

## Rumanian

The only massive reform in modern times has been that of Rumanian. Cut off in its Balkan isolation, Daco-Romance clove with its Slavic and Byzantine neighbors, in alphabet as in certain other areal linguistic affinities. For official and liturgical use, Middle Bulgarian (Slavic) supplanted Greek, after the tenth century (cf. Niculescu 1981). The earliest Rumanian documents adapt Cyrillic, e.g. a 1521 letter of the boyar Neac-

su di Cîmpulung (< \*CAMPU-LONGU). Venetian printing technology, arriving via Serbia, served to confirm Transylvanian Cyrillic, e.g. in a 1559 Orthodox catechism from Braşov (Brassó, Kronstadt, Oraşul Stalin), the response to a similar Protestant initiative (1544) now lost. A Protestant hymnal of 1570 represents a first attempt at transcription into the Roman alphabet, adapting Hungarian graphemes (*cz* [ts], *sz* [s], *s* [ʃ], *zs* [z], etc.; see page 681). It was not until the nineteenth century that Italophile and Francophile intellectuals graphically reoriented Wallachia toward the Occident (cf. Close 1974, Onu 1989), although Moldavia (now Moldova) and Bessarabia remain anchored in the Cyrillic tradition. Thus the pioneer Transylvanian School introduced *j* [ʒ] à la française and the Italian opposition *c/g* = [tʃ/dʒ] versus *ch/gh* [k/g] before *i, e*, promptly accepted in Bucharest by Ion Heliade Radulescu (1802–1872), the arbiter of national culture. The Rumanian Academy's first standard (1869) was mildly etymologizing, the better to assert Latin ancestry, a key political rallying point; thus *di, si, ti/ci* rather than *j* [ʒ], *ş* [ʃ], *ci* [tʃ], and *â, ê, î, û* rather than neutralized *î* [i] (symbolically, *român* 'Rumanian' still defies the phonetic principle [= *romîn*]). However, because of Heliade's enthusiasm for contemporary Franco-Italian civilization, the etymologizing tendency was less marked than in proposals of a generation before (e.g. *clauē* for *cheie* 'key' (CLAUĒ), *gláciē* for *gheaţa/ghiata* 'ice' (GLACIĒS), *lactē* for *lapte* 'milk' (LAC[TE])). Subsequent reforms, promoted largely by linguists and writers of democratic inclination—e.g. Titu Maiorescu (1840–1917), Alexandru Lambrior (1845–1883), and Hariton Tiktin (1850–1936)—aimed at greater phonologic economy and fidelity. Thus, by 1904, the Academy dispensed with final *-u* (*unu omu mortu* → *un om mort* 'a dead man'), acknowledged diphthongs and other vowel shifts (*mórtē* 'death' → *moarte* 'death', *ómeni* → *oameni* 'men', *în tóta téra* → *în toata tara* 'throughout the land'), and abandoned morphemic criteria grounded on Latinate analogies (*stela/stele* → *stea/stele* 'star/stars'). Interbellum debate and the reform of 1932 are associated with Ovid Densusianu (1873–1938) and Sextil Puscariu (1877–1948), that of 1953 with Alexandru Rosetti (1895–1989).

## Contemporary orthography

TABLE 59.1 shows the phonological correspondences with letters of the Roman alphabet (including diacritics, as well as digraphs and trigraphs) in the principal modern Romance languages. The grave accent mark in Italian, and the acute in Spanish, indicate word accent only; the asterisk (\*) is a reminder of this. Accent marks in Portuguese and Catalan may indicate combinations of word stress and vowel quality; in French and Rumanian, they refer mainly to vowel quality.

Conventions used in TABLES 59.1 and 59.4: Only the most general and regular values are indicated; many exceptions are neglected. The symbol “/ \_\_\_” means ‘preceding ...’; \$ is syllable boundary; C is consonant; V is vowel; I is any front vowel. A comma between phonetic values indicates that contrasting sounds are written with the same letter; the symbol ~ indicates that phonetic variants are in predictable distribution.

TABLE 59.1: *Values of Letters in Standard Romance Languages*

	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Catalan</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Rumanian</i>
a	[a]	[a]	[á; ɐ]	[á; ə]	[a, a]	[a]
ãe			[ã]			
ai	[ai]	[ai]	[ai]	[ai]	[ɛ]	[ai]
ain /_ \$					[ɛ̃]	
an /_ \$					[ã]	
ão			[õ]			
au	[au]	[au]	[au]	[au]	[o]	[au]
â			[ə]		[a]	[i]
ă						[ə]
ã			[ã]			
b	[b]	[b ~ β]	[b]	[b ~ β]	[b]	[b]
c /_i, e	[tʃ]	[θ] (Am. [s])	[s]	[s]	[s]	[tʃ]
c (elsewh.)	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]
ch	[k] /_i, e	[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[k] (r̄)	[ʃ]	[k] /_i, e
ç			[s] /_i, e	[s]	[s] /_i, e	
d	[d]	[d ~ ð]	[d]	[d]	[d]	[d]
e	[e, ɛ]	[e]	[é, é; i]	[e, ɛ; ɛ̃]	[e, ɛ, ə]	[e]
è	*			[é]	[ɛ]	
ê			[é]		[ɛ]	
é		*	[é]	[é]	[e]	
eau					[o]	
ei	[ei]	[ei]	[ei]	[ei]	[ɛ]	[ei]
ein /_ \$					[ɛ̃]	
en /_ \$					[ã]	
eu	[eu]	[eu]	[eu]	[eu]	[ø, œ]	[eu]
f	[f]	[f]	[f]	[f]	[f]	[f]
g /_i, e	[dʒ]	[χ]	[ʒ]	[dʒ ~ ʒ]	[ʒ]	[dʒ]
g (elsewh.)	[g]	[g ~ γ]	[g]	[g ~ γ]	[g]	[g]
gh	[g] /_i, e					[g] /_i, e
gl	[ʎ(:)]					
gn	[ɲ(:)]				[ɲ]	
gu /_i, e	[gw]	[g]	[g]	[g]	[g]	[gw]
gu (elsewh.)	[gw]	[gw]	[gw]	[gw]		[gw]
gü		[gw]	[gw]	[gw]		
h	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	[h]
i	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.	[i] /_V, [i] elsewh.
î					[i]	[i]
j		[χ]	[ʒ]	[dʒ ~ ʒ]	[ʒ]	[ʒ]
k (in loans)	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]

TABLE 59.1: *Values of Letters in Standard Romance Languages (Continued)*

	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Catalan</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Rumanian</i>
l	[l]	[l]	[l]	[l]	[l]	[l]
lh			[ʎ]			
ll		[ʎ] (Am. [j])		[ʎ]		
l.l				[l]		
m	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]
n	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]
nh			[ɲ]			
ñ		[ɲ]		[ɲ]		
o	[o, ɔ]	[o]	[ó, ó; u]	[ó, ó; u]	[o, ɔ]	[o]
ò	*			[ɔ]		
ô			[ó]		[o]	
ó		*	[ó]	[ó]		
õ			[õ]			
õe			[õĩ]			
œ(u)					[œ]	
oi	[oi]	[oi]	[oi]	[oi]	[wa]	[oi]
on /__ \$					[ɔ]	
ou			[ou]		[w] /__ V, [u] elsewh.	
p	[p]	[p]	[p]	[p]	[p]	[p]
qu /__ i, e	[kw]	[k]	[k]	[k]	[k]	
qu (elsewh.)	[kw]				[k]	
r	[r]	[r: ~ r]	[r: ~ r]	[r: ~ r]	[ʁ]	[r]
rr		[r:]	[r:] (Am. [χ])		[r:]	
s	[s ~ z]	[s]	[ʃ] /__ \$, [s ~ z] elsewh.	[s ~ z]	[s ~ z]	[s]
ss			[s]	[s]		
ş						[ʃ]
t	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]
ţ						[ts]
u	[u] /__ V, [u] elsewh.	[u] /__ V, [u] elsewh.	[u] /__ V, [u] elsewh.	[u] /__ V, [u] elsewh.	[u] /__ V, [y] elsewh.	[u] /__ V, [u] elsewh.
un /__ \$					[œ]	
v	[v]	[b ~ β]	[v]	[b ~ β]	[v]	[v]
w (in loans)	[v, w]	[w]	[v, w]	[w]	[v, w]	[v, w]
x	[ks]	[ks]	[ʃ, ks]	[ʃ, ks]	[ks]	[ks]
y (mainly in loans, except in Spanish)	[j]	[i] /__ #, [j] elsewh.	[j]	[j]	[i, j]	[j]
z	[ts, dz]	[θ] (Am. [s])	[z]	[z]	[z]	[z]

RUMANIAN

prepared by KOSTAS KAZAZIS

1. *Rumanian:* Și Domnul a zis: „Iată, ei sînt un singur  
 2. *Transcription:* Ji 'domnul a zis 'jatə jeɨ sɨnt un 'singur  
 3. *Gloss:* and Lord.the has said behold they are one single

1. popor, și toți au aceeaș limbă; ... Haidem! să Ne  
 2. po'por Ji 'tots<sup>i</sup> au a'tfejaʃ 'limbə 'haidem sə ne  
 3. people and all have the.same language let.us that us

1. pogo'rim și să le încurcăm acolo limba, ca  
 2. pogo'rim Ji sə le iŋkur'kəm a'kolo 'limba ka  
 3. we.descend and that to.them we.confuse there language.the in.order

1. să nu-și mai înțeală vorba unii  
 2. sə nuʃ mai iŋtse'leagə 'vorba 'uni  
 3. that not-to.them any.more they.understand.SUBJ word.the the.ones

1. altora. “ ... Și Domnul i-a împrăștiat de acolo pe  
 2. 'altora Ji 'domnul ja iŋprəʃ'tjat de a'kolo pe  
 3. of.the.others and Lord.the them-has scattered from there on

1. toată fața pămîntului; De aceea cetatea a fost numită Babel,  
 2. 'tətatə 'fatsa pə'mîntuluɨ de a'tfeja tfe'tatə a fost nu'mitə bə'bel  
 3. all face.the earth.of.the therefore city.the has been named Babel

1. căci acolo a încurcat Domnul limba întregului  
 2. kəɮ a'kolo a iŋkur'kat 'domnul 'limba iŋ'treguluɨ  
 3. because there has confused Lord.the language.the entire.of.the

1. pămînt, și de acolo i-a împrăștiat Domnul pe toată  
 2. pə'mînt Ji de a'kolo ja iŋprəʃ'tjat 'domnul pe 'tətatə  
 3. earth and from there them-has scattered Lord.the on all

1. fața pămîntului.  
 2. 'fatsa pə'mîntuluɨ  
 3. face.the earth.of.the

‘And the LORD said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language. ... Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech. So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth. ... Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth.’

—Genesis 11:6–9 (Authorized Version, 1611).

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