

OVERVIEW OF SOME MECHANICAL TERMS IN THE SYSTEM OF SPEECH CONNECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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SADETE PLLANA

University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" Prishtina
Faculty of Economics, Republic of Kosova
E-mail: sadete.pllana@uni-pr.edu

GANI PLLANA

University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" Prishtina
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Republic of Kosova
E-mail: gani.pllana@uni-pr.edu

ABSTRACT

The view of the base terminology of the given field takes a specific value, since a part of its units have usage not only in other fields of knowledge, up to the general language like *sustë*, *bulon*, *vidhë*, but these do come across even in the explanatory dictionaries. Therefore, from this viewpoint, their layout and place in both languages takes importance, and in a particular way also the reflection in explanatory dictionaries, where deficiencies become apparent in the level of their representation in these dictionaries, and the symmetric withholding of definitions, as it is seen in the terms *kushinetë* (bearing), *sustë* (spring) etc. Likewise the view of these terms in the system of word forming connections brings out on the first level the review of the terms not only in the conceptual aspect, but also on the true meaning of comprehension, by making the term an object of its appearance in other parts of speech as well, except the noun, as in the adjective, the verb, the adverb. This makes the representation of these forms in the terminological dictionaries necessary, particularly when those connect with the word forming system (term forming) and express the specificity of the field, like: *mekanikë* and *mekanik-e-mekanikisht* (*përpunoj*), *lëvizje-lëviz-i lëvizshëm-lëvizës-e*, as in English: *mechanics-mechanic-mechanically*, (*to*) *move-movement-moving- movable* etc.

Key words: terminology, word forming system, mechanic, terminological dictionaries.

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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* (rocker), *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.

The view of the terms in collaboration with the other types of the vocabulary

One of the ways of the discovery of features of the base terminological vocabulary of the field in question in both languages, is also the view of the terms in collaboration with the other types of the vocabulary, that are met in the texts of the base subfields of Mechanics, like the non-terminological book vocabulary (in both languages, like *sistem* - system, *ndikim* - impact, *gjendje* - state, the common vocabulary, like *është* (*janë*) - is (are), *ka* (*kanë*)-has (been) - do, make, *quaj* (*quan*) - call, which gain specific distinctiveness in the territory of the specialized language (univocalness, the usage of units in specialized forms like the present tense of the verb, third person singular and plural), etc. Their study has worth, since they connect with the language culture of the specialist, with the exchange of scientific-technical information. In a particular way the verb units but also the adjective ones express the internal connections that are put between concepts marked by terms and their defined parts, like in Albanian: *bosht* and *rrotullon*, *rrotullohet*, *transmeton* and in English *shaft* and *turns*, *transmits*,

supports etc. From the comparison analysis of the three kinds of the vocabulary we can extract in opposing form units that organize the text and express scientific-technical information in a connective way: *bëhet – kryen – funksionon (punon)/quaj (quan) – eliminon – transmeton / do (is done) – realizes – funksionon (works)/calls – eliminates – transmits* etc.

With its function on its own, the terminological vocabulary on the paradigmatic level enters into a relationship with its own term-forming units, by creating hierarchical connections to express scientific-technical information in a gradual way. These connections can appear in a symmetric way in both languages, like: In Alb.: *çift – çiftrotash – çiftrotash të dhëmbëzuar – çiftrotash të dhëmbëzuarakurrizpeshku*. In Engl.: *pair – pair of wheels – pair of dentated wheels – pair of heringbonedentated wheels*.

These connections have an advantage to be studied from the side of the conceptual volume of expression, which are put in relationship by the form, for the respective expression of the conceptual volume, from the widest to the narrowest one, from where three forms of terms get distinguished: base terms, which become the object of this study: base terms (*zinxhir, mekanizëm/chain, mechanism*), foundation term (mainly two worded) (*mekanizëm katër hallkësh/four – bar mechanism*) and peripheral terms (mainly more than two-worded) (*mekanizëm katër hallkësh i çernieruar/hinged – four – bar mechanism*). This classification directs the studies in the field of the terminological vocabulary of the respective field, in subordination (depending) on the volume of the concept, as well as from the side of the form of expression of the concept, therefore, of the term itself.

The distinction and identification of the vocabulary in the two basic subfields of Mechanics

For the study of the vocabulary in question as a base vocabulary, but also common in other subfields of Mechanics, the distinction and identification of this vocabulary in the two basic subfields of Mechanics takes particular worth; in TM (MT-Mekanikateorike) and AM (MAM-Mekanika e aplikuar në makina) and in relation with the other subfields, like with the mechanic technology, automobile etc. From issues that are extracted in the frame of creating the field of Mechanics on Albanian soil and on the English one, becomes apparent the creation of the vocabulary in the respective languages on two conditions in transition, which have influenced the forming of a layer of mixed terms in Albanian (mother tongue and borrowed) and an addition with a predominance of autochthon elements in English. Nevertheless this view throws light also on the common features in the building of the terminology of both languages, especially from the side of the forming sources (borrowings from the other

fields: mathematics, physics), the same ways of the inclusion of terms of the respective field in the explanatory vocabularies in both languages.

Conclusion

As we have treated them in the work as well, the base terms are represented mainly by one worded units, and as such they have priority from the viewpoint of the structure in a multiple way. Firstly, as one worded units they constitute the foundation of the terminology and their structure stretches through the whole terminological vocabulary of the field, especially in the primary word groups, which make up 70-80 percent of the general terminological vocabulary of the field, as can be seen on *transmission (tejques) idhëmbëzuar, kushinetëdyradhëshe*, in Albanian, and respectively *tooth gearing, double-row bearing*, where in each language morpheme and word forming themes stand out: *tej - (e)s - dhëmbëz-uar, dy - radh(ë) - (ë)shin* Albanian and *tooth-ed - gear-ing, double - row - bear-ing* in English. The comparing of these structures in both of the languages will take you to a range of conclusions with interest, like, the way the synthetic nature of Albanian becomes apparent: *tejques, dyrradhesh* and the mainly analytic nature of English: *tooth gearing, double-row*. Secondly, the focus of the view on the base terms is a transition from the conceptual treatment of the terminology to the language treatment, which allows you to penetrate into every element of the word group not only on a noun's level, but also an adjective's, verb's and adverb's, like *idhëmbëzuar/toothed, dyradhësh-e/double-row, dhëmbëztoj/(to) tooth, aksialisht / axially*. Thirdly, by appearing in the most part on compound structures where they take part, they themselves appear as term-forming elements and from this viewpoint serve as term-forming themes, nearly the same as word-forming morphemes, with the difference that morphemes and word-forming themes build words, like, *dhëmb+ëz+uar, dy+radh(ë)+(ë)sh/tooth+ed, gear+ing*, whereas base terms themselves create other terms, but on a word group level: *transmission (tejques)+idhëmbëzuar, kushinetë+dyradhëshe/toothed+gearing, double-row+bearing*. Their evidencing, particularly the presentation in a vocabulary form, reduces the huge repertoire of one-word and word group units into a limited comprehensiveness of hundreds of units, upon which base, by relying on their combination ability, the whole vocabulary of the field, consisting of thousands of units, builds up.

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