ŞCOALA ARDELEANĂ.
ASPECTS OF THE LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the field of linguistics (grammars and lexicons), due to the fact that the linguistic texts elaborated by the Transylvanian scholars present a high amount of specific terms. In order to present the linguistic terminology, we have established and analyzed three lexical categories: lexical borrowings, loan-translations, and translations (compound words, syntagms, periphrases). A special attention is also paid to the analysis of the synonymic series, as linguistic texts display a high number of synonyms whose analysis can bring interesting information regarding the process of linguistic terminology formation. Linguistic terminology displays a high level of modernity. Most lexical borrowings are international terms, which are to be found in all European culture languages. Loan-translations are extremely numerous, doubling the lexical borrowings, mosty because the main way to establish the specific terminology of the field is copying the new terms or grammatical structures used in foreign texts.

Key words: *lexical borrowings*, *linguistics*, *synonymic series*, *translations*, *terminology*

Résumé

Le but de cet article est l'investigation du domaine linguistique (grammaires et lexicons), étant donné que les textes linguistiques élaborés par les représentants de l'École Ardeleană présentent un grand nombre de termes spécialisés. La description de la terminologie linguistique a exigé l'établissement et l'analyse de trois catégories lexicales: les emprunts lexicaux, les calques linguistiques et les traductions (mots composés, syntagmes, périphrases). Une attention spéciale a été accordée à l'analyse de séries synonymiques, les textes linguistiques en présentant un grand nombre de synonymes, qui peuvent offrir des informations intéressantes sur le processus de constitution de la terminologie linguistique, ayant un degré de modernité évident. Les emprunts, en grande majorité, sont des termes internationalisés présents dans toutes les langues européennes de culture. Les calques sont très nombreux et doublent les emprunts, surtout à cause du fait que le principal mode de poser les bases d'une terminologie de spécialité c'est l'imitation

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de nouveaux termes ou des structures grammaticales utilisées dans les textes étrangers.

Mots-clés: *emprunts lexicaux, linguistique, séries synonymiques, traductions, terminologie*

The analysis of the linguistic texts elaborated by the Transylvanian scholars arouses a special interest for the history of the Romanian language. Their interest for the problems of the literary language results in a systematic and coherent activity. The elaboration of the grammars of the Romanian language represents the first authentic attempts at codifying it. These texts, elaborated by the promoters of the Transylvanian School (S. Micu, Gh. Şincai, I. Budai-Deleanu) or by other scholars which displayed multiple affinities with the Transylvanian cultural movement and activated for the fulfilling of its philological program (I. Molnar-Piuariu, R. Tempea, C. Diaconovici-Loga, P. Iorgovici), are characterized by a pithy normative orientation which results from the illuminist rational conception and the pro-Latin attitude of their authors.

The most striking feature of these texts is represented by the terminology, which makes the subject of our research.

In our study we differentiate between *lexical borrowings* and *loan-translations*, in order to emphasize the importance that each category holds at the level of the whole 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 have adopted the latest classification proposed by Th. Hristea[2]: *semantic 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 word formation means specific to neologisms). Besides lexical borrowings and loan-translations, we have established another lexical category, *translations* (compound words,

[1] For the general bibliography on the topic, see Th. Hristea, *Tipuri de calc lingvistic*, in *Probleme de etimologie*. *Studii*. *Articole*. *Note*, Bucharest, 1968, p. 145 (note 1).

[2] *Tipuri de calc în limba română*, in „Limbă şi literatură", III-IV, 1997, p. 10-29.

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syntagms and periphrases), illustrative linguistic mechanisms for the scientific literature of the period, placed under the sign of the Enlightenment. All these lexical categories which form the specialized linguistic terminology are analyzed from the perspective of their provenience.

Lexical borrowings

ablativ (IO, 155, 157 < Lat. *ablativus*, It. *ablativo*, Germ. *Ablativ*, Fr. *ablatif*), *acent* (BDL, old Slavonic < Lat. *accentus*, It. *accento*, Germ. *Akzent*), *acord* (LB, Old Slavonic < It. *accordo*, Fr. *accord*, Germ. *Akkord*); *activ* (TGR, 102 < Lat. *activus*, Germ. *aktiv*, It. *attivo*, Fr. *actif*), *acuzativ* (BDT, 4v < Lat. *accusativus*, Germ. *Akkusativ*, It. *accusativo*, Fr. *accusatif*), *adiectiv* "adjectiv" (BDD, 113v, BDL, 132v < Lat. *adiectivus*, *adiectivum*, Germ. *Adjektiv*, *Adjektivum*, Fr. *adjectif*), (*adiectivă*) *numerală* "numeral" (BDT, 57v < Lat. *numeralis*, Germ. *Numerale*, Fr. *numéral*), *adverb* (BDL, I, Old Slavonic, *adverbiu*, BDL, Old Slavonic, DLGR, 147, LB, Old Slavonic, *adverbie*, TGR, 163, DLGR, 146 < Lat. *adverbium*, It. *avverbio*, Germ. *Adverbium*, *Adverb*, Fr. *adverbe*), *alfabet* (BDD, 14r, 17v, LB, Old Slavonic, *alfavita*, LB, Old Slavonic < Lat. *alphabetum*, Germ. *Alphabet*, Fr. *alphabet*, cf. NGr. *άλφαβητ*), *aorist* (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *aoristus*, Germ. *Aorist*, Fr. *aoriste*), *apostrof* (TGR, 9 < Lat. *apostrophus*, Germ. *Apostroph*, Fr. *apostrophe*, cf. NGr. *άπόστροφος*), *apoziție* (IO, 205 < Lat. *appositio*, cf. and Fr. *apposition*), *articul* (TGR, 6, IO, 155, BDD, 45r, DLGR, 59, *articuli*, BDL, 130v < Lat. *articulus*, Germ. *Artikel*, It. *articolo*, Fr. *article*), *caligrafie* (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *caligraphia*, Germ. *Kalligraphie*, cf. and NGr. *καλλιγραφία*), *cazuri* (BDD, 48v < Lat. *casus*, Fr. *cas*), *colon* "două puncte" (DLGR, 13 < Germ. *Kólon*), *coma* "virgulă" (LB, Old Slavonic, TGR, 212, *comat*, LB, Old Slavonic < Lat. *comma*, *-atis*, Germ. *Komma*, It. *comma*), *comparativ* (TGR, 75 < Lat. *comparativus*, It. *comparativo*, Germ. *komparativ*, Fr. *comparatif*), *comparație* (TGR, 64, BDT, 26r, DLGR, 62 < Lat. *comparatio*, Germ. *Komparation*, It. *comparazione*, Fr. *comparaison*), *conjuncția* (BDD, 45v, *coniuncția*, TGR, 6 < Lat. *coniunctio*, Germ. *Konjunktion*, Fr. *conjonction*), *conjugare* (BDT, 47v, *cujugare*, DLGR, 85 < Lat. *conjugatio*, Germ. *Konjugation*, Fr.

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conjugaison), *conjuntivul* (BDD, 115v < Lat. *conjunctivus*, Germ. *Konjunktiv*, Fr. *conjonctif*), *consoană* (BDL, I, Old Slavonic, *consoane*, BDD, 14v, 17r, *consonantă*, MDNU, 81 < Lat. *consona*, *consonans*, Germ. *Konsonant*, It. *consonante*, Fr. *consonne*), *dativ* (BDT, 4v, DLGR, 35 < Lat. *dativus*, Germ. *Dativ*, Fr. *datif*), *declinaţie* (TGR, 18, IO, 153 < Lat. *declinatio*, Germ. *Deklination*, Fr. *déclinaison*), *deponent* (TGR, 156, DLGR, 82 < Lat. *deponens*, Germ. *Deponens*, Fr. *déponent*), *deriva* (IO, 113 < Lat. *derivo, -are*, Fr. *dériver*), *dialect* (BDL, Old Slavonic, *dialetă*, *dialete* MDNU, 70, *dialecturi*, BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *dialectos*, *dialectus*, Germ. *Dialekt*, Fr. *dialecte*, It. *dialetto*, cf. and NGr. *διάλεκτος*), *dicţionar* (IO, 103, 105 < Lat. *dictionarium*, Fr. *dictionnaire*), *diftongus* (pl. *diftonghi*, TGR, 207, *diftongi*, BDD, 16r < Lat. *diphtongus*, Germ. *Diphtong*, Fr. *diphtongue*, cf. NGr. *δίφθογγος*), *diminutiv* (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *deminutivus*, Germ. *diminutiv*, Fr. *diminutif*), *etimologhie* (DLGR, 2, BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *etymologia*, Germ. *Etymologie*, Fr. *étymologie*, cf. and NGr. *έτυμολογία*), *feminin* (IO, 145 < Lat. *femininus*, Fr. *féminin*), *filológhie* (DLGR, 20 < Lat. *philologia*, Fr. *philologie*, cf. NGr. *φιλολογια*), *gen* (DLGR, ded., *ghen*, IO, 145 < Lat. *genus*, Germ. *Genus*, *Gen*, cf. and NGr. *γένος*), *ghenitiv* (DLGR, 35 < Lat. *genitivus*, *genetivus*, Germ. *Genitiv*, *Genetiv*, It. *genitivo*, cf. and Fr. *génitif*), *gherundiu* (DLGR, 98, *gherundium*, DLGR, 120, *gherundie*, TGR, 118 < Lat. *gherundium*, Germ. *Gerundium*, cf. and It. *gerundio*), *glosar* (IO, 143 < Lat. *glossarium*, cf. and Fr. *glossaire*), *gramatic* "gramatician" (LB, Old Slavonic, DLGR, 39 < Lat. *grammaticus*, It. *grammatico*, Germ. *Grammatiker*, cf. NGr. *γραμματικός*), *gramatică* (IO, 95, 105, BDD, 4v, LB, Old Slavonic, *gramatecă*, BDD, 1r < Lat., It., *grammatica*, Germ. *Grammatik*, cf. NGr. *γραμματικη*), *gramaticesc* (MDNU, 58, DLGR, 144, LB, Old Slavonic < Lat. *grammaticus*, *grammaticalis*, Germ. *grammatisch*, It. *grammatico*, Fr. *grammatical*, cf. NGr. *γραμματικός*), *imperativ* (BDT, 51r < Lat. *imperativus*, It. *imperativo*, Germ. *Imperativ*, Fr. *imperatif*), *imperfect* (DLGR, 84, IO, 91 < Lat. *imperfectus*, Germ. *Imperfektum*, It. *imperfetto*, Fr. *imparfait*), *indicativ* (BDT, 46r, DLGR, 83, < Lat. *indicativus*, Germ. *Indikativ*, Fr. *indicatif*), *infinitiv* (BDT, 46r, BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *infinitivus*, Germ. *Infinitiv*, Fr. *infinitif*), *interiecţia* (TGR, 6, BDD, 45v,

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interjeţa, DLGR, 143 < Lat. *interjectio*, Germ. *Interjektion*, It. *interiezione* Fr. *interjection*), *lexicon* (BDT, 23v, DLGR, 60, *lessicon*, LB, f.t. < Lat. *lexicon*, Germ. *Lexikon*, cf. NGr. *λεξικόν*), *literă* (IO, 123, LB, old Slavonic, *letere*, BDD, 10v < Lat. *littera*), *mascurin* "masculin" (DLGR, 34 < Lat. *masculinus*, Germ. *Maskulin*, Fr. *masculin*), *mod* (TGR, 170, BDT, 46r, DLGR, 83 < Lat. *modus*, Germ. *Modus*, It. *modo*, Fr. *mode*), *neutru* (TGR, 255, DLGR, 82, BDT, 13r < Lat. *neuter*, Germ. *Neutrum*, It. *neutro*, Fr. *neutre*), *nomenclator* (BDL, 23r < Lat. *nomenclator*, Fr. *nomenclateur*), *nominativ* (IO, 153, 155 < Lat. *nominativus*, It. *nominativo*, Fr. *nominatif*), *optativul* (BDD, 115v < Lat. *optativus*), *ortoepia* (DLGR, 1, < It. *ortoepia*, Germ. *Orthoepie*, cf. şi Fr. *orthoépie*), *ortografie* (BDL, Old Slavonic, TGR, 194, DLGR, 1 < Lat. *orthographia*, Germ. *Orthographie*, It. *ortografia*, Fr. *ortographie*, cf. and NGr. *όρθογραφία*), *paradigmă* (BDD, 74r < Lat. *paradigma*, cf. NGr. *παράδειγμα*), *parentezis* "paranteză" (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *parenthesis*, Germ. *Paranthese*, Fr. *parenthèse*, It. *parentesi*), *particip* (DLGR, 98, *partiţipiu*, BDL, I, Old Slavonic, *partiţipie*, BDT, 51v < Lat. *participiu*, Germ. *Partizip*, It. *participio*, cf. and Fr. *participe*), *particulă* (TGR, 29, "prefix", IO, 115 < Lat. *particula*, Fr. *particule*), (*numeri*) *partitive* (DLGR, 65 < Lat. *partitus*, Germ. *partitiv*, It. *partitivo*, Fr. *partitif*), *pasiv* (TGR, 150, DLGR, 82 < Lat. *passivus*, Germ. *passiv* and *Passiv*, It. *passivo*, cf. and Fr. *passif*), *plural* (BDT, 34r < Lat. *pluralis*, It. *plurale*, Germ. *Plural*, *Pluralis*, Fr. *pluriel*), *pozitiv* (TGR, 75, BDT, 26r, DLGR, 62 < Lat. *positivus*, It. *positivo*, Germ. *positiv*, Fr. *positif*), *prezicat* (DLGR, 158 < Lat. *praedicatum*, Germ. *Prädicat*, Fr. pr*édicat*, possibly calqued after *a zice*), *prepoziţie* (TGR, 6, *prepoziţia*, BDD, 45v, *prepoziţe* "prefixe", DLGR, 129 < Lat. *praepositio*, Germ. *Präposition*, It. *preposizione* Fr. *préposition*), *pronunţie* (BDT, 3r, LB, Old Slavonic < Lat. *pronuntio*, It. *pronunzia*), *pronume* (TGR, 6, 77, BDD, 6r, *prónomen*, TGR, 24, *pronumen*, TGR, 163 < Lat. *pronomen*, Germ. *Pronomen*, Fr. *pronom*), (pronume) *demonstrativ* (BDT, 37r, DLGR, 74, *demonştrativ*, TGR, 78 < Lat. *demonstrativus*, Germ. *demonstrativ*, It. *dimostrativo*, Fr. *démonstratif*), *indefinit* (DLGR, 68 < Lat. *indefinitus*, Germ. *indefinit*, It. *indefinito*), *interogativ* (DLGR, 68, TGR, 78 < Lat. *interrogativus*, Germ. *interrogativ*, *Interrogativum*, It. *interrogativo*, Fr. *interrogatif*), *personal* (TGR, 77, BDT,

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28v, DLGR, 68 < Lat. *personalis*, Germ. *personnel*, *personal*, It. *personale*, Fr. *personnel*), *posesiv* (DLGR, 68, BDT, 29r, BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *possessivus*, Germ. *possessiv*, Fr. *possessif*), *relativ* (TGR, 78, *rălativ*, BDT, 98r < Lat. *relativus*, Germ. *relativ*, Fr. *relatif*), *pronunţie* (IO, 121, 153, BDD, 14r < Lat. *pronuntia*, It. *pronunzia*), *propoziţie* (BDL, 191v < Lat. *propositio*, Germ. *Proposition*, Fr. *proposition*), *silabă* (TGR, 2, IO, 155 < Lat. *syllaba*, It. *sillaba*, Fr. *syllabe*, cf. NGr. *συλλαβή*), *sinonim* (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *synonymus*, Fr. *synonyme*), *sinonimia* (BDL, Old Slavonic < Lat. *synonymia*, Fr. *synonymie*, cf. NGr. *σηνωνυμία*), *sintaxă* (DLGR, 37, DLGR, 2, *sintaxis*, TGR, 5, *sintasă*, MDNU, 93 < Lat. *syntaxis*, Germ. *Syntax*, Fr. *syntaxe*, It. *sintassi*, cf. NGr. *σύνταξις*), *substantive* (DLGR, 37 < Lat. *substantivus*, *substantivum*, Germ. *Substantiv*, *Substantivum*, Fr. *substantif*, It. *sostantivo*), *superlativ* (TGR, 76, DLGR, 62 < Lat. *superlativus*, Germ. *Superlativ*, Fr. *superlatif*), *supin* (DLGR, 86, TGR, 113, IO, 157, *supinum*, TGR, 113, *suppinum*, IO, 155 < Lat. *supinum*, Germ. *Supinum*, Fr. *supin*), *sujet* "subiect" (DLGR, 158 < Fr. *sujet*), *terminaţie* (BDT, 7v, BDL, Old Slavonic, "sufix", IO, 121 < Lat. *terminatio*, It. *terminazione*, Fr. *terminaison*), *thema* (BDL, Old Slavonic, BDD, 5r < Lat. *thema*, It. *tema*, Germ. *Thema*, Fr. *thème*), *transitiv* (BDD, 52r < Lat. *transitivus*, Germ. *Transitiv*, *Transitivum*, It. *transitivo*, Fr. *transitif*), *verb* (TGR, 102, 103, *verbumul*, TGR, 6 < Lat. *verbum*, It. *verbo*, Fr. *verbe*), (*verb*) (*anomal*) (BDT, 69r < Lat. *anomalus*, It. *anomalo*, Germ. *anomal*, Fr. *anomal*, cf. NGr. *ἀνώμαλος*), *defectiv* (BDT, 7v < Lat. *defectivus*, Germ. *defektiv*, Fr. *defectif*), *verbal* (BDT, 28 r < Lat. *verbalis*, Germ. *verbal*, Fr. *verbal*, It. *verbale*), *vocale* (MDNU, 81, BDD, 14r, 15r < Lat. *vocalis*, Germ. *Vokal*, It. *vocale*), *vocativ* (DLGR, 35 < Lat. *vocativus*, Germ. *Vokativ*, It. *vocativo*, Fr. *vocatif*), etc.

Loan-Translations with Semantic Structure

aplecare "declinare" (TGR, 9, from the Lat. *declinatio*, Germ. *Deklination*, Fr. *déclinaison*), *bărbătesc* "masculin" (BDT, 5v, DLGR, 43, TGR, 8, from the Lat. *masculinus, -a, -um*, Germ. *männlich*, Fr. *masculin*), *cădere* "caz" (TGR, 7, LB, Old Slavonic, *mutări*, BDD, 48v, from the Lat. *casus*, Fr. *cas*), *chip* "mod" (TGR, 103, from the Lat. *modus*, Germ. *Modus*,

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It. *modo*, Fr. *mode*), *față* "persoană" (BDT, 58r, TGR, 107, from the Lat. *persona*, Germ. *Person*, It. *persona*, Fr. *personne*), *fămeiesc* "feminin" (TGR, 8, DLGR, 43, from the Lat. *femininus*, *femineus*, Fr. *féminin*), *încheietură* "articol" (TGR, 7, după Lat. *articulus*, Germ. *Artikel*, It. *articolo*, Fr. *article*), *prost* "simplu" (TGR, 206: "cuvânt *prost*", from the Latin *simplex*, Fr. *simple*, It. *semplice*), *treaptă* "grad de comparație" (DLGR, 77, TGR, 75, from the Latin *gradus*, It. *grado*, Germ. *Grad*, Fr. *grade*), *vorbă* "frază" (TGR, 5, from the Germ. *Phrase*, Fr. *phrase*, cf. NGr. *φράσις*), *vreme* "timp" (BDD, 113r), etc.

Loan-Translations with Morphological Structure

ajutoreț "auxiliar" (BDD, 46v, *ajutător*, DLGR, 87, from the Latin *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius*, It. *ausiliare*, Fr. *auxiliaire*), *arătător* "demonstrativ" (TGR, 78, DLGR, 63, BDT, 37v, după Lat. *demonstrativus*, Germ. *demonstrativ*, It. *dimostrativo*), *chemătoare* "semnul exclamării" (TGR, 216, *minunătoare*, DLGR, 30, from the Latin *signum exclamationis*, It. *punto esclamativo*, Fr. *point d'exclamation*), *chemător* "vocativ" (DLGR, 35, from the Latin *vocativus*, Germ. *Vokativ*, It. *vocativo*, Fr. *vocatif*), (*consoane*) *buzoase* "labiale" (DLGR, 5, VA, 208, from the Germ. *labial*, Fr. *labial*), *dințoase* "dentale" (DLGR, 41, VA, 208, from the Germ. *dental*, Fr. *dental*), *gâtoase* "guturale" (DLGR, 41, from the Fr. *guttural*), *năsoase* "nazale" (DLGR, 39, from the Germ. *nasal*, Fr. *nasal*), *crescământ* "augmentativ" (DLGR, 76, from the Fr. *augmentatif*), *depunător* "deponent" (DLGR, 82, from the Latin *deponens*, Germ. *Deponens*, Fr. *déponent*), *desperțitoare* "paragraf" (TGR, 216, from the Latin *paragraphus*, Germ. *Paragraph*, Fr. *paragraphe*), *glasnică* "vocală" (LB, old Slavonic, TGR, 3, from the Sl. *гласние*), *izvoreț* "derivat, secundar" (BDD, 79r, from the Latin *derivare*, *secundarius*), *împărțitor* "partitiv" (DLGR, 65, from the Latin *partitus*, Germ. *partitiv*, It. *partitivo*, Fr. *partitif*), *împreunăreț* "conjunct" (BDD, 33r, from the Latin *conjunctus*, Fr. *conjoint*), *lipsăreț* "defectiv" (BDT, 7v, from the Latin *defectivus*, Germ. *defektiv*, Fr. *defectif*), *opritoare* "virgulă" (TGR, 212, from the Latin *commatis*), *micşoritor* "diminutiv" (BDL, Old Slavonic, *micşurător*, TGR, 18, from the Latin *deminutivus*, Germ. *diminutiv*), *multoratec* "plural"

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(DLGR, 34, TGR, 107, LB, Old Slavonic, *multureţ*, BDD, 4v, from the Latin *pluralis*, It. *plurale*, Germ. *Plural*, *Pluralis*, Fr. *pluriel*), *negător* "negativ" (DLGR, 198, from the Latin *negativus*, Germ. *negativ*), *neglasnică* "consoană" (TGR, 3, LB, Old Slavonic, from the Sl. *согласние*, Lat. *consonans*, Germ. *Konsonant*, It. *consonante*), *nehotăreţ* "infinitiv" (BDT, 66v, from the Latin *infinitivus*, Germ. *Infinitiv*, Fr. *infinitif*), (nume) *cuprinzător* "substantiv colectiv" (TGR, 17, from the Latin *collectivus*, Germ. *Kollecktiv*, Fr. *collectif*), (numeral) *nefăţesc* "impersonal" (TGR, 156, DLGR, 82, from the Latin *impersonalis*, It. *impersonale*, Fr. *impersonnel*), *părticea* "particulă" (BDL, Old Slavonic, DLGR, 195, from the Latin *particola*, It. *particola* şi *particella*, cf. and Fr. *particule*), *semnul întrebării* (DLGR, 13, from the Latin *signum interrogationis*), *singuratec* "singular" (DLGR, 59, *singuratec*, TGR, 107, *singureţ*, BDD, 4v, from the Latin *singularis*, It. *singolare*, Fr. *singulier*), (*timp*) *nesăvârşit* "imperfect" (DLGR, 84, from the Latin *imperfectus*, Germ. *Imperfektum*, It. *imperfetto*, Fr. *imparfait*), *trecăreţ* "tranzitiv" (BDD, 52r, from the Latin *transitivus*, Germ. *Transitiv*, *Transitivum*, It. *transitivo*, Fr. *transitif*), etc.

Translations

cumpănarea numelor "comparaţie" (DLGR, 77, from the Latin *comparatio*, Germ. *Komparation*, It. *comparazione*, Fr. *comparaison*), *deducerea cuvintelor* "etimologie" (DLGR, 58, from the Latin *etymologia*, Germ. *Etymologie*, Fr. *étymologie*, cf. and NGr. *έτυμολογία*), *împreună înjugare* "conjugare" (BDD, 113r, from the Latin *conjugatio*, Germ. *Konjugation*, Fr. *conjugaison*), *punere înainte* "prepoziţie" (BDD, 47v, from the Latin *praepositio*, Germ. *Präposition*, It. *preposizione* Fr. *préposition*), *scrisoarea dreaptă* "ortografie" (DLGR, 46, from the Latin *orthographia*, Germ. *Orthographie*, It. *ortografia*, Fr. *ortographie*, cf. and NGr. *όρθογραφία*), etc.

Linguistics holds a special place among the other scientific disciplines. It was observed that, due to the oldness of the linguistic texts in the Romanian cultural space, compared to the oldness of the texts elaborated in other scientific areas, linguistics is one of the first sciences to create a specific terminology, lacking any component elements which to be found in

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other typologically different texts and an old, traditional terminology to superpose the erudite one[3]. It was also observed the 'high permeability towards borrowings', as well as 'the international vocation' of the linguistic terminology[4]. The oldest specific terms have appeared by copying the Slavonic linguistic terminology (which, in its turn, was copied after the Greek one) in the form of loan-translations; subsequently, this terminology was doubled by the terms which were borrowed as a result of the contact of the scholars with Latin grammars.

Lexical borrowings refer to the followings semantic areas: **linguistic disciplines and specialists**: *caligrafie*, *etimologhie*, *filologhie*, *gramatic*, *gramatică*, *ortoepie*, *ortografie*, *sintaxă*/*sintasă*/*sintaxis*; **lexicographic instruments**: *dicționar*, *glosari*, *lexicon*/*lessicon*, *nomenclator*; **general grammatical terminology**: *acent*, *acord*, *activ*, *alfabet*/*alfavita*, *conjugare*/*cujugare*, *consoană*/*consonantă*, *declinație*, *dialect*(*ă*)/*dialetă*, *diftong*, *diminutiv*, *literă*, *particulă*, *pasiv*, *pronunție*, *silabă*, *sinonimie*, *temă*, *terminație*, *tranzitiv*, *vocală*, etc.; **morphological classes**: *adiectiv*, *adiectivă numerală* "numeral", *adverb*, *articul*, *conjuncția*/*coniuncție*, *interiecția* (*interjeța*), *prepoșitie*, *pronume* (*indefinit*, *personal*, *posesiv*, *interogativ*, *demonstrativ*, *relativ*), *substantiv*, *verb* (*activ*, *pasiv*, *tranzitiv*, *auxiliar*, *anomal*, *defectiv*, *deponent*); **notions of the nominal flexion** (gender, number, case, comparison degrees): *feminin*, *mascurin*, *neutru*; *plural*; *ablativ*, *acuzativ*, *dativ*, *genitiv*/*ghenitiv*, *nominativ*, *vocativ*; *comparativ*, *pozitiv*, *superlativ*; **verbal moods and tenses**: *conjunctiv*, *gherundiu*/*gherundie*, *indicativ*, *infinitiv*, *imperativ*, *optativ*, *particip*/*partițipiu*/*partițipie*, *supin*; *aorist*, *imperfect*; **syntax**: *prezicat*, *propoșitie*, *sujet*; **punctuation marks**: *asterisc*, *colon*, *coma*, *parentesis*, etc.

Most lexical borrowings are international terms, which are found in all European culture languages.

Loan-translations are extremely numerous, doubling lexical borrowings in the first place, because the main way of constituting the specific terminology of the field is the copying of the new terms or

[3] Chivu, 1981, p. 46.
[4] Pană Dindelegan, 1997, p. 6.

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grammatical structures used in foreign texts[5]. Most of them are loan-translations with morphological structure, which demonstrate the erudite, cultured orientation adopted by the Transylvanian scholars in the process of creating a modern linguistic terminology.

They express: **morphological classes**: *încheietură* "articol", (numeral) *despărțitor* "distributiv", etc.; **notions linked to the nominal flexion**: *aplecare* "declinare", *arătător* "demonstrativ", *bărbătesc* "masculin", *cădere* "caz", *chemător* "vocativ", *crescământ* "augmentativ", *fămeiesc* "feminin", *micşoritor* "diminutiv", *multoratec*, *multureț* "plural", (nume) *cuprinzător* "substantiv colectiv", *singuratec* "singular", *treaptă* "grad de comparație", etc.; **notions connected to verbal flexion**: *ajutoreț* "auxiliar", *față* "persoană", *grai* "verb", *nefățesc* "impersonal", (*timp*) *nesăvârşit* "imperfect", *trecăreț* "tranzitiv", (verbe) *depunătoare* "deponente", *vreme* "timp", etc.; **notions of phonetics**: (*consoane*) *buzoase* "labiale", *dințoase* "dentale", *dințoase* "dentale", *gâtoase* "guturale", *năsoase* "nazale", *glasnică* "vocală", *neglasnică*, *soglasnică* "consoană", etc.; **punctuation signs**: *chemătoarea*, *minunătoarea* "semnul exclamării", *opritoare* "virgulă", *semnul întrebării*, etc.

Translations do not play a prominent role in linguistic terminology: *împreună înjugare* "conjugare", *deducerea cuvintelor* "etimologhia", *punere înainte* "prepoziție", *scrisoarea dreaptă* "ortografia", etc.

Linguistic terminology presents a high degree of modernity. The terminology of the linguistic texts elaborated by the Transylvanian scholars undergoes two stages: a former stage, represented by R. Tempea's and Diaconovici-Loga's grammars, characterized by a unwieldy terminology, with crabbed loan-translations and translations by periphrases of the linguistic concepts and a latter stage represented by I. Budai-Deleanu's grammar[6], with an obvious Latin orientation and which is characterized by the usage of a modern terminology, in accordance with the European linguistic terminology of the period.

[5] Chivu, 1981, p. 53.

[6] A minute analysis of the grammar structure and terminology used by Ion Budai-Deleanu is offerred by I. Gheție, *Opera lingvistică a lui I. Budai-Deleanu*, București, 1966, the chapter *Gramaticile lui Ion Budai-Deleanu*, p. 81-93.

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As it was observed[7], I. Budai-Deleanu's important role in creating and imposing a modern linguistic terminology, whose constitutive elements are to be met in the current grammar treaties, is unquestionable.

Linguistic terminology holds a special status regarding the structure of the **synonymic series**. They follow the pattern **neologism** – **loan-translations** (rarely a **translation**), due to the fact that old terminology is inexistent. The exceptions from this structure are rare: *dicționar – glosar – lexicon/lessicon, particulă – prepoziție* "prefix". Therefore, the most numerous are the **bi-member series**, most of them demonstrating the continuity of a terminological tradition: *activ – lucrător, articul – încheietură*, (*cujucție*) *causatoare – pricinuitoare, caz – cădere, coma – opritoarea, conjunctiv – împreunăreț, declinație – aplecare, defectiv – lipsăreț, deponent – depunător, diminutiv – micşoritor, față – persoană, feminin – femeiesc, g*(*h*)*enetiv – născătoriu, imperfect – nesăvârşit, indicativ – arătătoriu, infinitiv – nehotăreț, litere/letere – slove, masculin – bărbătesc, mod – chip, optativ – poftitoriu, paragraf – desperțitoare, parentezul – cuprinzetoarea, partețipia – părtăşață, particulă – părticea, partitiv – împărțitor, pasiv – pătimitor, persoană – față*, (*treaptă*) *positivă – şezătoare*, (*timp*) *prezent – fățiş*, (pronume) *personal – fățesc, posesiv – stăpânitor, demonstrativ – arătător, interogativ – întrebător, relativ – răducător, rețiproc – întorcător, silavire – slovnire, superlativă – covârşitoare, tranzitiv – trecăreț, treaptă – grad, vocală – glasnică*, etc.

The tri-member series hold an important weight, due to the various ways of copying the structure of the new terms used by the authors: *ablativ – luăreț – luătoriu, acusativ – văditoriu – pârâtoriu, auxiliar – ajutător – ajutoreț, conjuncția – îmbinătoare – graiurile legătoare, consoană – consonantă – neglasnică, dativ – dătătoriu – dăreț, imperativ – demăndătoriu – poruncitoriu, interjecția – graiul simțitori – întrepusă, plural – multoratec – multureț, singularis – sîngureț – singuratic, vocativ – chemăreț – chemător*(*iu*), etc. As it can be observed, the synonymy relation is established between the same terms derived with different suffixes.

[7] Gheție, 1966, p. 89.

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The synonymic series formed by a **neologism** and a **translation** are rare: *adjetive – nume însuşitoare*, *comparaţii – cumpănarea numelor*, *conjugaţie – împreună înjugare*, *etimologhia – deducerea cuvintelor*, *neutru – de mijloc*, *ortografia – scrisoarea dreaptă*, *prepoziţia – punere înainte* etc. Those made up of **four members**: *nominativ – numeaţă – numitoriu – cazul drept* or **loan-translations**: *chemătoare – minunătoare* semnul exclamării" are also less frequent.

Romanian linguistic terminology is characterised by an obvious crystallization in the linguistics texts elaborated by the Transylvanian scholars, showing a striking and glaring modernity, compared to the previous terminology used. The basic vocabulary of linguistics is now completely formed considering its main areas. By gradually giving up using terminological structures realized by loan-translations and adopting neologisms, Romanian linguistic terminology becomes a modern one, establishing itself as an authentic universal scientific language, especially thanks to I. Budai-Deleanu's contribution.

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BDT	= I. Budai-Deleanu, *Temeiurile gramaticii româneşti*, The Library of the Romanian Academy, part I, *Ortografia*, Romanian manuscript 2425, part II, III, *Morfologia* şi *Sintaxa*, Romanian manuscript 2426.
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