ENGLISH IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: The impact of English in Romania can be seen function of historical ages, which lead to various developments in research, in the academic domains, as well as in the introduction in the Romanian language of Anglicism and even the introduction of Romanian words in the English language. Borrowings from the English language show the strong impact this language had over our own, together with its culture. Anglistics has developed various fields in literature and linguistics, lexicography and phonetics, right from its beginnings. Philological and non-philological departments of English in various universities do their best to keep up with the trends requiring Romanians to know English.

Keywords: Anglistics, Borrowings, Lexicography, Phonetics, Literature, Linguistics, Anglicisms.

1. Introduction

English in Romania has had a long history, starting with the time it was introduced as a language of study and as a domain of research, with its introduction in various universities in Romania with departments dedicated to the study of English language and culture, and continuing until nowadays with ongoing research regarding this domain.

English in Romania begins with the domain of Anglistics, which included the study of the English language, with its various branches, such as grammar, lexicography, phonetics and phonology, morphology, etc., literature, as well as culture and civilization. Translation has also been a current practice of specialists in the domain of Anglistics, an activity meant to spread the knowledge about English language and culture.

According to Vianu (2016a), one of the current representative personalities in the Romanian domain of Anglistics, the beginning of the 1800s marks the moment since the English language has been taught, learned and used in Romania. Part of the historical context of the time when young people started their study of the English language in Romania was represented by the French influence. Those were the times when Romania was a francophone country, and for centuries completing their studies in Paris had been the usual practice for young intellectuals. There were several consequences of Romania being back then under the influence of the French language and culture: one of them was the fact that English literary works were translated in Romanian having as an intermediary the French edition. This was the case of some of the theatre plays by William Shakespeare. Another consequence was that the French influence led to the establishing of a certain model of learning any foreign language, following the method of *langue et civilisation*. This method relied to a large extent on translation in order to learn the English language, meaning on the grammatical translation, which allowed for a contrastive, comparative approach between the structure of the native Romanian language and that of the English language. Therefore, starting with the 1800, learners benefitted from the experience of professors, and of the authors of handbooks, dictionaries, as well as translations from the masterpieces of the English language. We witness starting from this period of time the emergence of professors and translators passing on the

secrets of the craft they have learned in their turn. Direct relationships with the English cultural space emerge once philologists travel and study in England and share their knowledge.

According to Vianu (2016a), this heritage of researchers from the beginnings of the domain of Anglistics in Romania is significant and should be preserved and shared. This was the main reason why Professor Vianu, from the University of Bucharest, has considered necessary to digitalize dictionaries, English language textbooks and translations from English into Romanian of authors such as Shakespeare, dating from 1848. The project RAR (Recuperarea Anglisticii din România, translated as Preserving Anglistics in Romania), created starting since 2016, is meant to preserve the tradition of Anglistics in Romania. This project is supported by several partners, including the Romanian Academy Library and the Central University Library, finance is due to a grant provided by Lichtenstein, Iceland and Norway and there is also a team formed by the University of Bucharest. The site for the RAR project is available at: http://www.recuperareaanglisticii.ro/. Another initiative belonging to Professor Vianu, this time in collaboration with C. George Sandulescu, another personality of Anglistics in Romania, is represented by the online Publishing House called *Contemporary Literature Press, supported by the University of Bucharest, which first contributed to preserving the past of Anglistics in Romania, through an entire section of digitalized volume dedicated to this domain, and which is available at:* http://editura.mttlc.ro/IstoriaAnglisticiiRomanesti.html.

Based on these projects, we can state that the beginnings of Anglistics in Romania form the basis for what we have today. All the research can be used as a foundation in order to build new research. Besides, Vianu (2016a) believes that the old method based on *langue et civilisation* was more efficient than the current, trendy approach to teaching and learning foreign languages through the communicative approach. Professor Vianu believes that learning a foreign language should start from its grammar.

The way the historical context of Romania has influenced the development of the field of Anglistics should be mentioned as a significant factor leading to the particular way in which teaching and learning English, as well as research related to the field, has occurred in this country unlike in others. For instance, according to Vianu (2016b), in the mid 1800s, Romania was not, politically speaking, a unitary state. It was also a francophone space. This was the reason why translations from English into Romanian appeared firstly in Cyrillic alphabet and afterwards in an alphabet of transition. It was due to this state of affairs that in Romania many English literature books have reached the Romanian public through translations from the French language of these volumes. Another example having to do with the historical context and the development of the interest in Anglistics in Romania can be that of the year 2016, which, according to Vianu (2016b), marks the point in time where English is a lingua franca and the second official language in Europe. Knowing English means avoiding isolation from a cultural but also economic point of view. Romania should preserve its integration within Europe and at world level, and doing so includes its citizens' knowing English. This is, thus, the current status of English as a foreign language in Romania. Its importance is without question nowadays. Nowadays, we find ourselves in Romania within the Anglophone age, just as, in the beginnings of Anglistics, we were within the Francophone age.

It was also the historical circumstances of Romania that led to a certain order and development occurred in relation to the Departments of English Language and Literature in universities in cities all over the country.

2. The Results of the Contact between the two Languages and Cultures

2.1. The Development of Interest and Research in Anglistics

Interest in Anglistics develops hand in hand with establishing relationships between Romanian and English culture, with mutual influences. Romanian language and culture, however, was influenced to a larger extent by the English culture than the other way around,

However, a few Romanian culture words have been introduced into the English culture as well. In the past, Romania had been under the influence of French language and culture, yet, in time, this changed, to the point that, nowadays, anyone in Romania would feel isolated if they did not know the English language and would face serious difficulties in their professional lives. They would not have as many opportunities for collaboration in international projects, or collaboration would be made more difficult since they would need to hire translators/ interpreters. What is more, the opportunity to study or work abroad would be harder to come by, depending if they know the language of the other country or not. English can help in such situations, being an international language, which is used when in various professional settings the participants do not speak the same native language. In academic research and in the domain of innovation, English is most widely used to make ideas and research known at world level.

2.1.1. Development of Departments of English in Universities across Romania

The history of the progress of the relationship between English language and culture and Romanian culture includes the creation of Departments of English in both philological universities, based on the study of language, literature and culture, and non-philological universities, where these departments are subordinated to universities focused on exact sciences such as Engineering, Mathematics, Economics, or social and political sciences. In the latter case, the focus of Departments of English is on specialized English language applied to the main domain of study for the students, on technical and scientific vocabulary and on the specific features of the technical and scientific texts.

2.1.1.1. English Departments in Philological Universities

2.1.1.1.1. The English Department at the University of Bucharest

The Department of Anglistics at the University of Bucharest has only existed for eighty years; however, its progress had been a spectacular one during this time (Negrescu-Babuş 2019). According to Chiţoran (2022), the Department of English language and literature at the University of Bucharest was founded on October 1, 1936. This date was a later one compared to the foundation of other Departments of English language and literature at universities throughout the country. What led to this belated start was related to the political, social and cultural context. To begin with, we witness, during and especially after World War II, the destruction of the Annals of the University, a time when many documents were either lost or destroyed. The publication of the Yearly Newsletter of the University stopped a few years during the war and a few years afterwards. However, Assistant PhD in the Department of English language and literature Diana Benea has helped in discovering information in various archives, in the press of the period and in various documents of research related to the way this Department was founded.

Chiţoran (2022) mentions how a British professor, John H. Burbank from Oxford University was the first one to hold a lecture on October 17, 1936, marking the founding of the Department of English language and literature at the University of Bucharest. The year of foundation, 1936, is based on sources such as Berciu-Drăghicescu (2013) and Bodgan & Murgescu (2014). At the time, the University of Bucharest was the only one in Romania that lacked such a department. The founding of the Department was the result of an agreement between the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Government, which also benefitted from the approval of the Faculty and of the Minster of National Education at the time, C. Angelescu. The ceremony was marked by the presence of Queen Maria of Romania, Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister, Dr C. Angelescu, the Minister of National Edcation, personalities of Romanian culture such as Prof. Dr. N. Iorga, C. Rădulescu-Motru, D. Hurmuzescu and others, as well as many students. Previously, in 1929, the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, I. Vianu, had tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade the Ministry of Public Instruction by bringing arguments in favour of creating a Department of English Languages and Literature. With respect to the question why the University of Bucharest was

so far behind other universities in Romania to have such a department, the answer comes from the weight of the Francphone influence. The French language had been taught since 1851 at the Sfantul Sava Academy and afterwards at the University after it was founded in 1864. The French language achieved academic status starting as early as 1877; back then it was a subject within the curricula of the Neo-Latin Literatures Department which afterwards, in 1900 functioned as independent department. Other languages and cultures were introduced to the University of Bucharest, such as Italian studies (1888), Slav studies (1891), German studies (1902), Spanish studies (1930) and Russian studies (1932). Thus, the founding of a Deparment of English Language and Literature at the University of Bucharest was becoming necessary, since it was supposed to support philological studies in the domain of the most important languages and literatures of Europe. The University of Bucharest aimed at being on the same level with other European universities at the beginning of the XXth century in all domains. Adding a Department of English was, therefore, a matter of prestige.

Chiţoran (2022) mentions restricted relations between the two countries, Romania and Great Britain, as a cause for the belated founding of the English Department at the University of Bucharest. At the same time, there had been culture contacts in the old times, since the Roman Empire had encompassed, after conquest, the territories that belong today to Great Britain and to Romania. Some soldiers originating from the territories of today's Great Britain took part in conquering Dacia by the Romans. Soldiers from Dacia had been present on British territory during the Roman occupation, started families, and even helped in building Hadrian's wall. However, these interactions were not of significant consequence. For a while, the relationships between Romania and Great Britain had been minor and infrequent. The main impulse behind founding the English Department at the University of Bucharest was in order to reduce and fight against, through culture, the spreading German influence in Romania. Hitler's Germany was interested, in the 1930s, in the natural resources (such as oil and cereal) provided by Romania, in order to ensure its war plans. Thus, Germany was trying to attract Romania in its sphere of influence. Romania at the time had gained economic and political prominence at European level, and a sustained politics of development of commercial relations had made Germany gain first place for paid Romanian imported resourced such as oil, cereal and wood. Great Britain, at the time, in its turn, was having economic interests when it came to its relation with Romania; Great Britain was one of the main foreign investors in the oil industry. Especially in the second part of the decade 1930-1940, Romania had acquired an important role in Great Britain's policy of fighting against Germany's growing influence in the South-East of Europe. For this purpose, a special institution, the British Council, was created (its official inauguration was in March 1935), in order to promote cultural relations. The result of this was the focus placed on studying the English language and on thorough knowledge of British culture and civilization for those living abroad. The presence of the British Council in Bucharest, together with its activity, was considered as a means to oppose the growing tendency of pressure and growing influence from Germany over Romania. The British Government continuously supported this politics, which was applied by Sir Reginald Hoare, the Minister of Great Britain, who was present in Bucharest for the entire period in-between 1935 and 1941. The English Department also had the support of Queen Maria of Romania, which ensured the support of the royal family in Romania and thus the close relationship between the royal families of Romania and Great Britain, since they were also family. Great Britain's influence in Romania was based on the official politics of the country, but also on the public opinion, which favoured French and British culture even after the beginning of World War II. Pressure on Romania during the time came from Germany and Italy. Queen Mary of Romania had a very strong personality, which helped her contribute to make Romania known abroad, especially in Great Britain and in the United States.

According to Chiţoran (2022), the first Professor in tenure position of the English Department, John Burbank, tried to become a part of intellectural and cultural life in Bucharest by publishing a paper in the August 1939 issue of a Romanian magazine, *Viaţa Românească*, on *The Literary and Social Convention in England*, which he presented in a lecture titled *The Problem of Byron*, organized with the support of the Anglo-Romanian Society at Dalles Hall, March 30, 1940.

The beginnings of the Department of English at the University of Bucharest include well-known personalities of Anglistics, such as in 1936, the year of its foundation, Ana Tomescu, teaching assistant, later on Ana Cartianu, after her marriage (Chiţoran, 2022). According to Chiţoran (2022), it was Ana Tomescu that helped the English Professor Burbank with the Romanian language. At the time, Ana Tomescu had just graduated after studying at Bedford College, London, and after obtaining her degree at the University in Cernăuţi under the guidance of Professor Dragos Protopopescu. Ana Tomescu taught practical courses language seminars and literature seminars. After the Second World War, she led the Department with great skill and wisdom. The number of students in the English Department grew because of the British Council spreading knowledge of the English language through its courses. In March 1939, the English Department benefitted from the appointment of a new lecturer, Ivor Porter, a graduate of the University in Leeds. His appointment was also part of the attempt of stopping the spread of the German influence in Eastern Europe. From Porter's book, *Operation Autonomous* (2008), we find out about the summer school in Sinaia organized in 1939 at the initiative of Professor Burbank. These courses were supported by the Universities in Bucharest and Cluj, and were taken by 700 participants. They had brought experts in Phonetics from an Institute in Athens and professors from England. Among those teaching at the summer school was Professor Grimm, a famous personality in Romanian Anglistics himself. The academic year 1937-1938 marks the registration for courses in the English Department of students Leon Levitchi, Dan Duţescu and Mihnea Gheorghiu, who graduated in 1941, and who later became staple personalities of Romanian Anglistics, contributing to the development of the field. They could not be included in the category of those students with more knowledge of French culture rather than their own, Romanian culture, as described by Potter in *Operation Autonomous* (2008).

According to Chiţoran (2022), another personality from Great Britain sent to Romania was Professor Reginald Smith, to teach at the British Institute English literature. In 1940, Burbank was replaced by F.Y. Thompson, who was a representative of the British Institute at the summer school in Sinaia. However, Burbank was not replaced in 1940; his stay in Bucharest ended abruptly when the entire staff at the British Institute and at the English Department was disposed of. Professor Dragoş Protopopescu, transferred from the University in Cernăuţi, became teaching staff at the English Department of the University of Bucharest starting with October 1, 1940. He is another important figure in the domain of Anglistics, considered the first specialists known at European level in the interwar period.

Regarding the influence of historical conditions over the development of the English Department at the University of Bucharest, Chiţoran (2022) mentions that after the beginnings of the Communist Regime in Romania, all references to the English Department and the British Institude in Bucharest were avoided. The English Department, with support from the British Council, created a rich library which was damaged by the bombings from 1944. Regarding the use of resources, Ana Cartianu helped in the acquisition of a *gestetner* for multiplying texts used for teaching students in seminars.

According to Negrescu-Babuş (2019), among the representative personalities of Romanian Anglistics is Professor Leon Levitchi (born in 1918), the founding father of the domain of English lexicography in Romania, who was among the beginning series of students of the English Department at the Universty of Bucharest. He was taught by Professor Ana

Cartianu to translate from English to Romanian and from Romanian into English. He is among the generation giving famous, representative names of the Romanian field of Anglistics experts, together with Dragos Protopopescu and Dan Duţescu. Leviţchi was a linguist, a literary researcher, but, as he claims about himself, he recognized himself more as a translator (Sandulescu & Vianu, eds., 2018). Leviţchi was an encyclopedic personality, and his work as a lexicographer includes the creation of bilingual dictionaries, English-Romanian and Romanian-English. He was also the author of textbooks of English for students, as well for the general public. His work includes grammar and linguistics book, literature courses, literary studies and essays, translations into and from English of literature, poetry translations from and into English, including bilingual editions. He has published the handbook of the translator of the English language, with advice regarding the art of translation (1993). Together with Dan Duţescu, his lifetime friend and peer, he published the handbook of English learning without a teacher. Together with Dan Duţescu, he taught for many years English lessons at the radio and on television. He has translated both literary works from English and from Romanian cultures. Continuators of Leviţchi 's work include personalities such as Dan Grigorescu, Andrei Bantaş, Monica Matei-Chesnoiu, as well as a series of professors currently teaching at the University of Bucharest, among whom Lidia Vianu, Mihaela Anghelescu-Irimia and Mădălina Nicolaescu. Professor Mihaela Anghelescu-Irimia is known for her work in the fields of the English 18th century literature and culture, cultural methodology, theory of litetature, Postmodern literature, while Professor Mădălina Nicolaescu specializes in the fields of Middle Ages and Renaissance literature, as well as feminism (Stanciu 2008).

According to Săndulescu & Vianu (eds., 2011), another personality of Romanian Anglistics is Dragoş Protopopescu, born in 1892, who left behind phonetics works with his *Living Grammar of the English Language with Special Focus on Phonetics* from May 1947. He graduated from the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University of Bucharest in 1915. He studied in London and Paris. He started with being a professor at Cernăuţi, with his beginning lecture The Latin Value of the English Culture. *Un Classique moderne, William Congreve. Sa vie. Son oeuvre* is the title of his PhD thesis held at the Sorbonne, which he also published in France, in Paris. He will translate from Shakespeare's plays, after he worked as a director of theatre in Cernăuţi. In 1945, English was considered the enemy's language due to the war conditions, and the English Department only counted two members, him and his assistant, Ana Cartianu. He was also the author of English Pages and The English Phenomemon, in 1925-1936, where he discusses the philosophical notion of *homo britannicus*.

According to Sandulescu & Vianu (eds., 2011), other researchers worth mentioning in English Phonetics are the three important phoneticians of the century who left behind written books, Protopopescu, but also Victor Hanea, who wrote a Course in Phonetics, published in the *English Department Grammar* in 1962 in the first volume, and Dumitru Chiţoran, with his Phonetics book published around 1978. Virgil Stefănescu Drăgăneşti has taught Phonetics, but has not left anything written behind. Currently, the University benefits from the work on Phonetics and Phonology of English and of varieties of New English of Professor Andrei Avram.

Professor Vianu has collaborated, as a former student, with her former professor of literature, C. George Sandulescu, a student himself of the Faculty of Letters, English section of the University of Bucharest. According to Turlea (2011), born in 1933, C. George Sandulescu had taught at the English Department at the University of Bucharest until 1969, when he established himself in Monaco, where he continues his teaching activity at all renowned universities in the world. He received his MA degree at the University of Leeds, and then his PhD at the University of Essex. His main domain was the work of James Joyce. He remains part of the tradition of Romanian Anglistics, together with personalities such as Dan Duţescu and Leon Leviţchi, especially through the variety of professional interests, and also

through the promotion of Romanian language and literature abroad. Professor Vianu continues his activity with her focus on literary criticism, especially on the Modern and Contemporary British Literature, as well as on translations. She is the founder of a Master's Degree Programme Translation of the Contemporary Literary Text. She advises the Romanian translator of English texts to get the help of an English native speaker, in order to create a good translation. Throughout the MA Degree Programme she coordinates, she has ensured collaboration with native speakers of English.

2.1.1.1.2. The English Departments at other Universities in Romania

Chiţoran (2022) mentions that the English Departments have existed at the University of Cluj since 1872, and at the University of Cernauti since 1904. At the time both universities were under Austro-Hungarian rule. The continuation of English studies after their becoming Romanian universities after the Romanian counties united at the end of the First World War was considered a priority. The English Department at the University of Cluj is associated with the famous personality Petre Grimm, who became lecturer in 1919 and afterwards, in 1925, professor. Dragoş Protopopescu received a university teaching position at Cernauti in 1923, and then as tenure professor in 1925. Anglistics expert Dragos Protopopescu had received his PhD in English literature at the Sorbonne. The English Department was initiated, at the University in Iaşi, by Ioan Iancu Botez. He was one of the founding members of the magazine *Viata Romaneasca*. His studies were achieved during 1908-1911 in London. When returning to Romania, he published the following books: *On English Civilization* (1912), *Studies and Observations* (1914) and *Aspects of English Civilization* (1915). At the University of Iasi, the English Department had serious foundations since 1925, the year of its official creation, which were strengthened the following year when native English speaker Alexander Lawrence was hired as assistant.

Ciorogar (2019) considers the year 1919 to be the founding year of the English Department at the University of Cluj, as Petre Grimm is then named temporary lecturer. The founding of the English Department had started, in this case, under the umbrella of comparative studies. In his PhD paper, *Traduceri şi imitaţii româneşti după literatura engleză: studiu de literatură comparată*, he compared translations. According to Muthu (2012), the main achievement of Petre Grimm is considered his study of how English literature became known in Romania with the help of translations.

Other Universities having English Departments throughout Romania, such as the University of Brasov, the University of Timisoara, the University of Arad, the University of Constanţa, the University of Targu Mures, the University of Galati, the University of Pitesti, the University of Sibiu, the University of Oradea, and others, hold annually conferences in the fields of British and American Studies, with international participation. RSEAS (The Romanian Society for English and American Studies) is an association in which Romanian academics are members and receive information on conferences and academic events. The Romanian national association is affiliated to ESSE (the European Society for the Study of English). Romanian academics are, thus, ensured to have their research gaining international visibility, through publication in journals indexed in international databases, as well as through establishing communication with academic from abroad.

2.1.1.2. English Departments in Non-Philological Universities

Chiţoran (2022) draws attention to the fact that non-philological institutions in Romania founded their English Department before the University of Bucharest: the Academy of High Commercial and Industrial Studies in Bucharest, in 1927, and the Commercial Academy in Cluj, in 1930.

Even the University of Bucharest has created a Department of Non-Philological Studies for the English language, among others. This is the Department of Modern Languages, which encourages the study of specialized language in non-philological domains such as those of other faculties within the University of Bucharest. One of the activities of the teaching staff is the creation, together with the students of the non-philological faculties where they teach, specialized mini-dictionaries. The University of Bucharest also has a Department specialized in translation and interpretation.

Currently, English Departments exist in Bucharest at non-philological faculties such as the Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, The University of Politechnics, the National School of Administrative and Political Studies, the Faculty of Economic Sciences, the Romanian-American University, the Faculty of Medicine, within the University of Bucharest in faculties such as Geography, History, and others, as well as in similar faculties in other cities in Romania.

It is worth mentioning the fact that the teaching staff in English Departments in non-philological faculties participate in and even organize annual conferences specialized on topics such as translations, English language teaching, and even having sections dedicated to literary and cultural studies. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that at the Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest there is a specialization in Translation and Interpretation, both for undergraduate and graduate studies, with English as the main language of study. What is more, works in the domain of philology have also been published by teaching staff at the Foreign languages department in this faculty, e.g. a coursebook and a workbook for the students in Translation and Interpretation, in the field of Phonetics and Phonology, namely *Contemporary English: Phonetics and Phonology, Spelling and Punctuation*: *Workbook* by Zoia Manolescu and Aura Barica (2005), and the coursebook with the same title by Zoia Manolescu (2011), as well as a book regarding the introduction of English words in the Romanian language, *The English Element in Contemporary Romanian* by Zoia Manolescu (1999).

If we look at the web page of The Department of Communication in Modern Languages (DCLM) of the Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages at the Politehnica University of Bucharest, we notice how they mention in their mission that they have been existing for over fifty years, and that they have "the important mission of developing and upgrading the engineering students' communication skills in foreign languages". In their Objectives, they include "1. **Developing the engineering students' communication competence in a foreign language" and "2. Developing the engineering students' professional integration skills" (DCLM 2022). These two main objectives are representative for all English teaching to technical students, in specialized fields.**

Mention should also be made of MA degree programs such as Project Management which are taught entirely in the English language at the National School of Political and Administrative Studies, which indicates the degree to which Romanian students and teaching staff can be familiar with using this language.

2.2. The Penetration of English Words into the Romanian Language

December 1989, which marks the moment in Romanian history when Romania broke up with the Communist regime, is the moment when the Romanian language "has experienced a constantly growing intake of English loanwords, and their pervasiveness is perceived differently by native Romanian speakers". Since then, English words have been constantly making their way in the language. The attitudes to this phenomenon have been different. Thus, "Whereas younger Romanians and their English-speaking compatriots see Anglicisms as part of the common Romanian lexis, one which is particularly effective and 'cool' in certain communication contexts, linguists may tend to disapprove of them" (Cincora, 2017). These English words that have entered the Romanian language are called Anglicism and they can be

defined as follows: "Anglicisms are borrowings from British and American English *currently adjusting to the Romanian language system*. This trait sets them apart both from completely assimilated loanwords, and from borrowings which have fully preserved their foreignness...." (Stoichitoiu Ichim, 2016). The use of Anglicism in the Romanian language could be interpreted in the sense that "native speakers of Romanian are eager, on the one hand, to assert themselves as users of a foreign language, and, on the other, to make their message more suggestive and appealing" (Cincora, 2017). Anglicism can be regarded as a consequence of the "Romanian-English contact phenomena" (Greavu, 2011).

According to Greavu (2011), English words that have entered the Romanian language come from specialized fields such as business, economics, the domain of IT. In the domain of business, Anglicism such as *manager, management, brand, business, marketing, leasing, trend, design, retailer, job* have entered the Romanian language. Examples from IT include words such as *Bluetooth, email, site*, etc. The view regarding "necessary and unnecessary loans" is changing, as authors such as Onysko (2017) have stated that "any borrowed word can be considered as filling a lexical gap, mainly because translation equivalents are not exact equivalents, the encyclopedic knowledge a speaker has about a certain word seldom matching the connotations rendered by the resources of another language." In the case of the English words having entered the Romanian language, it is believed that they can "carry slightly different meanings from those of their Romanian synonyms, and can be expected to undergo various processes of semantic change, e.g. meaning narrowing, meaning broadening, which will further separate them from native words" (Greavu, 2011).

The context of introducing Anglicisms in the Romanian language has, mainly, to do with the contact between the two cultures. According to Greavu (2010), while the sixteenth century could be the time of the earliest contacts between English and Romanian culture, the second half of the 19th century is the time that marks "the major influence of English on Romanian", which begins "with the intensification of the cultural and economic relations" that were going on between these two cultures. The main influence was visible "in the lexicographic works of the time", e.g. "Diaconovici's encyclopedic dictionary (1898- 1904) as well as other lexicographic works published around the turn of the century contain English borrowings like *baseball, cent, dolar, gallon, lady, sir, sport, tennis, tory, whig.*" At the time, regarding borrowings, "a minor source of influence is reported to have been the emigration of many Romanians from Transylvania and Banat to America between 1880 and the first World War, some of whom returned to their native villages". At the end of the 20th century, with "Romania's industrial and economic development on West European models", began a "very important wave of English borrowings in Romanian" and many had British origin. At the time, "English technological methods, and with them English terminologies were brought to the attention of specialists in oil drilling, mining, finance, steel production, shipbuilding, weaving, etc." During the second half of the 20th century, we witness the age of xenophobia of the 1950s. During the 1970s, "more and more English words found their way into technical terminologies and the standard language"; this was the time when there was "an inflow of translations of scientific and literary writings", which could be interpreted "as a form of opposition to communism". In the 1970s, we witness a growing number of Anglicisms in Romanian dictionaries. Our contemporary age, from "the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century is "characterized by what is usually referred to as 'an unprecedented English influence' which manifests itself directly, that is without the intermediacy of other languages, mainly through second language teaching and the mass media" (Greavu, 2010). The contemporary age is thus marked by a constant interest in and contact with English-speaking cultures.

2.3. The Introduction of Romanian Words into the English Language

Popescu (2008) draws attention to culture specific elements of Romanian culture that have entered the English language, such as those words designating food and drinks. For example, "This is the case with the lexeme *tuica/tsuica* which is recorded to be an early 20th century loan word designating a 'Romanian plum brandy' (OEDF, 444) or with the lexeme *brynza* used to denominate 'a crumbly, sharp cheese made from sheep's milk and cured' (WEUD, 269)". Another example is related to "the terms used to denominate the Romanian currency and its divisions *leu* and *ban* which have both their singular and plural forms *lei*/*ley* and *bani*, respectively." Another example is related to a natural phenomenon that is "is peculiar to this geographical area of Europe", and which "is also recorded with its Romanian etymology, i.e. *crivetz* 'a cold north or northeast wind in Rumania'". The implications for the English language receiving words from the Romanian language are that the Romanian language and culture have become important in the cultural exchange with the English-speaking cultures. What is more, Romanian personalities are becoming wider known. Geographical names in Romania were not widely present in "monolingual dictionaries published before the 1990s" (Popescu 2008).

3. Conclusion

The contact between English and Romanian languages and cultures has resulted, in Romania, on the one hand, in the development of the academic discipline of Anglistics through the creation of English Departments, and then on maintaining research and the prestige of the universities, and on the other hand, in the changes brought to each language through borrowings. Changes on the Romanian language were more significant and more visible, however. Nowadays, the contact with the English language and culture is stronger than ever, and more necessary than ever, due to the status of English as an international language. Nowadays, the Romanian students are informed not just about the English spoken by the British, but also by the English spoken in other countries and cultures using English as a first language or as one of the official languages. As it is noticeable from the section dedicated to the University of Bucharest, it had a great impact on the development of the way English is studied and research on the topic was performed. Most personalities in the field studied here. However, collaborating with other universities from Romania and abroad is one of the major elements in research, especially nowadays, in order to be at the same level with international research and teaching.

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