

SUMAR

GRAMATICĂ

MARINA RĂDULESCU-SALA, Sectorul de gramatică.....167

THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT

(Abstract)

In this succinct presentation of the research activity developed, during a period of 50 years, by the Grammar Department of the Institute of Linguistics in Bucharest, we emphasize the fact that the most important scientific preoccupation of the members of the department was to elaborate some reference grammars, meant to serve as synthetic works of all the research activities done in the domain until their apparition. Other topics approached by the department, whose members changed in time, refer to the process of word formation in the Romanian language, as well as to some normative aspects egarding ortography and ortoepy. Presently, the researchers' main interest is to study the dynamics of (spoken and standard) Romanian, as well as to underline the typological features the Romanian language displays.

Cuvinte-cheie: gramatică descriptivă a limbii române, formarea cuvintelor în limba română, ortografie și ortoepie, dinamica limbii române, particularități tipologice ale limbii române.

Keywords: Romanian descriptive grammar, word-formation in Romanian, ortography and orthoepy, the dynamics of Romanian, typological features of Romanian.

GABRIELA PANĂ DINDELEGAN, Din nou despre dativul posesiv din grupul verbal. Observații asupra limbii române vechi.....173

**POSSESSIVE DATIVE IN THE VERBAL GROUP.
CONSIDERATIONS ON THE OLD ROMANIAN LANGUAGE**

(Abstract)

The author's objective was to compare possessive structures with a dative clitic attached to the verb in the present-day language with the data offered by the original texts in the old language (16th – 18th centuries). The comparison revealed the fact that the Romanian language, in its historical evolution, does not show significant structural modifications in what concerns the structures mentioned above: we deal with the same syntactic and semantic typology of the external possessor structures, whereas the

freedoms and the constraints of combination are the same for both phases of evolution. The very few differences between the two stages in the evolution of the Romanian language refer to the difference frequency between internal possessor structures and external possessor ones, which, in the old language, proves to be in favor of the former ones. In the old language, the structures with double possessor (internal and external, at the same time) are more numerous, and their occurrence is less constrained than in the current language.

Cuvinte-cheie: dativ posesiv adverbial, comparație limba veche – limba actuală, tipologia construcțiilor posesive, exprimarea dublă (adverbială și adnominală) a posesorului, libertăți și constrângeri ale construcției.

Keywords: adverbial possessive dative, comparison old language – contemporary language, the typology of possessive constructions, double actualization (adverbial and adnominal) of the possessor, constraints on the construction.

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DEMONSTRATIVE AGREEMENT AND NOUN CONJUNCTION

(Abstract)

In Romanian, the demonstrative can occur before the noun (being a determiner) or after the noun (when it is analysed as a modifier). I analyse the patterns of agreement when the controller of agreement is represented by coordinated nouns. This difference in word order and syntactic status of the demonstrative triggers different patterns of agreement: as a determiner, the demonstrative requires both nouns to be plural (unlike in English, where examples like *this boy and girl* are possible). With the postnominal demonstrative, we do not find this restriction regarding the number of the conjuncts. When the conjuncts have different genders, resolution rules apply. However, many examples with conflicting genders are not very acceptable. I explain the different patterns of agreement using the concepts of CONCORD and INDEX. The determiner demonstrative (prenominal) agrees according to the CONCORD of the controller, and requires both conjuncts to be plural. The postnominal determiner agrees according to the INDEX of the conjuncts (and this is an argument in favor of the hypothesis that the postnominal demonstrative is actually a pronoun, not an adjective).

Cuvinte-cheie: acord, coordonare, demonstrativ, determinant, modifier, gen.

Keywords: agreement, coordination, demonstrative, determiner, modifier, gender.

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ON THE FRAGMENTARY CHARACTER OF THE SPOKEN DISCOURSE

(Abstract)

The fragmentary character of the spoken discourse is well tolerated by the participants to a face to face conversation, because, usually, the unfinished utterances can be pragmatically interpreted, as they are implicitly ratified by the hearer's lack of a

monitoring reaction. Whereas some self-interruptions are simply caused by the “oral way of production” (mostly due to some repair strategies), others have less obvious explanations. As for the latter, the authors conclude that (a) some ellipses are activated by the speakers with the aim of reducing the imposition degree of a conversational act and (b) the orientation of a conversational sequence towards a dispreferred act represents a pragmatic context typically favoring self-interruptions.

Cuvinte-cheie: limba vorbită, enunțuri neterminate, autoîntrerupere, elipsă.

Keywords: spoken discourse, unfinished utterances, self-interruption, ellipsis.

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ROM. *CURÂND* – ADVERB OR GERUND OF THE VERB “*A CURE*” ?

(Abstract)

In this article, I investigate the occurrence of rom. *curând* (engl. *soon*) in the oldest Romanian texts in order to find arguments to sustain one of the two different hypotheses concerning the morphological status of the word in this stage. The morphological and syntactical hypostases of *curând* prove that it was already an adverb in the 16th century. The process of changing the lexicalgrammatical category from gerund to adverb is previous to this stage.

Cuvinte-cheie: adverb, conversiune, gramaticalizare, mod, timp.

Keywords: adverbial, conversion, grammaticalization, manner, time.

ADINA DRAGOMIRESCU, Distribuția formelor **este, e, -i, îi** în texte literare din secolul al XIX-lea.214

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMS *ESTE, E, -I, ÎI* (‘(HE/SHE) IS’) IN LITERARY WRITINGS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

(Abstract)

In this paper we analyze the 3rd singular indicative present forms of the verb *a fi* (‘to be’) from the point of view of their origin and distribution in Old Romanian. The novelty of this research consists in the analysis of several texts belonging to six different nineteenth century writers, from different areas of the country. The conclusion is that in the nineteenth century, the unification period of literary Romanian, the dialectal differences are not clear cut anymore, as they were in Old Romanian; nevertheless, there are still some stylistic and dialectal preferences in the usage of some forms.

Cuvinte-cheie: a fi, texte din secolul XIX, flexiune, distribuție dialectală.

Keywords: *to be*, 19th century texts, inflection, dialectal distribution.

MIHAELA GHEORGHE, Observații asupra unor particularități regionale culte ale românei în texte transilvănene de la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea.214

A FEW NOTES ON SOME REGIONAL FEATURES OF ROMANIAN IN TRANSYLVANIAN WRITINGS AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

(Abstract)

The article intends to draw attention on some features concerning the use of Romanian in Transylvania, at the end of the 19th century. We argue that the influence of Latin, German and Hungarian upon the lexical level of Romanian in this region has consequences at the syntactic level, too. The peculiarity of several syntactic patterns identified in a corpus of non-literary texts could be derived from lexical procedures, like borrowing and calque.

Cuvinte-cheie: particularități regionale ale limbii române, texte transilvănene din secolul XIX, influență, nivel lexical, nivel sintactic.

Keywords: regional features of Romanian, 19th century Transylvanian writings, influence, lexical level, syntactic level.

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“CONTRACTED” ADVERBIALS – REDUCED ADVERBIALS

(Abstract)

The present paper brings into discussion some of the ways of expressing the syntactic function of adverbial, from the perspective of contraction and ellipsis mechanisms. The underlying idea is that the adverbials expressing logical processes, as well as the situational adverbials (locative or temporal) are realized through “contracted” clauses (i.e. non-finite clauses) or small clauses.

Cuvinte-cheie: elipsă, circumstanțială, circumstanțial, extensie/expansiune, proforme.

Keywords: ellipsis, adverbial clause, adjunct, extension, pro.

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A GRAMMATICALIZED ALLOCUTIVE IN THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE:

“MAMĂ!”

(Abstract)

The paper, in line with the trend which continues the reconsideration of the Romanian allocutives position in the present communication context, analyzes the pragmatic values of an allocutivity index type which realizes the *affective intensifying operation* (“Mamă!”). In some communicative contexts, this word, in the vocative morphological form, acts as a secondary interjection, changing its grammatical quality. This way it loses the addressing or calling role, played in those situations when the word is used with its own meaning, expressing instead an emotional reaction. “Mamă!” got the interjectional value especially because of its special affective content. The difference against the noun version is introduced through *intonation*. The paper follows, based on examples taken from *spoken language corpora* (CORV, IVRLA), but also from *Internet originating texts*, the process which, through repeated occurrences in identical contexts, leads to the *pragmatisation* of the studied word, which becomes a *linguistic marker*.

Cuvinte-cheie: alocutiv, gramaticalizare, valoare pragmatică, intonație, mărci comunicative.

Keywords: allocutive, grammaticalization, pragmatic value, intonation, communicative markers.

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WHAT DO MANNER ADVERBS MEAN?

(Abstract)

In this paper, I describe the semantic and syntactic heterogeneity of the class of manner adverbs. Judging upon different criteria, I identified several subtypes of manner adverbs: considering the scope, there are manner adverbs which include the verb in their scope and others which do not, but refer to the result or to the cognate object; according to the semantic type of the adjective that serves at adverbialization, there are manner adverbs of qualification and manner adverbs of quantification; considering the possibility of paraphrase, there are manner adverbs synonym with the syntagm [*in* + adjective + *way/manner*] and others which do not allow this synonymy. I also discuss some theoretical problems entailed by the difficulty to define consistently the ontological category of manner, which interferes with other types of values (instrumental, qualifying, local, temporal, comparative, etc.).

Cuvinte-cheie: adverb, mod, clasificare, eterogenitate, ambiguitate.

Keywords: adverbial, manner, classification, heterogeneity, ambiguity.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAUSATIVE CONNECTORS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

(Abstract)

The author analyzes the causative connectors present in texts from the 19th century from a formal point of view as well as from semantic and syntactic aspects. The analysis shows that in the 19th century, in the case of certain members of the class, the process of grammaticalization was not finished. From a semantic point of view, some lexemes were specialized for introducing causative clauses, some others introduced other types of adverbials (usually, representing the basic uses of the respective connectors). The conjunction *căci* ('because') is granted a special attention; from a syntactic point of view, in the 19th century, this connector is closer to the class of subordinating connectors, whereas in the 20th century it behaves more like coordinating connectors.

Cuvinte-cheie: conjuncție cauzativă, conjuncție circumstanțială, conjuncție coordonatoare, conjuncție subordonatoare, gramaticalizare.

Keywords: causal conjunction, adverbial conjunction, coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, grammaticalization.

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THE *ARTICLE* IN THE MAIN 19th CENTURY GRAMMARS

(Abstract)

In the present contribution, I bring into discussion the description and interpretation of the class of determiners commonly named – in modern Romanian and international linguistics – “articles” in the main grammars of the nineteenth century. Both the inventory and the description of Romanian articles were – as they still are – controversial at the time being. A possible explanation of this fact may be that the Romanian system of determiners is rich, and this situation has not been yet properly accounted for.

Cuvinte-cheie: gramatici din secolul XIX, articol, terminologie lingvistică.

Keywords: 19th century grammars, article, linguistic terminology.

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SOME REMARKS ON THE CLASS OF THE VERBS OF PERCEPTION IN ROMANIAN

(Abstract)

In the present article, I signal and discuss some differences of semantic and syntactic behaviour that the Romanian verbs belonging to the class of perception verbs display. Starting from the distinction that certain studies on perception verbs draw between verbs of inert/active/passive perception, I show that the five sense modalities structuring the field of perception prove some irregularities with respect to the way they lexicalise the corresponding perception.

Cuvinte-cheie: verb de percepție, percepție statică, percepție activă, percepție pasivă.

Keywords: perception verb, inert perception, dynamic perception, passive perception.

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THE SUBJECT/OBJECT COMPLEMENT IN OLD ROMANIAN

(Abstract)

The investigation of a (quite limited) corpus of representative texts for the old Romanian language from the 16th to the 18th century revealed the syntactic variety of the structures containing a subject/object complement. Some of the actual types of structures were attested in the oldest texts, close to the spoken language, such as it can be inferred that they have been used in spoken language since the 16th century. Some others appeared later. The present research reveals the specific features and the productivity that the structures under discussion displayed at the time.

Cuvinte-cheie: grup adjectival, grup prepozițional, grup verbal, grup nominal, grup adverbial, construcție relativă.

Keywords: adjectival phrase, prepositional phrase, noun phrase, adverbial phrase, *wh*construction.

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RESUMPTIVE STRATEGIES GRAMMATICALIZED AS APPOSITIVE RELATIONS
(NP1– NP2)
(Abstract)

The article investigates the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties of several Romanian structures based on the adjacency of two NPs: **1.** definite noun – demonstrative pronoun (*cartea aceasta*, Engl. *the book, this one*, “this book”); **2.** definite noun/pronoun – emphatic pronoun (*copilul însuși*, Engl. *the boy himself*, “the boy himself”); **3.** personal pronoun – definite noun (*noi femeile*, Engl. *we the women*, “we women”); **4.** definite noun/pronoun – fused QP (*vecinii toți; vecinii amândoi; Maria una; ei trei*, Engl. *the neighbours all; the neighbours both; Mary one; they three*, “the neighbours, all of them; the neighbours, both of them; as for Mary; they, the three of them”); **5.** fused QP – fused QP (*oricine altcineva; cine altcineva?; nimeni altcineva*, engl. *anybody somebody else; who anyone else; nobody anybody else*, „anybody else; who else; nobody else”). The structures under discussion underlie a resumptive pragmatic strategy grammaticalized as a special type of appositive relation between two NPs, displaying particular syntactic and semantic configurations that trigger a wide range of discourse phenomena. Accordingly, several types of appositive relations will be identified: demonstrative appositions – grammaticalization of a resumptive strategy aimed at the precise, unequivocal identification of the referent; emphatic apposition – grammaticalization of a resumptive strategy aimed at referent (contrastive) focalization; categorization apposition – grammaticalization of a resumptive strategy aimed at the speaker’s/ hearer’s (self)inclusion in a category; quantificational apposition – grammaticalization of a resumptive strategy aimed at the reorientation of the designation process towards a quantification one; corrective quantificational apposition – grammaticalization of a resumptive strategy aimed at the correction of the quantificational process.

Cuvinte-cheie: grup nominal, determinant, relație apozitivă, strategie de reluare.

Keywords: noun phrase, determinant, appositive relation, resumptive strategy.

Rodica Zafiu, *Constituirea unei norme gramaticale: relativul pe care*.....285

THE CREATION OF A GRAMMATICAL NORM – THE RELATIVE “PE CARE”
(Abstract)

The article presents, from a diachronic point of view, the concurrency between two patterns of the relative pronoun in the syntactic position of direct object: *care* and *pe care*. The current situation (a very large spreading of the relative *care* in spontaneous spoken language, in contradiction with the norms of standard literary Romanian, which impose the presence of the marker *pe*) does not represent a new tendency, but continues a very old historical variation. 296 Rodica Zafiu 130 That is why we consider more appropriate to discuss about the ongoing grammaticalization process of the marker *pe*, rather than about a phenomenon that implies the loss of *pe* (as is often claimed). We consider that the structure *pe care* has been recently imposed as a norm of standard language, due to the prestige that some writers had at the end of the 19th century and as a

consequence of the preference of normative grammarians for a criterion of rationality (surplus clarity as an advantage for the disambiguation of syntactic structures).

Cuvinte-cheie: construcții relative, evoluția normei, sintaxă istorică, cult vs popular.

Keywords: *wh*-phrases, the evolution of the linguistic norm, diachronic syntax, literary vs. non-literary.

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