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SUMAR

EMIL IONESCU, Construcții „ternare” cu dependenți ai verbului noncoreferențiali
(p. 147-156)

“Triadic” Clausal Constructions with Noncoreferential Verb Dependents

Abstract

Modern and contemporary descriptions of the syntax of Romanian characterize a certain (large) class of sentential constructions as *triadic structures*, in virtue of the relations of dependency between their main members. The key point is the statement that the two dependents of the head verb have a relationship, too (apart from the relation they each have with the head verb). In order to prove that, the above mentioned descriptions use two procedures. In this paper, it is shown that these procedures do not supply the right data, and that, as a consequence, the dependents of the verb are in no relation. This fact leads to a welcome simplification of the analysis of the so-called triadic structures. ‘Triadic’ structures turn out not to be triadic at all.

Cuvinte-cheie: construcții ternare, relații ternare, dependență, procedură, dependenți noncoreferențiali.

Key words: triadic constructions, triadic relations, dependency, procedure, noncoreferential dependents.

CORINNA LESCHBER, Arhaism, insule relicvă și continuitate (I) (p. 157-172)

Archaism, Relic Islands and Continuity (I)

Abstract

In this text we discuss the importance of areal factors for historical linguistics by using the results of etymological and areal linguistic research. For this purpose, diagrams of areal frequency are applied in order to show etymological and areal linguistic phenomena and their implications for the historical linguistics of the Rumanian language. We cover the continuity of the Daco-Roman population on the territory of ancient Dacia, linguistic contacts between Slavs and Romans, the implications of areal linguistics for the so-called Theory of Continuity, the language of the Daco-Slavs in light of the diagrams of areal frequency, and the occurrence of words of Proto-Bulgarian origin on the Daco-Rumanian territory.

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

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

ADINA DRAGOMIRESCU, Vechimea și evoluția supinului cu *LA* (p. 173-184)

The Age and the Evolution of the *La-Supine*

Abstract

In this paper the author presents the *la-supine* constructions in contemporary Romanian. She analyzes the emergence of each type of construction in a corpus of old and modern Romanian texts. She concludes that the nominal *la-supine* is attested in old Romanian texts (16th century), but the verbal *la-supine* with a temporal semantic value is attested only starting from 18th century. The presence of the verbal *la-supine* with a purposive semantic value is attested in 19th century, and it correlates with the loss of the purposive infinitive

Cuvinte-cheie: supin, prepoziția la, infinitiv final.

Key words: supine, the preposition la 'at, to, towards', purposive infinitive.

MIHAELA MARIN, *Păstor* și sinonimele sale: *baci, cioban, oier, păcurar* (p. 185-191)

Păstor and Its Synonyms, *baci, cioban, oier, păcurar*

Abstract

In this article we have shown the relationships between Romanian words *baci, cioban, oier, păcurar* and *păstor*. They belong to pastoral domain and have different origins. *Baci* is preserved from Thracian-Dacian substrate, *cioban* is a loan from an oriental language, *păcurar* and *păstor* are inherited from Latin and *oier* is a Romanian derivative. These words have certifications in old Romanian religious and secular texts. A comparison of these words revealed their partial synonymy, and their semantic richness. Currently *cioban* and *oier* are frequently used in literary language, while *baci, păstor* and *păcurar* are old and run only regionally. All these terms have rich families and are used as names of places and people. We proposed a possible reorganization of the dictionary items in the case of *păcurar* and *păstor*, which could prove useful in a future edition of the DLR.

Cuvinte-cheie: dicționar, sens, cuvânt, limba română, toponimie.

Key-words: dictionary, meaning, word, Romanian language, toponimy.

MIHAELA POPESCU, Retorica citării în presa scrisă. Strategii (p. 193-202)

Rhetoric of Citation in Print Papers. Strategies

Abstract

In this article we described some rhetorical aspects of journalistic discourse. Our observations are based on political texts from Romanian newspapers, published during the 2009 presidential elections. They belong to general information newspapers, non-tabloids and non-parodics. We started the analysis taking into account the fact that to be chosen and used as quotes, speeches (or fragments of them) in question must meet several requirements. Among these demandings are the roles of the emittent sources in relation with the event or the subject, problem that we discussed in a previous paper.

In the pages above we have analyzed two press articles having in common that they treat the same subject, and that they use massive quotes belonging to sources fulfilling the same role, respectively specialists. We tried to detect to what extent one can speak of the existence of rhetoric, who exactly and how it carries.

In the context of the present research, we understand by rhetoric, that science of discourse having persuasion as primary function, but also according to evidence, demonstrative and deliberative functions too.

However, given that in both texts reproduced meet two types of discourse, one of the journalist and the other one of the quoted source, naturally, a series of questions are born. Can we talk about a single rhetoric? Can we talk about a rhetoric of the journalist and the other, of the quoted source? Is there an independent or a subordinate relationship?

But in both texts analyzed we distinguish a journalist's strategy to remain in the background and to transfer to the sources the main communicator role. In the first article, A, journalist restricts as possible his full role, while in B his attitude and opinions transpire in a higher level of discourse, being expressed by different language ways. But in both cases, one can speak of a common strategy of the articles, which consists in using sources's speeches in order to serve the presentation of the theme/subject/event in one way or another.

Even the selection of certain sources, not random, is an integral part of this strategy, as well as the selection of the most illustrative fragments of speeches.

This strategy is part of a journalist's personal rhetoric, more "blurred" (in A), or visible (case B).

As well, given the ways that journalists build and increase their speeches and the different roles of the sources in the two articles, given the specific selection of quotations, we see that A contains mainly larger utterances and more complex structures, more difficult to process by recipients, while B is more dynamic, containing statements from various categories, easier to remember.

All the aspects revealed demonstrate that there is a rhetorical source, committed to support an opinion and to persuade the potential recipients. This rhetoric develops itself freely, not constrained by the ethical principles of fairness. That is the reason for which its figures of speech are so varied.

Provided by the role of the source itself, this rhetoric can not remain independent (the source's speech is only a quoted one), depending on the journalist's rhetorical strategies.

Cuvinte-cheie: retorică, sursă, roluri, retorica sursei, retorica jurnalistului.

Key words: rhetoric, source, roles, source's rhetoric, journalist's rhetoric.

IULIA MĂRGĂRIT, Note lexical-etimologice (p. 203-210)

PÂRVU BOERESCU, Cuvinte românești cu „etimologia necunoscută”: *teafăr* (p. 211-226)

Romanian Words of „Unknown Etymology”: *teafăr*

Abstract

Among the Romanian words of «unknown etymology», *teafăr* „safe and sound” is an Old Eastern Germanic loan (probably Bastarnic), cf. OEngl. *æl-téwe* „omnino bono, sanus” and Sp. (< Sueb.) *zafo*. See also OLGerm. *toufere* „veneficus” (Bosworth-Toller : 15; 972).

Cuvinte-cheie: teafăr, v. engl. æl-téwe, sp. zafo, etimologia necunoscută, analiză semantică comparativă, împrumuturi vechi germanice în limba română, comparația germanică și indo-europeană.

Keywords: Rom. teafăr, OEngl. æl-téwe, Sp. zafo, unknown etymology, comparative semantic analysis, Old Germanic loans in Romanian, Germanic and Indo-European comparison.

RADU-MIHAIL ATANASOV, Calcuri lingvistice meglenoromâne după limbile balcanice (p. 227-240)

Linguistic Calques in Meglenoromanian Patterned According to Balkan Languages

Abstract

This paper examines some of the linguistic calques in Meglenoromanian that share a pattern with the Balkan languages. It is a well-known fact that the Meglenoromanian linguistic enclave has been in close contact with the Macedonian and Greek languages, and had contacts with the Turkish language during the Ottoman Empire. All these languages have strongly influenced this historically Romanian dialect. The active bilingualism of its speakers has led to language interference at all levels: phonetics, morphology, syntax and vocabulary. Apart from numerous lexical loans the dialect exhibits a number of calques patterned according to Balkan languages.

Cuvinte-cheie: dialect meglenoromân, macedoneană, greacă, turcă, balcanic, contact, împrumut, calc lingvistic.

Keywords: Meglenoromanian dialect, Macedonian, Greek, Turkish, Balkan, contact, loan, linguistic calque.

GRIGORE BRÂNCUȘ, Elemente autohtone în toponimia Olteniei (p. 241-252)

Éléments autochtones dans la toponymie de l'Olténie

Résumé

Plusieurs mots autochtones sont rarement utilisés dans le lexique commun de la langue actuelle (p. ex. *argea, baci, bâlc, bâră, bucur, bulz, bung, cătun, ciută (șută), curpen, daș, ghionoai, ghiuj, leurdă, mușat, noi(u), știră, tâmpă*). Ils sont mieux gardés, pourtant, dans la toponymie. Le parler archaïque de l'Olténie – ancienne province intensément romanisée – se caractérise par un riche fonds toponymique constitué des mots communs transmis du substrat, fonds toponymique plus fidèlement conservé que dans d'autres régions roumaines. Il s'agit surtout des trois districts au nord de la région, Vâlcea, Gorj, Mehedinți, zone ayant comme centre le district de Gorj.

Fondée principalement sur le matériel compris dans les sept volumes de *Dicționarul toponimic al României. Oltenia*, l'étude réalise l'inventaire complète des mots autochtones entrés dans la toponymie surtout mineure et éclaire une série d'aspects concernant la coexistence, dans le fonds toponymique, des mots du substrat et des termes hérités du latin. Les toponymes étudiés forment des riches familles lexicales et des syntagmes et conservent des constructions grammaticales archaïques.

L'examen de la toponymie en question peut offrir de nombreuses conclusions d'histoire sociale.

Cuvinte-cheie: Oltenia, toponimie, substrat, romanizare intensă, zonă arhaică.

Mots clé: Olténie, toponymie, substrat, romanisation intense, zone archaïque.

CAROLINA POPUȘOI, Calcuri nerecomandate în limba româna actuală din Basarabia (p. 253-263)

Unrecommended Calques in Current Romanian from Bessarabia

Abstract

The phenomenon of loan translation is a consequence of the interaction between (two) languages. Unlike productive calques (that enrich a language with new words and new meanings, according to the model of another language), the unrecommended calques alter a language system, representing a real threat to its integrity. The last category is characteristic to the current Romanian over the Prut river. The prolonged contact between Romanian language in Bessarabia and Russian, which has a large circulation in this geo-linguistic area, determined the change of the Romanian language structure, outlining its features that differ from the Romanian literary language. Based on the linguistic field in which the unrecommended calque phenomenon takes place, there are lexical calques (of semantic and morphemic structure), grammatical calques (of morphological and syntactic nature) and phraseological calques. The unrecommended semantic calques in Romanian over the Prut consists of assigning new meanings to the words in literary Romanian, under the influence of the Russian correspondent meanings. The unrecommended morphemic calques imitates the internal form of a foreign word (usually derived or compound), translating in the same time (totally or partially) the elements of the copied model. The unrecommended grammatical calques consists of taking over a grammatical category from Russian language, such as: voice paradigm, verbal prepositional regime, nominal prepositional regime etc. The unrecommended phraseological calques are defined by translating the lexical elements of Russian phraseological combinations ad litteram. The bilingualism in Bessarabia influenced in particular the vocabulary (both formally and semantically). The syntax is quite affected, especially in terms of verbal prepositional regime and nominal prepositional regime. The phenomenon affected less the morphology, given its strength in innovation and foreign influences.

Cuvinte-cheie: calcuri lexicale nerecomandate, calcuri gramaticale nerecomandate, calcuri frazeologice nerecomandate, bilingvism, interacțiune între limbi.

Key words: unrecommended lexical calques, unrecommended grammatical calques, unrecommended phraseological calques, bilingualism, interaction between languages.

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MISCELLANEA

ȘTEFAN MUNTEANU, VASILE D. ȚĂRA, Un clasic al filologiei românești: Vasile Bogrea (p. 265-271)

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