PHONETIC ARCHAISMS OF THE ROMANIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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The phraseology hoard of the Romanian language is a genuine reference book of the Romanian way of life in the world, an inexhaustible treasure of its thought, observation and experience, thus reflecting specific characteristics comparatively to other peoples. Hence, lingeringly polished through circulation, the most accomplished of the phraseology have become perfect crystals, reflecting in their facets innumerable meanings and aspects of the Romanian spiritual world.

Ontologically speaking, the phraseology has a special standing: most of the words comprised by the phraseology body represent the main store of languages, their constant richness and uniqueness. Only the phraseology of widely spread words could be received by all the speakers. Hence, their surprising adherence to the Latin store of our language, whose distinctness and symmetry has been "attenuated" in so many vernacular meanings and complemented by influences coming from different languages. Besides, the constancy of a language, seniority and originality resides greatly in the multitude of phraseology and proverbs forms which it already has, which it can receive, adding them to its deep structure.

As a matter of fact, the archaic phraseology is "a kind of co-presence of the diachronic within synchrony "(E. Coseriu). Much of the phraseology is known to the speakers, who memorize them and then repeat them, unaware of their components distinctive meanings (the phrases have a general, integrated meaning, since they do not represent the amount of the components meaning).

One of the features underlying the language system is "the self-structured character" self-containing the premises of the evolution. To state in other words, the glottis system has the capacity "to rearrange the relations diagram", "of selecting the elements through association", "of removing the unsuccessful variants" etc. [81, p.55]. It is self-evident that any of the language branches is not closed, yet it is only more or less receptive to changes. The language mobility is achieved in different rhythms, from one glottis system to another, the so-called penetrability law of language divisions being functional.

Speaking of reduced mobility, comparatively to other branches of language (lexicology, morphemes, syntax), phonetics has the first place; this is determined by the closed character of the phonological system, the limited number (some tens of units) of components, as well as by the fact that the social development of the society (an essential factor in language evolution) does not necessarily lead to changing the phonetic system[1]. However, over the centuries , and the sound system of the language is developing considerable, but it is conditional on progress in the field of material and spiritual culture of the people you speak again, but with a view to produce additional clarity , convenience and beauty. In phonetics, vocabulary and syntax unlike modernization was achieved by

unification , ie the selection of phonetic variants through , eliminating various regional rules in favor of single standard . For example, the phonetic structure of the literary language of the nineteenth century, presents a veritable mosaic of cusp forms - natural consequence of merging old dialectal variants and the lack of a system of neologisms entered the Romanian adapt in various ways .Gradually, through the contribution of the great classics of our literature and contributing scientists , especially philologists regional differences disappear phonetic structure of the language , in the early twentieth - century, is utilitarian and balanced , with a small number of inconsistencies , abandoned and other time. Unification process , the phonetic level , involved , therefore imposing the waiver rule dialectal regional elements . Such phonetism dialects were not incorporated in the standard dialectal but remained preserved only in some dialects , may be considered archaic phonetism .Please note that today in the dialects , which as is well known , it is rather conservative , archaic phonetism reveals originating in previous centuries . Sometimes , however, the current literary language , refractory infiltration of phonetism archaic in its system , the old forms continue to coexist with new forms being deeply " embedded " in the structure of phraseology . Phonetic archaisms of the Romanian phraseology be due to phonetic adaptation of neologisms (doublets phonetic) or various phonetic accidents : disappearance of sounds, sound appearances parasitic diphthongization , monoftongarea , timbre (open) the final vowel , uttering harsh labialelor , assimilation and dissimilation , etc. During its evolution , language acquires various terms in other languages. But teaching the modern culture presents a number of difficulties in their total integration in the register other languages: formal adaptation (phonetics and grammar) and semantics.

Regarding the phonetic adaptation , it presents language -receptor system pressure - the basis of articulation - the sounds and foreign contexts bring them from the results of its historical evolution . Therefore, some loans have long unique form stable. The existence of these fluctuations, ie alternating forms (phonetic variants) may have several causes : the intrusion of variants through channels (languages) different ; pressure Romanian language system which determines the adaptation of forms by analogy with Latin terms loans inherited or older , adapting to variations which better reflects the etymon than others.The existence of oscillations between several utterances of a time proving that it was incorporated our phonetism some difficulties. Of course , after co-exist for a while, one of the options under the pressure of union , is elevated to a single time , while the other is abandoned and submitted reservation processing. It is worth noting that some of these archaic phonetism use today as regional elements separately or in the structure of phraseology . So put the rizic " risking " contains a phonetic variant outdated , although motivated etymologically the word risk (< it . Risico , germ Risiko) to walk as a ştreaf " to wander " preserves an archaic form of regionalism strafe " truck " in (to , pre) truffle "to be proud " - contains a form that represents a phase of great things chronologically older (< Lat. truffle) - a grecism you came in Latin and in this way in Romanian , you sing Isaiah " of burying someone " pick teeth . It should be noted that such lexical units , phraseology can be characterized by variations due - if the loan or calculation Phrasebook - the differences between the language in which the loan or after the calculation is made , and the language adopted, adjustment process phraseological units , and the period in which to make these calculations or loans . In Romanian phraseological variants can be observed with varying phonetic aspect of one of their components .Some archaisms have arisen from the phonetic phonetic opposite phenomenon that has been discussed above , namely the emergence of parasitic sounds - epetenza . Word phrase sqm Rumpe is a plea etymology (< Lat. Rump) has splitting archaic consonant p This phonetism we find preserved in some phraseology : Rumpe to rows " to scatter " You are Rumpe soul (heart) " to feel (to

produce one) great emotion ." More difficult is explaining epetenzei in an archaic form of the adverb back - îndărăpt attested in ancient texts from Oltenia , Transylvania and Moldova , and in some phraseology: to give îndărăpt * " to regress " (of things) "a return " the îndereptele (a)" inside out, backwards . " Sometimes the inside word can occur not only parasitic sound , but a syllable. If the shape of the structure is evidenced in relative phraseology shoot , the mosquito phraseology making heavy weather , heavy weather is a phonetic variation resulting also from the occurrence of the phenomenon of phonetic sounds, but , this time , the initial word - hearing consonant .

Archaisms phonetic timbre resulting from the closure of the final

In the process of evolution, the final vowel changes on the stamp them, namely closed . For example a> e , e> i Etymological form in (to) the preposition to (> lat . Contrary) is registered in the Romanian literary texts from the eighteenth - century. Only towards the end of the eighteenth century Wallachian official documents contain , along with the form to, and form new , resulting in a dissimilar voice to . We find today preserved in the expression ... " on ... on ..." . Also, a look of age suggests preposition on (> lat . Ad above) , used outdated patterns today - the under phraseology: Get (with) the * 'take longer (than expected) ; Contact with usury . "The most numerous archaisms preserved phonetic structure phraseology are results of assimilation and dissimilation . For example, phonetism archaic regional maintained , to scare off the masculine plural form of the participle scared (< scared) and is due to the phenomenon of assimilation (vocal progressive distance) . That shape is very known because you fill phraseology freak or scare someone put " to frighten, to frighten someone " , "I was and the old lady ... We put her in spărieţi " (M.Sadoveanu) .

An old phenomenon is rhotacism dissimilar . Here are some " rhotacism " maintained phraseology : you break the reins of mercy " you really pity someone , you have to rip the soul " to enjoy the kidneys , to have no brains in his head " to have no mind" (the term Slav glagolu rotacizării known phenomenon) .Romanian phrases contain a considerable number of phraseology, containing archaisms phonetic structure arising as a result of language , with the birth of her neat called " literary ", ie by eliminating various regional rules in favor of a single standard .Survival of these " relics phonetic " in phraseology structure illustrates the unitary, indivisible of these expressions , thus increasing their level of expression and prints them are ' exotic ' . Meanwhile, the study of these phraseology would allow deeper knowledge of the history of the evolution of language and its phonetic system .Diftongării phenomenon has led him to create many forms obsolete . For example , during the historical evolution diphthong she goes again monoftong stage . Pronouncing old - diphthongs - the current rule persist with regional particularities constitute either a language or longer meets phraseology structure : make leage " to legislate , the breast milk Teri " to get rich from the country , the which is in charge " The most common accident that caused the emergence of phonetic archaic fonetismelor is apheresis . In phraseology " took shape " a series of lexical units that have become archaic after his apheresis (on the north sea " in broad daylight ") or of h ('s gruff jump " to get angry ") . Numerous phraseology maintained lexical units with groups of sounds, syllables (usually prefixes) apheresis such as his in- apheresis shapes : circle the opportunity " to seek a favorable opportunity " to cerca luck , to cerca powers ; cercaria to someone " to search someone " etc. .

Another category of accidents are related to the disappearance of sounds ie syncope and apocope , preserved archaic forms maintained phraseology structure (to be) holy beacon of silver (silver) is used to characterize a man who makes you without paying job you seek , the Tragana life ' cause it difficult to live from hand to mouth " of into someone's eyes " of the mind. " In some cases, syncopated form is the current form of the

previous. One example is the Latin preposition per evolved in ancient Roman form pre . Most examples of this kind you can find in Romanian texts from the sixteenth century and eighteenth respectively (giving) money pre usury " to borrow money at interest " to unite pre word out " to be of the same opinion with someone . "   Ontologically speaking, the phraseology has a special standing: most of the words comprised by the phraseology body represent the main store of languages, their constant richness and uniqueness. Only the phraseology of widely spread words could be received by all the speakers.

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