ţărînă/ Pe care-l strîng îmi va fi urnă/ Vino, Aheule, pun fruntea jos precum un bou la hecatombă". Rafinamentul cu care sparge solemnitatea prin oralităţi (aici o solemnitate cu ticuri homerice reluate anume) va deveni chiar principiul de construcţie în alte poeme, tocmai în cele în care Bogdan îşi trădează singur poetica anti-confesivă şi anti-biografică (şi despre care zice Paul Cernat – în *Bucureştiul cultural*, nr. 123 - că sunt o răzbunare ironică a poeziei, sătulă să fie atît de strîns instruită). Oricîtă gravitate ar pune (şi chiar pune) Bogdan în acest lirism pe principiu de glosă, el trage inevitabil spre ludica rafinată, spre jocul de intertextualităţi (e una din preferinţe) şi de aluzii; implicarea, dincolo de arta investită, rămîne doar la intensitatea "lirismului interpretativ" sau a celui de replică, a poemului ca reverberaţie a sugestiilor culte. (Dacă şi-a propus, într-adevăr, o revoluţie anti-minimalistă, Bogdan n-a pornit-o de unde trebuie; însă asupra acestui sensibil punct voi reveni, sper, în finalul suitei de recenzii, căci el nu e doar problema lui Bogdan). Ori a sugestiilor trase din empatii, cum e cea cu Emil Botta, din care Bogdan scoate şi el o himeră (*Ce se ştie despre mermeliţă?*).

Principiul ludic e slobozit în poemele, să zicem, biografice şi confesive, în care Bogdan combate din interior, pe dinăuntru (dacă, într-adevăr, combate), minimalismul, pe cale de subversiune. Dar nu-l combate mai mult decît relativizîndu-l prin ludism, încercînd să-l mute la limita dintre joacă şi angoasă, cum face, bunăoară, în *La Sovata*: "În iarna lui 2000 am petrecut mulţi ani la Sovata./ Am trăit nepreţuite momente/ în singurătatea zgomotoasă,/ încercînd nu să mă cunosc pe mine/ ci mai curînd duritatea blîndă a lemnului,/ mi-am lăsat coatele în grija mesei lăcuite/ am înjurat în gînd/ am fost de atîtea ori în apropierea fericirii/ ieşeam cîte-odată la aer,/ gustam din fumul nopţii,/ din groaza care mă îmbrăţişa" etc. Orizontul de angoase e, însă, destul de rarefiat, căci poemele trăiesc dintr-o bună dispoziţie spre locvacitate şi improvizaţie. Nici chiar *Tataie*, cu regie mai sofisticată şi ducînd joaca în gravitatea iniţierii în moarte, nu se dezice de verva locutorie şi nu-şi pierde ritmul euforic al compoziţiei; e, firesţe, un mod de decomprimare a anxietăţii, de trecere a ei clandestină printre frivolităţi orale, dar – de n-o fi vină de cititor – tocmai în aceste exerciţii de frivolizare a gravităţii se simte Bogdan mai în largul său. Supărarea lui pe minimalism e excesivă, de vreme ce joacă mai bine chiar cu cărţile lor.

Al. CISTELECAN

Inga Druţă, *Dinamica terminologiei româneşti sub impactul traducerii*, Chişinău, Centrul Editorial-Tipografic al USM, 2013

Thanks to the researches made in the last 2 decades regarding the specialized languages, the specialized translation, its status and its terminological methods, its terminographic definitions…, thanks to the studies regarding the characteristics

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of terms, of the relationship between the term and the word etc., there have been radical changes in the theory of today's terminology. This is the statement from which starts the study: *Dinamica terminologiei româneşti sub impactul traducerii*, signed by Inga Druţă.

Classic terminology considers the concepts as being fixed and independent of the historical evolution, removing the meaning of research, in the benefit of the designation. So, the demarche is onomasyological: the research starts from the concepts and is oriented to their linguistic expression. In opposition to the traditional terminology, of Wüsterian origin, a terminology for specialists, normative or *"internal"*, is stated nowadays more and more, *social terminology* – the social study of terms as linguistics signs – or the *"external" terminology*. It is a course of descriptive-linguistic research, which approaches the problem of semantic relationships and of the context in terminology, the role of the specialized corpus in the theoretical researches and in the terminological applications. Admitting, implicitly, the diachronical aspect in the creation of terminology (the meaning of nomenclature), the semasiological demarche regarding the treatment of terms is being adopted. In this context, we can hear more about dynamic terminology, demarche in which the term can be analyzed from several perspectives and in which the accent is placed on the interdependance between language, society, knowledge and culture.

From the linguistic perspective, *the dynamic description of terminologies* tracks the *formation of terms* from various fields of knowledge – *under the diachronical aspect*, under the aspect of *the semantic and pragmatic behavior of the terminological units*, but also under the aspect of its *integration and functionality in texts* with different degrees of specialization and/or in the mass-media.

The research of Mrs. Inga Druţă proposes – from a diachronical perspective – the analysis of two of the romanian specialized „traditional" languages (the economic and educational language), as well as of a terminology that appeared in the last decades – the terminology of environment, methodologically following the descriptive-linguistic course of terminology, as an interdisciplinary science. The description is followed by the conturation of the profile of the investigated terminologies through the identification of the c*haracteristics and the generating matrix of terminology* of each studied field. In this demarche, the research takes into account *the major impact of the specialized translation* over the romanian terminologies, whereas there is a special relationship between terminology and translation: terminology is frequently considered a *necessary preliminary activity of the translation* or *a product of the translation*, because in the process of translation new terms are often created. Therefore, terminology is examined from the point of view of the history of the literary language.

Through a subtle mastering of the research science, the author analyzes a big amount of terminogenic diagrams, showing how important is the

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terminology as a source for the history of a language, in a defined period of time, and how is the language responding to the provocation of communication, determined extralinguistically. Terminological data are analyzed *in speech*, „the frame" in which they are subjects to variation in function of the various registers of the specialized communication. Thereby, the strictly terminological limits of research are extended, fundamental to linguistic principles. In this *integrative demarche*, the values of the term are set according to the context (speech or text) in which it works, a special role is awarded to *semantics* and *pragmatics* – we deduct that from the pages of the book.

The Chronology of development of science and the influences suffered in different historical eras is reflected inclusively in the language of this sciences, as well as in their specific terminology. The author promotes the idea that *terminology is one of the multiple manifestations of the language's vitality*.

Theoretical solutions and the conclusions of the study can be applied during the universitary studies of *terminology*, of *communication* and *specialized translation, correction of the text* etc. In another list of ideas, the practical recomandations and results of research can contribute to the completion of general and specialized dictionaries for the Romanian language with new forms and meanings, to the elaboration of some terminographical (dictionaries, lexicons) and multilingual terminotic applications (dictionaries and electronic databases), through the application of a *modern integrated model* of abbordation of specialized terminologies, in which could be combined the principles specific to the "internal" and to the "external" terminology, in the benefit of the work.

Lexical material which stand as the basis for research is erased from various scientifical and popularizing papers, original and translated or adapted, from the period's press, specialized and unspecialized, starting with the "zero" moment of terminology (till 1780) and till today, from different time zones in which the Romanian language is spoken. Through the sources there are also included some lexicographical papers (starting with the ones in the 19th century), which provides relevant information regarding the attestation, designation and circulation of some terms in the era.

Doina BUTIURCĂ

Ion Simuţ, *Vămile posterităţii. Secvenţe de istorie literară*, Editura Academiei Române, Bucureşti, 2012

Ion Simuţ este unul dintre criticii şi istoricii literari actuali cu mari şanse de a se angaja în scrierea unei istorii credibile a literaturii române. De altfel, într-o carte a sa, criticul mărturiseşte că este bântuit de „fantasma unei istorii a literaturii române contemporane". Trebuie să amintim, pe de altă parte, că sfera domeniului de interes a criticului

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