

STUDIES UNDERTAKEN IN THE FIELD OF TERMS AND COVERAGE MECHANICS AS ITS RESPECTIVE GLOSSARY OF THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

Prof. ass. Dr. Sadete PLLANA¹, Mr. sc. Dipl.-Ing. Gani PLLANA, PhD Student²
University of Prishtina, Faculty of Economics, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo¹
University of Prishtina, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo²

Abstract: Among the terminology of different fields of knowledge, particularly of applied sciences, one glossary of special interest for study is that of Mechanics terminology. This relates, on one hand, with mechanics itself as a basic technical science with a wide-range application within its bounds, and, on the other hand, with its integration into many other fields of knowledge, starting with the more traditional ones (electricity, construction), as well as more modern ones (electronics, computing etc). Except this, on the foundation of its theoretical and practical bases stand all the main concepts of basic sciences like mathematics, geometry, physics and chemistry.

Keywords: TERMS, TERMINOLOGY OF MECHANICS, GLOSSARY, ALBANIAN TERMINOLOGY.

1. Introduction

The scientific and technical terminology contains a large amount of lexical fund of the language of every cultured people. Often, lexical-linguistic research has observed this and some foreign linguists stricture themselves only to the study of the general /common vocabulary in their own languages, leaving to one side the special words, the terms.

The study of scientific and technical terminology is important not only because it plays a primary role in the cultural life of a nation, but also because it gives us a rich material that gives us the opportunity to pursue mechanizations of word formation, to observe the semantic differences that the word undergoes etc..

Words that are recognized by all with a certain overview specialize when used in a special sphere of science or technique. But it is often difficult to set rigid boundaries between the word of the main fund and the term. In this case the use of the word within the bounds of one terminology is a decisive step towards the specialization of the non-term word into a term-word.

With the ever increasing development of science and technology in our country it is necessary to denominate concepts and new items/objects, so new terms are needed. From where is our language going to take these new tools? From the source of Albanian language itself, from literal translation, from the dialect words, and in particular cases from other languages as well, especially those terms that have an international scope. Here a major task faces the linguists who need to collaborate with the specialists to better distinguish international word terms that express certain special notions and are common to many languages, from the common words that every language have of their own, of the main fund of vocabulary.

The specification of terminology as an autonomous field of study¹ of linguistics (of lexicology) and special vocabulary (organized into a system of special field of knowledge) in the languages of countries with developed technology has been recognized since the mid 20-th century. As the first works which laid the foundations of terminology as a field of study we may mention the "Standardization in Technique" (E. Wüster², Austria) and "Basic Terminology" (Lote³, Russia). We mention these two works to highlight that the object of their study are made in most two important areas of knowledge, identified at the time (in the

30ties of the 20th century), as they are today, mechanics and electricity.

The job of terminology, namely development, the work or processing of terminology is carried out in very different fields, but also the targets of this activity can diverge greatly according to the activity. Therefore, to date there is still no generally valid model of the profession of the "Terminologist".

The great importance of the work of the terminology and high costs, which are associated with it, make the accuracy of the work methodology highly necessary. Part of it is also that in various fields it should be worked according to unique principles, because only then a division of labor and exchange of terminological data become possible.

2. History of the development of Albanian terminology

The history of the Albanian terminology is contiguously connected with the whole history of the development of our language, as written language and as language culture. Thus, in the works of our old writer Pjeter Bogdani (1625-1689), we encounter several terms which we use today with the same meaning or with another new meaning.

But the real work for the enrichment of the Albanian language with word-terms starts with the 'Rilindësit' (Renaissance founders), who took upon themselves the difficult task of the creation/formation of the bases for terminology in the Albanian language, showed with evidence that our language can be cultivated further and become a cultured language for the promotion of the Albanian people. We can mention here Konstantin Kristoforidhi (1827-1895), Sami Frashëri (1850-1904), Naim Frashëri (1846 - 1900), Luigj Gurakuqi (1879 -1925).

In the period 1912-1944 there has been no regular and systematic work on the enrichment and cleansing of the terminology. This was done thanks to the work of particular individuals, who loved language, among which Alexander Xhuvani (1880-1961) is distinguished as a linguist. In this period a surge of foreign words is also noticed, especially from Neolatin languages, Italian and French, in many cases without certain necessity.

Scientific work, supported on scientific criteria for the development of Albanian terminology, begins only after 1945. The construction of new factories, the introduction of technology in agriculture, the development of technical secondary education, and later, the organization of higher education in various fields/branches, to the creation of the State University of Tirana, put into circulation a multitude of scientific and technical terms. Thus, the terminology was not only a problem of education or special scholars, but was also directly linked to production. At this stage the problem of terminology is not only confined to its clearance from unnecessary foreign words, but also in its unification. Therefore, in the process for the designing, unification and defining of terminology, arises the essential need for the close collaboration of the linguist with the specialist. The compilation of the vocabulary

¹ H. Felber, "Terminology manual", UNESCO and Infoterm, Paris, 1984.

² E. Wüster, "Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik", UDI, Berlin, 1931.

³ D. Lotte, "Osnovi postrojenja naučno-tehničke terminologije", Moskva, 1961.

was not a goal in itself, but it had to help the practice, therefore it was started with dictionaries that were educational subjects in school.

In the year 1963 dictionaries (Albanian-Russian-French) were developed from our recognized linguists A. Xhuvani, A. Kostallari, E. Çabej, S. Riza, M. Domi and L. Dodbiba (as terminologist): the dictionary of botany, of mathematics and theoretical mechanics, of chemistry, of physics with its seven disciplines, the literature, the geology, the architecture, mining and hydraulics.

Since 1950 when the sector of terminology was established and to this day, 32 terminology dictionaries (Albanian-foreign languages) have been compiled and published with over 80,000 terms. After 1963 continued the work with the publication of dictionaries for Geography, the basic terms of Mechanics and 12 dictionaries of various disciplines in the field of Economy and Medicine: dictionaries of Political Economy terms, the Statistics, Finances and of Accounting, Planning, Foreign trade, Domestic trade, the Economy of Transport and of the Anatomical terms, the Histology and of Embryology, Gynaecology and of Obstetrics, the Dentistry and Physiology, compiled by a team of specialists of the relevant fields and by the team of terminologists: L. Dodbiba, S. Morcka, F. Alexander, H. Pasho, V. Bici, A. Duro, V. Dervishi).

3. The role of the terminology of other languages in the Albanian language

Precisely the vocabulary of one of these two fields, the terminology lexicon of mechanics, has served as the basis for enlightening many theoretical problems of terminology, particularly with regard to its core values, which were spread out in other terminologies as well. Even E. Wüster, who later was named as the father of terminology, applied in practice the general principles and its processing methods in the terminologically-graphic work "Machine Tool"⁴). Even today this work remains a model for composing a proper terminological dictionary (systemic type definitions). Although this dictionary was designed with classical methods (traditional), it serves as a model even today for the design of dictionaries by electronic means (computer). It proves from what we stated above that the terminology of the field of mechanics remains as broad ground on which we can rely on, on the vocabulary of many of its subfields in order to delve deeper into their special research. It may be noted that for several subfields, as for the subfield of the automobile, of cutting tools, machine components, a series of dictionaries of two or more languages with a large number of terms are drawn up, especially in countries with developed technology, as in England, in Germany, Italy, France, Russia⁵ etc.

4. The organization of the terminology in Albanian

In Albania organized work with the terminology has started one decade later (after World War II) in comparison with other countries in Western Europe, to some extent in Eastern Europe also. This work mainly focused on the compilation of terminology Glossaries, supported on the basis of established terminologies in various fields of knowledge in Albanian under the influence of contacts with scientific-technical literature in foreign languages (mainly Russian language), as well as, as a consequence of the introduction of modern technologies in Albania and the connection with the scientific-technical revolution in almost every sphere of human activity, as in every country in the world. Seen from this perspective it can be underlined that the work in the field

of terminological practice preceded the study and research work in this field up until the 80ties of the 20th century. Up to this time the work on drafting a series of terminological dictionaries has continued, where a broad range of knowledge fields were made subjects, among these also the field of mechanics⁶. However the principles and methods upon which dictionaries were compiled, they were borrowed from the experience languages of other countries with developed terminology. In Kosovo, the work in the field of terminology in Albanian, under the Federation of Yugoslavia, was more restricted in the replication of Glossaries, compiled in Albania, coupled with terms of Serbo-Croatian language.

After the 80-ties, parallel with drafting Glossaries, not just in broader fields, but narrow ones as well, began a vigorous activity in the generalizing of the achieved experience from the work of compiling multiple vocabularies, which first took shape in treating a range of theoretical problems in scientific papers, articles, and later theoretical problems, general and specific, were reflected in the works at a monographs level. As a research object became the terminologies of knowledge fields like the fields of economics, mechanics, medicine, geography, and recently also the field of agronomy.

It should be emphasized that in the centre of focus of the terminology researchers' view were put problems of terminologies of areas more or less extensive within the Albanian language. It can be affirmed that to this day no study of the Albanian terminology has been undertaken for a particular field of knowledge on a comparative level with a foreign language in a broad or complete way. For this reason an indispensable necessity would arise for treating a narrow field of knowledge, especially of that area which has particular interest in view of its problematic, by viewing it at a comparative level also with a foreign language (or even other languages), which serve as a standardization model on a linguistic level. As has become acceptable until now, the English language takes first place among these languages, which at the present time has acquired the right of a language with a wide international scope. Certainly here the terminology of this language in a comparative level with an Albanian terminology (or its terminology in general) would shed light on quite many problems of Albanian terminology, especially about resolving the issues of systematization and standardization of terminology. In a particular way on this comparative level with the English language, attitude issues towards foreign terms could have been resolved, as well as the terms which were albanized to this day.

A broad, complex and multiple connection of mechanics as a science with many areas of knowledge makes that its vocabulary as well to have a wide range of use, and, as such, therefore, has attracted and still attracts the attention of researchers in the field of terminology. Many phenomena observed in it, at the level of word-formation (term-formation) in that of semantics (as synonymy, polysemy) serve as a model for solving various problems with theoretical and practical value for the Albanian terminology in general.

5. Mechanics terminology as a direct subject of study

So far, in the Albanian linguistic literature about the problems of terminological vocabulary, the terminology of mechanics has become a direct research subject in the monographic paper, asserted as a dissertation⁷ theme, as well as has been treated in scientific⁸ articles also. Apart from this, this terminology has

⁴ E. Wüster, "Machine tool", 1968.

⁵ a. I. Belkind, "English-Russian Dictionary on Machine Elements" (10000 terms), Moskva, 1959; b. V. Shvare, "Kratkij iljustrirovanij rusko-anglijskij slovar po mashinostroeniju" (3395 terms), Moskva, 1983; c. Ju. Kerzhenjevič, "Italiansko-russkij avtomobilnij slovar" (rreth 10000 terms), Moskva, 1969; d. "Anglo-russkij teplotehničeski slovar" (23000 terms), Moskva, 1966.

⁶ 1. "Fjalor i terminologjisë tekniko-shkencore", 8. "Terminologjia e mekanikës" (shqip-rusisht-frëngjisht), Tiranë, 1963. 2. "Fjalor i termave themelorë të mekanikës", Tiranë, 2002.

⁷ Janë shkruar një varg monografish, të mbrojtura si tema disertacionesh (nga 1983 deri më sot), ndërmyet tyre përmendim: V. Dervishi, "Terminologjia e mekanikës në gjuhën shqipe", Tiranë, 1989.

⁸ 1. V. Dervishi, "Termet e mekanikës në gjuhën shqipe dhe burimi i tyre konceptor", "Sf", 1991/1; 2. A. Duro, "Fjala shqipe në terminologjinë e mekanikës", "Sf", 1984/4;

been processed as a vocabulary/lexicon of special sub-fields in technical standards and was also reflected in specific columns in Technical magazines⁹.

Studies undertaken in the field of terminology of mechanics and its processing, reflected in the respective dictionaries, provide an opportunity to make a deeper analysis of certain parts of it, to raise and resolve from here on a series of issues/problems which relate to this specific terminology, as well as with other terminologies. Looking at it from this viewpoint it would be of advantage that this terminology were studied on the parts which contain the foundation of its construction, upon which the whole structure rises as a lexical system with all other subsystems that comprise it in accordance with the branching of other conceptual subsystems as part of a whole (such as can be mentioned the terminology of mechanical technology, of thermo-technology, of automobile etc.)

Scientific papers in this field were published by Albanian terminologists as by Lirak Dodbiba, Ferdinand Leka¹⁰, Hëna Pasho¹¹, Agron Duro¹², Latif Susuri¹³, Nebi Caka¹⁴, Sadete Pllana¹⁵ as well as ideas of foreign terminologists, Eugen Wüster¹⁶, Juan Sager¹⁷. Besides the works of terminologists, as reference points have served also reliable theoretical works and specific scientific articles of linguists, who have also been dealing with problems of terminology, as may be mentioned: Andokli Kostallari¹⁸, Jani Thomai¹⁹, Miço Samara²⁰, Xhevat Lloshi²¹ etc.

Besides these works, a systemic dictionary has been compiled with definitions in the field of "Mechanics Applied to Machines" (abbreviated as MAM) which is published in the journal "Teknika"²² of Kosovo.

6. Conclusion

From what we explored above it appears that the study of the fundamentals of mechanics terminology from the perspective of fundamental aspects of the theory and terminological practice at the level of an extensive monographic work, especially by observing these aspects in a comparison level with another language, which serves as a standardization language, as is the case with English; could be a valuable contribution in the research field for the terminology of mechanics in particular and for the terminology of one of its specific areas as a special vocabulary.

In cooperation with specialists, linguists after having this factual material, have to solve the linguistic problems.

To have a terminology that responds to demands of the time, the initiated work needs to continue in order to complete and revise the terminological dictionaries published years ago.

Work will be more effective if collaboration is reached with terminologists in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia, by starting from the features of terminology, difficulties around the compilation of adequate themes as well as the importance the terminology of the Albanian language has.

⁹ G. Pllana, S. Pllana, "Terminologjia për teorinë e makinave dhe mekanizmave", pjesa I-VIII, Teknika (2/03 deri 2/08), Universiteti i Prishtinës FSHTA Ferizaj, 2005 deri 2008.

¹⁰ F. Leka, "Udhëzues për përpunimin e terminologjisë tekniko-shkencore", Tiranë 1983.

¹¹ H. Pasho, "Terminologjia e ekonomisë në gjuhën shqipe nga Rilindja deri në vitet '80 të shek. XX", ASHSH, Tiranë, 2005.

¹² A. Duro, 1. "Terminologjia si sistem", Tiranë, 2002; 2. "Termi dhe fjala në gjuhën shqipe", Tiranë, 2009.

¹³ L. Susuri, "Fjalor i bimëve bujqësore, pyjore dhe barojave" (latinisht, shqip, anglisht, gjermanisht, frëngjisht dhe italisht), ASHAK, Libri 13, Prishtinë, 2006.

¹⁴ N. Caka, "Terminologjia e informatikës në gjuhën shqipe dhe standardizimi i saj në fjalorë", Konferenca Leksikografia shqipe – Trashëgimi dhe perspektivë, Tiranë, 3 dhjetor 2004. "Disa aspekte të përgjithshme të hartimit të një fjalori të informatikës në gjuhën shqipe", Këshillimi "Çështje të terminologjisë së informatikës në gjuhën shqipe" – ASHAK, Prishtinë, 14 dhjetor 2000.

¹⁵ 1. S. Pllana, "Leksiku terminologjik bazë i mekanikës në gjuhën shqipe në përfaqje me gjuhën angleze", Diss. FGJH, Tiranë, 2010. 2. S. Pllana: "Vëzhgime mbi terminologjinë e fushës së "Mekanikës së zbatuar në makina si sistem leksikor-konceptor", ASHSH dhe ASHAK Gjendja dhe zhvillimi i terminologjisë shqipe probleme dhe detyra-Konferencë shkencore, f. 212-221, Tiranë, 2009. 3. a. S. Pllana, "Çështja e sinonimisë në fushën terminologjisë së mekanikës teorike" Teknika, 1/06, Universiteti i Prishtinës FSHTA Ferizaj, 2006; 3. S. Pllana, "Disa çështje të formimit të termave inxhinierike në gjuhën shqipe", Teknika, 2/07, Universiteti i Prishtinës FSHTA Ferizaj, 2007.

¹⁶ E. Wüster, "Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie", 3. Auflage. Romanistischer Verlag, Bonn, 1991.

¹⁷ J. Sager, "A Practical course in Terminology Processing", Amsterdam, 1990.

¹⁸ A. Kostallari, "Baza popullore e gjuhës shqipe dhe i ashtuquajturi purizëm" në "Sf", 1990/2, Tiranë, 1990.

¹⁹ J. Thomai, "Prejardhja semantike në gjuhën shqipe", Tiranë, 1989.

²⁰ M. Samara, "Leksiku politiko-shoqëror në gjuhën shqipe", Tiranë, 2009.

²¹ Xh. Lloshi, "Mbështetje për gjuhën letrare", Tiranë, 1997.

²² G. Pllana, S. Pllana: "Terminologjia për teorinë e mekanizmave dhe makinave" pjesa I-VIII, Universiteti i Prishtinës FSHTA Ferizaj, 2005 deri 2008.