European Journal of
Educational & Social Sciences
Volume 4 Issue 2
October 2019
ISSN: 2654-6621

Article

Single-Word Terms and Word-Groups in the Basic Vocabulary of the Terminology of Mechanics in the Albanian Language

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Manuscript information:

Received: April 20, 2019
Revised: August 13, 2019
Accepted: September 07, 2019

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Abstract

Among the terminology of the various fields of knowledge, especially the science of applied sciences, the terminology of mechanics constitutes a vocabulary of special research interest. On the one hand this relates to the mechanics itself as a technical base of science with a wide application range within its own goals, while, on the other hand, its integration into many other areas of knowledge, while, on the other hand, with its integration into many other areas of knowledge, starting with the more traditional areas (electricity, construction) as well as with the most modern ones (electronics, computer science, etc.). In addition, the core concepts of all fundamental sciences such as mathematics, geometry, physics and chemistry lie at the base of its theoretical and practical basis. This complex and diverse connection of mechanics, as a science with many fields of knowledge makes its terminology vocabulary widely applicable and as such has attracted and continues to attract the attention of terminology researchers. From this point of view, all the single-word terms (word terms) would be accepted as the basic vocabulary of the terminology of mechanics. This may be furthered by the fact that almost every word term serves as the basis for the formation of many terms of the word-groups, which mark the concepts disassembled into multiple branches, being introduced in different relationships, such as gender / type , whole / part etc. In this paper, we will accept not only the terminological naming units, expressed by the nouns and the word-groups with nominative base, but also the units expressed by other parts of the word elements, especially when they express the specificity of the field and connect with the word terms in the word formation system such as couple and (to) couple-coupled; axis-axial-axially (Alb. çift çiftëzohet-i çiftëzuar; aks and aksial-aksialisht)

Keywords: terminology of mechanics, single-word terms, terminological vocabulary, word-group terms, Albanianisation of foreign terms.

Einzelwortbegriffe Und Wortgruppen Im Grundwortschatz Der Terminologie Der Mechanik In Der Albanischen Sprache

Zusammenfassung

In der Terminologie der verschiedenen Wissensgebiete, insbesondere der angewandten Wissenschaften, bildet die Terminologie der Mechanik ein Vokabular von besonderem Forschungsinteresse. Dies bezieht sich einerseits auf die Mechanik selbst als technische Basis der Wissenschaft mit einem breiten Anwendungsbereich innerhalb ihrer eigenen Ziele, andererseits auf die Integration in viele andere Wissensbereiche, beginnend mit den eher traditionellen Bereichen (Elektrizität, Bauwesen) sowie mit den modernsten (Elektronik, Informatik usw.). Darüber hinaus liegen die Kernbegriffe aller Grundlagenwissenschaften wie Mathematik, Geometrie, Physik und Chemie auf der Basis ihrer theoretischen und praktischen Grundlagen. Diese komplexe und vielfältige Verbindung der Mechanik als Wissenschaft mit vielen Wissensgebieten bewirkt, dass ihr terminologisches Vokabular einen breiten Anwendungsbereich hat und als solches die Aufmerksamkeit von Terminolieforschern auf sich gezogen hat und immer noch zieht. Von diesem Standpunkt aus betrachtet, würden alle Einwortbegriffe (Einworttermini) als Grundvokabular der Terminologie der Mechanik akzeptiert werden. Dies kann durch die Tatsache unterstützt werden, dass fast jeder Wortbegriff als Grundlage für die Bildung vieler Termini der Wortgruppen dient, die die in mehreren Verzweigungen zerlegten Begriffe kennzeichnen und in verschiedenen Beziehungen eingeführt werden, wie zum Beispiel Genus/Art, Ganzes/Teil, etc. In diesem Beitrag akzeptieren wir nicht nur die terminologischen Benennungseinheiten, ausgedrückt durch die Substantive und die Wortgruppen mit Nominativbasis, sondern auch die Einheiten, die von anderen Wortbestandeilen ausgedrückt werden, insbesondere wenn sie die Feldspezifität ausdrücken und sich im Wortbildungssystem mit dem Wortterminus verbinden, wie Paar und koppeln-gekoppelt; Achse und axial-axial (Alb. çift und çiftëzohet-i çiftëzuar; aks und aksial-aksialisht).

Schlüsselwörter: Terminologie der Mechanik, Einzelwortbegriffe, terminologisches Vokabular, Wortgruppenbegriffe, Albanisierung von Fremdbegriffen.

Cite as:
Pllana, S. & Pllana, G. (2019). Single-word terms and word-groups in the basic vocabulary of the terminology of mechanics in the Albanian language. *European Journal of Educational and Social Sciences, 4 (2),* 99 – 105.

INTRODUCTION

The separation of terminology as a field of study [Felber 1984: 22] of linguistics (of lexicology) and as a special lexicon (organized in a system of a particular field of knowledge) in the languages of countries of developed technology has been accepted since the middle of the 20th century. As the first works that laid the basics of terminology as a field of study, we could mention "Standardization in Technique" (E. Wüster, Austria) and "Basics of Terminology" (Lote, Russia). We mention these two works to point out that the subject of their study has been in the pieces of the two most important areas of knowledge, identified at that time (in the 1930s, 20th century), such as today, mechanics and electricity. The lexis of one of these two fields, especially the terminology lexis of mechanics, served as a basis for illuminating many theoretical problems of terminology, especially with regard to its basic principles, which were extended to other terminologies. In addition Wüster, who later became the father of terminology practically applied the general principles of terminology and its processing methods in the terminology work "Machine tool". Even today the work remains a model for the development of a proper terminology dictionary (system type with definitions). Although this dictionary was designed with classical (traditional) methods, it serves as a model even today for the compilation of dictionaries by electronic means (computer).

As we mentioned above, terminology of the field of mechanics remains a large ground, in which we can rely on the lexicon of its many subfields to further deepen in their particular study. It may be noted that for some sub-areas, as automobile subtype, metal-cutting machine tool and car detailing, a range of two or more language dictionaries has been developed with a large number of terms, especially in developed technology countries, such as England , Germany, Italy, Russia and others.

Basic lexis and general mechanical lexis

As it is known, the terminology of each field of knowledge, as a self-contained system, as well as the terminology of mechanics, consists of a single-word terms and group-word terms, of which the latter terms comprise almost 70-80% of the total terminology lexicon. Thus, by a rapid transition from a terminology dictionary, though not from a narrow field, but from a broad one (2002, pp. 331-334), it can be noticed, for example, with the term *motion*, 27 group-word terms in both languages are similar, such as *plane motion* (*lëvizje rrafshore*), *vortex motion* (*lëvizje shtjellore*), *translational motion* (*lëvizje tranlative*), and so on. Likewise, it can be said about *hanger, belt, spring, wheel* (*hallkë, rrip, sustë, rrotë),* etc.; with link (*hallkë*) there are 6 group-word terms, with *belt* (*rrip*) - 12, with *spring* (*sustë*) -14, with *wheel* (*rrotë*) -39. In a dictionary of a narrow field (as a subfield or microfield of mechanics, for example, in the "*Dictionary of Mechanisms* (*Fjalor i mekanizmave*)" [Buckch 1976: 5] with the term *gear*, there are 148 group-word terms.

The basic terms of this terminology can be viewed from two points of view: as a common lexis, which could be confined within the underlying subsections, which further narrows the amount of word terms (here the lexis of subfields would be included, such as Theory of Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Material Resistance or any other) and as a lexis that is composed of the

terminology units of each subfield (even special ones, such as the subfield of a car, thermotechnics, of agricultural machines), but which themselves are the basic terms of these sub-areas. By form they are word terms and mark key concepts such as: *piston, crank, engine, differential* in alb. (*piston, manivelë, motor, diferencial*) (from aut.), *steam, turbine, generator* in alb. (*avull, turbinë, gjenerator*) (tech. term.) It can be underlined that their presence in the terms of the group-word terms increases their value as basic terms, as can be presened with an example: *air pump (pompë* and *pompë ajri), fuel pump* (*pompë* and *lëndës djegëse*), where about 44 examples like these are mentioned in the dictionary above.

On the other hand, the basic lexis quality will include the constituent limbs of the group-word terms, when they form a word-forming (term-forming) point of view connect in the system with word terms as well as when they mark specific concepts related to the field (subfield) in context. The specific character of the conceptual content that they express, as well as the linkage to the system with the single-word terms that are motivated, are two fundamental traits that motivate their separation as a lexis of basic terminology.

As we can compare *axis (aks)* and *aksial (aksor)*, along with *meshing* and *mesh (=to mesh)* (in alb. *ingranim* dhe *ingranoj)* and *axis* and *axially* (alb. *aks* and *aksialisht*). This means that the basic terms will also accept the constituent elements of the group-word terms, when they as terms appear in other forms of speech, except the noun, that is, as adjectives (*axial, kinematic, sliding*; in alb. *aksor-e, kinematik-e, rrëshqitës-e*), as verbs ((*to) mesh, (to) couple, (to) rotate* in alb. *ingranohet, çiftëzohet, rrotullohet*) as adverbs (*axially, kinematically* in alb. *aksialisht, kinematikisht).*

The overview of terms as units that switch in other parts of the lecture is of particular importance in discovering the mechanism of term formation because, on one hand, the single-word terms have a certain form of wordformation as *sliding* (from *rrëshqit(sliding* (as an adverb) from *slide* (as a verb)), but they themselves serve to create group-word terms, as they are in their composition as *sliding* (as an adjective) in *sliding motion, rotating* (as an adjective) in *rotating link* the same as in Albanian: *shkarës-e* in *lëvizje shkarëse, rrotullues-e* in *hallkë rrotulluese.*

Sustainable group-word terms in the mechanical terminology

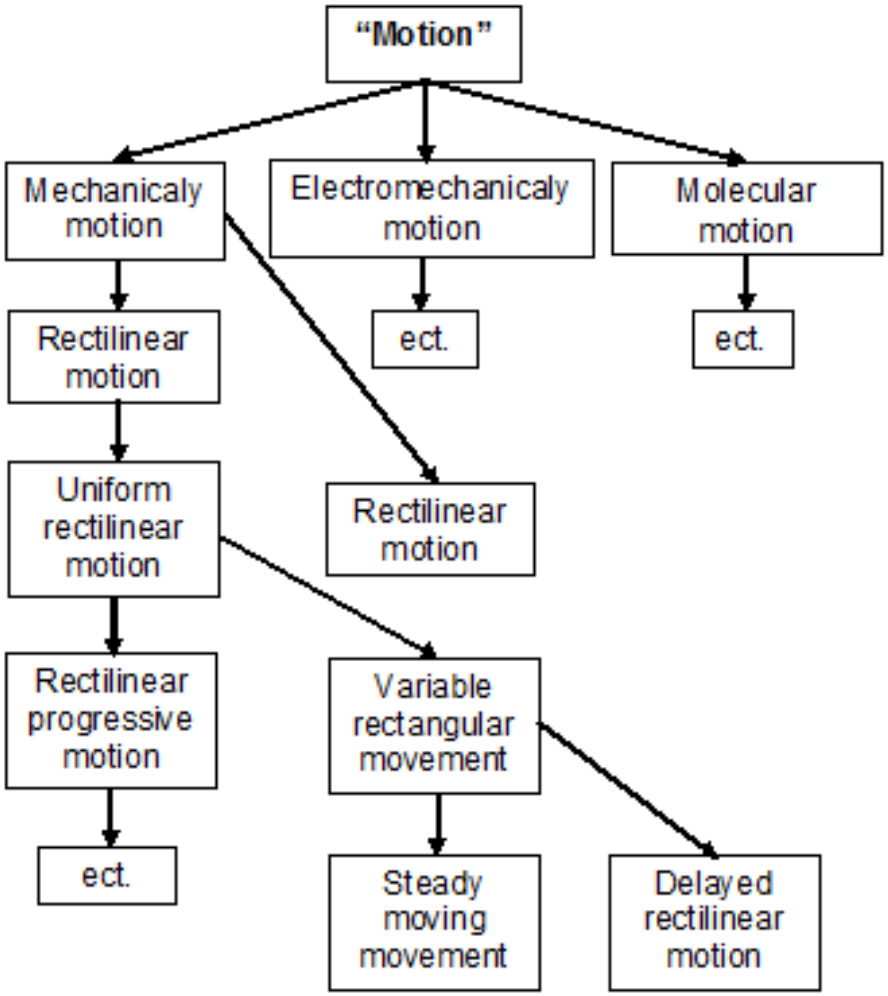
Sustainable group-word terms, marking special objects conceived as entities with reality, through the lasting links of their limbs, appear as an effective tool with a great training facility to meet the needs of the terminology of various fields of knowledge . They enrich the lexicon with new units, along with other word-forming tools.

In the term group-word, due to the lack of stylistic or emotional loads, idiomatics is less common. It is based mainly on the scientific or technical implantation of the object, which is reflected in the links of the parts within the group-word. This is especially noteworthy in the group-words created for the naming of objects or new occurrences, for which it is difficult or not possible to find corresponding words.

Thus, in the *straightforward motion (lëvizje drejtvizore)* term, the mechanical element does not need to be repeated, since *rectilinear motion* is definitely "*mechanica*l". In the term *forward*

movement (lëvizje përparuese), a *straightforward* element should be added, because the *advancing movement* may not be just *straightforward*. [Duro 2009: 158]

The partial scheme of the links of the concept ***"motion"***:



During the construction of the Albanian language terminology there is another very widespread way, especially for the enrichment of the terminology lexicon with new units, as well as for its purification from foreign words, replacing them with terms from the native language source. This way of formulating terms is about the terminologization of common words, ie, raising them in terms.

Albanianization of foreighn terms

Matters of the Albanianization of terms have generally been observed for a long time and rarely continue to be seen, up to nowadays within that vast problematic circle, in which the entire Albanian language is dealt with. This has caused many issues of the Albanianization of the terminology to be examined from a broad perspective and closely related to the specific features of this particular language, which serves to express scientific-technical concepts and to differentiate them from one another with cut and clearly defined boundaries.

However, the conception of the process of pronunciation in terminology as purification and enrichment of the language lexicon is generally justified when a Albanianized terminology unit is seen as a whole language lexis unit. Otherwise, when it is taken as a separate unit, used in a given terminology, it fills up a void, with its content, that is created by extracting another sign with the same content. Thus, for example, we could bring Albanian terms as examples, *nucleus* (in Physic) and *triangulation* (in Geodesy) instead of nuckl and triangulation; the extraction of foreign terms and the introduction of terms used here are made in equal proportions within the same content and the whole act of Albanianization, looking at the bounds of this particular section of the lexicon, is not directly related to its enrichment.

In terminology, unlike the general language, it is required to maintain a regular proportion to the same amount of terms and concepts in each terminology system within a given field of knowledge, hence the Albanianization into the units of each particular case, should be conceived as an immediate act of removing the old unit and introducing the new unit of the native word raised in the term or created as a new one.

CONCLUSION

By appearing as one worded units, on their own, as well as in wider compounded units (word group), these units serve as compound elements of around 70-80% of the whole Mechanics vocabulary, as they are: *mekanizëm – mechanism, makinë – machine, hallkë – link, zinxhir – chain, zhvendosje – displacement, lëvizje – motion, rrotullim – rotation, rrotulloj – rotate, rrotullues-e – rotary, kinematik-e – kinematic, kinemtikisht – kinametically* etc.

All of this base vocabulary appears mainly in the basic subfields of Mechanics, like in the Theoretical Mechanics as well as in the Applied Mechanics, in the special subfields, as well as in the subfield of Technological Mechanics, of Automobiles, of thermotechniques etc., but it connects also with the base fields of knowledge which stands at the foundation of Mechanics, as with mathematics, geometry, physics, chemistry etc.

The base terms of this terminology have been viewed from the level of both languages, like in the Albanian language as well as in the English language, taken one by one, as well as compared with one another. It is important to emphasize that the English Language has been seen with precedence as a Language with an International extend, whereas the terminology of Mechanics in it as a special glossary that serves as a standardization sample not only for the Albanian language, but for other languages as well.

In the Albanian language for the terminology of the field of Mechanics until now a vocabulary of its basic terms has been composed. We think that compositions of vocabularies of

other subfields can be undertaken, especially in the field of the automobile, of metal cutting machines and other ones.

Alongside the compilation of the terminological vocabularies with alphabetic order, systematic vocabularies have to be undertaken also as well as with definitions. Only systemic vocabularies with definitions give the connected and rounded scientific-technical information". Here, The Vocabulary of Wüster "Machine Tool" needs to serve as a foundation.

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