

HABILITATION THESIS

Romanian Language in Old and Pre-modern Translations: Editions, Philological and Linguistic Studies

Abstract

The thesis *Romanian Language in Old and Pre-modern Translations: Editions, Philological and Linguistic Studies* summarises the main results of my scientific and teaching activities and outlines future perspectives for development in both areas. The content is structured into three parts, preceded by an overview of my education and professional experience. The first part synthesises the results and impact of my research, the second part describes my teaching experience, and the final part discusses ongoing and future research projects and academic objectives.

My research has focused primarily on Romanian philology and has been carried out at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, within the framework of the “*Monumenta linguae Dacoromanorum. Biblia 1688*” project, at the Faculty of Letters and the Institute of Interdisciplinary Research. Specifically, I have studied Old and Pre-modern Romanian texts, mainly translated works, focusing on their philological editing and linguistic analysis.

The first part of the thesis presents my scientific contributions and their reception. One of my main research interests has been editing and studying Romanian biblical texts from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I contributed to sixteen volumes of the *Monumenta linguae Dacoromanorum. Biblia 1688* series. This series provides a philological edition of the Bucharest Bible (1688) and of contemporary Old Testament manuscripts: MS 45 (Library of the Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca Branch), translated from Greek, and MS 4389 (Library of the Romanian Academy), which preserves a text translated primarily from Church Slavonic, with Latin and Greek as additional sources. My contributions, which varied across the volumes, included phonetic-interpretative transcription, revision, philological annotations, grammatical and lexicosemantic analysis, and editorial supervision of five volumes. I have also contributed to the editing of the earliest Romanian translation of the *Septuagint*, preserved in MS 45 and published as *Vechiul Testament – Septuaginta. Versiunea lui Nicolae Spătarul Milescu (Ms. 45 de la Biblioteca Filialei din Cluj a Academiei Române)*. The text was revised in accordance with a unified set of phonetic-interpretative transcription principles. In this edition, I investigated the mechanisms of translation into Old Romanian, with particular emphasis on source-texts analysis, the typology and functions of marginal notes, and the adaptation of biblical onomastics into Romanian written in Cyrillic.

Recent research on the transmission of the Church Slavonic Psalter text has led me to re-examine how sixteenth-century Romanian Psalters relate to their Church Slavonic sources and to one another. As part of a team exploratory research project, I have edited the Romanian text of the Psalter preserved in MS 3465 at the Library of the Romanian Academy, published in the volume *Monumenta linguae Dacoromanorum. Psaltirea Voronețeană – Psaltirea “Ciobanu”*. I have revisited the hypothesis that the Latin text may have influenced either the translation or the transmission of early Romanian Psalters and I have studied aspects of their filiation and translation techniques, particularly at the lexical level.

Research into seventeenth-century Slavonic-Romanian lexicons has advanced the field of Old Romanian bilingual lexicography. I have analysed the structure and filiation of the six surviving Slavonic-Romanian lexicons in relation to their Slavonic-Ruthenian model, with particular attention to the organisation of entries and the adaptation of lexicographic definitions. The findings provide a solid basis for further investigation into the formation and evolution of Romanian biblical and hagiographic vocabulary.

In the field of onomastics, I have addressed a significant gap in Romanian philology by studying the translation of proper names in pre-modern Romanian, a period characterised by substantial growth in translations from Modern Greek and other modern European languages. The monograph *Practici de traducere a numelor proprii în scrisul românesc premodern (1780-1830)*, which I coordinated, represents the first comprehensive investigation in this area, focusing on a specific stage in the history of the Romanian language. Based on a corpus of proper names drawn from historical and geographical texts, whether printed or manuscript, translated from various modern languages, I have analysed the linguistic and socio-cultural factors that shaped the formal adaptation and equivalence of foreign proper names in Pre-modern Romanian.

My research has also focused on creating and applying methods and tools for editing and analysing Old and Pre-modern Romanian texts. I have contributed to the digital edition of the seventeenth-century Slavonic-Romanian lexicons and have investigated annotation solutions for biblical and proper names corpora.

The second part of this thesis describes the teaching and student supervision responsibilities I have fulfilled as an associate member of the teaching staff in the Classical Philology programme at the Faculty of Letters in Iași.

The academic career development plan, as set forth in the third chapter, articulates my intention to advance my current research areas—the editing and study of Old and Pre-modern Romanian texts, biblical philology, translation studies, and onomastics—and to explore new directions, notably editing Latin texts preserved in Romanian archives and libraries.

