPTS IN MODERN AMERICAN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the semantic features of the negative basic emotive concepts of “fear”, “anger” and “sadness” in terms of their language representation in 21st century American novels. The article aims to identify the semantic characteristics of such negative basic emotive concepts and to reconstruct the “negative basic emotive concept” in modern American English.

Key words: negative emotive concept, nomination, semantic feature

**CORONA LEXICON: NEOLOGISMS
OR OCCASIONALISMS?**

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus pandemic is directly reflected in the German language and especially its vocabulary. The needs for communications and nomination of new concepts are fulfilled through the emergence of new words which expand and renovate the vocabulary. Multiple criteria for neologism detection are presented in the paper. The study uses an entirely digital corpus. The extracted neologisms were registered, described, and classified according to their structure. Considering that compounding is a conventional word formation process, it was suggested that hybrids would be the most productive type of neologisms. The possibilities of enriching the language through corona-related words were discussed.

Key words: detection of neologisms, types of neologisms, occasionalisms

**ON TWO ENGLISH MODAL PREDICATES HARD
TO FIND IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR BOOKS**

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ABSTRACT

The paper offers a summative discussion of empirical investigations into two English modal predicates: *can* with the perfect infinitive and *must not* with the perfect infinitive. Both these predicate constructions tend not to be mentioned or discussed in grammars of English; some books even forbid them. Thus, one may get an impression that they do not exist or are non-normative. The corpus studies discussed in this paper have shown the opposite, however. The analyzed modal predicates have been reported in both contemporary and historical American English, and also in British English. Moreover, they are not accidental constructions since they have been reported in numerous texts, of different levels of formality, produced by various speakers or writers. The study has also shown that *can* with the perfect expresses the meaning of speaker's reasoning about a potential past situation or speaker's certainty about the non-occurrence of a past situation. Thus *can* interacts with the perfect and expresses the epistemic flavor. Moreover, the meaning of speaker's certainty results from the interaction of *can* with a negative context. Speaker's certainty that an event did not take place in the past is also a meaning expressed by *must not* with the perfect. In addition, this modal predicate can express the meaning of a prohibition of a past event. Thus, *must not* with the perfect can express either the epistemic or the root modal flavor. The latter emerges as a result of modality-negation interaction. The perfect projects the event in the past, i.e. in the retrospective viewpoint. Hence, the study proposes a number of norms thanks to which these two, supposedly non-normative, modal predicates have occurred.

Key words: modality, modality-negation interaction, modality-perfect interaction

STRUCTURI COMPARATIVE REFERITOARE LA CORPUL OMENESC ÎN *MANUSCRISUL FANARIOT* DE DOINA RUȘTI

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ABSTRACT

This article proposes a structural and semantico-stylistic analysis of the comparative constructions through which Doina Ruști, in the *Phanariot Manuscript*, creates, through comparisons, images of the human body as a whole. Creating these structures, the author sometimes uses the canonical model, other times she gives rise to her own constructions, of an unusual plasticity, which, in many cases, tend towards metaphorization, their great force of suggestion deriving from the author's ability to select and associate terms belonging to different semantic spheres in a unitary image, capable of expressing an affective value.

Key words: human body, comparative constructions, *Manuscrisul fanariot*

DICȚIONARUL LUI TIKTIN ȘI ALEXANDRU PHILIPPIDE

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ABSTRACT

Capitalizing works and linguists from the past is a major task of linguistics. With reference to the history of Romanian linguistics, besides Romanian linguists, we should also mention many foreign linguists who, with their contributions and activity, have clarified and disseminated the issues of Romanian language. In this paper we shall deal with Tiktin's contribution to Romanian lexicography with the publication of the three volumes in his *Rumänisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* (1895-1925), as seen from the perspective of the meticulous review by Alexandru Philippide.

Key words: lingvistică, critică științifică, lexicografie

ABORDAREA PREPOZIȚIEI ÎN GRAMATICILE LIMBII ROMÂNE DIN PERIOADA 1757-1954. PRIVIRE SINTETICĂ

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ABSTRACT

This article is a diachronic descriptive and analytical approach regarding the means of naming, defining and classifying *prepositions* in Romanian grammar works published from 1757 to 1954, i.e. from Dimitrie Eustatievici Braşoveanul's *Gramatica rumânească* (1757) until *Gramatica limbii române* (GLR), published under the auspices of the Academy (1954). Our paper includes three parts. The first one follows the naming of the *preposition* in all Romanian language grammars during 1757-1954. The second section describes the means of defining *prepositions* in the relevant grammars and the third part reviews the classifications of prepositions inventoried within this linguistic system, in the studied period.

Key words: preposition, grammars, Romanian language

CHALLENGES IN TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the challenges the technological translation could face when it is performed by a linguist. We aim to explain why technological knowledge is compulsory and essential when attempting to translate a technological document. We divided the paper into two parts: the former explains the use of technological vs. technical translation while the latter focuses on the most important characteristics of technological translations, emphasizing the importance of using a clear language in this type of documents. We also make a comparison between a translation carried out by a specialist and a translation carried out by a linguist.

Key words: specialized terminology, technical vs. technological translation

L'ARGUMENTATION DANS LE DÉBAT TÉLÉVISUEL

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ABSTRACT

The argumentative process in the analysed corpus starts from contradictory answers to common questions. The confrontation is based on the divergence of points of view, on the rejection and the attack of the other's arguments. The conclusion will be drawn by the ultimate recipients of the message. The audience has a horizon of expectations and a certain cultural experience, to which the personal experience of each viewer is added. Consequently, the argument in the televised message will receive a plurality of readings. The goal of each participant, through the used argumentative strategies, is to make the public support his/her thesis.

LINGUA E STILE DELLA TRATTATISTICA RINASCIMENTALE: LA *TRANSILVANIA* DI ANTONIO POSSEVINO (1583)

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to analyse the language and style of an Italian Renaissance treatise, Antonio Possevino's *Transylvania*, which the author wrote in 1583 and revised for publication in the following years. Despite Possevino's self-censorship, the publication of the book was stopped by the internal censorship of the Society of Jesus. The paper focuses on the direct tradition of the work, highlighting the language used by Possevino in the manuscripts studied and in the published editions, following the selection that the author makes at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels. Its aim is to understand how and why Possevino adapts the form of his work to the informational content of the book.

Key words: Renaissance treatises, communication, Italian language

LA RIVISTA *EOWYN* (1976 – 1982) E IL *FEMMINISMO PERSONALIZZANTE DELLE DONNE* NEOFASCISTE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines five issues of the neofascist magazine for women *Eowyn Alternative Femminili*, publishes in the second half of the 1970s and the first part of the 1980s and deals with them from a thematic, politological and linguistic point of view. The purpose is to determine the structure of the language of the militant policy of neofascist young women, to assess the magazine's impact on the relevant political environment and on the Italian feminism at that time and also to identify the possible presence of a model of feminism adopted by the radical right, along with a primary description thereof.

Key words: feminism, neofascism, political language

POVEȘTI ALE VORBELOR. CUVINTE ȘI LUCRURI

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the phrase *words and things*, we aim to circumstantialize, based on the information provided by dictionaries, encyclopedias and scientific works, where possible, the historical and cultural factors that resulted in the appearance and changes in the meanings of some *words*, related to the history of their referents, i.e. *things*. We shall insist on those that can be localized in time of space, as they are connected to well-known historical events or persons. Since such information cannot be provided in the definitions in lexicographic works, we have tried to synthetically and accessibly combine etymological interpretations with historical and cultural details.

Key words: word, etymology, evolution

MATHEMATICAL VERBS IN POLISH AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The use of mathematical vocabulary in phraseology is a topic of numerous papers as numbers indicate not only quantity but may also have a cultural connotation. In the paper, Polish and English phraseological units with the verbs indicating basic mathematical operations are analysed. The study shows the common phraseological expressions containing these verbs in Polish and English and if there is equivalence between the languages in question.

Key words: mathematical verbs, Polish and English phraseology, counting

THE FORMAL-SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES WITH PREDICATES OF PRESENCE / ABSENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the comprehensive analysis of the formal-syntactic structure of simple sentences with verbal predicates of presence / absence which state or deny the fact of subject's presence, existence and organize existential sentences. The analysis of sentences with verbal predicates of presence / absence shows that their semantic structure mainly consists of existential predicate and subject which are represented by the principal parts of the sentence – the grammatical predicate and subject at the formal-syntactic sentence level. The relations between the semantic and formal-syntactic structure of sentences with the predicates of presence / absence are represented by the correlative and non-correlative types of relations.

Key words: existence, predicate of presence / absence, existential sentence

I PRONOMI RELATIVI “DOPPI” O “INDIPENDENTI” DELL’ITALIANO E I LORO CORRISPONDENTI ROMENI

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ABSTRACT

This article is a schematic presentation of the so-called “double” or “independent” relative pronouns in Italian and their Romanian equivalents. This linguistic aspect only seems difficult at first sight, as a different terminology is used for describing identical language facts.

Key words: “double” or “independent” relative pronouns, Italian, Romanian

LA RELATION PATIENT/SOIGNANT. SUR LE DISCOURS DES « INDIVIDUS ENCAGÉS »

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ABSTRACT

The linguistic analysis developed in this article highlights the underlying mechanisms of the asymmetrical relationship between patients and healthcare professionals. It compares the discourse of patients afflicted with cancer, gathered in surveys and from health-related web forums, with the discourse of medical institutions. This study is based on distributional lexical semantics and enunciative strategies.

Key words: discourse, lexicon, cancer

EQUIVALENCIAS RUMANAS DE ALGUNAS UNIDADES

FRASEOLÓGICAS DE LA NOVELA «*TOMÁS NEVINSON*» DE JAVIER MARÍAS

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ABSTRACT

Although “translation studies” is a new term, the concepts of the science studying translation date way back. There is no identity of opinions regarding the classification and delimitation of idioms. In literary translation, attempts are made to translate the idioms in the source text through idioms in the target language, though this means focusing the translation towards the target language to some extent. The article aims at finding Romanian idioms to translate Spanish idioms from Javier Marias’s novel, *Tomás Nevinson*.

Key words: idioms, equivalence, translation

INTERTEXTUAL COMMUNICATION TACTICS IN GERMAN PARLIAMENTARY DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to identify intertextual communication tactics in German parliamentary discourse based on the empirical analysis of quotations used in plenary debates. It has been revealed what intertextual communication tactics the members of the German parliament use to improve the image of their political party and to discredit their political opponents. In order to improve the image of their own political party, members of the parliament quote their colleagues belonging to the same party and positively evaluate the quotations. They quote impartial and influential people, such as scientists, journalists, religious leaders and representatives of civil society. Political opponents are discredited with a negative evaluation of their quotations, the revealing of euphemisms they have used, and using intertext with a negative evaluative meaning authored by impartial people.

Key words: communication tactic, intertext, parliamentary discourse

THE SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC ASPECT OF ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE OF THE LATE 20TH – EARLY 21ST CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the lexical-grammatical nature of half-predicative appositive units as idiolect markers of Ukrainian literature of the late 20th - early 21st centuries, and the type of semantic-syntactic connection between the identified component of the separated substantive unit and the appositive unit. One-word half-predicative units have been described in relation to the signified component in terms of semantic and grammatical indices; phrasal, coordinating series and sub-appositive separated components have been analyzed by the nature of the morphological expression of an appositive unit. In addition, the models of half-predicative appositive units have been described by the valency of the appositive unit with the attributive syntaxemes. The research has proved grammatical interdependence between the identified component and the half-predicative appositive unit, which is manifested in the literary context. All selected examples to designate the denotative field “man” are composed by continuous writing out, which testifies their frequency and idiolectivity.

Key words: half-predicative appositive unit, anthropocentricity, semantic-grammatical aspect

IL TEATRO NAPOLETANO DI EDUARDO DE FILIPPO E ANNIBALE RUCCELLO TRA DIALETTO STRETTO, KOINÈ E PATOIS

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to highlight the real potential of the Neapolitan language in literature and, in particular, in theatre, its expressive power, its communicative capacity, especially in the transmission of feelings and emotions. I have tried to examine the modern Neapolitan language by examining the various passages through the centuries and the contaminations due to the various foreign dominations, which have obviously left their mark, including merits and defects.

Key words: evolution of the Neapolitan language, national language, theatre

THE MINOAN CHALLENGE: AN EXTERNAL ANALYSIS APPROACH TO THE LINEAR A DECIPHERMENT

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ABSTRACT

The language (or languages) of the ancient Minoan civilization of Crete, developed in the European Bronze Age, was written using the so-called Cretan Hieroglyphs and the

Linear A writing system. To this day, the Minoan language and its writing systems, Cretan Hieroglyphs as well as Linear A, are undeciphered. The main obstacle in deciphering Linear A is the lack of knowledge of what language it transcribes. This article presents an 'external analysis' and a 'lexicographic' approach in an attempt to compare Linear A with Linear B and Egyptian, aiming at identifying a known language that Linear A may represent. The paper starts by introducing Minoan civilization and its writing system, Linear A, followed by a brief literature review on deciphering attempts. An overview follows, on the relationship between the Minoan and ancient Egyptian Bronze Ages, provided in order to support the hypothesis that there are possible interconnections between Linear A and Egyptian. The subsequent section further describes the method of using corresponding Linear B phonetic values to identify Linear A words or phrases in a few examples and match them to Egyptian. Finally, the possibilities and limitations of employing this method to decipher Linear A are discussed.

Key words: Language Decipherment, Linear A, Linear B