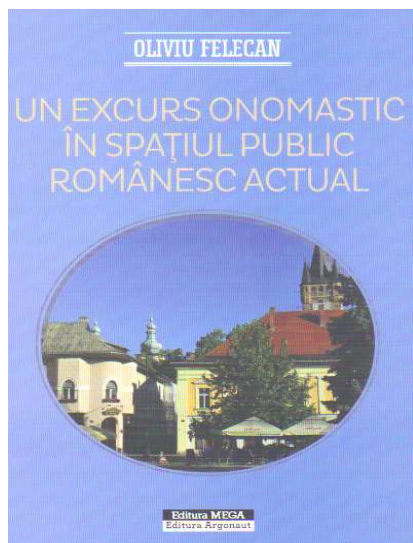


Oliviu Felecan, *Un excurs onomastic în spațiul public românesc actual*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, Editura Argonaut, 2013, 202 p. (Cristina Radu-Golea)



In his volume published in Cluj-Napoca, *Un excurs onomastic în spațiul public românesc actual* ‘An Onomastic Excursus in the Current Romanian Public Space’, Oliviu Felecan collects some of his onomastic studies presented at various national and international conferences and congresses which he attended between 2009 and 2013. The “onomastic excursus” suggested by the author is divided into two parts: the former referring to anthroponymy, in particular, and the latter to the Romanian public space, in general.

The young researcher demonstrates very good synthesis and analysis abilities when he makes *Notes on some collective appellations in north-western Romania*: he thus deals with “aspecte referitoare la modul de formare și de

funcționare a unei categorii antroponimice cu funcție denominativă specială, utilizată în comunități rurale din județele Maramureș, Sălaj, Bistrița-Năsăud, Satu Mare: *supranumele colective*. (...) Perspectiva abordată este una interdisciplinară, promovată de *sociolingvistică, pragmatică, stilistică și antroponomie*, iar *metodologia* utilizată vizează procedee ale *semanticii lexicale descriptive*, ale *pragmastilisticii* și ale *retoricii*”/“aspects referring to the formation and functioning of an anthroponymic category with a special denominative function, used in rural communities in the counties of Maramureș, Sălaj, Bistrița-Năsăud, Satu Mare: *collective appellations*. (...) The approach is an interdisciplinary one, promoted by *sociolinguistics, pragmatics, stylistics* and *anthroponymy*, and the *methodology* he makes use of concerns procedures of *descriptive lexical semantics*, of *pragma-stylistics* and *rhetoric*” (p. 104).

Oliviu Felecan’s studies harmoniously combine theory and practice in order to provide the arguments and necessary support for his claims, and to mark an important contribution as far as practical analyses are concerned. For instance, the names of worship places in Romania are individualized by *hram* (the patron of a church, or the dedication day), and the study called *Denumiri ale lăcașurilor de cult din România/Names of worship places in Romania* “evidențiază câteva aspecte legate de modul de atribuire a hramului și de denumire a bisericilor și a mănăstirilor ortodoxe, greco-catolice, romano-catolice și de alte confesiuni din România”/“highlights certain aspects related to the way of assigning the patron of a church and of naming Orthodox, Greek-Catholic, Roman-Catholic churches and monasteries, as well as of other denominations in Romania” (p. 11).

The approach has demonstrated that the Romanian anthroponymic system is full of significance. Yet, there is no question of any ethnic uniformity of anthroponyms, in

any time period, since multiethnic interferences leave a mark on the names in eastern *Romania* (cf. p. 7-8).

The trade names subject to analysis in the latter part of the volume concern the names occurring in the Romanian economic environment. The establishment of the origin of firm names (ergonyms) is based on linguistic investigation – a complex procedure aiming to identify “modul de formulare a întrebărilor, tehnica de observație și de chestionare directă, precum și rezultatele/variabilele lingvistice vizate, ca indice diagnostic al fenomenului în cauză”/“the way in which questions are asked, the observation and direct questioning techniques, as well as the expected linguistic results/variables, as a diagnostic index of the phenomenon under discussion” (p.10).

The work of Oliviu Felecan therefore provides an overview of the current anthroponymic phenomenon and takes into account the multilingual, multicultural and multiethnic context within which names are created and function as “identity patterns”.