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SUMAR

EMIL IONESCU, Selecția acordului subiect–predicat în română și constrângerile care o guvernează (p. 3-18)

Constraints on the Subject-Predicate Agreement Selection in Romanian **Abstract**

The paper examines the conditions under which the alternation grammatical agreement/semantic agreement is allowed in Romanian, when the head of the subject NP is a collective noun, and the adjunct of the collective noun is a PP which describes the membership of the individuals that form the collectivity. It is shown that agreement alternation is allowed, provided that the sentence observes a certain set of constraints. The constraints regard each member of the sentential structure, that is, the head of the subject NP, the adjunct and the predicate. It is also shown that, if the set of the constraints is not fully observed, the sentence actualizes one form or another of agreement, whereas agreement alternation is banned. One thus proposes a comprehensive account of the agreement selection and alternation in Romanian, which shows how far this concept stays from the traditional notion of agreement.

Cuvinte-cheie: selecția acordului, alternanță de acord, nume colective, grup, sumă.

Key words: agreement selection, agreement alternation, collective noun, group, sum.

CAROLINA POPUȘOI, Verbul *a domni*: de la tranzitiv la intransitiv (p. 19-30)

The Verb *to reign*: from Transitive to Intransitive **Abstract**

Verbs in Romanian are broadly either transitive or intransitive. Some verbs however have both transitive and intransitive uses. Some verbs show free variation, and they can be built either with a direct object or with an adjunct (expressed by means of a prepositional phrase), with no changes semantically speaking. A special case in the evolution of the transitivity pattern is the verb *a domni* ‘to reign’. Typologically, it is an intransitive verb, subcategorising a (prepositional) adjunct or a prepositional object. Things have not been always this way, the complement type subcategorised by this verb showing variation both diachronically and stylistically.

Our research on this phenomenon has as starting point the grammatical information extracted from the two fundamental dictionaries of the Romanian language: *DEX* and *DLR*. *The Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language (DEX)*, as a synchronic dictionary, reflects the current status of linguistic phenomena. *The Dictionary of the Romanian Language (DLR)*, as a diachronic dictionary, presents in evolution the lexical-grammatical facts. Thus, going through the definitions provided by both dictionaries, we have noticed that in *DEX* the verb *a domni* ‘to reign’ occurs only with its intransitive

value, whereas in *DLR* it has both transitive and intransitive occurrences. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the first attested occurrences of the verb *a domni* 'to reign' were transitive. The transition of the verb *a domni* 'to reign' from transitive to intransitive was a gradual process, with an absolute transitive use as intermediate stages. Thus, the (subsequent) attachment to this structure of an adverbial of place led to the change from the absolute transitive to intransitive. Another step in the evolution of the subcategorisation frame of this lexeme is the selection of the prepositions *peste* 'over' / *asupra* 'on' / *spre* 'towards' (from the prepositional object construction), instead of the preposition *p(r)e* (as a direct object marker, specific for certain types of direct objects in Romanian). The verb lost its transitive value also conditioned by narrowing the use of the primary meaning (where this feature was prevalent), once such realities as *domn* 'lord, ruler', *domnitor* 'lord, ruler', *domnie* 'reign' have ceased to exist.

The change in the subcategorisation frame of this verb, which automatically involves the selection of different complements have taken place both within the primary meaning and the development process of the subsequent meanings (meanings developed based on the semantic derivation or on figuratively connotative mutations). We also emphasise that, according to the expressed meaning, this verb may select other kinds of adjuncts. Thus, the primary meaning of the verb is characterised mainly by subcategorising arguments specific to transitive verbs, while the meanings derived from the primary one (with special emphasis on figurate meanings) make room gradually for its intransitive use, ending up (for current uses) in total loss of its transitivity. Therefore, the facts described here entitle us to assert that in Romanian the verb *a domni* 'to reign' is a specific case in the dynamics of the transitivity.

Cuvinte-cheie: tranzitiv/intranzitiv, regim, actant, argument, adjunct.

Key words: transitive/intransitive, subcategorisation, argument, complement, adjunct.

MARINELA BURADA, Bilingualism as a Variable in Investigating Language Contact: the Early History of English as a Case in Point (p. 31-42)

Factorul bilingvism, o variabilă în analiza contactului lingvistic, cu trimitere la istoria timpurie a limbii engleze Rezumat

Articolul de față își propune să evidențieze ponderea însemnată pe care fenomenul de bilingvism o deține în evaluarea situațiilor de contact. Încadrând bilingvismul în spațiul mai cuprinzător al macrolingvisticii, argumentarea pornește de la o scurtă analiză critică a literaturii de specialitate evidențiind, cu precădere, o serie de dificultăți de natură conceptuală, metodologică și terminologică cu care se confruntă cercetările din acest domeniu. Modul de abordare adoptat aici contrastează cu tratarea oarecum decontextualizată întâlnită în studiile asupra acestui fenomen. De pe această platformă teoretică, se procedează la reconstruirea unei imagini de ansamblu a situației de bilingvism existentă în perioada Britaniei romane și post-romane, între A.D. 43 și sfârșitul secolului al șaselea. În istoria limbii și a comunității engleze, această epocă este destul de slab atestată documentar și arheologic. Iată de ce ipotezele de natură lingvistică se bazează îndeobște pe ambele tipuri de mărturie. Pe baza acestora am putut identifica trei etape distincte care jalonează situația multiseculară de bilingvism Latino-Celtic. Particularitățile fiecăreia dintre ele ne-au servit în explicarea efectelor paradoxale ale acestui contact.

Cuvinte-cheie: bilingvism, contact lingvistic, interferență, sociolingvistică, Britania romană.

Key words: bilingualism, language contact, interference, sociolinguistics, Roman Britain.

NADINA VIȘAN, Some Notes on the Evolution of the English Synthetic Genitive (p. 43-55)

Note asupra evoluției genitivului sintetic în engleză Rezumat

Lucrarea de față își propune o analiză a problemelor relevante pentru evoluția genitivului în limba engleză. Se urmărește traiectoria evolutivă a genitivului din engleza veche și măsura în care pierderea desinențelor cazuale contribuie la o specializare a structurilor genitivale și la o recalculare a funcției genitivului sintetic din engleză. A doua parte a lucrării se concentrează pe argumente privitoare la tratarea genitivului sintetic din engleză ca pe o formă de degramaticalizare. Analiza acestor argumente

susține teoria potrivit căreia genitivul sintetic este clitic, ceea ce înseamnă că probabil evoluția acestei structuri în engleza modernă are o traiectorie contrară unidirecționalității și că genitivul sintetic este analizabil ca o formă de degramaticalizare.

Cuvinte-cheie: genitiv sintetic, (de)gramaticalizare, unidirecționalitate, afix flexionar, clitic.

Key words: synthetic genitive, (de)grammaticalization, unidirectionality, inflectional affix, clitic.

DARIA PROTOPOPESCU, The Morphologization of Adverbs – an Instance of Grammaticalization (p. 57-71)

Morfologizarea adverbilor – un caz de gramaticalizare

Rezumat

Lucrarea de față își propune să analizeze date de lingvistice care sunt relevante pentru studierea formării adverbilor în limbile romanice și în limba engleză. Se investighează evoluția formării adverbului în limba engleză drept caz de gramaticalizare secundară și concluzionăm în concordanță cu Norde (2009) că sufixul englezesc *-ly* este un afix derivațional ce devine unul flexionar. În cazul limbilor romanice, dezbateră are loc pe marginea chestiunii dacă afixul *-mente* este caz de compunere sau afixare la nivel de sintagmă. Româna este analizată în acest context ca fiind o limbă parțial adverbială (în sensul lui Swan 1997) deoarece, pe de o parte, are mai multe afixe de formare a adverbilor, care sunt restrânse ca distribuție unor anumite clase de adverbe sau unor anumite contexte, și, pe de altă parte, are un număr mare de adverbe derivate prin sufixare zero din adjectivul ce corespunde adverbului.

Cuvinte-cheie: afix flexionar, afix derivațional, morfologizare, adverbe de mod.

Key words: inflectional affix, derivational affix, morphologization, manner adverbs.

MIHAELA POPESCU, Citatele în presa scrisă. Aspecte ale funcției pragmatice (p. 73-82)

Quotations in Written Press. Aspects of Pragmatic Function

Abstract

Among the various functions that quotations perform in the print media articles, namely communicative, expressive, compositional, intertextual and pragmatic we tried, by our contribution, to point out several operating mechanisms of the latter.

We identified the following aspects: explanatory, authority, authentication and argumentative quotes. The argumentative quotes are involved in the journalist's approach to the topic of debate submitted to the readers. They also can accredit or discredit it and they act in a convergent or divergent manner.

The persuasive value of a quote does not operate alone, by simply bringing in journalist's speech. This is not achieved only through the message transmitted by the source, but also by the way that the source does it. As demonstrated by many examples, the exact quotation of excerpts from the speech sources emphasizes the personal style and idiolect of each one, increasing reader's feeling of authenticity and inciting to lecture.

Once accepted this evidence, it is clear that, within the news article, citation phenomenon requires the simultaneous development of two parallel kinds of rhetoric. The former one belongs to the source; the latter is the rhetoric of the journalist, who has a discretionary power to use and manipulate the quotations. The first one occurs only inside the source quotation and is limited and by the journalist's interests and selection power.

As a result, journalist and source may have each one his own strategies, but not necessarily consensual (journalists can even aim to discredit the source). They both want to obtain receptor's adhesion or sympathy.

Cuvinte-cheie: citat explicativ, de autoritate, autentificator, argumentativ, argumentare convergentă, divergentă.

Key words: explanatory quote, authority quote, authenticator quote, argumentative quote, convergent argument, divergent argument.

DANA-LUMINIȚA TELEOACĂ, Termeni religioși “passe-partout” în limbile romanice (română, franceză, italiană și spaniolă) (V) (*Alți câțiva termeni care desemnează noțiuni creștine de bază: botezare, christianus și crux*) (p. 83-96)

**Religious Terms ‘Passe-Partout’ in the Romance Languages
(Romanian, French, Italian and Spanish)
(Some Terms which Indicate Fundamental Christian Concepts:
Botezare, Christianus and Crux)
Abstract**

The aim of this paper is the manner in which some words of the Christian vocabulary (*a boteza* «to christen», *creștin* «Christian», *cruce* «cross») pass in the secular language, especially in the popular usage (including familiar style and slang); phenomena belonging to the cultural level are only occasionally discussed. We have been interested in the mere migration of these words in the general usage, but we have also considered their lexical derivation and phraseological development, and we have endeavoured to explain, when possible, the mechanism of their semantic conversion. Many of these semantic and syntactic structures, in which we have to do with secondary meanings of words originally belonging to the Christian vocabulary, are valuable as testimonies of a rich popular treasure.

The comparative analysis of the distribution of the three terms in the profane area of the vocabulary shows mostly the unit in Romance context, but also some particular phenomena. Generally, the „semantic innovations” are found both in Romanian and in the Western area of Romania: from ‘christen’ to ‘surname’, „to sprinkle”, „to dilute”; from ‘Christian’ to „nobody”; from ‘cross’ to a remarkable polysemia, responsible for an impressive number of phraseological units (occurring mostly in folklore, but also on the level of the non-artistic language). The comparison we have undertaken enabled us to identify some common cultural sequences in which many Romance languages employ the word meaning «christening»: rom. *botezul focului*, fr. *baptême du feu*, it. *battésimo del fuoco*, sp. *bautismo de fuego*.

Other linguistic facts are reduced to two or three of the languages we analysed: identification of nationality with religion (‘Christian’ used for Romanian, French, Spanish); migration of the religious terms towards the vocabulary of the names of relationship (cf. old rom. *creștină* and sp. *cristiano*); the semantic degradation of the descendants of the lat. *christianus* (cf. fr. *crétin* and it. *cretino*); some semantic extension in the same direction, as that which leads from «christian» to «human; loyal»: it. *cristiano*, fr. *Chrétien*, rum. *creștin*; many parallel semantic and phraseological developments, as that which uses the initially «Christian» for «diluted drinking»: fr. *du lait trois fois chrétien*, sp. *vino cristiano*; we have also the same evolution from «cross» to «very precious, very dear (about a person)»: rom. *a fi crucea cuiva*, it. *tu sei la mia croce*; or from «to make the sign of the cross about oneself» to «to be greatly impressed or surprised, to wonder»: rom. *a-și face cruce*, fr. *se faire un grand signe de la croix*, sp. *hacerse cruces*. The same word meaning «cross» may arrive to the sense «spelling book» in the expressions it. *croce santo*, fr. *croix de (par) Dieu*, or to that of «achievement» in rom. *a face cruce asupra unui lucru* «to think no more about something», it. *farci una croce sopra* «idem». There are, on the contrary, phraseological coincidences without semantic equivalence, as in rom. *a fi botezat cu zeamă de varză* (literally: to be christened with cabbage juice) «to have a vicious temper», fr. *être baptisé d’eau de morne* (literally: to be christened with stone-drawn water) «to be unlucky» and others.

Cuvinte-cheie: religios, romanic, transfer, popular, familiar.

Key words: religious, Romance, transfer, popular, colloquial.

CARMEN AVRAM, La politesse dans la correspondance commerciale française (p. 97-103)

**Politeness in French Business Correspondence
Abstract**

This article proposes a theoretical approach of politeness and the definition of politeness as a norm of the professional correspondence. We present the specificity of the politeness formulas in French written communication, as they are presented by two French business textbooks. The purpose of this work is to highlight the main parameters of the politeness formulas construction, the most recurrent verbs that are employed in these formulas, but also the adaptation of these formulas at a context and an interlocutor.

Cuvinte-cheie: politețe, normă, corespondență comercială, franceza pentru afaceri, manuale.
Key words: politeness, norm, commercial correspondence, French business, textbooks.

MIHAELA MARIN, *Agem* – un termen prezent în dicționarele persane (p. 105-111)

***Agem* – a Term in the Dictionaries of Persian Language
Abstract**

Agem is an old word in our language. It has a Turkish origin and it firstly appeared in a document in 1681. Its meanings were analyzed by B. P. Hasdeu, L. Șăineanu, H. Tiktin, S. Pușcariu and other linguists in their dictionaries. Arabic lent Persian language this word and it is used when speaking about a non-Arabic population or country. It means: “Iranian, Persian” (the most frequent sense); “a population of Iranian origin” and even “European people”. In Persian language it has been used since 1000 AD. From this language, *agem* entered other Iranian languages.

Cuvinte-cheie: dicționar, sens, etimologie, limba persană, termen, iranian.
Key words: dictionary, meaning, etymology, Persian language, term, Iranian.

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