

The Identity of Technical Terminology as a Special Unit in the Vocabulary of the Albanian Standard Language

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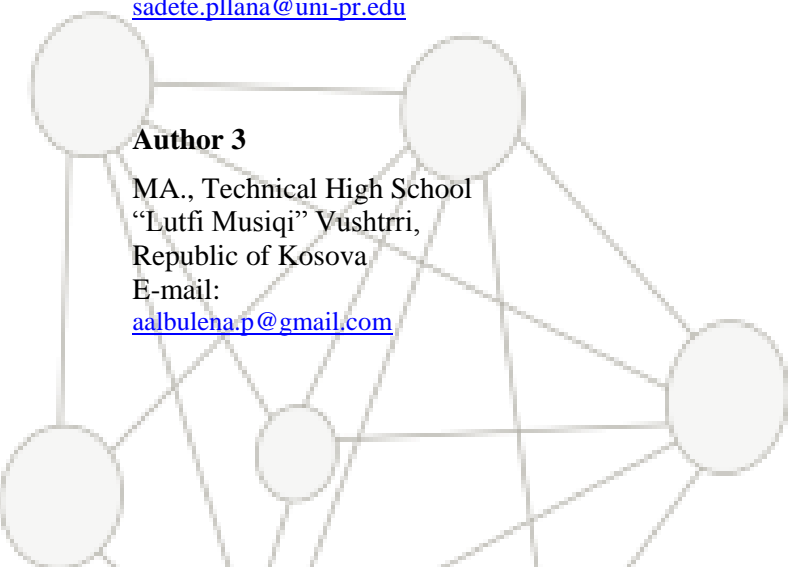
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Abstract

Since the creation of lexicology, as a special language science, the terminological vocabulary has been distinguished as part of the general vocabulary, but its research has been done in the context of the entire language vocabulary. Over time, especially the last seven to eight decades, in languages with developed terminology (German, English, Russian, etc.) the terminology has been separated and identified as an integral part of the language, and special national and international studies have been carried out for this purpose by researchers from a range of institutes of terminology (in Vienna, Russia, Prague) and well-known scientists like Wüster, Felber, Sager. In this respect, studies were also conducted in Albania after 1955, and by the establishment of the terminology department at the Institute of Linguistics and Literature terminology dictionaries have been drafted, and after a few years in Kosovo as well. However, terminology studies were mainly carried out in the context of general vocabulary, but the terminology vocabulary was the main focus.

Keywords: the identity of technical terminology, general vocabulary, terminological vocabulary, technical terminology, Albanian standard language.



Die Identität Der Technischen Terminologie Als Spezielle Einheit Im Vokabular Der Albanischen Standardsprache

Zusammenfassung

Seit der Schaffung der Lexikologie als Speziallinguistik wurde das Terminologievokabular als Teil des allgemeinen Vokabulars unterschieden, seine Forschung wurde jedoch im Kontext des gesamten Vokabulars durchgeführt. Im Laufe der Zeit, insbesondere in den letzten sieben bis acht Jahrzehnten, wurde die Terminologie in Sprachen mit entwickelter Terminologie (Deutsch, Englisch, Russisch usw.) gesondert und als fester Bestandteil der Sprache identifiziert, und zu diesem Zweck wurden spezielle nationale und Internationale Studien von Forschern verschiedener Institute für Terminologie (in Wien, Russland, Prag) und bekannten Wissenschaftlern wie Wüster, Felber und Sager durchgeführt. In dieser Hinsicht wurden nach 1955 auch in Albanien Studien durchgeführt, und durch die Einrichtung einer Terminologieabteilung am Institut für Linguistik und Literatur wurden Terminologiewörterbücher erstellt, und nach einigen Jahren dann auch im Kosovo. Terminologiestudien wurden jedoch hauptsächlich im Kontext des allgemeinen Vokabulars durchgeführt, wobei das Terminologievokabular jedoch der Hauptfokus war.

Schlüsselwörter: die Identität der technischen Terminologie, allgemeines Vokabular, terminologisches Vokabular, technische Terminologie, albanische Standardsprache.

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INTRODUCTION

In the Albanian language, in studies related to terminology problems, special attention has been paid to the terminology lexicon at the special, broad, narrow, and very narrow knowledge levels. In general, these terminologies are looked at in the synchronous line and, in special cases, are also dealt with in the diacronic development line. The problems of the development of terminology history has been limited mainly as partial cases, but often they have also been viewed as a matter on their own.

Until today, terminology has generally been studied in the form of specific terminology, starting from the terminology of more or less extensive fields such as economics, medicine, mechanics, agriculture and any other within them, such as agronomy or even narrower. From broadband terminologies, basic generalizations have been made, but even the narrow ones have been able to penetrate the depths of particular issues. The already made generalizations have revealed more detailed aspects of the phenomena, especially specific aspects of synonymy, polysemy for hybrid fields such as the terminology of agricultural tools [Shumeli 2013:34], narrow fields, as the terminology of the field of mechanism theory [Pllana, S. 2010:44] and so on.

The development of the areas of knowledge and technical terminology

Every field of knowledge in every human society is raised over one or more bases or in combination with each other, which are directly related to the level of development of various fields of practical human activity or the areas of knowledge themselves. This means that a field of knowledge, set up on a certain field, serves as the basis for another field. The emergence and development of these areas are conditioned in the first place by the needs of the society and as such are subject to the historical-social, economical-social, cultural and social development conditions. Thus, for example, in Albania only at the end of the 19th century the historical-social, economical-social and cultural conditions were stable for the emergence and development of a circle, perhaps narrow, of areas of knowledge that expanded or mostly were differentiated later by providing a range of other areas.

The history of the emergence and development of these areas of knowledge in Albania sheds light on the relationships in which they have entered into social factors and shows which kinds of factors have prevailed in their emergence and development. Thus, for example, at the end of the 19th century, the emergence of a range of areas of knowledge was conditioned by the political, cultural and linguistic factors that were inextricably linked with the efforts of our people to awaken national consciousness by raising the cultural and educational level of the people. Other factors included the establishment of schools and the preparation of relevant textbooks, in which the written language was the form of their realization. They found the incarnation of the first basic areas of knowledge such as *mathematics, linguistics, geography, astronomy*, which led to the creation of relevant terminologies by our great ancestors, such as S. Frashëri [Demiraj 2003: 215-229], N. Frashëri, K. Kristoforidhi, and later followed by A. Xhuvani, E. Çabej and others. So the conceptual systems of the fields of knowledge at their beginnings arose on the basis of concepts, created specifically for these areas. Further areas are emerging and developing in the following



fields, some based on the existing fields of their differentiation from mathematics: *algebra-geometry-stereometry*, physics: *mechanics-electricity-optics*, another part based on field of practical activity such as: *agronomy, veterinary, forestry*, etc.

Terminological lexis by form and content

An analysis of the terminological lexicon of each field of knowledge by the form and the content of its units in relation to the general lexicon enables the connection points and distinctive features of these two major lexical parts to be discovered, whose denominative units "are usually divided into general words or not-terms and word terms" [Kostallari 1984:4].

As a liaison element between these two types of vocabularies, serve those linguistic units, which, according to the function they perform, belong to one as well as the other part. These lexical units, which, in addition to their usual meanings in the general language, such as: *pikë (point)*, *vijë (line)*, *lëvizje (motion)*, *përkulje (flexion; bending)*, *rrotullim (rotation)*, *tretje (solution)*, *zbërthim (decomposition)*, *dhëmb (tooth)*, *rrip (belt)*, *prerje (cutting)*, *gur (stone)*, *trung (trunk)* etc., are used as terms with special meanings in terminology of different fields, such as: *pikë (point, spot)*, *vijë (line)* (gjeometri - in Geometry), *lëvizje (motion)*, *përkulje (flexioon; bending)*, *rrotullim (rotation)* (fizikë - in Physik)), *tretje (solution)*, *zbërthim (decomposition)* (kimi-in Chemistry), *dhëmb (tooth)*, *rrip (belt)*, *prerje (cutting)* (mekanikë – in Mechanik)), *gur (dhëmbësh) (tartar)*, *trung (torso)* (mjekësi – in Medicine) etc. Some of them are used simultaneously in some areas of independent meaning, such as: *pikë (point)* (gjeometri – in Geometry), *vijë (line)* (arkitekturë – in Architecture)), *vijë (line)* (fizikë – in Physik), *trung (torso)* (mjekësi – in Medicine)), *trung (trunk)* (arkitekturë – in Architecture), *trung (trunk)* (gjeometri – in Geometry) etc.

Being the same from the outer form with the usual words, as well as being meaningfully related to them, these lexical units directly link the terminology vocabulary with the general vocabulary, provide full support of terminology vocabulary from the lexical fund of the Albanian language, thus reinforcing the terminology its national appearance and originality on its foundation.

Identity of technical terminology in Albanian language dictionaries

For the first time, technical terms are identified in the *Contemporary Albanian Dictionary (Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe)* (1980) [Çitaku 1988: 52-59]. In a limited form, they also meet in the *Albanian Language Dictionary (Fjalorin e gjuhës shqipe)* (1954), but uncharted and presented in very limited form, generally as a comprehensive term. In the 1980s dictionary mostly technical terms are reflected that are used in many areas like *shaft, bearings, crankshafts (bosht, kushinetë, manivelë)*. In addition, included are also specific technical terms such as *electricity, magnet (rrymë, magnet)* (electricity) etc. So, two sets of terms can be distinguished: *broadly technical* and *specific technical*. If we include all in one category, we can appreciate them all as *technical* or even *polytechnical*, as if they were included in a polytechnic dictionary. This is a limited measure and is also defined in the "Dictionary Principles (Parimet e Fjalorit)" (1980), where their functional side prevails and the value of general use in the language.

The technical terminology in the Contemporary Albanian Dictionary (*Fjalor i gjuhës së sotme shqipe*) (1980) [Çitaku 1988:56] is reflected in 460 terms, or 4.65% of the terminological lexicon. First, technical terms express the names of these devices, machines, appliances, tools, parts, such as: *ajërftohës* (air cooler), *ajërngrohës* (air heater), *ajërpastrues* (air cleaner), *amortizator* (shock absorber), *autovinç* (truck crane), *autozjarrfikëse* (fire engine), *bigël* (splint pin), *çekan* (hammer), *freskore* (cooling tower), *frezë* (milling cutter), *gishtak* (pin), *kovë* (bucket), *krah* (shoulder), *llaçpërzierëse* (Mortar-mixer), *motorpompë* (Motor-pump), *ndërpresë* (contact breaker), *ngadalësues* (delay mechanism), *ngritës* (hoist), *nxjerrës* (extractor), *çelës anglez* (adjustable wrench), *tërheqës* (broach)), *vinç-kullë* (tower crane), *vinç-urë* (bridge crane) etj. Secondly, these terms refer to the qualities of these apparatus, devices or equipment, such as: *ajërftohës-e* (air cooler) (aparatur ajërftohës – air cooler apparatus), *ajërngrohës-e* (air heater) (mjet ajërngrohës – air heater facilities), *ajërshpërndarës-e* (enë ajërnxjerrëse – air distributor utensil), *dycilindërsh-e* (two cylinder) (motor dycilindërsh – motor with two cylinders), *dyfazësh-e* (two – phase) (raketë dyfazësh – missile with two phases), *komandues-e* (control) (çelës komandues – control switch), *ngarkues-e* (loader) (lopatë ngarkuese – loader blade) etc. Thirdly, these terms express actions or work performed in the field of technology, such as: *bakëroj* (to copper), *centroj* (to centre smth.), *çakordoj* (to discord), *çekanoj* (to hammer), *çmagnetizoj* (to demagnetise), *çmontoj* (to dismantle), *çoksidoj* (to deoxidise), *distiluj* (to distil), *emaloj* (to enamel), *frezuj* (to mill), *galvanizoj* (to galvanise), *kalibroj* (to calibrate), *lubrifikoj* (to lubricate), *lyrësoj* (to lubricate), *mekanizoj* (to mechanise), *metalizoj* (to metallise), *parafinoj* (to paraffin), *qendërzoj* (to centre), *saldoj* (to weld), *tornoj* (to turn), *shkarbonizoj* (to decarbonise) etc. Finally, there are technical terms of action and those who show the results of actions such as: *bakërim* (copper-plating), *cilindrim* (rolling), *çakordim* (discord), *çmagnetizim* (demagnetisation), *çmontim* (dismantling), *çoksidim* (deoxidising), *emalim* (enamelling), *mekanizim* (mechanisation), *metalizim* (metallisation), *parafinim* (waxing with paraffin), *petëzim* (Rolling), *qendërzim* (centring), *tokëzim* (earthing), etj. There are also the terms that express *measuring units* like *kalëfuqi* (horsepower) and many others, which are usually *internationalisms*, terms that express their being, features or the ability, such as: *qëndrueshmëri* (resistance), *rrjedhshmëri* (fluency), *i petëzueshëm* (laminable) etc.

Technical terms reflected in the written texts

At the secondary education (high school), especially in vocational schools, foreign terms have been introduced, maintaining a certain balance with the albanized terms. However, it is noted that terminology is based on Albanian.

At the high level, the terminology was created by specialists. Foreign terms dominate, and the effort to speak is rarely observed. There the foreign words dominate and the attempt to albanize them is rarely observed.

In addition to the use in oral communication practice, the most prevalent technical terms are expressed in texts written mainly in the textbooks, which has been noted since the beginning of their creation. This has begun to a limited extent in the lower-level textbooks, and later saves it to the high-school level (before 1945) and to the high-level (after 1945) with the creation of higher education schools in our country. Each of these levels has special features from the point of view

of the proportions of foreign terms and albanized terms. At the low-level the amount of technical terms has been very limited; mainly technical terms of agriculture, mechanics, construction dominated. The terms are elaborated by linguistic specialists and specialists of the Albanian language and foreign languages. In them, foreign terms generally prevail, while Albanian terms are limited.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the terminology course, in scientific discourse, supports the generalizations in the form of essential assertions, which are also valuable for the lexicon of the Albanian language in general, such as: *the terminological vocabulary and the general vocabulary as they are approaching each other; the terminological vocabulary functions as a self-contained system within the lexical system of the Albanian language; the conceptualization of this terminology as a system is responsive to the relevant conceptual system; the identity of the technical field has a systematic character not only at the concept level, but also at the subfield level; the conceptual content of the term and the word is more or less the same; in special priority units conceptual content is more rather than form; the identity of the terms is determined by the field of knowledge itself; acceptance of special lexical partition - specialized vocabulary; all units have served as potential words directly for terms; the word is the bridge between the general and the terminological vocabulary.*

A separate problem is the standardization of terminology and, in particular, the introduction into the standardization process of the Albanian terms established on the basis of common words, which serve as the main elements of solving problems of systematization and terminology use. Standardization issues are closely related to solving general issues of the doublet in terminology and polysemy as harmful phenomena for terminology and especially technical terminology.

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