L'histoire de la langue, dialectologie, toponymie est le titre qui réunit les articles (98 p.) de la **quatrième partie** du volume.

Les études des historiens de la langue et des dialectologues s'occupent de sujets lexicaux (par exemple, Gheorghe Chivu : *Le lexique de l'œuvre de Dosoftei et le renouvellement du vocabulaire de la langue roumaine ancienne*), morphologiques (par exemple, *Une perspective étymologique sur la substantivisation de l'adjectif. Les noms féminins* – Cristian Moroianu), voire pragmatiques, de la langue roumaine ancienne en général ou telle qu'elle apparaît dans des écritures comme : *Hronicul* de Cantemir, *Biblia de la Sankt Petersburg*, *Palia de la Orăştie*, *Anonimul Brâncovenesc* ou les œuvres de Dosoftei.

Elles se proposent aussi de faire connaître les linguistes roumains et leurs contributions (*Un structuraliste « avant la lettre » : Gheorghe C. Roja* – Nicolae Saramandu) ou de remonter aux racines latines de la langue pour expliquer des phénomènes actuels (*Tendances latines et autochtones à l'origine des particularités de la langue roumaine* – Grigore Brâncuş).

La diversité thématique du livre *Le roumain – structure et fonctionnement* impose l'ouverture vers des lecteurs très divers, eux aussi.

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CAMELIA UŞURELU, *Categoria factitivului în limba română* (*The category of Causative in Romanian*), Bucureşti, Editura Universităţii din Bucureşti, 2005, 216 p.

The book develops Camelia Uşurelu's PhD paper scientifically coordinated by Professor Gabriela Pană Dindelegan. It consists of six chapters, each of them with subchapters, which combine the inductive approach with the deductive one, and has in view two objectives: to give the concept of 'causative' an accurate definition, by means of syntactic, semantic and, sometimes, pragmatic criteria, on the one hand, and to make an inventory of the causative verbs, on the other hand.

The structure of the book was thought of in agreement with the above-mentioned objectives. As a result, the two main parts complete each other: the first part is mainly theoretical and aims at presenting and updating the existing bibliography (Chapters I and II), while the second part is mainly practical and is concerned with providing a rich repertoire of linguistic facts traditionally grouped under the 'umbrella-term' of 'causative' (Chapters III, IV, V, VI).

After presenting different approaches on the subject (Chapter I), the authoress provides a definition of the concept of 'causative' and makes some notes on 'causativisation' (Chapter II). Chapter III establishes the classes of causatives, delimited on syntactic and semantic features. The analysis continues with discussing the relationship between causative and eventive verbs (Chapter IV). The next chapter presents the nominalization of causatives, while the last one consists of some notes regarding the use of these verbs in contemporary Romanian. The book ends up with the presentation of the conclusions, the bibliography and the sources used.

The theoretical approach chosen by the authoress makes use of some elements taken from different types of grammars (traditional, structural, generative, cognitive) and semantics (lexical, generative, cognitive), as well as, less often, pragmatics. The book ranges, thus, on an interdisciplinary level.

Camelia Uşurelu starts from a definition provided by generative grammars, according to which causatives represent a class of verbs obtained by an operation of 'causativisation', emphasizing that they should be dealt with the both from a syntactic and a semantic point of view. The attention focuses on the foreign bibliography interested in this subject (Chomsky, Fillmore, Lyons), and also on some papers of contrastive linguistics due to Mihaela Romaşcanu, Alexandra Cuniţă and Maria Manoliu Manea.

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The typological approach is also present throughout the book by some references to the situation of these verbs in Romanian, as compared to what happens in other languages, the conclusion being that causativisation takes place in the same conditions and with the same results in Romanian, French and Spanish.

The cognitive approach is to be found in the use of some basic concepts, such as 'control', 'dynamism', 'change', 'causality'. In fact, the minute analysis made in Chapter IV meets the line established by the cognitive theory.

The pragmasemantic approach is fructified in the appearance of the 'pragmatic causatives', i.e., those verbs whose causative use is determined by pragmatic factors. The conclusion is that the vast majority of the causatives have an eventive pair and there are few examples of causatives without an eventive pair and vice versa (situation that confirms the cognitive hypothesis).

The second chapter presents the position occupied by the causatives within the class of verb, the causatives representing a syntactic-semantic class, characterized by heterogeneity. The heterogeneity manifests itself syntactically (bivalent/ trivalent verbs) and semantically (by features such as 'momentary'// 'durative'). What unifies all these verbs is the presence of the minimal semantic feature [+ Causative], which can be inherent in the semantics of the verb, or acquired (as a result of the causativisation).

The third chapter provides a definition of causality from a typological point of view and a presentation of the ways of expressing the causality, followed by a detailed description of the classes of causatives. Camelia Uşurelu completes the existing patterns (such is the case of the morphological causatives), or register new patterns (the case of the pragmatic causatives), taking into account the syntactic, as well as the semantic behavior of the verbs. The list includes ergative, lexical, analytical and morphological causatives, dealt with from a double perspective: describing the actors` structure and making the inventory of causatives.

The **ergative causatives** are characterized by the presence of the same verb form both in the intransitive, non-causative structure, and in the transitive, causative one. Unlike ergatives, which keep their form after the causativisation, changing only the syntactic behavior (e.g., *Ploaia îl enervează pe Ion = The rain annoys John*), the **lexical causatives** present no formal relationship between the primary, intransitive verb, and the bivalent, causative one (*a muri = to die// a omorî = to kill*). The **analytical causatives** lexicalize in the surface structure the verb 'to make' (e.g., *Ion mă face să râd. = John makes me laugh*). From a syntactic point of view, they have a three-actor structure, no matter the causative operator ('to make', 'to ask', 'to suggest'). From a semantic point of view, their analysis takes into account three elements: the actor that 'causes' something, the causative operator, and the actor towards whom the action is directed. The **morphological causatives** (the richest class) are verbs obtained by derivational means, from a base represented by an adjective (e.g., *to minimize*) or a noun (e.g., *to miniaturize*). The **pragmatic causatives** (class delimited by Camelia Uşurelu) represent verbs from whose surface structure some parts of the causative deep structure are deleted (e.g., *Mi-am reparat maşina. =I had my car repaired*, with the difference that Romanian uses a simple verb form, while English uses an analytical form).

Chapter IV deals with the relationship between causative and eventive verbs in the light of the generative semantics and cognitive grammar. Causatives are individualized by the nuclear predicate 'a face' ('to make') and the semantic parameter [+ Control], while eventives include the nuclear predicate 'a deveni' ('to become') and the semantic parameter [- Control].

In Chapter V, the authoress studies the nominalization of the causative verbs and registers, beyond common facts, some differences between various classes of causatives. Although the majority of the ergative, morphological and lexical causatives accept the causativisation, there are some situations when the nominalization of the type 'action/ process' is not accepted, but the 'result' type is. From a syntactic point of view, it is emphasized that the nominalization neutralizes the opposition 'transitive'// 'intransitive' and, from a semantic-syntactic point of view, the opposition between causative and eventive verbs is also neutralized.

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The last chapter deals with the examination of the dynamics of causatives in contemporary Romanian, emphasizing the high productivity of the morphological causatives and of some means of causativisation (the suffix '-iza' = '-ize'), on the one hand, and the 'open' character of the lexical causatives which, by metaphorical deviations, can enrich their inventory unlimitedly.

To conclude our presentation, we would like to remind the main merits of this book:

- It brings to-day the previous bibliography written on this subject: by including various theories in a coherent synthesis, Camelia Uşurelu formulates an accurate definition of the causatives, which enables her to delimit this class within the other classes of verbs, as well as to establish rich inventories for each type.
- The diversification of the typology, which is reached by introducing a new class (the pragmatic causatives) and new subclasses for the existing classes, described from different points of view: syntactic, semantic, or by correlating the two of them.
- It analyzes the dynamics of the classes, with some notes on the productivity of the different patterns.
- It introduces a completely new aspect, which is the nominalization of the causative structures.
- It fructifies a rich bibliography.
- The corpus, representative for both old and contemporary Romanian, was chosen from a wide range of texts (from popular, to poetic and scientific ones) and also from some important Romanian dictionaries. The list of verbs includes the explanation of the meaning and examples taken from the above-mentioned sources or created by the authoress.
- Modern in conception and realization, with numerous novelties in theory, method and description, the book shows the ability of the authoress to investigate linguistic facts and to innovate on already-explored fields.

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CAMELIA STAN, *Categoria cazului* [La catégorie du cas], Bucureşti, Editura Universităţii din Bucureşti, 2005, 260 p.

L'impression générale produite par le livre de Camelia Stan est que, en linguistique, comme dans n'importe quel autre domaine de la science, tout est déjà dit, on ne peut que réanalyser et réinterpréter les données. C'est justement sur cette filiation d'idées que s'arrête le livre: on poursuit l'évolution du concept de *cas* (conçu comme catégorie morphologique, syntaxique, logique, fonctionnelle et cognitive, philosophique) depuis son origine et jusqu'à nos jours.

Le point de départ de l'étude est représenté, comme l'on peut apprendre de la *Préface*, par la bibliographie consacrée à ce problème, notamment par les livres de L. Hjelmslev (*La catégorie des cas,* 1935), de Ana Agud (*Historia y teoría de los casos*, 1980) et de G. Serbat (*Cas et fonctions*, 1981), mais on fait souvent appel à beaucoup d'ouvrages concernant l'histoire de la linguistique, la sématique, la syntaxe, etc. A partir de là, l'auteurs se propose trois grands objectifs: l'actualisation de l'information théorique, en soulignant les prémisses des théories récentes et la filiation d'idées; la recherche historique des grammaires du roumain par rapport à l'évolution de la conception des cas dans la linguistique étrangère; la possibilité d'appliquer les théories du cas pour le roumain.

Le premier chapitre concerne l'origine de la conception grammaticale sur le cas chez les Grecs. On passe en revue la perspective logique et rhétorique d'Aristote, avec son concept *ptôsis* dénotant toute modification de la forme du mot (flexion, ainsi que dérivation), la conception du cas comme catégorie flexionnelle chez les Stoïciens, la première approche syntaxique du cas dans la grammaire d'Apollonios Dyscolos, qui découvre l'importance du contexte pour l'analyse des cas et qui, sans le savoir, a les premières intuitions sur lesquelles va se fonder la théorie localiste moderne.

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