

ANGLICISMS AS PRODUCTIVE BASES IN THE FORMATION OF NEW ROMANIAN DERIVATIVES

Dr. Mariana VÂRLAN
mariana_varlan@yahoo.com

Abstract: This study reveals one of the complex aspects of current lexical dynamics i.e. the anglicisms productivity and their ability to adapt, partly or totally, to the Romanian phonetic and spelling, property highlighted by their participation as the basis for new language derivatives in Romanian.

Keywords: anglicisms, assimilation, derivation by suffixes.

The dynamics of today's language is revealed, first of all, by the lexical domain, through the cascade of borrowings, of which a significant number come to fill in a "lexical void", and also through the internal creations that prove its own capacity of forming new words, using the internal means of word formation (derivation, compounding, conversion).

The object of the present study is represented by the newly created words, obtained through derivation and which have as a basis the anglicisms⁴ taken over by the Romanian language beginning with the year 1990. Although the anglicisms have been considered a dangerous invasion which destroys the language and makes it ugly, however, we should remember that this sociolinguistic phenomenon is seen in connection with the globalization process⁵, to which our country adheres as well, the English language being seen as "the language of globalization, of international business, politics and diplomacy, of computers and of the Internet".⁶ Yet we must not forget that to abusively use these words, spread especially by the

⁴ For anglicisms we have used Mioara Avram's definition: "a linguistic unit (not only a word, but also a formant, phraseological expression, sense or grammatical construction), and even a type of pronunciation or/and of writing (including the punctuation) of English origin, regardless of the territorial variant of the English language, so including the American English as well, not only the British one" (Avram 1997: 11).

⁵ Stoichîtoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 8.

⁶ Ibidem.

postdecembrist mass-media can lead to linguistic snobbism, to errors in expression or even to misunderstandings concerning the meaning. At the same time, we know that the Romanian language has the ability to sieve its borrowings in time, keeping and assimilating only those considered “necessary” from a referential and/or stylistic viewpoint.⁷

One of the forms of assimilation of the anglicisms is their participation as derivative bases for the new Romanian lexical creations.⁸ We will classify them according to the significance of the word resulted following the derivation, so:

1. Agent names (in a broad sense), derived using the suffixes:

-ar: *bişniţar* “a person that does some insignificant business, which is most often dishonest” < *bişniţă* (variant of the English word *business* “afacere”), *DEX*; *blogar*⁹ “person who opened a blog” < *blog* (“web + log”) = “special sites under the form of diaries, with messages arranged in an inversed chronological order, containing personal comments on actual events, impressions, travel notes, mixed with links towards other sites considered by the author(s) to be interesting”, *www. jurnalismonline.ro*; *joggingar* “someone who practices jogging” < *jogging*, Avram 1997: 25; *mitingar* “participant in a meeting” < *miting*, Stoichiţoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 145; *snecar* “someone who sells in a snack bar” < *snack*¹⁰ (pron. *snec*), *MDTA*, Avram 1997: 25;

-aş: *uslaş* “member of USLA” < *USLA* [Special Unit of antiterrorist fight], *R. lit.*, 1/1994, p. 2;

-giu (-agiu, -angiu): *blogangiu* “someone who opened a blog on the internet” < *blog*, Zafiu in *R. lit.*, 10/2007, p. 14; *sponsoragiu* “person who sponsors” < *sponsor*, *Minisat*, 11 nov. 2001; Avram, 1996, p. 288;

-ist: *bloghist* “person who opened a blog” (specialist in blog) < *blog*, *E. Z.*, 8 mart. 2005, p. 9; *chatist* “someone who discusses on chat” < *chat*, *www.itzone.ro*; *computerist* “computer specialist and computer owner” < *computer*, *A. C.*, 3/2007, p. 6; *emtvist / MTV-ist*, “presenter of a musical

⁷ Stoichiţoiu-Ichim, *op.cit.*, p. 24.

⁸ We have dealt only with the noun and verbal formations, as they are more frequent in today’s language picture.

⁹ It is the equivalent of the anglicism *blogger*, which has as variants in Romanian the forms: *bloger*, *blogher* and *blogăr*.

¹⁰ *Snack* is the truncated form obtained from the compound of English origin *snack bar* “local specializat în gustări”.

TV channel”, Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2006b: 211; *fitnessist* “person who practices fitness”, www.getfit.ro; *gossipist* “journalist in charge of a rubric concerning the private life of VIPs” < *gossip columnist*, Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001: 91; *hardist* “specialist in hardware”, *A.*, 25 apr. 2004; *hip-hopist* “hip-hop interpreter”, *DALR*₁; *IPS-ist* [ipesist] “working for IPS” < *IPS* [Internet Service Provider], *Adev.*, 5 febr. 2003, p. 5; *I.T.-ist* [aitist] “IT specialist” < *I.T.*, “Pentru un salariu mult mai mare decât în România, *IT-iștii*, inginerii...își pot găsi destul de ușor un loc de muncă în Germania, în Anglia sau chiar în SUA.” *Cot. s.*, 18 oct. 2006, p. 1; *laptopist* “person who uses a laptop or laptop owner” < *laptop* [pron. leptop], www.ceeol.com; *mitingist* “someone who organizes meetings” < *miting*, *Adev.*, nr. 332, mart., 1993, p. 1; *NATO-ist* “NATO member” < *NATO* [Engl. *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*], *DNAR*; *netist* “someone who navigates on the internet”, *D. v.*, 28 oct.-3 nov. 2005, p. 20; *oengist* “person who is part of an NGO” < *ONG* [Organizație Nonguvernamentală], “22”, 7-13 febr. 2006, p. 6; *ozenist* “UFO specialist” < *OZN* (unidentified flying object), www.litere.uvt.ro; *playboyist* “one who appears in the Playboy magazines” < *playboy*, www.aep.ro; *popcornist* “popcorn eater”, www.fanclub.ro; *punk-ist* “extravagant young man in point of clothing and makeup” < (fashion) *punk*, *J.*, p. 69; *sefist* “person who believes anything” < *S.F.* (*science fiction*), (informal); *softist* “software specialist” < *soft*, “Softiștii lansează un vaccin antivirus”, *E. Z.*, 24 sept. 2003, p. 9; “Deloc binevenită ar fi și reimpozitarea salariilor *softiștilor*”, “22”, nr. 813, 2005, p. 4; *topist* “someone who makes up a top” < *top* (classification of preferences especially concerning shows, music, etc.), forum.softpedia.com; *trendist* “a young person who likes to be fashionable” < *trend*, *J. N.*, 30 apr. 2007, p. 6. Certain formations can be considered occasional and joking creations: *helloist*, *O.K.-ist* Avram 1997: 29, *OK-ist* < *O.K.*, (title of a magazine belonging to “Ion Barbu High School”, whose motto is: “Be ok-ist, love and be loved”), www.ionbarbu.3x.ro, *lovestorist* etc.;

-tor: *procesator* “person or unit that processes products/information” < *a procesa*, *TVR i.*, 30 ian. 2007;

2. Abstract formations derived using the suffixes:

-enie (-oșenie): *kitschoșenie* “valueless low-quality object” < *kitsch*, *A. C.*, 40/2005, p. 32; *vipoșenie* “persoană foarte importantă” < *VIP* [vip] = Engl. *very important person*, *DALR*₂;

-iadă: *lideriadă* “leaders’ protest” < *lider*, in Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001: 25;

-ism: *blogism*¹¹ “the phenomenon of producing blogs” < *blog*, Zafiu in *R. lit.*, 10/2007, p. 14; *bodyguardism/badigardismul* “despre Ion Iliescu ca salvator al nației și protector al celor bătuți de soartă” dar și “meseria de bodigard” < *body-guard / bodigard*, *DCR*₂, “O nouă ideologie: «*badigardismul*»”, *R. lit.*, 23/2003, p. 2; *hackerism* “atitudine, comportament caracteristic” (characteristic attitude / behavior) < *hacker*, “Ministerul Comunicațiilor va legaliza *hackerismul*”, *Minisat*, 24 iul. 2003; *mitingism* “pleasure of organizing and participating to meetings” < *miting*, *DNAR*; *sefism* < *S.F.* [sefe], *DALR*₁; *yesmenism* “attitude of the obedient politician, always agreeing with what his boss says” < *yes man*, “De aceea, liderii săi se comportă ca atare – nici unul nu iese din logica strâmtă deklasantă a *yesmenismului*” *Cot.*, 18 oct. 2006, p. 19; *yuppie-sm* “specific behavior of a successful young man” < *yuppie*, “Cât despre domnii Roman și Ionescu, *yuppie-smul* lor se reduce, în mare parte, la vestimentație și la retorică”, *R. lit.*, 14/1992, p. 2; *zegism* < z(ero) e(conomic) g(rowth), *creștere economică zero + -ism*, *MDN*¹²

-ită: *liderită* “the disease of wanting to be a leader” < *lider*, *R. lit.* 10/1992, p. 2; “Există o boală a tuturor partidelor care se numește “*liderita*”. Din 1990 încoace, fiecare a vrut să fie președinte, șef de partid, de organizație județeană”, www.zoot.ro; *mitingită*, Avram, 1997, p. 26; *ozenită* “imaginary disease of those who imagine they have seen UFOs” < *OZN*, *DNAR*;

-re(-izare): *brokerare* “brokers’ action” < *broker*, *DCR*₂; *cosmetizare* “the action of masked embellishment of an image, etc.” from *a cosmetiza* (< Engl. *cosmetize*), “PSD-ul apelează atunci la măsuri de *cosmetizare*, la revopsirea fațadei după formula practică în regimul comunist: a ‘vitrinei’ care ascunde o realitate”, www.formula-as.ro; *focusare* < *a focusa* (to direct one’s attention towards a special thing),

¹¹ With its synonym *bloggerism* < *blogger* (a behavior specific to blog-users), Zafiu in *R. lit.*, 10/2007, p. 14.

¹² In today’s language we have recorded as a specific tendency the increase of the derivatives in *-isme*, which develop concrete meanings unlike the formations in *-ism*, which are abstract in nature: *billgate-isme* „cuvinte și construcții de origine engleză” (words and constructions of English origin) < *Billgate*, „Și uite așa, celebrului “furculision”, care ne-a transformat în țară francofonă, i-au luat locul *billgate-ismele* și *entertainment-ismele*. Statisticile deceniilor viitoare ne vor lămurii în ce măsură vom deveni anglofoni.” www.dilemaveche.ro; *MTV-isme* < *MTV* „Și noi ne-am săturat de *MTV-ismele* puștanilor născuți sub zodia imperialismului”, *DC*, 2000; *sefisme* „rubrica SF.” < *SF*, *DC*, ’96.

“Totuși există... și *focusare* comportamentală, iar asta inclusiv în păturile populației de rând”, *Alt.*, nr. 18, aug. 2007, p. 5; *formatare* from *a formata* (Engl. *to format*), (to prepare a support to receive information in a given format), www.roportal.ro; *internetizare* “extension of the informatics network by means of the internet” < *internet*, *DC*, 2003; *marketizare* “marketing strategy which supposes a market enlargement process” < *market*, “Polirom creează piață pentru debutanți și pare din ce în ce mai interesantă de scriitori din toate generațiile pe care îi promovează agresiv și cu o excelență *marketizare*.” *R. lit.*, 23/2005, p. 31; *printare* from *a printa* (Engl. *to print*) “to take a document out of a computer using a printer”, *Pliant Carrefour* (offer of February 1-14, 2006); *procesare* from *a procesa* (Engl. *to process*), used in informatics in the sense of “processing signals recorded on magnetic band by means of a processor”; *procesare*¹³ “Incendiu la o fabrică de *procesare* a cărnii.” *J. N.*, nr. 3090, 2003, p. 2; *scanare* from *a scana* (Engl. *to scan*) “to explore by means of a scanner”, “*scanare* progresivă”, *Pliant Carrefour* (offer of February 1-14, 2006); *setare* from *a seta* (Engl. *to set*) “to install a computer’s hardware or software”, www.clopotel.ro; *updatare* from *a updata* (< Engl. *to update* “to modernize a work, an achievement etc. ”, *J. N.*, 21 nov. 2005, p. 22; “Filmul tratează viața reginei Marie-Antoinette atât prin unghiul de abordare a istoriei, cât și prin ‘*updatarea*’ epocii.” *R. l.*, 25 mai 2006, p. 10; *upgradare* from *a upgrada* (Engl. *to upgrade*) “to install a newer version”, forum.softpedia; *virusare* from *a virusa* “to contaminate the computer with diverse viruses that have destructive effects”, www.fanclub.ro; *webizare* “extension of the web system” < *web*, *DC*, '99;

3. Motional formations derived using the suffixes:

-ă: *body-guardă/ body-gardă* or *badigardă* < *body-guard*¹⁴ (Avram 1997: 24, Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001: 102), *designeră* < *designer* [pron. *dizainăr*], *L. online*, 22 oct. 2005; *fană* “fiery admirer” < *fan*, “Mihai Trăistariu cu greu a putut face față *fanelor* isterizate.” *A.*, 2 iul. 2006;

¹³ In this example, the verb extends its area of reference to the agro-alimentary domain, in the sense of “processing a product by means of specific processes („prelucrare a unui produs prin procese specifice”).

¹⁴ DOOM recommends two forms, respectively *bodyguard* (anglicism) [pron. *bodigard/badigard*], and the Romanianized one, according to the pronunciation *bodigard*.

hairstylistă < *hairstylist* [pron. *herstilist*]¹⁵, *hipyotă* “non conformist young lady in point of appearance and behavior” < *hipiot*, *DCR*₂ (the feminine form appears as well in *DOOM*); *homeless-ă*¹⁶ “person without shelter” < *homeless* [pron. *hăūmles*], *R. lit.*, 51-52/2005-2006, p. 24; *internaută* “person who goes to the internet frequently” < *internaut*, *DOOM*; *lideră* < *lider*, Avram 1997, p. 24; *manageră* < *manager*, www.mediafax.ro; *masterandă* “someone who graduated from a master degree” < *masterand*, *R. lit.*, 25-31 ian. 2006, p. 9; *missă* < *miss*, Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 46; *outsideră* < *outsider* [*aūtsaidăr*], Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2001, p. 102; *playboyistă* < *playboyist* [pron. *pleiboist*], *DC*, 2002; *top-modelă*¹⁷ *PTV.*, 13 nov. 2006;

-iță: *barmaniță/bărmăniță* “a woman who sells in a bar” < *barman*, *R. lit.* 11/2005, p. 4; *blogeriță/bloggeriță/blogheriță* < *bloger / blogger / blogher* “a person who communicates by means of the blog”, Zafiu in *R. lit.*, 10/2007, p. 14; *brokeriță* < *broker* “someone who works in the stock market business intermediating the conclusion of commercial contracts between seller and buyer or certain services”, www.forum.ro; *cameramaniță* “a woman who uses the camera during broadcasts, reports etc.” < *cameraman*, *A. C.*, 3/2007, p. 15; *cowboy-iță* “woman who takes care of the cows on a farm” < *cowboy*, *DC*, 2002; *digeiță/DJ-iță* “woman who takes care of the musical program in a discotheque” < *DJ*, *Atomic*, 17 dec. 2003; *E. Z.*, 14 nov. 2005, p. 28; *făniță*¹⁸ “fiery admirer” < *fan*, *DC*, 2002; *gangsteriță* < *gangster* “Ricky (Jennifer Lopez) este o fată rea, o adevărată *gangsteriță*.” cinema.acasa.ro; *gheimăriță* (< *gameriță*), *hacheriță* Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 46; *killeriță* “woman paid to kill” < *killer*, *J. N.*, 10 mart. 2005, p. 24; *manageriță* “woman who administrates a sportsman or a teams’ interests” < *manager*, *A.*, 25 mart. 2005; *playboiță* “elegant attractive young woman, appealing to men, who lives a fun life in night clubs” < *playboy*, *DC*, 2002; *rangeriță* Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 46; *rockeriță* “rock singer, interested in rock music” < *rocker*, *A. C.*, 19/2004, p. 28; *songwriter-iță* “compozitoare” < *songwriter*, *Bravo* nr. 4, 2001, p. 4; *striperiță* “dancer in a

¹⁵ The truncated form *stylistă* appears as well “Cabinet de estetică angajează: *stylistă* cu salariu supermotivant, garantat, cosmeticiană”. *R. l. p.*, 2 aug. 2007, p. 7.

¹⁶ Stoichițoiu-Ichim record the formal formation *homleși* for “boschetari” (2001: 100).

¹⁷ For the invariable *top-model* (introduced in *DOOM*), the colloquial language prefers a clear distinction for the feminine form, which was obtained using the motional suffix.

¹⁸ The lexical element *făniță* (doubled by its synonym *fană*) implies as well an affective, touching note, which makes us attribute to this example the two semantic values of the suffix *-iță* (motional and diminutival value).

night club” < *striper*, DC, 2003; *VJ-iță* “woman who deals with video projections” < *VJ*, “În urmă cu un an și jumătate, fosta *VJ-iță* a MTV-ului a renunțat definitiv la televiziune în favoarea actoriei...” *E. Z.*, 26 oct. 2005, p. 24;

4. Diminutive formations derived using the suffixes:

-**aș**: *lideraș* < *lider*, Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001: 29;

-**el**: *blogărel* < *blogar* “Pentru că îți poate atrage antipatii și în condițiile în care ești un *blogărel* mititel, care își dorește o creștere sănătoasă” *artistu.voce.ro*;

-**uț**: *bloguț* < *blog*, Zafiu in *R. lit.*, 10/2007, p. 14; “integrarea României într-un *NĂTUȚ* de consolare”, *Adev.*, 10 iun. 1996, p. 1 (in Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2001: 29);

5. collective formations and formations designating the place, derived using the suffixes:

-**ăraie**: *mitingăraie* “a large number of meetings” < *miting*, Avram 1997: 26; *vipăraie* “a large group of VIPs” < *VIP*, *DALR*₂;

-**ărie**: *fast-foodărie* “specialized place where people can eat fast-food products” < *fast-food*, *A.*, 23 mart. 2003;

-**ie**: *hamburgerie* < *hamburger* “place where someone can eat this food”, *www.cbg.uvt.ro*;

6. Other formations derived using the suffixes:

-**an**: *gipan* “mașină mică de companie”, from *jeep*, angl. [pron. *gip*] < sigla *GP* (general purpose), *prodan.ablog.ro*;

7. Verbs formed by means of derivation using the suffixes:

-**a**: *a bipa* (a da un) *bip* + *-a* (to beep), *Mdc*, p. 5; *a body-guarda* < *body-guard* + *-a*, *DCR*₂; *a clicka* “a da un click” (to click), *www.supliment.polirom.ro*; *a downloada*, *A. C.*, 3/2007, p. 16; *a gugăli* < *to google* “Internet search motor”, *R. lit.*, 29/2004, p.14; *a marketa* (to market) “Cel de față însă e un *adventure fantasy*, care e *marketat* drept cel mai scump film”, *Alt.*, nr. 18, aug. 2007, p. 23; *a mitinga* “ne *mitingasem*”, *DC*, 2000; *a softa* *Mdc.*, p. 5;

-**i**: *a blogări* “cuvântul care *blogărește*”, *A. C.*, 3/2007, p. 5; *a joggingi*, *a mitingi* Avram 1997: 25; *a killări* Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 52;

-**iza**: *a manageriza*, *a (mass)mediatiza*, *a mcdonaldiza* Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 53-54;

-ui: *a bipui* (a da un) *bip* + *-ui*, www.hanuancutei.ro; *a blogui* www.rostiri.ro; *a brandui* “Spionii *branduiesc* țara”, *R. lit.*, 26 mai 2006, p. 14; *a chatui* (verbal formation encountered very often in the language of the Internet users) < *chat* + *-ui* “poetul Emil Brumaru *chatuiește* infatigabil cu june poetese”, *R. lit.*, 6/2007, p. 5; *a drincui* [Engl. (*to*) *drink*], *a draivui* [Engl. (*to*) *drive*], Avram 1997: 18; *a netui* < *Net* “Am *netuit* și-am bloguit minute bune”, www.dob.ro; *a se rebrandui*, *R. lit.*, 26 mai 2006 p. 4. To these formations we can add those recorded by Stoichițoiu-Ichim (2006a, p. 52): *a linkui*, *a searchui*, *a semesui*, *a switchui*, *a talkui* etc.

Also, for most of the verbs mentioned above, the adjectivized participial forms can be encountered as well: *branduit*, *cosmetizat*, *focusat*, *logat*, *mediatizat*, *mcdonaldizat*, *printat*, *procesat*, *scanat*, *updatat*, *upgradat*, *virusat* etc.

Conclusions:

Concerning the English bases of formation, most of them are borrowed with their English form, and are not adapted graphically or phonetically to the demands of the Romanian language: *fast-foodărie*, *gossipist*, *hairstylistă*, *homeless-ă*, *playboyist*, *yuppie-sm*, *songwriter-iță*, *a switchui*, *a talkui* etc. This linguistic fact makes it practically impossible for them to be accepted in the literary style of our language. Others are totally or partially assimilated: *badigardism*, *bișnițar*, *lideraș*, *manageriza*, *mitingist*, *printare*, *scanare*, *softist*, *trendist*, *upgradare* etc., which increases their chance to remain part of the Romanian language. This is proven by the fact that some of the examples mentioned above have found a place in a dictionary for general use (DEX, DCR₂, DEXI).

At the same time, we can observe that the most productive lexical formations resulted following the derivation process are agent names, motional names, abstract names and verbs, and concerning their appearance and propagation, an extremely significant role goes to the press and especially to the internet. This fact is revealed as well by the specialized languages that created new words starting from anglicisms: politic-administrative, economic, artistic, informatic.

Even if some of the new words excerpted in this study can be classified as *luxury derivatives*, namely less necessary derivatives, being used only for stylistic reasons or to amaze the interlocutor, however such formations have a value of “diagnosis” for the tendencies of the actual

language.¹⁹ So, we can notice the tendency to distinguish the feminine by means of specific marks (motional suffixes), even though the resulting formations belong rather to the colloquial, familiar register; the enrichment of the list of first conjugation verbs, with formations derived using the suffixes *-a* and *-iza*; the constitution of some micro- or macro- lexical families during a relatively short lap of time (for example, the word family of the anglicisms *lider*, *miting*²⁰ and *blog*²¹); the productiveness of acronyms as derivative bases and, last but not least, the formation of synonymic doublets or triplets starting from the same basis: *blogar* – *blogangiu* – *bloghist*, *fană* – *făniță*, *manageră* – *mangeriță*, *a bipa* – *a bipui*, *a mitinga* – *a mitingi* etc.

Because of their advantages: precision, breviloquence, expressiveness, international circulation,²² to which we can add their use as bases for the Romanian formations, anglicisms manage to get integrated and to have a well-defined place in our language, being preferred especially by young people and publishers.

Lista de abrevieri

- A. – „Antena 1” București, post particular de televiziune, anul I: 1993.
A. C. – „Academia Cațavencu”, săptămânal, București, anul I: 1991.
Adev. – „Adevărul”, cotidian, București, anul I: 1989.
Alt. – „Alitudini”, revistă lunară, anul I: 2006.
Atomic – canal de televiziune, anul I: 1999.
Cot. – „Cotidianul”, cotidian, București, anul I: 1991.
Cot. s. – supliment al *Cotidianului*.
DALR₁ – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de abrevieri ale limbii române 1990-2002*, Editura Semne, București, 2000.
DALR₂ – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de abrevieri ale limbii române 1990-2002*, Editura Agata, Botoșani, 2002.
DC. '96 – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, Botoșani, Editura Agata, 2006.

¹⁹ Dumitrescu, 1995, p. 172.

²⁰ Avram, 1997, p. 26.

²¹ Zafiu, 2007, p. 14.

²² Stoichițoiu-Ichim, 2006a, p. 33.

- DC. '99 – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, București, Editura Semne, 2000.
- DC. 2000 – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, Botoșani, Editura Agata, 2000.
- DC. 2002, 2003 – Maria Dumitrescu, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, Botoșani, Editura Agata, 2003.
- DCR – Dimitrescu, Florica, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, Editura Albatros, București, 1982.
- DCR₂ – Dimitrescu, Florica, *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*, ediția a doua, Editura Logos, București, 1997.
- DEX – *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române*, ediția a doua, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, București, 1996.
- DEXI – *Dicționar explicativ ilustrat al limbii române*, coord. științific Eugenia Dima, Editura Arc- Gunivas, Chișinău-Italia, 2007.
- DNAR – Elena Trifan, Adrian Ioan Trifan, *Dicționar de neologisme și abrevieri recente*, Prahova, Editura Scrisul Prahovean – Cerașu, 2003.
- DOOM – *Dicționarul ortografic, ortoepic și morfologic al limbii române* (coord. Ioana Vintilă-Rădulescu), ediția a II-a revăzută și adăugită, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, București, 2005.
- D. v. – „Dilema veche”, săptămânal, București, anul I: 2003.
- E. Z. – „Evenimentul zilei”, cotidian, București, anul I: 1992.
- J. – Mircea Cărtărescu, Jurnal I, 1990-1996, ediția a doua, Ed. Humanitas, București, 2005.
- J. N. – „Jurnalul național”, cotidian, București, anul I: 1993.
- Mdc. – Rodica Lăzărescu, *Mic dicționar al capcanelor limbii române*, București, Editura Niculescu, 2000.
- MDN – Florin Marcu, *Marele dicționar de neologisme*, ed. a VII-a revăzută, augmentată și actualizată, Editura Saeculum I. O., București, 2004.
- MDTA – Dorin Uritescu, *De la chioșcari la vesternizare. Mic dicționar de termeni actuali*, Humanitas, București, 1993.
- Minisat – „Radio Minisat”, Târgoviște, post local de radio, anul I: 1995.
- Pliant Carrefour
pron. - pronunțat
- PTV – „Pro TV”, post particular de televiziune, anul I: 1996.
- R. l. – „România liberă”, cotidian, București, serie nouă, anul I: 1989.
- R. lit. – „România literară”, săptămânal, București, anul I: 1968.

TVR i. – „TVR internațional”, post internațional de televiziune, anul I: 1995.
„22” – săptămânal, București, anul I: 1990.

***adrese de pe internet

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AVRAM, Mioara, 1996, „La créativité du roumain”, in Maria Iliescu / Sanda Sora (Hrsg.), *Rumänisch: Typologie, Klassifikation, Sprachcharakteristik, Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums der Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft und des Instituts für Romanische Philologie der Universität München*, Tutzing, 30.3-2.4.1993; herausgegeben im Auftrag der Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft, München, (p.285-297), Wissenschaftlicher Verlag A. Lechmann, Veitshöchheim bei Würzburg.
- AVRAM, Mioara, 1997, *Anglicisme în limba română actuală*, București: Editura Academiei Române.
- DIMITRESCU, Florica 1995, *Dinamica lexicului românesc – ieri și azi*, Cluj-Napoca, București: Clusium, Logos.
- STOICHIȚOIU-ICHIM, Adriana, 2001, *Vocabularul limbii române actuale. Dinamică. Influențe. Creativitate*, București: ALL Educațional.
- STOICHIȚOIU-ICHIM, Adriana, 2006a, *Aspecte ale influenței engleze în româna actuală*, București: Editura Universității.
- STOICHIȚOIU-ICHIM, Adriana, 2006b, *Creativitate lexicală în româna actuală*, București: Editura Universității.
- ZAFIU, Rodica, 2007, „Bloguire”, in *România literară*, nr. 10, p. 14.