

RECENZII

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Croitor, Blanca (ed.), *Formarea cuvintelor în limba română. Volumul al 4-lea. Sufixe. Derivarea nominală și adverbială*, București, 2024, Editura Academiei Române, 385p., ISBN: 9789732738047

The present work, part of *Formarea cuvintelor în limba română*¹ [‘Word formation in Romanian’] treaty, was developed by a group of researchers from the Institute of Linguistics ‘Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti’ of the Romanian Academy, and represents the second part of the fourth volume, entitled *Sufixe. Derivarea nominală și adverbială* [‘Suffixes. Nominal and adverbial derivation’] (2015). The volume’s editor is Blanca Croitor, with Ana-Maria Barbu, Valentina Cojocaru, Ramona Cătălina Corbeanu, Andreea Dinică, Ionuț Geană, Irina Lupu, Carmen Mîrzea Vasile, Magdalena Popescu-Marin, and Oana Stoica-Dinu being part of the research team. This book offers a comprehensive account of the processes behind Romanian word formation.

While the first part of the volume discusses (series of) suffixes starting with the letters A-C, in this second part of the volume the focus is on (series of) suffixes starting with the letter E. The authors’ theoretical and methodological framework are consistent with those encountered in the first volumes, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the overall unity of the treaty. The volume under review is undoubtedly a complex work which aims, and brilliantly manages, to provide much needed information regarding a wide range of suffixes, such as, but by no means limited to, ‘-eanț’, with the variants ‘-ant’, ‘-ianț’, ‘-eanțu’, ‘-anțu’, ‘-enț’, ‘-enț’ (e.g., pietromăneanț ‘resident of Pietroman’, băianț ‘resident of Baia’); ‘-esă’ with the variant ‘-isă’ (e.g., contesă ‘countess’, poetesă ‘poetess’).

The first section, whose main goal is to familiarize the reader with basic concepts from the realm of nominal and adverbial derivation, is Introducere [‘Introduction’] (p. XVII-XXXII). Firstly, criteria considered for the formations’ inventory are named; notably, as far as the (series of) suffixes taken into account are concerned, both synchronic (such as the analysis of formations, the delimitation of other affixes and their semantics values, the stylistic distribution) and diachronic (such as the

¹ The following volumes from this treaty have previously been published: *Componerea* (1970); *Prefixele* (1978); and *Sufixe. Derivarea verbală* (1989).

origin of suffixes, their attestations, the origin of their theme) perspectives are offered. Indeed, apart from the above-mentioned synchronic and diachronic axes, the work also considers a third one, i.e., the provenance of different types of formations: derived in Romanian, borrowed, or inherited.

The authors also present the main theoretical concepts employed in the analyses and descriptions of suffixes, e.g., double analysis, theme, suffix, distribution. The core distinctions are as follows: (i) between analyzable, semi-analyzable, and non-analyzable formation; and (ii) between simple and complex suffixes. Crucially, the theoretical discussion is swiftly followed by a thorough presentation of the sources ultimately representing the corpus for the inventory, i.e., the ‘reverse’ dictionaries DI (1957) and DILR (2007), alongside other dictionaries, e.g., DA, DLR, MDA, DLRLC, DM, DN, and various regional glossaries. Recent articles and studies presenting various lexical creations not recorded in other lexicographical sources, as well as some works on toponymy and anthroponymy, have also been considered by the authors.

The section entitled *Monografiile sufixelor* [‘Monographs of suffixes’], where more than 50 (simplex and complex) suffixes are analyzed, undoubtedly represents the main part of the volume. Each entry provides essential information regarding the status of the element, its delimitation from homonymous affixes, its formal analysis, its semantic values, its origin and overall diachrony, along with remarks concerning its vitality and diastratic, diaphasic, diamesic, and diatopic distribution. This thorough description is structured into at least six sections for each suffix, making it very easy for the reader to navigate the text.

The final part of the volume is represented by an index of affixes and words, essentially summarizing the vast material covered, as well as an appendix and the bibliographical sources.

Overall, the volume under review is well-articulated, comprehensive, and informative. The mastering of both corpus and bibliography, as well as the in-depth theoretical analyses provided make this work a crucial read for researchers, teachers, and students interested in the study of lexical and morphological domains. To sum up, *Formarea cuvintelor în limba română* [‘Word formation in Romanian’] (Second Part of the Forth Volume) represents a study that builds momentum in the academic research of its field.

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DI = Dicţionar invers, [Bucureşti], Editura Academiei, 1957.

DILR = Cecilia Căpătină (coordonator), Claudia Drăghici, Ovidiu Drăghici, Alina Gioroceanu, Daniel Ivănuş, Dumitru Ivănuş, Simona Pisoi, Virgil Pisoi, Anamaria Preda, Vlad Preda, Melitta Szathmary, Dicţionar invers al limbii române & CD -ROM , Bucureşti, Editura Niculescu, 2007.

DÎLR = Gheorghe Chivu, Emanuela Buză, Alexandra Roman Moraru, Dicţionarul împrumuturilor latino -românice în limba română veche (1421–1760), Bucureşti, Editura Ştiinţifică, 1992.

DLR = Dicţionarul limbii române. Serie nouă (redactori responsabili: acad. Iorgu Iordan, acad. Alexandru Graur şi acad. Ion Coteanu. Din anul 2000, redactori responsabili: acad. Marius Sala şi acad. Gheorghe Mihailă). Bucureşti, Editura Academiei. Tomul I. Partea a 3-a. Litera D (D–Deînmulţit), 2006; Tomul I. Partea a 4-a. Litera D (Deja–Deținere), 2006; Tomul I. Partea a 5-a. Litera D (Deținut–Discopotiriu), 2007; Tomul I. Partea a 6-a. Litera D (Discord–Dyke), 2009; Tomul I. Partea a 7-a. Litera E (E–Erzaş), 2009; Tomul I. Partea a 8-a. Litera E (Es–Ezredeş), 2010; Tomul III. Literele J, K, Q, 2010; Tomul IV. Litera L (L–Lherzolită), 2008; Tomul V. Litera L (Li–Luzulă), 2008; Tomul VI. Litera M, 1965–1968; Tomul VII. Partea 1. Litera N, 1971; Tomul VII. Partea a 2-a. Litera O, 1969; Tomul VIII. Partea 1. Litera P (P–Păzui), 1972; Tomul VIII. Partea a 2-a. Litera P (Pe–Pînar), 1974; Tomul VIII. Partea a 3-a. Litera P (Pînă–Pogrilanie), 1977; Tomul VIII. Partea a 4-a. Litera P (Pogrijanie–Presimtire), 1980; Tomul VIII. Partea a 5-a. Litera P (Presin–Puzzolană), 1984; Tomul IX. Litera R, 1975.

DLRLC = Dicţionarul limbii române literare contemporane (sub direcţia prof. univ. Dimitrie Macrea şi acad. Emil Petrovici). Volumul I: A–C, 1955; volumul al II-lea: D–L, 1956; volumul al III-lea: M–R, 1957; volumul al IV-lea: S–Z, 1958, [Bucureşti], Editura Academiei.

DM = Dicţionarul limbii române moderne (sub direcţia prof. univ. D. Macrea) [Bucureşti], Editura Academiei, 1958.

DN = Florin Marcu, Constant Maneca, Dicţionar de neologisme, Bucureşti, Editura Ştiinţifică, 1961.

FCLR = Formarea cuvintelor în limba română, Al. Graur şi Mioara Avram (red. resp. I–III), vol. I Compunerea de Fulvia Ciobanu şi Finuţa Hasan, 1970; vol. al II-lea, Prefixele de Mioara Avram, Elena Carabulea, Fulvia Ciobanu, Florica Ficşinescu, Cristina Gherman, Finuţa Hasan, Magdalena Popescu–Marin, Marina Rădulescu, I. Rizescu, Laura Vasiliu, 1978; vol. al III-lea, Sufixe. 1. Derivarea verbală de Laura Vasiliu, 1989; Bucureşti, Editura Academiei; vol. al IV-lea, Sufixe. Derivarea nominală şi adverbială, partea 1, coord. Marina Rădulescu Sala, Bucureşti, Editura Academiei Române, 2015.

MDA = Micul dicţionar academic, 4 vol. (redactori responsabili: Acad. Marius Sala şi Ion Dănilă; lucrarea a fost începută sub conducerea acad. Ion Coteanu), Bucureşti, Editura Univers Enciclopedic, volumul I: A–C (2001); volumul al II-lea: D–H (2002); volumul al III-lea: I–Pr (2003); volumul al IV-lea Pr–Z (2003); ediţia a II-a: 2010 (vol. I: A–Me; vol. al II-lea: Mi–Z).

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