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**La classe des adverbiaux praxéologiques dans les écrits médicaux roumains
et français du domaine de l'ophtalmologie**

Pre-eminently, medical translation is a scientific translation which requires one to rigorously observe the rules of precision, clarity and appropriateness of employed terms. Starting with the second half of the 19th century, Romanian medical terminology has undergone a process of modernisation under the influence of French. Romanian medical terms borrowed from French have undergone a process of adaptation to the rules of Romanian valid for all other neologisms. As far as French is concerned, one may notice that the processes of suffix, prefix and compound derivation provide the terms necessary for the expression of anatomical, pathogenic and therapeutic aspects specific to each disease. For example, one can form by affix derivation innumerable adjectives: *pigmentaire, papillaire, lamellaire, oculaire, choroïdien, atrophique, osseux, épithélial, conjonctival*, etc or nouns: *ossification, décollement, orgelet, hémorragie*, etc. Often the adjective or noun derivatives lie at the basis of compound words: *astrocytaire, érythrocytaire, radiologique, histopathologique, intraoculaire, mésoenchymateux, endophytique; cryothérapie, dystrophie, érythrocytes, photocoagulation, ultrasonographie, métaplasie, angiоfluorographie*, etc.

Regarding Romanian, one may notice that the borrowed French terms are perfectly adapted to the morphological and orthographical system of the Romanian language ; moreover, certain simple or compound adjectives, as for instance : *macular, papilar, ultrasonografic, angiоfluorografic, parapapilar*, etc. can be employed as adverbs without any formal modification. Our aim is to examine different possibilities of translating into French such adjectives employed as adverbs as a result of inadequate derivation. The corpus of examples is provided by texts belonging to the field of ophthalmology. During the translation process, one must also make certain syntactical changes in order to find the best solutions for expressing in French the adjectives used as adverbs in Romanian.

Key words: *inadequate derivation, adverbialised adjective, medical language, translation from Romanian into French*

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**« Paradigmes, radicaux supplétifs et constituants néoclassiques en
morphologie constructionnelle »**

These last twenty years, the traditional notion of paradigm had known an important revival, first in flexional morphology, then in constructional

morphology, through the thematic paradigm concept. After a short presentation of the new conceptualization of the notion itself, we wonder whether such a notion can be useful to solve some of the difficulties connected with the status of neoclassical forms. It is shown that a unified analysis is not conceivable: some of the neoclassical constituents can be considered suppletive stems of a lexeme or of a grammeme and in this view fill in a cell of their paradigm, whereas other ones are considered prefixes. Some of the theoretical involvements of such analysis are mentioned at the end of the paper.

Key words: *paradigm, morphology, neoclassical form, constructional morphology*

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Patrick Modiano's Narrator Search for Identity at Odds with the Reader's Common Expectations

This paper intends to read – interpret Patrick Modiano's novel *Accident nocturne* (*Nocturnal accident*) from the perspective of the narrator's quest for identity – a prevailing theme in Modiano's novels – and, in this context, to discover some linguistic marks which deny the common expectations, or intrigue a reader still unfamiliar with Modiano's writings. The marks to be identified are obviously connected to the anonymous ego who implicitly refuses to give satisfaction to the pre-existent models, with their construction mechanisms, ideas or images, despite the provisional borrowing of their way, all this deceiving the reader's horizon of narrative expectations.

On the other hand, the identity investigation of this fictional ego does not finally bring any clear light on what he used to be and, jointly, on what defines him. This investigation creates in return a space "between" (the obedience to the narrative paradigms and the refusal of them, the past and the present, the imaginary events and the factual ones ...), which encourages the ideological, psychological or discourse differences, and so prepares many surprises which are revealed not only by the enunciation scene and the story scene, but also by the modes of their interaction.

Key words: *identity search, horizon of narrative expectations, narrative paradigm, enunciation scene, the "between two" approach*

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Le paradigme des marqueurs thématiques en français: essai de typologie

The main purpose of this paper is to reflect upon the unity and diversity of a class of left-detached prepositional phrases in French, introduced by prepositions

such as *quant à, en ce qui concerne, en fait de, à propos de, au sujet de*, which have been described as topic markers. The comparison of the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic characteristics of these constructions leads to the observation that in French the connection between left-detachment and topichood, and more generally between sentence-initial position and topichood, is not as straightforward as it may seem. The detached constituent does not always have the properties usually considered to be characteristic of topics, such as for instance referentiality. Hence it is useful to differentiate between prototypical topic markers and mere frame markers.

Key words: French, left-detachment, preposition, topic marker, frame-setting

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Comment construire un paradigme des « compléments de manière » ?

This paper examines criteria used to identify so called ‘manner adverbials’. As it is well known, ‘manner adverbials’ can be adverbs, but also prepositional phrases, embedded sentences and so on. Most of the criteria used to identify them come from adverbs’ classifications and were at first used to recognise ‘manner adverb’ among others semantic types. As a result, it is not clear that these criteria work across the board. In this paper, I first compare Nøjgaard’s classifications with Molinier and Lévrier’s. It will be shown that the authors use different criteria, and therefore do not have a shared view as to what a ‘manner adverb’ is. I will then show that none of those criteria can be used to identify ‘manner adverbials’: on the one hand, they aren’t specific enough, and on the other hand, they can’t apply to every ‘manner adverbials’.

Key words: manner adverb, adverb’s classifications, manner adverbials, criteria.

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The Intertwined Paradigms of Instances of Enunciation and Points of View

This article characterises the instances of enunciation at the source of points of view by reworking the concept of the separation between speaker and enunciator inherited from Ducrot 1984. It considers that points of view result from the choices of referencing of propositional contents which orient their interpretation. These choices of referencing can be those of the first speaker, but also those of the second or even those of enunciators that the first speaker reconstructs empathically through meta-representation, independantly from a speech act. The article then distinguishes between different types of point of view, represented,

embryonic and asserted. Finally, it analyses different expressions of more or less distanced or consonant relationships that the first enunciator has with the points of view of others, thus marking all the complexity of the dialogic paradigm and the questions of interpretation.

Key words: point of view, speaker, enunciator, empathy, dialogism, interpretation

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The Meaning of 'manner' as Criterion for Defining a Paradigm

Usually defined as the way of performing or effecting an action, the manner is one of the most complex linguistic concepts. It is generally studied in syntax and more recently in lexical semantics. This paper provides an alternative view to the syntactic approach of the manner that fails both to formally define the adverbials of manner and to semantically describe the concept of manner. Showing that there are many different ways of expressing manner in language, we emphasize the necessity of taking into account in its study not only syntactic constituents (ex. *I sing well*) but also many other lexical (ex. *to run*), morphological (ex. *quick-ly*), grammatical (ex. *How she sings!*) and suprasegmental means of its expression. So, the onomasiological perspective that we adopt in this work allows us to bring to the fore some regularities common to all kinds of expressions of the manner. Thus, what we usually call manner appears in interpretation when one diversifies processes, states and qualities by introducing some qualitative specificity processed by various syntactic, semantic, grammatical, morphological or suprasegmental means and/or operations.

Key words: manner, lexical semantics, morphology, evaluatives, manner adjuncts