

SURFING. AN EMERGENT TERMINOLOGY IN ROMANIAN

CRISTINA VARGA*, ANDREEA-VICTORIA GRIGORE**

* Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Letters
cristina.varga@ubbcluj.ro

** University of Bucharest, Faculty of Letters
victoria.grigore@unibuc.ro

Keywords: *terminology, surfing, sport terminology, emergent terminologies, terminological neology, classification of terms.*

Cuvinte-cheie: *terminologie, surf, surfing, terminologia sporturilor, terminologii emergente, neologie terminologică, clasificarea termenilor.*

INTRODUCTION

Sport is a highly dynamic and very active specialized field, part of daily life and everyday communication. This apparently familiar field turns out to be quite specialized when it comes to communicating during mass sports events and professional exchanges. On the other hand, sports terminology is not evenly developed and used throughout the world. While some sports are widespread and very popular, others, such as water and winter sports, are practiced regionally, according to geographical location and relief. Influenced by this uneven distribution of sports practice, the terminology of this field is also heterogeneous and, in many cases, depends on historical, geographical, and cultural aspects. An additional aspect which makes it difficult to know and document sports terminology is the official recognition and entry into major competitions of new sports. Although initially little known, they can become very popular, which entails that translators, interpreters and sports analysts also need to be able to communicate and know their terminology. These emerging terminologies of recently introduced sports are the most problematic, especially when communication takes place in a culture that is lacking in the tradition of practicing the sport in question. In Romanian, the documentation of certain emerging terminologies in the world of sports was boosted by the recently concluded large-scale sporting event, namely, the Summer Olympic Games, which took place in Paris from July 26 to August 11, 2024.

This major sporting event was attended by 206 Olympic teams competing in 44 different sports, and for this competition, 4 new sports were introduced: *surfing*,

skateboarding, *climbing*, and *breaking*. Little known and so far not represented at major competitions in Romania, *surfing* features a rich terminology, particularly in terms of the different types of equipment and figures that surfers perform. Surfing is a terminology of recent implantation in our language, which has been documented in the recently published glossary *Vocabulaire panlatin du surf* (Labadie and Sauvage 2024), elaborated under the patronage of the French Ministry of Culture.

In the present paper, we aim mainly to observe how the Romanian language adapts to new realities and creates specialized lexical units in order to name them, using diverse linguistic features. In order to achieve our research objectives, we intend to address the following questions: a) is the terminology of surfing in Romanian dominated by Anglicisms? b) is there any terminological variation indicating that Romanian is rapidly assimilating and developing surfing terminology? c) do loanwords predominate in Romanian surfing terminology and what is their weight?, and d) does surfing terminology feature hybrid terminological structures consisting of Anglicisms and Romanian terms?

The theoretical framework which we will refer to in order to answer the questions raised by the issue of emerging terminologies in Romanian is given by works such as: Guilbert (1973, 1974), Rey (1976), Boulanger (1979a, 1979b), Diki-Kidiri *et al.* (1981), Tournier (1990), Ciobanu (1996), Avram (1997), Humbley (2000), Pruvost and Sablayroles (2003), Díaz Hormigo (2007), Guerrero Ramos (2013), Llopart-Saumell and Freixa Aymerich (2014), Sablayroles (2019), Guerrero Ramos and Pérez Lagos ((eds.) 2020), and Varga (2024).

The present paper is targeted at linguists and researchers interested in the dynamics of emerging terminologies in Romanian as well as translators, professional interpreters, professors and students concerned with this topic.

SPORTS, DICTIONARIES AND TERMINOLOGY

The growing interest in sports communication and sports events has led to a growing interest in the study of the specialized language of this wide field. Thus, among the first published specialized dictionaries in this field one can mention Hepp (1962), and Lembke and Hepp (1972). Both published in Europe, the former is a dictionary of sports terminology covering seven languages, while the latter dictionary deals with Olympic sports. A significant first publication in this field in the USA is the *Merriam-Webster Sports Dictionary* (1976), a monolingual dictionary which, as indicated on its cover, aims to explain terms belonging to several hundred sports and is intended for spectators or people reading about the sports in question. Therefore, it can be noted that there is already a concern to make sports understood as they were presented in the media, the language of which is obviously less accessible to the general public.

Between 2000 and 2010, interest in sport is growing even more, and in addition to the publication of general sports dictionaries (Sharma 2006), interdisciplinary dictionaries in which sport features prominently are being published, such as *The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine* (Kent 2007) or *The SAGE Dictionary of Sports Studies* (Malcolm 2008). This fact indicates that perceptions of sport are changing, from being a leisure activity to a science that is studied alongside other scientific disciplines such as medicine. This view is continued with the publication of dictionaries such as the *Dictionary of Sports Studies* (Tomlinson 2010), but new perspectives on the field are also incorporated, as in the *Dictionnaire culturel du sport* (Attali and Saint-Martin (eds.) 2010), where sport is considered a cultural activity.

Nevertheless, even though the need to understand the language of sports, both intralinguistically and extralinguistically, is always mentioned, in the field of translation the neological nature of the sports terms is not explicitly stated until 2011. In that year, an acknowledgment that sports terminology is largely neological is made with the help of a glossary entitled *Vocabulaire des sports*, which systematized all sports terms published in the *Journal officiel* (<https://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr/pages/accueil/>), edited by the *Commission générale de terminologie et de néologie*.

A further development in the documentation of sports lexicon is the specialization of dictionaries by different sport disciplines. Thus, since 2014, glossaries specialized on different sport disciplines are increasingly being published, for example, *Le Bureau de la traduction* published *Lexique du soccer (En-Fr-Es-Pt)* in that year, to provide a multilingual tool for official communication on the occasion of the Women's Soccer World Cup held in Canada in 2015. A decade after this publication, on the occasion of the Olympic Games in Paris in 2024, the *Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France* is publishing a series of five glossaries, each focusing on a specific sport. These are: *surfing*, *volleyball*, *trampoline competition*, *rugby*, and *climbing*. Among these, there are only a few glossaries documenting emerging terminologies: *surfing*, *trampoline competition*, and *climbing*. The emerging terminology that will be analyzed in the present paper was published in Labadie and Sauvage (2024) under the title *Vocabulaire panlatin du surf*.

In Romania, sports terminology has been systematized and published since the '70s. One such example is *Mic dicționar medico-sportiv* (Baciu *et al.* 1971), published by Editura Stadion, in which sports are approached as a science and are put in connection with the medical field.

For multilingual sports communication in Romania, a polyglot sports dictionary documenting terms in seven European languages was also published in the '70s (Tudose 1973). As far as the publication of sports dictionaries is concerned, it can be observed that, every decade, a general sports dictionary is published in Romania, such as Căileanu (1984), Florea *et al.* (1995), Florea (2008), and Varga (2018).

In 1992, the translation of a French dictionary of martial arts (Frédéric 1993), published by Editura Enciclopedică, initiated a new trend leading to the development

of specialized dictionaries according to sports disciplines. This trend culminates in 2024 with the publication, as part of the Olympic Games, by the *Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France*, within the French Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with the *Réseau panlatin de terminologie REALITER*, of the following Panlatin sports glossaries, which also include Romanian: *Vocabulaire panlatin du surf*, *Vocabulaire panlatin du volleyball de plage*, *Vocabulaire panlatin de l'escalade*, *Vocabulaire panlatin du rugby*, and *Vocabulaire panlatin du trampoline*.

Taking into account the fact that surfing is a sport that is increasingly being practiced in Romania, it can be noticed that its terminology is used not only in the context of sports competitions but also in connection with leisure sports, holidays and is even being addressed on social networks. This entails an expansion in the number of speakers using this vocabulary and, implicitly, a stronger presence of the terminology of this sport in Romanian, which leads to the development of complex lexical structures due to the effort of speakers to adapt foreign terms to Romanian. In the next section the theoretical framework will be described, allowing us to analyze further the way in which the Romanian language evolves through stages that allow its enrichment. Although this is a long-term linguistic phenomenon, in the present paper we shall analyze the current state of the specialized language of surfing in Romanian.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this article it is assumed that languages are constantly evolving and adapting to the communicative needs of their speakers, but at the same time they are constantly influenced by societal changes. Thus, the outbreak of a pandemic, a war, the use of a new social network, or the emergence of a new sport initially impact the lexicon of a language, particularly the specialized lexicon, and may result in the formation of a new terminology, reflecting the new communication needs of the speaker to express new realities. An emergent terminology is, by its very nature, a neologistic terminology, and by *neologism* we mean “...une unité nouvelle de nature lexicale, dans un code linguistique défini...” (Rey 1976: 4), and relies on several linguistic features. One of the underlying procedures for the creation of new signifieds and signifiers in the language (Guerrero Ramos 2013: 115-130) is represented by *loanwords*. Defined as “unidad léxica tomada de otro sistema lingüístico” (Vega Moreno 2016: 283) or as “elemento lingüístico apunta a la idea de la transferencia directa de un elemento de una lengua a otra” (Gómez Capuz 2009), *borrowing* is described and scrutinized across a wide variety of theoretical perspectives (Guerrero Ramos 2013: 116–117). *Linguistic borrowing* also presents a wide variety of typologies, as presented in Guerrero Ramos (2013: 119-120), Guerrero Ramos and Pérez Lagos ((eds.) 2020: 81–84), Díaz Hormigo (2007: 33–54), and Rey (1976).

A specific type of linguistic borrowing is *Anglicism*. Very common in Romanian, and with a tradition of over a century and a half as a linguistic phenomenon in our language (Avram 1997: 7), the Anglicism was defined as:

[...] o unitate lingvistică (nu numai cuvânt, ci și formant, expresie frazeologică, sens sau construcție gramaticală) și chiar tip de pronunțare sau/și de scriere (inclusiv de punctuație) de origine engleză, indiferent de varietatea teritorială a englezei, deci inclusiv din engleza americană, nu doar din cea britanică (Avram 1997: 8).

This linguistic element is present in emerging terminologies where it plays an important and prominent role. Being foreign words brought into Romanian, Anglicisms are influenced by this language which attempts to integrate them. This influence is applied differently, varying according to the terms, with some integrating very quickly, others undergoing various alterations, and some which cannot be integrated, being excluded from the language. The process of integration of loanwords into a language and the various stages of this process are explained in Gómez Capuz (2004: 14–27), which describes the linguistic integration of foreign words as a three-stage process. These stages are: *a) the lexical item is transferred to another language, b) the process of assimilation of the foreign word and its turning into a linguistic borrowing, and c) the exploitation and creativeness of the loanword in the language that assimilated it.*

This theoretical framework will enable us to distinguish different categories of surfing terms in Romanian and will allow us to better understand them. Besides the Romanian terms already existing in the field of surfing, a number of borrowings (i.e., Anglicisms) exist and are currently in different stages of integration into Romanian. In order to be able to identify them, in what follows, we will detail their features according to each stage of integration into Romanian.

Foreign words that are in *the first stage of integration* into Romanian show the following features: a) occasional and rather isolated individual use, b) the term is not yet understood by the speakers and has to be explained by synonyms or syntagms, c) it loses its initial connotative values and receives a single signification in the target language (Gómez Capuz 2004: 15–17).

The second stage consists of the process of assimilation of the *foreign word* and its subsequent transformation into a *linguistic loan*. The word perceived as foreign linguistic item is *orthographically, phonetically, and morphologically assimilated*. The *semantic assimilation* of a loanword may lead to its semantic specialization, it may produce a new term or it may even become a hyperonym of the semantic area in which it operates (Gómez Capuz 2004: 17–25).

The third stage relies on the *exploitation and creativity of the loanword* which has already been integrated into the language. In this stage, the term is used as a lexical root for the formation of new lexical items, with the newly assimilated

term being used as an internal means of vocabulary. Such a term may be productive in forming other terms by derivation with prefixes/suffixes or forming hybrid compounds (Gómez Capuz 2004: 25–27).

In the following sections, starting from this paradigm, we will analyze the structure of surfing terminology in Romanian from the point of view of its terminological typology and its level of integration into Romanian. Thus, besides the terms in Romanian, terms of foreign origin will be classified according to the three stages of their integration into the language: Anglicisms (*diamond tail*, *surf*, *surfing*), borrowings adapted orthographically and morphologically to Romanian (*kiter*, *a padela*, *a surfa*), and derived and hybrid forms originating from Anglicisms (*pantof de wakeskating*, *surfing acrobatic*, *surfing pe burtă*). The abovementioned classes represent only the main categories, and, if necessary, the analyzed terms will be classified into several subcategories, according to the identified structures.

ANGLICISMS AND NEOLOGISMS IN SURFING TERMINOLOGY

Taking into consideration the theoretical framework previously discussed, the present study continues with the analysis of the Romanian surfing terms inventory. A special attention will be given to neologisms, mainly to Anglicisms which have been included in the inventory, and to the manner in which they have been integrated into Romanian.

From both a quantitative and qualitative point of view, Romanian surfing terminology offers significant details for the present research. These details take into account three different criteria according to which the surfing terminology can be organized. In the paragraphs to come, the paper will examine: 1) *the terminological variation*, 2) *the loanwords*, and 3) *the hybrid terminological structures*.

To illustrate these criteria, the paper will also focus on providing examples. In most cases, three examples will be given for every category within each criterion. Nonetheless, all the units will be listed for the categories with less than three terms¹. Bearing in mind that the majority of the surfing terms belong to the lexical and grammatical class of nouns, the gender will be signaled between brackets with the abbreviations *m.n.* (masculine noun), *f.n.* (feminine noun), and *n.n.* (neuter noun), according to Romanian language system. To a lesser extent, the surfing terms are verbs, adjectives or locutions, and, for this reason, their grammatical information will be rendered as *v.*, *adj.*, or *loc.*, according to the notations which have been used in the Panlatin glossary.

¹ Although the paper will focus on a limited number of examples, the complete inventory of the surfing terms in Romanian can be consulted on the website of the French Ministry of Culture (<https://www.culture.fr/franceterme/Nos-publications/Sports-olympiques-et-paralympiques/Vocabulaires-panlatins-langues-romanes-et-basque>).

1) Terminological variation

During the elaboration of the *Panlatin surf glossary* (Labadie and Sauvage 2024), 302 terminological variants were identified in Romanian as equivalents for the initial 174 English terminological units which have been given. The considerable difference is due to the fact that only 80 terms have one variant, whereas for other 222 terminological units, it has been noted a concurrence between two or more variants. Therefore, *terminological variation* represents the first criterion for the manner in which the terminology of surfing is organized in the Romanian language. According to this criterion, the surfing terminology contains five categories of terminological units, which consist of terms with 1-4, and even 6 variants.

The first category of units, in which each English surfing term has a unique variant in Romanian, comprises 80 terms. The second category contains 67 terms which have two attested variants (thus, bringing a total of 134 variants), while the third category includes 22 terms, for which the research has identified three variants (in other words, 66 terminological variants). To a lesser extent, the research has found 4 terms with 4 variants (namely, 16 terminological variants) and only 1 term with 6 variants, which form the fourth and the fifth category, respectively (see *Figure 1. Number of variants*). The existence of these five categories, as well as the presence of numerous terminological variants within indicates that the surfing terminology is not well-established in Romanian. For the majority of the terms, the use has not yet clearly chosen a certain variant to prevail over others. Based on this fact, it can be argued that the surfing terminology is in the process of development in Romanian.

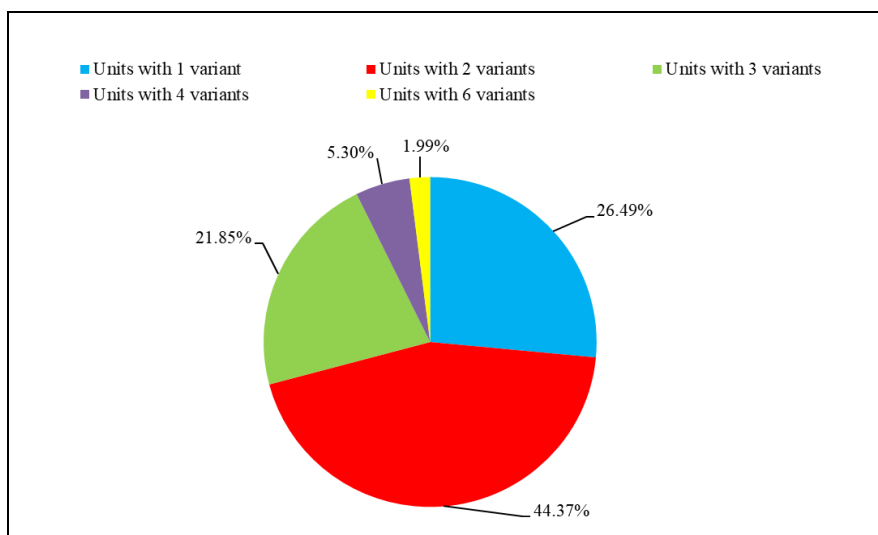


Figure 1. Number of variants.

The first category (i.e., the 80 units which have a single variant) represents 26.49% of the total amount and consists of terms like *carenă* (f.n.), *windsurfer* (m.n.), or *val close out* (n.n.). The second category, which includes 134 variants, stands for 44.37% and is exemplified by pairs such as *înotătoare surf* (f.n.) – *aripioară surf* (f.n.), *snap* (n.n.) – *layback snap* (n.n.), or *folie de surf* (f.n.) – *foil* (n.n.). Through its 66 terminological variants, the third category corresponds to 21.85% of the total amount and is represented by series such as *val tubular* (n.n.) – *tub* (n.n.) – *butoi* (n.n.); *kitesurfing* (n.n.) – *kitesurf* (n.n.) – *kiteboarding* (n.n.), and *surf acrobatic* (n.n.) – *wakesurfing* (n.n.) – *wakesurf* (n.n.).

Far fewer are the cases in which four or six variants have been identified to denote a single concept. These cases constitute the fourth and the fifth category of terms, which signify 5.30% and 1.99%, respectively. On the one hand, to illustrate the fourth category, the subsequent series have been recorded: *ceară surf* (f.n.) – *ceară placă de surf* (f.n.) – *ceară de surf* (f.n.) – *ceară pentru placa de surf* (f.n.); *înotătoare unică* (f.n.) – *înotătoare simplă* (f.n.) – *aripioară unică* (f.n.) – *cu o singură înotătoare* (loc.), and *surf pe burtă* (n.n.) – *surfing pe burtă* (n.n.) – *bodysurf* (n.n.) – *bodysurfing* (n.n.). On the other hand, no less than six equivalent terms have been registered in one (albeit notable!) situation, which forms the fifth category: *vâslitul din picioare* (n.n.) – *stand up paddleboarding* (n.n.) – *SUP* (n.n.) – *paddleboarding* (n.n.) – *stand up paddle* (n.n.) – *stand-up paddling* (n.n.).

As a result, taking into account the number of equivalents, it can be claimed that an inventory of 302 terminological variants has been attested, out of which approximately 74% have been found in concurrence, mostly either in pairs or in three-variant series. The fact that around 26% of the terms have been recorded with one variant can be regarded as yet another evidence for the development process of the surfing terminology in Romanian. The presence of terminological variation proves that the language itself attempts to adapt to newer extralinguistic realities or concepts which are denoted by means of more than one linguistic form. In addition, the existence of almost 26% of one-variant terms sets the stage for the eventual imposition of a single variant in those cases in which pairs and series are still found.

2) The loanwords

The second criterion which will be discussed in the following paragraphs concerns *loanwords*, i.e., the surfing terms which have appeared in Romanian as a result of the borrowing process. Among the 302 terminological variants registered, 101 are recent loanwords, more precisely, Anglicisms. Given that 33% (or approximately a third) of the variants are recently borrowed, the large amount of Anglicisms brings forth an important aspect for the qualitative analysis, namely, it represents another clear proof for the on-going process of developing the surfing terminology in the Romanian language (see *Figure 2. Anglicisms vs. Romanian terms*).

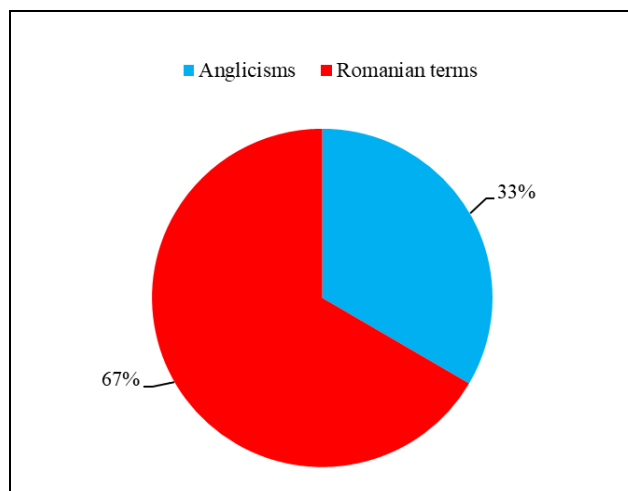


Figure 2. Anglicisms vs. Romanian terms.

44 Anglicisms, which equals 43.56% of the total number of the English loanwords, do not have a Romanian corresponding item (see *Figure 3. Anglicisms with or without Romanian variants*). This situation is illustrated by examples such as *diamond tail* (n.n.), the pair *snap* (n.n.) – *layback snap* (n.n.), or the series *re-entry* (n.n.) – *re entry* (n.n.) – *reentry* (n.n.). Relating these data with the three stages of the integration process presented in the theoretical framework, it can be claimed that all these Anglicisms exemplify the first stage of integration into Romanian, because they are still to be understood by most speakers and lack their original connotation.

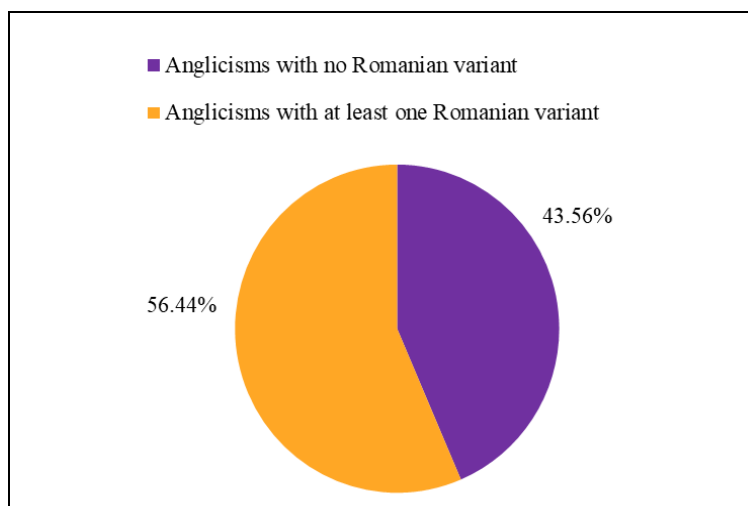


Figure 3. Anglicisms with or without Romanian variants.

Nevertheless, the emergence of so many Anglicisms which are yet to be integrated into Romanian can be expected to a certain degree, considering that the sport originated and is mainly practiced in North America. Moreover, Romanian follows a general tendency currently observed in other Romance languages (e.g., Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, etc.), specifically, that of taking terms from English (*the source language*) and adapting them to a greater or lesser extent to the characteristics of *the target language*. This general tendency can be easily seen in the Panlatin glossary that was elaborated under the auspices of the French Ministry of Culture (Labadie and Sauvage 2024).

In spite of the large amount of Anglicisms without Romanian variants, the remaining 57, corresponding to 56.44%, are denoted by means of two or more linguistic equivalents (see *Figure 3. Anglicisms with or without Romanian variants*). This results in a competition between Romanian and English, which demonstrates that the former language is adapting to a new domain, which has been internationally standardized in the latter language. At the same time, the competition between the two languages gives rise to equivalences between two or more variants, which come either equally from both languages or predominantly from one of them. The manner the ratio of Romanian equivalents and loanwords varies has led to the emergence of 57 Anglicisms. For all these variants, the equivalence relationship is established in five different ways:

- a. between one Romanian variant and one Anglicism (which results in 35 loanwords): *contur* (n.n.) – *outline* (n.n.); *observator* (m.n.) – *spotter* (m.n.); *vânt dinspre uscat* (n.n.) – *offshore* (n.n.);
- b. between two Romanian variants and two Anglicisms (which results in 2 loanwords): *surf pe burtă* (n.n.) – *surfing pe burtă* (n.n.) – *bodysurf* (n.n.) – *bodysurfing* (n.n.);
- c. between two Romanian variants and one Anglicism (which results in 5 loanwords): *cu trei înotătoare* (loc.) – *cu trei aripioare* (loc.) – *thruster* (n.n.); *loc de surf* (n.n.) – *loc pentru surf* (n.n.) – *spot* (n.n.); *surf cu tractare motorizată* (n.n.) – *surfing tractat* (n.n.) – *tow-in surfing* (n.n.);
- d. between one Romanian variant and two Anglicisms (which results in 10 loanwords): *înțoarcere pe creasta valului* (f.n.) – *top turn* (n.n.) – *off the top* (n.n.); *surf cu velă* (n.n.) – *windsurf* (n.n.) – *windsurfing* (n.n.); *surf acrobatic* (n.n.) – *wakesurfing* (n.n.) – *wakesurf* (n.n.);
- e. between one Romanian variant and five Anglicisms (a noteworthy case, which results in 5 loanwords): *vâslitul din picioare* (n.n.) – *stand up paddleboarding* (n.n.) – *SUP* (n.n.) – *paddleboarding* (n.n.) – *stand up paddle* (n.n.) – *stand-up paddling* (n.n.).

The quantitative data which have been presented above render an essential detail about the development process of the surfing terminology in the Romanian language. In 37 cases, the Romanian variant is in equal proportion with the Anglicism (see a. and b. in the list above), while in other 10 occasions (resulted

from c.), it prevails over the Anglicism. Although the research has already pinpointed that Anglicisms occupy a privileged position in the surfing terminology, the high presence of Romanian counterparts can be perceived as a major attempt of Romanian to adapt surfing concepts by designating them with native language variants.

3) *The hybrid terminological structures*

The last part of the analysis concerns the third criterion, more specifically, *the hybrid terminological structures*. Based on this criterion, the analysis of the surfing terminology has identified in Romanian (albeit in very different ratios) the following categories of terms: *synthetic terms* (which represent the majority with 90.07%), as opposed to *hybrid terms*, which constitute 8.28%, and *other terms*, which stand for only 1.66% (see *Figure 4. Categories of terms*).

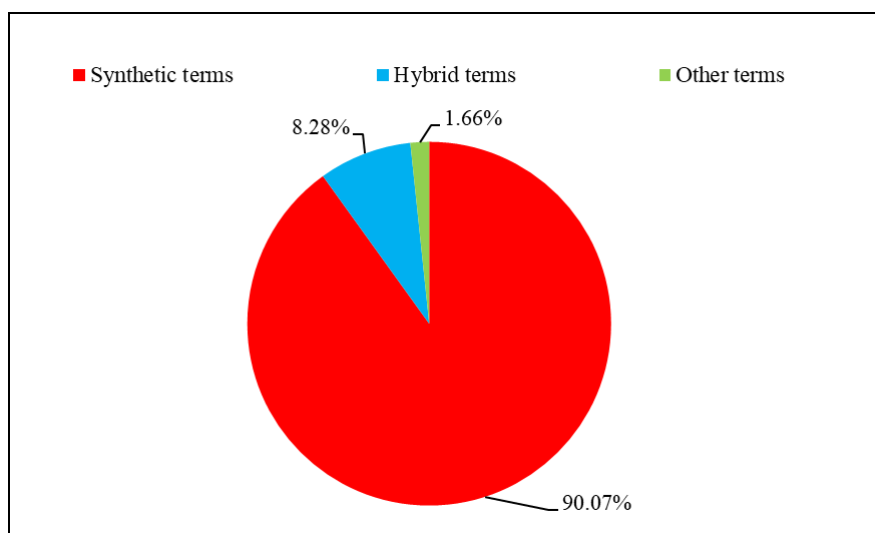


Figure 4. Categories of terms.

The synthetic terms

The synthetic terms designate simple Romanian units, as well as simple Anglicisms which have been assimilated into the Romanian language system. Bearing in mind that, by means of their assimilation, these Anglicisms developed orthographical, phonetic and even morphological properties common to Romanian units, they are considered proper linguistic loans and illustrate the second stage of Anglicisms' integration into the language.

The category of synthetic terms is represented by 272 simple Romanian and simple Anglicism units, which equals 90.07% of the 302 terminological variants attested. Moreover, three unitary groups have been identified within this category, with

99 simple Romanian terms, 44 simple Anglicisms, and 129 simple units, either Romanian variants or Anglicisms, which denote the same concept (see *Figure 5. Synthetic terms*). This existence of the 272 terminological variants indicates a clear preference of Romanian for expressing concepts in a synthetic manner, instead of a more complex, analytical manner, based on explanation and paraphrasing.

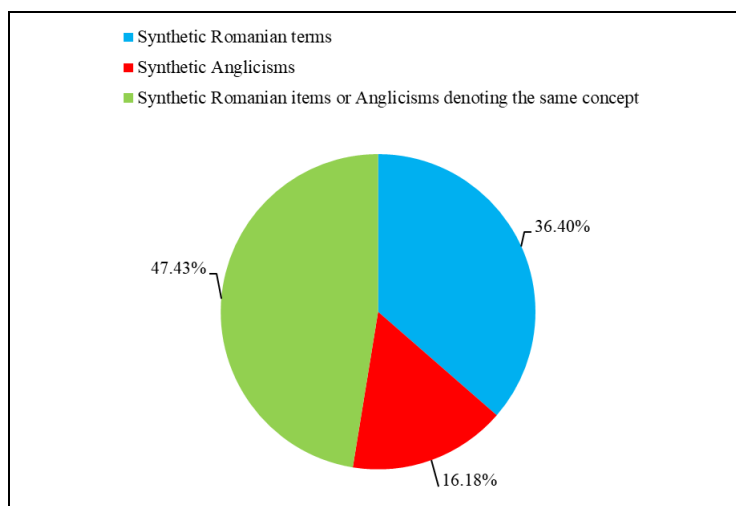


Figure 5. Synthetic terms.

The first group of synthetic terms, represented by the large amount of 99 Romanian variants, corresponds to 36.40% of the 272 linguistic forms. This value underlines a major aspect for the qualitative analysis, because it reveals another attempt of Romanian to adapt to new extralinguistic realities. At the same time, it demonstrates the rapidity with which Romanian found adequate and easy-to-understand counterparts for designating various concepts, resorting either to the general language or terminologies belonging to more or less related fields such as navy, swimming, other nautical sports, etc. The numerous examples of synthetic Romanian terms which have been attested during the research include the pair *mal* (n.n.) – *țărm* (n.n.), as well as the series *val tubular* (n.n.) – *tub* (n.n.) – *butoi* (n.n.), and *înotătoare unică* (f.n.) – *înotătoare simplă* (f.n.) – *aripioară unică* (f.n.) – *cu o singură înotătoare* (loc.). Furthermore, the first group of synthetic terms contains even fully-assimilated Anglicisms such as *a padela* (v.) or *a surfa* (v.), which underwent morphological changes to be integrated into the Romanian system. By means of these morphological adaptations, the two verbs stand for the second phase of the Anglicisms' integration process into Romanian, as stated in the theoretical framework previously discussed.

The second group, with its 44 Anglicisms, corresponds to only 16.18% of the synthetic terms. Despite the fact that they comprise the smallest group of synthetic

terms, it should be taken into account that these loanwords are the same linguistic forms for which the research did not identify any Romanian corresponding items (see above the section *The loanwords*). At the same time, as it has been mentioned above, these particular Anglicisms illustrate the first stage of the integration process into the Romanian language. Even if they are not completely understood by the vast majority of Romanian speakers, it can be argued that their presence in the language is due to the fact that they designate very specific concepts of the surfing terminology, which are placed at the core of the domain itself. Without these concepts, and, by implication, without the linguistic forms that convey them, surfing would not exist as either a sport or a specialized field. Among the Anglicisms which denote these types of concepts we can count the following forms: *kickflip* (n.n.), the pair *snap* (n.n.) – *layback snap* (n.n.), or the series *kitesurfing* (n.n.) – *kitesurf* (n.n.) – *kiteboarding* (n.n.).

The third group of synthetic terms involves all those units for which both the Romanian term and the Anglicism denote an identical concept. With 129 terminological variants, this group represents 47.43% of the category, making it the most numerous. It is worth mentioning that 70 items have been identified in one-to-one correspondences, namely, for 35 simple Romanian terms there is an even share of simple Anglicisms, for instance, *cădere* (f.n.) – *wipeout* (n.n.), *a fura valul* (v.) – *drop in* (v.), or *plutire* (f.n.) – *floater* (n.n.). The provided examples show once again the mechanisms Romanian goes through so as to adapt to a new terminology. On the one hand, the language finds a unique and appropriate equivalent to faithfully denote the specialized meaning associated with a particular concept. On the other hand, this equivalent is a simple linguistic form, a fact which demonstrates the wish for a certain degree of stability in language.

Another notable aspect which characterizes this group of synthetic terms takes into consideration the series *kiter* (m.n.) – *kitesurfer* (m.n.) – *kite-surfer* (m.n.). Made up of one Romanian term and two Anglicisms, the series marks a unique situation in the entire Romanian surfing terminology. To be more specific, through the item *kiter*, the research has witnessed the sole case of *shortening* or *truncation*, as a secondary means of enriching vocabulary. Consequently, this terminological variant is nothing but a facile, yet inventive and attention-grabbing manner in which the Romanian language attempted to denote a kitesurfer or a surfer who uses wind power with a large kite to pull them across water (lake, sea, ocean, etc.).

The facile character of the variant *kiter* resides in its fast adaptation to the language. As it has been shown by the sources of documentation, the occurrence of the unit in multiple contexts stands as an indisputable proof for its rapid imposition. Furthermore, the terminological variant developed not only a definite form (*kiterul*, “the kitesurfer”, as in the context “Pe o placă mică (asemănătoare unui snowboard), kiterul este tras pe apă cu ajutorul unui zmeu.”², crovillas.com, 01.09.2024), but

² “On a small board (similar to a snowboard), the kitesurfer is pulled on the water with the help of a kite” (our translation).

also a plural form (*kiteri*, “kitesurfers”, as in the context “Zeci de kiteri au zburat deasupra mării agitate și au oferit un spectacol inedit.”³, observator.ro, 01.09.2024). These proofs show beyond any doubt that the unit *kiter* acts like a genuine Romanian masculine noun.

In addition, the inventiveness of its creation is materialized by the fact that *kiter* actually sounds like an English word. For novices in lexicology, it would seem that it is a derived word, whose agent suffix *-er* has been simply added to the word root *kit-* (shortened from the noun *kite*), as it happened with other words such as *biker*, *mountaineer*, *pamphleteer*, etc., equally made from a nominal root. Moreover, the creativity in its formation continues with its significance, because, in fact, a kiter does denote “a person who uses a kite in order to surf” and the suffix *-er* thus retains its agent meaning.

Nevertheless, no occurrence of the variant *kiter* was found in the sources of documentation written in English and consulted during the research. Also, it should be taken into account that in English, words expressing the person who does a certain action and stem from a nominal root are less represented, compared to agent nouns such as *believer*, *climber*, *discoverer*, *follower*, *manager*, *speaker*, etc., made from a verbal root. Additionally, the absence of the unit *kiter* in English, corroborated with its presence in Romanian exemplifies yet another case of the second phase of the Anglicisms’ integration, as the entire process resulted into the occurrence of a new term in the target language.

All things considered, it can be maintained that *kiter* is only a truncated word, which was formed with the help of linguistic mechanisms pertaining to the Romanian language. Irrespective of how much Englishness its form might allude to, it is merely a so-called *false friend*.

The hybrid terms

The hybrid terms consist of terminological hybrid structures, which are, in fact, complex terms, whose components are both Romanian terms and Anglicisms. The quantitative analysis has shown that this class contains 25 hybrid terms. In other words, if the total amount of 302 variants is taken into consideration, only 8.28% consist of forms which are based on linguistic mechanisms such as paraphrases or explanations (see above *Figure 4. Categories of terms*). These numbers further contribute to the idea that Romanian does not prefer the analytical manner to express surfing terms. Simultaneously, all the terms pertaining to this category illustrate the third stage in the Anglicisms’ integration into Romanian, as the exploitation and creativity of the loanwords themselves have resulted into a productivity in hybrid structures.

An important aspect of our research is that some of these 25 hybrid terms have 12 Romanian units, and 7 Anglicisms as corresponding items. These

³ “Dozens of kitesurfers flew over the agitated sea and put on a unique show” (our translation).

corresponding items are included in the 47.43% representing the synthetic terms which have been mentioned in the previous section (see also *Figure 5. Synthetic terms*). Be that as it may, in the paragraphs to follow, all the corresponding items will be presented in comparison with the hybrid terms, for a better understanding of the manner in which the latter were formed.

The category of hybrid terms is divided into four subcategories, consistent with the absence or presence of other linguistic means used to express the significance rendered by the hybrid structures. To be more specific, the hybrid terms are represented by:

- a. hybrid terms with neither Romanian nor Anglicism equivalent;
- b. hybrid variants with at least one Romanian equivalent;
- c. hybrid variants with one Anglicism equivalent;
- d. hybrid variants with one Romanian equivalent and at least one Anglicism equivalent.

The first subcategory (a.), in which neither exclusively Romanian nor exclusively Anglicism variants have been found, consists of 8 hybrid terms. The following three terms have been chosen to exemplify the subcategory: the single-variant term *pantof de wakeskating* (m.n.); the pair *placă de kitesurfing direcțională* (f.n.) – *placă de kitesurfing fără straps* (f.n.), and the series *placă de SUP* (f.n.) – *placă de paddle* (f.n.) – *placă de stand up paddle* (f.n.).

From the enumerated terms and their respective variants (in the case of pairs or series), one important aspect highlighted during the analysis is the use of the Romanian preposition *de*, which roughly corresponds to the English preposition *of*. Actually, from a semantic point of view, the preposition signals a relation of hyponymy, which has been established starting from a term (i.e., the hyperonym), which is hierarchically superior to another (i.e., the hyponym). In our case, the terms *pantof* (“shoe”) and *placă* (“board”) are the hyperonyms, whereas *pantof de wakeskating* and *placă de kitesurfing fără straps* or *placă de paddle*, respectively, are the hyponyms. The structures based on the preposition *de* are so frequent in Romanian surfing terminology that they have developed a well-established pattern of organization, which pinpoints a hierarchical relation concerning the significance of terminological variants and, implicitly, brings important observations for the qualitative analysis.

In *the second subcategory* (see b. in the list above), in which the hybrid variant has at least one exclusively Romanian corresponding item, 9 cases have been recorded. Even if the total number of terminological units in this subcategory is almost equal to the previous one, there is a fundamental difference, because the current subcategory is also divided into three distinct groups. In fact, according to the number of equivalents encountered in the inventory, each of the three groups derives from one of the following situations:

- i. one hybrid variant with only one exclusively Romanian equivalent;
- ii. one hybrid variant with two exclusively Romanian equivalents;

iii. two hybrid variants with only one exclusively Romanian equivalent.

For the first situation, the research has identified 6 cases of hybrid variants, resulting into an equal number of pairs based on terminological units which denote identical concepts. Consequently, there are 6 entirely Romanian equivalents, which add up to the other 6 hybrid items and equal a total of 12 variants.

Coming back to the hybrid terminological variants, it is noteworthy that 5 of them designate different types of waves, which are essential for a surfer who performs various acrobatic figures on the surfing board. As a matter of fact, each hybrid term is made up of the Romanian term *val* (“wave”) and an Anglicism which designates the exact type of wave, depending on its location. The pairs chosen to exemplify this situation are: *val shore break* (n.n.) – *val brizant* (n.n.); *val beach break* (n.n.) – *val de plajă* (n.n.), and *val reef break* (n.n.) – *val de recif* (n.n.).

Another important aspect which characterizes this group is the recurrence of the pattern of organization with the preposition *de*, which precedes the word expressing the place where a certain wave is formed. Encountered in terminological variants such as *val de plajă* (literally, “wave of beach”) or *val de recif* (literally, “wave of reef”), this pattern proves a certain preference of Romanian for the use of the preposition *de* in order to encode the semantic relation of hyponymy, and, simultaneously, to express different variants of terms belonging to surfing.

As far as the second and the third situation are concerned, the groups of terminological variants are less productive than the preceding one, with a sole example for each case. On the one hand, the situation in which the hybrid variant is outnumbered by exclusively Romanian equivalents is illustrated by the series with three variants *pantof de wakeboarding* (m.n.) – *pantof de surf* (m.n.) – *încălțăminte surf* (f.n.). It is important to notice that, once again, the preposition *de* is chosen twice (in the hybrid structure and one of the Romanian variants) to linguistically encode a type of boots which are necessary to practice wakeboarding, i.e., *pantof de wakeboarding* and *pantof de surf*. Unlike the former variant, which provides an example for the hybrid type, the latter, which is entirely Romanian, deals with a semantic extension, as the boot no longer refers to a specific type of surfing (*wakeboarding*), but to the sport itself (*surfing*).

Another aspect to focus on is the absence of the preposition *de* in the variant *încălțăminte surf* (literally, “shoes surfing” instead of “shoes of surfing”). Undoubtedly, at the beginning, there must have been used the structure *încălțăminte de surf*, achieved by means of phraseological analogy with the pair *pantof de wakeboarding* – *pantof de surf*, as well as the constructions *încălțăminte de damă* (“women shoes”), *încălțăminte de iarnă* (“winter shoes”), *încălțăminte de vară* (“summer shoes”), etc., whose presence in common Romanian cannot be disputed. Nowadays, the variant *încălțăminte de surf* is not attested anymore, and, from a linguistic perspective, this notable absence represents a case of ellipsis, frequently found in the language as a means to express concepts in a shorter and more practical manner.

On the other hand, the situation in which two hybrid variants double the entirely Romanian corresponding item is exemplified by the series with (yet again!) three variants *placă de wakeskate* (f.n.) – *placă pentru wakeskate* (f.n.) – *placă pentru acrobații* (f.n.). One major aspect which has drawn our attention is the presence of the preposition *de* in one of the hybrid variants, namely, *placă de wakeskate* (literally, “board of wakeskate”). The occurrence of *de* represents a supplementary proof for the preference of Romanian in using this preposition to designate notions which are related to a hierarchically superior concept, i.e., *surfing board*.

Despite the already-established importance of the preposition *de*, the aforementioned series highlights its competition with the preposition *pentru* (“for”), as it is shown in the variants *placă pentru wakeskate* and *placă pentru acrobații* (literally, “board for wakeskate” and “board for acrobatics”, respectively). The appearance of *pentru* is explained by the fact that, intrinsically, the preposition carries the significance “related to what the purpose of an object or action is” (e.g. *a knife for cutting bread*, *John gave Mary a pair of earrings for her birthday*, etc.). The significance “purpose” is crucial for the interpretation of both variants which compete with *placă de wakeskate*. The term *wakeskate* (also known as *wakeskating*) defines a type of surfing in which the athlete must perform a sequence of acrobatic figures on the surfing board. In other words, the board itself plays a key role, hence, the presence of the preposition *pentru*, which linguistically encodes precisely the aim that this piece of equipment has.

For the *third subcategory* of hybrid variants, which have at least one Anglicism corresponding item (see c. in the list above), the research has found 5 cases of hybrid structures. Regarding the Anglicisms, other 3 have been attested, and together with the 5 hybrid variants, they raise the amount to 8 variants. Comparatively to the subcategory discussed before (see above b.), the present subcategory includes two groups of variants, according to the number of equivalents recorded in the inventory:

- i. one hybrid variant with one Anglicism equivalent;
- ii. two hybrid variants with one Anglicism equivalent.

On the one hand, only one case exemplifies the first group, which conveys the parity between a hybrid and an Anglicism. This case is represented by the pair *pad pentru surf* (n.n.) – *pad* (n.n.), which raises the awareness through the pattern in which the hybrid variant is organized. The preposition *pentru* (“for”) is once again selected so as to form the variant *pad pentru surf* (literally, “pad for surfing”) and to encode from a linguistic viewpoint the purpose of the pad. In fact, this pad consists of a special type of foam which is usually placed towards the tail area of the board and provides the surfer with improved control and grip with their back foot. Since the useful purpose of the pad is to help the athlete practice better surfing, it becomes fairly obvious the reason for which Romanian chose the preposition *pentru* to express the entire concept.

On the other hand, the second group of this subcategory contains two instances in which two hybrid variants correspond to only one Anglicism. Thus, the research has recorded 4 hybrid structures and only 2 Anglicisms, as follows: *placă bodysurf* (f.n.) – *placă de bodyboard* (f.n.) – *bodyboard* (n.n.), and *placă de kitesurf* (f.n.) – *placă de kitesurfing* (f.n.) – *kiteboard* (n.n.).

Unlike the previous group, in which Romanian selected the preposition *pentru* in order to linguistically encode a surfing concept, three of the abovementioned hybrid variants preferred the use of the preposition *de*. From a literal viewpoint, *placă de bodyboard* means “board of bodysurfing”, while both *placă de kitesurf* and *placă de kitesurfing* signify “board of kitesurfing”. The explanation for this difference in opting for a preposition instead of another is related to the concept which is expressed. In the first group, the selection of preposition *pentru* is linked to the sheer purpose of the pad, namely, to serve the needs of a surfer who wants a better grip on their board. On the contrary, in the second group, the preposition *de* takes into consideration the variety of boards which a surfer can choose from. From a linguistic perspective, this variety refers to the relation of hyponymy, which has repeatedly been discussed in the previous paragraphs, that is, the relation between *placă* (“board”), as the hierarchically superior term, and the units which convey the different types of boards, as hierarchically inferior terms.

Even though the vast majority of the hybrid structures are organized around the preposition *de*, there is a notable unit which breaks the pattern established and commented before. It is the structure *placă bodysurf* (literally, “board bodysurfing”), which lacks the preposition *de*. Comparatively to the hybrid structure *încălțăminte surf*, which has already been analyzed, the appearance of the variant *placă bodysurf* is caused by the phenomenon of ellipsis. To be more specific, when the surfing terms were introduced in the Romanian language, beyond any doubt, there must have been present the unit *placă de bodysurf* (literally, “board of bodysurfing”), which would have been rallied to the established pattern of organization. Nevertheless, the language decided to eliminate the preposition *de*, implicitly, the construction *placă de bodysurf*, and instead preferred the elliptical hybrid structure, because it is shorter and more practical in communication.

With respect to the *fourth and last subcategory of hybrid variants* (see d. in the list above), the research has focused on the situations in which a concept is denominated with the help of one hybrid variant, one Romanian variant, and at least one Anglicism, and has identified only three cases. In spite of the low productivity of this subcategory, the few cases are of interest for the qualitative analysis based on the variety of possible combinations between the hybrid structure, the Romanian item and the Anglicism. If these combinations are taken into account, the fourth subcategory contains the following two groups:

- i. one hybrid variant with one Romanian equivalent and one Anglicism equivalent;
- ii. one hybrid variant with one Romanian equivalent and two Anglicism equivalents.

For the first group, two series of variants have been attested, each of them for a concept which is denoted by means of one hybrid structure, one Romanian corresponding item, and one Anglicism: *placă de skimboard* (f.n.) – *placă de surf pe plajă* (f.n.) – *skimboard* (n.n.), and *rășină epoxy* (f.n.) – *rășină epoxidică* (f.n.) – *epoxy* (n.n.).

The first series draws the attention through yet another term which designates a type of surfing board, as well as the recurrence of the pattern of organization with the preposition *de* in both the hybrid variant and the Romanian equivalent. Nonetheless, the structure wrongly assumes that the term *skimboard* denotes a type of surfing. In fact, the units *skimboarding* or *skimming* should have been used instead, because *skimboard* only designates the board used to practice this type of surfing. This inaccuracy is corrected in the Romanian variant, which offers the correspondent *surf pe plajă* (literally, “surfing on the beach”), since the beach is actually the starting point for an athlete who executes skimming figures.

Equally remarkable aspects are raised by the second series of variants, out of which, unquestionably, the Anglicism *epoxy* was the first to appear in Romanian. Be that as it may, this Anglicism soon developed the corresponding and competing hybrid structure *rășină epoxy* (literally, “resin epoxy”), probably a calque or a loan translation of the foreign construction. Nowadays, the aforementioned variants are in competition with the entirely Romanian equivalent *rășină epoxidică*. Formed of the specialized unit *rășină* and the adjective *epoxidică*, this compound term follows a pattern of organization which is common to Romanian terminologies. This essential aspect might provide the favorable context for the Romanian *rășină epoxidică* to prevail over the other two variants.

The second group of this final subcategory is even less represented than the first. This is due to the fact that the second group includes only one series in which the hybrid structure has been competing with one exclusively Romanian variant and two Anglicism items: *placă de wakesurf* (f.n.) – *placă bidirecțională* (f.n.) – *wakeboard* (n.n.) – *wakesurf board* (n.n.). The fundamental aspect which derives from the existence of the hybrid structure *placă de wakesurf* (literally, “board of wakesurf”) is the relation of hyponymy with the hierarchically superior term *placă* (“board”), whose significance brings forth a certain type of surfing board, necessary to perform wakesurf movements and figures. Moreover, this hyponymy relation is based on the use of an already well-established pattern of linguistic organization, which makes use of the preposition *de*.

Other terms

The research on Romanian surfing terminology has revealed terms which were not included in the previous two categories. Based on the use of numerals, these items have proved to be equally remarkable for the analysis as their counterparts belonging to the other categories. By their very small number (only 5 in the whole

inventory of 302 terminology variants), the structures formed with numerals represent only 1.66% in Romanian surfing terminology (see above *Figure 4. Categories of terms*). This low numerical value gives them a rather accidental character, even though there are enough examples in Romanian terminologies which show that certain highly specialized concepts can be rendered by numerals. For example, in artistic gymnastics, itself an Olympic sport, there are the *1080 jump* and the *720 spin*. Frequently, especially in media communication, sports commentators, pundits and even gymnasts choose to reduce the terminological structures by eliminating the noun. Thus, they talk about performing a 1080 or a 720 instead of using the complete structures.

Nonetheless, the five structures in this category are of interest for the qualitative analysis of the surfing terminology, especially because they are organized into two distinct groups:

- i. numeral/numeral;
- ii. noun + numeral.

On the basis of the quantitative analysis, only three terms have been noted in the first group: *50/50* (n.n.), *60/40* (n.n.) and *80/20* (n.n.). All these terms refer to the thickness of the edges or rails that various surfboards have, either at the tail or the nose. In this case, the exclusion of the noun *margină* (“rail”) is obvious, both for practical reasons, i.e., economy of language, and because the terms, which have an identical form in English, are already highly specialized and the determined word itself is no longer necessary.

On the other hand, the second group of this category has recorded only two terminological variants, which are, in fact, hybrid structures formed of a noun and a numeral: *rotire 540* (“540”, literally, “spin 540”, f.n.) and *rotire 720* (“720”, literally, “spin 720”, f.n.). Both items refer to certain types of spins executed by the athlete on the board. Although English prefers again the variant without the noun, its presence in Romanian surfing terminology is motivated by the fact that they have terminological equivalents, namely, *o rotire și jumătate* (“a spin and a half”, f.n.), and *rotire dublă* (“a double spin”, f.n.). As a consequence, it can be argued that the presence of the noun *rotire* (“spin”) is still necessary in the Romanian hybrid structures with numerals, even if English prefers to use only the numerals so as to denote the same concepts.

CONCLUSIONS

We believe that in this study we have been able to demonstrate that Romanian language adapts very quickly to new realities and speakers’ needs. It can be observed that linguistic borrowing is a mechanism of linguistic adaptation of which the language often makes use, especially in the fields of specialized communication.

With regard to surfing terminology, it can be stated that it consists of a substantial inventory of terms (more specifically, 302 terminological variants). Although it is a terminology of an imported sport, surfing language in Romanian is not dominated by Anglicisms. On the contrary, Romanian words prevail and Anglicisms present different levels of linguistic integration into Romanian, indicating that the language does not take over Anglicisms without shaping them. The quantitative analysis has revealed that only 33% of Romanian surfing terms are, in fact, Anglicisms, whereas 67% are represented by Romanian items. In addition to this, among those Anglicisms, 56.44%, i.e., more than a half, coexist with at least one Romanian variant. The coexistence of terminological variants in the field of surfing indicates that, despite the presence of Anglicisms, Romanian develops terms to designate these new realities. Over time, in most cases, the Romanian terms are the ones that are preserved in the language.

Surfing terminology displays complex categories of terms in which Anglicisms, Romanian terms, orthographic and morphological adaptations of Anglicisms, and hybrid terms occur. Both simple Romanian units and simple Anglicisms already integrated into the Romanian system language form the vast category of synthetic terms, which stands for 90.07% of the total amount of variants. Bearing in mind the theoretical aspects provided in the paper, it can be claimed that, because of the need to be explained, some of these synthetic Anglicisms exemplify the first stage of integration into Romanian, while others correspond to the second stage, being characterized by several adaptations to the Romanian language system.

Nonetheless, the research has rendered two more attention-grabbing categories, namely that of hybrid terms (representing 8.28%) and that of other terms, mainly formed with numerals (1.66%). On the one hand, the former category contains terms in whose structure Romanian items and Anglicisms coexist and, thus, illustrate the third stage of Anglicisms' integration into Romanian. On the other hand, albeit being the smallest of all, the category of other terms includes examples of items based on numerals, which are highly specialized.

Though these terms are currently not understood by the general public and their use is limited to a small community of surfers, surfing is likely to become much more widely known in Romania in the future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Avram, M., 1997, *Anglicisme în limba română*, București: Editura Academiei.
- Boulanger, J.-C., 1979a, "Problématique d'une méthodologie d'identification des néologismes en terminologie", in R. Adda et al. (eds.), *Néologie et lexicologie. Hommage à Louis Guilbert*, Paris: Larousse Université, 36–46.
- Boulanger, J.-C., 1979b, *Néologie et terminologie*, Québec: Éditeur officiel du Québec.
- Ciobanu, G., 1996, *Anglicisme în limba română*, Timișoara: Amphora.

- Díaz Hormigo, M. T., 2007, “Aproximación lingüística a la neología lexica”, in J. C. Martín Camacho and M. I. Rodríguez Ponce (eds.), *Morfología: investigación, docencia, aplicaciones: Actas del II Encuentro de Morfología: investigación, docencia*, Universidad de Extremadura, 33–54.
- Diki-Kidiri, M., H. Joly, C. Murcia, 1981, *Guide de la néologie*, Paris: Conseil international de la langue française.
- Gómez Capuz, J., 2004, *La inmigración léxica*, col. *Cuadernos de Lengua Española*, Madrid: Arco/Libros.
- Gómez Capuz, J., 2009, “El tratamiento del préstamo lingüístico y el calco en los libros de texto de bachillerato y en las obras divulgativas”, *Revista Electrónica de Estudios Filológicos* 17, available at: <http://www.tonosdigital.com/ojs/index.php/tonos/article/viewFile/294/203> (accessed on 12.09.2024).
- Guerrero-Ramos, G., 2013, “El préstamo lingüístico, uno de los principales procedimientos de creación neológica”, *Quaderns de Filologia. Estudis lingüístics* XVIII, 115–130.
- Guerrero Ramos, G., M. F. Pérez Lagos (eds.), 2020, *Terminología, neología y traducción*, Granada: Editorial Comares.
- Guilbert, L., 1973, “Théorie du néologisme”, *Cahiers de l'Association Internationale d'Études françaises* 25, 9–29, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3406/caief.1973.1020>.
- Guilbert, L., 1974, “Grammaire générative et néologie lexicale”, *Langages* 36, 34–44.
- Humbley, J., 2000, “La néologie: avenir des langues”, in M. T. Cabré, J. Freixa and E. Solé (eds.), *La neologia en el tombant de segle*, Barcelona: Observatori de Neologia, Institut Universitari de Lingüística Aplicada, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 175–180.
- Llopart-Saumell, E., J. Freixa Aymerich, 2014, “La función de los neologismos: revisión de la dicotomía neología denominativa y neología estilística”, *Neologica* 8, 135–156, DOI: 10.15122/isbn.978-2-8124-2999-6.p.0135.
- Pruvost, J., J-F. Sablayrolles, 2003, *Les néologismes*, Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Rey, A., 1976, “Néologisme: un pseudo-concept?”, *Cahiers de lexicologie* 28 (1), 3–17.
- Sablayrolles, J.-F., 2019, *Comprendre la néologie, conceptions, analyses, emplois*, coll. *La Lexicothèque*, Limoges: Lambert Lucas.
- Tournier, M., 1990, “Le ‘parler vrai’ ou qu'est-ce qu'un néologisme”, *Mots* 22, 97–101.
- Varga, C., 2024, “La clasificación de los neologismos terminológicos de la red social TikTok en rumano”, in M. Rossi (ed.), *Néologie, terminologie et variation – Neología, terminología y variación – Neologia, terminologia e variazione*, Lausanne: Peter Lang Verlag, DOI: 10.3726/b21768.
- Vega Moreno, É., 2016, “El préstamo como procedimiento de creación neológica”, *Pragmalinguística* 24, 281–292.

SPORTS DICTIONARIES

- Attali, M., J. Saint-Martin (eds.), 2010, *Dictionnaire culturel du sport*, Paris: Armand Colin.
- Baciu, Cl., N. Robănescu, Th. Alexandrescu, 1971, *Mic dicționar medico-sportiv*, București: Editura Stadion.
- Căileanu, T., 1984, *Mic dicționar al sporturilor*, București: Editura Albatros.
- Commission générale de terminologie et de néologie, 2011, *Vocabulaire des sports*, available at: https://www.academie-francaise.fr/sites/academie-francaise.fr/files/sports_2011.pdf (accessed on 12.09.2024).
- Florea, C., M. Niculescu, C. Rizon, 1995, *Mic dicționar sportiv*, Argeș: Tiparg.
- Florea, G., 2008, *Dicționar sportiv român-francez*, București: Editura Fundației România de Măine.
- Frédéric, L., 1993, *Dicționar de arte marțiale*, prefață de M. Random, traducere și adaptare de Gh. Pienescu și N. Spincescu, București: Editura Enciclopedică.

- Hepp, F., 1962, *Sports dictionary in seven languages: English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Hungarian, Russian*, Berlin: Sportverlag.
- Kent, M., 2007, *The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine* (3rd ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press, DOI: 10.1093/acref/9780198568506.001.0001.
- Labadie, M., J. Sauvage, 2024, *Vocabulaire panlatin du surf*, Paris: Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France, available at: <https://www.culture.fr/franceterme/Nos-publications/Sports-olympiques-et-paralympiques/Vocabulaires-panlatins-langues-romanes-et-basque> (accessed on 12.09.2024).
- Le Bureau de la traduction, 2014, *Lexique du soccer (En-Fr-Es-Pt)*, Government of Canada/ Gouvernement du Canada, available at: <https://www.btb.termiumplus.gc.ca/publications/soccer-fra.html> (accessed on 12.09.2024).
- Lembke, R. E., F. Hepp, 1972, *Olympisches Sportwörterbuch*, Berlin, München, Zürich: Langenscheidt.
- Malcolm, D., 2008, *The SAGE Dictionary of Sports Studies*, New York: SAGE Publications Ltd., DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446212172>.
- Merriam-Webster, 1976, *Webster's Sports Dictionary*, First Edition, Springfield: Merriam-Webster.
- Sharma, J.P., 2006, *Sports Dictionary*, New Delhi: Khel Sahitya Kendra K.S.K.
- Tomlinson, A., 2010, *Dictionary of Sports Studies*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, DOI: 10.1093/acref/9780199213818.001.0001.
- Tudose, C., 1973, *Dicționar sportiv poliglot (Ro-Es-It-Fr-Ru-En-Ge)*, București: Editura Stadion.
- Varga, M., 2018, *Dicționar de termeni sportivi*, Craiova: Editura Universitaria.

SURFUL. O TERMINOLOGIE EMERGENTĂ ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ

Rezumat

Textul prezintă o analiză a terminologiei emergente a surfului în limba română, abordând modul în care aceasta se adaptează la noile realități lingvistice și sportive. Surfingul, introdus recent în competițiile internaționale, precum Jocurile Olimpice din 2024, a generat o terminologie complexă, în mare parte formată din anglicisme. Lucrarea examinează cum sunt integrate aceste neologisme în limba română și dacă există variații terminologice semnificative, identificând trei etape principale de integrare: folosirea izolată a termenilor străini, asimilarea lor lingvistică și utilizarea creativă a împrumuturilor prin formarea de noi termeni.

De asemenea, lucrarea subliniază rolul anglicismelor și adaptarea acestora în structuri hibride româno-engleze, precum și nevoia de a documenta și sistematiza terminologiile sportive emergente, așa cum s-a realizat în alte domenii sportive, prin publicații internaționale și dicționare specializate. Studiul este adresat lingviștilor, traducătorilor și celor interesați de dinamica limbajului sportiv în română, punând în evidență importanța neologiei și a împrumuturilor lingvistice în crearea unui vocabular adecvat noilor sporturi.

SURFING. AN EMERGENT TERMINOLOGY IN ROMANIAN

Abstract

The text analyzes the emerging terminology of the sport of surfing in Romanian, focusing on how the language adapts to new linguistic and sporting realities. Recently introduced in international competitions like the 2024 Olympic Games, surfing has generated a complex terminology, much of which is made up of Anglicisms. The paper explores how these neologisms are integrated into Romanian

and whether significant terminological variations exist, identifying three main stages of integration: the isolated use of foreign terms, their linguistic assimilation, and the creative use of loanwords to form new terms.

Furthermore, the paper highlights the role of Anglicisms and their adaptation into hybrid Romanian-English structures, emphasizing the need to document and systematize emerging sports terminologies, as it has been done in other sports domains by means of international publications and specialized dictionaries. The study is aimed at linguists, translators, and those interested in the dynamics of sports language in Romanian, underscoring the importance of neology and linguistic borrowing in creating a suitable vocabulary for new sports.