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SUMAR

IULIA MĂRGĂRIT, De la „solidaritate lexicală” la etimologie (p. 3-13)

From Lexical Solidarity to Etymology

Abstract

This article suggestion came from reading Eugen Coșeriu’s texts. We have “creatively” applied to the word formation domain the “lexical solidarity”, a formula which defines the relationship between determinative/determiner, when the latter is deprived of lexical autonomy. To this end, we have redefined the (inter)relationship in which one of these terms changes the other in order to form an euphony unit and we have illustrated with several examples both from dialectal vocabulary, and common language.

ANA-MARIA BARBU, Substantivele relaționale. Structura trinominală (p. 15-24)

Relational Nouns. The Trinominal Structure

Abstract

The paper approaches the tri-nominal structure formed by juxtaposition and headed by a relational noun, such as *relație om natură* (‘man nature relationship’). This structure is crosslinguistically widespread and typical for a series of relational nouns, such as *agreement, interaction, mixture*, etc., which can have a “compound” expansion (*Canada-U.S. agreement/meeting, parentchild interaction/rapport, air-water mixture/combination*, etc.). Our analysis is twofold oriented. We will firstly examine the grammatical relationship between *relație* (‘relationship’) and *om-natură* (‘man-nature’), and, secondly, the construction *om-natură*. On the basis of data from a large Romanian newspaper corpus, we show that such a “compound”-like construction is in fact a free phrase we call Relational Coordination Construction. It exhibits complements of a relational noun and it semantically imply reciprocity.

ALEXANDRA CUNIȚĂ, Un cuvânt polimorf: *doar* (p. 25-40)

A Polymorphous Word: *doar*

Abstract

The Romanian restrictive adverb *doar* (< lat. *de hora*), which is rightfully approximated by the Romanian linguists to the clitics, can determine a verb, a noun or a noun substitute, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole sentence; it does not accomplish any syntactic function in the sentence, but, together with the determined element, it forms a NP, VP, PP-type constituent. With a rather vague and abstract sense, it often serves to express epistemic

modal values. It is always located next to the determined element, having, nevertheless, a certain degree of positional freedom; this fact may produce more or less annoying ambiguities, especially in written communication, where the intonation cannot help decoding the message. Influenced in its discursive functioning by a multitude of semantic, grammatical, and pragmatic factors, *doar* can change its status in communication. Its characteristic polymorphism is probably linked to a more or less advanced grammaticalization process. The French translation of Romanian literary texts seems to confirm this hypothesis by the specific features of the corresponding words, proposed for the re-verbalization of the content elaborated in Romanian as source language into the target language.

IOANA VINTILĂ-RĂDULESCU, Rom. *Bunăstare*. Corespondente și antonime romanice și neromanice (p. 41-56)

Roum. *bunăstare* «bien-être».
Correspondants et antonymes romans et non romans
Résumé

L'auteure prend comme point de départ l'insuffisance de la définition du mot *bunăstare* «bien-être» dans les dictionnaires roumains ainsi que les constatations concernant son usage réel dans la langue actuelle, fondées particulièrement sur la mise en valeur des résultats de la recherche sur Internet.

L'article s'étend à de nombreux autres termes reliés d'une façon ou d'une autre au mot *bunăstare* (synonymes, antonymes, etc.) et à la comparaison avec la situation sous cet aspect dans les principales langues officielles de l'Union européenne/UE (l'anglais, le français et l'allemand – utilisées en tant que langues de travail – et, dans certains cas, aussi l'italien et l'espagnol).

Sont mises à contribution également les données offertes par deux glossaires de l'UE dont notamment IATE (angl. *InterActive Terminology for Europe*/fr. *La base de données terminologique multilingue de l'Union européenne*) – le système terminologique interinstitutionnel de l'UE dans ses 23 langues officielles et en latin, utilisé dans les institutions et agences communautaires pour la collecte, la diffusion et la gestion partagée de la terminologie spécifique à l'UE.

Sur ces bases, l'auteure propose d'adapter le traitement lexicographique du mot *bunăstare* aux réalités linguistiques et terminologiques du roumain actuel.

IULIA BARBU, Verba *dicendi* din limba latină: o propunere de clasificare semantică (p. 57-83)

***Verba Dicendi* in Latin: A Proposal for a Semantic Classification**

Abstract

The present paper proposes a possible semantic classification of Latin *verba dicendi*. We consider *verba dicendi* to be those verbs used to report the words uttered by a speaker: in direct and indirect speech. The verbs were distributed in different classes according to different discourse aspects they refer to: relationship between speaker, addressee and the message transmitted, speech acts, aspects of the uttering act (emotion during the uttering process: sadness, anger; intensity: high, low), discursive forms (*dictare*, *narrare*, *pronuntiare*, etc.) and organization of discourse (the beginning or the end of a speech, interposing in someone else's speech, the repetition of a message, etc.). Our research on Latin *verba dicendi* revealed a very heterogeneous class, in which many verbs developed the secondary meaning 'to say', process based on interesting analogies with other human activities (*iactare* 'to throw') or with natural phenomena (*intonare* 'to thunder').

MIHAELA MARIN, *Argea* și relațiile sale cu *bordei*, *chiler*, *pivniță* (p. 85-91)

Argea* and Its Relations with *bordei*, *chiler*, *pivniță

Abstract

We analyse four Romanian words, *argea*, *bordei*, *chiler* and *pivniță* from the semantic, lexical and etymological points of view. We used some well known dictionaries of the Romanian language and works from the field of etymology to show the complexity of the phenomena. These terms appear in old texts; while some of them are still used (*bordei*, *pivniță*), *chiler* has already disappeared, *argea* appears only in some regions of our country. They have different origins: *bordei* and *argea* are inherited from the Thracian language, *chiler* is borrowed from Turkish and *pivniță* has a Slavic origin. They also became surnames and toponyms

DANA-LUMINIȚA TELEOACĂ, Din nou despre limbajul bisericesc actual (p. 93-104)

New Considerations Concerning the Modern Religious Language

Abstract

The purpose of our study has been to point out two features that are prominently characteristic for the linguistic phenomenon of church language: on one hand, its progressive assimilation to the standard language and, on the other hand, its opposition to the standard language by a neutralised tendency to deleting absolutely peculiar features. We have achieved that by comparing two contemporary ecclesiastical versions (Orthodox and Catholic catechism, but including also sometimes Gospel and prayer-book versions) in Romanian, which has enabled us to touch the theoretical problems implied in the linguistic study of religious texts: the relation between tradition and innovation, the defining of archaic features and the peculiarities of reproducing an original religious text in its various after-using.

ADINA I. VELEA, Syntactic and Functional Patterns of the form ‘Te/Vă rog’ in Romanian Written Communication (p. 105-116)

**Syntactic and Functional Patterns of the Form ‘te/vă rog’
in Romanian Written Communication**

Abstract

This paper presents an inventory of Romanian linguistic forms typical for asking someone to do something. It focuses on the form ‘te/vă rog’ (EN: *please/I ask you to*) which proves to be the most frequently used in comparison with the other constructions identified in a corpus of emails collected from the educational environment. The analysis comprises a detailed description of the syntactic features of this form and the circumstances it occurs in. On one hand, the results reveal two main syntactic patterns: ‘te/vă rog’ is followed either by the imperative or by the subjunctive mood, its location within the clause varying between initial and middle position. On the other hand, there is a systematic distribution of the syntactic patterns according to the audience the emails are addressed to: the first pattern, when ‘te/vă rog’ is followed by the imperative, corresponds to the single audience, whereas the second pattern is found in emails addressed both to single and multiple audience(s). This paper highlights thereby the linguistic features of Romanian written communication and their systematic organization in the educational environment.

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