Indice del numero

Il metalinguaggio. Temi e costrutti
a cura di Vincenzo Orioles

BOLLETTINO DEL CENTRO DI ECCELLENZA
UNIVERSITÀ PER STRANIERI DI SIENA

Per una valutazione del costrutto di acronimo nel metalinguaggio
delle "abbreviazioni"

Raffaella Bombi

SUMMARY

This essays consists of the analysys of the metalanguage of linguistics with particular regards to the process of word-formation known as 'shortening of words'. The type of abbreviation dealt with the so called *acronym* which is often closely related with another similar process known as *initialism/alphabetism*. As these shortenings are much favoured in modern languages, it is necessary to proceed to give a clear definition to acronym in comparison not only with initialism, alphabetism but also with another process strictly connected to that is *blend*. The aim of this work is therefore to classify these technical terms used by scholars and to define their proper meanings in order to fix their position in the field of modern study. The proliferation of acronyms is essentially a modern development and their increasing role as a process of word formation is largely due to their presence non only in special languages but, nowadays, also in the standard language.

L'elemento formativo pseudo- nell'universo del Metalinguaggio

Marina Catricalà

SUMMARY

The neoclassical element *pseudo-*, whose origin is Greek and whose function is related to word formation, belongs to an ancient tradition within linguistic research, where it designates classes of elements whose configuration appears to be anomalous. For example, some cases of *pseudo-* +[meta-linguistic] show morphological features, or a structure, which appear to be incoherent with relation to their semantic or pragmatic function. This is the case of Italian discourse markers such as *guarda*, *ascolta* ('look', 'listen'), which can not be properly defined as imperative, even if their structure is that of such mood. Another example is the *pseudo-adjective*, which shows a non-prototypical derivation of the structures. Different is the case of *pseudo-words* or *pseudo-articles*, expressions which are coined "ad hoc" in experiments.
This paper is a first essay coming from a broader study in progress. It presents several cases of *pseudo-* and – aiming to outline a first synoptic taxonomy – starts accounting for definitions and examples largely attested in the literature, but handled in a sporadic and heterogeneous way in dictionaries and linguistics encyclopedias.

Campo lessicale vs campo semantico: un miraggio metalinguistico?

Paola Cotticelli Kurras

SUMMARY

This paper deals with the synchronic parallel use of the terms *lexical field* and *semantic field*. In most contemporary Dictionaries of Linguistics, the two concepts are not distinguished, they are tagged as synonyms. However, if we observe their use from the beginning of *field theory*, we can see that their meanings were intended to be very different. Our intent is to propose a reading of the principal texts by Jost Trier, the founder of *field theory* in order to highlight the conceptually different positions we find behind the denominations *Wortfeld* and *Bedeutungsfeld*, i.e. the two German original definitions. The word *field* was coined in 1924 by Gunther Ipsen and adopted by Jost Trier 1931 in his *field theory*, although the concept of the *field* itself goes back to A. von Humboldt, who said "*die Gliederung ist das allgemeinste und tiefste Merkmal aller Sprache*". The new view enables us to realize what Trier really meant and how the different denominations received a new or distinct meaning in the subsequent development of the theory (from Weisgerber to Coseriu, from Porzig to Minsky). What actually changed was the conceptual idea of the *field*, which for Trier, as for von Humboldt, indicated the possibility to implement a pure concept (*Sinn*) through a sign, but which was already in Ipsen and Porzig a level for the description of semantic relations.

Silenzio vs parola fonica. Costrutti metalinguistici opposti o integrati

Francesca M. Dovetto

SUMMARY

Although silence is considered a pure absence of sound, it is instead a part of linguistic interaction: as a figure of speech and especially as a figure of thought, it expresses the intention to say something: this is the reason why it has an argumentative function. Silence, like pauses and interruptions, is an expressive resource often found in spoken communication, where it is used to convey multiple meanings. Because of its multifunctional and multifaceted nature, it is accompanied by a terminological chaos and by heterogeneous classifications in various fields. Particularly, phonetics is recently giving its attention to the manifestations of silence and generally to disfluences

*Una nota a proposito di **Georges Lüdi** coniatore della marque transcodique*

Fabiana Fusco

SUMMARY

This paper intends to analyse the reasons why Georges Lüdi, a brilliant professor of French Linguistics at the University of Basel, decides to coin the hyperonym *marques transcodiques* to refer to different ways of getting bilingual. His perspective considers the individual and the social plurilingualism the default case which exploits in an optimal way the human language faculty. He also thinks that each theory of language should, to be valid, acknowledge the ways a plurilingual exploits the totality of his/her linguistic resources for socially significant interactions in different forms of monolingual and plurilingual speech.

El metalenguaje terminológico innovador en mi primera obra ortográfica (1974)

José Polo

SUMMARY

Thirty years after publishing his "orthographic" work par excellence, the author brings up from that work a series of expressions astride common language and technical language, as an illustration of basic and stylistic graphic metalanguages. This material is accompanied by an inventory of other studies by him referred directly or indirectly to the realm of visual codes as well as to the technique for the presentation of a written piece of work.

I glottonimi romano e romanesco nella storia dell'italiano

Wolfgang Schweickard

SUMMARY

This paper deals with *romano* and *romanesco* as designations for the dialect of Rome. The analysis of their use from the beginnings until today shows that they do not imply

any stable semantic difference (neutral vs. pejorative). Both forms are nearly always interchangeable. Unlike other glottonyms in *esco*, *romanesco* has survived until today because *romano* as the potential alternative is too ambiguous.

Etimologia sincronica vs etimologia diacronica
(retrospettiva vs prospettica, remota vs prossima): problemi storicoteorici
di terminologia linguistica

Salvatore Claudio Sgroi

SUMMARY

The author illustrates the following concepts: *diachronic* (or *historical*) vs. *synchronic* (or *static* or *descriptive) etymology*; *retrospective* (or *regressive*) vs. *perspective* (or *progressive*) *etymology*; and *remote* vs. *immediate* (or *close* or *near*) *etymology* as applied to the history of XIX- and XX-century French and Italian linguistics.

Le lingue polinomiche: alcune riflessioni

Fiorenzo Toso

SUMMARY

The essay considers the concept of "polynomic language", elaborated in 1983 by the French sociolinguistic Jean-Baptiste Marcellesi, and critically examines about it, through the definition, the innovative aspects of this category into the discussion about the theme of linguistic variability.
The analysis of the applications of the category of 'polynomic' (pluricentric) language concerns particularly some aspects of the applied linguistics, but mostly his reception in minority contests; this allows also to develop some general reflections on the subject of standardization, exemplified by the mechanisms of the accomplishment of the polynomic model in Corsica and his interpretation in other, specially Italian and French, regional contets.