# PLURIMEMBER NOMINAL PHRASES FORMED WITH THE TERM *FORESTIER*

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**Abstract**

Old, but topical, the forest domain is increasingly capturing the interest of specialists, linguists, ordinary speakers. In this context, it is extremely useful to recognize the precise terms that denominate concepts specific to the forest domain. In the area of forest terminology, both simple and complex terms – terminological phrases, have been identified and most of them are nominal phrases. In this article, we aim to present the typology of plurimember nominal phrases developed with the adjectival determiner *forestier/* 'forest' in the Romanian language.

**Key-words:** *definition, forest, nominal phrase, noun, term*

**Résumé**

Très ancien, mais d'actualité, le domaine forestier suscite de plus en plus l'intérêt des spécialistes, des linguistes, des locuteurs communs. Dans ce contexte, il est extrêmement utile de connaître avec précision les termes qui désignent les concepts spécifiques du domaine forestier. Dans le domaine de la terminologie forestière on a identifié des termes simples, aussi bien que des termes complexes – syntagmes terminologiques parmi lesquels majoritaires sont les syntagmes nominaux. Dans cet article on va essayer de saisir la typologie des syntagmes nominaux plurimembres développés à l'aide du déterminant adjectival *forestier*en langue roumaine.

**Mots-clés:** *définition, forestier, syntagme nominale, substantif, terme*

## 1. Introduction

Forest terminology is a domain with an old object of study. Most of its concepts are also known to non-specialists, especially those in the rural area – a fact equally due to the dependence of everyday life on forests, on what forests can give to the people "in the country" (food, firewood, medicinal plants, protection against bad weather). The increasing concern for forests, for their protection, for the enlargement of the area covered by forests, denotes the awareness of the vital importance of forests, of their functions for mankind.

The importance of the forest domain is also reflected in the research of the occurrence of terms specific to this domain in various linguistic contexts, an activity which involves the onomasiological and semasiological approach to the term[1]. The establishment of

[1] The evolution of the basic unit of terminology, the term, has been directly determined by the perspective on the status of terminology, a perspective that has been interpreted in many ways over time. We should mention here the view of Wüster's followers - adopting internal terminology - whose principle was the idea of the total dissociation of the term from the word, with certain consequences: the rejection of terminological variation, the rejection of polysemy, the rejection of the possibility for the term to achieve



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the term /terminological unit[2] in various communication contexts with a different degree of specialization allows for the identification of the paradigmatic relations, combinatorial possibilities, terminological variations existing in the inventory of the analyzed term. Falling within the general theory of the term, forest terminology contains both simple and complex terms[3], the latter comprising nominal phrases, verbal phrases, adjectival phrases – phrases made up of two terms (bimember) or several terms (plurimember).

In this article, we will attempt to identify the typology of plurimember nominal phrases developed with the determiner *forestier/* 'forest'. The use of the adjectival determiner *forestier*[4] (< Fr. *forestier*[5]) has the role to semantically individualize the noun – the group centre of nominal phrases, contributing to their specialization in forest terminology.

The corpus subject to analysis consists of 7 complex terms, selected from written sources[6] and online sources[7]. For the definitions, meanings and etymology, we have consulted general dictionaries – DEX and MDA – considering the importance of definitions for decoding the meaning of the word / term: "La définition a un rôle décisif pour imposer et décoder le sens des mots. [...] les définitions usuelles, lexicographiques, accessibles également à ceux qui n'ont pas d'études de spécialité, ont le rôle d'assurer et de faciliter l'ouverture des codes scientifiques, fermés."/ 'The definition has a decisive role in imposing and decoding the meaning of words. [...] the usual lexicographic definitions, which are also available to those who do not have studies in the field, have the role to ensure and facilitate the opening of closed scientific codes'[8]. By noting the communication contexts where these nominal phrases occur, in parallel with the definitions recorded in general dictionaries, we have been able to identify the meaning highlighted by the terms constituting the nominal phrases analyzed in this paper.

## 2. Plurimember nominal phrases formed with the determiner *forestier*

The nominal phrases containing the term *forestier* can be bimember or plurimember. Plurimember nominal phrases, formed with the adjectival determiner *forestier*, can be described according to the patterns: noun + *forestier* + another adjectival

semantic relations: "*la distinction entre term et mot était érigée en principe, et affirmée sur le plan de la signification, celle du mot dépendent en grand partie de l'environnement linguistique alors que celle du term aurait été liée avant tout à l'environnement pragmatique*"/ 'the distinction between term and word was based in principle, and affirmed at the level of meaning, that of the word depending largely on the linguistic environment whereas that of the term would have been linked above all to the pragmatic environment' (Béjoint et Thoiron, 2000: 5). The counter-answer of modern terminologists - the followers of external terminology - consisted in reconsidering the status of terminology and, implicitly, of the term having the same behaviour as the word: "*From a linguistic point of view, at least, terms behave like words*" (L'Homme, 2003: 154).

[2] If at the beginning of terminology the notion of *term* was used – corresponding to a concept in specialized languages - at present the notion of *terminological unit* is preferred to denote a concept. See Cabré, 2003: 183, 187.

[3] Complex terms are also known as systematic units, terminological units, terminological phrases, syntagmatic structures. See Cabré, 1998: 149, 156; Pavel, Rucăreanu, 2001: 23-24.

[4] *FORESTIER, -Ă, forestieri, -e*, adj. "concerning forests; of forests; in relation to forest exploitation; forest-related". (DEX, 441).

[5] MDA, I, 2010: 929.

[6] Iancu, Apetroaie, Leca, Cucerzan, 2010.

[7] http://www.icas.ro/ , http://www.rosilva.ro/

[8] Pitiriciu, 2018: 202 -203.



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determiner (eg: *fond forestier național*/ 'national forest fund'), noun + adjectival determiner + *forestier* (eg: *cartare stațională forestieră*/ 'mapping of forest station'), noun + prepositional group + *forestier (complex în stil forestier*/ 'forest-like complex'), noun + *forestier* + preposition + noun in the accusative (*cale forestieră de transport*/ 'timber transport path'); noun + *forestier* + proper noun (*costum forestier Pluto*/ 'Pluto forestry work costume'); noun + *forestier* + common noun, of verbal origin, obtained by composition (*salopetă forestieră antităiere*/ 'cut-resistant forestry work overalls').

In this artile, we will analyze examples of nominal phrases built according to the pattern *noun + forestier + another adjectival determiner*: *fond forestier național*/ 'national forest fund'*, inventar forestier național*/ 'national forest inventory'*, management forestier durabil*/ 'sustainable forest management'*, management forestier responsabil*/ 'responsible forest management'*, vocabular forestier minimal*/ 'minimal forest vocabulary'*, specii forestiere foioase*/ 'deciduous forest species'.

*fond forestier național*/ 'national forest fund':

*fond*/ 'fund' < Fr. *fond*, n.n., "I.1. (in correlation with *form*) content[9]. 2. the totality of the essential features of a person's character (in positive terms). 3. basic colour of a painting, cloth, etc. on which drawings or images appear; field[10]. 4. name given to sporting events that take place over long distances and require great physical resistance. 5. (physics) radiation that is hard to remove or inevitable, of a parasitic nature, in the presence of which an experiment or a measurement is carried out. II.1. material value represented by money or other economic assets accumulated or reserved for a particular purpose[11]. 2. the totality of goods or basic values in a field of culture[12]" (DEX, 440).

From the reading of the definition we find that *fond*/ 'fund' is polysemantic, the meanings used in linguistics being recorded in DEX, in media terminology, in the terminology of physics, sports, painting, culture; the diastratic mark is only indicated for the meaning used in physics. For the forest domain, in the given phrase, *fond* highlights the secondary basic meaning II.1; as a forest term, *fond* meets the requirement of monosemy.

*forestier, -ă*/ 'forest' < Fr. *forestier,* adj., "concerning forests; of the forest; in relation to forest exploitation; forest-related." (DEX, 441).

*național, -ă*/ 'national' < Lat. *nationalis*, Fr. *national*, adj., "which is specific or belongs to a nation, a state, which characterizes a nation or a state, which refers to a nation, to a state or represents them; which is maintained or established by the state; (about cultural institutions) where the language of the nation is spoken" (DEX, 762).

The terminological unit *national forest fund* defines *the forestry goods represented by forests, forest lands, buildings under the state management (they are owned*

[9] With the phraseological units: *articol de fond*/ 'leading article' = "article dealing with an important current issue; editorial" (DEX, 440) - used in mass-media terminology and *fond lexical principal sau fondul principal (de cuvinte)*/ 'the main word stock or main stock (of words) = "the essential part of the vocabulary of a language, characterized by great stability, comprising all the words with a high frequency, usually basic notions and which are, in general, old words, with many derivatives and many expressions and phrases" (DEX, 440).

[10] With the following meanings: "a drawing on an opaque basis, which serves as a background in the cartoon drawing" (DEX, 440) and "the totality of drawings or ornaments printed with a matte colour on the surface of the paper, used to print shares or other securities" (DEX, 440).

[11] With the phraseological units *fond de acumulare*/ 'fund of accumulation' and *a fi în fonduri*/ literally 'to be in funds' = "to have money" (DEX, 440).

[12] With the phraseological unit *fond de cărți*/ 'fund of books' = "the totality of books that a library has" (DEX, 440).



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*by the state, they are taken care of and managed by the state).* In use, it appears in such contexts as: "Potrivit Codului silvic (Legea nr. 46 din 19.03.2008), totalitatea pădurilor, a terenurilor destinate împăduririi, a celor care servesc nevoilor de cultură, producţie sau administraţie silvică, a iazurilor, a albiilor pâraielor, a altor terenuri cu destinaţie forestieră şi neproductive, cuprinse în amenajamente silvice la data de 1 ianuarie 1990 sau incluse în acestea ulterior, în condiţiile legii, constituie, indiferent de natura dreptului de proprietate, *fondul forestier naţional*."/ 'According to the Forestry Code (Law no. 46 of 19.03.2008), the totality of forests, lands for forestation, those that serve the needs of culture, production or forestry management, ponds, river beds, other forestry and non-productive lands, included in forestry arrangements on or after 1 January 1990, under the law, constitute the *national forest fund* regardless of the nature of the property right.' (http://roifn.ro/site/ce-este-ifn/definitii-vegetatia-forestiera/, 16.11.2018, *Vegetația forestieră – Definiții*).

*management forestier durabil/* 'sustainable forest management'

*management* < Engl. *management* n.n., "1. the activity and the art of leading. 2. the set of activities for the organization, running and administration of enterprises[13]" (DEX, 677).

*durabil, -ă/* 'sustainable' < Fr. *durable*, Lat. *durabilis*, adj., "which lasts for a long time; durable, resilient, viable" (DEX, 367).

In the terminological phrase specialized in the forest domain, *management* highlights the second meaning, the phrase *sustainable forest management* designating *the activity of organizing, running and administering the forest fund, a long-term activity*, a meaning expressed in the following context: "Ministerul Mediului, Apelor şi Pădurilor (MMAP) nu a luat nicio măsură de salvare a celor 600.000 de păduri particulare neadministrate şi nepăzite, România fiind, la ora actuală, singura ţară din lume care nu aplică *managementul forestier durabil* în acest sector, a declarat, miercuri, pentru AGERPRES, preşedintele Federaţiei pentru Apărarea Pădurilor (FAP), Marian Stoicescu."/ 'The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MMAP) has taken no measures to rescue the 600,000 non-managed and unguarded private forests, Romania being, at present, the only country in the world that does not apply *sustainable forest management* in this sector, said Marian Stoicescu, the President of the Federation for the Protection of Forests (FAP), for AGERPRES, on Wednesday.' (https://www. economica.net/fap-romania-este-singura-tara-din-lume-care-nu-aplica-managementul-forestier- durabil_118387. html, 16.11.2018, *FAP: România este singura ţară din lume care nu aplică managementul forestier durabil*).

*management forestier responsabil/* 'responsible forest management'

*responsabil, -ă*[14]/ 'responsible' < Fr. *responsable*, adj., "(about a person) who bears the responsibility of a thing, of a fact; accountable" (DEX, 1044).

*Responsible forest management* is a topical term in the context of massive, unorganized deforestation in Romania over the past two decades. This phrase implies the idea of *responsibility in the organization, running and administration of the national forest fund*, an idea that we also find in the context: "Asociatia WWF DCP Romania in

[13] It also developed the meaning "science and technique of organizing and running an enterprise" (DEX, 677).

[14] Morphologically, the term *responsabil/* 'responsible' is used as an adjective or as a noun. In this paper, we are concerned with the semantic realization as an adjective, and as a result, we will only give the definition recorded under the morphological value of adjective.



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ultimii zece ani a sustinut managementul responsabil al padurilor prin implementarea de proiecte la nivel regional inclusiv prin promovarea certificarii managementului forestier in sistem FSC (Forest Stewarship Council ) ca o garantie a unui *management forestier responsabil* cu recunoastere internationala."/ 'Over the last ten years, the WWF DCP Romania Association has supported responsible forest management through the implementation of regional projects, including the promotion of forest management certification in the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) system as a guarantee for a *responsible forest management* of international recognition.' (http://www.certificareforestiera.ro/pag/stire_10.php, 16.11.2018, *Standardul National FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) pentru Management Forestier in Romania*).

*inventar forestier național/* 'national forest inventory'

*inventar*[15]/ 'inventory' < Fr. *inventaire*, Lat. *inventarium*, n.n., "list, catalogue, register, document in which all goods that are at one time in a household, in an institution, in a store, etc., are listed (and described quantitatively and in value); *by ext.* the totality of these goods; *by gener.* exact, detailed list; enumeration (of facts, events, etc.) (DEX, 570).

We should note the monosemy of the term *inventory*; although it is used in many areas (accounting, librarianship, economy), the meaning remains the same, the term *inventory* denoting the same concept. The terminological unit *national forest inventory* can be defined as *the list, catalogue, register, document in which all forestry resources (forest fund, forestry machinery and equipment) under the state management are recorded and described, quantitatively and in value*. This meaning is also emphasized in the context: "*Inventarul forestier national* (IFN) este principalul instrument de evaluare a resurselor forestiere dintr-o tara. El are ca sarcina principala realizarea la nivel national a activitatilor de colectare, gestionare si analiza a informatiilor privind resursele forestiere, de a publica rezultatele analizelor respective si de a intocmi studii/scenarii privind dezvoltarea sectorului forestier care sa fie utilizate, cu precadere, in procesele de elaborare a politicii forestiere si de cooperare inter-sectoriala."/ 'The *national forest inventory* (IFN) is the main tool for assessing forest resources in a country. It has as main task the performance at the national level of the activities of collecting, managing and analyzing the forest resources information, of publishing the results of the respective analyses and of elaborating studies/scenarios regarding the development of the forestry sector, which should be mainly used in the processes of developing forestry policy and inter-sectoral cooperation.' (https://www.gazetadeagricultura.info/plante/silvicultura/18829-au-fost-publicate-rezultatele-inventarului-forestier-national.html, 16.11.2018, *Au fost publicate rezultatele Inventarului Forestier National*).

*vocabular forestier minimal/* 'minimal forest vocabulary'

*vocabulary/* 'vocabulary' < Fr. *vocabulaire*, Lat. *vocabularium*, n.n., "1. the totality of the words of a language; lexis[16]. 2. (obs.) dictionary (usually) of small proportions; lexis; glossary" (DEX, 1326).

[15] The following phraseological units are recorded: *inventar viu/* 'living inventory' = "the totality of cattle and poultry in a household" (DEX, 570); *inventar mort/* 'dead inventory' = "the totality of tools, machines, means of transport belonging to a household or enterprise" (DEX, 570) and the verbal phrase *a face inventarul/* 'to make the inventory' = "to inventory" (DEX, 570).

[16] For this meaning, it developed the phraseological units: *vocabular activ*/ 'active vocabulary' = "the totality of words actually used by someone when speaking and which vary from one category of speakers to another" (DEX, 1326); *vocabular pasiv*/ 'passive vocabulary' = "the totality of words specific



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*minimal*[17]*, -ă/* 'minimal' < Fr. *minimal*, adj., "minimum[2] (1)" (DEX, 724).

*minim*[2]*, -ă/* 'minimum' < Lat. *minimus*, Fr. *minime*, adj.[18], "1. which has the smallest size, duration, intensity, value, etc.; very small, insignificant, negligible, minimal" (DEX, 724).

In the phrase *minimal forest vocabulary*, the term *vocabulary* (a term through the association with *forest*) highlights the meaning of *a small-scale dictionary / glossary that includes a small number of records of terms used in forest terminology* (the semantic extension could be: *glossary of basic forest terms / most used in the forest domain*). We will give an example of entry recorded in the online minimal forest vocabulary: "*Vocabular forestier minimal:* Adunatul lemnului (de la cioată) •(fr.) le débusquage; le halage; •(engl.) skidding; Faza preliminară a colectării lemnului. Prin ea arborele se aduce de la locul de cădere până la un T. A. F. ori până sub un funicular;"/ '*Minimal forest vocabulary*: Wood collection (from stumps) • (Fr.) le débusquage; le halage; • (Engl.) skidding; the preliminary phase of wood collection. By it the tree is brought from the place of fall to a T.A.F. or up to a funicular;' (http://europea.ro/documents/Vocabularforestier.pdf, 12.11.2018, *Vocabular forestier*).

*specii forestiere foioase/* 'deciduous forest species'

*foios, -oasă/* 'deciduous' < [*foaie*[19] + suffix „*-os*", after Fr. *feuillet*] "1. adj. (about trees) which has wide and falling leaves and is part of the angiosperms. • (noun, f.pl.) name given to some species of trees and shrubs having such leaves. 2. n.n. one of the four chambers of the stomach of ruminant animals, into which the food, after the second rumination, passes" (DEX, 439).

*Deciduous forest species* designate *the woody and grassy plants that are part of the Angiospermae sub-group*[20]. In use, the phrase appears in such contexts as: "Ponderea principalelor *specii forestiere de foioase* este următoarea: fagul – 30,7%, gorunul – 10,8%, salcâmul – 4,0%, cerul – 2,9%, stejarul pedunculat – 2,2%, gârniţa – 2,0%, celelalte specii fiind sub 2%."/ 'The share of the main *deciduous forest species* is as follows: beech – 30.7%, sessile oak – 10.8%, acacia – 4.0%, Turkey oak – 2.9%, pedunculate oak 2.2%, Hungarian oak - 2.0%, the other species being below 2%.' (http://silvic.usv.ro/cursuri/silvobiologie_id.pdf, 01.11.2018, *Silvicultură pentru învăţământ la distanţă. Note de curs pentru învăţământul la distanţă*, p. 19).

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to a language that speakers understand, but do not use (except accidentally)" (DEX, 1326); *vocabular de bază* sau *fundamental/* 'basic or fundamental vocabulary' = "main word stock" (DEX, 1326) and *vocabular secundar/* 'secondary vocabulary' = "mass of the vocabulary" (DEX, 1326). As an extension of meaning, we mention the definition "the totality of words specific to a particular social category, a particular field of activity, a particular language style, a writer or speaker, etc." (DEX, 1326). From language practice, we have found that *vocabulary* has developed another sense, not recorded in DEX, used in the school field - we refer here to a type of small, lined notebook, with pages divided into two columns (in this *vocabulary*, students write new words that are explained at the bottom of the lessons).

[17] In DEX, the following phraseological units are formed using the adjective *minimal*: *program* (sau *plan* etc.) minimal/ 'minimal *programme* (or *plan*, etc.)' = "a programme (or plan, etc.) comprising a set of minimum tasks to be performed preponderantly" (DEX, 724) and *preţ minimal/* 'minimum price' = "the lowest price at which a commodity can be sold" (DEX, 724).

[18] It is also used as a noun; in this paper we are only interested in the definition as an adjective, so we have only taken over the definition in the practice of adjectival functionality.

[19] *foaie* < Lat. *folia*, after Fr. *feuille.*

[20] Cf. Iancu et al., 2010: 21.



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## 3. Conclusions

From the analysis of the selected corpus, we have found that, in the plurimember nominal phrases, both the Romanian adjective *forestier/* 'forest' and the second adjectival determiner are always placed after the noun - centre. The nouns – group centres are abstract nouns that highlight one meaning in the specialized context of the forest domain, the terms thus respecting the monosemy condition specific to the terms of specialized languages. As regards the etymology of the terms forming the nominal phrases analyzed throughout the article, we have found that 50% of the terms have simple etymology (of which 33.33% are derived from bases with simple etymology: *deciduous* and *resinous*) and 50% have multiple etymology, most of them being Latin and French etymologies - only 8.33% coming from English (*management*), which demonstrates the predominantly Latin character of forest terminology. In the following table, we have processed data related to the etymology of the component terms of the analyzed nominal phrases:

| **The noun – group centre with etymology:** | | | **The second adjectival determiner with etymology:** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **simple** | | **multiple** | **simple** | **multiple** |
| fond (Fr.) | | | | național (Lat., Fr.) |
| management (Engl.) | | | responsabil (Fr.) | durabil (Fr.,Lat.) |
| | | inventar (Fr.,Lat.) | | național (Lat., Fr.) |
| | | specie (Lat., Fr.) | foios – formed by derivation from the base *foaie* (Lat.) | |
| | | | | |
| | | vocabular (Fr., Lat.) | minimal (Fr.) | |
| **Statistically (the share of terms with etymology):** | **40 %** | **60 %** | **57.15 %** | **42.85 %** |

In the plurimember nominal phrases formed with the adjectival determiner *forestier/* 'forest', we have identified the occurrence interdisciplinary terms, for example: *fund* - used in linguistics, in the terminology of mass-media, physics, sports, painting, culture; *inventory* - used in the administrative-financial field, in the field of librarianship; *management* - used in economic terminology, education (this term tends to



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determinologisation, migrating - also through the media - to the common vocabulary, a term known internationally by most inhabitants); *species* - used in biology and logic.

Following the analysis carried out in this article, one may note the topicality of the terminologisation process, facilitated by the presence of the term *forestier/* 'forest'; words belonging to the common vocabulary have migrated to the specialized vocabulary of forest terminology: *sustainable*, *national*, *responsible, vocabulary.*

The use of interdisciplinary terms, the effect of the terminologisation process enrich the linguistic heritage of forest terminology with terms which are accessible to a large category of speakers (specialists and non-specialists).

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