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SUMAR

CRISTIAN MOROIANU, Aspecte ale analogiei lexico-semantică în limba română. Studiu de caz: *pune(re)* < lat. *ponere* (p. 3-15)

Aspects of the Lexical-Semantic Analogy in Romanian.

A Case Study: Rom. *pune(re)* < Lat. *ponere*

Abstract

By means of a case study, this article presents the fundamental role that the inherited words played in configuring the modern literary Romanian.

Using the example of both the Romanian verb *a pune* and of its extended lexical family, it is shown how the inherited Latin word stock contributed to the development and the diversification of the vocabulary, on the one hand, and how, on the other hand, it represented a repetitive analogical pattern during the process of the entrance, adaptation and formal and semantic accommodation of the neological loan words, direct or indirect ones, from Latin, from the Romance languages or from both of them simultaneously.

Cuvinte-cheie: dublet etimologic, familie etimologică, familie lexicală, limbă literară, structură latină.

Key words: etymological doublet, etymological family, lexical family, literary language, Latin structure.

CORINNA LESCHBER, Arhaism, insule relicvă și continuitate (II) (p. 17-34)

Archaism, Relic Islands and Continuity (II)

Abstract

This is the second part of the text “Archaism, relic islands and continuity”, discussing the importance of areal factors for historical linguistics by using the results of etymological and areal linguistic research. In this part the Dacian substrata words are analysed from an areal point of view. We comment on the semantic and the areal features of autochthonous elements and the general characteristics of lexical elements of autochthon origin, followed by the complete bibliography for parts 1 and 2.

Cuvinte cheie: etimologie, geolingvistică, substrat, teoria continuității, limba română.

Key words: etymology, areal linguistics, substratum, Theory of Continuity, Rumanian language.

OANA UȚĂ BĂRBULESCU, Sicut *sirenes...*” sau despre *translatio studii* în textele lui Dimitrie Cantemir (p. 35-57)

„Sicut sirenes...” – on *translatio studii* in Cantemir’s Works

Abstract

This paper aims at presenting the special relation between Cantemir’s translation and Wissowatius’ text, *Stimuli virtutum, fraena peccatorum*, taking into account two central issues: translatability and *translatio studii*.

The myth of Sirens was discovered to be so ramified in ancient and mediaeval literature, so pervasive in folklore, and so diversified by the syncrasy of other myths and legends, that it seems worth attempting to gather all the details and weave them into some coherent fabric.

Cantemir’s works outline a fairly consistent view of the Sirens. They are clearly mythical beings, part woman, part fish, whose fascinating, insidious and deceptive songs lure sailors to death. Sirens were used in mediaeval literature as a symbol for the dangerous temptation embodied by the world, the flesh and the devil. This *topos* is particularly congenial to writers with an austere message such as Wissowatius.

Sirens were far from being unknown in Romanian folklore. They were labelled as *fête de mare*. The seductive quality of sirens is ascribed, in Romanian folklore, to their form and their singing.

At the end of the 17th century and some decades after, at the beginning of the 18th century, the Sirens appeared in a twofold form and were used as a symbol of the deceptive world. There was little left here of the Sirens of Homer and Ovid.

Key words: sirens vs. fête de mare, topos, translatio studii.

VALERIA MAFTEI, Aspecte ale dialogului în emisiuni de tip „tele-realitate” (p. 59-71)

Perspectives on Dialogue in Reality TV Programmes

Abstract

This paper aims to emphasize some of the characteristics of the dialogue in reality programmes, starting from the analysis of two different transcripts of Romanian TV productions. The study focuses on criteria such as dialogic behaviour, pragmatic cooperation and politeness. What we noticed is that the participants at the dialogue deliberately ignore cooperation principles (especially the relevance and manner maxims) and fail to follow the dialogic behaviour, making use of impoliteness acts. Due to the type of show, there is a role play involved in the verbal interaction, but it is limited to the extent of speaker’s face threat.

Cuvinte-cheie: tele-realitate, cooperare dialogală, comportament dialogal, politețe, impolitețe.

Key words: reality TV, dialogical cooperation, dialogical behaviour, politeness, impoliteness.

DANA-LUMINIȚA TELEOACĂ, Interferențe lingvistice „sacru/profan” în spațiul romanic (p. 73-94)

“Sacred/Profane” Linguistic Interferences in Romance Languages

Abstract

Our research is meant to prove, from a comparative perspective (Romanian, French, Italian and Spanish), the major impact of the religious terminology on everyday language. Considering the ability of some religious terms to generate language, they can be named “passe-partout” words. Our corpus includes terms designating fundamental Christian concepts: Christian divinities (*înger* “angel”, *Dumnezeu* “God”, *drac* “devil”), liturgic formulae (*aleluia* “hallelujah”, *amin* “amen”, *chiraleisa* “Lord have mercy”), common religious terms (*preot* “priest”, *sfânt* “saint”, *boteza* “to baptize”, *creștin* “christian”, *cruce* “cross”).

By sharing the Christian religion, the Neo-Latin nations also share a common *forma mentis* identified at the language level as well. A proof in this direction is the Latin common heritage of romance sayings.

The fact that the Romanian people belongs to the Orthodox Church has consequences at the language level. Romanian displays typological features meant to individualise it within the Romance linguistic context. The position of Romania between Carpathians, Danube and the Black Sea is responsible for a series of linguistic contacts specific to Romanian as a Neo-Latin language.

The analysis of specific phenomena revealed the distinct position of Romanian within Romance context. For example, a consequence of areal linguistic contact of Romanian is the richness of synonymic series, as compared to the sister languages. This is the reason why Romanian is the only one in Romance context not to preserve the descendent of Latin *sanctus* “saint” as a “passe-partout” word, this place being filled by the Slavic origin word *sfânt* “saint”. Romanian is the only one that conserved the Latin *draco* “devil” (and *diavol* “devil” as well).

The complex aspects of Romanian heritage can be completely grasped only considering the rural character of the Latin language at the origin of Romanian, the specific development context and the popular character of the Orthodox Church.

Cuvinte-cheie: latin, romanic, transfer, religios, laic.

Key words: Latin, Romance, transfer, religious, lay.

ISABELA NEDELCU, Complementul consecutiv. Realizarea particulară a consecutivului prin infinitiv (p. 95-106)

The Consecutive Complement. The Realization of the Consecutive Complement by an Infinitive Clause

Abstract

The author proposes a reanalysis of the consecutive construction, considered in most Romanian grammars a type of adjunct which expresses result. The fact that the consecutive construction is dependent on an element expressing evaluation accounts for the interpretation as a complement. The analysis is comparable to that of the comparative complement, which is required by a degree marker as well. When the consecutive construction does not depend on a degree marker, but on a verb phrase, it may be analyzed as an adjunct. A special case is the realization by a prepositional phrase incorporating an infinitive clause. The prepositional phrase emphasizes the complement status of the result construction, as the latter depends on a degree marker. Semantically, the prepositional phrase incorporating an infinitive clause expresses the limits on the gradation of a property by specifying the domain of its application.

Cuvinte-cheie: consecutiv, complement, adjunct, infinitiv, marcă de gradare.

Key words: consecutive construction, complement, adjunct, infinitive, degree marker.

CAROLINA POPUȘOI, Greșeli de limbă în română actuală din Basarabia (p. 107-120)

Language Mistakes in Current Romanian from Bessarabia

Abstract

Language mistakes in today’s Romanian from Bessarabia, together with non-recommended calques, are a very wide-spread phenomenon in the examined linguistic area and, at the same time, a real danger in maintaining the integrity of Romanian spoken over the Prut. Unlike non-recommended calques, which are the result of taking *ad litteram* certain structures from Russian, the language mistakes identified in the Romanian spoken over the Prut are the consequence of the insufficient knowledge of the particularities of literary Romanian or of ignoring such particularities. In certain cases, the language mistakes are also caused by the Russian influence on Romanian. According to the linguistic field they occur, we identify mistakes related to morphology, syntax, lexicology and phonetics. From this perspective, the most affected field is lexicology, followed by syntax, morphology and phonetics.

Among the most frequent deviations from the literary language (as far as language mistakes are concerned), we have: groundless lexical loans, causeless extension of the combination availabilities of lexical units, artificial creation (innovation) of words, mistranslated words, non-recommended use of Russian stress for words formally close to Romanian, non-recommended gender loans from Russian for some terminology words, language mistakes caused by the insufficient knowledge of Romanian grammar (un-felicitous stress, verb sub-categorisation frame and inappropriate noun use).

In fighting for the reestablishment of Romanian over the Prut, a special role has been taken by linguists, mass-media, cultural figures, but also common people who care about the language evolution and who, by civic and ethnic consciousness, shall contribute to the existence of Romanian in Bessarabia.

Cuvinte-cheie: limbă literară, limbaj colocvial, greșeli de natură morfologică, greșeli de natură sintactică, greșeli de natură lexicală, greșeli de natură fonetică.

Key words: literary language, colloquial language, morphology mistakes, syntax mistakes, lexical mistakes, phonetic mistakes.

ANA-MARIA GÎNSAC, Despre echivalarea toponimelor biblice descriptive în limba română (p. 121-135)

Descriptive Toponyms and their Translation in the Romanian Bibles

Abstract

Following the *Septuagint*, the main source of the Romanian Bible translations between the 17th and the 19th centuries, most of the biblical toponyms have been adapted to the phonetic, graphic and morphological system of the Romanian language by a transcription process. A few descriptive toponyms have been generally translated into Romanian by operations such as: semantic adaptation, calque or marginal glosses. Through the term *descriptive toponyms* we understand here the morpho-lexical type of place proper names consisting of one or more common names (Jonasson 1994).

Based on a representative corpus of names from the main Romanian editions of the Bible translated from the Greek language, we propose a brief description of the problems related to the translation of some descriptive toponyms into Romanian language. Special attention is paid to the importance of the levels of the analysis: the translation level (source text → target text) and the level of transcription of ancient Romanian texts of the Bible (Cyrillic text → text transcribed in the Latin alphabet).

Cuvinte-cheie: Biblie, toponime descriptive, procedee de traducere, limba română.

Key words: Bible, descriptive toponyms, translation operations, Romanian language.

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