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A typological analysis of calque in Romanian maritime terminology

Corina Sandiuc¹

¹”Mircea cel Batrân” Naval Academy, 1 Fulgerului Street, Constanța, Romania

Abstract. The linguistic contact between French and Romanian had major effects on the formation of the Romanian maritime terminology. There are three major ways in which this linguistic influence took place: the loan, the calque (loan translation) and the translation. The purpose of the present paper is to draw a typology of calque, taking as reference the classification and the theory expressed by the Romanian linguist Theodor Hristea. Our analysis will cover only certain types of calques because the structure of the Romanian maritime terminology is necessarily limited to some recurrent categories, such as: lexical calque, semantic calque, phraseological calque (idiomatic and non-idiomatic) and grammatical calque. It appears that most of the linguistic calques existing in the Romanian maritime vocabulary are lexical in nature. Moreover, the semantic calque has provided us with one of the richest sources of linguistic material, especially since the calque also deals with the cases of metaphorization, metonymy, synecdoche, and manifests itself in parallel with the passage from one register to another of a maritime term. In the complex classification of the non-idiomatic phraseological calques, we will use the morphological criterion to analyse the maritime phraseological units according to the parts of speech they comprise. Thus, we can have constructions following the patterns: noun + noun (Nominative), noun + noun (Genitive), noun + preposition + noun, noun + adjective, adjective + noun, etc.

1. Introduction

The calque (or loan translation) has long been studied among the external means of enriching the vocabulary of a language. At present, the calque is considered to be a mixed linguistic process (both external and internal), through which the creation of new words is facilitated in both general and specialized vocabularies. Thus, a calque is “a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements”. (Vinay and Darbelnet 1995: 32) In other words, a calque designates a complex lexical unit (either a single word or a phrase) that was created by a verbatim translation of a foreign pattern. (Haspelmath and Tadmor 2009: 39)

In addressing the typology of linguistic calque within the Romanian maritime vocabulary, we have chosen to focus on three basic categories: lexical, semantic and phraseological. (Hristea 1997: 10-29) Each of these major classes corresponds to several subdivisions, depending on the type of structure and the degree of imitation of the source unit. Therefore, the resulting calques can be derivative or compound, partial or complete, perfect or imperfect.¹

2. Lexical Calque

The lexical calque is commonly encountered in the formation of the Romanian maritime vocabulary. According to Th. Hristea, a lexical calque can imitate the structure of a foreign word, be it a

¹ A clear-cut typology of calque may prove challenging, especially since scholars have different views on the matter. Görlach and Walsh divided calques into four types: loan translations, loan renditions, loan creations and semantic loans. (Görlach 2003: 96, Walsh 2016: 22) Smith suggests five categories: the semantic calque, the phraseological calque, the syntactic calque, the loan translation and the morphological calque. (Smith 2006: 29) Another recent typology belongs to Larizgoitia, who speaks about semantic, lexical, lexical-phraseological, lexical syntactic, phraseological, morphosyntactic and discourse calques. (Larizgoitia 2010:13-35)

compound or a derivative (morphemic calque), or it can enrich the semantic content of an already existing word, under the influence of a correspondent or "synonym" in a foreign language (semantic calque). (Hristea 1997: 10)²

The morphemic calque acts in various ways. It can imitate the structure of the foreign model entirely, as in the case of complete calques (or full loan translations):

Rom. *contrabrază* "to brace about", cf. Fr. *contre-brasser*

Rom. *contracurent* "counter stream", cf. Fr. *contre-courant*

Rom. *costier* "coaster", cf. Fr. *côtier*

Rom. *crucișător* "cruiser" < (în)crucișa + ător, cf. Fr. *croiseur*

Rom. *distrugător* "destroyer", cf. Fr. *destructeur*

Rom. *suprastructură* "superstructure", cf. Fr. *superstructure*

For this subcategory, all the elements of the foreign model are translated. For example, in the term *suprafață* "surface" we find both the composition element *supra-*, which translates the Fr. *super*, as well as the noun *față*, equivalent of Fr. *face*.

The morphemic calque can also reproduce only a part of the foreign structure, as in the case of partial calques (or partial loan translations). Take, for example, the Rom. *afurca*, which is a lexical calque after the Fr. *affourcher*. The first part of the term, the prefix *a-* is a linguistic loan, while the second part, the verb *furca* is the translation of Fr. *fourcher*.

Other examples of partial calques in the Romanian maritime vocabulary are:

Rom. *alinament* "alignment", cf. Fr. *alignement*

Rom. *capelatură* (*capela* "to make fast" + *-tură*), cf. Fr. *capelage*

Rom. *cargafund* "buntline", cf. Fr. *cargue fond*, etc.

As mentioned before, this classification is common to both composition and derivation, given the fact that lexical calques are aimed at the structure of some compounds and derivatives that comprise morphemes which can be easily analysed, such as root + affixes or compounding elements. By analysing morphemic calques from the point of view of lexical derivation, we obtain a new sub-classification, depending on the type of derivation involved. Here are some examples of each type and subtype:

a. Calques after suffix derivatives:

Rom. *crucișător* "cruiser", cf. Fr. *croiseur*

Rom. *distrugător* "destroyer", cf. Fr. *destructeur*

Rom. *capelatură* "mooring", cf. Fr. *capelage*

Rom. *costier* "coaster", cf. Fr. *côtier*

Rom. *girație* "gyration", cf. Fr. *giration*

Rom. *lampistărie* "lampistry", cf. Fr. *lampisterie*

Rom. *matissire* "rope splicing", cf. Fr. *matissage*

Rom. *a mătisi* "to splice", cf. Fr. *m a t i r*

Rom. *naufragiu* "shipwreck" < Lat. *naufragium*, cf. Fr. *nauffrage*, It. *naufragio*

Rom. *navigabilitate* "navigability", cf. Fr. *navigabilité*

Rom. *timonerie* "wheelhouse", cf. Fr. *timonerie*

Calques after prefix derivatives:

Rom. *contrabrază* "to brace about", cf. Fr. *contre-brasser*

Rom. *subacvatic* "underwater", cf. Fr. *subaquatique*

Rom. *subarbă* "bobstay", cf. Fr. *sous-barbe*

Rom. *submarin* "submarine", cf. Fr. *sous-marin*

Rom. *suprafață* "surface", cf. Fr. *surface*

Rom. *suprastructură* "superstructure", cf. Fr. *superstructure*, etc.

² Linguists usually distinguish between lexical and semantic calques (Larizgoitia 2010, Smith 2006, Weinreich 1953, Walsh 2006).

Starting from this examples, we can identify recurrent types of prefixes and prefixoids such as: *auto-*, *con-*, *contra-*, *des-*, *dez-*, *dis-*, *diz-*, *hidro-*, *im-*, *inter-*, *între-*, *para-*, *pre-*, *radio-*, *sub*, *supra-* etc.

b. Calques after parasynthetic derivatives:

Rom. *contratorpilor* “torpedo-boat destroyer”, cf. Fr. *contre-torpilleur*

Rom. *ambarcațiune* “craft”, cf. Fr. *embarcation*

Rom. *insubmergibil* “insubmersible”, cf. Fr. *insubmersible*

Rom. *subacvatic* “underwater”, cf. Fr. *subaquatique*, etc.

The term *insubmergibil* “insubmersible” is particularly interesting since it was formed by means of double prefixation (*in-* and *sub-*), followed by a suffix (*-ibil*).

As far as the calques after compound terms are concerned, we can distinguish between the following subtypes of such constructions:

a. Closed compound terms:

Rom. *cargafund* “buntline”, cf. Fr. *cargue fond*

Rom. *portavion* “aircraft carrier”, cf. Fr. *porte-avions*

Rom. *portcontainer* “container ship”, cf. Fr. *porte-containers*

The terms *portavion* “aircraft carrier” and *portcontainer* “container ship” are imperfect calques because, unlike the French terms (where the prefixoid is followed by a noun in the plural), the calqued constructions preserve the singular form of the nouns i.e. *avion* “plane”, *container* “container”.

b. Hyphenated compound terms:

Rom. *ancoră-grapă* “grapnel”, cf. Fr. *ancre grappin*

Rom. *gard-marină* “gard marine”, cf. Fr. *guard marine*

c. Open compounds:

Rom. *ancoră ciupercă* “mushroom anchor”, cf. Fr. *ancre à champignon*

In these examples, we can observe that the type of composition in the source language is not always imitated in the target language, where closed and hyphenated compounds seem to be preferred to open compounds.

In some cases, it may prove difficult to ascertain for a fact that we are dealing with a calque or an internal creation.³ Th. Hristea gives the example of the word *seninătate* “serenity”, which has long been considered a linguistic legacy from the Lat. *serenitatem*, and more recently, a Romanian word derived from the adjective *senin* and the suffix *-ătate*. According to the Romanian researcher, *seninătate* is not an old traditional word, being certified in the nineteenth century, that is to say, at the time of the French influence. Therefore, it is most probably a calque after Fr. *sérénité*. In maritime terminology, however, only the term *senin* is used. (Hristea 1997: 12)

Furthermore, the calques after lexemes formed through back-formation are also a rather controversial category because the precise origin of such terms cannot be established, not even after applying all the verification criteria. (Stanciu-Istrate 2006: 182) In such cases, it can be difficult to establish whether a term is an autochthonous creation or whether it was calqued according to a French or Italian, German or English model, etc. A good example is the term *sens* “direction”, which may have been borrowed from French (*sens* < cf. Lat. *sensum*). Since the general meaning of this term refers to the concept of “direction, orientation”, it can occur in the maritime vocabulary in phrases such as: *sensul curentului marin* “the direction of the marine current”, *sens direct trigonometric* “direct trigonometric direction”, *sens invers acelor de ceas* “counter clockwise direction”, etc. In addition, the French model gave birth to the Romanian word *simț* “sense” (from the verb *a simți* “to feel”), which competes in meaning with *sens* in certain constructions (*cu/fără sens* “with/without meaning”). (Hristea 1968: 93)

³ In order to solve the etymology and coinage problems that may arise, and to make the distinction between the calqued derivatives and the terms created in Romanian, we combined the etymological indications in DEX with those in DN, MDN, DCR and DER.

3. Semantic calque

Calques are all the more difficult to detect as they are targeted not only at the linguistic structure of words and phrases, but also at their meaning, by means of a subtle and profound transfer from the way the lexeme is internally structured to its logical meaning. It is precisely this defining feature of calques that can explain the permanent confusion between the calque and the loan, the translation or the internal word creation.⁴

There is common agreement among researchers that, through this process, new content is expressed by using an existing word, which changes its semantic sphere due to the influence of the foreign word it imitates. Thus, new content is expressed by an older word, which changes its meaning according to the corresponding foreign word. (Iordan 1954: 35) As M. Smith puts it, “*a semantic calque is the borrowing by a word in the receiving language of one or several meanings of the corresponding word in the donor language, whose primary meaning is identical to the primary meaning of the word in the receiving language.*” (Smith 2006: 29)

The model is semantically richer than the copy. The linguistic pattern is partially translated by the calque, the rest of semantic values being borrowed. Therefore, we are dealing with a semantic loan only if an essential condition is met, that of the existence of at least a common meaning between the calque and its polysemantic model. (Iordan 1956: 111, Rizescu 1958: 8)⁵

For example, *braț* “arm” has as first meaning “upper limb”, a meaning it has in common with the Fr. *bras*. However, because in maritime language, *bras* also means “manoeuvre that serves to handle the ropes”, Rom *braț* also received this meaning.⁶ The calqued term and the model term have at least one meaning in common, by way of which, the semantic transfer is made. As a consequence of this meaning transfer, the calqued term also becomes polysemantic; it can therefore translate a greater number of meanings contained in the model word than it could before the calquing.

The semantic calque also reflects on the cases of metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and manifest itself together with the transfer from one linguistic register to another of a term. For instance Rom. *pânză* “fabric, material” acquires new meaning, either as a simple term or in set phrases, after Fr. *voile* (< lat. pop. *vela*, cf. Rom. *vâl* “veil”). Thus, together with the main meaning, “fabric, material”, *pânză* also adopted the meaning “sail”.

From the inventory of maritime terms studied, we extracted several other examples of semantic calques which are also metaphorical in nature.

Rom. *centură* “broad leather belt” acquires the meaning of “continuous strip of steel sheets forming the shell of a ship”, cf. Fr. *ceinture*.

Rom. *cerc* “circle - the curve traced out by a point that moves so that its distance from a given point is constant” (cf. Lat. *circum*), is transferred into geographic vocabulary and, implicitly, into maritime vocabulary through the phrases *cerc polar* “polar circle” and *cerc de busolă* “compass circle - disk used to measure angles in geographic orientation”. In this way, the Romanian *cerc* acquires neologistic meanings by imitating the meanings of the French word *cercle*. (Jercan-Preda 2010: 202)

Rom. *careu* “square” acquires the metonymic sense extension of “room on board a ship where officers have their meals or spend their free time” cf. Fr. *le carré des officiers*. The term is often encountered in the phrase *careul ofițerilor* “wardroom”.

⁴ Some linguists treat semantic loans as a separate type of indirect lexical borrowing, which is outside the category of calques proper. (Furiassi *et al.* 2012: 6)

⁵ In an approach that contradicts, to some extent, the classical definition of the semantic calque, Stanciu-Istrate does not limit the existence of the semantic calque to the existence of a common meaning between the two languages. Thus, the researcher distinguishes between semantic calques related to polysemy and semantic calques related to homonymy, depending on the existence or absence of a common meaning between the target language and the source language. (Stanciu-Istrate 2006: 97)

⁶ In this case, the influence of Eng. *brace* is also felt.

Rom. *a guverna* “to govern - to control and direct the public business of a country” incorporates the new sense “to maintain or change the direction of a ship with the help of the rudder, to steer” cf. Fr. *gouverner*, It. *governare*.

Rom. *măr* (<Lat. *melus*) “apple” acquires the meaning of “mast”, cf. Fr. *pomme*.

Rom. *nucă* “walnut”, acquires the meaning of “wall knot knot at the end of a line” after one of the meanings of Fr. *noix*, and can be found in maritime phrases related to a ship’s rigging such as *nuca rândunicii* “dovetail”.

Rom. *pinten* “spur” acquires the metaphoric meaning “protuberance at the bow of a battle ship” cf. Fr. *éperon*.

Rom. *picio* “foot” becomes “part of a rope or a cable”, cf. Fr. *jambe*, and can be found in the phrase *picio de câine*, cf. Fr. *jambe de chien*.

Rom. *remorcă* “trailer - vehicle towed by a motor vehicle and intended for the transport of persons or goods” becomes “cable used to tow a ship”, cf. Fr. *remorque*.

As can be seen from the previous examples, many terms that are subject to semantic calquing are transferred from common language to maritime language, usually through a metaphorical or metonymic transfer, thus facilitating contact between different fields. As it turns out, despite its profoundly specialized character, maritime language cannot be totally isolated from common language.

4. Phraseological calque

Defining the concept of phraseology poses some problems. Modern linguistics considers phraseology to be an autonomous discipline, situated at the border between syntax and vocabulary. Sometimes linguists go even further to define phrases as self-contained lexical units that have nothing to do with syntax or lexicology. However, we consider that phraseological units cannot be completely separated from lexicology, as they are lexical units bearing unitary meaning, which makes calquing possible. (Hristea 1977: 587-588)

The term “phraseological units” was postulated by Charles Bally, who talked about “unités phraséologiques”, also named by other linguists “stable phrases”, “syntagmatic units”, “phraseological groups”, “phraseologies”, etc. According to Hristea, for these word combinations to be “phraseological units”, they must have a stable character and a unitary meaning, designating a single object, action, characteristic, phenomenon, etc. (Hristea 1997: 21)

Phraseological calques can be idiomatic or non-idiomatic, total or partial, perfect or imperfect, and even metaphorical.

4.1. Non-idiomatic phraseological calques

Unlike idiomatic phraseological units, non-idiomatic phraseological units are very diverse and numerous in the Romanian maritime vocabulary. Given the fact that each component word retains its own meaning, it is easy to calque or to translate them from one language to another. The structural characteristics of these phrases give rise to calque subtypes of great diversity, which may be nominal, adjectival, verbal, complete or partial, perfect or imperfect, and so on.

In the complex classification of non-idiomatic calques, we used the morphological criterion to analyze maritime phrases according to their constituents. In our research, we encountered constructions of the following types:

a. noun + noun

Rom. *tonaj registru* “registered tonnage”, cf. Fr. *tonnage de registre*

b. noun + noun Genitive

Rom. *arborele artimonului* “jigger mast”, cf. Fr. *mat d'artimon*

Rom. *careul ofițerilor* “wardroom”, cf. Fr. *carré des officiers*

Rom. *registru* *navei* “ship registry”, cf. Fr. *registre du bâtiment*

Rom. *nivelul mării* “tidal level”, cf. Fr. *niveau de marée*

Romanian often adopts the structure noun + noun Genitive, where French prefers the structure noun + *de* + noun.

c. noun + preposition + noun

- Rom. *aliură cu vânt* “point of sail”, cf. Fr. *allure avec vent*
Rom. *ambarcațiune cu rame* “rowboat”, cf. *embarcation à rames*
Rom. *ambarcațiune cu vele* “sailing boat”, cf. Fr. *embarcation à voile*
Rom. *bric cu pânze* “lit. brig with sails”, cf. Fr. *brick à voile*
Rom. *corvetă cu pânze* “corvette”, cf. Fr. *corvette à voile*
Rom. *navă de linie* “liner”, cf. Fr. *navire de ligne*
Rom. *crucișător de băătălie* “battle cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur de bataille*
Rom. *crucișător de luptă* “battle cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur de bataille*
Rom. *rău de mare* “seasickness”, cf. Fr. *mal de mer*

Regarding the typology of the prepositions used, we note the predominant use of the preposition *cu* “with” (as equivalent to the French prepositions *à* and *avec*) and *de* “of” (cf. Fr. *de*).

d. noun + adjective

- Rom. *ancoră plutitoare*, cf. Fr. *ancre flottante*, Engl. *floating anchor*
Rom. *atelier plutitor* “floating workshop”, cf. Fr. *atelier flottant*
Rom. *balizaj cardinal* “cardinal beacon”, cf. Fr. *balisage cardinal*
Rom. *balizaj lateral* “lateral beacon”, cf. Fr. *balisage latérale*
Rom. *bordaj exterior* “shell plating”, cf. Fr. *bordage extérieur*
Rom. *chilă falsă* “false keel”, cf. Fr. *fausse quille*
Rom. *compartiment neetanș* “non watertight compartment”, cf. Fr. *compartiment non étanche*
Rom. *compas solar* “solar compass”, cf. Fr. *boussole solaire* or Fr. *compas solaire*
Rom. *crucișător cuirasat* “armored cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur cuirassé*
Rom. *crucișător greu* “heavy cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur lourd*
Rom. *crucișător lejer* “light cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur léger*
Rom. *crucișător protejat* “protected cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur protégé*
Rom. *crucișător ușor* “light cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur léger*
Rom. *crucișător de escort* “convoy cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur d’escorte*
Rom. *crucișător torpilor* “torpedo cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur torpilleur*
Rom. *cuplu maestru* “amidships”, cf. Fr. *couple maître*
Rom. *curent maritime* “marine current”, cf. Fr. *courant marin*
Rom. *curent rectilinear* “rectilinear current”, cf. Fr. *courant rectiligne*
Rom. *curent giratoriu* “whirlpool current”, cf. Fr. *courant giratoire*
Rom. *tanc petrolier* “tanker”, cf. Fr. *tank*, Germ. *Tank*

e. adjective + noun

- Rom. *dublu fund*, cf. Fr. *double fond*, Engl. *double bottom*, etc.

What stands out in the structures mentioned above is the diversity of adjectives, which can be past participial adjectives (*cuirasat*, *protejat*), native Romanian (*ușor*, *falsă*), neologistic (*giratoriu*, *petrolier*, *torpilor*), qualifying (*greu*, *lejer ușor*), referential (*solar*, *maritim*), etc.

Within this category, we can also include the subtypes based on the opposition perfect/imperfect.⁷ We are dealing here with compounds based upon the double structural identity between the model and the copy, that is, the same number of constituent elements in the same word order, or a different number of elements and/or different word order. (Hristea 1997: 15-16)

Perfect lexical calques include:

- Rom. *corvetă cu pânze* “corvette”, cf. Fr. *corvette à voile*
Rom. *dublu fund* “double bottom”, cf. Fr. *double fond* etc.

The Romanian maritime terms listed above are not different from the French model as they follow the same word order and number of components.

⁷ Larizgoitia uses the terms *literal calque* and *near-calque*. (Larizgoitia 2010: 24)

Imperfect lexical calques are illustrated in the examples below:

Rom. *chilă falsă* “false keel”, cf. Fr. *fausse quille*

Rom. *bric cu pânze* “lit. brig with sails”, cf. Fr. *brick voilier*

Rom. *aliură cu vânt din pupa*, cf. Fr. *allure vent arrière*, etc.

In these cases, the differences between the patterns and the copies are obvious, whether we are dealing with a change in the word order as in *chilă falsă* or whether there is a different number of words in the phrase as in *bric cu pânze* and *aliură cu vânt din pupa*.

Some terms tend to form “phraseological families”.(Hristea 1977: 597) Take, for example, the phraseological family of the word *circuit* “circuit”, which is formally explained by the Latin influence (*circuitus*), while semantically and phraseologically, can only be explained by the French influence. Many of the phrases in which the term *circuit* appears are matched by the corresponding French models:

Rom. *circuit auxiliar* “auxiliary circuit”, cf. Fr. *circuit auxiliaire*

Rom. *circuit de distribuție* “distribution circuit”, cf. Fr. *circuit de distribution*

Rom. *circuit economic* “circular flow of income”, cf. Fr. *circuit économique*

Rom. *circuit electric* “electric circuit”, cf. Fr. *circuit électrique*

Rom. *circuit oscilant* “oscillation circuit”, cf. Fr. *circuit oscillant*

Rom. *circuit touristic* “touristic circuit”, cf. Fr. *circuit touristique*, etc.

Such units are very common in maritime language, more often than not being gathered around key terms such as *amenajare* “facility”, *bazin* “basin”, *canal* “canal”, *compartiment* “compartment”, *curent* “current”, *curs* “course”, *fază* “phase”, *instalație* “fitting”, *platformă* “platform”, *sistem* “system”, *transport* “transport”, etc.

4.2. Idiomatic phraseological calques

The idiomatic phraseological units are much less frequent in Romanian maritime language. Therefore, the instances of such calqued expressions are very rare, because, generally speaking, scientific language avoids words and lexical combinations with figurative meaning. Even so, any specialized lexicon includes some words constructed by means of metaphORIZATION, which are accepted in one sense, such as names of objects, phenomena, etc.

Generally, the words that appear in such structures are so well welded together from a logical and semantic point of view that the general meaning cannot be inferred from the morphosyntactic analysis of all the component parts, but only by taking them as a whole, interpreted figuratively, as in the following examples:

Rom. *ancoră ciupercă* “mushroom anchor”, cf. Fr. *ancre champignon*

Rom. *picior de câine* “sheepshank knot”, cf. Fr. *jambe de chien*

Rom. *opera moartă* “dead work, upper works”, cf. Fr. *oeuvre morte*, Sp. *obra viva*

Rom. *opera vie* “bottom works”, cf. Fr. *oeuvre vive*

Rom. *rândunica mare* “topgallant royal”, cf. Fr. *grand cacatois*, etc.

The idiomatic and non-idiomatic phraseological calques illustrated above are also instances of the aforementioned subcategories, namely complete/partial or perfect/imperfect calques. For instance, *crucișător greu* “heavy cruiser” is a complete calque after Fr. *croiseur lourd*, while *crucișător torpilor* “torpedo cruiser” represents a partial calque after Fr. *croiseur torpilleur*, because only the first part of the construction was translated, while the second part was borrowed. Also, unlike *bric cu pânze* “lit. brig with sails”, which constitutes a perfect calque after Fr. *brick à voile*, *chilă falsă* “false keel” represents an imperfect calque after Fr. *fausse quille*, since the word order of the components was changed in Romanian.⁸

⁸ Depecker uses the term *calque transpositionnel* to refer to *transfer of meaning* rather than simple inversion of terms. Transpositional calques perform a non-literal translation of terms, which means that one of the elements is translated literally, while the other is *transposed* (Depecker 2001:403). This concept corresponds to Weinreich's

5. Grammatical calque

Morphology is the most stable part of any language system. In fact, the stable character of the grammatical structure renders its system impenetrable, with only few exceptions. As a consequence, grammatical calques (the imitation of a grammatical process or of a grammatical construction according to a foreign model) are much less frequent than lexical calques, especially in a specialised vocabulary, such as the maritime one.

Generally, calques follow the structure of the target language and are subject to its rules so that language specificity cannot be changed. However, even lexical calques can gradually cause changes in the grammar structure of a language, in the sense that they can make some affixes become more productive, and influence the derivation and composition of words. Indeed, as E. Seidel notes, “*almost every part of the structure of a language can be imitated.*” (Seidel 1958: 134)

Th. Hristea sets the limits of grammatical calques, distinguishing between its two subdivisions, morphological calque and syntactic calque. For example, the verb *a întreba* “to ask”, initially transitive, becomes reflexive, influenced by the French verbs *se demander* and *s’interroger*, while the verb *a locui* “to inhabit” becomes transitive in constructions such as *casa pe care o locuiesc* “the house I inhabit” according to the French model, where such constructions (*habiter une maison*) are common. (Hristea 1997: 20)

In the old navigation books, translated from French, we may encounter changes in the specificity of some grammatical categories: changes in transitivity, grammatical moods and so on.

Rom. *a schimba de direcție* (instead of *a schimba direcția* “to change course”), cf. Fr. *changer de direction*

Rom. *a scăpa controlului* (instead of *a scăpa de sub control* “to escape control”), cf. Fr. *échapper au contrôle*

Rom. *a se conta* (instead of *a conta* “to count”), cf. Fr. *compter*, etc.

5.1. Phraseological – grammatical calque

This type of mixed calques is mentioned by Hristea in his 1973 study, where it is defined as the result of the merging of two commonly recognized types of linguistic calques, namely phraseological calque and grammatical calque. This type of calque occurs when, in the structure of a phraseological unit, the lexical unit changes its morphological status as a result of the influence of a foreign syntagmatic unit or of a group of phrases. The syntagmatic units resulting from the phraseological and grammatical calques very often have the structure noun + adjective and are constituted in *phraseological paradigms*, based upon a noun, which is the basis for all these units. (Hristea 1973: 17)

Most of the time, morphological changes consist in the transition of the determiner noun in the second element to adjective, or the transition from the singular (often singular tantum designating substances or phenomena) to the plural. Changes in syntactic function, even if present, are negligible, because the entire syntactic structure only plays the role of a grammatical link, not a logical one. For example, Rom. *apă* (< Lat. *aquam*) acquires the plural form *ape*, following numerous calques after French phrases containing the noun *eaux*. Thus, in the Romanian maritime terminology we can find structures such as:

Rom. *ape de balast* “ballast water”, cf. Fr. *eaux de ballast*

Rom. *ape de cală* “bilge water”, cf. Fr. *eaux de cale*

Rom. *ape internaționale* “international waters”, cf. Fr. *eaux internationales*

Rom. *ape navigabile* “navigable waters”, cf. Fr. *eaux navigables* etc. etc.

Taking into account the fact that our study does not aim at analysing grammatically structured texts, but only words and groups of words, we shall pay little attention to this grammatical aspect, mentioning it, however, to give a coherent image to the phenomenon of calquing in the constitution of the Romanian maritime vocabulary.

loan renditions, where one part of the foreign word is exactly translated and one is created or freely translated into the native language. (Weinreich 1953: 53)

6. Conclusions

In the present paper, we analyzed the typology of calque, one of the mechanisms of linguistic contact, and the consequences it had on the formation of the Romanian maritime terminology. Calquing consists of the imitation of a foreign lexical item (either a derivative, a compound or a phrase) by means of an already existing signifier in the target language.

Although there is a certain terminological confusion with regard to the typology of calque, our study has distinguished between the following main calque types: lexical (*crucișător* “cruiser”, cf. Fr. *croiseur*; *distrugător* “destroyer”, cf. Fr. *destructor*; *capelatură* “mooring”, cf. Fr. *capelage*; *costier* “coaster”, cf. Fr. *côtier*), semantic (*a guverna* “to steer”, cf. Fr. *gouverner*; *măr* “mast”, cf. Fr. *pomme*; *remorcă* “cable”, cf. Fr. *remorque*) and phraseological (*navă de linie* “liner”, cf. Fr. *navire de ligne*; *rău de mare* “seasickness”, cf. Fr. *mal de mer*; *chilă falsă* “false keel”, cf. Fr. *fausse quille*).

As it turns out, the calque is a highly productive linguistic mechanism for the creation of new terms in the Romanian maritime terminology, contributing to the activation of internal linguistic processes, such as derivation, compounding and phrase coinage. Also, numerous Romanian words, already existing in the language, have gained new meanings or have changed their meaning under the influence of the corresponding foreign words. Therefore, through semantic calque a variety of new terms have been coined in Romanian maritime vocabulary. Moreover, the analysis of calqued phraseological structures helps us to better understand the phenomenon of modernisation and *relatinisation* of Romanian, a process which happened not only through neologistic loans, but also through the emergence of a large number of phraseological units which were calqued and less often borrowed or created. (Hristea 1977: 597) Thus, with the numerous neologisms which are part of phraseological units, a large number of old words have been renewed, enriched with new meanings due to linguistic contact with other cultures.

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Abbreviations of dictionaries

- DCR: Dimitrescu F 1997 *Dicționar de cuvinte recente* (second edition) (București: Logos)
- DEX '98: *Dicționar explicativ al limbii române* 1998 (București: Univers Enciclopedic)
- DEX 2009: *Dicționar explicativ al limbii române* 2009 (București: Univers Enciclopedic Gold)
- DLR: *Dicționarul limbii române* 1965 (București: Editura Academiei Române)
- MDN 2000: Marcu F 2000 *Marele dicționar de neologisme* (București: Saeculum)
- NDN 1997: Marcu F 1997 *Noul dicționar de neologisme* (București: Editura Academiei Române)
- DER: Ciorănescu A 1958-1966 *Dicționarul etimologic român* (Tenerife: Universidad de la Laguna)
- DN: Marcu F, Maneca C 1986 *Dicționar de neologisme* (București: Editura Academiei)