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OF IRREALITY IN LANGUAGES  
OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURE**

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## CONCEPTUAL LANDMARKS OF THE RESEARCH

The reciprocal relationship between verbal form and its semantic content, analyzed within the framework of language as a "system of systems", is a current topic in modern linguistics. This approach allows the research of semantic fields in relation to other fields and to the verbal thesaurus, in general, bringing together logical-conceptual, sensory-receptive, emotional-evaluative components, etc. [3]. In addition, this scientific research points on another basic concept - the opposition *real* vs. *unreal*. Taking into account the fact that the notions studied here are part of the key elements of this subject, the need to elucidate the concepts of real/unreal from a broad perspective, with historical inroads, is increasingly felt. Thus, in philosophy, the category under discussion is linked, first of all, to the oppositions *particular* vs. *general*, and *concrete* vs. *abstract*. We can find the first interpretations in this sense in the works of Anaximander, but also in the philosophy of Plato, according to whom uncertainty embodies the variability, imperfection and chaos of the material world [14, pp. 14-21].

In modern linguistics, the majority of scholars define the opposition certain/uncertain in the following way: certainty reveals, in an informational sense, the capacity of the verbal unit to demarcate, in the speaker's consciousness, the denotatum of the nominal group from a multitude of objects or to attribute special properties to the object, depending on the contextual situation [18]. Contrary to certainty, uncertainty marks the informative characteristic about the identification of the denotatum as part of a class or part of a multitude of classes [ibidem].

**The research subject of this dissertation** is the modality of unreality in a functional-semantic sense, its typology, its psycholinguistic and pragmatic aspects, the means of expression of this modality in the analyzed languages - Romanian, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian.

**The originality of our investigation** consists in carrying out a comparative-contrastive study of pioneering proportions in Bessarabian linguistics, because, to date, no extensive works have yet been developed in Republic of Moldova on the modality of unreality in languages with different structures, including Romanian, English, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian.

**The purposes of the research** are the following:

- to undertake a multi-aspectual study of the concept of unreality from linguistic and philosophical perspectives;
- to highlight the basic elements of the functional-semantic field of the modality of unreality, namely those of the nucleus, center and periphery;
- to show the role of the various means of rendering them in the compared languages, based on examples taken from fiction, and scientific texts, press articles, and media sources.

To achieve the stated goals, a series of **objectives** has been formulated:

- to analyze the modal peculiarities of the compared languages;
- to demonstrate the reciprocity between the modal meaning and the factors related to extralinguistic realities - kinetic, prosodic, contextual, etc.;
- to identify the structure of the functional-semantic field of the unreal in the compared languages.

**The research hypothesis** is determined by the status of the category of modality as a linguistic universal - a feature inherent to all languages. It is based not only on traditional analysis criteria, such as lexico-grammatical or syntactic ones, but also on psychophysiological factors, such as emotions or the phenomenon of human empathy - an aspect of individuals' psychoemotional functioning.

**Research methodology.** Taking into account the extensive contrastive-structural material, subjected to analysis on the pages of the dissertation, we resorted to multiple methods useful for research, such as: observation, induction, deduction, analysis of immediate constituents, distributional, semantic, contextual, componential, grammatical, stylistic, pragmatic and oppositional analysis, all aimed at identifying the various semantic characteristics within modal structures.

**The scientific novelty of the dissertation** lies not only in carrying out a large-scale study of the category of the modality of the unreal, from a functional-semantic perspective, but also in the involvement of terms of cognitivist origin, thanks to which it was possible to elucidate the extralinguistic aspects of the modality of the unreal in accordance with the contemporary scientific vision on the given subject.

**The validation of the research results** has been achieved through 15 publications on the topic of the dissertation in specialized journals from the Republic of Moldova, and abroad, indexed in recognized databases and registered with the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research of the Republic of Moldova. Additionally, various aspects of the work have been presented in communications at national or international scientific events. We highlight, in this regard, the article "Aspects of the concept of the functional-semantic field" which was cited by researchers in materials published in foreign journals, see, for example, HRIBAN, M. A Constituent of the Linguistics: The Semantic Field. In: "Journal of Romanian Literary Studies", no. 25/2021, pp. 313, 316, 318. ISSN 2248-3004 and MANTA A.-G. Some Aspects of the Lexico-Semantic Field. In: "Journal of Romanian Literary Studies", no. 25/2021, pp. 729, 733. ISSN 2248-3004 (the journal is indexed in [CEEOL](#)).

**Keywords:** mood, modality, field, speaker, receiver, imperative, real/unreal, objective/subjective, emotion, evaluation, multi-aspectuality, typology, concept, attitude.

## THE CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The present research includes an *Introduction*, three chapters, *General Conclusions and Recommendations*, three annexes, *Bibliography*, which contains 233 titles of theoretical works, a list of 78 literary sources and six media sources, which constitute the research corpus, and 141 pages of basic text.

The **Introduction** highlights the key elements of the research, including the defined scientific problem, the object of investigation and its structure. It also emphasizes the originality of the undertaken approach, the novelty of the results obtained, and the theoretical significance and practical value of the work. The chosen research methods and procedures are explained, and the research hypothesis is formulated in line with the pre-established purpose and objectives. The *Introduction* also places emphasis on the relevance of the investigation, mentioning the theoretical and scientific foundations of the study.

Each chapter is divided into subchapters, in which the research hypothesis is presented, and the results obtained are supported by extensive empirical material.

**Chapter 1 "Introductory Considerations on the Functional-Semantic Field and on the Modality of Unreality":** one of the basic forms in the cognitive systematization of surrounding realities remains associative networks. Their lexical units or related concepts, stored in the conceptual system are grouped into semantic or lexical fields.

Identifying the typology of fields and, in particular, their structuring and functioning mechanisms allows us to elucidate intrapsychic operations in the process of forming the individuals' linguistic consciousness and their imaginary worlds. Accordingly, the functional-semantic field of unreality is currently conceived by researchers as a totality of multidimensional means, which externalize the individual's subjective attitude towards ontic realities or those that have already happened. The field represents one of the forms of systematization of information received from the linguistic system in relation to certain extralinguistic phenomena (see paragraph 1.1. *Semantic field vs. functional-semantic field*).

The multifaceted nature of the elements at the content level, but also of the means of expression, has led some researchers to study the category of modality not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from an ontological, philosophical and logical aspect.

Modality, a complex and controversially interpreted category, remains a subject of discussion in linguistics to this day (see paragraph 1.2. *The concept of modality in the specialized literature*). A valuable contribution to the study of the category of modality was made not only by scholars from abroad, but also from the country – including A. Bondarco, F. Palmer, M. Epștein, P. Gherasim, E. Oglindă, I. Bărbuță, A. Coșciug, among others.

In specialized literature, this category is interpreted in different ways. For example, in the *Oxford University Philosophical Compendium*, the concept in question is defined in terms of *modality* vs. *modus* relation, while in Russian grammar, the attitude towards reality, traditionally expressed by *modus*, is attributed to the mood [16]. Despite the disagreements related to the category in question, most researchers depict the *modus* based on the opposition real/unreal or Indicative vs. Subjunctive, and modality is seen as the speaker's attitude towards what is stated or has happened.

Spanish linguistics, however, does not make a clear distinction between the category of mood and that of modality (see the works of researchers A. de Tullio, A. Bello, M. Criado de Val, etc.) [apud 13], analysing the latter within the statement, depending on the speaker's degree of certainty.

The authors of the *Manuale di linguistica e di grammatica italiana* interpret modality as a manifestation of the mood expressed through a set of verbal means, which, in turn, externalizes the speaker's attitude towards the content or the act of enunciation [10, p. 541]. From a semantic point of view, some moods in the Italian verbal system are included in the grammatical category of modality, which expresses the necessity or possibility that the situation indicated by the verb is expected to achieve [11]. It is appropriate to ask here whether these two categories are inextricably linked or, nevertheless, present certain differences of a lexical-grammatical or paradigmatic nature? Even if to date there is no univocal opinion in this regard, it is clear that these two categories are inextricably linked, but their volume and multiple attributes differ. We highlight, in this sense, the indicative mood, which, unlike the conditional, imperative and, especially, subjunctive, refers mainly to real facts, without expressing any modal attitude (see also Chapter 2).

Despite the vast typology of the category in question, traditional linguistics distinguishes two basic modalities: *objective* and *subjective*. The *objective* modality, the modality of the dictum or predicative, explains the relationship between the subject and its predicative sign, the subjective modality encompasses a broader area of investigation, related to the semantic or pragmatic plan, revealing, at the same time, the speaker's evaluation of the content of what is stated and of the extralinguistic reality depending on the degree of truthfulness (hypothetical, assertive or categorical) of the opinion regarding a certain situation (see paragraph 1.4. *Objective modality* vs. *subjective modality*). The evaluative act, in turn, involves not only the logical aspect of rational communication, but also the irrational or emotional sphere. Thus, the attitude of individuals, externalized through verbal modes circumscribed to the unreal, represents the empathic expression of messages within the communicative interaction of individuals. We are talking here about the

*intersubjective* modality – a phenomenon of psychophysiological origin (see the term *neuron mirror*), and based on the idea of an interaction between the will X with another will Y in close reciprocity with the imaginary of the world of individuals (see paragraph 1.5. *Intersubjective modality*). In a multidimensional system such as the functional-semantic field, an appropriate understanding of things is provided by the cognitive structure called *Gestalt* – the concept that qualifies as a whole the psychocognitive activity of the human individual and his perception.

The complexity of the term of *modality* is also explained by the frequent use of the concept in various related fields – psychology, logic, philosophy or music. In psychology, modality implies the channel through which information is acquired, usually through the sources of perception – *sight, hearing, other senses*, while linguistics describes the means of its reception (*I saw, I remembered, I dreamed*) and appreciation (*I like, I am happy*), or implies the limits of action (allowed/forbidden). It should be noted, however, that interpreted in a narrow sense, modality refers to the content of reasoning, attenuated or intensified through the idea of necessity, impossibility, possibility or contingency, and in a broader sense, modality manifests itself through reasoning based on attributes that, in linguistic terms, express a series of values related to the purpose of communication, the ascertainment or denial of a fact (by referring to real or non-existent facts), the speaker's attitude towards the content of the statement and various expressive values.

The multifaceted examination of the concepts under discussion requires addressing certain notions from the axiological sphere, for example, that of evaluation, focused on the speaking subject as the source and the object of the assessment, or the relationship between the content of a statement and reality.

Romanian grammars emphasize that the modal use of temporal forms is determined by the syntactic or lexical context, and modality is manifested through modelizers. From this point of view, the interdependence of the categories of modality and temporality, connected to the discussed verbal mood and tense with objective-subjective categorical significance, topics addressed in paragraph 1.3, is of particular interest: *Modality and temporality through a philosophical prism. Modality as a conceptual category*. In accordance with the principles of functional linguistics, the category of tense is also viewed through a functional-semantic prism.

In linguistic terms, tense represents a universal functional-semantic category capable of indicating the development of a process (action, state, event) in relation to the act of enunciation through the existence of sets of verbal forms and can be expressed grammatically and lexically. These forms are included in a functional-semantic field, manifesting themselves through such characteristics as: the categories of temporality, aspectuality, localization and temporal succession.



In specialized literature, in correlation with the term tense, the term temporality with objective-subjective categorical significance is also used, updated through temporal relations of a real or perceptual nature.

From the linguistic point of view, the concept of unreality related to modality is manifested through the prism of the unreality moods in different languages, namely, the subjunctive, the conditional-optative and the presumptive, that is when speaking of Romanian language. In various lexicographic works, including philosophical ones, they are defined in correlation of the concepts of real vs unreal, reality vs unreality. Thus, in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" the notion of unreal is defined as "a periphrastic construction with the status of a mode (according to some linguists), which presents the action as an unrealized or unrealizable hypothesis. It is a result of the combination of the invariable imperfect of the verb *to be*, in the form of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, used as a modal auxiliary to express the imminence of the action, and the present subjunctive of another verb: *era să cad, era să cazi, era să cadă, era să cădem, era să cădeți*. The variable use of the imperfect form in such a type of construction is not recommended (*eram să cad, erai să cazi, era să cadă, eram să cădem, erați să cădeți, erau să cadă*)" [23]. All these forms have equivalents in Spanish and Italian: *casi me caí, iba a caer, stavo per cadere*.

Compared to Romanian, the pragmatic force of the subjunctive mood, especially in contrast with the indicative, is more evident in Spanish or Italian. Thus, some verbs from the group *cogitandi* (*to suppose* - It. "suporre", Sp. "suponer", *to admit* - It. "ammettere", Sp. "admitir", *to have an opinion* - It. "essere del parere", Sp. "ser de opinion" – are, by their inherently subjective nature, necessarily followed by a subjunctive, but sometimes they may also admit the indicative. In the given context, the Italian researcher M.L. Altieri Biagi concludes: "Even if you possess a good level of competence in the subjunctive, its choice remains at your discretion. What matters is the option to choose depending on the communicative situation" [1].

The above stated reason highlights another pragmatic phenomenon in linguistics – that of choice in the psychic process of the speech act. The speaker, as the sender of the message, is the agent who exercises the freedom to select among alternatives according to his or her communicative intention, thereby shaping the subsequent situational frame. In connection with the mentioned notions, the modality of choice from the volitional deontic sphere is imposed as a defining factor in the lexical-syntactic organization of the statement within the *language - speech - thinking process*.

Some researchers are tempted to highlight the relationship between the physiological aspect of human existence and the different behaviour of individuals for the same situation. In this

context, the great scholar St. Luke of Crimea distinguishes the tendency to see things from a purely personal point of view and not as they are in reality. In modern specialized literature the psyche is analysed as a subjective reflection of the objective world through the five organs of perception, however, according to St. Luke these would be much more diverse. From this perspective, the new model of existence, focused, par excellence, on the human body as a central element in the cultural paradigm, will lead, imminently, to the detachment of the spirit from the logos by moving from verbalization to images, from the sacred to the profane ultimately culminating in the triumph of the individual-consumer over the spiritual dimension.

**Chapter 2, entitled "The Modality of Unreality from a Typological Perspective and Its Expression in Different Languages as a Structure (Romanian, English, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian)",** examines modality, from a functional-semantic perspective and its morphological core – the grammatical category of the verbal mood – an important paradigm with an impressive array of syntactic properties and semantic values, subjected to analysis both structurally and conceptually. In paragraphs 2.1 – 2.1.5 and 2.2 – 2.2.3.1, we addressed the role of verbal moods in expressing various types of modalities in Romanian and in the other compared languages, taking into account relationships based on both similarities and distinctive features.

Thus, in the verbal system of Italian, Spanish, English, German and Russian, we distinguish the following personal moods: the Indicative, the Conditional, the Subjunctive and the Imperative. Unlike these languages, Romanian also has the Presumptive, which expresses, par excellence, suspicion and supposition (see paragraph 2.2.3.). In English, the mentioned values are rendered by the Present Suppositional formed by *should* + *the Infinitive* of the verb and expressing a hypothetical action or indicating a vague, but not necessarily unreal situation, which is occurring or will occur [12]: "It's very strange that my sister *should be* hopping around the room". In addition to the forms described, we also have the Past Suppositional formed by *should have* + *Past Participle* to express a past action, but problematic or preceding another past action: "My friend was stressed that nobody *should have supported* his plan". These formations are controversial among grammarians. Morphologically, in the British version of English, the forms of the "Presumptive" (*Suppositional Mood*) are preferred to those of the Subjunctive, even though each of these moods retains its autonomy. This phenomenon is explained by the semantic affinity of the moods in question. Compare: "I suggest that we *should go*" and "I suggest that we *go*".

In German, the semantics of the Presumptive is expressed by Konjunktiv II: "Das könnte sein". In Spanish or Italian, the meanings of the Presumptive are characteristic of the future tense, also called *futuro de incertidumbre* or, in Italian, *futuro epistémico*. To compare: Sp. "¿No será

bien tener a quien enviarle presentado, y que entre y se hinque de rodillas ante mi dulce señora (...)?" (M. Cervantes de Saavedra, *Don Quijote*, p. 21), with the meaning of *n-o fi oare*; it. "*Non saranno stati i minori a difendere la proprietà degli altri, dissi impudently*" (U. Eco, *Il nome della rosa*, p. 176). In the latter example, the assumed action is oriented towards the past tense (it *will be/will have been*).

In order to elucidate the divergences related to the typology of modality, we consulted foreign sources regarding the basic modalities and determined that the latter are interpreted ambiguously. Thus, the scholar M. Petrova delimits the mental alethic possibility, dependent on the intellectual abilities of the subject, from the physical one, correlated with the physical capabilities of the subject [20]. A similar description appears in *GALR*, 2005 under the name of *dynamic pseudo modality*, which involves "the existence of external conditions that allow a certain situation (*to be able, to be possible*, etc.), as well as the imposition of a situation due to external, objective causes (*to have to, to be necessary, to be needed, to be forced*, etc.)" [7, p. 671 and p. 692].

In Spanish and Italian linguistics, this type of modality, also called *dispositional modality*, but conceived as a mode of ability, was first defined and analysed by the British scholar J. Lyons and, later, by F.R. Palmer. Over time, two terms were introduced into the typology in question – participant internal possibility and participant external possibility [2].

In Russian specialized literature, in this sense, the term *ontological (internal) possibility* is used (*онтологическая возможность*: "(...) заяц за сутки *может* пробежать более четырёхсот километров" [apud 19]), which is expressed linguistically by such units as: *может, можно, способен, в состоянии, имеет возможность*. On this basis, we consider it appropriate to adopt the term *dynamic modality* in the present study, referring to intellectual or physical capacity or incapacity. Such alethic operators as *possible* and *necessary* reflect the realities of human existence and are linguistically expressed through modalizers containing the seme to be unable (= *to (not) be able, to (not) be capable*, etc.).

The blurred boundary between the alethic modality (necessary, possible) and dynamic modalities is due to the polysemantic nature of the verb *can* with the alethic meaning of "possible" (*it is possible to...*) and with the meaning of possibility (*to be capable* = "to have the ability"), but also to the descriptive character of the mentioned values. Some differences in interpretation are evident in other cases. For example, in Italian (to a lesser extent in Spanish), in addition to the traditional deontic meaning of prohibition, permissiveness or obligation, the so-called "anankastic" modality (from the Greek *anánke* – necessity) is analysed, within the same modality, but also in normative statements. We share the view that the term *necessary* acquires, in this

context, a modal value different from the terms of obligation or duty, since it refers to the conditions necessary for the achievement of a finality [10]: "Per l'ammissione al concorso è richiesta la laurea (= technical condition)"; "Le piante verdi per crescere devono ricevere acqua e luce (= necessary condition)" [10, p. 323]. A similar description is found in Russian specialized literature, which analyzes ontic necessity [19].

The appreciative modality expresses, in Romanian, "the speaker's appreciation of the actions and stated qualities" ([22, p. 65], and [6]). Given the high degree of subjectivity, the category in question highlights the speaker's favourable or unfavourable attitude towards the situational reality and includes multiple meanings: favourable/unfavourable, positive appreciation/negative appreciation, etc.

In Italian and Spanish, among the basic modalities, the axiological modality is not found, which is interpreted through the prism of the volitional-desirative speech act, rendered by regent verbs: It. *volere* ("to want"), *desiderare* ("to want"), *sperare* ("to hope"); Sp. *querer* ("to want"), *desear* ("to want"), *esperar* ("to hope"). From a semantic point of view, the category in question is represented by evaluative adverbs: It. *fortunatamente* ("fortunately"), *purpurto* ("unfortunately"), *felicemente* ("happy"); Sp. *afortunadamente* ("fortunately"), *desgraciadamente* ("unfortunately"), *curiosamente* ("out of curiosity"), *paradójicamente* ("paradoxically"), etc.

The following examples indicate an adjective or even a noun that perform an evaluative function on the part of the speaker: It. "Con la sua risposta umilissima Guglielmo si era guadagnato alcuni secondi di tranquillità" (U. Eco, *Il nome della rosa*, p. 107); Sp. "En las tardes templadas es una delicia caminar cerca del rumor de las olas" (F. Aramburu, *Autorretrato sin mí*, p. 48). In accordance with the trends of cognitive aspiration in modern linguistics, the analysis of appreciative units has gone beyond traditional approaches, developing new research directions.

In this context, in the specialized literature a differentiation is made between appreciative and descriptive statements, on the one hand, and descriptive statements with factual content, based on the process of their realization, on the other. For example, the statement "Nu e bine să furi" does not represent a descriptive statement, unlike the statement "Cartea este bună", which, on the contrary, contains the appreciative qualifier *bună* (= "interesting", etc.).

The analysis of the typology of modalities led to some important final considerations, namely: in line with the rigorous objectives of the dissertation, we identified the basic components of the functional-semantic field of unreality – the nucleus, with the basic semantic dominant, the archiseme (or archiclass), which is characterized by the following:

- possesses absolute autonomy;

- facilitates the formation of multiple syntagmatic relations;
- displays rich synonymy in its distributional manifestations;
- fulfils the function of the entire field [Sternin, apud 15].

The verb *a părea* ("to seem"), the basic element of the nucleus, plays a crucial role in the conceptualization of unreality, as evidenced by its core semantics and by its equivalents in the languages examined: Engl. *to seem, to appear*, Germ. *scheinen*, It. *parere*, Sp. *parecer*, Rus. *казаться*, etc. The dominant role of this semi-copulative and semi-auxiliary verb becomes particularly evident from an ontological perspective, when the perception of things can be different from their true essence.

The *centre* of the functional-semantic field represents a prenuclear space, whose units are characterized by insignificant semantic differentiations, and the activity of prenuclear micro paradigms is relatively reduced. Furthermore, depending on the type of content and the means of expression, the centre space of the field is characterized by the opposition *real* vs. *unreal*, interpreted as a necessary, obligatory, permitted, desired action.

From a linguistic point of view, the affective force of the human species is manifested by the verb *to want*, as well as its equivalents in the languages analysed: Romanian – *a vrea*, German - *wollen*, Spanish - *querer*, Italian – *volere*, and Russian - *хотеть*. This dominance extends across the entire central–peripheral continuum of the field.

Among the units of the marginal (peripheral) zone, we distinguish such modalizers as: prosodic (intonation), exclamatory particles, some suffixes (diminutives, pejoratives), the word order. In our view, the role of non-verbal means of a kinetic nature (body posture, facial expression) is minimized - evidence of affective manifestations through which the sender/ receiver communicates certain states of mind. The target constituents are determined by the psycho-emotional reaction of the speaker in a certain situational context. According to Russian specialists, certain forms of exhortation, over time, have acquired the value of interjections. We note here such forms acquire linguistic contour through the Imperative Mood, as in - *пошел!*, *пошла!* (= "move", "go!").

The languages compared in this in this study show nouns or adjectives with modal-expressive value of the described semantics, depending on the psycho-emotional intensity of the speaker: adjectives: *binevoitor, plăcut*; It. "gentile", "gradevole"; Sp. "agradable", "amiable", Rus. "приятный", "милый"; *nerăbdător, avid*; It. "impazinte", "avido"; Rus. "нетерпеливый", "жадный"; Engl. "anxious for", "avid", "greedy"; nouns with the same meaning: *dorință, poftă*; It. "voglia", "desiderio"; Sp. "deseo"; Engl. "wish", "lust"; Rus. "желание", "похоть"; adverbs:

*bucuros, lacom*; It. "felicemente", "avidamente"; Rus. "радо́сто", "жа́дно", Engl. "glad", "greedy" etc.

We specify here that the imposing variety of values included in the category of modality does not allow us to delimit a sharp line between them, it is certain that the studied material strongly highlights the evaluative aspect of the modalities in question. The same means serve to externalize different modalities, which determines the transition of the constituent elements from one semantic field to another or from the core to the periphery, thereby contributing to the organization of the language system as a whole.

As in an ensemble of electromagnetic fields, both the core and the peripheral elements regenerate each other. Just like the energy of electromagnetic oscillations, which propagates in the form of electromagnetic disturbances in the environment, linguistically the activity of the elements of the functional-semantic field propagates in human communication.

**In Chapter 3, titled "The Modality of Unreality from an Expressive-Emotional and Pragmatic Perspective",** the subjective attitude of individuals is analysed as a component part of the modal system, which, in turn, is a manifestation of the subjects' reaction generated by certain emotional states [4]. Language, as a system of interdependent elements, is analysed with reference to the emotional component of communication, which includes emotional reactions generated by psycho-emotional states, which allows us to distinguish the anthropological function of modal verbs, which involves their (pre)selection in the enunciation process, depending on the speaker's own attitude in a certain situation. In the compared languages, we indicate verbs capable of externalizing actions based on objective phenomena/states, usually circumscribed to the alethic or deontic modality, including the optative-desiderative subclass. In English or German languages, the pragmatic behaviour of some modal verbs eloquently demonstrates the semantic gradation depending on the purely subjective attitude of the individual towards a certain situational context. Similarly, in Romanian, verbs and phrases such as *a putea, a fi în stare*, to which correspond *can* in English, *können* in German, *мочь, быть в состоянии* in Russian, can indicate actions based on objective phenomena or states. Statistical evidence supporting this theory comes from the novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy. Thus, the Russian original of the novel (538 p., vol. 1) contains about 647 examples with the form *может*. The same work translated into Romanian (883 p.) contains over 11,300 examples with the forms of the verb *a putea*. We mention here that both in Russian and in Romanian, the verbs *мочь* cumulate the lexical content of the modal verbs indicated above, including expressions of politeness or that of certainty/uncertainty. The calculations presented above highlight the primacy of the ontic aspect of language as an activity, conditioned,

in turn, by the strong dependence of the human species on the surrounding realities. For example, in the English version of the novel (967 p.), the alethic verb *can* is repeated approximately 900 times with the Past Simple, *could* – 994 times, *must* ("have to" with the deontic sense of "command", "suggestion" or "prohibition") – 451 times, *should* ("have to", "have the obligation to") – 141 times, its perfective equivalent *ought* – with the same frequency, 141 times, *will* – 459 times, its equivalent *would* – 1,071 times, *may* with the perfective form *might* ("to be able to", "to be allowed to") – 145 and, respectively, 218 times.

In the German version of the same novel (512 p., vol. 1), the verb *können*, which has similar values to those of the units *a putea*, *a fi în stare* in Romanian and those of the units *мочь*, *быть в состоянии* in Russian, is used approximately 177 times, compared to *dürfen* ("to be able" with the meaning of permission), used 12 times, *müssen* ("to have to" with the meaning of "necessity") – 68 times, *sollen* ("to have to" with the meaning of "recommendation" or "duty", conditioned by the will of another) – 27 times, *mögen* ("to want" with the basic meaning "to like") – about 12 times.

The presented calculations allow us to examine the Romanian semi-auxiliary verb *a putea* (with the equivalents *can/could*, *können*, *potere*, *poder*, *мочь* (with alethic meaning)), through the prism of the semantics of the core *a putea = to be able*, often depending on the physical, moral or intellectual strength necessary to carry out certain actions, reflecting humans' dependence on ontic realities. The modal aspect of this verb usually highlights the psycho-physiological reaction of the speaking subject to what happened. In the case of physiological feelings aroused by certain stimuli, these are perceived as deeply real by individuals, therefore the referential content in statements such as *pot/nu pot suporta* is conditioned by the existence of purely objective realities: *nu (pot) suporta căldura în exces, de aceea mă simt prost*, etc.

With regard to the pragmatic role of modal verbs, it should be noted that, unlike in Romanian or Russian, some basic modal verbs in English and German lose their primary meaning of desire, certainty/uncertainty, possible/contingent, acquiring, contextually, semantic values other than the basic ones. In such cases, the acquired semantics are determined by the speaker's attitude towards the event. For example, the verb *may* in English with the basic meaning of *being able* with a deontic tone of attenuation indicates, in certain environments, a desire, used in auspicious formulas together with the equivalent wishes (*to wish*, *to desire*): "May all your wishes come true"!

The contrastive analysis of the presented data allows the following conclusion: in Romanian the lexical content of the verbs in question generally expresses the semantics of modal

verbs; in Russian, on the other hand, the equivalents of the basic modal verbs *können* + the equivalents, *can* + the synonymous equivalents, cover multiple modal spheres — alethic, deontic, desiderative, axiological, and, to a lesser extent, epistemic. These functions are expressed through the Russian verb *мочь* (both deontic and epistemic, including its impersonal forms. We also point out the emotional substratum of the modality, as a whole, based on the reaction of individuals to the surrounding realities, externalized through perceptual-sensory manifestations: *I see, I hear, I feel*. The linguistics of emotions, also called emotionology, identifies such terms as *affective*, *emosem*, introduced by V. Shakhovsky [21].

J.P. Sartre attributes an intersubjective allure to emotions as a "mode of existence of consciousness that allows the understanding of one's own being in the world" [apud 5, p. 13]. The researcher P. Legrenzi [8], in *Manuale di psicologia generale*, emphasizes the physiological character of emotion, manifested in the form of respiratory and cardiac alterations or even through motor responses (run away, cry, etc.).

While some scholars vehemently dispute the presence of an emotional component in the structure of the language, as well as that of the emotional tone of the lexicon, others, on the contrary, show an increased interest in the expression of emotions at both the verbal/ non-verbal levels, and state that there is no non-emotional lexicon, thus absolutizing the importance of the respective field. According to some researchers (A. Vodyakha, T. Tereshenko), most of the significant language units of a text carry an emotional charge. The above is an argument in favor of the pan-emotional theory, according to which any word in the language represents an emotion (see the works of Ch. Bally, L. Babenko, V. Shakhovsky, etc.).

According to the same theory, promoted by W. Wundt, N. Grot, F. Krueger and S. Rubinstein, all mental processes are accompanied by affective reactions. Although the followers of the theory in question interpret emotions as phenomena of consciousness, they do not exclude the impaired perception of emotions in the field of consciousness. The emotional expression of the modality is examined in direct connection with the practice of speech, as an inherent part of it. The expressive value of the category in question contributes to the intensification of the perlocutionary effect, of emotional influence on the speaker, which gives the importance of the emotional-argumentative factor in the process of the speech act. The concepts in question are anchored in the field of speech acts (we refer, in particular, to the sections: 3.2. *The imperative through the prism of illocutionary modality in the composition of directive speech acts*, 3.3. *The exhortation (appeal) in the speech act*, and 3.4. *The imperative exhortation. Approaching the "trigger" phenomenon*).



The phenomena discussed in this chapter suggest the need to examine certain types of modalities within the framework of enunciation modalities, as selected according to the theory of speech acts.

The compared languages have multiple means of expressing the Imperative. Thus, in Romanian, Italian and Russian, various adverbs, interjections and introductory words are used, such as: *hai (odată)! pentru Dumnezeu!*, It. "dai, per carità!" (= "Please!"); Rus. "давай, давай-ка, пожалуйста, ради Бога (же), да... же, ну, ну... же, пожалуйста" etc. The semantic aspect of the indicated units gives the imperative an attitudinal value, thus including it in the sphere of subjective modality. In the context of speech acts, it is easy to distinguish some interrogatives with the meaning of an exhortation: *Oare când pleci odată?* – with the meaning of *Pleacă!* *Oare cât mai stai aici? Du-te! Când vei înceta?* (= "Încetează!") (Engl. "Leave!", "How long are you staying here?" (= "Go!"), "When will you stop?" (= "Stop!"), etc.). Accordingly, the authors of *GALP*, 2005 added the question to the five basic types of speech acts (7, p. 799).

Some linguists (A. Baranov, I. Sternin) also distinguish the threat as a distinct type of speech act.

**The exhortation (appeal)** in the speech act is defined as a "minimal unit of interactional structure". The speech act is examined in relation to the context of its realization. The structure of conversational interaction within speech acts involves the following actants: the speaker, the interlocutor(s), the receiver(s). The illocutionary purpose of the speaker is to urge or determine the receiver to perform certain actions, which implies the use of an imperative form of the verb.

From the perspective of modality, and from the viewpoint of the speaking subject, the imperative expresses an action positioned between reality and possibility. Adverbs, intonation (as mentioned above), and negation are attested as modalizers. In the opinion of some exegetes (A. Bondarko), imperative statements are included in the imperative situation: the content of the imperative situation results from the act of will of the speaker, directed towards the acting subject, in order to transform the unreal situation into a real one, according to the speaker's intention.

The investigated material brings to light some controversial aspects of the modality reflected in paragraph 3.4. *The imperative exhortation. Approaching the "trigger" phenomenon.* In recent specialized literature, the term "trigger", borrowed from English, is frequently encountered. It denotes a triggering factor, caused by a verbal or nonverbal stimulus, which elicits a certain psycho-emotional reaction in the individual. In our view, certain verbal aspects of the psychic mechanism shape the behaviour of the individual in society, namely: the use of the Imperative Mood in order to arouse triggering reactions based on certain triggers (stimuli). In this

regard, we will refer to some means in modern mass media, which prefer the Imperative in slogans, the most appropriate verbal form, which conveys the call to certain actions, influencing the behaviour of individuals. Specialized literature distinguishes multiple forms of appeal, including open or direct ones, as opposed to indirect or hidden (latent) ones.

**Direct appeal** expresses the core content of such statements and requires the use of certain grammatical and lexical means, such as imperative forms, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular or plural (Rom. *Fugi!* Sp. "¡Corre!", It. "Corri!", Engl. "Run!", Germ. "Lauf!", Rus. "Беги!"); Rom. *Adă!* Sp. "¡Dame/Añade!", It. "Aggiungi!", Engl. "Give!", Germ. "Bring!", Rus. "Принеси!"; Rom. *Citiți!* Sp. "¡Lee!", It. "Leggi!", Engl. "Read!", Germ. "Lest!", Rus. "Читайте!"; Rom. *Scrieți!* Sp. "¡Escribe!", It. "Scrivi!", Engl. "Write!", Germ. "Schreibt!", Rus. "Пишите!"), or subjunctive forms, especially in the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: Rom. *(Să) mergem!*, Sp. "¡Vamos!", It. "Andiamo!", Engl. "Let's go!", Germ. "Lass uns gehen!", Rus. "Пошли!"; Rom. *(Să) ieșim!*, Sp. "¡Vamos a salir!", It. "Usciamo!", Engl. "Let's go out!", Germ. "Lass uns rausgehen!", Rus. "Выйдем!". Hortative statements are frequently used, containing the forms of the verb *a fi* (Sp. "estar"/"ser", It. "essere", Engl. "to be", Germ. "sein", Rus. "быть") in the corresponding moods: *Fiiți vigilenți!* (Sp. "¡Estad atentos!", It. "Siate vigili!", Engl. "Be vigilant!", Germ. "Seid wachsam!", Rus. "Будьте бдительными!") and of the verb *a îndemna* in the capacity of a regent: "*Îndemn toți alegătorii să participe la vot!*"; It. "Esorto tutti gli elettori a votare!"; Sp. "Insto a todos los votantes a votar!", Rus. "Призываю всех избирателей голосовать!", Engl. "I urge all voters to vote!", Germ. "Ich rufe alle Wählerinnen und Wähler auf, ihre Stimmen abzugeben"!

**Indirect appeals** require the action of decoding the hidden message conveyed by the sender and involve certain mental operations on receiver's part in order to correctly interpret the delivered message. The allusion, through which the indirect appeal is made, manifests itself, contextually, as a psychic stimulus (trigger), capable of compelling the receiver (addressee) to perform certain actions desired by the subject-sender. For example, the slogan: "El crede că poate fura și alegerile" (= He thinks he can steal the elections too) uses the phrase *poate fura* (*can steal*) as an allusion to the social context dominated by corruption. The implied exhortation in Romanian *să nu-l votați* (Eng. "Not to vote for him"), determined by the alethic appreciative „*el poate fura, este capabil*” (Eng. "He can steal", "He is capable to steal") synthesizes the negative appreciative as a trigger-idea: *el este un hoț, să nu-l votați!* (Eng. "He is a thief, don't vote for him!").

Another hidden form of exhortation is, in our opinion, propaganda, defined in the *Dictionary of Psychology* as "a form of communication that seeks, through the means of communication itself, to transmit ideas and attitudes to the receivers or to cause changes outside

of ideas and beliefs, in accordance with determined goals and intentions" [9, p. 559]. In other words, propaganda allows an individual or a group of individuals to impose their own position on a certain state of affairs. In this vein, the linguist I. Sternin signals various forms of propaganda: exhortation (which can generate impulses), appeal, guidance, warning, advice, exigency, threat.

The above exposed facts conclusively highlight the value of the imperative in the light of the dualism of the modus: *attitude - intention* which, as previously mentioned, can be examined under direct or indirect aspect: *intentio rectus/obliqua*. Thus, according to the *Dictionary of Language Sciences*, "communicative intention determines the illocutionary force of an utterance. Communicative intentions can be expressed directly, with or without corrective action (politeness) or indirectly..." [22].

Based on the previous discussion, certain deictic units can be observed, that are capable of triggering various representations from the real world in the memory of individuals and are described in the theory of mental spaces. Developed by G. Fauconnier and M. Turner, the theory of conceptual integration posits that cognitive patterns continuously evolve in discourse, function in real time, and are stored in individuals' working memory [17]. Human language has multiple means of constituting mental space, called *space-triggers* in cognitive linguistics [idem] and are intended to orient us in mental space in order to establish referential relationships.

The selected examples from German and Italian illustrate the specific characteristic, which is reflected in speakers' language: the highlighting of deictic units of spatial positioning: in the case of German, it is the perfect form of the verb (*ge*)*lassen*, predicative, semi copulative, and the partitive pronominal particles *ci*, (*vi*), and *ne* in Italian. The deictic conceptualization of realities in the objective world is carried out in a virtual dimension. Thus, in the statement "Mi sono arrabiato con Mario e gliene ho dette di tutti i colori!" the particle *ne* marks at a virtual level in the speaker's imagination, a partial specification of what was said: words of insult, insult, etc.

Thus, the deictic conceptualization in its virtual dimension explains the rich imagination of Italians, a phenomenon that has contributed to the prodigious development of the arts over time. We mention here the polysemantic specificity of the various particles in the Italian language (*ci* = *vi*, *ne*): "Ti piace Milano? – Sì, *ci* vado spesso" (Eng. "Do you like Milan? – Yes, I often go there"). In this regard, we cannot overlook the verb *lassen* from German: morphologically formed by the perfective form of the verb preceded by the prefix *ge-*, it usually indicates spatial positioning. For example: Germ. "Ich habe meinen Schlüssel auf dem Tisch liegen lassen" (= "I *left* my keys (*to rest*) on the table").

We believe that the tendency towards spatial concretization in the sphere of the real objective world, specific to the German language, which is manifested through the above-mentioned verbs, may reflect a cultural tendency among German speakers toward orderliness and punctuality. We note that both the verb *(ge)lassen*, with the spatial indication of the object, and the partitive particles *ne* or the locative particles *ci* from the Italian language can be included in the category of space-triggers in cognitive linguistics, but also in the field of mental space theory (*mental space*). Constituent units with the role of verbal stimuli in the spatial dimension, the targeted elements represent the means of contributing to the formation of conceptualization within the intrapsychic mechanism.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A linguistic universal par excellence, modality has long been analyzed from a lexico-grammatical point of view, that is, from a functional-semantic perspective. The present study examines modality from a linguistic position, highlighting its evident psychophysiological aspects, an approach rarely encountered in modern specialized literature.

Modality is examined in relation to mood – the flexion of *modus*, actualized through the illocutionary force which represents the predicative fusion between *can*, *want*, and *seem* (see, in this sense, the dominants of the functional-semantic field of nucleus and center-periphery, presented in the dissertation).

As a category of logical-semantic origin, modality provides an anthropological framework grounded in both rational and sensory perception (*I see, I hear, I feel*) of the surrounding or stated realities. Attitude, in such cases, reflects the speaker's *reaction* to the actions of the recipient subject/subjects.

The data presented in the dissertation, as well as the synthesis in both tables, convincingly illustrate the appreciative value of the modality, encompassing the entire space of the functional-semantic field of unreality. The appreciation can be both objective and subjective (compare: Rom. "afară plouă" vs "mă îndoiesc că plouă"/ Eng. "It's raining outside" vs. "*I doubt* it's raining").

From the perspective of the real/unreal relationship, but also of the frequency of communicative units in human language, the denotative content of modalizers allows us to delimit, in the structure of the functional-semantic field of unreality, the following basic units: (a) the *nucleus* with the basic semantic dominant, the archisememe *to seem, to appear* (Rom. "a părea", Germ. "scheinen", "glauben", It. "sembrare", Sp. "parecer", Rus. "казаться"); the units associated with this core express primarily alethic and epistemic modalities; b) the *center* (prenuclear space) which encompasses basic units that do not involve pronounced semantic differences, related to the optative-desiderative and deontic modalities (we note, in this sense, the subclass analyzed in the Italian language that refers to physical necessity – *modalità anankastica*), and (c) the *periphery*, whose elements denote a complex content that can interact with the elements of adjacent fields or sub-fields most of which belong to the axiological modality.

Following the conducted research, the following **recommendations** can be formulated:

- The results of the investigation may be effectively applied in teaching General Linguistics, Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics, Comparative and Contrastive Grammar of Indo-European Languages, Romanian, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian.
- The theoretical conclusions and factual material, analyzed in the dissertation, may be taken

into account when developing course notes and textbooks for the subjects listed above.

- Certain sections of the dissertation offer valuable insights for linguistic typology, being useful for further research in the given field.
- The results obtained during this research can be used to support the equivalence of texts in the source and target languages.
- The dissertation may serve as a theoretical and practical reference for interdisciplinary research, including areas "beyond linguistics", such as NLP applications and digital corpora.

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11. BARCARU, V. *Aspecte ale conceptului de câmp funcțional-semantic*. În: „Integrare prin cercetare și inovare” (Științe socioumanistice): conf. șt. naț. cu part. intern., 28-29 septembrie 2016. Chișinău: CEP USM, 2016, Vol. 1, pp. 25-28. ISBN 978-9975-71-812-7.
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14. BARCARU, V. *Substratul emotiv al categoriei modalității din perspectivă psiholingvistică*. În: „Lumina verbului matern: Profesorul și savantul Irina Condrea – prezență remarcabilă în mediul academic și cultural din Republica Moldova”: conf. șt. naț., ed. I, 25 octombrie 2019. Chișinău: CEP USM. 2019, pp. 158-163.

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## ANNOTATION IN ROMANIAN

Barcaru Victoria

**„Câmpul funcțional-semantic al irealității în limbi diferite ca structură”  
Teză de doctorat în filologie la specialitatea 621.01 – *Lingvistică generală,*  
*filosofia limbajului, psiholingvistică, lingvistică informatizată*, Chișinău, 2025**

**Structura tezei.** Lucrarea se compune din *Introducere*, trei capitole, *Concluzii generale și recomandări*, *Bibliografie* (233 de titluri), o anexă, 141 de pagini de text de bază, *Declarația privind asumarea răspunderii* și *CV-ul autorului*. Rezultatele obținute sunt prezentate în 15 publicații științifice.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** câmp semantic, câmp funcțional-semantic, câmp gramatical, mod, modalitate, modalitate obiectivă, modalitate subiectivă, modalitate aletică, modalitate deontică, modalitate epistemică, analiză expresiv-emoțională, contur psihoemotiv, analiză pragmatică, emotivitate, irealitate, lexic, atitudine, structură verbală, verb modal.

**Domeniile de studiu:** filosofia limbajului, lingvistica generală, lexicologia, gramatica, lingvistica cognitivă, lingvistică comparată, semiotica (semantica și pragmatica).

**Scopul cercetării** îl constituie abordarea conceptului de irealitate din perspectiva diferitelor științe, o atenție deosebită fiind acordată, în primul rând, analizei elementelor de centru și periferie ale câmpului funcțional-semantic al acestui concept, cu elucidarea rolului diverselor mijloace de redare a ei în limbi diferite ca structură, cum sunt româna, engleza, germana, spaniola, italiana și rusa, cercetarea fiind axată, în principiu, pe exemple și unități care se întâlnesc în texte artistice, științifice și surse mass-media.

**Obiectivele cercetării:** (1) descrierea minuțioasă a conturului modal al limbilor alese pentru cercetare și comparare, cu utilizarea analizelor morfosintactică și lexicală ale mijloacelor modale, în vederea stabilirii unor afinități sau discrepante; (2) demonstrarea raportului de reciprocitate dintre semnificația modală și factorii extraglotici – kinetici, prozodici, contextuali etc.; (3) identificarea structurii câmpului funcțional-semantic în limbile comparate; (4) investigarea materialelor științifice care abordează tema categoriei modalității și a nucleului morfologic al acesteia – categoria gramaticală a modului verbal; (5) analiza lexico-gramaticală a echivalentelor din limbile comparate ale unor verbe modale, modalizatori (adverbe, interjecții, ocazionalisme etc.), care presupune: evidențierea semnificațiilor modale ale acestora din limbile comparate; stabilirea tipurilor de modalități circumscrise verbelor modale sau echivalentelor funcționale ale acestora, examinate în lucrare; relevarea și inventarierea variatelor mijloace de exteriorizare a semnelor modalității irealului în limbile analizate.

**Noutatea și originalitatea științifică** a lucrării constă în realizarea unui studiu pluriaspectual (semantic, lexico-gramatical, structural) al categoriei modalității în limbile comparate, conform criteriului funcțional-semantic. Analiza, în acest sens, a fost posibilă prin implicarea unor termeni de sorginte cognitivă, care au permis elucidarea aspectelor extraglotice ale obiectului de studiu, în conformitate cu noile orientări în știința modernă.

**Rezultatele obținute care contribuie la soluționarea unei probleme științifice importante** sunt următoarele: elucidarea echivalentelor modale și stabilirea tipologiei modalității în limbile comparate, ceea ce a contribuit la relevarea trăsăturilor semantice, lexico-gramaticale și structurale ale materialului faptic.

**Semnificația teoretică și valoarea aplicativă a cercetării** constă în aprofundarea cercetării contrastive a limbilor cu structură diferită, privind sfera categoriei modalității și a câmpului funcțional-semantic. Acest studiu poate fi util atât în procesul de predare a limbii române vorbitorilor nativi ai acesteia sau alolingvilor, cât și în practica de traducere din limba română în alte limbi și invers.

**Implementarea rezultatelor științifice:** rezultatele demersului științific au fost expuse în cadrul comunicărilor în mai multe manifestări științifice și pe paginile unui șir de articole; acestea, cât și teza în ansamblu, pot fi incluse într-un curs de gramatică contrastivă.

## ANNOTATION IN ENGLISH

Barcaru Victoria

**“The Functional-Semantic Reality Field in Languages Differing in Structure”**

**Doctoral thesis in philology, specialty 601.01. *General linguistics, language philosophy, psycholinguistics, computerized linguistics*, Chisinau, 2025**

**Dissertation structure.** This dissertation consists of: annotations in Romanian, English, and Russian; a list of abbreviations; an introduction; three basic chapters; general conclusions and recommendations; a bibliography consisting of 233 titles; an annexe; the declaration of responsibility; the author's CV. The basic text includes 141 pages. The obtained results were published in 15 scientific papers.

**Keywords:** semantic field, functional-semantic field, grammatical field, mood, modality, objective modality, subjective modality, alethic modality, deontic modality, epistemic modality, expressive-emotional analysis, psychoemotional contour, pragmatic analysis, emotivity, unreality, lexicon, attitude, verbal structure, modal verb.

**Field of study:** Language Philosophy, General Linguistics, Lexicology, Grammar, Cognitive Linguistics, Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics, Semiotics (Semantics and Pragmatics).

**Purpose of research:** The research purpose is to approach and analyze the concept of irreality in linguistic and philosophical terms, examining the central and peripheral elements of the functional-semantic field of the modality of irreality and the role of various means of rendering them in comparative languages, based on ad-hoc examples and some classical works from the treasury of national and world literature.

**Research objectives:** description of some modal particularities in comparative languages; morphosyntactic and lexical analysis of the modal means, with the purpose to establish affinities or discrepancies; demonstration of the reciprocity between modal meaning and extralinguistic factors – kinetic, prosodic, contextual, etc.; identification of the structure of the functional-semantic field in compared languages; investigation of the scientific materials that address the topic of the category of modality and its morphological core – the grammatical category of verbal mood; lexico-grammatical analysis in the compared languages of the equivalents of some modal verbs, modalizers (adverbs, interjections, occasionalisms, etc.), which involves: highlighting their modal meanings in the compared languages; establishing the types of modalities circumscribed to modal verbs or their functional equivalents, which are examined in the paper; revealing and inventorying the various means of externalization in the analyzed languages.

The **scientific novelty and originality** consist in carrying out a multi-aspect study (semantic, lexico-grammatical, and structural) of the category of modality both in Romanian and in compared languages, according to the functional-semantic criterion. A thorough analysis in this sense was possible by means of use of terms of cognitivist origin, capable of elucidating extralinguistic aspects of the language, in accordance with the new guidelines in modern science.

The **results which solve an important scientific problem** are: elucidation of the modal equivalents and the establishment of the typology of modality in the compared languages, which contributed to the revelation of the semantic, lexico-grammatical and structural features of the factual material.

**Theoretical significance and the applicative value of the research** consist in deepening the contrastive research of languages with different structures, regarding the sphere of the category of modality and the functional-semantic field.

**Implementation of scientific results:** the results of the scientific approach, presented within the framework of six scientific conferences and in the dissertation, could be included in a study course on comparative and contrastive grammars, studied at the art and humanities faculties of the Republic of Moldova.

## ANNOTATION IN RUSSIAN

Баркару Виктория

**«Функционально-семантическое поле ирреальности в языках разных по структуре»**  
**Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук по специальности 601.01. Общая лингвистика, философия языка, психолингвистика, компьютерная лингвистика, Кишинев, 2025**

**Структура диссертации.** Данное исследование включает аннотации на румынском, английском и русском языках; список сокращений; *Введение*; три главы; *Общие выводы и рекомендации*; *Библиография* из 233 наименований; одно приложение; *Декларация об ответственности в случае выявления плагиата*; резюме (CV) автора. Основной текст состоит из 141 страниц. Полученные результаты опубликованы в 15 научных работах.

**Ключевые слова:** семантическое поле, функционально-семантическое поле, грамматическое поле, модус, модальность, объективная модальность, субъективная модальность, алетическая модальность, деонтическая модальность, эпистемическая модальность, экспрессивно-эмоциональный анализ, психоэмоциональный контур, прагматический анализ, эмотивность, ирреальность, лексика, отношение, вербальная структура, модальный глагол.

**Область исследований:** общее языкознание, философия языка, лексикология, грамматика, когнитивная лингвистика, сопоставительная и сравнительная лингвистики, семиотика (семантика и прагматика).

**Целью исследования** является рассмотрение и анализ понятия ирреальности в лингвистическом и философском смыслах, рассмотрение центральных и периферийных элементов функционально-семантического поля модальности ирреальности и роли различных средств их передачи на сравниваемых языках, на основе конкретных примеров и некоторых классических произведений из национальной и мировой литератур.

**Задачи исследования:** описание некоторых модальных особенностей в сравниваемых языках; морфосинтаксический и лексический анализ модальных средств с целью установления сходства или несоответствия; демонстрация взаимной связи между модальным значением и экстралингвистическими факторами – кинетическими, просодическими, контекстуальными и т.д.; выявление структуры функционально-семантического поля в сопоставляемых языках; исследование научных материалов, посвященных теме категории модальности и ее морфологического ядра – грамматической категории наклонения глагола; лексико-грамматический анализ эквивалентов в сопоставляемых языках и некоторых модальных глаголов, модализаторов (наречий, междометий, окказионализмов и т.п.), который предполагает: выделение их модальных значений в сопоставляемых языках; установление типологии модальностей, приписываемых модальным глаголам или их функциональным эквивалентам, рассматриваемым в диссертации.

**Научная новизна и оригинальность диссертации** заключается в проведении многоаспектного исследования (философского, семантического, лексико-грамматического, структурного) категории модальности на базе функционально-семантического критерия, как в румынском, так и в сопоставляемых языках.

**Решенная научная проблема** заключается в выяснении модальных эквивалентов и установлении типологии модальности в сопоставляемых языках, что способствовало выявлению семантических, лексико-грамматических и структурных особенностей лингвистического материала.

**Теоретическая значимость и прикладная ценность исследования** заключается в углублении сопоставительного исследования языков с разными структурами касательно функционально-семантической области категории модальности.

**Применение научных результатов:** результаты научного подхода, представленные в рамках шести научных конференций, могут быть включены в курс сопоставительной грамматики языков для студентов филологических факультетов высших учебных заведений Республики Молдова.

**BARCARU VICTORIA**

**THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD  
OF IRREALITY IN LANGUAGES  
OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURE**

**621.01. Doctoral program: 621.01 – General Linguistics,  
Philosophy of Language, Psycho-linguistics, Digital Linguistics**

**Summary of the Doctoral Dissertation in Philology**

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