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INTRODUCERE

Scoala doctorală de lingvistică “Limbi și identități culturale” (SDLIC) din cadrul Universității din București a fost înființată în septembrie 2005. Porțile ei sunt deschise tuturor celor care se află în căutarea excelenței pe tărâmul studiilor lingvistice - cercetători, profesori, traducători, terminologi, creatori de baze de date sau responsabili ai politicilor lingvistice necesare unei țări în plin efort de afirmare internațională, cu o populație multilingvă și multiculturală.

Aflată în subordinea Facultății de Limbi și Literaturi Străine, SDLIC reunește toți profesorii conducători de doctorat ai acestei facultăți abilitați să conducă teze în domeniul Științe umaniste-Filologie, specializările: limbi clasice, limba arabă, limba engleză, limba franceză, limba germană, limba maghiară, limba spaniolă, lingvistică romanică. Profesorii SDLIC pot îndruma cercetări în domeniile lingvisticii generale, lingvisticii comparate și lingvisticii aplicate (traductologie, didactologie, lexicografie, terminologie). Nu lipsesc deschiderile spre domeniile istoriei, sociologiei sau teologiei. Cu o orientare modernă, de tip interdisciplinar și transdisciplinar, SDLIC își propune să asigure pregătirea doctoranzilor în vederea elaborării unor teze racordate la preocupările cercetării europene din domeniul științelor limbajului, la un nivel comparabil cu cel al tezelor susținute în universitățile de prestigiu ale Europei de azi.

SDLIC se bucură de colaborarea cu profesori renumiți de la universități din străinătate, care prezintă anual prelegeri cursanților, conferințe sau comunicări la colocviile Școlii. Unii dintre acești profesori preiau responsabilitatea unor doctoranzi aflați în diverse tipuri de stagii în universitățile respective. O parte se angajează să îndrume teze în regim de cotutelă.

Începând din 2008, SDLIC are anual un număr de bursieri cuprinși în proiectul „Excelență Doctorală Umanistă în Cercetare: Aplicații și Teorii Interdisciplinare” (EDUCATI), proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European

prin Programul Operațional Sectorial pentru Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007 – 2013.

Volumul de față, primul care apare în cadrul proiectului **EDUCATI 2**, se înscrie în tradiția deja consolidată a publicațiilor SDLIC. El reunește contribuțiile celor 15 doctoranzi bursieri cuprinși în respectivul proiect, având ca punct de plecare comunicările susținute la primul lor colocviu internațional, „Abordări comparative în studiul limbilor”.

După cum cititorul își va putea da seama, articolele dau seamă de căutările, chiar de ezitățile inerente oricărui început de drum în cercetarea științifică, dar și de colaborarea constantă cu profesorii SDLIC, conducători ai tezelor de doctorat, sub a căror îndrumare personalitatea fiecăruia dintre doctoranzi începe să se contureze.

Marea majoritate a articolelor, așezate în ordinea alfabetică a numelor autorilor, oferă abordări de tip comparativ, justificând astfel titlul volumului. Strategiile și metodologia cercetării lingvistice sunt ilustrate în fiecare dintre articole într-o manieră care conferă ansamblului diversitate, dar și o anumită unitate. Diversitatea privește în primul rând limbile investigate, modelele teoretice și obiectele de cercetare alese de autori. Unitatea este oferită, pe grupuri de articole, de domeniile vizate: morfologia derivațională a limbilor romanice (portugheză, română, spaniolă) în articolele semnate de Irina Lupu, Diana Salim, Oana Stoica-Dinu, Claudia Vlad și Adina Vladu; aspecte de morfologie comparată (maghiară-română) sau de sintaxă comparată (engleză-română) la Jolan Szekeres și Lorena David; investigarea din perspectiva semanticii cognitive a metaforei în română, franceză, respectiv spaniolă, la Aura Iordache și Anca Pecican; achiziția limbii, domeniu ilustrat de articolele Ralucăi Constantin și Adelei Simoiu. Contribuțiile Iuliei Burlacu și Iulianeii Pop se plasează la interfața lexic-semantică (integrând și ele elemente de cognitivism), iar cele ale Ștefaniei Butoeru și Ilenei Muja, la interfața sintaxă-pragmatică.

Nu putem decât spera că cititorul va găsi în aceste contribuții ale unor foarte tineri cercetători teme de interes, răspunsuri la unele întrebări și, poate mai ales, subiecte de reflecție pentru viitor.

prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

Semantic Extensions of English Words Denoting Social Roles

Iulia Burlacu

Supervisor: prof.dr. Alexandra Cornilescu

Semantic Extensions of English Words Denoting Social Roles - Abstract

Social terms cannot exist independently of social and institutional frameworks. They are interconnected and disposed in systems which denote ranks in a social hierarchy.

A particular characteristic of these terms is that they may stop denoting social roles and acquire traits evaluative of moral conduct. According to Hughes (1988), this process of transformation is called the *moralization* of social terms. Thus, words denoting a high social rank acquire positive connotations, while those denoting a low social rank acquire negative connotations. Words denoting social roles are organized in frames and they tend to develop the same type of semantic extension.

The analysis of the semantic extensions of social terms is done according to the two kinds of conceptual metaphors developed by Lakoff & Johnson (1987) and mentioned by Taylor in his work, *Linguistic Categorization. Prototypes in Linguistic Theory* (1989:32).

Keywords: the *good is up* metaphor, the *bad is down* metaphor, the systematic structure of a semantic field, semantic change, change of register.

Constructions détachées en tête de phrase qui expriment la cause initiant des cadres de discours

Ștefania Raluca Butoeru

Directeur de thèse: prof.dr. Florica Bechet

FOCUS CONSTRUCTIONS EXPRESSING CAUSATION AND CREATING DISCOURSE FRAMEWORKS – Abstract

This study is aimed at providing a contrastive analysis of focus constructions that function as adverbials of cause. These constructions have a free word-order and are characterized by their necessary co-reference with a subjacent element as secondary predicate. I first tackle how these types of constructions operate in sentences. Then I address the possibility that they assume the role of secondary predicate. I then move on to the discourse analysis of these structures, focussing mainly on their role in shaping discourse and on the possibility of making up discourse frameworks.

Keywords: discourse structure, discourse frameworks, expressing causation, focus constructions.

Fricative or not? What do Spectograms Say?

Raluca Constantin

Supervisor: prof.dr. Andrei Avram

FRICATIVE OR NOT? WHAT DO SPECTOGRAMS SAY? - Abstract

In this paper I looked into the acquisition of English interdental fricatives by Romanian learners of English. Since the Romanian consonantal inventory lacks interdental fricatives, I expected Romanian learners of English to face major difficulties when dealing with this type of sounds. This prediction was invalidated by the processed results of the collected data. We can assume that there is a tendency for semantically relevant information to be retained in surface structure. Since interdental fricatives don't have such information encoded, deletion occurs more frequently with them.

Keywords: interdental fricative, markedness, internal variation.

Recuperarea antecedentului în relativele libere din română și engleză

Lorena David

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Alexandra Cornilescu

HEAD IDENTIFICATION IN FREE RELATIVES IN ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN - Abstract

The article addresses the syntax of free relatives in English and Romanian. Free relatives have been analysed in two different ways. On one view, referred to in the literature as the Comp account (GROOS & VAN RIEMSDIJK, 1981), the *wh- phrase* is in Spec, CP, and the head of the free relative is occupied by an empty pronominal element. On the opposing view, the Head account (BRESNAN & GRIMSHAW, 1978), the free relative is headed by the *wh - phrase* and the position of Spec, CP is either non projected or empty. After checking for the existence of the unpronounced head in the free relatives and after examining the strategies used by both languages to identify it, the article adduces arguments in favor of the former hypothesis.

Keywords: free relatives, relativization, matching effects, case, case mismatch.

Métaphores contenant des parties du corps en français et en roumain

Aura Iordache

Directeur de thèse : prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

BODY-PART METAPHORS IN FRENCH AND ROMANIAN - Abstract

Since the publication of *Metaphors We Live By* (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), the study of cognitive metaphors has become one of the major subjects of research in cognitive linguistics. The cognitive theory of the metaphor has provided numerous examples of powerful conceptual constructs pervading all dimensions of human experience. In this sense, the names of body parts, the anatomy and physiognomy of the human body are sources of numberless lexicalised metaphors in various languages. This study aims to discuss the aforementioned topic by proposing a comparative analysis of cognitive metaphors in Romanian and in French. The starting point of my approach is the lexeme “hand”, the English for “mana” and “main” respectively. I have considered the three-dimensional character of linguistic perceptions of human body parts as a primary source of cognitive representations, metaphors and metaphorical expressions in Romanian and French, with particular emphasis on “mana”/“main”. Many such expressions recur in both languages, which shows that, beyond their inter-relatedness and the universal perception of experiences linked to body parts, differences between the two languages pertain either to idiosyncratic features of one language, or to contrasting cultural realities.

Keywords: French, Romanian, cognitive semantics, ontological metaphor, human body representations.

Verbe derivate de la adjective de culoare în română și portugheză: o analiză comparativă a definițiilor din dicționare

Irina Camelia Lupu

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

ROMANIAN AND PORTUGUESE COLOUR VERBS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS - Abstract

This article is an analysis of dictionary definitions for some of the Romanian colour verbs and their corresponding verbs in Portuguese. Its goal is to identify and compare the lexicographic information concerning the morphological structure of this type of derivatives (prefixes, suffixes) and the conversion (of adjectives into verbs). Another aspect regards their valence and the manner in which this is reflected in the definitions that dictionaries provide for these verbs. We will see if lexicography yields satisfactory information about the use of these verbs.

Keywords: word formation, semantics of colour verbs, Romanian, Portuguese, dictionary definitions

Conectorul *ci* și rolul său în discursul editorialistic

Ileana Florența Muja

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Paul Miclău

THE LINKING WORD *CI* AND ITS ROLE IN JOURNALISTIC DISCOURSE - Abstract

This article deals with the linking word *ci* and its role in journalistic discourse. In columns, journalists assume a certain viewpoint on news and current affairs as well as a moral responsibility on behalf of the journal they work for. Accordingly, a column illustrates an antagonistic discourse where an argument is first rejected, to be subsequently validated.

In order to exemplify the antagonistic character of journalistic writing, I have put forward an analysis of the linking word *ci* from syntactic, semantic, logical and argumentative perspectives. It is well known that this linking word is often used in inductive reasoning. Journalists use structures to create a discursive strategy where P is first disputed, Q is endorsed in its place and then finally P is discarded. At the semantic level, the linking word *ci* contributes to the logical relationships between sentences within the column, relationships which are disjunctions and entailments in the main. This is strong evidence in favour of the antagonistic character of journalistic writing.

From an argumentative point of view, the Romanian *ci* is rectifying, being the Romanian counterpart of *mais rectificatif* in French.

Keywords: column, antagonistic discourse, discursive linking words, inductive reasoning, reasoned opposition.

Metafore orientaționale în presa economică, în română și spaniolă

Anca Pecican

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Coman Lupu

ORIENTATIONAL METAPHORS IN THE ROMANIAN AND SPANISH ECONOMIC PRESS - Abstract

The present article is a cross-linguistic analysis of conceptual metaphors relative to spatial orientation in Spanish and Romanian business press. I compared orientational metaphors across the two languages in terms of subordinate metaphor typology, cognitive patterns and linguistic expressions. I have used here the analytical framework of cognitive linguistics which was supplemented by the tools provided by structural linguistics and discourse analysis in order to give a full account of the use of this type of both linguistic and cognitive resource. Thus, the analysis also approached morphological and syntactic properties as well as semantic differences in the case of certain verbs. Finally, I considered the study of this type of metaphors would be incomplete without involving the pragmatic side of their use, especially since we deal with press discourse. The conclusions of the study point out several identical patterns of use in most cases, as well as differences in the case of semantic properties of certain lexemes.

Keywords: conceptual metaphor, orientational metaphor, linguistic expressions, press discourse

Expressions comparatives contenant des adjectifs de couleur en français et en roumain. Degrés de figement.

Iuliana-Daniela Pop

Directeur de thèse : prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

COMPARATIVE IDIOMS CONTAINING COLOUR ADJECTIVES IN FRENCH AND ROMANIAN. DEGREES OF IDIOMATICITY - Abstract

This article tackles the degree of idiomaticity of comparative idioms of the type “colour adjective + comme/ca + Noun” in French and Romanian, by making use of Svensson’s criteria (2004): memorization, the unique context, non-compositionality, marked syntax, lexical blocking and grammatical blocking. Corpus selection was made by referring to several French and Romanian dictionaries, as well as looking up some translations. The corpus comprises idioms containing the chromatic terms “white”, “black”, “red”, “yellow”, “green” and “blue” in both languages. Following a careful analysis of these terms, I have reached the conclusion that memorization, lexical blocking and syntactic blocking are minimal compulsory criteria required to treat structures of the type “colour adjective + comme/ca + Noun” as idioms. Other criteria, such as the unique context, non-compositionality, marked syntax and morphological blocking, are operated by certain idioms alone, which display a higher degree of idiomaticity.

Keywords: Romanian, French, idioms, colour adjectives, intensive clichés containing adjectives.

Adjectivele derivate cu prefixul *ne-* în limba română și corespondentele lor în spaniolă

Diana Alexandra Salim

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

NEGATIVE ADJECTIVES OBTAINED BY MEANS OF PREFIXATION IN ROMANIAN AND SPANISH - Abstract

Negative prefixes hold a prominent position within the field of studies on derivational morphology and negation. In most cases, emphasis is placed on grammatical antonyms formed through negative prefixation. This article aims to verify whether the logical criterion is sufficient to classify the relations established between bases and the negative adjectives obtained by means of prefixation. This comparative analysis will comprise Romanian and Spanish examples, with a closer look at the specificity of the Romanian prefix *ne-*.

Keywords: negative prefixes, contradictory, contrary, negative adjectives.

On the Split IP Hypothesis in Romanian and English

Adela Simoiu

Supervisor: prof.dr. Larisa Avram

ON THE SPLIT IP HYPOTHESIS IN ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH – Abstract

This paper provides an analysis of the value of the [split IP] parameter (Bobaljik & Thrainsson 1998) in Romanian; in particular, it discusses several possible diagnostics in comparison with [+ split IP] languages, such as Icelandic or Afrikaans, as well as with [- split IP] languages, such as English. The article shows that Romanian is a [+split IP] language. However, only some of the diagnostics identified by Bobaljik & Thrainsson (1998) can be used in the analysis of the Romanian data, such as: the possibility of discrete inflectional morphemes on the verb for tense and agreement, the availability of more specifier positions for the subject, and the requirement for the verb to raise out of the VP. Some diagnostics do not apply to Romanian, namely the availability of transitive expletive constructions and object shift constructions. A possible explanation may have to do with parameter clustering effects, i.e. null subject parameter effects in Romanian vs. V2 in Icelandic or Afrikaans.

Keywords: split IP, inflection, Romanian, parameter, verb raising.

Substantivele colective din spaniolă și română în lucrări academice

Oana Stoica-Dinu

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

SPANISH AND ROMANIAN COLLECTIVE NOUNS IN ACADEMIC DESCRIPTIVE AND NORMATIVE WORKS -

Abstract

The present work comprises two sections comparing chapters dedicated to collective nouns in fundamental Romanian Academy (Academia Română) and Spanish Academy (Real Academia Española) descriptive and normative works. The first section presents characteristics of collective nouns as found in the Romanian works while the second presents the Spanish works' equivalent. While the Romanian works present both semantic and morphosyntactic properties, the Spanish works willingly neglect the semantic aspect. The authors of both Romanian and Spanish works describe the combinatory possibilities of nouns with collective verbal predicates, adjectives and adverbs.

Keywords: collective noun, semantic property, morphosyntactic characteristic, context

Studiu contrastiv al flectivului substantival în limbile română și maghiară

Jolán Szekeres

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Olga Murvai

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NOMINAL INFLECTION IN ROMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN - Abstract

The aim of this study is to draw up a comparative analysis of morphemes accounting for number and case inflection categories in Hungarian and Romanian. I have approached aspects related to the morphological structure of these unrelated languages so as to highlight both shared and divergent structural elements. The differences particularly pinpoint the two divergent morphological types, the agglutinative and the inflectional one in Romanian and Hungarian. However, the two languages do not make exclusive use of only one of these two types. Moreover, I haven't tackled all inflectional paradigms, but merely aspects pointing at the different morphological structure of nouns in the two languages. I have reinforced my analysis with several examples from the two languages.

Keywords: Romanian, Hungarian, comparative linguistics, inflectional categories, flectional word.

Formațiunile denominale cu *anti-* și *contra-* în dicționarele românești și portugheze

Claudia Vlad

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES FORMED WITH *ANTI-* AND *CONTRA-* IN ROMANIAN AND PORTUGUESE DICTIONARIES - Abstract

The present article aims to analyze the behavior of *anti-* and *contra-* in Romanian and Portuguese. This paper is based on the two separate semantic values of *anti-* (“the adversative value” and the “antonymic value”) established by Franziska Heyna in „Sémantisme et potentiel argumentatif des dérivés dénominiaux en anti-” (HEYNA, *Discours*, 2008). Its purpose is to see how this semantic distinction affects the morphological category of the newly created words and to examine their relation with the base word. We will also try to see if such an approach is possible in the case of *contra-*.

Keywords: Romanian, Portuguese, Word Formation, Morphology, Semantic Value

Definițiile lexicografice ale numelor de calitate în spaniolă și română

Adina-Ioana Vladu

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

DEADJECTIVAL NOUNS OF QUALITY IN SPANISH AND ROMANIAN DICTIONARIES - Abstract

This article aims to provide a comparative analysis of the manner in which deadjectival nouns of quality are defined in Spanish and Romanian dictionaries. The analysis comprises and compares both the description of suffixes identified as forming nouns of quality and that of nouns derived from the aforementioned suffixes, in an attempt to sketch the characteristics of this particular subclass of the class of abstract nouns.

Keywords: nouns of quality, suffixation, lexicographic definition, abstract nouns