

REZUMATE / ABSTRACTS

THE ARCHAIC TERM "CĂSAȘ" BETWEEN THE STATUS OF LEGAL TERM AND COMMON TERM (LEXICAL, ETYMOLOGICAL AND GEOLINGUISTIC STUDY)

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Abstract: This paper investigates the archaic Romanian term *căsaș*, chiefly attested in Transylvanian dialects, from an integrated linguistic perspective: etymological, semantic, and dialectological. The study argues for an internal Romanian origin of the word, derived from *casă* ("house") with the agentive suffix *-aș*, and traces its diachronic evolution and geographical distribution. By combining data from historical dictionaries, dialect atlases (ALR, ALRR), and documentary sources, the paper demonstrates that *căsaș* originally referred to a "householder" or "property owner," later acquiring social and moral connotations ("settled, respectable man"). The term thus serves as a linguistic marker of communal belonging and traditional rural values.

Keywords: *archaic lexicon, etymology, dialectology, Transylvania, ethnolinguistics, social semantics.*

THE INDOMITABLE SAFIYA SINCLAIR CAUGHT BETWEEN A NARROW PATERNITY AND A LOVING MOTHER IN HOW TO SAY BABYLON

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Abstract: In this powerfully compelling memoir, Safiya Sinclair candidly presents her extraordinary struggle to survive paternal pressure and the undermining of female worth in her own home, within a family rooted in patriarchal Rastafarianism and post-colonialism. The reader travels alongside her on her painful journey as she matures into a highly articulate and educated woman through maternal support and paternal belief in the family. Socially isolated through an extreme religious sect and repeated house moves, the children grow up under the powerful force of their father as a virtual godhead figure, while the mother is their daily, vibrant wellspring of life. Yet the father's career struggles, initially gaining success

in his reggae career, before all his efforts crash into failure, bring financial and emotional distress, while his religious belief and racial passion never founder. Retreating into religious fundamentalism affords him a rationale to circumscribe the women of his family while asserting his own authority against them, giving him security in a precarious life. The mother's support extends a protective shield over her children throughout, although even she is traumatized into isolating her daughter when her father's bullying drives a wedge between them. The contradictions of their situation emerge, as an intelligent family succeeding despite the intersectional challenges of colonialism, race, class and poverty stacked against them, while the girls are dragged back psychologically and physically under the mixed messages of the importance of educating themselves balanced against the imperative need to sustain their moral and physical purity. After many years Safiya acknowledges that despite their father's undoubted love for them, she and her sisters are subjugated as females, regarded as less worthy to fulfil their dreams and suitable only for second track achievements. Her father's mind is locked into the paradox of nurturing and protecting his family against the racial, social and religious forces stacked against a poor Black family in a Jamaican community, while emphasizing the restraints limiting women. She comes to appreciate how his career frustrations and failure to gain fame as a reggae artist become a negative force which he projects back onto his family in savage defense against his own loss of worth, hammering a nail into the coffin of their precarious survival. Throughout this memoir, Sinclair's exceptional linguistic skills, her honesty and visionary determination drive her along on her painful journey towards expressing her powerful personality in a uniquely poetic voice, enabling her ultimately to win through to success and fame against all the odds.

Keywords: *paternal oppression, subjugation, maternal love, indomitable spirit, survival.*

WHEN NOUNS BECOME VERBS: MORPHOLOGY AND DISCURSIVE INNOVATION ON X (FORMERLY TWITTER) IN COLOMBIA

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Abstract: This article examines the creation and circulation of denominal verbs derived from the proper names of political figures in Colombian

digital discourse, based on a corpus of posts published on X (formerly Twitter) between 2021 and 2022. Drawing on an approach that combines verbal morphology, discourse analysis and corpus linguistics, the study shows that the suffix *-ear* constitutes a highly productive mechanism for verbalizing proper names in Colombian Spanish. Far from being mere instances of playful lexical creativity, these formations function as full-fledged discursive operators. They condense accusation, evaluative judgment and political criticism, while facilitating rapid circulation and collective memorization within the digital public sphere. A detailed analysis of the verb *abudinear* and its extensions (*jeniferear*, *duquear*, *carrasquillear*) reveals the gradual shift from punctual morphological innovations to stabilized discursive formulas carrying a strong axiological load. The article thus demonstrates that morphological innovation on X plays an active role in processes of political delegitimation and polarization in contemporary Colombia, offering a valuable lens through which to examine the interplay between language, political conflict and digital media.

Keywords : *denominal verbs, morphological innovation, political discourse analysis, discursive formulas, Colombian Spanish.*

RETROSPECTIVE VIEWS ON BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES IN THE ROMANIAN LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract: During the last decades, lexicography has undergone a remarkable evolution, determined by social development, globalization and the expansion of philological research areas. All of these are determined by the development of the social relations, cultural interference and digital technologies. In this context, the dictionary is not only a working tool, but also a cultural object, reflecting a civilization, mentalities and the socio-cultural conditions in which it was created. Our paper aims to provide an overview of the most important Romanian bilingual lexicographical works.

Keywords: *bilingual lexicography , dictionary, globalisation, terminologies.*

ON REPETITION IN ROMANIAN LINGUISTICS: A FEW OBSERVATIONS

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Abstract: As a general phenomenon, the repetition, as a linguistic device, may be considered at different levels: phonetic, lexical, morphological as well as stylistic level. No matter its structure, the repetition points out the speaker's intention to emphasize the significance of the repeated term. The purpose of our paper is to present its different forms of manifestation as well as its meanings.

Keywords: *repetition, style, lexic, grammar, coherence, discourse.*

DOMAINES LINGUISTIQUES MOTIVATIONNELS POUR LA NOTION D'UIMĂ SUR LA BASE DE L'ALRR. SYNTHÈSE

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Résumé: La présente étude s'inscrit dans le domaine de la géographie linguistique, plus précisément dans celui de la linguistique motivationnelle, et propose une analyse des dénominations attribuées à la réalité désignée par le terme *uimă*, à partir du matériel fourni par l'*Atlas linguistique roumain par régions. Synthèse* (ALRR. Synthèse), vol. II, 2012 (coord. Nicolae Saramandu; auteurs: Verginica Barbu Mititelu, Mihaela-Mariana Morcov, Manuela Nevaci, Carmen-Ioana Radu, Daniela Răuțu, Dana-Mihaela Zamfir). Les réponses cartographiées sur la carte 316 de l'atlas comprennent une diversité de termes – *uimă, moimă, udmă, scurtă, cârțiță, țâța cățelii, gâlcă, tragăn, broască, glută, mărin, ciumă* – qui reflètent la variété lexicale propre aux parlers dacoroumains. L'analyse est complétée par la représentation des sèmes motivationnels sur la carte UIMĂ, où sont mises en évidence des caractéristiques telles que /+forme ronde/, /+immobilité/, /+enflure/, /+lien avec d'autres maladies/, /+localisation sous-cutanée/ et /+aspect précaire/. Ces observations contribuent à la compréhension des mécanismes de dénomination populaire et à la mise en lumière de la relation entre langage, perception et expérience culturelle des communautés rurales.

Mots-clés: *géographie linguistique, motivations, cartes linguistiques motivationnelle, signe linguistique, 'phlegmon à l'aiselle'.*

THE "BIBESCO PRINCESS" IDENTITY AND THE MODERN INTIMACY

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Abstract: In this article, I have argued that the reconsideration of Marta Bibescu's personality and, above all, her work should be reevaluated and placed within the zeitgeist of the modernism, involving concepts such as *in-betweenness*, *fluidity*, and *intimacy* in this reevaluation. The central theme of Marta Bibescu's writings concerns with the way in which the narrator/author performs his/her identity in a space full of intimacy in which the Self constantly moves towards others. The writer places herself in the context of her efforts to negotiate the connection between her birthplace and her place of residence, to connect the public persona with the core of the self. In the case studies briefly discussed, the narrator in "Isvor..." and the voice of the biographer in "The Destiny of Lord Thomson of Cardington..." move towards the deep self, whose profile emerges either from Romanian origins (*Romania, the land of willows*) or from the perfect connection with the loved one (Christopher Birdwood, *Lord Thomson of Cardington*). By means of a programmatic development of the European supra-identity and her positioning as an active defender of the Romanian emancipation and national identity, Marta Bibescu belongs to the category of writers who embrace modernist identity. Her work is largely based on the personal direction imposed by her family and the social status in order to build an identity between the two cultures - Romanian and French. We consider the specificity of her literary style, her favorite themes, her negotiation with the literature of the time, her characters, her stylistic devices etc. We have shown that, although the dialogue between Romanian and French culture was already well established during Marta Bibescu's lifetime, her contribution to this continuum has not been included yet in the Romanian canon. We believe that this writer's work needs to be repositioned within the national literary canon, considering her, along with other writers in exile, as an active mediator between the national literatures of Europe (after all, the "nymph of Europe" is a political trope of solidarity) as well as a perfect example of transnational European culture. Her writings may serve as a reflection of that invisible, intimate bridge, not only between cultures, but also between historical and political processes, designed to generate a biunivocal influence, beyond apparent inadequacies.

Keywords: *Marta Bibescu, identity, intimacy, modernism.*

LANDMARKS IN THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION OF THE PORT AREA OF GALATI

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Abstract: The present paper is part of a broader research endeavor that aims to provide a comprehensive investigation of the toponymic particularities of the area under investigation, which may serve as a starting point for further research. Based on a general overview of the historical context, the study examines the social, economic, and industrial realities of the region in order to identify the factors that have influenced the evolution of toponymic names over time. The focus is placed on the port area of Galați, which has played an important part in the industrial and economic dynamics of south-eastern Romania and has attracted commercial and industrial investment for more than two centuries. Throughout its history, the area included in this study has represented not only a space of transit and commercial exchange, but also a genuine engine of economic, social, and urban development. It constituted the nucleus of a diversified industrial landscape encompassing mechanical processing, metallurgy, the food industry, shipbuilding, and timber processing, among others. The industrial evolution of this area reflects the successive transformations of Galați, from a rural settlement into one of Romania's most important fluvial-maritime centers. The periods of intense economic activity, phases of prosperity, as well as episodes of decline caused by the two world wars and subsequent political changes, left visible traces not only in the new built environment but also in the toponymy of the area. In this context, the analysis of the industrial development of the port zone is essential for understanding the broader socio-economic transformations and the associated toponymic changes that shaped this space over time.

Keywords: *Galați, port, shipyard, industrial development. urban history.*

TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS OF THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AND ITS DIALECTS AT MULTILINGUAL ROMANIAN COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: The manual and the course of Aromanian dialect and standard Romanian language was a challenge for its authors. They tried to standardize a variant of the South Danubian Romanian dialect that they constantly put in relation to the standard Romanian language. From a linguistic point of view, varieties in a diglossic relationship can present varying degrees of differentiation. At the lexical level, in addition to word classes specific to each, there can also be synonyms characterized by a strict functional specialization. The high variety can present grammatical categories unknown to the low one, topic particularities, very precise rules for using connectives. Phonologically, the two varieties illustrate a unique system, with diverse phonetic achievements. We aimed at achieving a standardized dialect variety, starting from the tradition of the 18th-century writers from Moskopole, whose works were based on the Farsherot dialect. This dialect is spoken by Aromanian groups in all the Balkan countries and by diaspora communities in America, Australia and in European countries. The first textbook of this kind is due to an Aromanian author from the Moskopole cultural environment in the second half of the 18th century, Constantin Ucuta, called New Pedagogy, with the subtitle "„Abecedar lesnicios pentru a-i învăța pe copii carte romano-vlahă în uzul curent al romano-vlahilor", a work printed in 1797 in Vienna in the Puliu brothers' printing house, of Aromanian origin. Given that the Farsherot Aromanians use the ethnonym *rămăni* and the adjective *rămânește* for both Romanians north of the Danube and those south of the Danube, the authors opted for the title *Carti tră învițare rămânește*, emphasizing the unity of the Romanian language .

Keywords: *Romanian dialect, standardization, diglossie, multilingualism, teaching.*

THE ANALYSIS OF ROMANCE LINGUISTIC CONCORDANCES AT THE DIALECTAL LEVEL BASED ON DIGITAL MAPS

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Abstract: In this article, we aim to highlight the correspondences between the Aromanian dialect and the dialects of the Romance languages, especially those of the Italian language, based on the digital maps extracted from: Nicolae Saramandu, Manuela Nevaci, *Atlasul lingvistic al dialectului aromân*, vol. II, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2020; *Atlasul lingvistic român pe regiuni. Sinteză – ALRR. Sinteză*, vol. III (coordinator: Nicolae Saramandu), Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2018 (authors: Mihaela Mariana Morcov, Manuela Nevaci, Irina Floarea, Daniela Răuțu, Carmen-Ioana Radu, Mara Iuliana Manta, Ionuț Geană); Lúdia Pons i Griera, Joan Veny, *L'Atles Lingüístic del Domini Català*, vol. III, Família Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Barcelona, 2001–2018; Karl Jaberg und Jakob Jud, *Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz*, (vol. I), Zofingen, Ringier, 1928–1940. For the production of the maps, a digital program developed by CSII Dr. Vasile Apopei and CS II Dr. Silviu-Ioan Bejinariu, Institute of Theoretical Informatics Iași, of the Romanian Academy, was used. In our analysis we used Map 279. *STEPFATHER* 'beau-père' [469] from *Atlasul lingvistic al dialectului aromân*, vol. II, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2020 (authors: Nicolae Saramandu, Manuela Nevaci) and Map 329. *STEPFATHER* [469] from *Atlasul lingvistic român pe regiuni. Sinteză – ALRR. Sinteză*, vol. III (coordinator: Nicolae Saramandu), Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest. To compare the Aromanian dialect with Daco-Romanian and with the dialects of Romance languages, such as Italian and Catalan, we used Map 275. *Mother* [464] from *Atlasul lingvistic al dialectului aromân*, vol. II, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2020 (authors: Nicolae Saramandu, Manuela Nevaci), Map 325. *Mother* [464] from *Atlasul lingvistic român pe regiuni. Sinteză – ALRR. Sinteză*, vol. III (coordinator: Nicolae Saramandu), Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, Map 8. *Sua madre* from Karl Jaberg und Jakob Jud, *Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz*, (vol. I), Zofingen, Ringier, 1928–1940, and List 21. *La mare* (*L'Atles Lingüístic del Domini Català*, vol. III, Família Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Barcelona, 2001–2018, authors: Lúdia Pons i Griera, Joan Veny). The information system used for producing the ALAR maps provides essential support in the automatic generation,

editing, and printing of plates with linguistic maps. “The system uses data and information grouped into two databases: the geographical database, which contains the template of the ALDRO linguistic maps, and the linguistic database, which stores all information related to words (notions), survey points, and the phonetic transcriptions associated with each word in all survey points” (Silviu-Ioan Bejinariu, UEFISCDI Report, PCE ALDRO, 2021). The AlarMaps program is easy to access for a linguist. In this program, we created the map with the localities where we conducted fieldwork. In my doctoral thesis, I will make 100 linguistic maps with six new points (localities in Dobrogea, Tulcea and Constanța counties: Stejaru, Ceamurlia de Sus, Sinoe [Grămostean dialect]; Cogeașca and Poiana [Fărșerot dialect]; and Techirghiol [Pindean dialect]). The new linguistic maps, created in digital format, will complete the maps of Aromanian dialects spoken in the Balkans. The recorded responses will be phonetically transcribed and interpreted within the maps. Below, we present the map with the six new points.

Keywords: *family terminology, dialects of the Romanian language, Romance concordances, Balkan convergences, linguistic geography.*

DEVELOPING PRESCHOOLERS' LANGUAGE SKILLS BY INCORPORATING ENGLISH WORDS INTO ADAPTED NARRATIVE SPEECH

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Abstract: The development of vocabulary and language in preschool children is strongly shaped by the sociolinguistic environment, educational practices, and exposure to multiple languages. In recent decades, the Romanian lexicon has undergone a rapid influx of Anglicisms, increasingly present in the everyday communication of preschoolers. Within the context of globalization and digitalization, English emerges as a dominant influence, leading to spontaneous code-switching and the integration of mixed linguistic structures in children's speech and play. This paper investigates the impact of English on the lexical and structural development of Romanian among preschool children, addressing code-switching as a form of emergent bilingualism. The analysis highlights features of preschoolers' dialogue such as verbal clichés, pauses, and hybrid constructions. Furthermore, the study

emphasizes the educational potential of adapting and digitalizing classical fairy tales, which not only foster diglossic and bilingual competences but also enhance preschoolers' narrative comprehension and learning experiences.

Keywords: *diglossia, digitalization of classical fairy tales, preschool children, language acquisition, Anglicisms.*

LA LITTÉRATURE ROUMAINE DANS L'ESPACE HISPANIQUE. VISION DES TRADUCTEURS

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Résumé: L'histoire de la traduction est sinieuse et souvent conflictuelle, comme c'est le cas pour d'autres sciences. Au fil du temps, les débats ont porté sur la prévalence des unités et des structures dans la langue et sur leur impact esthétique. Au fil du temps, des idéologies sont intervenues, qui ont également déformé le message du texte original. Dans le cas du texte littéraire, le message se confond avec le canal de communication. Les justifications possibles de l'intervention excessive du traducteur, qui en vient à se percevoir comme co-auteur du texte cible, ne sont défendables que dans la mesure où elles améliorent le texte source. Cela peut se produire dans le cas de textes médiocres. Les chefs-d'œuvre, c'est-à-dire les textes littéraires d'une grande complexité sémantico-linguistique, seront toujours perdants dans le processus de traduction. La présente recherche vise à clarifier certaines étapes de l'histoire des études de traduction, ainsi qu'à présenter une mini-synthèse des traductions de la littérature roumaine vers la littérature hispanique. Elle propose également quelques analyses de la traduction de textes littéraires issus de différentes étapes de la littérature roumaine.

Mots-clés: *études de traduction, littérature roumaine, canon, mot contre phrase, idéologie.*

DECLARATIVE VERBS AND BODY PARTS IN ROMANIAN AND FRENCH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

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Abstract: This study analyzes speech acts through body-based idiomatic expressions in Romanian and French, drawing on Speech Act Theory developed by Austin and Searle. The analysis focuses on assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive acts. In both languages, idioms frequently involve speech organs such as the mouth and tongue, emphasizing the embodied nature of communication. Expressive acts are the most productive, conveying emotions and attitudes through vivid bodily imagery. While Romanian often highlights verbal pressure and confrontation, French tends to emphasize vocal and expressive dimensions. Body-based idioms are therefore shown to concretely represent speech acts and reflect cultural differences in communicative conceptualization.

Keywords: *declarative verbs, speech acts, idiomatic expressions, body parts, Romanian and French, body metaphor.*

ASPECTS OF NEGATION IN THE TRANSLATIONS OF ALEXE MARIN

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Abstract: The paper addresses the issue of negation in the science popularization texts translated and adapted from French by Alexe Marin (1814–1895), a renowned professor of physics and chemistry whose activity had a significant influence on the modernization of literary Romanian. The texts (in the fields of astronomy, physics, meteorology, geometry, mechanics, technology, and general science) appeared between 1839 and 1864 and hugely impacted the development and functional diversification of Romanian. The study tackles in detail the codification of negation in these texts. It can be observed that the negative constructions are various: strict double concordance structures, the amplified negation (with the repetitive insertion of the negator *nici* – *not/neither*), the use of adverbial and nominal intensifiers, patterns that explicitly express negation, equivalent constructions of clausal negation, constituent negation, and the variety of

negative structures with values other than negation: the diverse constructions with expletive negation, false negation, the restrictive pattern *nu...decât*, or the polemic accumulation with a negative form. We also observe the accidental occurrence of simple negation, that is to be found almost exclusively in his first texts elaborated in 1839 and 1842. Apart this situation, all the other text exhibit strict negative concord.

Keywords: *Alexe Marin, negation, negator, negative constructions, negative intensifiers.*

ON BORROWED WORDS FROM ONLINE... "DE PE LA NOI"

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Abstract: In recent years, informal online communication channels have developed through chat programs, such as Messenger, Skype, Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tok, etc. or various forums, blogs, websites. In full swing today, the language used on the internet offers, rather, an anti-model of linguistic interaction, visible especially in the exaggeration of indiscriminately borrowed anglicisms and the multitude of lexical formations created from these neologisms, which penetrate the collective mind, consciously or unconsciously forgetting the multiple possibilities of expression of our language. Our communication tries to transmit another signal for the care for the expression of future generations and respect for the mother tongue.

Keywords: *Anglicisms, abuse, negative effects, discernment.*

LA PERCEPTION DU MENSONGE (sur la base de données linguistiques)

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Résumé : Le mensonge, phénomène aux conséquences parfois inquiétantes, semble bien ancré dans nos sociétés malgré les vives réactions de rejet qu’il suscite souvent. Le présent travail se propose d’étudier la façon dont le mensonge est perçu dans les sociétés française, roumaine et bulgare en se basant sur l’analyse d’un grand nombre d’unités idiomatiques (phraséologismes, parémies, collocations, comparaisons) des trois langues respectives. Montré avec des caractéristiques opposées à celles de la vérité,

le mensonge est aussi représenté à travers les dangers et les préjudices qu'il est susceptible d'engendrer ainsi qu'à travers le lien avec certains défauts humains, ce qui reflète le jugement sévère qu'on lui porte. Condamné et rejeté, il est parfois vu, néanmoins, sous un jour favorable. Certaines unités idiomatiques révèlent, en effet, les cas où le recours au mensonge paraît justifié. **L'étude se penche également sur** trois modalités du mensonge en raison de leurs caractéristiques particulièrement marquantes que l'idiomatique permet de révéler – l'hypocrisie, la flatterie et la ruse. Si cette dernière se distingue par son caractère ambivalent et fait l'objet de jugements contrastés, les deux autres sont condamnées sans équivoque. Leur caractère pernicieux, sournois, contraire à la vérité est dévoilé. **L'hypocrisie** est vue à travers ses manifestations de cruauté. La flatterie est représentée comme entraînant la déchéance morale. Il convient de noter le nombre bien plus important d'unités mettant en évidence les aspects négatifs du mensonge (y compris de ses modalités analysées ici). Par la dénonciation du mensonge, par les mises en garde et les conseils explicites formulés dans certaines parémies (notamment roumaines) se construit une espèce de code ou d'ordre éthique. Et l'idiomatique apparaît comme la gardienne de cet ordre intemporel implicite.

Mots-clés : *tromperie, hypocrisie, flatterie, ruse, idiomatique.*

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