

DECODING FORESTRY TERMS BY THE LEXICOGRAPHIC DEFINITION

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Abstract

The forest – a well known concept at first sight, seems to have no lexical barriers any longer. And yet, its lexical area covers terminological units the “ordinary” speaker is not familiar with, and the latter, faced with unknown forestry terms, will use, first of all, general-purpose dictionaries. By lexicographic definitions, the non-specialist speaker will try to understand the meaning of the forestry term - understanding that will lie at the basis of issuing linguistic facts. Constructed on the Aristotelian formula, lexicographic definitions render the proximate genus of the term accompanied by specific differentiating semes. By their pre-scientific, scientific or mixed (alternative) character, lexicographic definitions have the role of making the non-specialist speaker get accustomed to forestry terms or specialized terms (from different technical/ scientific fields), of facilitating the correct mental association between symbol – concept – referent at the cognitive level of the non-specialist speaker.

Keywords: *lexicographic definition, proximate genus, forestry, seme, term*

Résumé

La forêt – un concept archiconnu à tous qui, à première vue, semble ne plus avoir aucune barrière lexicale. Et, pourtant, sa zone lexicale abrite des unités terminologiques inconnues pour le locuteur « ordinaire » qui, devant certains termes forestiers inconnus utilisera tout d’abord les dictionnaires à usage général. A travers les définitions lexicographiques, le locuteur non-spécialiste tentera de comprendre le sens du terme forestier – compréhension qui sera à la base de l’émission de faits linguistiques. Construites en base de la formule aristotélique, les définitions lexicographiques rendent le genre proche du terme accompagné des sèmes différenciateurs, spécifiques. Par leur caractère préscientifique ou mixte (alternatif), les définitions lexicographiques ont pour rôle d’accommoder le locuteur non-spécialiste aux termes forestiers ou aux termes spécialisés (de différents domaines techniques/scientifiques), de faciliter l’association mentale correcte entre symbole-concept-référent au niveau cognitif du locuteur non-spécialiste.

Mots-clés: *définition lexicographique, genre proche, forestier, seme, terme*

1. Introduction

Well known to most people all over the world, the forestry field seems - at first sight – to be no mystery and cause no cognitive difficulty from the perspective of the terminology used. Most people associate the forestry field with the forest, trees, furniture, wild animals -

from this standpoint most of them feel that they know everything about the forest and its uses. These mental associations represent only the tip of the forest terminological iceberg. In order to reach the forest stage, a multitude of actions, processes, procedures specific to each stage from seed to tree, forest respectively, are required. These actions, processes, procedures occur either naturally (without human intervention) or intentionally (through human intervention) – in which case the actions, processes, procedures are achievable both manually and mechanically, involving appropriate tools/machines/equipment. This is how the lexical inventory specific to forest terminology increases significantly, from a quantitative point of view, with notions that are not within the linguistic reach of non-specialist speakers. When encountering a term that denotes an unknown concept, the non-specialist speaker will use, first of all, a general-purpose dictionary. To what extent will the general-purpose dictionary help the ordinary speaker understand the new concept? To what extent does the lexicographic definition (contained in the general-purpose dictionary) reflect the specific features of the new concept? To what extent will the lexicographic definition help the average speaker use the new concept in appropriate communication contexts? These are questions that we will try to answer in this article.

2. Lexicographic definitions represent a cognitive intermediate level, constituting unifying mental lianas of the symbol-concept-referent triad, having the role of opening the horizon of knowledge of the non-specialist speaker, according to Pitiriciu: “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 order to impose and decode the meaning of words. [...] the usual, lexicographic definitions, also accessible to those who do not have specialized studies, have the role of ensuring and facilitating the deciphering of closed, scientific codes’¹. The correct decoding of the meaning of words is facilitated by the adaptation of the definition to the level of understanding of the non-specialist speaker, adaptation that would contribute to the semantic disambiguation of the term, the non-specialist speaker being able to use the term correctly in appropriate communication contexts. Semantic disambiguation is possible through the correct association referent - meaning, a perspective from which the definition “is an analysis or a description of the meaning of a unit on the basis of which one can identify the referent and build correct linguistic messages.”².

The identification of the way in which the lexicographic definition reflects the semantic-notional content of a specialized term has been the object of study of many linguists, the conclusions being reflected in the complex typological paradigm of the lexicographic definition. From the wide range of classifications of definitions according

¹ Pitiriciu, 2018: 202 -203.

² Bidu-Vrănceanu, 2007: 49.

to various criteria, we agree with Angela Bidu-Vrănceanu on the types of lexicographic definitions of specialized terms, namely: “(a) the existence of strictly scientific definitions, (b) or exclusively pre-scientific (usual) definitions, (c) mixed definitions resulting from various combinations of information, (d) mixed definitions in which the scientific definition is combined to various degrees with the usual one; (e) mixed definitions resulting from the combination of several metalanguages (natural and symbolic); (f) mixed definitions conditional on belonging to more than one terminology or to interdisciplinary scientific vocabulary. It follows from this classification that the definitions from (b) to (f) can be qualified as alternative (quantitatively category (a) is very well represented in DEX and other general-purpose dictionaries).”³

Regardless of the type of definition, based on multiple analyses of the ways in which specialized terms are rendered in general-purpose dictionaries and, implicitly, by lexicographic definitions, it was found that most definitions were constructed according to the Aristotelian formula⁴, such that one can identify the proximate genus and specific features of the naming of concepts in their text. Throughout the article, we will try to identify how forestry terms are rendered in general-purpose dictionaries, to what extent the lexicographic definitions render the proximate genus of the referent and its specific senses.

The corpus subject to analysis consists of five simple terms identified in the standard STAS 4964-91 *Forest exploitation. Wood exploitation technology. Terminology*⁵, a standard specific to the forestry field. In order to identify the correct specialized meaning of the forestry terms subject to our analysis, we have reproduced the terminological definitions taken from the aforementioned standard. For the lexicographic definitions⁶ and etymology, we have consulted general-purpose dictionaries – DEX, DAN and MDA. By “joining” the two types of definitions (lexicographic and terminological) we have tried to illustrate the degree of rendering (the degree of transcription) of the specialized meaning in the text of the lexicographic definition.

cojire = “detaching and removing the bark from the round wood” (STAS 4964-91: point 3.9);

³ Bidu-Vrănceanu, 2007: 66.

⁴ L’Homme and San Martin, 2016: 158 (“Les définitions sont analytiques et respectent le modèle aristotélicien en ce sens que le genre prochain est le plus souvent une UL dénotant la classe à laquelle appartient le défini. AinSyn, un nom est défini par un autre nom ; un verbe, par un autre verbe. Les définitions d’adjectifs et d’adverbes dérogent toutefois de cette règle générale, comme on le verra.”/ ‘The definitions are analytical and follow the Aristotelian model in the sense that the proximate genus is most often an UL denoting the class to which the defined belongs. Thus, a name is defined by another name; a verb, by another verb. The definitions of adjectives and adverbs, however, deviate from this general rule, as will be seen’). We can see the adoption of the present idea in Bidu-Vrănceanu (2007: 48-49) according to which if a term is a noun then its definition will start with the specification of a noun, if the term is a verb - the definition will start with a verb and so on.

⁵ The standard STAS 4964-91 *Forest exploitation. Wood exploitation technology. Terminology* corresponds to the ISO 8965-87 standard (translation from Romanian into English).

⁶ In the case of polysemantic words, in the body of the article we will render only the meaning that is of interest to our analyses, and the lexicographic definition will be rendered entirely in the footnotes.

cojire, cojiri, fem.n. = “the action of peeling (oneself)”. – *V. coji* (DEX: 222)
coji, cojesc./ ‘to peel’ vb. IV. = “1. trans. to strip off an outer layer of vegetables, fruit, etc.”⁷ (DEX: 222)

In the definition of the term *cojire* we identify the circularity of the general-purpose dictionary - to explain the meaning of the term *cojire*, DEX refers to the basic word (*a*) *coji*, a polysemantic verb. For forest terminology, the updated meaning (from the sphere of the meanings recorded in DEX) is meaning 1. Analyzing the body of the definition, we find that it is a pre-scientific definition, accessible to all non-specialist speakers and consisting only of elements belonging to the common vocabulary.

From the overlap of the two lexicographic definitions, namely the definition of the term *cojire* (“the action of peeling (oneself)”) and the first meaning of the definition of the term (*a*) *coji* (“to strip off an outer layer of vegetables, fruit, etc.”), we can say that, from the perspective of the ordinary speaker, *cojire* can be defined as follows:
cojire = “the action of stripping off an outer layer of vegetables, fruit, etc.”

The term *cojire* is not recorded in DAN, which indicates the age of this term in the language.

MDA defines the term *cojire*⁸ as follows:

cojire⁹ fem.n. = “1. (of a tree, a twig, a fruit, a vegetable, etc.) peeling (1) Syn: *cojeală* (1), *cojit*¹ (1), *cojitură* (1).” (MDA I: 457)

The definitions of the term *cojire* can be decomposed into the following semes¹⁰:
cojire (DEX) = /action/ + /of stripping off/ + /an outer layer (of)/ + /vegetables/ + /fruit/
cojire (MDA) = /stripping off/ + /an outer layer/
cojire (standard) = /detaching/ + /removing/ + /bark/ + /(from) wood/ + /round/

Within the definitions we identify the following common semes: /stripping off/ + /outer layer/ - *coajă* is the proximate genus of the definition. In all three definitions, the term implies an action (*to strip off/to detach/to remove*). We notice that the lexicographic definitions have taken over part of the terminological definition, synthesizing the actions of *detachment* and *removal* in one word R. *curăţare*/ ‘stripping off’. Both lexicographic definitions are pre-scientific (consisting only of elements of the common vocabulary), being accessible to the non-specialist speaker. MDA indicates that this term can also refer to a *tree* but briefly reproduces the concept. The standard definition is detailed, presenting the actions in detail (the bark is detached and removed from a round wood). It should also be noted that, in both general-purpose dictionaries,

⁷ *coji* vb. IV trans. = „1. trans. To strip off an outer layer of vegetables, fruit, etc. 2. refl.(of scarred wounds, of sunburned skin) to peel; to flake off. 3. refl. (of walls and plaster or lime on them) to degrade (on the surface) by swelling, cracking, etc. due to environmental conditions; to shrink. - from *coajă*.” (DEX: 222)

⁸ *cojire* fem.n. = “1. (of a tree, a twig, a fruit, a vegetable, etc.) peeling (1) Syn: *cojeală* (1), *cojit*¹ (1), *cojitură* (1). 2. (of an animal) skinning Syn: *cojit*¹ (2). 3. (of scarred wounds, of sunburned skin, dry from the wind) peeling, Syn: *cojit*¹ (3), *descuamare*. 4. (of walls and plaster or lime on them) shrinking” (MDA I: 457).

⁹ *cojire* < *coji* < *coajă* < O. Sl. *Кожка* (MDA I: 457, 443).

¹⁰ We will graphically represent the decomposition of the definitions into semes through slashes.

the term *cojire* has several meanings (it is polysemantic), in the forest language it updates the first meaning recorded in general-purpose dictionaries.

As a combinatorial possibility, in the forest language, the term *cojire* has as a majority determiner the term *lemn* or terms belonging to the semantic field of wood (or component parts of wood understood as tree): “Deocamdată, însă, în practica exploatărilor doborâturilor și rupturilor de vânt și zăpadă, am constatat că procesul tehnologic de exploatare asigură realizarea cerințelor silvice și în continuare prin : cojirea lemnului, a cioatelor și a rădăcinilor proeminente, prin olărirea butucilor, prin modul cum se colectează și cum se apropie lemnul, cum vom vedea din cele ce urmează.”/ ‘For the time being, however, in the practice of felling and breaking by wind and snow, we have found that the technological process of exploitation further ensures the fulfilment of forestry requirements by: wood, stump, and prominent root barking, by rounding logs, by the way in which the wood is collected and approached, as we will see from the following’ (Palamaru, Valentin, 1995, *Importanța utilizării în exploatarea doborâturilor de vânt și zăpadă a unui proces tehnologic cât mai adecvat cerințelor silvice*, in *Bucovina Forestieră* 3(2): 19-23, from <http://www.bucovina-forestiera.ro/article/importanta-utilizarii-in-exploatarea-doboraturilor-de-vant/>, accessed 02.04.2020).

corhănire = “movement of trees, logs, or shaped wood from the felling site to the storage area using tractors, winches, etc.” (STAS 4964-91: point 3.3).

The term *corhănire* is not recorded with this form in DEX; instead, the following entries appear, marked as regionalisms: *corhană* (feminine noun - regionalism), (*a*) *corhăni* (verb), *corhănit* (neuter noun). We will reproduce the definition of the verb (*a*) *corhăni* because, by its structure, the term *corhănire* is a verbal form of the long, substantivized infinitive (*corhăni* + suff. *-re*).

corhăni, corhănesc, vb. IV, trans. = “(reg.) to move the logs with the pick. – from *corhană*” (DEX: 258). By extension, we can appreciate that the term *corhănire* signifies “movement of the logs with the pick”.

The term *corhănire* is not recorded in DAN denoting the fact that this term is old in the language.

MDA does not record the term *corhănire*, but the basic word from which it is formed is recorded, (*a*) *corhăni* respectively¹¹:

corhăni¹ tr.v. = “(reg) to transport the logs with a pick, by rolling or dragging.” (MDA I: 511).

In MDA it is diastatically marked, indicating that this term is a regionalism (specific to the Bukovina area).

The decomposition of the definitions of the term *corhănire* into semes:

corhănire (DEX) = /movement/ + /of the logs/ + /with the pick/

corhănire (MDA) = /transport/ + /of the logs/ + /with the pick/ + /by rolling or dragging/

corhănire (standard) = /movement / + /of trees, logs or shaped wood/ + /from the felling

¹¹ *corhăni* < *corhană*¹ < Ru, Ukr *курган* (MDA I: 511).

site/ + /to the storage area/ + /using/ + /tractors, winches/

The DEX definition has a minimal informational content; both lexicographic definitions present the same referring to the instrument with which the operation of moving the logs (*pick*) is performed. The proximate genus of the definition - the *movement/transport of the logs* - is taken over by both lexicographic definitions; a non-specialist speaker will understand that this term refers to the movement of logs and will infer that the movement takes place from one area to another. The terminological definition highlights the route of movement, details the object of the movement (it distinguishes between trees and logs), indicates the (mechanized) tools with which this operation is performed. In specialized communication contexts, *corhănire* admits as determiner only the terms *buștean*, *arbore*, *lemn fasonat*: “În Bucovina, pe timpuri, colectarea lemnului se realiza, în funcție de condițiile locale, prin diferite procedee primitive, cum sînt: – corhănirea buștenilor prin alunecarea liberă a acestora pe pantele versanților sub acțiunea gravitației, muncitorii folosind țapina pentru imprimarea impulsului inițial; [...]”/ ‘In Bukovina, in the past, wood collection was done, depending on local conditions, by different primitive processes, such as: movement of the logs by letting them slip freely on the slopes under the action of gravity, the workers using the pick to imprint the initial impulse; [...].’ (Bereziuc, Rotislav, *Transportul lemnului în Bucovina*, from <http://www.bucovina-forestiera.ro/article/transportul-lemnului-in-bucovina/>, accessed 07.04.2020).

despicare = “cutting of the wood in the longitudinal direction by separating the fibres, for example by means of a wedge, axe or mechanical splitter” (STAS 4964-91: point 3.12).

despicare, despicări, fem.n. = “the action of splitting. – V. *despica*” (DEX: 326)

*despica, despica*¹², vb. I = “1. to cut, to break along, breaking into two or more pieces. 2. trans. and refl. to crack, to split (on a certain segment).” (DEX: 326)

The term *despicare* demonstrates the circularity of the general-purpose dictionary; to explain the meaning of the term *despicare*, DEX refers to the basic word - the verb (*a*) *despica*.

The term *despicare* is not recorded in DAN, which denotes the old age of this term in the word stock of the Romanian language.

MDA defines the term *despicare*¹³ as follows:

¹² *despica, despica*, vb. I = “1. trans. to cut, to break along, breaking into two or more pieces. 2. trans. and refl. to crack, to split (on a certain segment). 3. trans. to cross (the air, a compact crowd, etc.). 4. trans. fig. to get insight into a complex thing; to analyze, to interpret, to explain, to decipher; by ext. to present in detail. – Lat. **despicare*.” (DEX: 326)

¹³ *despicare* fem.n. = “1-2 Taking hard objects into two or more pieces, along (or, rarely, across), with a sharp, rough object Syn: *crăpare*, *crăpat*¹, *despicat*¹ (1-2), *despicătură* (1-2), *spargere*, *spart*¹, *tăiere*, *tăiat*¹. 3-4 (Tech) (Manual or) mechanized splitting of the wood parallel to wood fibres, to obtain planks, staves, shingles, etc. 5 (In exp.) ~ of the thread in four Exaggeratedly thorough research. 6 (Fig) Torment by unbearable pain Syn: *despicat*¹ (3). 7 Sudden breaking of an object into pieces, as if it were split by someone Syn: *despicat*¹ (4), *despicătură* (3). 8-9 Tearing along (sudden or) by someone of an item of clothing Syn: *despicat*¹ (5-6), *despicătură* (4-5). 10 (Asr) Splitting of a body or flesh by a long and deep cut Syn: *despicat*¹ (7), *despicătură* (6), (old) *despintecare* (1), *despintecat*¹ (1). 11 Formation of a deep fault in

*despicare*¹⁴ fem.n. = “3-4 (Tech) (Manual or) mechanized splitting of the wood parallel to wood fibres, to obtain planks, staves, shingles, etc.” (MDA I: 671)

The decomposition of the term *despicare* into semes:

despicare (DEX) = /cutting - breaking/ + /along/ + /breaking into two or more pieces/¹⁵

despicare (MDA) = / (manual or) mechanized/ + /splitting/ + /of the wood/ + /parallel to wood fibres/ + /to obtain/ + /planks, staves, shingles/

despicare (standard) = /cutting/ + /of the wood/ + /in the longitudinal direction/ + /by separating the fibres/ + /for example by means of a wedge, axe or mechanical splitter/

The lexicographic definitions took over the proximate genus of the term, namely *debitarea lemnului* ‘cutting of the wood’, the characteristic semes of the term being taken over for the most part (the wood is cut in the longitudinal direction/parallel to wood fibres). The two lexicographic definitions help the non-specialist speaker become familiar with the meaning of the term. One can see that MDA provides a definition of the term *despicare* close to the terminological definition, indicating that the operation of splitting the wood can be manual or mechanized; the lexicographic definition in MDA contains an extra seme as compared with the terminological definition: it provides information about the *purpose of the splitting action: to obtain planks, staves, shingles*. Along the same line of the definition, the standard provides, in addition to the lexicographic definition, information on the *instrument with which the splitting action is performed: by means of a wedge, axe or mechanical splitter* - this information is also present in the definition provided by MDA (it is inferred from the semantic content of the lexical units *manual or mechanized*). Regarding the definitions of the term *despicare*, we can appreciate that the DEX definition is a pre-scientific definition; the MDA definition is an alternative (mixed) definition, and can overlap the terminological definition.

From the perspective of contextual occurrence, in forest terminology the term *despicare* is a nominal group centre in which the determiners *lemn, buștean* must appear: “Posch a lansat pe piață despicătorul de lemn SplitMaster 30 ale cărui noi dotări îl fac mult mai util pentru despicarea volumelor mari de lemn, oferindu-i utilizatorului posibilitatea de a lucra mai rapid și mai confortabil. Suportul pentru bușteni și un dispozitiv de ridicare cu un design mai îngust fac despicarea mai ușoară.”/ ‘Posch launched on the market the wood splitter SplitMaster 30 whose new features make it

the ground Syn: split¹ (8), split (7) Syn: *despicat*¹ (8), *despicătură* (7). 12 (Rel) Dividing waters into two, leaving the land in the middle Syn: *despicat*¹ (9), *despicătură* (8). 13 Dismantling an object made up of symmetrical parts Syn: *despicat*¹ (10), *despicătură* (9). 14 (Pop) Opening of buds of plants Syn: *despicat*¹ (11), *despicătură* (10). 15 (Old) Delimitation of lots on a ground. Syn: *despicat*¹ (12). 16 (Ch) Decomposition of atoms into particles Syn: *despicat*¹ (13). 17 Branching of trees Syn: *despicat*¹ (14), *despicătură* (11). 18 Defeating air or water resistance and rapid advancement Syn: *despicat*¹ (15). 19 (Fig) Seeing with the mind beyond appearances Syn: *despicat*¹ (16). 20 (Ind) Skin splitting.” (MDA I: 671)

¹⁴ *despicare* < *despica* < ml **despicare* (MDA I: 671).

¹⁵ For the unity of the definitions regarding their decomposition into semes, we will define the term *despicare* starting from the definition of the basic word (*a*) *despica*, namely: *despicare* = “cutting, splitting along, breaking into two or more parts”.

much more useful for splitting large volumes of wood, giving the user the opportunity to work faster and more comfortably. The log holder and a lifting device with a narrower design make splitting easier.’ (*Posch Romania – Noua gamă de despicătoare de lemne*, from <https://www.utilajepadure.ro/posch-romania-noua-gama-de-despicatoare-de-lemne/>, accessed 07.04.2020).

fasonare = “mechanical transformation of trees, logs and felled round wood which includes the following operations: cleaning of branches, barking, sectioning, sorting, including removal of damaged parts and foliage” (STAS 4964-91: pct. 2.3);

fasonare, fasonări, fem.n. = “the action of shaping; shaped¹, shaping. – V. *fasona*” (DEX: 416)

Since in the definition of the term two other terms are indicated, *fasonat*¹ and (*a*) *fasona*, we will transcribe the lexicographic definitions of the two terms to which the term *fasonare* is related, from the point of view of meaning:

*fasonat*¹ neuter n. = “shaping” - V. *fasona*” (DEX: 416)

fasona, fasonez, vb. I, trans. = “to give an object a certain shape (following a processing operation) – from Fr. *façonner*.” (DEX: 415).

The three entries above, namely *fasonare*, *fasonat*¹ and (*a*) *fasona* best illustrate the circularity of the lexicographic definitions in a general-purpose dictionary.

In DAN, the lexicographic definition of the term *fasonare* takes over a great part of the semes of the terminological definition:

fasonare s.f. = “the action of shaping; shaping, shaped. • operation by which felled trees are cleaned of branches, barked, cut, and stacked. • shortening, by cutting, the roots and offshoots of seedlings and vine cuttings, in order to prepare them for planting (< *fasona*)”. (DAN: 400)

MDA defines the term *fasonare*¹⁶ as follows:

*fasonare*¹⁷ fem.n. = “3 (In forestry exploitation; in syntagms) ~of the wood Sequence of operations by which felled trees are processed and classified Syn: (rarely) *fasonaj* (3), *fasonat*¹ (3).” (MDA I: 879)

The decomposition of the definitions of the term *fasonare* into semes:

fasonare (DEX) = /action/ + /of giving an object a certain shape/ + /(following a processing operation)/

fasonare (DAN) = /operation/ + /by which felled trees/ + /are cleaned of branches/ + /barked/ + /cut/ + /stacked/

fasonare (MDA) = /sequence of operations/ + /by which felled trees/ + /are processed/ + /and classified/

¹⁶ *fasonare* fem.n. = “1 Making of the form of an object Syn: (rarely) *fasonaj* (1), *fasonat*¹ (1). 2 (Fig; rarely) Shaping of the character, personality, etc. of someone Syn: (rarely) *fasonaj* (2), *fasonat*¹ (2). 3 (In forestry exploitation; in syntagms) ~of the wood Sequence of operations by which felled trees are processed and classified Syn: (rarely) *fasonaj* (3), *fasonat*¹ (3). 4 (Hor) Shortening of roots or branches of seedlings and cuttings of rootstocks or fruiting vines Syn: *fasonat*¹ (4), (rarely) *fasonaj* (4).” (MDA I: 879).

¹⁷ *fasonare* < *fasona* < Fr *façonner* ((MDA I: 879).

fasonare (standard) = /mechanical transformation/ + /of trees, logs and felled round wood/ + (which includes the following operations:/ + /cleaning of branches/ + /barking/ + /sectioning/ /sorting/ + /including removal of damaged parts and foliage/

Comparing the three lexicographic definitions with the terminological definition, we find that the DEX definition is generally valid and applies to any object that can be processed; the DEX definition is mixed, comprising a pre-scientific part (elements of the common vocabulary: *to give, object, form*) and a scientific part (elements of the specialized vocabulary: *operation, processing*). DAN and MDA individualize the definition of the concept with direct reference to the object of the shaping action, namely *trees*. The proximate genus of the definition - *wood processing* - is explicitly formulated in the definitions in DAN and MDA, in DEX the object bearing the action is generally named, the proximate genus being the *processing of an object*. The lexicographic definitions in DAN and MDA take over the terminological definition, “process” it, and adapt it to the cognitive level of the non-specialist speaker. The terminological definition of the term *fasonare* is complex, it provides detailed information on how to perform the shaping action: there is information that the action is performed mechanically (with mechanized machines/tools and not manually), the action affects the *trees, logs, felled round wood* (in forest terminology there is a clear distinction between *tree - log - felled round wood*), the action consists of several operations (/cleaning of branches/ + /barking/ + /sectioning/ /sorting/ + /including removal of damaged parts and foliage/).

As for the combinatorial availability, the term *fasonare* - by its very definition - appears in contextual occurrence with the terms *arbore, buștean, lemn rotund doborât*: “Articolul 1. Regulele de față se referă la condițiunile în care trebuie să se execute doborarea, fasonarea și evacuarea materialului lemnos din suprafețele de păduri destinate exploatării.”/ ‘Article 1. These rules refer to the conditions under which the felling, shaping, and disposal of timber must be carried out from forest areas intended for exploitation’ (Ministerul Economiei Forestiere, *Decizia nr. 435 din 20 iunie 1950 privind reguli pentru doborarea, fasonarea și transportul materialelor lemnoase din păduri*, published in Buletinul Oficial nr. 53 din 21 iunie 1950, from <http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/27949>, accessed 07.04.2020).

parchet = “forest area on which harvests of main or by-products are carried out” (STAS 4964-91: point 2.4);

parchet, parchete¹⁸, n.n. = “II. each of the areas into which a forest is divided for its rational exploitation; by ext. area of land on which clearcuttings have been made in a

¹⁸ *parchet, parchete* n.n. = “I. floor made by joining together (in the form of geometric shapes) some hardwood pieces (oak, beech, etc.) specially processed; each of the pieces of wood (narrow and short) used to make this type of floor. II. each of the areas into which a forest is divided for its rational exploitation; by ext. area of land on which clearcuttings have been made in a forest. III. judicial institution operating within some courts, with the power to prosecute and support prosecution in criminal proceedings; members of this institution; the place where this institution operates. – from Fr. *parquet*.” (DEX: 855).

forest” (DEX: 855)

In DAN, the following meanings appear for the term *parchet*:

parchet¹⁹ s.n. = “II. each of the areas into which a forest under exploitation is divided.” (< Fr. *parquet*).” (DAN: 721).

MDA defines the term *parchet*²⁰ as follows:

parchet²¹ s.n. = “3 Each of the delimited areas into which a forest is divided, in order to exploit it. 4 (Pex) Area delimited by land from which part of the forest or the forest has been cut down Syn: (reg) curătură.” (MDA I: 269).

The decomposition of the term *parchet* into semes:

parchet (DEX) = /each/ + /of the areas/ + /into which a forest/ + /is divided/ + /for its rational exploitation/

parchet (DAN) = /each/ + /of the areas/ + /into which a forest/ + /under exploitation/ + /is divided/

parchet (MDA) = 3 /Each/ + /of the delimited/ + /areas/ + /into which a forest is divided/ + /in order to exploit it/

parchet (standard) = /forest/ + /area/ + / on which harvests/ + /of main or by-products/ + /are carried out/

The three lexicographic definitions are alternative (mixed), being made up of a pre-scientific part (common vocabulary elements) and a scientific part (specialized vocabulary elements). The lexicographic definitions preserve the proximate genus of the terminological definition - *forest area* - to which it adds characteristic semes; the characteristic semes indicate the purpose of dividing the forest into areas - *for (rational) exploitation*. The terminological definition details the purpose of dividing the forest, while indicating that the forest generates *main* and *by-products*. By reading the lexicographic definitions, the non-specialist speaker can understand the meaning of the term *parchet*.

In forest terminology, the term *parchet* contextually occurs with the term *pădure* and any term that designates main/by-products of the forest fund, for example: “Art.7. Amplasarea parchetelor de produse principale și secundare se face pe baza studiilor de perspectivă, cu respectarea prevederilor amenajamentelor, în raport cu necesitățile culturale ale arboretelor, anii de fructificație, vârsta, înălțimea, nevoia de adăpost contra factorilor climatici dăunători, ale seminișului, condițiile de exploatare și transport, rolul

¹⁹ *parchet* n.n. = “I. generally hardwood piece for floors; the floor itself. II. each of the areas into which a forest under exploitation is divided. III. judicial institution conducting criminal investigations; the place where it operates; its magistrates, officials. (<Fr. *parquet*).” (DAN: 721).

²⁰ *parchet* n.n. = “1 Floor made by assembling in geometric shapes some hardwood pieces, specially processed. 2 (Prc) Each of the parts used in making such a floor. 3 Each of the delimited areas into which a forest is divided, in order to exploit it. 4 (Pex) Area delimited by land from which part of the forest or the forest has been cut down Syn: (reg) curătură. 5 Judicial institution attached to some courts, with the power to exercise prosecution and support it in criminal proceedings 6 Place where the prosecutor's office operates (5). 7 Officials exercising the powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office (5).” (MDA I: 269).

²¹ *parchet* < Fr. *parquet* (MDA I: 269).

funcțional al pădurilor și sarcinile de ridicare a producției și productivității pădurilor.”/ ‘Art.7. The location of the forest areas of main and by-products is made on the basis of perspective studies, in compliance with the planning provisions, in relation to the cultural needs of arboreta, fruiting years, age, height, need for shelter against harmful climatic factors, seedlings, operating conditions and transport, the functional role of forests and the tasks of raising forest production and productivity.’ (Ministerul Agriculturii, *Instrucțiunea nr. 380/1969 privind termenele, modalitățile și epocile de tăiere, scoatere și transport ale materialului lemnos din păduri*, from <https://lege5.ro/gratuit/g44denzw/instrucțiunea-nr-380-1969-privind-termenele-modalitatile-si-epocile-de-taiere-scoatere-si-transport-ale-materialului-lemnos-din-paduri>, accessed 07.04.2020).

3. Conclusions

If the terminological definition is scientific, being partially accessible to the cognitive level of the non-specialist speaker, the lexicographic definition (pre-scientific, mixed or alternative) - although it provides less scientific information - renders the proximate genus of the term and is accessible to the non-specialist speaker, as Pitiriciu noted: “les définitions lexicographiques sont plus simple, accessibles également aux personnes sans formation de spécialité, les définitions spécialisées en conservant un degré plus élevé de difficulté pour le décodage.”/ ‘lexicographic definitions are simpler, equally accessible to people without specialized training, specialized definitions retaining a higher degree of difficulty in decoding’²². The pre-scientific part of lexicographic definitions (being made up of elements belonging to the common vocabulary) ensures the accessibility of the non-specialist speaker to the minimal meaning of the term. The lack of exemplification of contextual occurrences makes it somehow difficult to fully understand and correctly use the term in different communication contexts. Based on reading the lexicographic definitions, we can confirm the principle according to which, if a term is a noun, its definition will start with a noun, if the term is a verb - its definition will start with a verb. The reading of the forestry terms in DEX, exemplified throughout the article, highlights the circularity of the dictionary (to define a term, the reader is “sent” to the basic lexical unit from which the term was formed).

We can conclude that lexicographic definitions - even if they have a minimal content of information (as compared with the terminological definition) - ensure the comprehension of specialized (forestry) vocabulary elements by non-specialist speakers who have an average level of education.

²² Pitiriciu, 2018: 210.

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ACRONYMS

- DAN = Marcu, Florin, *Dicționar actualizat de neologisme*, București, Editura Saeculum Vizual, 2015.
- DEX = Academia Română, *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române*, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, 2016.
- MDA = Academia Română, *Micul dicționar academic*, vol. I-II, București, Editura Univers Enciclopedic Gold, 2010.

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