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INTRODUCERE

Școala doctorală Limbi și Identități Culturale (SDLIC) a Facultății de Limbi și Literaturi Străine de la Universitatea din București prezintă cititorilor un nou volum, ce reunește contribuțiile celor 15 doctoranzi cuprinși în proiectul EDUCATI 2 (Excelență Doctorală Umanistă în Cercetare: Aplicații și Teorii Interdisciplinare 2), proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional

Sectorial pentru Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007 - 2013. Articolele au ca punct de plecare comunicările prezentate de doctoranzii noștri la colocviile naționale și internaționale din cel de-al

doilea an al studiilor doctorale și dau seamă, în special, de maturizarea continuă a unor tineri cercetători, de lărgirea sau aprofundarea obiectelor de cercetare în vederea redactării tezelor de doctorat, grație consultării unor bibliografii tot mai vaste, colaborării constante cu conducătorii științifici și nu în ultimul rând, stagiilor efectuate la universități prestigioase din Europa (Franța, Spania, Portugalia, Olanda, Ungaria), unde au fost cuprinși în programele de cercetare ale unor școli doctorale și centre de cercetare de profil, au avut ocazia să participe la colocvii și sesiuni științifice, să schimbe informații cu alți doctoranzi și au beneficiat de îndrumarea unor profesori reputați și generoși, dintre care unii și-au manifestat disponibilitatea de a colabora cu profesorii SDLIC în conducerea tezelor.

Domeniile acoperite de cercetările doctoranzilor noștri își vădesc în volumul de față atât frontierele teoretice și metodologice proprii, cât și capacitatea de a participa la constelații disciplinare mai generale din interiorul științelor limbajului. Tendința dominantă este, după cum cititorul desigur va remarca, de a integra în special rezultatele recente ale dezvoltărilor din gramatica și semantica cognitivă (în articolele semnate de Iulia Burlacu, Anca Pecican, Jolan Szekeres) din cercetările de

„interfață” sintaxă-semantică sau semantică-pragmatică (la Raluca Butoeru, Aura Iordache, Iuliana Pop), din teoriile argumentării (la Ileana Muja) sau din sintaxa de sorginte chomskyană (la Lorena David). Lucrările ce au ca punct de plecare morfologia derivațională a limbilor romanice (semnate de

Irina Lupu, Diana Salim, Oana Stoica-Dinu, Claudia Vlad, Adina Vladu) dezvăluie, în perspectivă comparativă, varietatea și interesul obiectelor de studiu alese, de la formarea numelor de calitate la structurile morfologice ale verbelor de culoare sau semantismul bazelor adjectivale prefixate cu prefixe negative. În sfârșit, dar nu în ultimul rând, lucrările consacrate achiziției limbii engleze de

către români (semnate de Raluca Constantin și Adela Simoiu) își găsesc fundamentarea în teoriile actuale din fonologie sau sintaxa generativă și în teoriile achiziției limbii, pe care nu uită să le illustreze prin analiza unor date empirice relevante.

Preocuparea de a alcătui un corpus cât mai bogat, care să permită ilustrarea, eventual completarea sau amendarea modelelor teoretice alese, este de altfel o caracteristică generală a lucrărilor reunite în

volumul de față, lucrări care se apropie tot mai mult de ceea ce va constitui arhitectura finală a tezelor de doctorat ale autorilor. Sperăm ca cititorii volumului să aprecieze atât interesul și actualitatea temelor abordate, cât și aportul personal al fiecăruia dintre autorii articolelor la tratarea acestor teme, contribuțiile originale pe care fiecare și-a dat silința să le aducă – perfectibile desigur, dar, în opinia noastră, de bun augur pentru metodologia și deontologia cercetării în domeniul nostru de interes.

prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

Polysemy and Categorization: the Case of KING

Iulia Cristina Burlacu

Supervisor: prof. dr. Alexandra Cornilescu

ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with the polysemy of the word king, tracing its semantic evolution from the beginning of the Early Middle Ages (VIIth century) until nowadays. This evolution is closely related to the social and historical changes which took place in England during these many centuries. In this paper, the meanings of king are studied in a frame semantics approach, grasping the main aspects of two different social and political systems in which the king has the top position: the feudal system and the constitutional monarchy.

Keywords: frame, categorization, prototype theory, polysemy, semantic change

Gérondif français et gerunziu roumain – la relation entre causalité et temporalité

Raluca Butoeru

Directeur de thèse : Prof.dr. Florica Bechet

FRENCH GÉRONDIF AND ROMANIAN GERUNZIU: THE RELATION BETWEEN CAUSALITY AND TEMPORALITY – ABSTRACT

This article deals with the GER constructions (i.e. French "gerondif" and Romanian "gerunziu") which can have an adverbial function of cause. Given the verbal nature of the GER forms, we aim to find new explanations regarding their functioning at the discursive level and highlight the elements that relates causality and temporality. We conclude that the interpretation of GER constructions is in close liaison with the mode and time of the main verb, with the semantics of verbs in question, whereas their incidence to the subject of the main phrase, the co-reference with an element of the context and their concomitant process semantic value, are factors which demonstrate the relation between time and cause. At the same time, the integration of the GER construction to the main phrase is a consequence of its adverbial syntactic status, dependent on the governing verb.

Keywords: gerund, adverbial function, discursive coherence, causality, temporality

An Acoustic Analysis of the English Stops in L2

Raluca Constantin

Supervisor: prof. dr. Andrei A. Avram

ABSTRACT

The present article looks at the acquisition of stops by Romanian learners of English. The findings are interpreted in light of Markedness Theory (Eckman 1987), the theory of interlanguage (Selinker 1972), the Speech Learning Model (Flege 1986) and the categorisation of speech sounds (Gerrits 2001). The spectrographic analysis I employed to analyze the data clearly illustrates that aspiration is a marked phenomenon which poses great pronunciation difficulties to Romanian learners of English. The VOT values I measured in Praat are meant to bring essential phonetic evidence in favour of the phonological assumptions formulated within the theoretical frameworks mentioned above. The spectrographic analysis which provides the VOT values validates, or on the contrary, invalidates the soundness of the models under discussion.

Keywords: VOT, interlanguage, markedness, equivalence classification, spectrographic analysis, vowel-lengthening, pre-fortis clipping.

The Landing Site of Wh-Operators in Romanian Headed Relatives and Free Relatives

Lorena David

Supervisor: prof.dr. Alexandra Cornilescu

ABSTRACT

This paper gives a detailed map of the specialized positions that whoperators introducing Romanian headed relatives (henceforth HRs) and free relatives (henceforth FRs) occupy at the Left Periphery and establishes the featural make-up of the functional projections hosting them in the complementizer and inflectional systems. By looking at the landing site of wh-words we try to determine whether wh-words introducing FRs are distinct syntactic entities from the corresponding interrogative and relative operators. In the first part of the paper HRs are investigated. In the second part of the paper the behaviour of whoperators in direct and embedded questions (henceforth Wh-INTs) is contrasted with that of wh-operators in FRs. It is shown that the previous analysis of interrogative operators (cf. Cornilescu 2002) may be extended to wh-operators in FRs and that only a subclass of wh-INTs and FRs (i.e. the d-linked ones) pattern like care ‘which’ HRs with respect to the landing site of the wh-phrases.

Keywords: free relatives, questions, headed relatives, wh-phrases, d-linking, clitic doubling, LP, split IP hypothesis

Metafore ale crizei în textul de presă: metafora verbală

Aura Iordache

conducător științific: prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

VERBAL METAPHORS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN FRENCH AND ROMANIAN PRESS – ABSTRACT

This paper aims to examine the main semantic and syntactic characteristics of the verbal metaphors of the current economic crisis we encountered in French and Romanian press. We begin by presenting some theoretical considerations about the verbal metaphor, the syntactic structures and the semantic content of the verb (thematic roles, argument selection). Then we analyze some examples found in our French and Romanian corpora, which illustrate the changes in the thematic roles assigned to the verb arguments in the case of verbal metaphors. We point out some similarities and differences between the two corpora with regards to the verbal metaphors of the economic crisis.

Keywords: Romanian, French, verbal metaphor, economic crisis, media discourse.

Structuri morfologice ale verbelor de culoare în română și portugheză

Irina-Camelia Lupu

Conducător științific: prof. dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF ROMANIAN AND PORTUGUESE COLOR VERBS – ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the morphological structure of Romanian and Portuguese color verbs, as compared to de-adjectival verbs. The aim is to identify and compare the morphological processes that create such verbs and note the similarities and the differences between the two languages. The paper also tries to explore the possibilities of combination of some prefixes and suffixes with adjectival bases and points out some equivalences between constructions of the 2nd conjugation, with -e(s)c(er) < lat. -iscere suffix in Portuguese (empalidecer) and constructions of the 4th conjugation, with present in -esc < lat. -iscere (a indulci) in Romanian. The structure that we propose for these constructions is set within the framework of D. Corbin (1987).

Keywords: morphological structure, color verbs, de-adjectival verbs, Romanian, Portuguese

Coerența în discursul editorialistic: organizare, schematizare și justificare

Ileana Florența Muja

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Alexandra Cuniță

THE COHERENCE IN THE EDITORIAL'S DISCOURSE – ABSTRACT

This article aims to investigate the editorial's discursive coherence as a result of the convergence of three processes representing the „mise en discours” of an event: the organization, the schematization and the justification. The analysis of our corpus revealed, on the one hand, the stability of certain elements that strengthen the status of the coherence as an essential feature of this type of argumentative discourse, and on the other hand, the importance of coherence in accepting the world created by the editorial's discourse. The coherence is realized on three levels and is expressed by:

- a) the referential organization imposed by the title-text relation;
- b) the theme schematization realized by the means (i) of a deductive/inductive argumentative approach starting from a general assertion and finishing with a conclusion, (ii) of progression, which implies a certain order of the arguments and (iii) of repetition, which leads to strengthening and amplification;
- c) the justification, which consists in proposing causes and consequences in order to support the scheme.

Keywords: editorial, coherence, organization, schematization, justification.

El esquema de imágenes de la FUERZA en el lenguaje económico de la prensa española

Anca Pecican

Coordinadores: Prof. dr. Coman Lupu,
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FORCE IMAGE SCHEMATA IN SPANISH BUSINESS PRESS METAPHORS – ABSTRACT

The aim of the present article is to identify and explain the way in which the target field of economic indicator variation and interaction is structured at a conceptual level by the source field of force interaction. In particular, we analyze metaphors of increase or decrease of economic indicators such as price, inflation, wages, etc. based on the FORCE image scheme. Most of these are transitive verbs whose argument structure is organized around a predicate expressed by a verbal metaphor. We have taken into account those metaphors that occur in journalistic language frequently. The corpus consists of contemporary newspaper articles on economic issues published in Spanish newspapers of wide circulation, both specialized and informative. The analysis has used theoretical concepts such as 'conceptual metaphor', 'image schemata' coined in the framework of cognitive semantics. Research has reached the conclusion that metaphors reveal two types of image schemata subordinate to FORCE, namely COMPULSION (disparar, desplomar, hundir, tumbar, lastrar) and ATTRACTION (tirar, arrastrar). The consequences arising from their typology regard the interaction with the orientational schemata, their argument structure and ultimately, the expression of meaning.

Keywords: image schema, conceptual metaphor, source domain, target domain

Procesul de défigement în expresiile fixe cu termeni cromatici

Iuliana-Daniela Pop

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Anca Cosăceanu

MEANING SHIFTS IN IDIOMS CONTAINING CHROMATIC TERMS – ABSTRACT

The types of meaning shifts that I encountered, with regards to idioms containing chromatic terms, both in Romanian and French, are a) the shifts that are formally marked, which are achieved either by substituting the chromatic term or by inserting another chromatic term, and b) the shifts that are not formally marked. For instance, the same expression a vedea roșu/voir rouge (to see red) can undergo a shift in meaning either formally: by replacing the term „red” with the ecological symbolic term „green” (in French), with the political symbolic term „orange” (in Romanian), or non formally: in sports (in French and Romanian) and in politics (in Romanian), by semantic ambiguity, by silepsa or by meaning overlap. Social and political changes generate shifts in meaning both in French and Romanian. For instance, the symbolic term „pink” is replaced by „green”, symbolizing the ecological movement. The expression green light (undă verde / feu vert) undergoes a shift in meaning by means of substituting the chromatic term with „portocaliu/orange”. The main difference is that in Romanian „portocaliu” is a political symbol, whereas in French it refers to the semiotic system of the traffic lights. The examples analysed in this article confirm the fact that the shift in meaning is a dynamic, mobile phenomenon that can only be considered in regards with meaning fixation, as well as a process that can only be explained by referring to the semantic, lexical, discursive and extralinguistic fields.

Keywords: Romanian, French, idioms, meaning shifts.

Semantismul bazelor adjectivale prefixate cu prefixe negative

Diana Salim

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THE SEMANTICS OF NEGATIVE ADJECTIVES FORMED BY PREFIXATION – ABSTRACT

This article examines the semantics of negative adjectives formed in Romanian by attaching prefixes, in order to identify those categories of adjectives, which don't allow forming an antonym through prefixing. Following a series of theoretical models, we will try to identify the semantics of adjectives and depending on this, the categories of adjectives that have a lexical antonym and those that allow the formation of a morphological antonym.

Keywords: negative prefixes, semantics, negative adjectives, base word

The Preverbal Subject in Romanian - a Topic/Focus position.

Evidence from second language learning

Elena-Adela Stoian (Simoiu)

Supervisor: prof. dr. Larisa Avram

ABSTRACT

The paper aims to bring evidence from second language learning in favour of the hypothesis that the preverbal subject position in Romanian is a topic/focus position. It starts from the analysis of the syntax of the subject in Romanian and looks at the data from the perspective of second language learning. The paper provides evidence from second language learning that the Romanian preverbal subject position is a topic/focus position. This evidence comes from Romanian learners of English as a second language. The second language acquisition hypothesis adopted is the Full Transfer/Full Access hypothesis according to which speakers transfer the L1 syntax in the process of L2 learning.

Keywords: pre-verbal subject, Romanian, L2 learning, Full Transfer/Full Access

La coincidencia de los significantes pertenecientes a paradigmas derivativos diferentes. El caso particular de sufijos colectivos y de cualidad en español y en rumano

Oana Stoica-Dinu

Director de la tesis: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

HOMONYMOUS SUFFIXES IN SPANISH AND ROMANIAN DERIVATIVE WORDS WITH BOTH COLLECTIVE AND QUALITY MEANINGS – ABSTRACT

This article is an analysis of ‘collective’ and ‘quality’ Spanish and Romanian derivative words from the perspective of the theoretical model of constructional morphology developed by Danielle Corbin and her disciples. The purpose is to highlight the homonymous nature or, more even, lack of intrinsic, standalone meaning of the suffixes belonging to derivative words with both a ‘collective’ and a ‘quality’ meaning. The analysis focuses on how the meaning of a derivative word is constructed simultaneously with its morphological structure within the typological framework of semantic procedures involved in the semantic movement between the abstract and concrete levels.

Keywords: derivative morphology, collective derivative, quality derivative, abstraction, concretization.

Sufixul posesiv - flectiv substantival în limba maghiară

Szekeres Jolán

Conducător științific: prof.dr. Zsigmond Győző

THE POSSESSIVE SUFFIX IN NOMINAL INFLECTION IN HUNGARIAN – ABSTRACT

Hungarian has a finite number of linguistic units which mark the possession; these units are situated at different levels of the language. The aim of this article is to analyze the grammatical morphemes which mark the possession and to specify their functions. Morphologically, the linguistic encoding of possession is made by two morphemes, i.e. the possessive suffix (birtokos személyrag) and the desinence of the possessed object. The Hungarian Academy names this last morpheme possessive desinence. Other scientists, however, consider it as a possessive suffix. Our analysis of the grammatical functioning of this morpheme in Hungarian allowed us to find arguments which support the second hypothesis.

Keywords: Hungarian language, expression of possession, possessive suffix, possessive desinence.

Contrastul în cuvintele construite cu anti- și contra- în limbile română și portugheză

Claudia Vlad

Conducător științific: prof. dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

CONTRAST IN WORDS CONSTRUCTED WITH ANTI- AND CONTRA- IN ROMANIAN AND PORTUGUESE – ABSTRACT

Both anti- and contra- imply semantic relations that involve contrast. Based on the works of Lyons (1977) and Cruse (1986, 2004) regarding contrast and the classifications made in this field, this article tries to establish the types of opposition in which anti- and contra- are involved. They are both prefixes in constructed word and, as such, create the marked term in a relation of binary contrast. However, the case is not so simple. On the one hand, there are two types of anti-: anti-1, that is a transcategorial prefix and can't function as a proper constituent of a relation of opposition, and anti-2, that doesn't change the category of the base, and creates a relation of contrast. On the other hand, the type of contrast described by the words constructed with anti-2 and contra- does not have exactly the same characteristics. While anti-2 also contains an information related to inclusion, contra- has a [+dynamic] feature.

Keywords: Romanian, Portuguese, binary and non binary contrast, opposition, hyponymy

Extensiones semánticas en los nombres de cualidad deadjetivales en español y rumano

Adina-Ioana Vladu

Director de la tesis: prof.dr. Sanda Reinheimer Rîpeanu

SEMANTIC EXTENSIONS IN SPANISH AND ROMANIAN NOUNS OF QUALITY – ABSTRACT

This article aims at offering an analysis of semantic extensions that may appear in derived nouns of quality in Spanish and Romanian. Lexicographic definitions of this category of nouns map out a semantic field that ranges from [+ABSTRACT] (a prototypical trait) to [- ABSTRACT], from the quality in itself to the entity or act characterized by said quality. The analysis takes a closer look at the relations that can form between the meanings of adjectives that may constitute the base of derivative processes and those of nouns derived from such adjectives. Focus is placed on the semantic mechanisms – such as metaphor and metonymy – that may yield secondary and figurative meanings in the derived nouns analysed.

Keywords: derivative morphology, nouns of quality, semantic extension, lexical semantics