

A CONCEPTUAL CONNECTIONS ON A WORD AND TERM LEVEL IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF THEORETICAL MECHANICS (IN ALBANIAN AND ENGLISH)

Mr. sc. Dipl.-Ing. Gani Pllana, PhD Student, Prof. ass. Dr. Sadete Pllana
University of Prishtina

University of Prishtina, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, "Bregu i Diellit" p.n. 10000 Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo

Abstract: 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.

Keywords: TERMINOLOGY, THEORETICAL MECHANICS, MICRO-SYSTEMS, SEMANTIC.

1. Introduction

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.

The reliance on the base terms of the field of Mechanics, as well as on the illustrated terminological material, taken from two base technical subfields for the terminology of both languages, as are Theory of Mechanics (TM) and Applied Mechanics (AM), has enabled to extract a range of common sides in both languages (like the connection of this terminology with the vocabulary of the general language, like *dhëmb* (tooth), *zinxhir* (chain), *kokë* (head), the same structures, similar or different term creating on the word or word group level: *nëngarkesë* (undercharging), *bilancier* (rock), *bjellë* (connecting rod) etc. These handlings have given the opportunity to achieve particular and overall conclusions for each singular language, as well as for both, by relying on their particular and common sides. The theoretical value of these conclusions connects with the expanding of the knowledge around the terminology in general with new data, taken from the comparisons between both languages' terminology, whereas the practical value has to do with the implementation of the achieved conclusions in the processing of the terminology in question, in the reflection of the work for the compilation of vocabularies of respective fields, as are among others, the place of the represented terms, besides the noun, from other parts of speech, as well as the adjective, the verb, the adverb; the focus of the work with the terminology within the narrow fields of knowledge, by relying on the relationship between concepts, systematic connections of the terms etc.

For the further undertaking and amplification of matters that tie in with the field in question this path has began and been paved by the founders of the terminology, E. Vyster (Austria)[13], Lote (Former BS)[10], with their work in which the terminological vocabulary in the field of Mechanics has been treated as well. This terminology has also become the object of study of Albanian Terminologists, who dealt directly with it, like A. Duro[4,5,6], S. Pllana[11], or in an indirect way, by other linguists. The reliance on studies that were carried out around the terminology in question, as well as the material drawn from relevant literature in both languages

(educational texts, handbooks) and from special vocabularies of the field, from explanatory dictionaries etc has enabled the in depth handling of the problems, the illustration and arguing of ideas and the bringing out of relevant conclusions.

The characteristics of the layout is the most essential side of every terminology of every field of knowledge, therefore the view of the systemic connections that are created between the terms become necessary to appraise each particular term and the

terminology of the field from the point of view of their functioning execution in the act of communication. As it has been accepted, the perfection of the systematical connections between terms leads to the rise of the transparency of concepts and accuracy of the scientific-technical information. The examination of these connections has to begin from the relationship that are created between the concept of the term and the concept of the ordinary word, with which it associates, by including also the relationship of

the terms themselves on the level of their form and composition in the frame of the terminological field, to which they belong.

To through as clearer light on the terminology in question, the systemic connections have to be viewed in the frame of the univocalness of the terms and the the realization of this single-semantically in every micro-system, of the accuracy of the terms and their motivation ability.

2. Semantic micro-systems

To discover the distinctiveness of the base terminology of the field in question, the systemic connections on the level of both languages need to be viewed from this side:

As semantic micro-systems, within which the conceptual connections of the term with the comprehension (comprehensions) of the regular word are accomplished, upon which it rises: *hallkë*_{1,2,3}, *kokë*_{1,2,3}, *zinxhir*_{1,2,3}, (*link*_{1,2,3}, *head*_{1,2,3}, *chain*_{1,2,3}, as ordinary words, and just the same units with the conceptual structure like terms *hallkë*_{1,2,3}, *kokë*_{1,2,3}, *zinxhir*_{1,2,3}, (respectively with the proper conceptual structures in English). A presentation of conceptual connections on a word and term level can be done in a schematic way, by including the further developments of concepts in the field, reflected on a word group level:

In Albanian:

hallkë (*fjalë*)_{1,2,3}

↓
hallkë (*term*)

1. *hallkë* kinematike, *hallkë* e lëvizshme, ...
2. *hallkë* transmetuese (zinxhiri), ...
3. *hallkë* pllakëzore (traktori), ...

In English:

link (*word*)_{1,2,3}

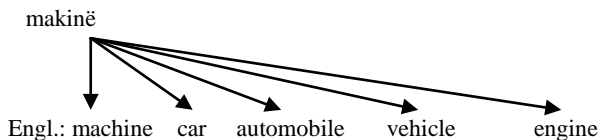
↓
link (*term*)

1. kinematic *link*, movable *link*, ...
2. transmitting *link* (of chain), ...
3. plate *link* (of tractor), ...

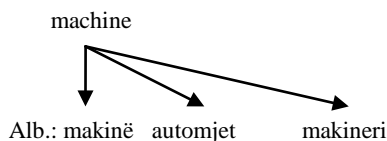
3. The lexical-comprehensive micro-systems

As lexical-comprehensive micro-systems, within which the connections of terms on the basis of close or similar comprehensions can be seen. On the level of both languages these micro-systems shed light on the finding of the equivalences in the respective languages as well as discover mismatches between the languages:

In Albanian:



In English:



4. The lexical word forming micro-systems

As lexical word forming micro-systems:

The concept of the term that serves as a word forming theme is included in every branch of the row, which verifies about the mechanism of the creation of the term itself:

In Albanian: *bart* – *bartje* – *i bartur* – *tejbart* – *tejbartje* – *tejbartës-e*.

In English: *bear* – *bearing* – *borne*; *translate* – *translation* – *translative*

5. Lexical-syntactic micro-systems

It is important to emphasize that the creation of these micro-systems proves the real and high ability and potential of the base term, indeed, not only of the units that come out as decisive elements, like: *forcë* (*force*), *lëvizje* (*motion/movement*), *sustë* (*button*), but also of well-defined elements, like: *lëvizës-e* (*moving*), *rrotullues-e* (*rotating*), *prerës-e* (*cutting*). Thus, from one side form *lëvizje* *rrotulluese* – *lëvizje* *zhvendosëse* – *lëvizje* *bartëse*, and from another side, *çift rrotullues* – *lëvizje rrotulluese* – *kokë rrotulluese*.

6. Terminological-conceptual micro-systems

These micro-systems contain one of the most important sides of every terminology, as they rest on the conceptual relationships. Their study truthfully reveals the concrete state of the terminology, evidences in a specific way the deficiencies of the terminology, as well as creates the opportunity to penetrate to the depths of the essence of the concepts. On the basis of the many relations that get discovered in the connections between concepts, as are the main ones, the relations *gender/type*, *part/whole*, *functional relationships*, by comparing them also with another foreign language, as is the English language, which serves as a standardization model; a whole range of problems are managed to be solved which link with the standardization paths of the terminology through the solving of the most suitable elements between binary twos, like, for example, *kah* instead of *sens*, *tejbartes-e* instead of *translativ*. The view of the terminology in every field of knowledge, as well as the field in question, opens the possibility for the treating of the terminological vocabulary on the

basis of the computerized methods, which leads to the construction of term banks in the drafting of systemic dictionaries with definitions, etc.

7. Conclusion

Nevertheless, the English language in this case as well serves the Albanian language as a reference base, particularly as not to fall into extremist purist actions, when, by the keenness to make everything Albanian, an attempt is made to Albanize, as such terms as *abrazion*, *korrozion*, *erozion* (with *fërrim*, *brejtje*, *gërryerje*) are Albanized, when in English Greek-Latin formats are preserved (*abrasion*, *corrosion*, *erosion*).

Finally, it needs to be stressed that the comparison of the Albanian terminology of Mechanics with the English one puts the terminology of this field into privileged positions by treating it in the light of a terminology that serves as an International Standardization sample. Nevertheless, regardless of this, the process of comparing with other languages as well remains open especially with Italian, French and Russian, the reflections of which are felt in it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Beer, F. ;etj.: “*Vector Mechanics for Engineers Statics*”, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2004.
- [2] Buckch, H.: “*Getriebewörterbuch- Dictionary of mechanisms*”, Bauverlag GmbH-Wiesbaden und Berlin, 1976.
- [3] Duro, A.: “*Fjala term dhe struktura semantike e fjalës shqipe*”, “Sf.”, 1991/3-4.
- [4] Duro, A.: “*Termi dhe fjala në gjuhën shqipe (në rrafshin e formës dhe të përmbajtjes)*”, Qendra e Studimeve Albanologjike, Tiranë, 2009, f. 165.
- [5] Duro, A.: “*Minimizing the negative effects of homonymy in language for special purposes*”, University of Vienna, 1995.
- [6] Felber, H.: “*Terminology manual*”, UNESCO and Infoterm, Paris, 1984.
- [7] Galinski, C.: “*Special Languages, Terminology, Planning and Standardization*”, Inforterm 2-86 en. 1986.
- [8] Haxhiymeri, T. (përshtatës): “*Katalog i ilustruar për mekanikën*” (shqip-rusisht-anglisht), Tiranë, 1988.
- [9] Hornby, A.: “*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*”, Oxford University Press, 1989.
- [10] Lotte, D.: “*Osnovi postrojenja naučno-tehnjičeskoj terminologiji*”, Moskva, 1961.
- [11] Pllana, G.; Pllana, S.: “*Terminologjia për teorinë e makinave dhe mekanizmave*”, pjesa I-VIII, Teknika (2/03 deri 2/08), Universiteti i Prishtinës FSHTA Ferizaj, 2005 deri 2008.
- [12] Sager, J.: “*A practical course in terminology processing*”. Amsterdam, 1990.
- [13] Wüster, E.: “*Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie*”, 3. Auflage. Romanistischer Verlag, Bonn, 1991.
- [14] Wüster, E.: “*Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik*”, UDI, Berlin, 1931.