

THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE, A EUROPEAN LANGUAGE – BETWEEN MODERNISM AND EUROPEANIZATION

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Abstract. *The language spoken by a community of people is a complex system of linguistic signs formed during the historic coexistence. The emergence of a language is a large process and it can't be determined exactly the beginning, even if the specialists establish always a starting moment. The Romanian language passed during the history through several stages of evolution and maturity. In the last Century, the Romanian language entered in its Modern Age, characterized by stability. However, there are important changes, influenced by the French and Italian languages at the begging of the XX Century and English language at the end of the XX Century. The aim of our paper is to describe and analyse the different stages of the Romanian language in the last 100 years and how it was influenced by the major events that Romania went through.*

Keywords: *Romanian language, modernism, Europeanization, XX Century, European language*

Since 2007 the Romanian language is part of the big family of official languages of the European Union, together with other 23 languages. It has been a long way to this recognition, an entire process of growing and changing, very natural for any language. During the history, the Romanian language passed through several stages of evolution and maturity and even if was born relatively late comparative with other European languages, the Romanian language is now stable, steady and with its own personality and character. In this paper, we will stress the most important steps that took the Romanian language in the becoming of what is today. In other words we will stress the path to Europeanization of the Romanian language, passing through its shaping during the History and continuing with the most important influences that we had. A short review of the Romanian language in actual times will be done as a closure of this paper work.

The subject that we have chosen is important for the sphere of International Relations because it's about identity, communication, socialization at all levels. In European Union a language has its own unity and identity, is about culture and incorporates both respect and knowledge. Also, a language brings the people together and unites the nation.

1. Important points in the shaping of Romanian language

The majority of researchers define the Romanian language as the popular Latin language spoken continuously for two thousand years in the north and south of the Danube. This definition coincide with the definition that Alexandru Rosetti, one of the most important linguists and historians of Romanian language, gives in his book, "The History of Romanian language, from origins to the beginning of the XVII century". He says that

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"The Romanian language is the Latin language spoken continuously in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, including the Romanized Danube provinces (Dacia, Southern Pannonia, Dardania, Lower and Upper Moesia) from the moment of the entrance of the Latin language in these provinces until today." (Rosetti, 1986:75). In other words, the Romanian language is a complex system formed during the time and during the historical coexistence. In order to put in evidence the development of the Romanian language, we will touch here the most important moments in the evolution of the language, from the beginnings until nowadays.

The Romanian people are the descendants of the Geto-Dacians. Due to the historical circumstances, the Geto-Dacians had to mix, starting with 106, with Roman colonists, brought to Dacia after the second war with the Roman Empire. The Roman army occupied much of Dacia, which was converted into a province of the Empire. The Roman settlers brought to the conquered province their way of life, their civilization and their culture. Among the factors that contributed to the Romanization process it can be mentioned the military service, which became compulsory for the young Dacians, the marriages between Roman soldiers and Dacian women and the Christianity spread in Latin. The province of Dacia was ruled over by Romans for 165 years. As a consequence, the Dacian language disappeared and the Latin language was established. (Rosetti, 1986:77-78). This was called in the history of the Romanian language the Romanization process. This process was very similar to that of the Iberians and Gauls. Everywhere it lasted about 100-150 years and happened gradually. The first people learning Latin were those that had to do with the Roman administration, then the Army and the merchants and then the rest of the population. For a while two languages were used, Geto-Dacian and Latin. But, since in the Administration and in the School was used the Latin language, it was natural that Geto-Dacian words enter into Latin and not vice-versa.

After the year 271 AD, the Romans left Dacia because the Emperor Aurelian considered better to defend the Empire on the southern part of the Danube. Despite that, the process of irreversible Romanization did not stop; on the contrary, it was intensified by the penetration of the Latin language into the large popular masses. Thus, the Latin language was gradually generalized among all Dacians after the year 300. (Rosetti, 1986:80)

The Romanian language is the continuation of the popular Latin language, also called Vulgar Latin, without being defined by literature or school, but being relatively unitary and preserving archaic elements. The process of formation of the Romanian language ends in the eighth century. The invasion of the migrating people influenced the language, but without changing the main lexical background and the grammatical structure of Latin origin. The Romanian is a Unitary Language, meaning that is spoken on the same way all over the territory of Romania. It has only some regional variations, not significant, and the spoken Romanian is close to the Romanian Literary language. (Maiden, M and all, 2021:18)

Around seventh century four dialects can be differentiated in the Romanian language: Daco-Romanian, to which standard Romanian belongs, and the three dialects called trans-Danubian, spoken in south of the Danube, namely Aromanian (or Macedo-Romanian), Megleno-Romanian, and Istro-Romanian. (Maiden, M and all, 2021:18) The existence of these dialects is due to the fact that the Slavs entered in Dacia and south of the Danube, at the beginning of the seventh century and that produced great changes in south-eastern Europe. They formed their own states and dispensed considerable political, cultural, and religious influence over the surrounding peoples. Later on, in Transylvania entered, in the ninth century, the Hungarians. They subdued the Romanian voivodships and extended, until the twelfth century, their dominion over the entire Transylvania. But, neither the Slavic

nor the Hungarian influence changed, however, the Latin character of the Romanian language. (Moldovanu, 2010:19).

In the course of the time, several languages influence Romanian Language: Hungarian, Slavic, Turkish or Greek and until a certain time the Alphabet used was the Cyrillic. The very first books that entered in the Romanian voivodships were written in the old Slavic language used in churches, also called Slavonic. The priests had to read them and, for that, they had to know the Cyrillic alphabet. The first known document written in Romanian is a short letter from 1521 called “Neacsu’s letter from Câmpulung” addressed to the mayor of Braşov. After 1540 we have also the first printed books, the majority in Brasov. In these books can be noticed influences from Turkish and Greek. (Rosetti, 1986:92-99)

The Modern literary Romanian language takes shape in the second half of the eighteenth century through a vertiginous and very complicated process of "relativization", which was possible due to the Romanian social homogenization and the unity of the common language. In the nineteenth century, the economic, social, political and cultural relations between the Romanian Principalities intensified and the first schools in the Romanian language and the first Romanian newspapers were established. As examples of newspapers in Romanian we can mention "The Romanian Courier" by Ion Heliade Rădulescu in Wallachia, “Alăuta¹ românească”² by Gheorghe Asachi in Moldova or "Gazeta de Transilvania"³ by George Bariţiu in Transylvania. (Rosetti, 1986:102)

During this period, the norms of the literary Romanian language are established, the functional styles of the Romanian language are created and the outdated words of Turkish, Greek and Slavonic origin disappear, consolidating a modern and expressive language. The cultural society "Junimea"⁴ is born, which had an essential role in this process. (Rosetti, 1986:105) In the middle of nineteenth Century is adopted officially the Latin alphabet, but there is a dispute regarding the writing between the phonetic writing (we write as we pronounce) and the etymologic writing (we write in function of an original word, as in actual French). Now, in this period, the Romanian language suffers the influence of the French language, taking from it a large number of words like: “advantage”, “banknote”, “fruit”, “genius”, “pencil”, “style” and others. But it will last just for a while, because the beginning of the twenty-first century brings a massive influence of the English language, especially in science and technology.

This part of our work presented the most relevant ideas in the constitution of the Romanian language as a unitary language and as the language that we speak today. It is obvious that a language, as it is a living process changed and will change a lot. If we take into consideration the last 100 years, maybe the most important influences in the Romanian were the influences from the western part of Europe. We consider that the French influence and the English influence are the most relevant to develop for the subject of our paper, Romanian language between Modernism and Europeanization.

2. The French influence in the Romanian language - the Modernism

The French influence was the most significant in the Romanian language and brought the most important changes. It influenced the thinking of people, the Romanian

¹ Regional name for violin

² The Romanian violin (translation made by the author)

³ The Journal of Transylvania (translation made by the author)

⁴ The Youngest (translation made by the author)

sensibility and can be observed in politics, in legislation, in administration but also in the social life.

We can speak about the influence of the French language on the Romanian language starting with the end of the eighteenth century, when in the Romanian Principalities appeared the first signs of the French civilization. Due to the historical and cultural circumstances from sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Romania, the Romanian literary language suffered from foreign influences, as we saw in the previous part of this paper. The influences from Slavonic, Turkish, Hungarian or Greek languages disadvantaged it and prevented the Romanian language from having a favourable evolution similar to the other European languages of culture. The first obstacle faced by the translators of the sixteenth century, as well as all the scholars of the next century, was the poverty of the vocabulary, the limited number of synonyms and abstract terms, as well as the lack of some terms appropriate to the name of many new notions and ideas. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:69)

The idea of the necessity of enriching the Romanian language with borrowings from other languages, especially from Latin and Romance languages, was born early on the seventeenth century, when, preoccupied with arguing the origin of the Romanian people, chroniclers naturally come to the demonstration of the Latin origin of the Romanian language and ask themselves the question of enriching the vocabulary with new terms from the most famous languages of culture, Greek and Latin, but also from Romance languages. (Tărăță, 2012: 216-217)

Starting with the second decade of the eighteenth century, with the establishment of the Phanariot reigns in Moldavia and Wallachia and of the Austrian domination in Transylvania and Banat, the pace and the rhythm of cultivation of the old literary language imposed by the chroniclers was interrupted, thus marking the beginning of a period of decline for the Romanian culture. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:70) But, in this context, a very welcomed moment for the Romanian culture seems to have been the beginning of the French influence, manifested first, directly, through the native speakers of French language coming to Romania and, later, through translations and through writing in general. The Phanariot rulers from that time were great admirers of French culture and they contributed to the penetration of the French element in the Romanian language and, with it, to the introduction of an image of what the Western civilization represented. As they were coming to the Romanian Principalities, the Phanariots brought with them secretaries and educators charged with the education of the ruler's children. Through them, the French language was introduced at the royal court and among the boyars. Also, the Phanariot rulers are due to the introduction of the first French books in the Romanian Principalities. The classics Corneille, Racine, Molière were not missing from the libraries of the Romanian boyars. (Mitrofan, 2014)

Towards the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the next century, French textbooks of history, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, but also the works of well-known French authors are translated into Greek: Florian, Marmotel, Voltaire, Fénelon, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, Chateaubriant, Rousseau and others. Also during this period appear the first grammars and dictionaries of the French language. Nicolae Caragea writes in Greek a Grammar of the French language printed in 1806, and Alexandru Mavrocordatós made the first French-Greek and Greek-French Dictionary. The first French-Romanian and Romanian-French Dictionary was written by Jean-Alexandre Vaillant in 1839, followed by a second one, of larger proportions, belonging to P. Poenaru, Fl. Aaron and G. Hill. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:70)

Another way of entrance of the French language and culture in Romanian culture was manifested in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, as a consequence of

the political events that took place in France and, first of all, of the Revolution of 1789. After the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the old regime, many French nobles emigrated to the Romanian Principalities. Some of these emigrants are employed as teachers in the boyar houses, thus making known the French language and culture, as well as the political and philosophical ideas that had prepared the French Revolution (fraternity, equality, freedom) and which were embraced by the boyars of the Principalities. The French influence begun in the eighteenth century remains strong throughout the next century. From the political point of view, the breakup of the feudal regime and the development of capitalist relations opened new perspectives to the Romanian Countries in the effort of political and cultural emancipation. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:71) The press also played an important role in the propagation of elements of French culture. Many Romanian boyars were aware of the news from the political and cultural level, reading French newspapers such as: "Le Spectateur du Nord"⁵, "Le Journal encyclopédique"⁶, "Le journal littéraire"⁷, "L'Almanach des Dames"⁸, but also Francophone publications published in the Romanian cultural landscape. (Mitrofan, 2014)

In the early part of the nineteenth century, the French influence becomes more and more obvious also due to the intellectuals who studied in France, where they acquire the French language at source and from the source and take direct knowledge of the literature and innovative ideas of this country. Back in the country, these "bonjurists"⁹ or "French learners", as they were ridiculed by the conservative nobility, become exponents of French influence in our culture and language. Thus, the French language becomes the fashionable language of the boyar, instead of the Greek one, being used more and more often in the current conversation or in the correspondence. Related with this aspect, at that time we can speak about a "Franco-Romanian bilingualism" (Mitrofan, 2014) that characterized, in the nineteenth century, certain social environments in the Romanian Principalities. However, this linguistic effervescence also generated the abusive use of loans written, pronounced and misunderstood by people who wanted to keep up with the fashion of the time. Therefore, these Gallicisms or wrong words spread in familiar language proved in time their uselessness and disappeared, being criticized and ridiculed by the writers of the time, including Mihail Kogălniceanu, Ion Luca Caragiale or Vasile Alecsandri. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:72)

In the twentieth century the rhythm of borrowed words from French was maintained for some sectors of activity like social life, clothing, economy, gastronomy, science, technique, toponymy, administration, sport, but especially for the humanities fields. Even more, the process was also encouraged for cultural borrowing in order to synchronize the Romanian culture with the spirit of the European age. The excess of neologisms from French led to the creation of a vocabulary standardized, with cosmopolitan words and cliché-expressions. It is interesting to note that most of the neologisms of French origin have been preserved and integrated perfectly into the vocabulary of the Romanian language today. Some examples that we would like to mention are: *anvergură* (wingspan), *a epata* (to amaze, to impress), *eșantion* (sample), *festin* (feast), *mignon* (mignon), *recul* (recoil), *șoc* (shock), *tandru* (tenderness), and others. (Mitrofan; Fuior, 2012:73)

In recent years, the French language has lost ground to the English language, which overshadows any other source of lexical borrowings, semantic and phraseological heels.

⁵ The Spectator of the North (translation made by the author)

⁶ The Encyclopedic Journal (translation made by the author)

⁷ The literary journal (translation made by the author)

⁸ The Ladies' Almanac (translation made by the author)

⁹ Person who speak French called in an ironic mode

This is the reason why we will present in the next part of this paper work some important ideas referring to the English influence in the Romanian language.

3. The English influence in the Romanian language

Nowadays, we speak more and more about a contemporary international influence of English language. This influence can be related with a linguistic globalization, generated by the alert rhythms of the economic, politic and social sphere of the twenty one century. (Jenkins, 2007: 191) So, the influence of English on the lexicon of some languages comes to meet a need for effective and rapid communication in the context of hasty social and economic transformations.

The influence of English on the Romanian language represents one of the most relevant and intense phenomena of the current Romanian language. The case of the Romanian language is not singular, as we already mentioned. It is part of a more general phenomenon, with an international character, in which the English language, currently having the status of lingua franca (Jenkins, 2007), exerts a massive influence on many languages. The linguistic phenomenon in this case is related to globalization, a process of emergence and international integration, with multiple dimensions, with political, economic, technological, social, cultural character, etc.

It appeals to borrow terms from English not only the languages spoken in south-eastern Europe, where the modernization of socio-political life has been greatly delayed by the political conjuncture, but also languages such as French, Italian, Spanish, German as a result of political and economic contacts, bilingual speakers and the audio-visual and written press. (Radu, 2007: 17-18) The influence of English on the Romance languages is not recent, it appears during the conquest of England by the Normans, at which time it manifested itself over several centuries as a result of the presence of French as a language of culture in England, the two languages, English and French, coming into contact. So the two languages influenced each other, words from the vocabulary of both languages making a circuit from English to French and vice versa. Many of those terms have returned to French in an Anglicized form. After the thirteenth century, the English influence was exerted on all the Romance languages, the twentieth century representing the peak of this influence. Terms were borrowed from all fields of activity: transport, finance, economy, politics, fashion, science and technology. (Radu, 2007: 19)

The influence of English on the Romanian language began in an older era, this occurring as early as the nineteenth century, in a first instance indirectly, that is, through other languages, especially through French, and with a reduced intensity compared to the present phenomenon. In addition, in history, the Romanian language has known other linguistic influences, produced by the Slavic, (neo)Greek, Turkish, French languages, etc., which is why the influence of English on the Romanian language must be analysed from a complex and more extensive perspective, that of an inevitable and continuous process, the result of the permanent contact between languages and cultures. The influence of the English language on the Romanian language was exercised, as in the other cases of linguistic contacts and influences, on the lexicon of the language in particular, by borrowing the lexical elements called Anglicism. As regards English in particular, it can be found that Anglicisms entered the Romanian language in the first instance through specialized languages, such as sports language, press language, economic language, computer language, etc., and less in other varieties of language. (Obrocea, 2018: 119) The term Anglicism, defined in DEX as "an expression specific to the English language", a word of English origin borrowed by another language, not yet integrated into it, "designates recent borrowings

from British and American English, incomplete or not at all adapted" (DEX online) As such, they are written and spoken in Romanian in a way very close to or identical to that of the original language.

The English influence on the current Romanian language is compared by the Romanian linguists with the French one from the nineteenth century. Borrowings from English, especially American English, to the current Romanian language were made between 1990 and 2000, representing the same tendency of all Romance languages to submit to the so-called linguistic globalization. Although in the present era the influence of the English language is exercised especially in the direction of its American version, there is no particular distinction between Americanisms and Anglicisms, being in fact the borrowings from the English language. (Radu, 2007:20)

The Anglicisms in the current Romanian language are evident in the economic, technical and publishing field, the press contributing to the linguistic education of the public and to the internationalization of the lexicon of the literary language. And in the Romanian language, in parallel with the appearance of the necessity to name new realities, there is a linguistic fashion that can be inscribed in a kind of linguistic mimicry present in the other Romance languages.

Depending on the socio-cultural norm, the Anglicisms in contemporary Romanian have been framed and studied by some linguists according to two categories of loans: the necessary ones and the luxury ones. This division of English loans indicates the apprehension towards the massive borrowing of English terms, in the idea of protecting the Romanian language from a possible risky of saxonization. (Radu, 2007:21)

Anglicisms are a reality, and the attitude of speakers and specialists must be one rational in this regard, weighing both advantages and disadvantages. The latter are not numerous, but there are. Among them we mention: insecurity of adaptation, creation of bizarre forms or hyper corrected forms and the risk of pleonasm. On the other hand, however, we can also speak of many advantages. Anglicisms did not cause an alteration of the Romanian language, but, on the contrary, contributed to its permanent renewal and reconstruction. The influence of English does not have to be considered a negative phenomenon, leaving nothing more dangerous than other foreign influences that have been manifest over time in our language, as long as their use is not exaggerated. The adoption in speech of these terms corresponds to both cultural and social needs of expression (the emergence of new realities, determined by facts related to the progress of humanity), as well as functional (the necessity of the existence in the language of terms that designate these new realities of people's lives). (Rus, 2005: 271-272)

The essence of language is to renew itself permanently. Borrowing from other languages is an aspect of linguistic creativity through which the language changes, enriching itself incessantly to correspond to new realities at all times.

4. Romanian language today – Europeanization

The general tendency of the current literary language is to keep the borrowings from other languages in a form as close as possible to that in the source language. It is obvious that we speak about the English language, as dominant language, lingua franca in Europe and not only. (Jenkins, 2007) This is mainly due to the linguistic consciousness of the English speaker and his pride in pronouncing and writing as in the language of origin. However, there are also situations in which it is necessary to preserve the original form, such as in the case of specialists who use these terms to communicate with other

professionals of different nationalities (e.g. hardware, software, designer, media, broker, dealer, etc.)

There are two types of borrowed English words, the „stylistic words”, words that name very good a reality and the „luxury loans”, words that are not necessary in a society, but a certain category of people use it in order to exaggerate.

The Anglicisms in the category of "stylistic" loans keep their appearance from the original language due to their force of suggestion, which means that they better name the reality (e.g. job, staff, master, trend, deal, clip, banner, speech, high-life). Otherwise, "luxury" Anglicisms are useless borrowings, related to the subjective tendency of some social categories to linguistically individualize themselves in this way. Such terms only duplicate Romanian words, without bringing additional information. The only reason why they are kept unsuitable and used in the language is represented by the prestige and sonority of the English word (eg advertising, training, casting, fashion, etc.) (Voinea Postolache, 2015: 106-107)

In certain areas, Anglicisms began to replace the vocabulary of the Romanian language. An example is the use of English titles for some jobs, in particular for managerial positions. For example, it is common to say "Human Resource Manager" instead of Director of Human Resources. A strong tendency to exaggerate the use of Anglicisms can be seen in advertisements. Banks in Romania use promotional slogans like: *Who do you do banking with?* or *Contactless payment*, although *banking* or *contactless* are Anglicisms that have not entered the common vocabulary and with which most Romanians are not used. These examples demonstrate the importance of a wake-up call, because these are developments that exclude from the information society a large part of the population, which is not familiar with the English language. (Trandabăț et al, 2012: 14)

The English language is also known as “the language of globalization”. Sometimes is referred to as “global English” (Andronache, 2017:241) and could be defined and perceived as part of the globalization. It is part of the cause, the process and the product of globalization that we are living in all Europe and all over the world. It has become the language of the century mainly due to its acquisition as a second language on an international level and in a very short period of time, if we were to compare it to other languages, such as Latin or French. Today’s phenomenon of globalization strengthens the status of English worldwide, making it especially important. English language, or better said, the spread of English at an international level is perceived as both a good and deleterious thing to people and humanity in general. For those who see it as a positive or beneficial thing, English has now become a symbol of modernity and technology, of good education and welfare. It is seen as a solution in most cases, being the key for international understanding and world regulation. It is a fundamental request in communication, being in daily use online and offline (in the real world). People resort to English (or their knowledge of English) at work, when interacting with a foreigner (irrespective of his/her origin), when seeing a movie, when reading a book or a magazine, when sitting in front of the computer etc. Willingly or not, English is slowly but firmly becoming part of everyone’s life. (Andronache, 2017: 239-240)

In linguistics, the idea of globalization appeared as a direct consequence of the situation in the economy, so it illustrates a certain facet of the relationship between the dynamics of society and the needs of communication. Consequently, in our opinion, the concept of linguistic globalization must be understood as a deliberate acceptance of a common and unique means of communication in international relations. This means of communication necessary in the process of globalization of the contemporary economy has

a series of characteristics imposed by the special type of communication in which it is used. (Mureșan, 2015: 459) The language, an abstract and complex structure, evolves gradually, being influenced by a multitude of factors. The incessant transformations that the Romanian language undergoes as part of the phenomenon of language dynamics maintain the curiosity of the linguists and lead to their approach to analyse it lexically, grammatically and phonetically.

In her book *Aspects of English influence in current Romanian*, Adriana Stoichițoiu-Ichim uses the term *Romglish*, a word that, beyond its pejorative-ironic connotations, is recently appeared, by the imitation of the well-known *Frenglish*. The latter was imposed to designate the hybrid idiom resulting from the "appeasement" of the French language with Anglo-American terms, phrases and grammatical constructions. Returning to the term *Romglish*, the same author translates it through the concern of some Romanian intellectual circles towards the invasion of Anglicisms and Americanisms that endanger the identity of the national language and, implicitly, of the culture it expresses. (Mureșan, 2015: 461)

The attitude of the people of culture in Romania towards the avalanche of Anglicisms in all the stylistic registers of the language (specialized languages, standard literary language, colloquial/familiar language, the slang of teenagers or the so-called "teen-speak") oscillates between the indignation produced by the manifestations of Anglomania (writers and people from the press) and the relative tolerance expressed by prestigious linguists (Mioara Avram, Th. Hristea, Rodica Zafiu), preoccupied mainly with the norming of the use and less with the sociolinguistic and sociocultural aspects of the *Romglish*. (Mureșan, 2015: 462) A possible explanation of this attitude of most linguists is offered by Mioara Avram who, referring to a possible loss of language identity through Anglicization, said: "English influence is an international phenomenon that has nothing negative in itself and is no more dangerous for the language Romanian than other influences of the past and today (it is only known that the great hospitality of our language is doubled by an equally large capacity for assimilation and selection over time); in this regard there is more the question of correct use and balance, which implies the wise resolution of the conflict between the generations in the attitude towards Anglicisms" (Avram 1997, p. 9). We would say, in other words, that this process represents for the Romanian language its way to Europeanization.

5. Conclusions

The influence of some languages on others – at the lexical, morphological and phonetic level – has as a starting point the lexical component of the language, the most and more direct interferences manifesting themselves at the level of the vocabulary. In its historical evolution, the Romanian language came into contact with various languages from which it assimilated with great ease many words necessary for the communicative requirements of the time. The integration of foreign words in the communication process has posed, on the one hand, the problem of their adaptation to the influenced linguistic structure, and, on the other hand, the problem of the changes they entail in the lexical organization of the Romanian language, depending on the phonetic and grammatical structure, each foreign influence manifesting itself specifically. Depending on the conditions of contact between two languages, the influence affects differently the different functional and stylistic aspects of the receiving language. (Voinea Postolache, 2015: 107)

Anglicisms are a reality, a living proof of the evolution of the language. The attitude of the speakers and specialists against the avalanche of Anglicisms must be a rational one, since it is necessary to measure both the advantages and the disadvantages. The Anglicisms

did not cause an alteration of the Romanian language, but, on the contrary, they contributed to its permanent renewal and reconstruction, to its semantic and stylistic nuance, to modernization of the lexicon. The influence of the English language should not be considered a negative phenomenon, not being more dangerous than other foreign influences that have manifested themselves over time in our language, as long as their use is not exaggerated.

Regardless of the motivations for the use of Anglicisms, since terms have been imposed to denote the resulting linguistic product of the combination of any Romance languages and the English language (such as: *Romglish*, *FrenGLISH* and *Spanglish*), the English influence is and will remain the most powerful foreign influence, for a long time, an influence kept under control, although at present. The English language does not constitute a threat to alter the Romanesque character of the Romanian, French, Spanish or any other Romance language. (Radu, 2007:34)

The adoption in speech of new terms corresponds to both needs of expression cultural and social (the emergence of new extra linguistic realities, determined by facts related to the progress of humanity), as well as functional (the necessity of the existence in the language of terms that designate these new realities of people's lives). The essence of language is to renew itself permanently. Borrowing from other languages is an aspect of linguistic creativity through which the language changes, enriching itself incessantly to corresponds to ever-new realities.

Probably the most comprehensive definition of the changes that a language goes through is the one given by Eugen Coseriu, one of the greatest Romanian linguists of the twentieth century, brilliant exponent of the Romanian culture. He said "*Limba se face prin schimbare și „moare” atunci când încetează să se schimbe*", meaning "Language is made by change and "dies" when it ceases to change". We will use this definition for the closure of our paper as it totally comprise our perception too regarding the borrowing from other languages and the modifications of the Romanian Language during the time.

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