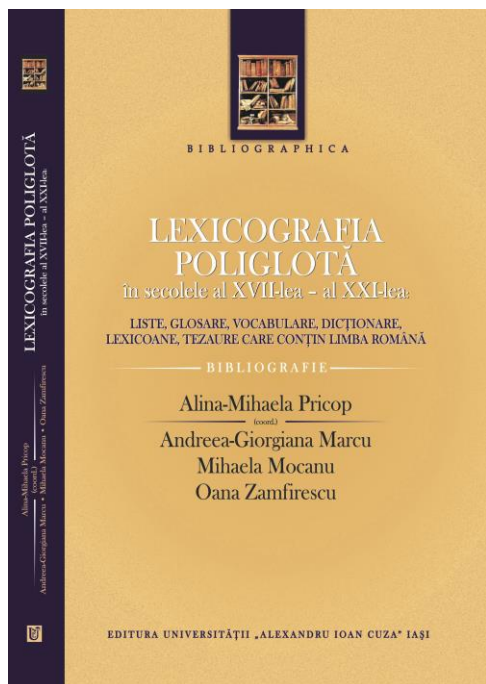


Alina-Mihaela Pricop (coord.), Andreea-Giorgiana Marcu, Mihaela Mocanu, Oana Zamfirescu, *Lexicografia poliglotă în secolele al XVII-lea–al XXI-lea: liste, glosare, vocabulare, dicționare, lexicoane, tezaure care conțin limba română. Bibliografie*, Iași, Editura Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2017, 364 p. (Daniela Butnaru)



The present study is one of the results of the research conducted between 2015 and 2017, within the project entitled *The Romanian Multilingual Dictionaries. History and Typology* (financed by UEFISCDI through the “Human Resources” Program, Research projects for stimulating the formation of independent teen research teams). We live in a computerization era, including the area of dictionaries, also reflected in the presence of some simultaneous search engines in multiple languages. Starting from the observation that the Romanian polyglot lexicography, unlike the international one, is still at the beginning, the research team of the above-mentioned project intended to offer “an incursion into Romanian polyglot lexicography” to the interested public (p. 9)

The purpose of the study and the object of the research are presented in the *Introduction* (p. 9-30) signed by Alina-

Mihaela Pricop. She explains the concept of multilingual dictionary in the view of the writer: a lexicographical work (list, lexicon, vocabulary, glossary, dictionary, word book, thesaurus) in which at least three languages are put in relation to each other (p. 10). There were not taken into consideration, with some exceptions, this type of bilingual works, the polyglot vocabularies for children, the conversation handbooks or available and electronic databases (p. 11). In the *Introduction* pages there are also included the sections *Short History* [*Scurt istoric*] of the Romanian multilingual lexicographical works, *Typology Elements* [*Elemente de tipologie*], *Purposes, projects, editions* [*Intenții, proiecte, ediții*], *Component languages* [*Limbi componente*], *Micro- and macrostructural particularities* [*Particularități micro- și macrostructurale*] of the multilingual dictionaries considered in this paper, *The structure of the bibliographic article* [*Structura articolului bibliografic*] and *Conclusive considerations* [*Considerații conclusive*].

We consider that it would have been more convenient for the reader if all the bibliographic indications used in the book were in the list on page 7 (some are clarified in the pages that include the *Introduction*, and CMR which is referred to is not explained; of course, for some of the readers this indication is well-known, but probably not for the entire public whom this volume is intended for).

The most important part of the volume coordinated by Alina-Mihaela Pricop is *The Annotated and Chronologically Ordered Bibliography* [*Bibliografia adnotată și ordonată cronologic*] (p. 89-399). The collective of authors had identified many lexicons, vocabularies, lists, polyglot, handwritten or edited dictionaries, the oldest being *Marsili Lexicon Latinum Walachi Ungaric*, undated, but probably written between 1687 and 1701. The languages that can be found in these works are diverse (Arabic, Armenian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, German, Old and Modern Greek, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Hungarian, Maltese, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Sanskrit, Spanish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, etc.; there are also some dialects or languages like Aromanian, Istro-Romanian and the Carasovan language), and also the fields that the dictionaries refer to, the glossaries, etc. are various (public administration, business, agriculture, botany, chemistry, commerce, law, economics, electrotechnics, finance, geography, various branches of industry, informatics, linguistics, mathematics, medicine, meteorology, politics, psychology, sports, statistics, and many others).

The bibliographic articles usually have “a tripartite structure: a bibliographic entry (the technical data of the paper), a brief descriptive paragraph (notes on the history, the content and the structure of the paper) and a (selective) reference field” (p. 27). The size of the descriptive part differs from one case to another. In some cases the presentation of the paper is very short ([*Dicționar francez-grec-român*], p. 98; *Vocabular rusesec, românesc, bulgăresc și turcesc*, p. 112; Ana Maria Gal, Georgeta Felicia Teodorescu, Cornelia Ene, *Dicționar gastronomic explicativ român-francez-italian-englez-german*, p. 252) or it is even missing (Ianache Pashal, *Vocabular în trei limbi*, p. 109), in other cases it goes beyond a page (*Lessicon românesc-latinesc-unguresc-nemțesc, care de mai mulți autori, în cursul a trideci și mai multor ani s-au lucrat*, p. 104-106; *Lexiconul Tehnic Român*, p. 126-127).

The paragraph dedicated to references to these works also differs in size. There is often only one reference, sometimes none (*Nomenclatura anatomică*, p. 172; Richard Sârbu, *Dicționar poliglot român-englez-francez-arab-grec*, p. 173 și 174; *Inco-terms 1990. Reguli și uzanțe în comerțul internațional: în vigoare de la 1 iulie 1990*, p. 175), but there are writings for which many references are offered (*Lessicon românesc-latinesc-unguresc-nemțesc, care de mai mulți autori, în cursul a trideci și mai multor ani s-au lucrat*, p. 106; Coloman Váczy, *Lexicon botanicum polyglottum*, p. 162, etc.).

In order to facilitate the identification of some works according to the authors, the title or field, this paper contains an *Alphabetically Ordered Bibliography* [*Bibliografie ordonată alfabetic*] (p.31-87) and also an *Index (Authors, Languages, Matters)* [*Indice (autori, limbi, materii)*] (p. 341-355). There are, at the end, presentations of the volume in English and French as well as a list of other results of the research conducted within the project *The Romanian Multilingual Dictionaries. History and Typology* [*Dicționarele multilingve românești. Istoric și tipologie*].

The effort of the authors of this book to gather a large number of works and an appreciable amount of information is commendable, and the result can be used both by researchers interested in the evolution of the Romanian language lexicon and by specialists from other fields of research.