

THE ORTHOGRAPHIC STATE OF NATION

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Abstract: Orthography should be an important part of our lives, and spelling correctly should be a national duty for everybody.

Key words: orthography, spelling, correct, linguistic.

The consciousness for the development of precise and nuanced language, but foremost, its use in compliance with the provisions of the normative works should be the primary concern of every speaker, especially of those who write (publishers or authors of books), because *scripta manent*, and through these they become educational models. Professors- teachers in general, reporters, writers, even politicians, that is, any author who shares his ideas in writing must be Romanian language models, and not necessarily by employing eccentric vocabulary or convoluted constructions, but by use of accuracy and high expression. Notoriety is gained by engaging all these points of view.

Errors abound despite scholars' multiple attempts of making the principles and rules according to which our language was forged as accessible as possible, ignoring the fact that the pages written today will testify, over the years, about the level of culture we have reached and the respect we have shown for our native language. Concern for what we say (write), but especially for how we say (write), should be the defining attribute of any language user. Speaking correctly is also a patriotic duty, a gesture of highlighting national belonging. Unfortunately, we are witnessing a phenomenon of denial of the Romanian language, considered now a second-hand language that cannot be compared with other idioms of international circulation. This alone is a sign of damaging alienation.

Today, the mass media enjoys a preferential audience, television along with socialization platforms occupying the first place among the information

sources of the population. Uneducated readers can be easily misled into erroneous speech and writing by watching broadcast, television or skimming through the pages of print media. Language obscenity seems to be the most effective ingredient when it comes to increasing the ratings of our recent film and television productions. Journalists are supposed to be educated people, with a certain degree of language education, therefore, I did not accidentally research the "language market" (G. Gruita), in order to determine the extent to which the press is promoting the norms of literary language, adopts linguistic innovations and faces the massive invasion of Anglicisms.

School should be the paramount institution with the defining purpose - through all specialties - of cultivating precise, nuanced and elevated expression from all points of view. The literary norm must be explained and promoted, in order to be applied consciously. The speaker, as well as the writer, will be able to have a correct expression only if he understands its reasons. Beyond the exercises of lexical and morpho-syntactic analysis, useful in the development of logical and systematic thinking, the emphasis must be placed on understanding, learning and adhering to the ortho-epic and orthographic norms, with no subtraction from orthographic, orthographic and orthographic correctness, and it must be enforced by all academics. Reporting language errors is the sine qua non condition in preserving the language norm. Educational institutions must implement a continuous and persistent activity of prophylaxis and linguistic rehabilitation.

Just as in the jurisdiction field the deviations from the norms of social coexistence dictated by law are classified- according to their seriousness - in contraventions or offenses and are punished as such, the spelling errors highlighted and commented in the present work also have a greater or lesser degree of guilt. If the omission of a letter caused by carelessness or a printing machine is forgivable, writing with an *i*, when you need two, two when you need three or vice versa, or using the hyphen at random in the same text several times is a severe mistake, an impoliteness towards oneself and an affront to the effort made by so many cultural people - linguists or of other specialty, for so many years in a row, to ensure accessible, malleable norms in order to achieve excellence in writing. Undoubtedly, there are also situations in which language users consider the correct spelling to be ridiculous. I came across a literary "writing" in which there was no punctuation mark, the capital letters were completely missing and the "text" was flowing like a whirling Danube.

However, the inaccuracy of writing - as a punishable deviation from the traditional spelling standards, established by the normative works carried out primarily by the Institute of Linguistics - remains a mistake and it must be charged as such, because it is, unfortunately, a very common phenomenon in written press and even larger printed works. Graphing errors prove to be either

very superficial in terms of spelling, or - what is worse - gaps in the acquisition of grammatical knowledge and orthoepic and orthographic norms stipulated by *DOOM*. The solution is within reach: the appeal to grammar and especially to the pages of explanatory and spelling dictionaries.

I have based observations and conclusions on a corpus of texts excerpted from the 2014-2019 written press. Given the large segment of time, we do not exclude the possibility that, in the course of time, some publications have changed their name, political orientation and, why not, the editors.

By trying to classify and rank the most common writing errors encountered in the materials employed, we have resorted to two group criteria: a). in terms of their frequency; b). in terms of the severity

Classification of errors according to the frequency in which they appear in the written texts:

- a). the use of small letters and capital letters, in the case of compound nouns and adjectives derived from proper nouns.
- b) erroneous writing with 1 - 2 - 3 *i*, in nouns, adjectives, pronouns and possessive adjectives, verbs;
- c). the omission or random use of the hyphen in compound nouns and adjectives or in the case of orthograms with unstressed forms of pronouns, error favored - sometimes - by homophones;
- d). the wrong agreement of the adjective / participle with the determined noun, of the verbal predicate / copulative verb and of the predicative noun with the simple or multiple subject;
- e). the incorrect achievement of the "cross agreement", in the case of the semi-independent pronoun in tandem with the relative pronouns which, when the proximity of the substituted nouns influences the incorrectness, through attraction;
- f). the use everywhere of the unique form of the semi-independent pronoun or the random use of its forms;
- g). writing with a single *n*, where it needs to be geminated and vice versa;
- h). the inappropriate use of neologisms or their graphic alteration;
- i). the writing "by ear" - properly and figuratively - of verbs that have morphological forms outside the usual paradigms, with indisputable input on the pronunciation;
- j). omitting article - *l*;
- k). improper use of paronyms;
- i). pleonasm and anacoluth

Classification of errors from the perspective of their severity:

- a). inappropriate use of neologisms, because it affects communication;
- b). improper use of paronyms;

d). anacoluthic

e). all the others are unquestionable evidence of regrettable gaps in the knowledge of Romanian language along with its rules of use, and of the author's linguistic incompetence.

However, but they do not affect the conversation:

- pleonasm;
- random use or omission of the hyphen, in compound words; the presence of homophones, written with or without hyphen, on a case by case basis, facilitates the error;
- the use of large and small letters at random;
- writing with 1 - 2 - 3 i in all the exemplified situations;
- using only the form of 'a' for the semi-independent pronouns and not completing the "cross agreement" when it is in tandem with the relative pronoun;
- incorrect spelling of words with a twin or a double consonant where it is not required; anticipation in writing of the nasality in the case of some neologisms;
- the identical writing of some homophones of morphological order: the same / the same; once / once;
- the notation, "by ear" of the morphological forms of some verbs that deviate from the usual paradigms;
- omission of the definite article when it comes to the masculine singular

Ergo, the present paper is intended to be an alarm signal against all the linguistic deviations we encounter on a daily basis, whether we spend time on social networks, read a book, leaf through the newspaper or simply overhear people talking on the street.

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