

Abstract

This PhD dissertation, entitled 'Il linguaggio economico-finanziario italiano con speciale attenzione agli anglicismi, ai latinismi e alle metafore' ('Italian economic-financial language with special focus on Anglicisms, Latinisms, and metaphors'), consists of five chapters: two theoretical ones and three analytical ones, as well as bibliography, sitography, and summaries in Polish and English.

The first chapter focuses on describing the state of linguistic and economic research between 15th and 21st century in a historical context. It's subdivided in two parts – each separately discusses the most important events which influenced the development of the Italian linguistic standards. The first part is dedicated to the evolution of the Italian language and contains references to the Three Crowns (Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca) due to their importance in its formation. It subsequently highlights some breakthrough events in the history of the Italian language, for example the publication of the first dictionary by the Accademia della Crusca, or revolutionary works of writers in various historical periods, which defined the language pertaining to each of them, such as publications by Bembo, Cesarotti, and Manzoni. The other part of this chapter is a synchronic reflection of the history of economy. The foundation of Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena in 1472 in Siena – the first banking institution in its current meaning – became a turning point in history. Discussions on economy spotlight the most important events in Italy and around the globe, which had a real impact on the formation of the economic community, as well as the adoption of common currency by member states of the European Monetary Union. This date is crucial in relation to its correlation with the timeframes defined for the corpus.

The second chapter is an attempt at reconstructing the most critical economic and financial theories and contains a description of the methodology used in the analytical chapters of this dissertation. It illustrates the most important aspects of specialist language use. It is subdivided in three parts, reflecting the elements indicated in the title of the thesis. The first part describes the essential theories on specialist language, which does not have a coherent nomenclature within the Italian linguistic framework. Consequently, it becomes necessary to list various definitions prepared by Italian linguists. Another point to consider under the presented subject is the analysis of two specialist languages – the economic-financial one, and the journalist one in its press form. Further analysis

focuses on loanwords. Anglicisms and Latinisms are in the centre of the discussion and in particular – their distinctive characteristics and the prestige they had in various historical periods. The last subchapter is a short introduction to rhetoric and contains key information on metaphor and metonymy. The theoretical part of the research is concluded with two tables containing the publication numbers of three journals: *Corriere della Sera*, *La Repubblica* and *La Stampa*, which have been included in the corpus. The dissertation analyses those published between 2001 and 2003 as well as between 2016 and 2018.

The third chapter is dedicated to the analysis of Anglicisms used in specialist financial discourse. Terminology has been divided in two groups: common nouns and proper nouns. The beginning of the research presents a table containing all previously mentioned examples of nouns. They have been translated if their equivalents can be found in a dictionary, and the definitions of lexemes have been added in their original language. The analysis discusses examples taken from the corpus (annotated with the bibliographical data of the journal where the example can be found) and explains the validity of use of a specific Anglicism instead of an Italian term.

The next chapter analyses Latinisms found in the economic sections of Italian daily press. Following the previously adopted method, they are presented in a table form, and contain literal translations as well as definitions in Italian. This is due to the fact that they are usually applied in specialist discourse based on linguistic traditions. A quantitative comparison of these terms with the previously presented Anglicisms shows the prevalence of the latter.

The fifth chapter refers to metaphor and metonymy and is subdivided in two parts. The first one mentions terms or expressions that can be allocated to specific semantic fields, whilst the other contains a list of lexemes that do not have any common features therefore do not belong to a semantic field. The primary objective of this part is to discuss the context where the specified example has been used and to present its literal meaning.

The last part of this dissertation presents conclusions summarising the observed correlations and the quantitative analysis results, particularly in view of specialist language characteristics, i.e. the usage of Anglicisms, Latinisms and metaphors in economic-financial discourse, illustrated through examples taken from press articles.

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