

IS 'HOMESCHOOLING' NECESSARY IN ROMANIAN?¹

Valentina Cojocaru²

The Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti” Institute of Linguistics, Romanian Academy

Ramona-Cătălina Corbeanu

The Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti” Institute of Linguistics, Romanian Academy

Anabella-Gloria Niculescu-Gorpin

The Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti” Institute of Linguistics, Romanian Academy

Abstract

The present article is dedicated to a complex analysis of a very new English borrowing, namely Ro. *homeschooling*; the analysis will be focussed on whether such a lexical Anglicisms and its lexical family should be embraced by or totally expelled from the Romanian language. To find possible solutions, we will discuss their spelling and morpho-syntactic assimilation to the grammatical patterns of the Romanian language. Ultimately, the analysis may offer a starting point for the inclusion/exclusion of these lexical Anglicisms in Romanian normative dictionaries.

Key words: Contact-induced language change; Anglicisms; Present-day Romanian.

1 Introduction

The influence of English worldwide has been rapidly increasing over the last three decades due to a variety of reasons, the most important being the invention and expansion of the Internet, mass travelling and mass communication, economic and social globalisation, all triggering the need of a common language. And since most scientific and technological breakthroughs have been made in the English-speaking realm, it was more than obvious that nothing and no one could have stopped or even slowed down English turning into the first *true global language* (Crystal 2003).

The pervasive influence of English language and the Anglo-American culture has left a deep imprint on the present-day Romanian too, especially at the

¹ This work has been supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation, UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-2480.

² Authors are listed in alphabetical order. Their contribution to this article has been equal.

lexical level which has been discussed in a variety of articles and books, mostly focusing on a normative and perspective approach (see the references below). Niculescu-Gorpin (2013), Niculescu-Gorpin and Vasileanu (2016, 2017) have tried to go one step further and to offer some possible reasons that motivate Romanian native speakers' use of such new words.

In this article, we have chosen to tackle Ro. *homeschooling* and its family in trying to see whether such a new Anglicism is indeed 'luxury' Anglicism (see below), or whether a complex analysis of both their morpho-syntactic features correlated with their use and occurrences support their future acceptance and inclusion in Romanian dictionaries.

Our article is structured as follows: first, we are going to briefly discuss the English influence on present-day Romanian, showing that there are two main tendencies in the Romanian academia. Then, we will discuss Ro. *homeschooling*, its lexical family as well as their orthographic and morpho-syntactic assimilation. The whole analysis is based on real examples taken from the Internet. In **Conclusions** we will try to argue that Ro. *homeschooling* and members of its family could probably be accepted in Romanian, as there are both psycholinguistic as well as sociolinguistic reasons for which such Anglicisms should not be considered 'luxury'.

2 The English influence on present-day Romanian. A brief presentation

Recent studies on contact-induced language change in contemporary Romanian have shown that English has had a great influence on spoken and written Romanian over the last 25 years in the context of Romanian's democratisation and the world's globalisation (Hristea 1995; Avram 1997; Guțu Romalo 2000, 2002; Zafiu 2001, 2003, 2010; Stoichițoiu Ichim 2001/2005, 2006; Ștefănescu 2003; Sala 2010; Croitor *et al.* 2010; Dragomirescu, & Nicolae 2011; Niculescu-Gorpin 2013, Niculescu-Gorpin, & Vasileanu 2016, 2017). The most absorbent language level has always been the lexicon, and thus the massive transfer of English words into present-day Romanian has been noticeable especially in specialised domains such as business and economy, informatics and technology, politics, culture, fashion, advertising, sports, and even education. (Stoichițoiu Ichim 2001/2005, 2006; Tălmăcian 2016, Cojocaru 2013, Niculescu-Gorpin 2013, 2014, Popescu 2017, *in press*). What is of interest here is the fact that such specialised Anglicisms are easily transferred to the daily, ordinary Romanian language and this transfer is yet again facilitated by mass media, especially through the Internet.

According to Cojocaru (2013), Niculescu-Gorpin (2014), certain factors may encourage English borrowings: the need to fill a gap in a certain linguistic domain, the need for linguistic economy, simplicity, accessibility and precision, the need for innovation and expressiveness, the need to avoid mistaken and ambiguous translations and so on. Most linguists would claim that these factors trigger the transfer of 'necessary' borrowings or 'technical borrowings', whereas factors such as snobisms, mimesis, or the need to attract the audience by creating a stylistic

effect trigger 'unnecessary' or 'luxury' Anglicisms (Stoichițoiu Ichim 2006: 186–187; Cojocaru 2013: 65). According to Stoichițoiu Ichim (2006: 226) 'luxury' Anglicisms are borrowed English words for which there is least one (long-established) Romanian word. Niculescu-Gorpin, & Vasileanu (2017) claim that this dichotomy should be taken with a pinch of salt.

Currently, there are two different attitudes towards the use of lexical Anglicisms in Romanian (for a detailed analysis see Niculescu-Gorpin, & Vasileanu 2016): a purist one, whose followers are against the massive 'invasion of English words' (Eugen Simion – *Forward to DOOM*²: X, Slama-Cazacu 2000, among others), and a tolerant one, whose supporters perceive the English influence as any other influence that has touched the Romanian language over the centuries. Thus, the latter assume that language has its own mechanisms to decide whether to keep or not the borrowed items (Pușcariu 1976; Avram 1997; Dragomirescu, & Nicolae 2011; Niculescu-Gorpin, & Vasileanu 2016). Our claim is that if native Romanian speakers are using 'luxury' or 'unnecessary' Anglicisms, such words are not so 'unnecessary', at least in some contexts.

3 'Homeschooling' in Romanian

Since the Communist fall, Romanians have embraced not only the English language, which had been seen as a foe in the old regime, but also different aspects of the Anglo-American culture, among them the idea that children can be better educated and taught at home than at school. Thus, a new reality was born. And as such, it needed a name. And Romanians tried to find something handy. And the handiest was the English word designating the new reality – and so Ro. *homeschooling* was born.

According to *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (hereafter DEA), Ro. *homeschooling* can be included in a dictionary of Anglicisms because it is an English word by spelling, pronunciation and, to some extent, morphology.³ Moreover, considering our working definition of Anglicisms⁴, Ro. *homeschooling* is a prototypical lexical Anglicism in that it has not yet been fully assimilated, although it has already started a family in its adoptive environment. Ro. *homeschooling* also fits perfectly the description of a 'luxury' Anglicism, in that there are several other ways by means of which the reality it designates can be expressed in present-day

³ In the *Introduction* to DEA (2005: XXVI) some criteria based on which a word or phrase can be included or excluded in the Dictionary of Anglicisms are presented. An Anglicism should retain an indication of its origin in spelling and pronunciation. Obvious cases of code-switching, not intended as loanwords, items involving word-play, mistakes, and other ad-hoc uses are excluded. Other items not to be included are: obsolete loanwords no longer known by speakers; highly technical infrequent words known only by insiders; transparent compounds and derivations (esp. hybrids formed with one English element), unless taken over as units from English; international items made from Greek and Latin elements that do not have any English features; calques (loan translations and semantic borrowings) unless forming part of an entry justified by the definition of an Anglicism.

⁴ Any language change determined by the current influence of English, be it at the orthographic, phonetic, morpho-syntactic, lexical or pragmatic level that has not been to be fully-integrated into the Romanian language (Niculescu-Gorpin, 2013).

Romanian: *învăţământ la domiciliu, învăţământ la distanţă, predare la domiciliu, şcoala altfel, şcoala acasă, educaţia acasă, educaţia la domiciliu*. The main problem with these alternatives is that they are two- or three-word expressions, thus making Ro. *homeschooling* more economical and thus, preferred by Romanians.

To analyse the birth and development of this new lexical Anglicism, we have tried to establish its first occurrence as well as its frequency. Unfortunately, Romanian lacks big synchronic and/or diachronic corpora, making our task very difficult, if not impossible.

Thus, we have turned our attention mainly to online sources, trying to find out how this lexical Anglicism has been assimilated by native speakers of Romanian, in what contexts it has been used and whether the Romanian equivalents have been used at all.

The topic of *homeschooling* in Romanian newspapers, blogs, forums, etc. has been more and more discussed over the last fifteen years or so, and most often, Romanians use the Anglicism, and not the Romanian equivalents. The educational phenomenon has not developed a lot in Romania because it is not legally recognised, but unofficial statics show that there are around 1000 Romanian families who have home-schooled their children (<http://www.ziare.com/scoala/homeschooling/te-ai-saturat-de-sistemul-scolar-din-romania-si-vrei-sa-ti-retragi-copilul-o-varianta-este-homeschooling-ul-1426667>), according to the Romanian Association for Home Schooling. The Association was established in 2002, and it has the Anglicism in its name. The topic is pretty popular on the Internet among families who, for various reasons, do not want to educate their children under any kind of institutional supervision. Consequently the word *homeschooling* has become a necessary, technical borrowing. Nevertheless, Ro. *homeschooling* (with any possible spellings – see below) is not present in the most recent representative Romanian dictionaries such as DEXI (2007), MDN (2008), DEN (2009), DAN (2013), DEX (2016). It is only present in DCR³ (2013), where is defined as “the liberty to educate children at home”.⁵ The examples given to illustrate the meaning are from 2006 and 2007, though we found earlier ones, since 2003 (see below).

Our analysis will focus both on the lexical family of Ro. *homeschooling* as well as on their morpho-syntactic and orthographic features. We hope to be able to offer both linguistic and socio-psychological reasons for the acceptance or rejection of *homeschooling* in Romanian dictionaries.

⁵ *Homeschooling* s. (cuv. engl.) „libertatea de a educa tinerii la domiciliu (*homeschooling*, zic anglo-saxonii), evident cu scutire aferentă de taxe (nu mai utilizez sistemul public, nu mai dau pârțica aceia de impozit).“ “22” supl. Libertarienii 20 X 06. „La noi poate părea un vis, dar în unele țări din lume acest sistem se practică încă din secolul al XIX-lea și se numește *homeschooling* sau învățământul acasă.“ adevărul.ro 20 XI 07 [pron. *hăum-sculing*]

4 Lexical family

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the noun *home-school* is first attested in 1770, but it seems that the meaning related to teaching children at home only appeared in 1850: "1. A school located in a private home; the fact of educating children, esp. one's own, in the home.

1770 Public Advertiser 26 Jan. Mr. Arlington's Dancing School, late at Plasterers Hall,...is now carried on at his Home School in Beaufort Buildings.
1831 Constit. & By-laws School Assoc. Rensselaer County, N.Y. 21 The money-savings, and other benefits of good home schools, where parents can watch their own children with a parent's eye." (OED, online version)

The form *home-schooling* appears both as a noun in 1848, "The action of teaching children at home; the state or fact of being taught at home; education of a child by his or her parents. 1848 Civil Engineer & Architect's Jnl. Oct. 297/1 We have struck a blow at that home-schooling, under which for so many hundred years Englishmen have been bred. Formerly, the cotter had the whole care of his children." or as an adjective in 1963 "Providing, advocating, or engaging in home-schooling. 1963 Monroe County (Iowa) News 24 June 4/5 It may even schedule audio-visual segments of home-schooling programs for the half day of school which children will spend in their own library." (OED)

The verb *to home-school* is the last to be attested in English, in 1981: "trans. To educate (a child, esp. one's own) in the home. Also intr. 1981 Christian Sci. Monitor (Midwestern ed.) (Nexis) 9 Apr. b23 Many believe their children could score well on college entrance exams... Many parents, in fact, think the novelty of being home-schooled may work in their favor." (OED).

Specific collocations for En. *home-school* are *home-school family*, *home-school community*, *home-school program*, etc. In the British National Corpus, *home-school* has only 60 occurrences, and no other form is attested, whereas in the Corpus of Contemporary American English, *homeschool* occurs 104 times, *home-school* 294, *home-schooling* 183, and *homeschool* 173, *home-schooled* 283. And, finally, in the Corpus of Global Web-Based English, *home-schooling* appears 218 times (US – 72, Canada – 15, GB – 27) and *homeschooling* 2485 (US – 938, Canada – 335, GB – 127). What these figures show is that there is no definite spelling for these words and that they refer to a social reality specific to the American and Canadian societies, and not so much to the British one. We want to argue that these findings support the claim that Romanian language and society have been mostly influenced by the American English and American culture over the last 25 years, and only recently by the British ones.

In Romanian, *homeschooling* has spread together with the phenomenon itself (it appeared approximately 15 years ago), and it is specific to families with many children, or families with a particular cultural or religious orientation. The oldest attestation found over the Internet is from 2003:

- 1) “**Homeschooling**-ul presupune ca unul din părinți să stea acasă.”
 (<https://www.parinti.com/Invatatulacasahomeschooling-t-2011.html>)
 “Homeschooling means that one of the parents should stay at home.” (our translation)

Another Romanian lexical Anglicisms used instead of Ro. *homeschooling* is Ro. *homeschool*, which is less frequent. Ro. *homeschool* seems to be used with the same meaning and in similar contexts as Ro. *homeschooling*, and displays the same orthographic and morpho-syntactic properties (see below).

The lexical family of Ro. *homeschooling* is pretty large, with words both borrowed from English, that is Ro. *homeschooler*, Ro *homeschooled*, or internally derived from the English root, that is *homesculit*, *homeschooluit*, *homeschooliza*. This proves that both Ro. *homeschool* and Ro. *homeschooling* have a high degree of productivity in Romanian, being predisposed towards morpho-syntactic assimilation.

5 Orthographic and morpho-syntactic assimilation

In present-day Romanian, Ro. *homeschooling* and Ro. *homeschool* display no orthographic assimilation as the words are used with their English form, and are spelled and pronounced (as much as Romanian native speakers know English) as in the source language. As we have shown in the previous section when discussing the statistics of the English words in several corpora, there is a fluctuation between two spellings, i.e. either a hyphenated one or spelled as one single word, with a preference towards the latter. In Romanian, we have recorded three different forms: one single word, and hyphenated compound, both also found in English, as well as a third one when the English compound is spelled as two completely different words, e.g. Ro. *home school* or Ro. *home schooling*.

- 2) “Dana Nălbaru și soțul sau Dragoș Bucur au afirmat pe Facebook că vor alege pentru copilul lor sistemul **homeschooling**.”
 (<https://www.agerpres.ro/politica/2016/09/16/mircea-dumitru-despre-scoala-facuta-acasa-exista-aspecte-pozitive-dar-si-anumite-riscuri-22-02-20>)
 “Dana Nălbaru and her husband Dragoș Bucur have declared on Facebook that they will choose the **homeschooling system** for their child.” (our translation)
- 3) “Iată primele gânduri care îmi vin în minte în discuția despre **home-schooling**” (<http://www.dragosdehelean.ro/2016/09/19/home-schooling-sau-outdoor-schooling/>)
 “These are the first thoughts crossing my mind when talking about **home-schooling**.” (our translation)
- 4) “Am ales ca ea să învețe în sistem **home schooling** despre lucrurile care îi plac și fără constrângeri.” (<https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-esential-21293726-dana-nalbaru-dragos-bucur-renunta-sistemul-clasic-invatamant-pentru-fiica->

lor-39-39-ales-invete-sistem-home-schooling-despre-lucrurile-care-plac-fara-constrangeri-fara-competitii-impuse-fara-note-sau-.htm#self)

"We have chosen for her to learn about the things she likes under the **home schooling** system and without constraints." (our translation)

Morphologically, Ro. *homeschool* and Ro. *homeschooling* are used as nouns, and exhibit noun properties: they can be modified by adjectives, and they follow the declension specific to Romanian, thus occurring with Romanian inflection markers. We could not find any plural forms, so for the time being the new Anglicisms behave as masculine nouns, lacking a plural form. Thus, Ro. *homeschooling* gets the nominative and accusative case markers, i.e. the masculine singular form of the definite article *(-u)l*, and for the genitive and dative, the marker *-(u)lui*. Both markers are attached with or without a hyphen depending on the user's intuition of the degree of assimilation of the English word to the Romanian morphology.

5) " **Homeschooling-ul** se întâmplă și în România!"

(<http://www.academiaheidi.ro/homeschooling-ul-se-intampla-si-in-romania/>)

"**Homeschooling** is happening in Romania too." (our translation)

6) "Sunt câteva mămici aici care cred că practică **homeschoolul**."

(<http://comunitate.desprecopii.com/forums/topic/14901-educatia-acasa-homeschooling/page-31>)

"There are a few moms here who think they are **homeschooling**." (our translation)

7) "Noi argumente în favoarea **homeschoolingului**."

(<https://dulcecasa.blogspot.com/2007/10/noi-argumente-in-favoarea.html>)

"New arguments for **homeschooling**." (our translation)

8) "Homeschooling-ul sau cum plasăm responsabilitatea viitorului pe umerii copiilor noștri" (<https://republica.ro/homeschooling-ul-sau-cum-plasam-responsabilitatea-viitorului-pe-umerii-copiilor-nostri>)

"**Homeschooling** or how to pass the responsibility of our children's future on their own shoulders." (our translation)

We have noticed that there is a preference for adding the enclitic article to the stem, by using a hyphen, even though, according to Romanian orthographic norms, the enclitic article may be added to loan words without using the hyphen, if the word's final letter is from the Romanian alphabet and has a Romanian pronunciation (DOOM²). So even if DOOM² has clear rules regarding the use of hyphen in new borrowings, ordinary speakers tend to use it in order to emphasize the fact that they are still perceiving a particular word as not fully assimilated to Romanian.

Ro. *homeschooler* is another lexical Anglicism functioning as a noun. In English it designates both the patient and the agent of teaching, that is the one who is being taught, and the one who is teaching (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/homeschooler>; <https://www.oed.com>). In Romanian it is used only to name the patient of teaching at home:

- 9) “Când vine vorba de motivul performanței uluitoare a **homeschooler-ilor**, opiniile sunt împărțite.” (<http://www.teenpress.ro/articole/adevarul-despre-homeschooling/>)
 “Opinions are divided when we talk about the reasons of the amazing performance of home-schoolers.” (our translation)

Ro. *homeschool* and Ro. *homeschooling* do not take plural form neither as nouns nor as modifiers of a noun. They can appear as modifiers in noun phrases where the head noun may have a singular form (*conceptul homeschool*, *noțiunea de homeschooling*, *fenomenul de homeschooling*, *sistemul homeschooling*, *conferință de homeschooling*) or a plural form (*programe homeschooling*, *practicanți de homeschooling*, *conferințe de homeschooling*, *adepti ai homeschooling-ului*, *avantaje ale homeschool-ului*, *avantaje ale homeschool-ului*), thus behaving as a *singularia tantum* noun.

The only noun from the family that takes a plural form is the Ro. *homeschooler*, a masculine, which can be used for both masculine and feminine referents: *homeschooleri* (10), *homescholerii* (11), *homeschooler-ii* (12), *homeschooler-ilor* (9) in Romanian.

- 10) “Școala a trimis manuale și programă special concepută pentru **homeschooleri**.” (<https://stirileprotv.ro/stiri/social/conditiile-in-care-statul-roman-recunoaste-studiile-efectuate-acasa-de-catre-copii-argumentele-unui-parinte.html>)
 “The school has send books and a special curriculum conceived especially for **homeschoolers**.” (our translation)

- 11) “Mitul socializării [...] presupune că **homeschoolerii** vor deveni adulți ciudați.” (<https://enjoyinghomeschooling.wordpress.com/2012/01/17/cel-mai-admirabil-grup-de-antreprenori-este-cel-mai-putin-apreciat/>)
 “The myth of socialisation assumes that **homeschoolers** will become weird adults.” (our translation)

- 12) “**Homeschooler-ii** din Romania nu vor putea obține ce au texanii [...]” (<http://mariuscruce.ro/2013/10/29/ne-dorim-sau-nu-legalizarea-educatiei-acasa-am-gasit-un-motiv-de-emigrare/>)
 “**Homeschoolers** from Romania will not be able to get what Texans have [...]” (our translation)

Romanian did not borrow the English verb, but its past participle – *homeschooled* – which may be an attribute or a predicative:

- 13) “Junele **homeschooled** este ferit de influențele negative care există în școli.” (<http://www.teenpress.ro/articole/adevarul-despre-homeschooling/>)
 “The young **homeschooled** is not exposed to the negative influences present in schools.” (our translation)

- 14) “Nu mai știu cine s-a mirat la un moment dat că Vanda Mică nu e (și nici nu va fi) **home-schooled** – adică nu va învăța doar acasă.” (<http://gangblog.ro/2015/03/23/despre-homeschooling/>)
 “I don’t know exactly who was amazed at some point that Vanda Mică was not (and would not be) **home-schooled** – I mean she will not study only at home.”

Other interesting attested derived forms in Romanian are the participial adjectives Ro. *homeschooluit* and Ro. *homeschoolit*, with its feminine correspondent Ro. *homeschoolită*, and the verbs Ro. *hoomschooliza* and *homeschooli*:

- 15) “Norocul fetei mele că nu e **homeschoolită** de tine!”
 “Luckily, my daughter has not been homeschooled by you!” (our translation)
- 16) “[...] pentru cine nu știe precis ce înseamnă homeschool și cum arată un copil **homeschooluit**.” (<http://gangblog.ro/2015/03/23/despre-homeschooling/>) (our translation)
 “[...] for those who don’t know precisely what homeschool means and how a home-schooled child looks like.” (our translation)
- 17) “Învățământul primar este conform legii obligatoriu și gratuit. Că dacă puteam o **homeschoolizam** imediat!” (http://albulezzi.blogspot.ro/2013_09_01_archive.html)
 “Primary education is free and compulsory by law. If I could I have home schooled her right away!” (our translation)

In the examples above, the oscillation between integrating the verb to the first or fourth Romanian conjugation is noticeable. The correspondent verb for *homeschoolit(-ă)* would be a *homeschooli*, a form for which we did not find any occurrences in the infinitive, but only inflected. One might assume that these derived forms could be made by analogy with the Romanian verb *a școli* and its adjectival participles *școlit(-ă)*.

- 18) “Am zile în care îmi vine s-o iau și să fug în munti, s-o **homeschooluiesc**.” (<https://sleepy00.com/2016/01/25/curiosity-killed-the-cat-2/>)
 “There are days when I feel like taking her and running away with her in the mountains, to **homeschool** her.” (our translation)

Studies concerned with lexical borrowings have noticed that the majority of recent loan verbs tend to be assimilated to the 1st Romanian conjugation (Florea 2002, Ardeleanu Cruceru 2003). That means that the obvious verbal form derived from *homeschool* is a *homeschooliza* which we already have attested. Nevertheless, it seems that the tendency might be currently chaining (see for example Sánchez Miret: 2006).

Although some of these verbs do not occur very often in present-day Romanian, such derived forms support the claim that Ro. *homeschooling* and its family display a higher degree of adaptation to the morphologic system of Romanian. Moreover, the use of *homeschooling* and its Romanian equivalents *școala acasă*,

școala la domiciliu, educația acasă, educația la domiciliu, etc. in the same sentence as in (19) below suggest that the Romanian corresponding phrases do not cover entirely the meaning of the English word. The writer has felt the need to emphasise that he is referring to a particular educational concept, and not to any type of teaching children at home.

19) “Așa că ideea de a continua școala acasă – **homeschooling** – a fost de departe „cea mai bună pe care am luat-o în viața mea” (https://adevarul.ro/locale/galati/doi-copii-bucuresti-fac-scoala-acasa-cauza-problemelor-invatamant-mama-profesorii-mai-slab-pregatiti-m-au-convins-educ-acasa-1_56209037f5eaafab2cb612f9/index.html)

“Therefore, the idea of continuing school at home (**homeschooling**) has been the best decision of my life by far” (our translation)

20) “De ce credeți că educația în familie (**homeschooling**) are în general o imagine mai bună în rândul economiștilor [...]” (<http://www.culturavietii.ro/2015/10/31/statul-nu-poate-fi-prietenos-cu-invatamantul-privat/>)

“Why do you think **homeschooling** is better seen by economists?” (our translation)

6 Conclusion

Our analysis was meant to provide several grammatical and sociolinguistics reasons that could represent the starting point for the standardisation and norming of Ro. *homeschooling* and its family so that they can be later included in Romanian normative dictionaries.

Although Romanian has its own collocations to designate the activity of educating children at home such as *școala acasă, școala la domiciliu, educația acasă, educația la domiciliu, educația în afara școlii, învățământul acasă me, învățământul la domiciliu, predare la domiciliu, școala altfel, școlare acasă, școlarizarea de acasă, școlarizarea la domiciliu, școlarizarea copiilor în familie*, our analysis has shown that the English Anglicisms and the internally derived words based on English stems are preferred by Romanian native speakers.

As we have stated above, the topic of *homeschooling* is very popular nowadays mostly among Romanian Internet users. Another reason for their dictionary introduction is the difficulty to find transparent Romanian corresponding words. We have shown above that there are various Romanian collocations that could refer to this new alternative educational system. However, each collocation, taken separately, is ambiguous, as it may designate a special kind of education at home, but not an education system *per se*, in opposition with the traditional Romanian institutional education system.

We believe that the preference for the Anglicisms is also triggered by stylistic reasons, that is Romanian speakers want to avoid repetitions or they want to emphasize the contrast between the Romanian traditional education system and the

new, modern, just-imported practice of teaching children at home, most often under a foreign umbrella institution.

Our orthographic, morpho-syntactic analysis of Ro. *homeschooling* and Ro. *homeschool* as well of the other lexical forms belonging to their family (*homeschooler* *homeschooled*, *homeschooliza* / *homescholui*) suggests high productivity that support their inclusion in Romanian dictionaries as they are necessary loan words, and not 'luxury' lexical Anglicisms.

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Abbreviations used:

DAN = Marcu, F. (2013). *Dicționar actualizat de neologisme*, București, Saeculum I. O.

DCR³ = Dimitrescu, F. (Ed.), Ciolan, A., & Lupu, C. (2013). *Dicționar de cuvinte recente*. Ediția a III-a. București: Logos.

DEN = Busuioc, M. M., Păun, M., & Ștefănescu-Goangă, Z. (2009). *Dicționar esențial de neologisme al limbii române*. București: Corint.

DEX = *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române*. (2016) Ediția a doua revizuită și adăugită. București: Editura Universul Enciclopedic Gold.

DEXI = Bîrsa, I., & Gutanu, N. (Eds.). (2007). *Dicționarul explicativ ilustrat al limbii române*. Chisinau: Arc & Gunivas.

DEA = Görlach, M. (Ed.). (2005). *A Dictionary of European Anglicisms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

DOOM² = *Dicționarul ortografic, ortoepic și morfologic al limbii române*. Ediția a II-a, 2005. București: Univers Enciclopedic.

MDN = Marcu, F. (2008). *Marele dicționar de neologisme*. Ediția a X-a revăzută, augmentată și actualizată. București: Saeculum Vizual.

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