

TERMS USED FOR AGRICULTURAL TRADES

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Abstract

A good farm manager must be a good specialist in various fields belonging to or related to agriculture. This implies knowledge of almost all areas related to agriculture, including the knowledge of names of agricultural trades, be they obsolete or modern ones. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate that well-knowing such a vocabulary can better help a farm manager in understanding the features of agricultural activity and in establishing better relationship with his employees and partners.

Key words: terms, agricultural trades, vocabulary

Communicative competence, in contrast to grammatical competence, is the speaker's secret arm in different situations. In this context, well managing a specialized vocabulary is definitely very important for a future specialist, in this case, in the field of agriculture. Acquiring such a vocabulary means to acquire a language for special purposes. Romanian for Special Purposes includes almost the same grammatical structure as standard or colloquial Romanian and a lot of vocabulary specific to a certain field of knowledge and denoting actions, operators, machines, features, etc. Romanian for agriculturists is such an Romanian for Special Purposes. Part of it is made of nouns denoting agricultural trades, occupations, tools, machines, and equipment.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

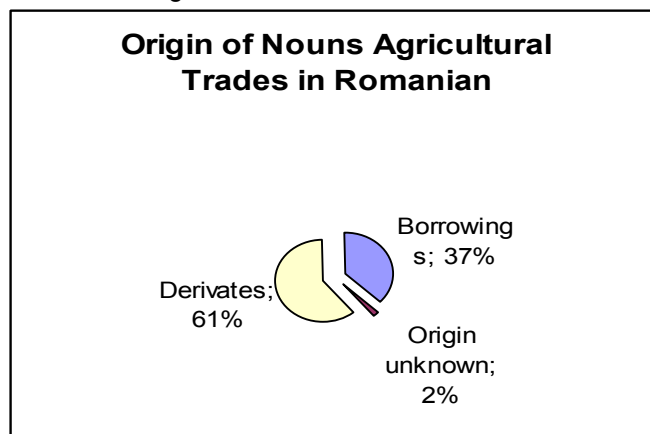
We have inventoried 60 nouns denoting agricultural trades in Romanian starting from the

most accredited source- The Romanian Explanatory Dictionary (DEX). In our analysis we have applied the statistical method to see at what extent these nouns have been borrowed or formed within the Romanian language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nouns denoting agricultural trades in Romanian (60) are either borrowings from other languages (22, that is 37%), or derivatives (37, that is 61%). Only one term (2%) can be labelled as 'original unknown': baci : shepherd in charge of a sheepfold'.

1. Borrowings or loanwords are words taken over from a foreign language. The term is somewhat misleading, since 'borrowed' words usually become a permanent, not a temporary, part of the borrowing language. Many borrowings are modified to bring them into line with the phonological rules of their new language.



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In a chronological order, the nouns denoting agricultural trades in Romanian have been borrowed from Latin, Turkish, Hungarian and French:

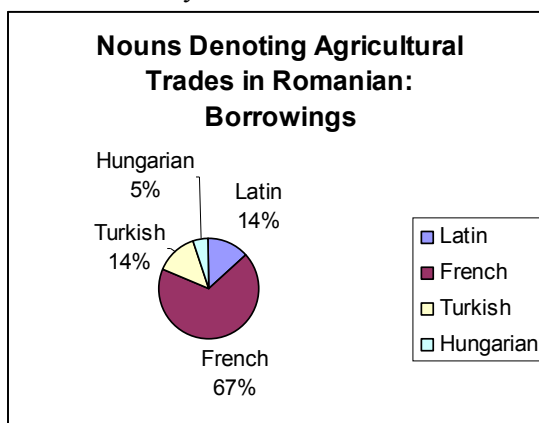
1.1. Borrowing from Latin has been constant from the very earliest times and has always included quite central, though few vocabulary items (3, that is 14%) căprar (Rare), „goatherd goat keeper” <L caprarius, păstor „shepherd” <L pastor and vâcar „cowherd neatherd” <L vaccarius.

1.2. The Turkish settlement in the neighbourhood of the Romania Province has a marked effect on the Romanian vocabulary. However, few vocabulary items related to agricultural trades have been borrowed from Turkish (3, that is 14 %):cioban 'shepherd' < Turk cioban. harabagiu (Dial) 'carman, carter' < Turk arabaci, and zarzavagiu costermonher, greengrocer < Turk zerzevatci.

1.3. The Hungarian settlement in Transylvania also had a marked effect on the Romanian vocabulary. The vocabulary related to agricultural trade has preserved very few elements (1, that is 5%) from Hungarian: sãmădău (Dial.) 'swine herd supervisor' < hung szamado.

1.4. French has contributed more than any other language to the Romanian vocabulary.

Borrowing at all levels of vocabulary was especially heavy during the 19 century, affecting the vocabulary. More recent borrowing has been mostly at the learned and cultured level. A great number of nouns denoting agricultural trades (15 that 67%) have come from French. If two of them might have come either from French or from Latin – agricultor, agriculturist, cultivator, farmer, husbandman, ploughman, tiller (of the soil) <F agriculteur, L agricultor and colon 'colonist, colonus' <F colon, L colonis- the other ones have a defined origin: apicultor, or apiarist, apiculturist, beekeeper <F apiculteur arboricultor arboriculturist <F arboriculteur, avicultor poultry breeder / farmer <F aviculteur, cultivator farmer, grower <F cultivateur, fermier farmer <F fermier, horticultor, or gardener, horticulturist <F horticulteur, osteicultor (Rare) oyster breeder <F ostreiculteur, pepinierist nurseryman <F pepinieriste, piscicultor breeder of fish, pisciculturist <F pisciculteur, pomicultor fruit grower, orchardist <F pomiculteur, sericicultor, or scri(ci)culturist <F sericiculteur, silvicultor, oare silviculturist, sylviculturist <F sylviculteur, viticultor, oare viticulturist, wine dresser / grower <F viticulteur (Figure 2).



2. Derivatives are new words formed from other words by a process of derivation (by adding an affix to an existing word). Are derivatives the following nouns denoting agricultural trades (37) : albinar (Colloq) bee keeper, bee master <Rum albină -ar, bivolar buffalo boz <rum Bivol -ar, cărăuș carman, carter, drazman <Rum căruță -aș, ciudar (Rare) cowherd, neatherd; Rum ciurdă (< Hung csorda) + -ar, cosaș harvester, hazmarker, mower, reaper, scztheman, <Rum coasă -aș crescător, oare breeder <Ru, crește -ător, culegător reaper <Rum culege -ător, gâscar (Rare) gooseherd <Rum gâscă, -ar, grădinar gardener, horticulturist <Rum grădină -ar, grădinăreasă gardener <Rum grădinar -easă, grăjdar, groom, stableman <Rum grajd, -ar, legător, oare sheafer <Rum lega -ător,

legumicultor, oare market gardener, vegetable gardener <Rum legumicultură (after pomicultor pomicultură) mulgător, oare milker, milkmaid <Rum mulge -ător, oier shepherd <Rum oaie -ar păsărar bird fancier <Rum pasăre -ar păstorită shepherdess, shepherd girl <Rum păstor - iță, plantator grower plater <Rum planta -tor, plivitor weeder <Rum Plivi -tor, plugar ploughman <Rum plug -ar, podgorean viniculturist, wine grower <Rum podgorie (SI podugorije) + -ean porcar swinherd; Rum porc -ar (cf, L porcarius), prisăcar bee keeper, bee master <Rum prisacă -ar săpător hoer, spader <Rum săpa -ător, secerător, oare, reaper <Rum secera -ător, semănător, oare soer <Rum semăna -ător, stupar apiarist, bee master <Rum stup -ar, tăietor cutter <Rum tăia -ător,

treierătoare, oare thresher <Rum treiera -ător, țăran, countrzman, peasant, rustic <Rum șară -an țărancă countrzwoman, peasant woman <Rum șăran -că urdar soft cow cheese marker <Rum undă -ar vier vine grower, vintager <Rum vie -ar vierească vine grower girl, vintage girl <Rum vier -ească, yaryavagioaică, greengroccer girl <Rum zarzavagiu (Turk zarzevatci) + -oaică.

CONCLUSIONS

Apart from the 2 nouns borrowed from either French or Latin, only 3 nouns denoting agricultural trades (to be more exact, the breeding of goats, sheep and cows) are Latin borrowings. Most of the nouns of this category (15) come from French, as a consequence of the strong intercultural exchanges of the 19 century. Surprisingly few words have been borrowed into Romanian from the neighbouring languages; after centuries of neighbouring or even co-habitation, there are only 3 nouns borrowed from Turkish, 1 noun borrowed from Hungarian and no noun borrowed from German!

Among derivatives, 25 have a nominal basis (c.g. albinar <albina + -ar) and 12 have a verb basis (c.g. cărăuș <cără + -uș). The most productive suffixes are -ar (14 derivatives) with a nominal basis, -ător (9 derivatives) with a verbal basis, -aș, -easă and -tor (with 2 derivatives each), -an, -că, -ean, -er, -iță, -oaică and -uș (with 1 derivative each) with either a nominal or a verbal basis. Among the derivatives, 5 have as a basis the male name of the trade (grădinăreasă, păstoriță, țărancă, viereasă and zarzavagioaică).

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