

MOLDOVA STATE UNIVERSITY
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

U.D.C.: 811.135.1`276.6: [003.83:34] (043)

POPA VICTORIA

WAYS AND MEANS OF LOCALISING ABBREVIATIONS
IN COMMUNITY LANGUAGE

SPECIALISATION: 621.04. Lexicology and lexicography,
terminology and specialised languages, translation studies

Summary of the doctoral dissertation in Philology

CHISINAU, 2022

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The presentation will take place on 30th of June 2022, at 14:00, Moldova State University, Chisinau, 65 Alexei Mateevici Street, block 3, aud. 201.

The dissertation and the Summary can be consulted at the Central University Library of the State University of Moldova and on the ANACEC website.

The abstract was sent on 30 May, 2022.

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CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE POINTS OF RESEARCH

The topicality and the importance of the problem addressed, the framing of the researched subject in international and national concerns, in an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary context. The linguistic reality of the present time shows that abbreviation has become one of the most common ways of creating nominative units in a language. Various extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors accelerate the tendency to shorten words, both in oral speech and in writing. The phenomenon can be observed in most European languages, revealing both similarities and differences in the ways and peculiarities characteristic of abbreviations. The high occurrence of abbreviations in the lexicon and their organisation into a developed system of abbreviation patterns in modern European languages; the emergence of a significant number of new abbreviations, which are often key entities for a period of time and which determine the mobility and openness of the abbreviation microsystem; the specificity of the use of the units analysed in different types of speeches; the need to translate them from one language into another, including with reference to specialised languages, calls for a comprehensive and generalising study of abbreviations in modern European languages, all the more so in the multilingual context of their use. The intensity and complexity of this process determines the relevance of addressing the issue of abbreviation, as well as the need to study it in detail. The interest in the peculiarities of the formation of abbreviations in different languages and the interest in the characteristics of their use and localisation in different languages and types of texts is due to the fact that abbreviation, as studies show (e.g. Mortureux M. F. (1959), Percebois J. (2001), Pitiriciu S. (2004), Stoichițoiu-Ichim A. (2005), D. Alekseev (Алексеев Д.И. 1979), A. Şapovalova (Шаповалова А. П. 2004), M. Yarmashevich (Ярмашевич М.А. 2004), has been recommended as one of the word-creation methods that largely responds to the pragmatic principles of our time. Linguists of the world have studied abbreviation from various perspectives. Some interpretations stipulate the idea of a system that can only function due to properties such as stability and transparency or the “size” of the linguistic pattern which, in turn, are developed in the process of functioning of the individual units of the language, the latter determining the organisation of patterns in a system (e.g., J. Pranimskak (1968), D. Alekseev (1979), V. Borisov (1972), P. Pica (1981), J. Rey-Debove (1998), S. Pitiriciu (2004), O. Kosareva (2004), etc.). Other researchers focus on particular, but no less important problems, which are largely explained by the complexity of

the process as such, but also by the difficulty of the tasks to be performed. In their field of view are the problems of abbreviation typology, the establishment of criteria for distinguishing complex words from derivatives; the structural-semantic, functional, pragmatic and cognitive features of abbreviations; the semiotic and linguistic nature of abbreviations and other types of semantic and formal condensation of language units; the derivative-nominative aspects of abbreviation, etc. (M. Mortureux (1959), D. Genehof (1975), M. Dumitrescu and A. Surjicov (1987), A. Surjicov (1995), I. Fisher (1989), F. Dumitrescu (1995), M. Avram (1995), J. Parcebois (2001), G. Himelfarb (2002), P. Cartier (2009) etc.). Our research falls into the category of these investigations, focusing on the semantic, structural, typological and functional-pragmatic aspects of abbreviations used in the specialised language of Community law, also being interrelated with different disciplines of language, but also of law, of international relations. Translation, in this respect, is considered a field that can bridge the connection between the above-mentioned disciplines. We focus on Romanian, English and French as the dominant languages in legal communication in the community context between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. Given that that this research of abbreviations used in the language of Community Law from the perspective of their translation from English and French into Romanian, used in the legal texts of the European Union with reference to Republic of Moldova, as well as from the perspective of their functioning and localisation in Romanian has never been carried out before, we have highlighted **the topicality and importance** of the study, emphasising the analysis of abbreviations of the text of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova in light of the use and translation adapted to the audience of the target-language.

Abbreviation is a linguistic phenomenon whose structural peculiarities manifest at different levels of this system. Taking into account that abbreviation is a special kind of sign determined by the full name (word or phrase), one of the challenges posed by abbreviation research in different European structural languages can be considered to establish similarities and differences both within the micro-systems of abbreviation and within the corresponding level systems of these languages. In this context, **the aim of our research** is to create an overview of the linguistic microsystem of abbreviations used in the Community language of Romanian, explaining how they are updated and localised in Romanian in the process of translation from French and English, adapted to the target-language audience.

Our research has the following **objectives**: to identify the main factors that lead to the formation of new words by abbreviating lexemes/phrases in the language; to reveal the functions of abbreviations in the language; to identify and describe the structural types of abbreviations of the Romanian language; to describe the specificities of the motivational, paradigmatic and pragmatic relations of abbreviations; to determine the characteristics and semantic relations of abbreviations of different structural types; to identify the peculiarities of the specialised language of Community Law; to reveal the specificities of the use of abbreviations in the current text of Community Law; to identify the modes and procedures of translating Community language abbreviations from French and English into Romanian; to determine the peculiarities of localisation of abbreviations in the process of their translation adapted to the native Romanian speaker; to reveal the problems and solutions of using abbreviations in the Community language, their translation and localisation in Romanian.

European inflected languages demonstrate a high potential for word formation according to the abbreviation model and present an opportunity to follow the nature of the influence of grammatical structure on the characteristics and types of abbreviation formation. The process of abbreviation needs to be considered in relation to all essential aspects of the word problem: word meaning, internal semantisation, paradigmatic, motivational and derivational relations, textual information and conditioning, etc. Such an approach makes it possible to distinguish between abbreviations that are established in the language system and abbreviations that appear in speech but do not become facts of language, as well as to pursue the most productive ways for abbreviations to enter the language system, taking into account the specificity of a given language and the background cultural representations of the people who use them. Starting from the understanding that the active phenomenon of abbreviation contributes to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language both by generating abbreviated patterns specific to a language and by borrowing patterns from modern European languages, we formulate the **hypothesis** that the abbreviations of the language of Community law are appear in the Romanian language within a microsystem characterised by distinct elements, and their localisation, as a superstrategy – an umbrella of linguistic and cultural transfer of information adapted to the specificity of the target-language audience – from the English and the French source-languages into the Romanian target-language occurs as a phenomenon characteristic of a specialised language. The **research material** consisted of abbreviations of different structural and semantic types extracted

from the corpus of EU law texts in Romanian (as target-language), French and English (as source-languages), including the text of the European Union – Republic of Moldova Association Agreement and related texts, lexicographic materials, legal and linguistic databases in Romanian, English and French.

Methodology of scientific research. In conducting our investigation, we used both general scientific research methods and some specific linguistic research methods. In view of determining the theoretical-scientific framework, we applied the bibliographical study method, consulting specialised works dealing with abbreviation as a language phenomenon, the problem of specialised language and Community Law, the subject of translation theory, insisting on the less elucidated aspects of the problem, including the interpretation of localisation in translation theory. In order to accomplish the set objectives, we also focused on the descriptive method, through an approach to the phenomenon of abbreviation in language and a systematic analysis of the information collected, on research techniques such as observation, comparison, generalisation and classification. We used lexical-semantic analysis of abbreviations, stylistic-functional analysis of abbreviations used in the language of Romanian Community Law, and applied componential and contextual analysis techniques to the analysis of the data obtained. As the study involved materials in different languages, the paper also uses a typological approach in the spirit of subsystem typology, which implies free choice and different degrees of detail of typological objects. By carrying out comparative research between different aspects of the phenomenon of abbreviation in Romanian, English and French, the method of comparative analysis allowed us to identify similarities and differences between them and to frame them in the research of the evolution of the Romanian language.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that a multidimensional, comprehensive approach to abbreviation as a language phenomenon and a microsystem of the Community Law language has been carried out, aiming at translating it from English and French into Romanian. **The solved scientific problem** targets the systematisation and description of the microsystem of the abbreviation in the language of Community law, identifying the structural types of abbreviations and characterising the way they are formed in Romanian, revealing the semantic specificity of abbreviations of different structural types as well as the peculiarities of their localisation from English and French into Romanian.

The theoretical importance of the research resides in highlighting the factors that contribute to the abbreviation of nominative units of language and establishing trends in the development of abbreviation processes in the language of Community law; identifying the characteristics of the formation of structural patterns of abbreviations, the specificities of the motivation, paradigmatics and semantics of abbreviation; defining abbreviation as a communicative-discursive phenomenon and interpreting it from the perspective of translation from the source language adapted to the speaker in the target language.

The applied value of the research resides in the fact that the results can be used in lexicographic and translation practice: when creating explanatory dictionaries of neologisms and abbreviations of individual languages, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries of new and abbreviated words, dictionaries of terms in various fields of knowledge (including Community law), as well as in the teaching and study of lexicology, word formation, applied stylistics, translation in higher education environment. The multidisciplinary nature of the research topic justifies our opinion that this paper can be an impetus for further research, developing particular aspects of the abbreviation phenomenon.

Summary and compartments of the dissertation. The dissertation contains: annotations in Romanian, English and Russian, introduction, 4 chapters, conclusions and recommendations, bibliography consisting of 248 sources, 14 appendices, statement of responsibility, author's CV.

Keywords: abbreviation, specialised language, language of Community law, abbreviation formation procedure, translation, localisation, translation strategy.

CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

The *Introduction* describes the topicality and importance of the subject addressed, the degree of concordance between them, the national and international concerns related to the topic of our dissertation, the aim and objectives of the research, the hypothesis it was structured upon, the methodology, the theoretical and applied importance of the paper, the disseminated results and the summary of the dissertation compartments.

Chapter 1 *Abbreviations: A General Approach* focuses on the presentation and definition of the concept of abbreviation, reviewing the research carried out on this subject by linguists from all over the world, including Romanian ones, as well as the results obtained by them with reference to different aspects of the abbreviation phenomenon: abbreviation as a way of forming new words, abbreviation procedures for nominative units, the functions of abbreviation in

linguistic context, the causality of abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon, the relationship between the form and content of the lexical unit in abbreviation; as well as the general characteristics of the language of the Community *acquis* as a specialised language in which abbreviation is frequently used; the rationales favouring the use of abbreviations in the language of the Community law. The chapter is structured into four sub-chapters that highlight the theoretical aspects relevant to the topic. We have reviewed the meanings of the concept of *abbreviation*, which is considered, on the one hand, as a cultural-linguistic phenomenon, and on the other hand as a way of forming new words, including terms of specialised languages (Puşcariu, Naum (1932), T Superanskaja A.V., Heinecke et al.). Authors researching abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon agree that abbreviation of language units stands out as one of the common methods of creating nominative units. Various extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors put pressure on the speaker who, in turn, accelerates the tendency to shorten words. Researchers note that the various abbreviated units can be found in all the world's languages, thus forming a universal language. We find the largest number of abbreviations in English abbreviation dictionaries (Borisov V.V. claimed as early as 1972) and their number is constantly increasing.

Being widely used, and formed from the initials of words within the phrase, initialisms and acronyms are differentiated both by utterance and, more importantly, by the fragment to which the initial word in the decoded phrase is reduced (Luiza Seche (1977), Genehot (1975), Mourturaux (1994). Truncations and abbreviations of the mixed type are less common. Extralinguistic reasons for the formation of abbreviations may be: a) the rapid pace of life and the development of modern science and technology, and the desire to convey new concepts expressed in complex, yet monolithic, compact, single-form, holistic words and phrases; b) the desire to convey information through the smallest amount of letters and sounds; c) the widespread use of mechanical and technical means of communication, necessitating the reduction of long vocabulary units (Martine 1960, Stepanov 1965). Some of the linguistic reasons of the formation and distribution of lexical abbreviations are: a) the ability and desire to pronounce abbreviations as a single word; b) the tendency towards monosyllabism, monosyllables began to have greater significance in language; c) the use of terms of Latin and Greek origin; d) the influence of spoken languages and slang, as well as other languages (Rey-Debove 1998, Dauzat 1938). The language of Community law is a specialised language and includes the texts describing the content, principles and political objectives of the treaties

establishing the European Communities. The EU legal text is characterised by the triad of vocabulary/form/style, being clear, precise and elaborate, stable in terms of the use of formulas and terminological units (Hometskovski 2012). In the language of Community law, abbreviation is vastly used both in its written and oral versions, depending on the same factors: the word group/ word underlying the abbreviation; the frequency of the word group undergoing reduction; the context of the use of the word group in question. Abbreviation is unanimously recognised as a neological linguistic procedure which has primarily a denominative function. Acronyms and abbreviations facilitate communication by summarising the concept to which they refer. For example, the Community law database is identified by the acronym CELEX, recognised by users of the Community language as an abbreviation of the Latin name *Communitatis Europaeae Lex*; while the abbreviation CEN obviously facilitates the use of the name for the European Committee for Standardisation. We note here that only one abbreviation (initialism or acronym) is used for the most common languages in the European Community: Ro. *Comitetul European pentru Standardizare* – CEN; En. *European Committee for Standardisation* – CEN; Fr. *Comité européen de normalisation* – CEN.

Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled *Structural features of abbreviations in the Community language system*, addresses, in 4 sub-chapters, the problems of abbreviation typology, including those found in the text of the EU-RM Association Agreement. The most accepted and widely used classification in the specialized literature is based on the way they are used in speech, broadly being identified two categories: graphic abbreviations and lexical abbreviations (see S. Pititriciu (2004), A. Clas (1980) M. Korovkin (Коровкин 1989), N. Lopatnikova and N. Movshovich (Лопатникова, Мовшович 1970), A. Shapovalova (Шаповалова 2004). This classification of abbreviations has become fundamental, from which subsequent classifications have been developed. The *Encyclopaedia Universalis* states that the oral vs. written differentiation is, in fact, one of the characteristics that allow initialisms to be particularised compared to other types of abbreviations. Graphic abbreviations are not actual words, they have no grammatical categories of gender or number. They are only used in written form; hence they do not have their own pronunciation, and they are actualised in oral speech through the full form of a word or phrase from which they are formed. Graphic abbreviations are only for visual perception and are deciphered while being read. This is how abbreviations representing country names are produced in the language of the Community *acquis*, as are

abbreviations of glossonyms. Moreover, these are regulated by international standards and are thus not identified with national abbreviations used at national level. For example, the ISO 3166-1 two-letter abbreviations are used for country names for all countries except Greece and the United Kingdom, for which the EL and UK codes are recommended (instead of the ISO GR and GB codes).

EN	FR	RO	abbreviation (ISO 3166)
Kingdom of Belgium	Royaume de Belgique	Regatul Belgiei	BE
Republic of Bulgaria	République de Bulgarie	Republica Bulgaria	BG
Czech Republik	République tchèque	Republica Cehă	CZ
Kingdom of Denmark	Royaume de Danemark	Regatul Danemarcei	DK
Federal Republic of Germany	République fédérale d'Allemagne	Republica Federală Germania	DE

Over time, graphic abbreviations can become lexical if they acquire an independent phonetic form and lexico-grammatical properties inherent to a linguistic unit. For example, in Romanian: MD is pronounced as [em-de] or [ăm-dă], less often [me-de]. Such a transition is not typical of all graphic abbreviations, but only of those that are regularly reproduced in communication and gain public recognition.

Lexical abbreviations have their own properties, which are different from the original base both in graphic and phonetic form. They possess the main characteristics of a word as an element of the vocabulary of a language and perform the same functions as other means of communication i.e., they are fully-fledged units of communication. The lexical abbreviation is a complex and permanent semantic, phonetic and graphic unit. Having all the properties of an ordinary word, the lexical abbreviations possess grammatical categories inherent to the corresponding parts of speech, perform various syntactic functions and, entering the language system, become the foundation for the formation of new words in the ways characteristic of the language (see A. Шаповалова 2002). The initialism is a type of abbreviation in which a new word is created from the initial letters of words within a set of words: EU (En. European Union) / UE (Uniunea europeană), EC (En. European Council) / CE (Consiliul European) etc. Linking the initials of a nominative unit to a new word is a common procedure, applied in Community language primarily to the names of institutions/organisations. French linguistics distinguishes between pure acronyms (pure initialism (Fr. sigle pur), such as CGT (Confédération générale du travail) and hybrid acronyms (Fr. sigle hybride) such as TF1 (Télévision française) (see also J.-P. Lacroux (Lacroux, 2007: 136-137). We accept this

differentiation on the understanding that in the text of Community law, pure initialisms predominate in practice, the hybrid ones designating, for the most part, ongoing programmes or programmes that are identified with certain years. For example, H2020 – Horizon 2020, the research framework programme for the period 2014-2020. However, it should be noted that in the case of legal publications, such as the Official Journal of the European Union, and in the case of abbreviations used to register documents in the CELEX database, hybrid initialisms with a high degree of complexity are predominant. Onomasiologically, initialisms designate decision-making institutions/ councils/ organisations: CE = Consiliul European, Fr. Conseil de l’Europe (CE), En. Council of Europe (CoE) ; CCE = Comisia Comunităților Europene, Fr. Commission des Communautés Européennes (CCE), En. Commission of the European Communities (CEC), legislative and administrative supervisory authorities: CEDO = Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului, Fr. Cour Européenne des Droits de l’Homme (CEDH), En. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR); financial institutions and instruments – banks: BCE = Banca Centrală Europeană, Fr. Banque Centrale Européenne (BCE), En. European Central Bank (ECB); advisory bodies – committees: ERAC = Comitetul European pentru Spațiul de Cercetare, Fr. Comité de l’Espace Européen de la Recherche (CEER), En. European Research Area Committee (ERAC), etc.

In Romanian, as in other EU languages, there are both international acronyms created after the English model, such as TAIEX (Oficiul de asistență tehnică și de schimb de informații, En. Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office, Fr. Bureau d’assistance technique et d’échange d’informations) and international acronyms based on the French model: Benelux (Uniunea Economică a Belgiei, Olandei și Luxemburgului, En. Economic Union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, Fr. Union Économique de la Belgique, des Pays-Bas et du Luxembourg). In most cases of acronymic abbreviation, the same acronym is found in all languages. Referring to the construction of the European Union (apud http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/print/print_all_content/index_en.htm) as well as to the types of acts describing it, we can delineate ways of updating the structural types of abbreviations: a) different initialisms for different languages: En. European Parliament - EP; Fr. Parlement européen – PE; Ro. Parlamentul European – PE; En. Court of Auditors of the European Communities; European Court of Auditors – ECA; Fr. Cour des comptes des Communautés européennes; b) different abbreviations for different languages. We sometimes note the attachment of the initial of a link word: En. Committee of the Regions of the European Union; Committee of the Regions – COR, CR; Fr. Comité des régions de l’Union européenne; Comité des régions – CdR; Ro. Comitetul Regiunilor Uniunii Europene; Comitetul Regiunilor – CR; c) same initial for different languages En. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control – ECDC; Fr. Centre européen de prévention et de contrôle des maladies – ECDC; Ro. Centrul

European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor – ECDC; d) internationalised initialisms used on the French model: En. Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union; Translation Centre – CdT; Fr. Centre de traduction des organes de l’Union européenne – CdT; Ro. Centrul de Traduceri pentru Organismele Uniunii Europene – CdT; e) mixed abbreviation, by initialism and acronym/ truncation/ ellipsis: En. European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training – Cedefop; Fr. Centre Européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle – Cedefop; Ro. Centrul European pentru Dezvoltarea Formării Profesionale – Cedefop. The international character and the large-scale spreading (both through borrowing and internal process of word formation) entitle researchers to include abbreviation among the linguistic effects of globalisation (Stoichițoiu-Ichim 2005: 381). At the same time, the heterogeneity of abbreviations, in relation to their structural-semantic nature, presents numerous inadequacies including difficulties in the decoding process, and thus, in the adequate understanding.

Some types of abbreviations, such as acronyms, hybrid compounds, truncated formations (of the type cited above) are characterised by a relative transparency of semantic and formal motivation (such as initialisms: EU, NATO, UNESCO etc.) others are not characterised as such. For example, the following abbreviations would be less transparent to non-specialists: Ro - Tratatul CECO or Tratatul de la Paris – Tratatul de instituire a Comunității Europene a Cărbunelui și Oțelului (Paris, 18 April 1951; authentic in French only; in force from 23 July 1952 to 23 July 2002); En. - ECSC Treaty; (Treaty of Paris) - Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community; Fr. – Traité CECA (Traité de Paris) – Traité instituant la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l’acier. Here is another example: Ro. Oficiul Comunitar pentru Soiuri de Plante – OCSP, En. Community Plant Variety Office – CPVO, Fr. Office communautaire des variétés végétales – OCVV. It should be mentioned that a number of abbreviations, regardless of their origin (borrowings, calques, Romanian structures), have lost the link with their formative bases and are no longer considered abbreviations, and morphologically they perform as autonomous lexical units (see also Z. Tărăță, 2012). This sometimes leads to semantic ambiguities and, consequently, to semantic alterations of the text in which the abbreviation occurs. An example would be the following acronym: Ro. Frontex - Agenția Europeană pentru Gestionarea Cooperării Operative la Frontierele Externe. It is difficult to establish the correspondence of this acronym with the initial semantic variants used in English: En. Frontex – European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union; European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders; European Borders Agency; Border Management Agency; Fr. – Frontex – Agence européenne pour la gestion de la coopération opérationnelle aux frontières extérieures des États membres de l’Union européenne; Agence FRONTEX; Agence pour la gestion des frontières.

Like any EU legal act, AA (full name Acord de asociere între Uniunea Europeană și Comunitatea Europeană a Energiei Atomice și statele membre ale acestora, pe de o parte, și Republica Moldova, pe de altă parte, En. – Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part), which entered into force on 1 July 2016, contains binding provisions, regulatory norms and cooperation arrangements of greater scope than the ones characteristic of traditional agreements, and covers all sectors of interest, as stated by MFAEI. From the point of view of the language it represents, the AA text is attributed to the language of the Community *acquis* and demonstrates its basic features: specific vocabulary, specific notions and concepts, often unitary, obvious standardisation, massive use of syntagmatic elements – complex terminological units, topicality, specific form and style of expression, etc. The characteristic and frequent abbreviations, as in other texts of Community law, are a defining element of the EU-Republic of Moldova AA text. It is to be noted that the respective document does not contain a list of abbreviations as such. Abbreviations are introduced into the text gradually, depending on the time of use, and appear in an explained manner initially (following the run-on phrase they represent). Overall, the body text of the Agreement does not contain lots of abbreviations and is generally understandable. However, the situation is different when it comes to the Annexes to the Agreement. Here (with a few exceptions) there is practically no decipherment of the abbreviations used, and their number and occurrence are high. In order to understand the text of the Annexes correctly, it is appropriate both to refer to the body text of the Agreement and to use the reference dictionary for the European Community IATE – Interactive Terminology for Europe (<https://iate.europa.eu/home>). Considering the structure of the abbreviations used in the text of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, we can see the massive presence of initialisms based both on Romanian-language syntagms and those taken from English and, more rarely, French. 1. Initialisms formed on Romanian bases. a) As expected, pure initialisms prevail, onomasiologically designating entities and realities included in the spheres of interest covered by the Agreement, such as: UE – Uniunea Europeană, ONU – Organizația Națiunilor Unite, OMC – Organizația Mondială a Comerțului, AIEA – Agenția Internațională pentru Energie Atomică etc. Alongside these, initialisms from English are used extensively: DCFTA – zonă de liber schimb complex și cuprinzător (En. DCFTA – Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area), SALW – arme de calibru mic și armament ușor (En. SALW – small arms and light weapons); FATF – Grupul de Acțiune Financiară Internațională în domeniul spălării de bani (En. FATF – Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering). Hybrid initialisms include: GATT 1994 – Acordul General pentru Tarife și Comerț 1994 (En. GATT 1994 – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994), SA 1983 – Sistemul armonizat

de denumire și codificare a mărfurilor din 1983. Actual acronyms are: Euratom – Comunitatea Europeană a Energiei Atomice (En. Euratom – The European Atomic Energy Community), Eurostat – autoritatea statistică europeană (En. Eurostat – European statistical authority), Europol – Oficiul European de Poliție (En. Europol – European Police Office) etc. Hybrid acronyms include abbreviations such as: INTOSAI – Organizația Internațională a Instituțiilor Supreme de Audit (En. INTOSAI – International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions), TRACECA – Coridorul de transport Europa-Caucaz-Asia (En. TRACECA – Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia), EURADA – Asociația europeană a agențiilor de dezvoltare (En. EURADA – the European Association of Development Agencies) etc. Some abbreviations used in the EU-Moldova Association Agreement text are shortenings of Romanian phrases down to one, two or three words, rarely four. The usual name of the Agreement itself is abbreviated by ellipsis either to the phrase Association Agreement (AA) or to the word Agreement (in the text). To reiterate, the full name of the AA is “Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part”. For example, in the preamble of the AA, quote: “...to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Moldova on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation”, in the General Principles we find: “Respect for the democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as defined in the European Convention on Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990 shall form the basis of the domestic and external policies of the Parties and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement. Countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery also constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.” (<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/treaties-agreements/agreement/?id=2014001>).

In chapter three, entitled *Functional-Semantic Features of Community Language Abbreviations* and organised in 5 sub-chapters, we discuss the expressive, metalinguistic, conative and/or phonetic effects according to the use of abbreviations in text, as well as the ongoing variability within the system of abbreviations typical of the language of the Community *acquis* that determines the semantic relationships between abbreviations. Therefore, the conative function of abbreviations derives from the very essence of the legal text and is created with the aim of persuading the receiver to act or not to act; the referential function is based on the denotation of abbreviations, more precisely on the purely intellectual, fundamental and relatively stable meanings by which the receiver comes to represent the objects of reality and to understand the message conveyed by the sender; the metalinguistic function concerns a certain

convention in the expression of abbreviations, such as the reduction of the phonetic and graphic structure of words to a part that, at the same time, represents the formal and semantic whole; the phatic function, for written abbreviations, manifests itself through the attention of the sender to add its decoding together with the abbreviation, only on first use, in order to be sure to keep the contact with the receiver; the expressive (or emotive) function is centred on the speaker and concerns their attitude towards the extra-linguistic reality that the abbreviations communicate. Even if one can note the claim and tendency towards monosemantic abbreviations, which are in line with the general characteristics of a specialised language such as that of Community law, synonymy, homonymy and paronymy are not excluded, as they originate within the same language and between languages used in communication in the European area. At a more general level, on the one hand, we find semantic relations between words in the same language – also called intralinguistic semantic relations, and on the other hand, we discuss semantic relations between different languages, referred to as interlinguistic semantic relations. The latter would find their place only at universal level, where content appears as designation, or at the level of specialised, monosemantic and univocal terms. Within the same language, abbreviations are synonymous first of all with the equivalent they represent: PE is synonymous with Parlamentul European, while SM – with State member. As homonyms we consider abbreviations that share the same phonetic and graphic sequence, such as CE – Consiliul Europei, CE – Comisia Europeană. Homophony is an open phenomenon of extensive proportions, mainly because of the rapidly evolving nature of the abbreviation system in a particular language. Homonymy is established between initialisms and acronyms of the language of the Community *acquis* and synonyms belonging to other specialised languages. For example, CJUE means Curtea de Justiție a Uniunii Europene in the language of Community law, but in the scientific language, the same abbreviation, CJUE, means Circular Jacobi Unitary Ensemble (scientific theory factor). Homoachronymy is a type of semantic relationship that is identified as a way of “camouflaging” (Kocapeva 2004) notions in the form of abbreviations that also represent common words, such as SOCRAT [sok'rat] (fr. Societe des Constructions Radio-Telephoniques).

Paronymy, in particular, is a complex phenomenon with a wide range of uses, interpretations and even translations, and is particularly common within and between European languages. The analysis of pairs of paronymic abbreviations shows several types of paronyms within this subsystem (see also A. Grădinaru, 2007): 1. Paronymic abbreviations with the same number of phonemes but with a different distribution: Fr. ACE – Action communautaire pour l'environnement, AEC – Association européenne pour la coopération (Belgique), CEA – Confédération européenne de l'agriculture – Ro. ACM – Acțiunea comunitară pentru mediu, AEC – Asociația europeană pentru cooperare (Belgia), CEA – Confederația europeană a agriculturii; 2. Paronymic

abbreviations with coupled phonemes which, in turn, can be paronymic abbreviations with vowel alternation; paronymic abbreviations with consonant alternation; paronymic abbreviations in which one of the members of the paronymic couple indicates the presence of an additional phoneme; mixed paronymic abbreviations: Fr. AAN – Assemblée de l’Atlantique Nord, AEN – Agence pour l’énergie nucléaire – Ro. AAN – Adunarea Atlanticului de Nord, AEN – Agenția pentru Energie Nucleară. Having analysed the examples and groups of paronymic abbreviations, it can be stated that paronymic abbreviations, like lexical paronymy in general, are, at the level of reception, comprehension and decoding, a source of confusion for the participants in the act of communication, in particular because of their close phonetics (a phenomenon also called paronymic attraction) and require an additional effort for decodification.

Chapter four, *Localisation of Abbreviations in Community Texts*, is devoted to the translation strategies of abbreviations used in Community texts, with particular emphasis on localisation as a superstrategy that is inherent to the process of transposition from one language to another, aiming at adapting the target-language text to the cultural-linguistic peculiarities of the target-language receiver. We argue that in the process of translating specialised texts the factor of specialised knowledge and specialised terminology intervenes, which adds to the complexity of achieving content/form/quality concordance (see also Froeliger 2010). Translating abbreviations is one of the most difficult phenomena in understanding and interpreting a specialised text, therefore specialised language encompasses both the entire theory of a particular subject and its practice. Localisation is an approach to translation that is oriented towards the receiver of the target-language text and involves adapting the text to the communicative needs (O’Hagan, Mangiron, 2013, Bernal-Merino 2015, Singh 2012). It manifests itself as an inherent and mandatory aspect of the contextual (including cultural) and pragmatic translation and processing of the text intended for the receiver of a given language. Thus, localisation relates to the general notion of translation carried out with a different degree of cultural and pragmatic adaptation. Localising the abbreviations in the Community text, on the one hand, presupposes respect for the principle of fidelity in transmitting the legal content, and on the other hand, allows and encourages the translator’s creativity in identifying the wording that is appropriate to the linguistic situation in which the translation is being produced. In the Community legal text, localisation uses both the terms specific to this language as well as the traditional linguistic forms, shortened by various procedures applicable to the phenomenon of abbreviation. Three methods of translating abbreviations usually apply: borrowing the abbreviation, explaining it or creating a new abbreviation, which occurs together with the process of localisation as such. Adaptation of the foreign form usually takes place in the following way: the foreign term is adopted without any modification (e.g.: *acquis comunitar*, *summit*); the graphic form of the foreign

term is changed (e.g.: *miting/meeting*; *lider/leader*); the borrowed elements are translated (by calque) (e.g.: *Europe à plusieurs vitesses – Multi-speed Europe – Europa cu mai multe viteze*; *livre blanc – white paper – carte albă*). The ability to create words is a natural manifestation of the speaker's linguistic competence. The mechanisms of forming a new word are processes directed by the linguistic rules that are part of the grammar of each language. It should be noted, however, that not every momentary innovation that occurs in a language becomes a functional part of the whole linguistic system. As C. Frîncu states, "individual linguistic innovations enter the language only if they are accepted by the collectivity and only if they respond to a social need for communication, and when innovations are required by society, they come simultaneously from several individuals, thus being convergent" (Frîncu, 1979: 189). Here are some models of abbreviations that have been translated into Romanian by creating a new abbreviation AFE (Agence ferroviaire européenne) – AEF (Agenția Europeană a Căilor Ferate), OMD (Organisation mondiale des douanes) – OMV (Organizația Mondială a Vămilor) etc. The same techniques are used for the translation from English into Romanian of the abbreviations used in the EU-Moldova AA. Most of the time, the translation of the foreign abbreviation by an equivalent one in Romanian is applied when it is a question of standardised abbreviations and even recommended to be used by international standards (ISO). The translator can make use of borrowed abbreviations especially when it is a question of internationalisms, which are used in several languages in the same form, e.g., En. The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) – Ro. Organizația pentru Securitate și Cooperare în Europa (OSCE). Descriptive translation is a specific localisation procedure and is accomplished through a full syntagm of the abbreviation; it does not apply to the transfer of the abbreviation as such, but to the translation of its decoding, i.e., of the original source-language syntagm: En. Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) – Ro. zonă de liber schimb complex și cuprinzător. Creating a new abbreviation in Romanian is a common practice, mostly used when the text is already translated, the phrase has already been explained and thus it is possible to abbreviate it, following the model of the source-language, or according to the rules of the target-language: En. International Criminal Court (ICC) – Ro. Curtea Penală Internațională (CPI); En. International Labour Organisation (ILO) – Ro. Organizația Internațională a Muncii (OIM). The translation of the text of the European Union – Republic of Moldova Association Agreement identifies the elements of editing and cooperation specified by the Community regulatory acts. Graphic parallelism is one of the mandatory elements of the organisation and formatting of the text, as is observance of the originality of names, place names and other elements of text localisation. The EU texts form a whole, all of which have the status of genuine original texts. The requirement that they be faithfully reproduced in the official languages of the European Union is a basic requirement for ensuring their equality and unambiguous understanding.

However, some abbreviations present special cases of rendering from English into Romanian and require a specific approach. European terminology databases are useful in these situations, but the translator's critical, reasoned attitude should not be excluded.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Abbreviations, which originally appeared in written language because of the growing need to save time and space, are now showing a considerable rate and variety of development and growth, including numerical growth, with newer rather than obsolete abbreviations. Considered in their entirety, abbreviations constitute a subsystem of the language which has its own organisation and peculiarities.

2. The factors that motivate the formation and proliferation of abbreviations in the language can be linguistic and extralinguistic in nature: (a) the increasing rate of life and development of modern science and technology, the speaker's desire to convey new concepts expressed through complex words and phrases in a single, holistic form; the desire and need to convey information through the smallest amount of letters and sounds required by the widespread use of mechanical and technical means of communication; b) the ability and desire to pronounce abbreviations as a single word; the tendency towards monosyllabism of words; the use of terms with Latin-Greek roots; the influence of spoken languages and slang; the influence of other languages on the occurrence and distribution of abbreviations.

3. Linguistically, abbreviation is considered as a word that demonstrates the connection between the phonetic part and its meaningful content. Generating shorter designations than the original syntagms, abbreviations refer to words/groups of words already known to the participants in the speech act and ensure understanding of the communication.

4. The basic function of abbreviations in language is to save linguistic means. From a pragmatic point of view, abbreviations are characterised by their conative contribution to the speech act (by which the speaker persuades the interlocutor to act in a certain way), by their referential function (abbreviations being a tool by which the receiver of the text comes to represent the objects of reality and to understand the message conveyed by the sender); the metalinguistic function refers to the conventionality that occurs in the formation of abbreviations, such as the reduction of the phonetic and graphic body of words to a part that simultaneously represents the formal and semantic whole; the phatic function refers to the decoding of the abbreviation by the sender, and the expressive function involves the effect of the speaker's attitude when receiving the abbreviation within the message.

5. Having identified the general criteria for classifying abbreviations proposed in the specialised literature, we retain for our analysis the one referring

to the way abbreviations are used in speech, whereby we distinguish between graphic abbreviations (which keep the lexical content unchanged, but have one phonetic form and two graphic forms) and lexical abbreviations (which have two graphic forms, full and short).

6. An initialism is a type of initial abbreviation in which a new word is created from the initial letters of words within a set of words being pronounced alphabetically: EU (en. European Union) / UE (Uniunea europeană), EC (en. European Council) / CE (Consiliul European) etc. Belonging to the terminology of the institutional system of the European Union, onomasiologically, acronyms designate: decision-making institutions/councils/commissions, legislative and administrative control authorities, courts, parliament, federations, offices, centres, agencies, etc. The model of formation of acronyms in Romanian Community terminology distinguishes between: acronyms formed on Romanian territory or adapted from foreign models: CE, PE, BERD, etc., and acronyms derived from English (which have also become international acronyms): OSCE, DCFTA, etc.

7. An acronym is a type of abbreviation resulting from the shortening of a commonly used expression in a standard form and designates an “invented” word by oversimplification of the often-used expression to an easily pronounced word. Standard abbreviation of a long verbal expression is usually done by strictly using the first letters of each word of the expression and merging them into the new lexeme, such as Eurojust, Europol, ERASMUS, FRONTEX, etc.

8. Variability continues within the system of abbreviations specific to the language of Community law and leads to varied semantic relationships between abbreviations.

9. Within the same language, abbreviations are synonymous first of all with the equivalent they represent: EP is synonymous with European Parliament, and MS – with Member States. At the same time, actual synonymous abbreviations are also identified, such as: AA (Association Agreement) – DCFTA Agreement, EU - Union, etc.

10. Homonymic abbreviations share the same phonetic and graphic sequence, such as EC – European Council / EC – European Commission, CJEU – Court of Justice of the European Union, CJEU – Circular Jacobi Unitary Ensemble (cf. Homoachrony is a type of semantic relationship identified as a way of “camouflaging” notions in the form of abbreviations that are also common words: Fr. FORCE - formation professionnelle continue / Force – force armée.

11. Paronymic abbreviations represent a complex phenomenon characterised by: formal similarity of the initialisms or acronyms that constitute the paronymic pair/chain, having different meanings; monosemy of each element of the paronymic pair; independence of each element of the paronymic pair. We identify: 1. Paronymic abbreviations with the same number of phonemes but with a different distribution (EAR – Agenția Europeană pentru Reconstrucție /

REA – Agenția Executivă pentru Cercetare) 2. Paronymic abbreviations with coupled phonemes which, in turn, can be paronymic abbreviations with vowel alternation (AAN – Adunarea Atlanticului de Nord / AEN – Agenția pentru Energie Nucleară); paronymic abbreviations with consonant alternation (BCR – birou comunitar de referință / PCR – practici comerciale restrictive); paronymic abbreviations in which one of the members of the paronymic pair contains an additional phoneme (CCS – cadrul comunitar de sprijin / CCAP – Comitetului consultativ pentru achizițiile publice); mixed paronymic abbreviations (FSE – Fondul social european / FSM – Federația sindicală mondială).

12. The language of Community law is a specialised language which includes the texts that describe the contents, principles and political objectives of the treaties establishing the European Communities.

13. Like any EU legal act, the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the one hand, and the Republic of Moldova, on the other hand (EU-Moldova Association Agreement / DCFTA Agreement) represents linguistic features attributed to the language of Community law: specific vocabulary, unitary notions and concepts, standardisation, frequent use of syntagmatic elements – complex terminological units, syntax, specific form and style of expression. Characteristic and frequent abbreviations are a defining element of the EU-Moldova AA text.

14. Structurally, the text of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, contains a significant number of types of initialisms both formed from Romanian-language phrases as well as borrowed from English: A. Romanian-based initials: ONU – Organizația Națiunilor Unite, OMC – Organizația Mondială a Comerțului, etc.; B. Initialisms borrowed from English: DCFTA – zonă de liber schimb complex și cuprinzător (En. DCFTA – Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area), SALW – arme de calibru mic și armament ușor (En. SALW - small arms and light weapons), etc.

15. The acronyms of the Agreement are classified into the following types: Euratom – Comunitatea Europeană a Energiei Atomice (en. Euratom - The European Atomic Energy Community) and hybrid acronyms that include abbreviations such as: INTOSAI - Organizația Internațională a Instituțiilor Supreme de Audit (En. INTOSAI - International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions).

16. Elliptical abbreviations that stand out in the text of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement and represent abbreviations of Romanian phrases down

to one, two or three words, rarely four. For example: Uniunea – Uniunea Europeană, Acordul SMC – Acordul privind subvențiile și măsurile compensatorii, cuprins în anexa 1A la Acordul OMC, etc.

17. Localisation, as a strategy and form of translation, requires attention to the issues that intercultural communication and the situational context of the production of the act of translation entail.

18. Decoding abbreviations involves identifying the correlation (of the integral form) and the correlation itself. To decode abbreviations, the following are used: analysis of the text, use of dictionaries and other reference data, analysis of abbreviation structure and use of correspondences.

19. The translation of the text of the European Union - Republic of Moldova Association Agreement identifies the elements of editing and cooperation established by the Community regulatory acts. Graphic parallelism is an obligatory element of the structure of the text, as is regard for the originality of names, place names and other elements of localisation of the text. The EU texts form an entity, with the status of authentic original texts, and the requirement to reproduce them faithfully in the official languages of the European Union is imperative. Some abbreviations present special cases of translation from English into Romanian and require a specific approach. European terminology databases are useful in this respect, but the translator's critical, reasoned attitude is crucial.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Research into the system of abbreviations in the language of Community law has allowed us to re-articulate the idea that the linguistic system is generally open, and that this openness is also manifested in the subsystems that comprise it. The process of abbreviation in language in general and within the language of Community law, in particular, is a lively and dynamic one in its evolution is determined by several factors. This feature of the abbreviation system has to be taken into account both by the users of the language in order to construct and receive correct messages appropriate to the communication situation and by those who interpret/ transfer the message from a source-language to a target-language.

2. For space saving reasons (in the written version) and speaking time/effort (in the oral version of the language), the abbreviation of words and phrases to shortened forms, convenient for pronunciation and use in the flow of speech, is undoubtedly an advisable phenomenon. However, given that the language of Community law is categorical in terms of compliance with the rules of form, content and style, it is appropriate that the use and formation of new abbreviations in the Community text should be coordinated/consulted with the

European Union's drafting office and with the terminology profile, in order to avoid situations of uncertainty and equivocal expression with reference to the incidence of abbreviations in the language of the Community *acquis*, in its written or oral form.

3. Updating terminological databases of abbreviations at Community level is a mandatory requirement for revealing their current semantic content, as the phenomenon of abbreviation evolves rapidly than fixing their forms in dictionaries.

4. At national level, the promotion, if not the creation/ use of a specialised database of abbreviations would be a useful support both for those who use this language and for those who are involved in the translation process, as well as for those interested in the evolution of abbreviation-related language phenomena.

5. The translator working with Community language texts should have inherent abilities to identify the element of internationalisation specific to the abbreviation system as well as the knowledge of the exact elements of the localisation process of translation according to the peculiarities of the target-language and culture.

6. Based on our doctoral research, it can be recommended to update the specialised translation course, anticipating the "online" aspect of translation widely promoted and accomplished in recent years. At the same time, it opens new perspectives for researching the phenomenon of translation in the context of its localisation in the virtual environment.

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2. POPA, V., Funcții pragmatice ale abrevierilor în limbajul aquis-ului comunitar. In: *Intertext*, Nr.1/2 (49/50) Year 13. Chisinau: ICFI ULIM, 2019, pp.254-262, ISSN 1857-3711 / eISSN 2345-1750.
3. POPA, V., Aspecte ale traducerii și localizării abrevierilor limbajului comunitar, În: *Studia Universitatis Moldaviae*. Nr.4(154)2022. Chisinau: CEP USM, 2022, ISSN 1811-2668.

Articles in the proceedings of the international scientific conferences (published abroad) (1 article):

4. POPA, V., Abrevieri paronimice în limbajul aquis-ului comunitar. In: *România în spațiul euroatlantic: interferențe culturale și lingvistice*, Ofelia Ichim (coord.). Bucharest: Tracus Arte, 2020. ISBN 978-606-023-221-6.

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9. POPA, V., Relații semantice dintre abrevieri în limbajul aquis-ului comunitar, În: *Actele conferinței științifice cu participare internațională Probleme de romanistică și comunicare interculturală*, tome II. Chisinau: Editorial-Publishing and Polygraph Centre of Moldova State University, 2018, pp.188-196, ISBN 978-9975-142-39-7.

ANNOTATION IN ROMANIAN

Victoria Popa: *Modalități de localizare a abrevierilor din limbajul comunitar*, teză de doctor în filologie, Chișinău, 2022.

Structura tezei: introducere, patru capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie compusă din 248 de titluri, 14 anexe, 152 de pagini text de bază. Rezultatele cercetării sunt publicate în 9 lucrări științifice

Cuvinte-cheie: abreviere, limbaj specializat, limbajul dreptului comunitar, tipuri de abrevieri, traducere, localizare, strategie de traducere.

Scopul lucrării este a crea un tablou de ansamblu al microsistemului lingvistic al abrevierilor utilizate în limbajul comunitar al limbii române, explicând modul în care acestea se localizează în limba română în procesul de transpunere din limbile franceză și engleză, adaptată publicului din limba țintă.

Obiectivele urmărite: identificarea factorilor principali care condiționează formarea cuvintelor noi prin prescurtare; relevarea funcțiilor principale ale abrevierilor în limbă; identificarea și descrierea tipurilor structurale de abrevieri ale limbii române; determinarea caracteristicilor și relațiilor semantice ale abrevierilor de diferite tipuri structurale; identificarea particularităților de limbă caracteristice pentru limbajul specializat al dreptului comunitar; dezvăluirea specificului de utilizare a abrevierilor în textul dreptului comunitar actual; identificarea formelor și procedeele de traducere a abrevierilor limbajului comunitar din limbile franceză și engleză în limba română; stabilirea particularităților de localizare a abrevierilor în procesul traducerii lor cultural adaptate publicului țintă; relevarea problemelor și soluțiilor de utilizare a abrevierilor în cadrul limbajului comunitar și a celor puse de traducerea și localizarea lor în limba română.

Noutatea științifică a lucrării rezidă în faptul că s-a realizat un demers multidimensional al abrevierii ca fenomen al limbii și microsistem al limbajului aquis-ului comunitar, urmărind transpunerea lui din limbile engleză și franceză în limba română.

Problema științifică soluționată vizează sistematizarea și descrierea microsistemului abrevierii în limbajul aquis-ului comunitar, fiind identificate tipurile structurale de abrevieri și caracterizată modalitatea formării lor în limba română, precum și particularitățile de localizare a acestui limbaj din limbile engleză și franceză în limba română.

Semnificația teoretică a lucrării constă în: evidențierea factorilor care contribuie la abrevierea unităților nominative ale limbii și stabilirea tendințelor în dezvoltarea proceselor de abreviere în limbajul aquis-ului comunitar; identificarea caracteristicilor de formare a modelelor structurale de abrevieri; definirea abrevierii ca fenomen comunicativ-discursiv și interpretarea lui din perspectiva traducerii din limba sursă adaptată pentru limba țintă.

Valoarea aplicativă a lucrării rezidă în faptul că rezultatele pot fi utilizate în practica lexicografică și traductologică: atunci când se creează dicționare explicative de neologisme și abrevieri ale limbilor individuale, dicționare de termeni în diverse domenii de cunoaștere (inclusiv al dreptului comunitar), precum și în predarea și studierea lexicologiei, formării de cuvinte, stilistică practică, traducere în învățământul superior.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice: Rezultatele cercetării au fost prezentate în cadrul conferințelor naționale și internaționale și publicate în culegerile acestora, precum și în reviste de specialitate.

ANNOTATION IN ENGLISH

Victoria Popa: *Ways and Means of Locating Community Language Abbreviations*, doctoral dissertation in Philology, Chisinau, 2022.

Structure of the dissertation: introduction, four chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography of 248 sources, 14 appendices, 152 pages (body text). The results of the research are published in 9 scientific papers.

Keywords: abbreviation, specialised language, the language of Community law, types of abbreviations, translation, localisation, translation strategy.

The purpose of research is to create an overview of the linguistic microsystem of abbreviations used in the Romanian Community language, explaining how they are localised in Romanian in the process of transposition from French and English languages, adapted to the target-language audience.

The objectives are: to identify the main factors contributing to the formation of new words by means of abbreviation; to reveal the main functions of abbreviations in the language; to identify and describe the structural types of abbreviations in Romanian; to determine the characteristics and semantic relations of abbreviations of different structural types; to identify the language features characteristic for the specialised language of Community law; to reveal the specificities of the use of abbreviations in the current text of Community law; to identify the forms and procedures of translating Community language abbreviations from French and English into Romanian; to determine the peculiarities of localisation of abbreviations in the process of their cultural translation adapted to the target audience; to reveal the problems and solutions of using abbreviations within the Community language and those posed by their translation and localisation in Romanian.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation resides in the fact that a multidimensional approach to abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon and microsystem of the Community *acquis* was carried out, following its translation from English and French into Romanian.

The scientific problem solved aims at systematising and describing the microsystem of abbreviation in the language of the Community *acquis*, identifying the structural types of abbreviations and characterising the way they are formed in Romanian, as well as the peculiarities of localisation of this language from English and French into Romanian.

The theoretical significance of the research consists in highlighting the factors that contribute to the abbreviation of nominative units and establishing the trends in the development of abbreviation processes in the language of the Community *acquis*; identifying the characteristics of the formation of structural patterns of abbreviations; defining abbreviation as a communicative-discursive phenomenon and interpreting it from the perspective of translation from the source-language adapted for the target-language.

The applied value of the research lies in the fact that the results can be used in lexicographic and translation practice: when creating explanatory dictionaries of neologisms and abbreviations of individual languages, dictionaries of terms in various fields of knowledge (including EU law), as well as in the teaching and learning of lexicology, word formation, applied stylistics, translation in higher education environment.

Implementation of scientific results: The results of the research have been presented at national and international conferences and published in conference proceedings and journals.

ANNOTATION IN RUSSIAN

Виктория Попа: *Способы локализации аббревиатур языка сообщества*, диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук, Кишинев, 2022.

Структура исследования: введение, четыре главы, общие выводы и рекомендации, библиография, состоящая из 248 наименований, 14 приложений, 152 страниц (основного текста). Результаты исследования опубликованы в 9 научных статьях.

Ключевые слова: аббревиатура, специализированный язык, язык нормативных правовых актов Сообщества Европейского Союза, виды аббревиатур, перевод, локализация, переводческая стратегия.

Целью исследования является создание обзора лингвистической микросистемы аббревиатур, используемых в языке сообщества румынского языка, с разъяснением того, как они локализованы в румынском языке в процессе переноса с французского и английского языков, адаптированных для целевой языковой аудитории.

Задачи исследования: выявление основных факторов, определяющих образование новых слов путем аббревиации; выявление функций аббревиатур в языке; идентификация и описание структурных типов аббревиатур румынского языка; определение характеристик и семантических связей аббревиатур различных структурных типов; выявление языковых особенностей специализированного языка права Сообщества; выявление специфики использования аббревиатур в тексте действующего законодательства Сообщества; определение форм и процессов перевода аббревиатуры языка Сообщества с французского и английского языков на румынский язык; установление особенностей локализации аббревиатур в процессе их перевода, с учетом культурных особенностей целевой аудитории; выявление проблем и решений использования аббревиатур на языке Сообщества и проблем, возникающих при их переводе, а также локализации в румынском языке.

Научная новизна диссертации заключается в разностороннем подходе к аббревиации как к явлению языка и микросистемы языка Сообщества, направленном на его перенос с английского и французского языков на румынский язык.

Решенная научная задача направлена на проведение систематизации и описание микросистемы аббревиации на языке законодательства Сообщества, выявление структурных типов аббревиатур и характеристику способа их образования в румынском языке, а также особенности локализации данного лексикона с английского и французского языков на румынский язык.

Теоретическая значимость заключается в: выявлении факторов, способствующих процессу аббревиации номинативных единиц языка и установлении тенденций развития процессов аббревиации в языке Сообщества; выявлении особенностей формирования структурных моделей аббревиаций, определении аббревиации как коммуникативно-дискурсивного явления и интерпретации его с точки зрения перевода с исходного языка, адаптированного для языка перевода.

Прикладная ценность диссертации заключается в полученных результатах, которые могут быть использованы в лексикографической и переводческой практике: при создании толковых словарей неологизмов и аббревиатур отдельных языков, словарей терминов различных областей знаний (в том числе нормативных правовых актов Сообщества Европейского Союза), а также при преподавании и изучении лексикологии, словообразования, практической стилистики и перевода в высших учебных заведениях. Результаты исследований были представлены на национальных и международных конференциях и опубликованы в их сборниках, а также специализированных журналах.

POPA VICTORIA

**WAYS AND MEANS OF LOCALISING
ABBREVIATIONS
IN COMMUNITY LANGUAGE**

**SPECIALISATION: 621.04. Lexicology and lexicography,
terminology and specialised languages, translation studies**

SUMMARY

of the doctoral dissertation in Philology

Approved for printing: 30th
of May, 2022.

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Offset paper. Offset pattern.

Circulation: 35 ex.

Sheet pattern: 2.

Order no.

Editorial-Poligraphic Centre of the State University of Moldova
60 Alexei Mateevici Street
Chisinau, MD-2009, Republic of Moldova