ŞCOALA ARDELEANĂ. ASPECTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *The objective of this paper is the analysis of the specialized terminology in the field of geography used by the Transylvanian scholars. We have selected terminological units representative for this scientific field and presented the ways in which the terminological corpus is created: lexical borrowings, loan-translations, translations (syntagms, periphrases), old, traditional terms. In order to have a synthetic perspective on the geographical terminology, we made a classification on specific sub-areas, observing the weight held by each of the lexical categories delimited and analyzed, the etymological structure of the specialized vocabulary as well as the synonymic series established in the texts researched.*

Key words: *geographical terminology, lexical borrowings, loan-translations, old terminology, synonymic series, translations.*

The first authentic geographical texts appeared at the beginning of the 18th century, following didactic necessities. Most of them are translations from Greek, Russian and Italian. As regards the number of geographical texts, the primate is held by the Romanian Principalities. The most important scholars of the 'Şcoala Ardeleană' movement did not elaborate geographical texts; the few texts in this field were elaborated by scholars who embraced their illuminist ideals. In Transylvania, up to 1830, the field of geography is represented by *Gheografia sau scrierea pământului*, printed in two volumes in Buda (1815, 1815), a translation of Nicola Nicolau after Buffier's *Geography*, in a subsequent edition of that used by Amfilohie Hotiniul. It is the first textbook of impressive proportions. Nicola Nicolau also translated I. H. Campe's *Descoperirea Americii* in 1816 and in 1826 Zaharia Carcalechi translated T. Thornton's work, *Starea de acum din oblăduirea gheograficească, orăşenească şi politicească a prinţipaturilor Valahiei şi Moldaviei* (both texts were printed in Buda).

The object of this paper is the minute analysis of the geographical terminology displayed by the texts of the Transylvanian scholars. The scientific texts of this period are relevant for the proportion of borrowings, both in the form of lexical borrowings and loan-translations.

In our study we differentiate between borrowings and old, traditional terms, because, as we are about to see, the old, traditional terminology is well represented. Within borrowings, we differentiate between lexical borrowings and calques or loan-translations, in order to emphasize the weight each category presents on the whole of scientific terminology. Loan-translations have been in the sight of linguists for a long time[1]. While analyzing the loan-translations found in the texts subject to our research, we adopt the latest classification proposed by Th. Hristea (1997: 10-29): *semantic*

[1] For the general bibliography of the problem, see Th. Hristea, *Tipuri de calc lingvistic,* in *Probleme de etimologie. Studii. Articole. Note,* Bucharest, 1968, p. 145, note 1. See also Maria Stanciu-Istrate, *Calcul lingvistic în limba română,* Bucharest, 2006, p. 15-27.

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structure loan-translations (the new meaning is attributed to an older word in Romanian, belonging to the same semantic area) and *morphological structure loan-translations* (a more or less accurate rendering of the internal structure of lexical borrowings, relevant for the forming ways of neologisms). Besides lexical borrowings and loan-translations, we have established another lexical category, *translations* (compound words, syntagms, periphrases), illustrative linguistic mechanisms for the scientific literature of the period, placed under the sign of the Enlightenment.

Lexical borrowings

achaţii „pl., agate, varietate cristalină de silice, folosită ca piatră semipreţioasă" (SIN, 29 < fr. *agate*), *ametist* (SIN, 29 < lat. *amethystus,* germ. *Amethyst,* fr. *améthyste,* cf. ngr. *ἀμέθντος*), *asfalt* „rocă sedimentară din hidrocarburi răşinoase" (SIN, 37, SV, 2, LB, s.v. < lat. *asphaltus,* germ. *Asphalt,* it. *asfalto,* fr. *asphalte*), *asterism* („constelaţie", SIN, 124, „semn zodiacal", SIN, 148: „*asterismii* sau semnele acestea..." < lat. *asterismus,* cf. ngr. *ἀστερισμός*), *astrolog* (SHR, II, 329 < lat. *astrologus,* fr. *astrologue,* cf. ngr. *ἀστρολόγος*), *astrologhie* (TVM, 11, MIU, 94 < lat. *astrologia,* fr. *astrologie,* cf. ngr. *ἀστρολογία*), *astronom* (SIF, 121 < lat. *astronomus,* it. *astronomo,* fr. *astronome,* cf. ngr. *ἀστρονόμος*), *astronomie* (MIU, 94 < lat., it. *astronomia,* fr. *astronomie,* cf. ngr. *ἀστρονομία*), *atlas* (LB, s.v. < fr. *atlas,* cf. ngr. *ἄτλας*), *atmosferă* (SIF, 104, MVV, 4, 27, FDB, 53, VA, 106 < lat. *atmosfaera,* it. *atmosfera,* germ. *Atmosphäre,* cf. ngr. *ατμοσφαῖρα*), *atmosferic* (MVV, 67, VA, 58 < lat. *atmosphaericus,* germ. *atmosphärisch,* fr. *atmosphérique,* cf. ngr *ἀτμοσφαιρικος*), *auripigment* „sulfură naturală de arsen de culoare galbenă" (SIN, 40 < germ. *Auripigment*), *austru* (LB, s.v.: „vânt de la miazăzi", GSP, I, pf., „miazăzi", LB, s.v. < lat. *auster, -tri,* it. *austro*), *barometru* (SIF, 46, SIN, 40 < lat. *barometrum,* it. *barometro,* fr. *baromètre,* cf. ngr. *βαρόμετρου*), *calcedoniu* „calcedonie, piatră semipreţioasă, varietate de silice naturală, translucidă, în general colorată" (SIN, 29 < lat. *chalcedonius*), *canal* (GSP, I, 14, *canaluri,* LB, s.v., GSP, I, 20, *canale,* PAM, 15, GSP, I, 14, VA, 30 < lat. *canalis,* fr. *canal*), *caniculei* (SIF, 125 < lat. *canicula,* fr. *canicule*), *climă* (MVV, 3, LB, s.v., VA, 6 < lat., it. *clima,* germ. *Klima,* cf. ngr. *κλίμα*), *climat* (SIN, 4, 13, *climaturile,* SIN, 22 < lat. *clima, -atis,* fr. *climat*), *cobalt* (SIN, 35, *cobald,* SIN, 41, SV, 4 < lat. *cobaltum,* germ. *Kobalt,* fr. *cobalt*), *comete* (SIF, 143, MIU, 95 < lat., it. *cometa,* fr. *comète,* cf. ngr. *κομήτης*), *coniuncţia* (*planetelor*) „conjuncţia" (SIF, 36 < lat. *conjunctio,* germ. *Konjunktion,* fr. *conjonction*), *cosmogonie* (MIU, 115 < fr. *cosmogonie,* cf. ngr. *κοσμογονία*), *cosmologhia* (SMS, 74 < fr. *cosmologie*, cf. ngr. *κοσμολογία*), *cretă* (SIN, 32, LB, s.v. < lat., it. *creta*), *cristal* (FDB, *crişţai,* SIN, 26, 87, *crişţai sau crişţari,* LB, s.v. < lat. *crystallus,* germ. *Krystall,* magh. *kristál(y),* cf. ngr. *Κρύσταλλου –ος,*), *diamant* (SIN, 28, LB, s.v. < germ. *Diamant,* fr. *diamant,* it. *diamante,* cf. ngr. *διαμάυτι*), *discul (lunei)* (SIF, 130 < lat. *discus,* fr. *disque*), *eclipsurile* (SIF, 182 < lat. *eclipsis,* fr. *éclipse,* cf. ngr. *έκλειψις*), *eur* „vânt" (LB, s.v. < lat. *eurus*), *ecvator* (GSP, I, pref., MIU, 96, *ecfator,* GSP, I, 103 < lat. *aequator,* it. *equatore,* fr. *équateur*), *flus* (GSP, I, 101 < it. *flusso,* lat. *fluxus,* fr. *flux*), *geograficesc* (SIF, 140, *gheograficesc,* VA, 191 < lat. *geographicus,* it. *geografico,* fr. *géographique,* cf. ngr. *γεωγραφικός*), *gheograf* (GSP, I, pf. < lat. *geographus,* fr. *géographe,* cf. ngr. *γεωγράφος*), *gheografie* (GSP, I, pf., LB, s.v. < lat. *geographia*, it. *geografia,* fr. *géographie,* cf. ngr. *γεωγραφία*), *glob* (SIF, 23, GSP, I, pref., LB, s.v., *globii,* SIF, 5 < lat. *globus,* it. *globo,* fr. *globe*), *gnomonul* "acul cadranului solar" (MIU, 97 < lat. *gnomon,* ngr. *γνομον*), *golf* (GSP, I, pref. < germ. *Golf,* fr. *golfe,* it. *golfo*), *granit* (SIN, 30, 33 < germ. *Granit,* fr. *granite*), *hartă* (GSP, II, 120 < lat. *charta,* it. *carta,* fr. *carte,* cf. ngr. *χάρτης*), *hemisfer* „emisferă" (VA, 152, SIF, 141, *hemisferii,* VA, 152 < lat. *haemisphaerium,* it. *emisfero,* fr. *hemisphère,* cf.

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ngr. *ήμισφίριου*), *horografie* (GSP, I, pref. < ngr. *Χωρογραφία,* lat. *chorographia*), *hrysolit* „crisolit, piatră prețioasă de culoare verde" (SIN, 28 < fr. *chrysolite*), *hyacint* „varietate roşie de zircon, folosită ca piatră semiprețioasă" (SIN, 29 < lat. *hyacinthus,* fr. *hyacinthe*), *hydrofan* „varietate de opal, uşoară şi poroasă" (SIN, 29 < fr. *hydrophane*), *insolă* „insulă" (GSP, I, 20 < it. *isola*), *labrador* „mineral de culoare verde-albăstruie folosit ca piatră semiprețioasă" (SIN, 30 < fr. *labrador*), *lavă* (SV, 8, SIN, 34 < it. *lava,* germ. *Lava,* fr. *lave*), *luftbalon* „balon cu aer" (SIF, 60 < germ. *Luftballon*), *maculele* (SIF, 144 < lat. *macula,* fr. *macule*), *manganu* (VA, 11 < germ. *Mangan*), *margă* „marnă" (SIN, 33 < lat. *marga*), *meteor* „fenomen natural" (SIF, 105, *meteori,* SIF, 1: „când cuprindem iarăşi cu mintea cum se nasc ploaia, zăpada şi grândina dimpreună cu celelate *meteori* ce se fac în văzduh...", *meteore,* SIF, 62 < it. *meteora* germ. *Meteor,* fr. *météore*), *microcozmos* „microcosm" (PMV, 25 < lat. *microcosmos,* fr. *microcosme,* cf. ngr. *μικροκόσμος*), *nathicei* „nautică" (subst. f., GSP, pf. < lat. *nauticus*, it. *nautice*), *nord* (GSP, I, pf. < germ *Nord*, it. *nord*, fr. *nord*), *observatorium* (GSP, I, 162 < lat. *observatorium,* germ. *Observatorium,* fr. *observatoire*), *ochian* „ocean" (GSP, I, pref., *oţean,* LB, s.v. < lat. *oceanus,* it. *oceano,* germ. *Ozean*, cf. ngr. *ώκεανός*), *orbită* (SIF, 130 < lat. *orbita,* fr. *orbite*), *orizont* (MVV, 5, *horizont,* SIF, 119, 129, *orizon,* GSP, I, pref. < lat. *horizon, -tis,* germ. *Horizont,* it. *orizzonte,* fr. *horizon*), *ost* „est"(GSP, I, pf. < it. *est,* fr. *est,* germ. *Ost*), *ostvest* „vest" (GSP, I, pf. < germ. *West(en),* it. *ovest,* fr. *ouest*), *peninsulă* (SIN, 37 < lat. *peninsula,* it. *penisola,* fr. *peninsule*), *perşpectiv* „telescop" (LB, s.v. < germ. *Perspektiv*), *planetă* (LB, s.v., *planete,* SIF, 6, MIU, 95 < lat. *planeta,* germ. *Planet,* fr. *planéte,* cf. ngr. *πλανήτης*), *pol* (GSP, I, pf. < lat. *polus*, germ. *Pol*, fr. *pôle*, cf. ngr. *πόλος*), *Pol Antarctic* „Polul Sud" (GSP, pf. < lat. *antarcticus,* germ. *antarctisch*), *Pol Arctic* „Polul Nord" (GSP, pf. < lat. *arcticus*), *pusola* „busolă" (GSP, I, pref. < it. *bussola,* germ. *Bussole,* fr. *boussole,* cf. ngr. *μρούσουλας*), *sbuccaturi* „confluenţă" (SIF, 31, „toate râurile, de la izvoarele lor până la sbuccaturile lor în alte râuri" < it. *sbuccatura*), *serpentin* „silicat natural hidratat de magneziu" (SIN, 31 < lat. *serpentinus,* germ. *Serpentine,* fr. *serpentin*), *sistemat* „sistem" (SIF, 144 < lat. *systhema,* it. *sistema,* germ. *System*), *solstiţial* (GSP, I, pref. < lat. *solstitialis,* it. *solstiziale,* fr. *solsticial*), *spaţiu* (SIF, 125, SIN, 50, *spaţ*, BDL, s.v., *spaţia,* SMS, 109 < lat. *spatium,* it. *spazio,* germ. *Spatium*), *stalactit* (SIN, 32 < germ. *Stalaktit,* fr. *stalactite,* cf. ngr. *σταλακτίτης*), *strat* (MVV, 5, LB, s.v, SIN, 27, NIS, 16 < lat. *stratum,* it. *strato,* fr. *strate*), *sid* „sud" (GSP, I, pf. < it. *sud,* germ. *Süden*), *tâmperat* „temperat" (IST, 20 < lat. *temperatus,* it. *temperato*), *tâmpestatea* „furtună" (latinism învechit, SIF, 96 < *tempestas, -atis*), *telescopium* (GSP, I, pref., *telescopiul,* SIF, 128 < lat. *telescopium,* it. *telescopio,* germ. *Teleskop,* cf. ngr. *τηλεσκόπιου*), *tof* „tuf" (SIN, 34 < lat. *tofus,* germ. *Tuff,* it. *tufo,* fr. *tuf*), *tombac* „aliaj de cupru cu zinc" (SIN, 44 < fr. *tombac*), *topografie* (SIF, 32, GSP, I, pf. < lat. *topographia,* it. *topografia,* germ. *Topographie,* fr. *topographie,* cf. ngr. *τοπογραφία*), *torf* „turbă" (SIN, 38 < germ. *Torf,* magh. *turfa*), *turnalin* „turmalină, silicaţi naturali de sodiu, calciu, magneziu etc., utilizaţi ca pietre semiprețioase" (SIN, 30 < germ. *Turmalin,* fr. *tourmaline*), *vapori* (MVV, 7 < lat. *vapor,* it. *vapore,* fr. *vapeur*), *vulcănos* „vulcanic" (SIN, 30 < lat. *vulcanosus,* it. *vulcanico,* germ. *vulkanisch,* fr. *volcanique*), *zefir* (BDL, II, 444r < lat. *zephyrus,* germ. *Zephyr,* fr. *zéphyr,* cf. ngr. *ζέφυρος*), *zeolit* „silicat natural de aluminiu şi sodiu din rocile vulcanice" (SIN, 31 < germ. *Zeolith,* fr. *zéolithe*) etc.

Semantic structure loan-translations

crâmb „pol" (SIF, 121: „*crâmbul* cel dă miazănoapte al pământului", SIN, 58, after lat. *polus*, germ. *Pol*, fr. *pôle*, cf. ngr. *πόλος*), *întunecime* „eclipsă" (LB, s. v.), *lună* „satelit" (SIF, 147, after lat. *satelles, -itis* şi *lunula,* it. *satellite* şi *lunula,* fr. *satellite* şi *lunule*),

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stare „poziție" (SIF, 148: „se pricinuiseră ceva schimbare în *starea* stelelor fixe" after lat. *positio,* germ. *Position,* it. *posizione,* fr. *position*), *zioară* „auroră" (SIF, 122, after lat. *aurora,* fr. *aurore*) etc.

Morphological structure loan-translations

apedusuri „apeduct" (SHR, I, 10, after lat. *aquaeductus*), *lățime* „latitudine" (GSP, I, 5, LB, s.v., after lat. *latitudo,* it. *latitudine,* fr. *latitude*), *lungime* „longitudine" (GSP, I, 5, LB, s.v., after lat. *longitudo,* it. *longitudine,* fr. *longitude*), *șezământ* „sediment" (BDZ, 15, after lat. *sedimentum,* germ. *Sediment,* fr. *sediment*), *stâmpărat* „temperat" (SIF, 59, SIN, 36, LB, s.v., after lat. *temperatus,* it. *temperato,* fr. *temperé*) etc.

Translations

brâul cel cald „ecuator" (GSP, I, pref., cf. above), *cărți gheograficeşti* „hartă" (GSP, I, pf., after lat. *charta*, it. *carta*, fr. *carte*, cf. ngr. *χάρτης*), *crâmbul cel de miazănoapte* „Polul Nord" (SIF, 122), *cumpăna cea spre măsurarea aerului făcută* „barometru" (SIF, 40, after lat. *barometrum,* it. *barometro,* fr. *baromètre,* cf. ngr *βαρόμετρου*), *întreagă întunecare de Soare* „eclipsă totală" (SIF, 150), *luntrea ce zboară în aer* „aerostat" (SIF, 61, after fr. *aérostat*), *meşteşugul corăbieresc* „nautică" (GSP, I, pf.), *neîntreagă întunecare de Soare* „eclipsă parțială" (SIF, 150), *ostroave prinse de pământ, jumătate de ostrov* „peninsulă" (GSP, I, pf., after lat. *peninsula,* it. *penisola,* fr. *peninsule*), *pământ înstărit sau statornic* „continent" (GSP, I, pref. after lat. *continens,* it. *continente* and *terra ferma,* fr. *continent* and *terre ferme*), *planete următoare* „satelit" (SIF, 126, after lat. *satelles, -itis,* it. *satellit,* fr. *satellite*), *răşină de pământ* „asfalt" (LB, s.v.), *stanii arinoşi* „rocă" (SIN, 34, after germ. *Fels,* fr. *roc, roche*), *stele îmblătoare* „planete" (SIF, 144), *zioara zis de miazănoapte* „aurora boreală" (SIF, 119) etc.

Old terminology

aburi „vapori" (SIF, 57), *amiaza zi* (GSP, I, pf.), *apar* „zodia Vărsătorului" (SIF, 148), *apus* (GSP, I, pf.), *arătare* „fenomen natural" (SIF, 121), *berbece* „zodia Berbecului" (SIF, 148), *bruma* (SIF, 97), *ceață* (LB, s.v.), *crâmb* „pol" (SIF, 119), *cumpănă* „zodia Balanței" (SIF, 148), *fulger* (SIF, 115), *furtună* (GSP, II, 123, *fortună,* LB, s.v.), *gemeni* (SIF, 148), *grândina* (SIF, 98), *Joia* „Jupiter" (SIF, 125), *lac* (GSP, I, pref.), *leu* (SIF, 148), *liman* „port" (LB, s.v.), *Marța* „Marte" (SIF, 125), *miazănoapte* (SIF, 170, *miază noapte,* GSP, I, pf.), *Miercurea* „Mercur" (SIF, 125), *negură* (LB, s.v.), *osie* „axă" (SIF, 133), *peşti* (SIF, 148), *rac* (SIF, 148), *răsărit* (GSP, I, pf.), *râu* (GSP, I, pref.), *săgetător* (SIF, 148), *Sâmbăta* „Saturn" (SIF, 125), *sân* „golf" (LB, s.v., SIF, 175, GSP, I, pf.), *scorpiu* „zodia Scorpionului" (SIF, 148), *strâmturi* „strâmtoare" (GSP, I, pref.), *vergură* „zodia Fecioarei" (SIF, 148), *Vinerea* „Venus" (SIF, 125), *taur* (zodia, SIF, 148), *trăznet* (SIF, 115), *țap* „zodia Capricornului" (SIF, 148), *zăpada, omăt, nea* (SIF, 97) etc.

The geographical terminology presents an important weight of borrowings, most of them of a Neo-Greek origin. It is very rich, presenting terms specific for the three branches of geography: *the historical, philosophical* and *mathematical geography*[1] (the last one includes astronomy, cartography and topography).

[1] According to the denominations from *Gheografia sau scrierea pământului*: „Gheografia se socoteşte în trei chipuri, adecă, gheografia istoricească carea cuprinde în sine arătările de întrebuințat țărilor şi lucrările care le-au luminat; gheografia filosofească, carea cuprinde în sine arătările fireşti a locurilor sau istoria cea firească a lor, gheografia matematicească carea

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The geographical terms are used not only in the sole authentic geographical text, *Gheografia sau scrierea pământului*, but also in other texts elaborated by the Transylvanian scholars (medical, mathematical or agronomy texts).

Among **general geographical terms**: *canal, ecvator/ecfator, glob*, *hemisfer, pol,* we meet terms denoting: **geographical disciplines and branches**: *astronomie, cosmogonie, cosmologhia, gheografie, horografie, topografie*; **professions, specialists**: *astronom, gheograf*; **instruments**: *atlas, barometru, busolă, luftbalon, observatorium, perşpectiv, telescopium*; **climatology**: *atmosferă, climat, climă, tâmpărat*; **meteorology**: *austru, caniculă, flus, tâmpăstate, zefir*; **cardinal points**: *est, nord, ovest, sid*; **relief forms**: *golf, i(n)solă, ochian, peninsulă*; **astronomy**: *asterism, cometă, coniuncţia (planetelor), disc, meteori, microcozmos, orbită, planetă, solstiţial, spaţiu*; **geology**: *asfalt, lavă, margă, stalactită, strat, turfă, vulcănos*; **mineralogy**: *achaţii, ametist, cretă, cristal*, *cobalt, diamant, granit, hrysolit, labrador, mangan, metal, platină, plumb, semimettal, serpentin, smaragd, torf, turnalin, zeolit* etc. The best represented is the terminology specific of 'philosophical' and 'mathematical' geography.

As regards their origin, most geographical terms are of a **Latin-Romance** provenience: *astronom, discul, ecvator, glob, orbită* etc. or have **multiple etymologies**: *asfalt, atmosferă, climă, coniuncţia, meteor, orizont, stalactit, topografie* etc. The borrowings from **Italian**: *i(n)solă, sbuccaturi,* **French**: *atlas* or those of a **German and Hungarian** origin: *luftbalon, torf/turfa* are less frequent.

The loan-translations are not numerous, most of them being molded after a Latin-Romance etymon: *apedusuri* „apeduct", *întunecime* „eclipsă", *lăţime* „latitudine", *lungime* „longitudine", *stâmpărat* „temperat", *şezământ* „sediment" etc.

Old terms, very numerous, are used for denoting relief forms or meteorological phenomena, being part of the fundamental vocabulary: *amiazăzi, apus, brumă, ceaţă, deal, furtună, grindină, lac, mare, miazănoapte, nea, negură, omăt, răsărit, râu, trăznet, zăpadă* etc.

Translations are frequent: *brâul cel cald* „ecuator", *cărţi gheograficeşti* „hartă", *crâmbul cel de miazănoapte* „Polul Nord", *cumpăna cea spre măsurarea aerului făcută* „barometru", *luntrea ce zboară în aer* „aerostat", *ostroave prinse de pământ* „peninsulă", *pământ statornic* „continent" etc.

The astrological terminology, a technical one, is not well represented. We meet neological terms only to denote **the discipline and the specialists**: *astrolog, astrologhie*. A special category is represented by the **old names of planets**: *Marţa* „Marte", *Miercurea* „Mercur", *Joia* „Jupiter", *Vinerea* „Venus", *Sâmbăta* „Saturn" and **zodiacal signs**: *berbece, taur, gemeni, rac, leu, vergură, cumpănă, scorpiu, săgetător, ţap, apar, peşti*.

Although specialty vocabularies avoid synonymy, considered a generator of ambiguity, the texts analyzed oftentimes resort to definitions and glosses of the new terms in which there are used old terms, in order to establish equivalences between the pre-existent linguistic information and the new one. The most important resources of synonymy are the definitions and glosses.

The geographical terminology is characterized by the frequency of bi- and tri-member series, in which the new term is doubled by the old one or a loan-translation:

însemnează chipul pământului şi părţile lui, ba, lângă aceste, ajunge şi arătările cereşti cele ce stau în drept, de-l luminează" (pref.)

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canal – scoc, element – stihie, est – răsărit, fix – stătător, i(n)solă – ostrov, *nord – miazănoapte, pol – crâmb, vapori – aburi, vest – apus*; *austru - sud – amiazăzi, eclips – întunecare - întunecime, golf – boaz – sân, grad – treaptă – stepenă*, *meteor – fenomen – arătare*. The series with **four synonymic terms** are rare: *port – vad – liman – schelă*. Quite frequent are the synonymy relations established between **new terms** and **translations**: *asfalt – răşină de pământ, austru – vânt de la miazăzi, comete - stele cu coadă, ecvator/ecfator – brâul cel cald, flus – curgere de mare, gheografia – scrierea pământului, hartă – cărţi gheograficeşti, nathică – meşteşugul corăbieresc, parhelii - sori înmulţiţi*, *paraselenele - lunile înmulţite*, *peninsulă – ostrov prins de pământ – jumătate de ostrov, planete – stele îmblătoare*, *Pol Arctic – crâmbul cel de miazănoapte, semimetalluri - metaluri de giumătate*, *Siriul - steaua cea din Cânele cel mai mare,* those following the structure: **new term – old term - translation**: *tâmpestate – furtună – vremile grele cele mari*. The synonymic series established between **neological terms** are rare: *telescopiu*(*m*) *– perşpectiv*, as well as those made up of **old, traditional terms**: *ceaţă – negură*, *zăpadă – nea - omăt*.

The synonymy is established between old terms, of various origins, belonging to various stylistic registers and neologisms. The synonymic analogy, presupposing synonymic relations established between borrowings and old terms, loan-translations or translations holds the highest weight. The only case of synonymic differentiation is manifested at a stylistic level: old terms vs. cult, erudite ones. The high number of synonyms is to be explained not by terminological imprecision, but by the coexistence and superposing of the models: old terms vs. neologic ones. They also demonstrate the effort of the Transylvanian scholars of creating an adequate scientific terminology, with all the insignia of modern science.

The lexical borrowings, more numerous than the internal lexical categories, reflect with priority the Latin-Romance source. An important role is played by the German channel, which emphasizes and consolidates the Latin-Romance substance of their texts. As it can be observed, an important number of specialized terms appear not only in geographical texts, but in other texts from various scientific fields, a fact relevant for their intention of disseminating science in every way possible and of imposing the necessary scientific terms. The geographical terminology is characterized by a rather high degree of modernity; it is clearly distributed in sub-areas, using a large quantity of neologisms, most of them being conserved by the subsequent evolution of the literary language.

SOURCES

BDL **= *I. BUDAI-DELEANU,* LEXICON ROMÂNESC-NEMȚESC, *THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 3728 (VOL. I), 3729 (VOL. II), 3730 (VOL. III), 3731 (VOL. IV)***

BDZ **= DISSERTAȚIE A LUI IOANN BURGHER M.D. DESPRE ZĂHÁR, CARELE DIN MUST DE TULEI DE CUCURUZ ȘI DE JUGASTRU SE FACE, *BUDA, 1813, TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN BY P. MAIOR***

FDB **= ÎNVĂȚĂTURĂ PENTRU FERIREA ȘI DOFTORIA BOALELOR CELOR CE SE ÎNCING PRIN ȚEARĂ..., *BUDA, 1816, TRANSLATION FROM HUNGARIAN BY P. MAIOR***

GSP **= GHEOGRAFIA SAU SCRIEREA PĂMÂNTULUI, *I, II, BUDA, 1814, 1815, TRANSLATION BY NICOLA NICOLAU***

LB **= LESICON ROMANESC-LATINESC-UNGURESC-NEMTESC, CARE DE MAI MULTI AUTORI, IN CURSUL A TREIZECI SI MAI MULTOR ANI S-AU LUCRAT, *BUDA, 1825***

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MIU = ***I. PIUARIU-MOLNÁR,*** **ISTORIE UNIVERSALĂ ADECĂ DE OBŞTE,** ***BUDA, 1800, TRANSLATION FROM A FRENCH ORIGINAL AND THE GERMAN VERSION***

MVV = ***L. MITTERPACHER,*** **ÎNVĂŢĂTURĂ DESPRE AGONISIREA VIŢEI DE VIE ŞI DESPRE MĂIESTRIA DE A FACE VIN, VINARS ŞI OŢET,** ***BUDA, 1813, TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN P. MAIOR***

PAM = ***VASILIE POPP,*** **APELE MINERALE DE LA ARPĂTAC, BODOC ŞI COVASNA ŞI DESPRE ÎNTREBUINŢAREA ACELORAŞI ÎN DESCHILINITE PATIMI,** ***SIBIU, 1821***

PMV = **MEŞTEŞUGUL LUNGIMEI DE VIAŢĂ, PRIN DOFTOREASCA GRIJĂ A TRUPULUI ŞI A SUFLETULUI,*1815, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 79A, THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, CLUJ BRANCH, ORADEA FUND, TRANSLATION FROM LATIN BY IOSIF PAŞCA***

SHR = ***GH. ŞINCAI,*** **HRONICA ROMÂNILOR ŞI A MAI MULTOR NEAMURI,** ***BUDA, 1808-1809***

SIF = ***GH. ŞINCAI,*** **ÎNVĂŢĂTURĂ FIREASCĂ SPRE SURPAREA SUPERŞTIŢIEI NORODULUI,** ***1804-1808, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 39, THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, CLUJ BRANCH, ORADEA FUND, CRITICAL EDITION AND INTRODUCTORY STUDY BY D. GHIŞE AND P. TEODOR, FOREWORD BY D. PRODAN, BUCHAREST, 1964***

SIN = ***GH. ŞINCAI,*** **ISTORIA NATUREI SAU A FIREI,** ***1804-1808, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 40, THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, CLUJ BRANCH, ORADEA FUND, TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN***

SMS = ***SAMUIL MICU,*** **SCRIERI FILOZOFICE,** ***INTRODUCTORY STUDY AND CRITICAL EDITION BY P. TEODOR AND D. GHIŞE, BUCHAREST, 1966***

SV = ***GH. ŞINCAI,*** **VOCABULARI CE ŢINE DE ISTORIA NATUREI,** ***1804-1808, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 125, THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, CLUJ BRANCH, ORADEA FUND***

TVM = ***S. VULCAN,*** **TRACTAT DESPRE VINDECAREA MORBURILOR POPORULUI DE LA ŢEARĂ,** ***1820-1830, ROMANIAN MANUSCRIPT 283, THE LIBRARY OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, CLUJ BRANCH, ORADEA FUND***

VA = ***P. VASICI-UNGUREAN,*** **ANTHROPOLOGHIA SAU SCURTĂ CUNOŞTINŢĂ DESPRE OM,** ***BUDA, 1830***

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