

ADNANA BOIOC APINTEI, *Limba română vorbită de rușii lipoveni. O perspectivă sociolingvistică și gramaticală* [The Romanian Language Spoken by Lipovans. A Sociolinguistic and Grammatical Perspective], București, Editura Universității din București – Bucharest University Press, 2023, 170 p.

The book *The Romanian Language Spoken by Lipovans. A Sociolinguistic and Grammatical Perspective*, authored by Adnana Boioc Apintei, represents the first monographic research of the grammatical particularities of the Romanian language as spoken by the Lipovan community in Dobrođja, and furthermore, the first monographic research on dialectal morphosyntax that extensively describes the grammatical features of the linguistic variety spoken by a community of speakers (circumscribed here not only from a dialectal point of view, but also from an ethnic point of view).

The work is structured into six chapters, the first two being *theoretical*, while the following four encompass *the analysis of grammatical facts*. Given the specificity of the idiom under investigation, the theoretical part of the work contains, in the first chapter, a description of the main historical, cultural, and religious landmarks related to the trajectory of Lipovans, landmarks that explain the specificity of these communities, including some aspects of linguistic specificity (bilingualism, conservatism), while the second chapter is dedicated to the issue of language contact, with direct reference to its morphosyntactic consequences. The first chapter summarises the information related to Lipovans, from a sociolinguistic perspective, i.e. the social and historical frame in which the community appeared and the particular features of their bilingualism. The second chapter offers valuable insights related to the concept of language contact and its main consequences (borrowing, calques, code-switching), and the way in which they influence the morphology and the syntax of Romanian.

The first chapter of analysis provides a comprehensive and general description of the grammatical features of the Romanian language spoken by the Lipovans, underlying the grammatical differences between standard Romanian and Lipovan Romanian. In order to offer a clearer image of the grammatical consequences of language contact, the author often compares the structures found in Lipovan Romanian to the ones in Moldovan Romanian (also characterised by Romanian-Russian bilingualism).

The last three chapters are dedicated to case studies of some of the most relevant phenomena for this linguistic variety: the specific features of relative clauses, verb movement (in comparison to other Romance varieties), and word order. Finally, the work includes the selective transcription of the corpus collected, transcribed and used by the author.

Adnana Boioc Apintei's research is evidently profoundly original, even pioneering, and it involved a high degree of difficulty and complexity. It is pioneering for several reasons: (i) It is the first Romanian monographic research on dialectal morphosyntax. (ii) It is the first Romanian research to extensively analyse the effects of language contact on morphosyntax. (iii) It is a research that started from almost nothing, both in terms of specialized bibliography and of data/corpus; the author had access only to a bibliography related to the historical, ethnic, and religious issues of the Lipovan community; with respect to the linguistic aspect, previous works has been limited to the consequences of language contact for the Russian language, and if the inverse consequences for the Romanian language were sketchily analysed, the observations in the bibliography were limited to lexical features. (iv) The work provides the first corpus of Romanian spoken by the Lipovans, an original corpus resulting from

recordings made by the author in the Lipovan communities of Dobrodja. (v) It is a piece of research that opens up many topics of research, to be continued both by the author and by other researchers interested in this topic.

The complexity of this research, and therefore its value, arises from several aspects. (i) The author covers, through bibliographic synthesis various fields of linguistics (morphosyntax, dialectology, typology, language contact, etc.) as well as related domains (history, religion, mentalities, etc.). The effort to synthesise is even greater considering that, for the historical aspect, a significant part of the bibliography belongs to authors from within the community, who often hold subjective viewpoints. (ii) The author managed to penetrate some communities and gather rich and varied linguistic material, even despite the restrictions related to the Covid-19 Pandemic. The corpus collected not only formed the basis of the rigorous analysis carried out in the book but can also serve as a starting point for future research. (iii) Analysing for the first time in Romanian linguistics the issue of contact in syntax, the author had to review the existing Romanian bibliography and the vast foreign bibliography on language contact, select the relevant information, and often translate and adapt linguistic terminology. Reading the bibliography required a critical approach, with the author carefully analysing opinions related to contact in morphosyntax and adopting a moderate perspective, according to which language contact has consequences in the grammatical domain (either macroparametric or microparametric), but these are more limited than in the lexicon or phonology. (iv) Data analysis often required the use (i.e. understanding and application) of concepts from minimalist syntax – especially concepts related to verb movement, projections from the left periphery, and phenomena related to movement in these projections, etc. (v) Given the specificity of the Lipovan community, in order for the analysis to be conducted, it was necessary not only to have a solid command of the Russian language and to review a rich bibliography on the grammar of Russian but also to have solid knowledge of the historical and dialectal grammar of Romanian. The analytical chapters consistently employ comparison with Russian, old Romanian (due to the conservative nature of this variety), and the Romanian variety spoken in the Republic of Moldova (a region with a similar language contact situation).

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ELENA PLATON, *Româna ca limbă străină (RLS). Elemente de metadidactică* [Romanian as a Foreign Language (RFL). Metadidactic Elements], Cluj-Napoca, Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2021, 400 p.

Romanian as a foreign language (RFL) has existed as a university subject for almost half a century, but its theoretical foundations did not receive enough attention. Elena Platon manages to point out the main theoretical aspects of this domain. This book represents an important contribution to a good theoretical foundation of Romanian as a foreign language, its status as an autonomous domain of Romanian as a foreign language having been neglected in the past.

The organization of this book is generally theory-oriented, as expected, and it is addressed both to Romanian and foreign language specialists alike, as well as to those who want to be initiated in the problems related to teaching the Romanian language to non-native speakers. The volume is structured into 8 chapters, with each chapter including several sub-chapters.

The first chapter aims at the importance of the Romanian language, the marginalization of the Romanian language as a means of communication with foreigners, the important role of foreigners in love with the Romanian language, the role of Romance linguists, noting both cultural (language-museum) and economic (language-currency) aspects. It is not surprising that the discipline of Romanian as a foreign language, called by the author the Cinderella among philological disciplines, appeared as an intruder in the

philological sciences, and later faced numerous problems briefly analyzed by the author, namely, lack of research, isolation of RFL compared to other disciplines, lack of training courses for RFL specialists.

We learn that currently things have changed for the better on several levels: there are, upon request, training modules for RFL teachers at the Institute of the Romanian Language as a European Language; RFL appears in the scope of doctoral research; international conferences devoted to RFL have multiplied; studies related to the exploitation of other didactic resources appeared and the first corpora of oral and written productions of non-native speakers were made.

Chapter 2 looks at RFL didactics, starting from the legitimacy of RFL didactics in the science classroom, despite a significant delay. The author brings arguments for distancing language didactics from linguistics, presents the links between language didactics and other scientific disciplines (educational sciences, general didactics, specialty didactics, curriculum studies), but especially debates the issue of the scientific status of language didactics.

The autonomy of language didactics is clarified by its own subject matter, working methods (conceptualization and objectification, compression and expansion) and the conceptual apparatus with which it operates.

Chapter 3 describes the organizing concepts in language teaching, namely: language (language as a teaching concept versus language as an object of teaching and learning), mother tongue (L1), foreign language (FL), second language (L2). The idea that the borders between the three concepts are flexible and that the didactic methodologies differ according to the profile of those who take care of acquiring a language is exploited, without relying on a binary logic focused on oppositions of the true/false type.

Chapter 4 discusses the cognitive neurosciences as fields of reference in language teaching, specifying the role of the three brains (the primitive brain, the limbic brain, the neocortex). This chapter also contains useful tips for RFL teachers, such as the importance of taking focus breaks when learning grammar structures. Special attention is given to learning styles according to the predominant character for the left hemisphere, respectively the right hemisphere, but also to cognitivist theories, with the exemplification of some principles that qualify or methodology of language teaching as cognitivist.

In chapter 5, starting from the concept of competence, an ungrateful notion according to the author, the importance of linguistic competence in language teaching is noted, with reference to Noam Chomsky's paradigm (defining competence by differentiating it from performance) and to that of Dell H. Hymes (communicative competence), but also Bachman's model. In order to be understood and analyzed, a useful tool appears in this chapter, namely, the scheme of language competence in the new vision of The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

Chapter 6 brings into discussion aspects related to terminology in the process of attainment/acquiring/learning a foreign language, insisting on the terminological dilemma between acquisition (implicit process) and learning (explicit process), but also between error and mistake. The author is of the opinion that both acquisition implies learning, and learning implies acquisition.

The theoretical approaches in the acquisition process are analyzed (the behaviorist approach, the generativist approach, the cognitive approaches, the sociocultural approach and the sociolinguistic approaches), the types of learning, but also the types of learners (the classifications of J.-P. Astolfi and Kolb), the strategies of learning (Chamot's list and Narcy's list). There is also practical advice, so teaching activities should differ according to the teacher's teaching style (for example, a *systematic* teacher should alternate group activities with pair and individual activities).

In chapter 7, the term progression in language teaching is debated, with the regret that in Romanian linguistics the concept of progression did not enjoy the same attention from researchers as it did at the international level. The concept of progression should not be absent from the area of concern of language teaching specialists, especially because the didactic process involves the establishment of stages. In the field of Romanian as a foreign language, progression is analyzed in two stages, before and after The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), the aspects to remember being the fact that grammatical progression is no longer the main element of curriculum design and that articulation is necessary in a coherent and dynamic approach of grammatical progression with that of speech acts in solving some common macro-tasks, as close as possible to those in the natural communication environment.

Chapter 8 pays attention to the terms interlanguage and microlanguage, indispensable concepts in the teaching-learning-assessment process. The features of interlanguage (which is a structured linguistic system, allowing for permeability, variability, systemicity) are presented in detail and the importance of interlanguage for both the teacher and the researcher is argued for. Regarding the issue of the concept of microlanguage, Elena Platon tackles on the following topics: the disregard of this field of research, the necessity of the term microlanguage, its history in the Romanian language and its explanation/definition. At the end of the book we find sample texts for all language levels, useful models for both teachers and researchers.

In conclusion, Elena Platon's *Româna ca limbă străină (RLS). Elemente de metadidactică* makes an important theoretical contribution to the field of RFL didactics that almost lacks fundamental research in the Romanian academic environment. It is also an important tool for scientific research, for teaching and for training. All topics, concepts and examples presented in this volume are debated and analyzed with great competence and at a high academic level, being an important landmark in the research of Romanian as a foreign language. The book reads well, the format and layout are state of the art; there are no graphs, tables or drawings and the volume is printed in black ink only. Last but not least, Elena Platon's volume is a best practice example of what true passion for RFL looks like.

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LILIANA IONESCU-RUXĂNDOIU (coord.), ANDRA VASILESCU, LILIANA HOINĂRESCU, LIANA POP, MIHAELA-VIORICA CONSTANTINESCU, ARIADNA ȘTEFĂNESCU, RĂZVAN SĂFTOIU, DANIELA ROVENȚA-FRUMUȘANI, CARMEN-IOANA RADU, MELANIA ROIBU, GABRIELA STOICA, STANCA MĂDA, EMILIA PARPALĂ, OANA UȚĂ BĂRBULESCU, ANCA GĂȚĂ, *Dicționar de pragmatică și de analiză a discursului (DPAD)* [Dictionary of Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis], Iași, Institutul European, 2023, 549 p.

This impressive dictionary of pragmatics and discourse analysis, *Dicționar de pragmatică și de analiză a discursului (DPAD)*, provides thoroughly researched articles for more than 300 concepts used in the functional analysis of language. Published in 2023, it is the latest instalment of a series of projects

stemming from the 1997 *Dictionary of Language Sciences (Dicționar de științe ale limbii, DLS)*, according to its coordinator, Liliana Ionescu-Ruxăndoiu (p. 7–10). The dictionary is the result of an ample collaboration project between specialists coming from different research centres in Romania, among which Bucharest, Brașov, Craiova, and Cluj-Napoca.

DPAD is a complex work, written with the purpose of providing reference entries for key-concepts of disciplines such as pragmatics, discourse analysis, conversation analysis, sociolinguistics, rhetoric and argumentation theory, intercultural communication, and communication sciences. With a total of 316 concepts, the dictionary provides three types of entries: ample notes (spanning 1-4 pages) on several key-concepts (including various disciplines, analytical approaches, or theories), brief descriptions of subordinate or auxiliary terms, and, lastly, cross-reference articles. A succinct introduction on the purpose, structure and intended audience of the dictionary precedes the list of entries (p. 7–10), followed by a short note on the proposed Romanian terminology (p. 11). The dictionary contains the list of works cited (p. 423–491), as well as a list of Romanian books and articles on pragmatics, discourse analysis and related subjects (p. 492–534). Lastly, an impressive index (p. 535–549) serves to guide the reader towards subjects that benefit from a complete entry or, alternatively, towards subjects mentioned throughout the texts. Not all dictionaries of theoretical concepts benefit from such instruments useful for the reader; for instance, Yan Huang's monumental 2012 *Dictionary of Pragmatics* contains well over 2000 terms, thoroughly presented and analysed, for which, however, an index is not provided.

The internal structure of the articles follows the definition and historical developments of the topic, several theoretical points of view, typologies, and other relevant research results. Oftentimes, contemporary approaches are mentioned, together with new research interests. All subsections of an entry are graphically delimited. The operational definitions of key-concepts provided by DPAD deserve a particular mention, since it is often difficult for the researcher or student of the field to identify a satisfyingly clear formulation of the complex phenomena presupposed by the study of language in use. One may also bear in mind the different schools of thought, as well as the epistemological points of view involved in the definition of concepts such as *pragmatics* or *speech acts*, innate to the development of the field, from a „waste-basket” of linguistics to one of the most dynamic disciplines of current linguistic research. The special attention of the authors for providing clear and informative entries may be seen in the choice of a separate treatment of the pragmatic perspective on language (*pragmatică<sub>1</sub>*), diverse pragmatic approaches (*pragmatică<sub>2</sub>*) and branches of pragmatics; eg. historical pragmatics (*pragmatică istorică*). A similar example consists of the separate treatment of two subfields of linguistics that are prominent in current studies, that is *corpus linguistics* and *sociocultural linguistics* (*lingvistică de corpus, lingvistică socioculturală*).

Entries are displayed on a single column, unlike in most dictionary texts. Other graphic displays of information contain tables and lists of items: see, for instances, the tables in the *act de vorbire* (*speech act*) entry, the figures in *model al comunicării* (*communication model*) or the list of rhetorical fallacies under *sofism* (*fallacy*). Although most entries contain the minimum number of examples necessary for supporting the theories presented, some entries provide the reader with many examples that are thoroughly analysed in order to convey the main findings on the topic – see the entry on *negație metalingvistică* (*metalinguistic negation*). All of these graphical and structural choices contribute to the over-arching purpose of clarity and conciseness required of a dictionary of the discipline. Cross-reference articles are signalled both in the list of entries and in the index; see, for instance, the reference to *marcator discursiv* (*discourse marker*) of the entry *conector* (*connector*), and, similarly, the cross-reference *cooperare – principiul cooperării* (*cooperation – the cooperative principle*). The entries are stylistically homogenous, written in the informative communication style of scientific reference texts.

The list of entries contains information about key-concepts in functional analyses of language, such as *act de vorbire* (*speech act*), *argumentare* (*argumentation*), *comunicare* (*communication*), *conflict verbal* (*verbal conflict*), *context* (*context*), *deixis* (*deixis*), *implicatură* (*implicature*), *impolitețe* (*impoliteness*), *umor* (*humour*). Moreover, the reader is provided with entries on several subfields, both traditional, well-established ones such as *analiza conversației* (*Conversational Analysis*) or *analiza discursului* (*Discourse Analysis*), as well as slightly more recent ones, such as *analiza critică a*

*discursului* (Critical Discourse Analysis), *analiza critică a metaforei* (Critical Metaphor Analysis) or *comunicarea mediată de calculator* (Computer-Mediated Communication). The structure of ample entries such as *comunicare* (communication) is particularly useful for the reader intending to familiarize himself/herself with the basic subordinate approaches of the field. For this purpose, the entry provides a list of subsequent types of communication, including intrapersonal and interpersonal communication, public and mass communication, or intercultural communication. A similar list of major types of communication subordinate to the main phenomena is provided in the entry for nonverbal communication (*comunicare nonverbală*).

Apart from providing the audience with a working instrument for research and scholarly work, the dictionary undertakes a secondary objective, that of establishing a Romanian terminology for different key-terms employed in pragmatics, discourse analysis and related disciplines. Terminology is at the fore front of composition, beginning with the co-occurrence, in Romanian research centres, of both continental (European) and Anglo-American traditions. Specifically, for the Romanian specialist in pragmatics, there are several terms which project, to some degree, a theoretical affiliation to different schools of thought, either from a French or Anglo-Saxon tradition: see, for instance, the quasi-synonymous relationship between *emițător* – *enușiator* – *locutor* – *vorbitor* (*speaker*). The dictionary aims to include both traditions while simultaneously proposing Romanian terms as equivalents for the original ones. The solution of a Romanian-only list of terms differs from other reference works, which may contain borrowed terms that have been consecrated in the field in their original form, as well as calques or translations of these terms (see, for instance, *Dicționar de termeni gramaticali și concepte lingvistice conexe*, 2023). DPAD provides a list of the main international terms that have been translated into Romanian (p. 11). However, more such terms may be discovered in the subject index.

The list of international terms (p.11) that have been translated throughout the dictionary provides Romanian equivalents of singular lexems, such as *mitigator* – *atenuator*, *stance* – *poziționare*, *framing* – *cadraj*, *turn* – *intervenție*, *appraisal* – *evaluaire*, or of multiple-term units, translated by multiple-term corresponding units (*relational work* – *negociere a relațiilor interpersonale*, *echoic use* – *roștire repetată*). More often, English terms and terminological phrases have a periphrastic Romanian equivalent, as is expected: see, for instance, the case of *face* and *facework*, translated as *imagine publică* and *construirea discursivă a imaginii publice*, respectively. For the pragmatics and discourse analysis specialist, the Romanian translations of established terms in the international bibliography represent an opportunity to further develop the networks of terms needed in research and instruction of the field. The problem of multiple variants in the translation of key-concepts may be solved by employing the terms provided in this dictionary; such well-known cases of problematic translations are *face* (commonly translated as *față*, *imagine*), *turn* (*replică*, *intervenție*) or *utterance* (sometimes referred to as *enunț*, translated in DPAD as *enunț rostit*).

Nonetheless, the dictionary includes references and main articles to emerging subfields of pragmatics. One of the most prominent interdisciplinary fields is digital or *computer-mediated communication* (*comunicarea mediată de calculator*). Some terms included in this field benefit from full entries, such as *blog* (*blog*), *limbaj electronic* (*cyberlanguage*), *multimodalitate* (*multimodality*). While some entries are cross-referenced to larger-scope articles (see, for instance, *chat*), other constitute a networked entity related to modes or types of computer-mediated communication (see also the entry *genuri ale discursului electronic*, *genres of electronic discourse*), such as *comentariu electronic* (*e-comment*), *pagina electronică* (*web page*). Moreover, prevalent complex discursive behaviours are treated as separate entries, such as *hărțuire online* (*cyberbullying*) or *trolling* (*trolling*). Finally, parallels and mentions to online interaction are made throughout the texts, as one may observe from the subject index: the reader may look for brief discussions of *online identity*, *online communities*, *electronic orality*, and *virtual conversations*. The expanding of the theoretical scope of functional linguistics to include online communication is an example of the ways in which this dictionary follows international approaches to communication as a dynamic object of study.

To this date, DPAD is the first Romanian dictionary solely dedicated to key-concepts in functional linguistics such as pragmatics, discourse and conversational analysis, sociolinguistics, and communication sciences. Some of these disciplines benefited from reference works such as general

linguistics dictionaries (the previously mentioned DSL, in multiple editions), while others, such as rhetoric, stylistics and argumentation, or sociolinguistics, have been made available in single-author works such as *Dicționar de stilistică* by Mihaela Mancaș (2022) or *Dicționar de terminologie sociolingvistică* by Cristina Ungureanu (2017). The publishing of an encompassing reference text, together with its auxiliary instruments (a terminological list of Romanian equivalents, a list of Romanian works in pragmatics and related disciplines and a complex index), is a welcome and necessary addition to the current dictionaries of linguistic terms and concepts. This dictionary is a well-articulated, comprehensive and informative resource for specialists in pragmatics and discourse analysis, as well as for students or teachers interested in the study of language use and other related disciplines of the humanities.

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MATILDA BREAZU, *Prepoziția în limba română contemporană. O abordare stratificată unitară [La préposition en roumain contemporain. Une approche unifiée à plusieurs niveaux]*, București, Editura Universității din București, 2023, 260 p.

Le livre de Matilda Breazu, publié par la Maison d'édition de l'Université de Bucarest dans la collection *Lingua*, reproduit le contenu de la thèse de doctorat soutenue par l'auteur en 2020. Le choix du titre illustre la démarche de la recherche, à savoir l'approche de la préposition réalisée de manière stratifiée, dans différents niveaux et domaines d'étude de la langue. L'hypothèse de la recherche est que la préposition n'est pas simplement une particule ou un mot d'aide, mais une classe de mots complexes. L'idée principale du livre soutenue par l'auteur est que, même si la préposition n'a pas de sens notionnel, elle n'est pas sémantiquement vide ; elle a un sens (abstrait ou concret) établi selon le contexte, influencé par le sens des termes cooccurrents.

L'ouvrage contient une première partie descriptive et théorique, tandis que la deuxième partie est applicative et normative. On analyse certaines constructions prépositionnelles identifiées en roumain actuel et on souligne certaines tendances dans l'utilisation des prépositions. La recherche évolue donc progressivement ; ainsi, les aspects qui caractérisent la classe des prépositions en général sont complétés par des aspects représentatifs de certaines prépositions en usage.

Le premier chapitre est théorique et part de l'analyse diachronique des prépositions du latin aux langues romanes, en soulignant le processus de grammaticalisation des certaines unités. Dans la deuxième partie du premier chapitre, on suit l'approche diachronique de la préposition en linguistique roumaine, telle qu'elle se reflète chronologiquement dans les ouvrages et dans les études de grammaire les plus connues, à partir de 1757 (*Gramatica rumânească*, Dimitrie Eustatievici Brașoveanu) jusqu'à

la GALR (2005/2008), GBLR (2010), GR (2013). L'auteur connaît et utilise les deux thèses de doctorat sur la préposition roumaine (Alexandru Mardale (thèse publiée en 2009) et Adina Matrozi Marin (thèse publiée en 2010). Par chaque ouvrage analysé, on souligne les différences théoriques/d'interprétation par rapport aux travaux antérieurs, mais aussi les aspects liés à la dynamique des unités incluses dans la classe des prépositions. L'auteur s'intéresse à la définition, au statut de la préposition et à la terminologie dans la description de la préposition. On envisage également les possibilités combinatoires des prépositions, la capacité des verbes de sélectionner une certaine préposition ou les traits du groupe prépositionnel. Nous pensons qu'il aurait été utile de compléter le stade actuel de la recherche, en parcourant les chapitres sur le fonctionnement des prépositions du *Dictionnaire des interprétations grammaticales* (2020), ouvrage coordonné par Gabriela Pană Dindelegan.

Le deuxième chapitre, *La préposition en roumain contemporain : définition et statut lexicogrammatical*, surprend la préposition dans le système des connecteurs grammaticaux, les relations syntaxiques et les restrictions au niveau du groupe prépositionnel, mais aussi les relations sémantiques actualisées par les prépositions dans le roumain actuel. L'auteur donne une brève description comparative des associations lexicales libres (quasi-locutions, clichés linguistiques - par exemple : *în cadrul* « dans le cadre », *în contextul* « dans le contexte », *în legătură cu* « en relation avec », etc.) et des locutions prépositionnelles (*în fața* « en face », *în afară de* « à part », etc.), en établissant leurs caractéristiques liées à la structure, au rôle grammatical et au régime de cas imposé. La deuxième partie du chapitre est représentée par la classification des prépositions, selon différents critères, tels que : la structure morphématique (des prépositions simples, composées, des locutions prépositionnelles), l'origine des mots (des prépositions primaires ou secondaires, archaïques ou néologiques), le régime de cas imposé, les possibilités combinatoires, les valeurs sémantiques (des prépositions de qualité, des prépositions partitives, etc.). On apprécie l'attention portée à la distinction syntaxique et sémantique entre les prépositions fonctionnelles, les prépositions lexicales et les prépositions semi-lexicales.

Dans le troisième chapitre, on souligne la liaison entre la préposition et le domaine de la phraséologie. Cet aspect représente un point fort du livre, car ce n'est pas une direction couramment suivie dans les recherches sur les prépositions en roumain. Ainsi, l'auteur analyse le statut des prépositions à l'intérieur des locutions et les exemples y présentés sont variés et très intéressants. Par ailleurs, l'auteur attire l'attention sur certaines difficultés dans l'encadrement morphologique de certaines combinaisons de mots. On fait la distinction entre les locutions et les expressions phraséologiques, des combinaisons expressives de mots (y compris les expressions populaires et idiomatiques) qui incluent des prépositions. L'auteur présente également les prépositions dans le langage journalistique, dans les clichés de la presse récente, dans les formules de salutation ou dans les messages de remerciement (*cu drag*, *cu tot dragul*, *cu mult drag* « avec plaisir » *pentru nimic* « de rien », etc.).

Le quatrième chapitre retrace le comportement sémantico-fonctionnel de la préposition, cette fois-ci dans les variétés fonctionnelles du roumain (artistique, scientifique, juridico-administrative), dans le langage publicitaire, dans le registre familier ou argotique. On enregistre les préférences d'usage, la compétition entre prépositions dans des constructions similaires, les nuances sémantiques mises à jour dans certains modèles discursifs, spécifiques à chaque style fonctionnel.

Dans le dernier chapitre, *Normes et tendances dans l'usage de la préposition en roumain actuel*, l'accent est mis sur les erreurs et, surtout, sur les tendances observées dans l'usage de la langue en ce qui concerne la préposition. Pour cela, on a constitué un corpus d'exemples représentatifs trouvés dans la presse en ligne, dans des émissions de télévision ou encore dans des sites et forums sur Internet. On observe la substitution mutuelle des prépositions (*de* et *despre* « sur » ; *din* et *dintre* « d'entre », etc.), l'extension du sens de certaines prépositions, l'omission de la préposition dans certains contextes (par exemple : *urmare a* au lieu de *ca urmare a* « à la suite de » ; l'absence de la marque *pe* du complément direct ; l'absence de la préposition *de* dans la structure avec numéraux, etc.) ou l'occurrence redondante d'une préposition. On note la tendance vers synthétisme dans l'expression du génitif et du datif en roumain standard, respectivement à l'analyticité dans les variantes non-standard. L'enregistrement des structures dynamiques (en usage courant) est complété par l'identification d'éléments qui les justifient (la fréquence d'utilisation, les modèles étrangers, les analogies avec d'autres structures, etc.).

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Le livre *La préposition en roumain contemporain* est donc une vaste recherche sur la préposition, en particulier une recherche synchronique, située à l'intersection de plusieurs niveaux et directions de la langue : morphologie, syntaxe, phraséologie, stylistique et approche normative. On apprécie la manière dont l'auteur enregistre la dynamique de la classe ; les usages extensifs des structures prépositionnelles récemment enregistrées et le poly-fonctionnalisme des unités sont les aspects qui soutiennent le comportement complexe de la préposition en roumain contemporain.

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