

*antiepidemic, burn-out, distanțiere, externalizare*¹, *telemuncă, termoscaner* etc. –, franceză – *ambulanțier, antigen, antiinflamator, infecționist* etc. – și, într-un număr foarte mic, din italiană, germană, ebraică, japoneză, quechua, rusă, dar și formațiuni românești – *antibotniță, antimască, antitermoscanare, calamitat, carantină, carantinare, medic-erou, teleangajat, vaccinist* etc. –), *criteriul familiilor de cuvinte* sau *criteriul părților de vorbire*. Capitolul tratează, în sfârșit, sinonimia științifică a anului 2020 (sinonime simple și sinonime complexe: *antivirusist – negaționist, curățarea sângelui – filtrarea sângelui, mască FFP2 – mască N95, respectiv Anestezie Terapie Intensivă – terapie intensivă – ATI, carantină – izolare – lockdown, corona – coronavirus – noul coronavirus – covrig* etc.).

Lucrarea se încheie cu niște *Gânduri de sfârșit*, în care autoarea subliniază noutățile aduse de această cercetare, precum și trăsăturile terminologiei pandemiei de COVID-19. Cartea cuprinde și un foarte util *Indice de cuvinte și de nume*, care permite identificarea cu ușurință a cuvintelor care îl interesează în mod particular pe cititor.

Cartea Floricăi Dimitrescu prezintă rezultatele unei cercetări exhaustive a lexicului maladiei COVID-19 din primul an de la debutul acesteia. Experiența de o viață a autoarei în cercetarea aspectelor ce țin dinamica limbii actuale face din această nouă apariție editorială o lucrare de referință pentru studiul lexicului limbii române, fiind un punct de reper esențial pentru posibile cercetări viitoare ale terminologiei în discuție.

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SOBOLEV, ANDREY N. (ed.) *Between Separation and Symbiosis: Southeastern European Languages and Cultures in Contact*, Boston/Berlin, 2021, De Gruyter Mouton.

The volume edited by Andrey N. Sobolev, *Between Separation and Symbiosis: Southeastern European Languages and Cultures in Contact*, is a comprehensive examination of the linguistic and cultural interactions within the Balkans. This volume addresses the complexity of language contact phenomena in this area, challenging deterministic frameworks of the Balkan Sprachbund while offering nuanced

¹ Cuvintele în *-are* sunt adaptări prin echivalare sufixală: r. *externalizare*, engl. *outsourcing*, r. *inhalosedare*, engl. *inhalosedation*, r. *microcipare*, engl. *microchipping*, r. *nebulizare*, engl. *nebulization* etc.

insights into how social, historical, and linguistic factors shape convergence and divergence. The book is a collection of scholarly contributions, each focusing on specific instances of multilingualism and bilingualism, supported by empirical data and theoretical reflections. By addressing previously understudied communities and languages, *Between Separation and Symbiosis* makes a significant contribution to Balkan linguistics, historical sociolinguistics, and studies of language contact more broadly.

The book is organized as a collection of contributions rather than in formal sections. Its flow begins with theoretical grounding, progresses through a series of empirical case studies, and concludes with broader theoretical reflections. It is organized into nine chapters, framed by an introductory chapter by Alexander Yu. Rusakov and a concluding one by the editor, Andrey N. Sobolev.

Alexander Yu. Rusakov's introductory chapter, *Contemporary Language Contacts in the Balkans*, frames the study within the lens of modern contact linguistics. Rusakov identifies key concepts such as *language dominance*, *maintenance*, and *shift*, providing a framework to analyse multilingualism in this area. His discussion emphasizes the importance of balanced bilingualism and the sociolinguistic factors that mediate linguistic outcomes. He addresses two main issues: the micro-typology of the sociolinguistic situations found and the types of the language changes observed.

This theoretical orientation is echoed in Andrey N. Sobolev's concluding chapter, *Balkan Sprachbund Theory as a Research Paradigm*. Sobolev revisits the Balkan Sprachbund concept, and argues that the framework benefits from focusing on real-world data rather than speculative models. This chapter focuses on the theoretical foundations of Balkan Sprachbund studies, outlining their purpose, goals, terminology, and methodologies, as well as presenting the areal and intralinguistic evidence that supports the regularity of contact-induced Balkanization processes. Rather than deconstructing the Balkan Sprachbund theory, the chapter defends it using *positivist*, *historicist*, *structuralist approaches*, and the *application of extensive field data*. These elements collectively demonstrate that valuable insights into linguistic convergence can be gained, offering both research paradigms and models for interpretation within Balkan linguistics. The chapter also emphasizes key concepts such as *linguistic boundaries*, *dialects*, *regular correspondences* in the functions of linguistic units, *parallel grammaticalization*, *lexicalization*, and *semantic neutralization*.

The book also consists of case studies that explore diverse linguistic settings in the Balkans. These chapters highlight the region's linguistic and cultural diversity.

Sobolev's chapter *Separation and Symbiosis between Slavs and Albanians as Continuum of Linguistic Contact Situations: New Challenges for New Data* examines Albanian-Slavonic bilingualism in Albania and Montenegro. He investigates how languages influence one another in contexts of both dominance and equilibrium, distinguishing between contact-induced changes and internal linguistic developments.

Anastasia L. Makarova focuses on the interplay between Albanian, Macedonian, and Aromanian in the Prespa region. Using the perfect tense system as a case study, she demonstrates how linguistic convergence occurs in small, geographically confined areas. Her analysis reveals the role of intimate contact in fostering grammatical parallelism, demonstrating how multilingual settings shape shared linguistic features.

Maria S. Morozova's chapter *Balanced Language Contact in Social Context: Velja Gorana in Southern Montenegro* examines Velja Gorana, a small, ethnically mixed community in Montenegro where Albanian and Slavonic coexist in equilibrium. The chapter highlights how social structures, such as interethnic marriages, sustain balanced bilingualism and prevent linguistic dominance. Her findings contrast with other regions where language shift is more pronounced.

Andrey N. Sobolev's *Symbiosis Suspectus: Palasa in Himara, Albania* proposes the existence of a Greek-Albanian symbiotic society in the Himara region of South Albania, where the two languages and cultures coexisted in a mutually complementary relationship. The study reveals a rare and underexplored type of non-dominant bilingualism. Key features include a balanced and complementary *functional distribution* between Greek and Albanian, frequent *code-switching*, and instances of *language hybridization*.

Daria V. Konior focuses on the spiritual lexicon of Krashovani bilinguals in the Romanian Banat. Her analysis demonstrates how sociolinguistic and historical factors foster symbiotic relationships between Slavonic and Romanian speakers. The Krashovani, a largely Slavonic-speaking Catholic group, are one of the few communities that may have once represented a symbiotic Slavic-Romance society. They are believed to have arrived in the Romanian Banat through multiple waves of migration. The residents, identifying as either Croats or Krashovani, share a Catholic heritage while also incorporating aspects of Orthodox folk traditions, and use Romanian as their everyday language.

In the chapter entitled *Evidence for Past Coexistence: Romance Stratum in Croatian Glagolitic Sources from Krk, Croatia*, Vyacheslav V. Kozak investigates Croatian-Romance language contact on Krk Island. His reconstruction of lexical borrowing and syntactic structures reveals moderate influence, reflecting the island's multilingual history during Venetian dominance.

In *Reconstructing Past Coexistence: Problems and Mysteries in the Multilingual History of Tsakonia, Greece*, Maxim L. Kisilier analyses the historical development of Tsakonian and its unique linguistic features. It developed in isolation, which has led to a number of rare linguistic traits that are difficult to explain within the framework of Greek dialectology and historical grammar. These include distinctive phonetic features, such as (/ʒ/ or /ʃ/ instead of /ri/ or /nd/ < /z/), and unique morphosyntactic characteristics, such as the absence of a synthetic present and imperfect tense, along with unusual rules for pronominal clitic placement. These features are not found in other Modern Greek dialects. This chapter argues that Tsakonian was not entirely independent of external linguistic influences, and aims

to explore both the limits and possibilities of reconstructing past contact scenarios while demonstrating the value of a contact-oriented approach in Tsakonian studies. The analysis is based on data collected by the author between 2010 and 2019 from Tsakonian-speaking villages in the Peloponnese, Greece.

Brian D. Joseph, explores the linguistic dynamics of Judezmo, the language of the Sephardic Jewish communities in the Balkans, focusing on how certain features of the language, particularly in the lexicon and morphosyntax, can integrate elements from the surrounding languages. The study highlights how aspects tied to everyday conversation and pronunciation habits, especially those influenced by the socially dominant language, can easily permeate the Judezmo system. The chapter also examines how the presence of Balkan linguistic features in Judezmo clarifies the concept of being *peripheral* within a Sprachbund.

While the book is highly detailed, the editor acknowledges the absence of chapters on Turkish and Romani, two significant languages in the Balkan linguistic landscape. Their inclusion would have provided a more comprehensive picture of the region's multilingualism.

Between Separation and Symbiosis is a landmark contribution to the study of language contact in the Balkans. Its detailed case studies, innovative methodologies, and theoretical reflections make it an essential resource for linguists, sociologists, and historians. The volume not only advances our understanding of the Balkan Sprachbund but also provides broader insights into the dynamics of multilingual societies.

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Dragoș Iliescu, *Testarea standardizată în educație*, prefață de Daniel David, București, 2023, Humanitas, 285 p., ISBN 978-973-50-8149-2

Lucrarea lui Dragoș Iliescu elimină o lipsă de informații relevante, existentă nu numai în educație, ci și în societate, la modul general, despre testele standardizate. Obiectivul lucrării este, astfel, de a pune la dispoziția tuturor celor interesați, într-o manieră cât mai accesibilă, o viziune a autorului despre *testarea standardizată*, un subiect intens dezbătut în spațiul public în ultimii 30 de ani.

Profesor universitar la Facultatea de Psihologie și Științele Educației a Universității din București și doctor în domeniul psihologiei organizaționale, Dragoș Iliescu este un reputat specialist în *psihometrie*, anume, în testarea și evaluarea psihologică și educațională. În pofida acestui lucru, în paginile lucrării,