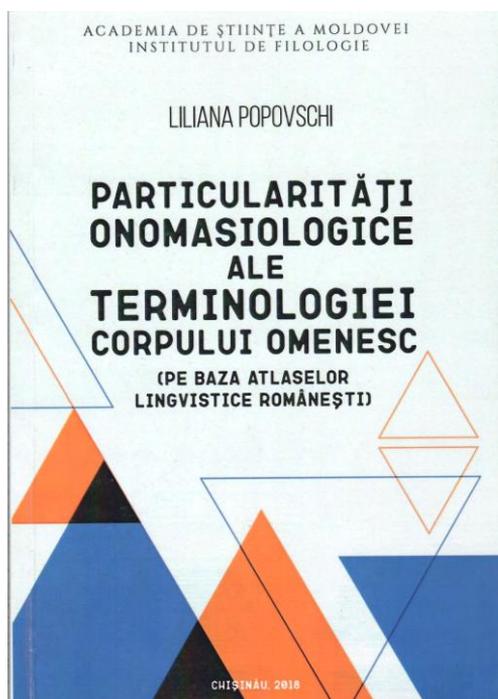


Liliana Popovschi, *Particularități onomasiologice ale terminologiei corpului omenesc (pe baza atlaselor lingvistice românești)*, Chișinău, 2018, 318 p.
(Inga Druță, Sanda Batrîncea)



Particularități onomasiologice ale terminologiei corpului omenesc (pe baza atlaselor lingvistice românești), a recent work signed by researcher Liliana Popovschi, proposes a new and exciting perspective regarding the understanding of the phenomenon under discussion. The author describes the Romanian somatic terminology in terms of two fundamental onomasiological directions: structural-diachronic and motivational-cognitive.

The discussed subject is at the interference of dialectology and onomasiology, enrolling in the general context that opts for interdisciplinary investigations. The corpus includes 48 anatomical notions, reflected in various national and regional linguistic atlases (about 1,000 terms rigorously inventoried and interpreted).

The work contains three chapters and three annexes. In the first chapter, "The study of the human body terminology from an onomasiological and geographical perspective", the author reviews the works on the human body terminology, reveals current trends in vocabulary research, research directions in onomastics and dialectology, establishes the connections between the two linguistic domains and identifies the frontier domain – *spatial onomasiology*, based on studying the diatopic lexical variety.

The research has as its starting point the concept of semantic fields elaborated by Jost Trier and then developed by Leo Weisgerber and deepened by Eugeniu Coșeriu's lexematicity. By applying the field method, the author demonstrates that the vocabulary undergoes structural changes from one period to the next, that vocabulary changes do not refer to particular words but to microstructures, which is now a basic principle of structural semantics.

The creation of new names is a spontaneous, natural process that accompanies the act of speech, that is why "dialects and patois provide precious data for the research of the denomination phenomenon, for that matter the law of spontaneity operates in the living patois" (p. 49).

In the second chapter, "Evolution of the onomasiological structure of the Romanian popular somatic terminology", the data provided by the linguistic atlases of the Romanian language are analyzed based on the systemic principle, characteristic for the structural onomasiological direction. In the *correlated reading* of the linguistic maps, the author identifies the lexico-semantic microsystems in which the terms are organized, then defines the notions forming the microsystem, presents the terms

corresponding to the notions and indicates their territorial distribution, identifies the origins of the terms, compares the current microsystem to the original (belonging to the oldest etymological layer), interprets the data provided by the linguistic atlases according to the principles of linguistic geography, to establish the etymological layers, the chronological sequence of the terms and the dynamics of the popular somatic vocabulary.

The author has researched the microsystems "liver" – "lungs", "stomach" – "belly", "eyelash" – "eyebrow" – "eyelid", "skull" – "crown" – "temple", "back" – "shoulder blade" – "loin" – "spine", "neck" – "esophagus" – "uvula" – "Adam's apple", concluding that "the evolution of microsystems reflects the history of the struggle of competition between terms in the process of deepening knowledge of the human body" (p. 132).

In the third chapter, "Nominal Strategies in the Creation of Romanian Popular Somatic Terminology", the corpus of terms is treated in point of the cognitive paradigm, which involves the application of the two-dimensional grid built on the cognitive-associative and formal axes. The researcher presents the types of popular somatisms after the associative relations between the target concept and the concept-source and after the training process both within the conceptual frameworks and at the level of the general framework HUMAN BODY, as well as the types of motivating signs that were at the basis of the creation of Romanian somatic terms. The author highlights the dominant principles of human body conceptualization by the Daco-Romanian speakers and recurrent patterns of anatomical notions.

In the popular terminology of the human body, as well as in the language in general, there are both motivated and unmotivated names. The popular somatic terms were created through semantic derivation, suffixation, regressive derivation, conversion, syntagmatic derivation, contamination, popular etymology based on associative relations of conceptual contiguity, metaphorical similarity, cotaxonomic similarity, taxonomic subordination, taxonomic superordination, formal similarity, syntagmatic contiguity (p. 185).

Popular somatisms have been generated by the following simple motives: form, place in the human body, size, consistency, function, destination, taste, composition, belonging, state, but also mixed motives: form and place; shape and function; shape and destination; place and destination; function and place; effect and location; shape, consistency, place, and color. Names may have very different features, and the same reason can be achieved through different concrete motives (p. 186).

The unmotivated character of the Daco-Romanian patois generally has native, inherited and borrowed words (p. 186).

From a structural-diachronic perspective, the author concludes, "the history of a term is closely related to the history of the other terms that make up its entourage within the (micro) system they are part of" (p. 187).

The research is complemented by three annexes: "Nominal Strategies within Conceptual Frameworks: Analysis", "Nominal Strategies within Conceptual Frameworks: Synthesis", "The Typology of Motivational Signs of Popular Somatisms", made with accuracy.

The work, well-founded from a scientific point of view, has the merit of clarifying the obscure areas of the issue debated, promoting an innovative overall vision of the phenomenon approached.

Throughout the work, Liliana Popovschi offers ample examples of repertoires that reflect the creativity of the speakers and the ability to designate some notions metaphorically: *tărtăcuță, oală, ciutură, gămălie, ghioc, bilă, coif, găleată, butoiaș, tîpsie, nucă, scorbură* "skull"; *plăpânzi, bojogi/bojoci, foale, foi* "lungs"; *târban, dobă, burduf, râșnița omului, boț, buh/buft, borț* "belly"; *musteața ochiului, cercănele, geană de soare* "eyebrow"; *clăpaca ochiului, gogoasă, boboașa ochiului, cămașa ochiului, teaca de la ochi* "eyelid"; *coarda spinării, jgheabul spinării, râpa spinării, grebăn* "spine"; *limburuș, limburici, împărătuș, gârlici, oușor, gușter, bereguș, titirez, popic, clopoțel, țâmburuș, cățălu gurii, călătoriul mămăligii* "uvula", etc.

The ideas expressed by the author are crystallized and generalized in a sober, elegant and explicit scientific form, contributing to the creation of favorable conditions for the further development of this linguistic compartment.

In conclusion, we argue that the monograph *Particularități onomasiologice ale terminologiei corpului omenesc* by Liliana Popovschi is one of the most valuable papers, a fundamental research of the Romanian patois, being a source of extensive information for specialists. The author is a worthy continuator of the school of Professor Vasile Pavel, a linguist specialized in dialectology, onomastics, semasiology, and the history of Romanian.

Congratulating the author on this contribution, we note that the reading of the book has given us a real joy for its qualities: a well-written and well-documented writing, sprinkled with scientific metaphors of discourse, rigorous and yet accessible to a wider audience with a rich literature of specialty.