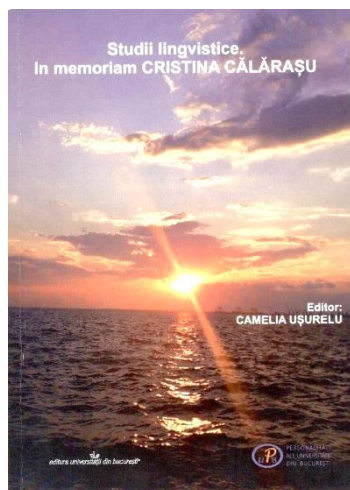


Studii lingvistice. In memoriam Cristina Călărașu,
Camelia Ușurelu (editor), in the collection *Personalități ale Universității*
din București, Editura Universității din București, 2019, 500 p.
(Mariana Matei Buciu)



The collective volume entitled *Studii lingvistice. In memoriam Cristina Călărașu* / ‘Linguistic studies. In memoriam Cristina Călărașu’, edited by Camelia Ușurelu at the University of Bucharest Publishing House, in 2019, continues a beautiful tradition, being published in the collection *Personalities of the University of Bucharest*, which was initiated in 2017, by publishing the *in honorem* volume dedicated to academician Gabriela Pană Dindelegan. The volume is a cultural homage, but also one for the soul, which the editor and other great Romanian and foreign linguists bring to the memory of Cristina Călărașu (1943-2015), a well-known scientist and professor at the Department of Linguistics of the Faculty of Letters, University of Bucharest, for a remarkable activity covering 48 years. The “weight” of the volume does not necessarily reside in its 500 pages, but especially in the fact that the studies composing it represent innovative scientific contributions in the field of linguistics. Through the topics they approach, these articles cover all the spheres of research that Cristina Călărașu was concerned with. The book is a treasure trove of high linguistic culture which addresses, first of all, specialists in the field, philologists, linguists, lexicologists, language historians, grammarians, translators. It is also addressed to those in the media, folklorists, musicologists, therapists, sociologists, those eager to enhance their linguistic culture and those who knew Cristina Călărașu. The value of the volume is also outstanding as an object as such. The cover, inspired by a photo from the personal archive of Camelia Ușurelu, contains the image of a marine sunset, in predominant indigo-azure tones, which suggest the sunset of a life, the relationship with the phrase “in memoriam” being obvious. Despite the “sunset”, between the covers of the volume, there is part of what places man in eternity... his work. The volume opens with a *Table of contents*, containing the authors’ names in alphabetical order and the titles of the articles. There are thirty-six studies, of which thirty-five are written in Romanian and one in English. This is followed by a *Foreword* signed by the editor, and then the actual texts of the articles. Under the title of each article there are the author’s name, institutional affiliation, as well as footnotes, bibliography, and an abstract in English. Some of the articles also have a list of sources, logos, and abbreviations, or even illustrations. The *Foreword* clearly presents the scientific and academic activity, in the country and abroad, of Cristina Călărașu, PhD holder in philology and “exemplary professor” who got through all the stages of an academic career. Among her works, (on language history, dialectology, lexicology, terminology, sociolinguistics, grammar, folklore, and translation), in which she researched

the Romanian language both diachronically and synchronously, we mention: *Obiceiuri românești de nuntă*/ 'Romanian wedding customs' (1999), *Studii de terminologie a profesiunilor actuale. Încercare de sociologie lingvistică*/ 'Terminology studies of current professions. An attempt of linguistic sociology' (2005). She coauthored the volumes *Atlasul Lingvistic al Europei*/ 'The linguistic atlas of Europe' (1982-1986), *Dicționar de științe ale limbii*/ 'Dictionary of language sciences' (1997/2001), etc. She published many articles in specialized journals or in volumes: *Aspecte ale utilizării cazului vocativ în unele texte religioase*/ 'Aspects of the use of the vocative case in some religious texts' (2011), *Condiționalul cu a vrea în dacoromână. Perspectiva istorică*/ 'The conditional with *a vrea* in Daco-Romanian. The historical perspective' (1989), *Globalizare lingvistică și anglicizare*/ 'Linguistic globalization and anglicisation' (2003), etc. Camelia Ușurelu expresses her thanks to all the colleagues who contributed to the creation of this volume, as well as to the preservation of a living memory of Cristina Călărașu in the academic community. The *Foreword* ends with the deep regret of Camelia Ușurelu before the loss of a great researcher of the Romanian language, but also of a wonderful person, who was a great friend of hers.

The studies in the volume can be included in one, two or even several fields of linguistics. Thus, some of the articles in the field of lexicology or terminology can be analyzed from the perspective of language history, from a stylistic, pragmatic, grammatical, or sociolinguistic perspective. Through the topics approached, most studies are perfectly synchronized with the reality of today, even if the linguistic aspects analyzed seem to have a connection rather with the past. Maria Aldea in *The name of agent in the field of music in Vocabularu romano-francesu by Ion Costinescu (Bucharest, 1870)* analyzes the way of recording names of agents in music and considers that Ion Costinescu laid the foundations of terminology as a discipline, that the dynamics of the musical vocabulary denote the cultural evolution of Romanian society. The names of agent or occupations make also the object of Adrian Chircu's research, in the study *Nomina agentis Hatzeiensis. Notes on the names of occupations in Condicta Hațegului (1725-1847)*. He demonstrates that the names of agents related to military positions have a greater capacity for renewal, while those in religious language or those aimed at everyday occupations are more conservative. The names of professions in the Romanian language of the 21st century, this time, make the direct and indirect object of the research in the studies signed by Florica Dumitrescu and Silvia Pitiriciu. Florica Dumitrescu, in the study *On the multiple names of professions in current Romanian (2013-2017)*, shows that the explosion of trades on the international occupational market led to an invasion of new terms of foreign origin and new meanings, to the detriment of Romanian internal productions, and recommends for future research the achievement of lexicographic projects in the field, in order to keep up with the reality of life. Silvia Pitiriciu writes *On complementary therapies*, a study as scientifically documented as useful in the current social context. The author emphasizes that the development of these therapies led to the emergence of new occupations, recorded in the COR, and to the recording of related terms in specific dictionaries. Another article

so well anchored in everyday life is signed by Andreea-Victoria Grigore, *An attempt of scientific popularization in meteorological terminology: the show Săptămâna de vreme from Realitatea TV*, whose topic is the popularization of the scientific field of meteorology among non-specialists by resorting to the process of gradual dissolution of concepts. Local religious terms, this time, make the object of Mihaela Marin's research, in the article *Native elements in the vocabulary of the "Hurmuzachi Psalms"*. The fact that these words are also found in modern Romanian demonstrates the stability of the Romanian lexis. An idea of stability, suggested by the fundamental events in human life, is also transmitted by the article *Specific elements in the terminology of the wedding in Muntenia*, written by Iulia Mărgărit. There are elements that terminologically individualize the southern part as compared with the rest of the country and that implicitly reveal the customs and rigours of each stage of the peasant wedding. As for the studies in the field of stylistics, one may notice the innovative article *Visual metaphors and split off narrative arches in Prâslea cel voinic și merele de aur, a graphic novel*, written by Cezar Bălășoiu. Analyzing the two stylistic modalities, the author presents the way in which a classic fairy tale can become richer in meanings and suggestions when told in the form of a comic strip (as a graphic novel). Mihaela Mancaș, in the study *Metaphors of affectivity in Lucian Blaga's poetry*, considers that, although Blaga frequently uses dysphoric semantic fields, the bright area of euphoric semantic fields prevails. Blaga's *affective metaphor* holds supremacy through its semantic and syntactic ingenuity in the entire interwar poetry. The metaphor is also approached in the savoury article of Melita Szathmary, *Animal sonorities in the "yard" of Romanian society*. The animal metaphor, disseminated especially by the press, in the pamphlet-type discourse, is a journalistic cliché, but also a particularly expressive way of characterizing a society, a regime, an institution, a party, an individual. The study of Adela Novac, *Linguistic deviations in the creation of Grigore Vieru*, lies in the area of confluence between stylistics and grammar. She considers that linguistic deviations belong to non-grammaticality, but not in the sense of neglecting literary norms, but of deviating, intentionally and creatively, to achieve unusual expressiveness with which the great poet always delighted his readers. The article of Minodora Bucur, *Semantic figures in Țiganiada by Ion Budai Deleanu*, discusses attenuations, not deviations of some figures of speech. The author demonstrates the attenuation of the role of some figures, such as the *apostrophe* and the comparison, in the illustration of some scenes, in the sense of triggering the comic. The invocation of the muse does not have the meaning in Homer's epic, Budai-Deleanu reproducing only the model, but in a caricatural way. The comparisons belonging to the household and culinary universe also give a comic note to the heroic approach, the characters having the status of *upside down heroes*. We consider commendable the effort of the author Oana Chelaru-Murăruș to leave the "ivory tower" of the theoretical study of literary language and "to go down in the street" to write the study *Narrator in the "underground": pages from a street child's diary. Attempt at a (con)textual analysis*. The researched text is an authentic social, historical, and psychological document, but it is also an interesting autobiographical text from the perspective of a pragmatic-stylistic analysis

and the construction of the narrative. The author of the diary manages to convey an authentic group experience, with touching personal feelings and reflections, despite the objective linguistic limitations. The author of the article raises an alarm in contemporary society: there are many street children, but few can write, read, have diaries, and their suffering must not “remain sealed in silence”. Grammatical and historical aspects of the language are extremely rigorously presented in articles such as that of Gheorghe Chiru, *Escu “am” in literary texts of the nineteenth century*. The author makes a scientific incursion into the history of the present indicative form, the first person singular *escu* “(I) am”, recorded for the first time in the work of one of the great representatives of the Transylvanian School. The inclusion of the form *escu* in the past normative works was an attempt to create a unitary literary language with the help of words considered “of root”, discovered in conservative dialectal variants of the Romanian language. But unlike *sum* and *sunt* which became literary, *escu* remained a verbal form of the periphery. Studies that, in addition to the predominant linguistic aspects, bring to the reader some socio-political and cultural aspects, are signed by Daniela Ciobanu-Ioniță and Dragoș Topală. The study *Strategies of the implicit in security documents. A case study: the notes of Dudu Velicu* of Daniela Ciobanu-Ioniță submits to analysis an extremely interesting text, a document of some complex communicative strategies in a sensitive period from a historical point of view. In the article entitled *On the international radio alphabet*, Dragoș Topală offers us an introductory lesson in the history and functioning of the radio alphabet, adopted by the main international bodies in the field of communications, for its efficiency and universality. The ethnolinguistic study of Manuela Nevaci, *Romance vs. Balkan at the ethnolinguistic level: the Aromanians’ Sânziene* appears in the volume. The ethnolinguistic concordances regarding this holiday can be explained both by a common heritage and by the direct linguistic contact between peoples of different origins, but equally fascinated, we believe, by the profound significance of this pagan holiday, when “the heavens are opened”. Last but not least is the article of Alessandro Zuliani, *The translator, the last wandering knight of literature?* The author considers the translator to be the last true wandering knight of literature, because although the reader does not realize his existence, he dominates an entire culture, world and way of seeing the world, transferring every nuance, accent or allusion in his work.

We have read with great interest the pages of the volume dedicated to the memory of Cristina Călărașu, an exemplary collection through the diversity of scientific topics, through their connection with life, and especially through the novelty and the multiple value of the points of view expressed. We have understood that, when the reality of life becomes unbearable, we must return to the reality of our language, “like living water”. Great linguists will continue to honour it by researching it, from new and unexpected perspectives, and ordinary people, by speaking it correctly. We are grateful for the huge linguistics lesson and not only, which the authors “taught us” through the publication of this volume, which I recommend to all those who can say, anytime and anywhere, like Nichita Stănescu, “The Romanian language is my country”.