

## The Path of Albanian Language Terminology Formation Before the Second World War



### Linguistics

**Keywords:** path, Albanian language terminology, formation, native terms, well-known Albanian institutions.

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### Abstract

This paper deals with the path of Albanian Language terminology formation before the Second World War. Over the decades, especially during the last century, when basic works were composed, the linguistics science developed with quick steps and consequently new concepts of linguistic categories treatment were elaborated for all subsystems, creating thus a rich terminology, more and more accurate in this area. Through some significant examples, we emphasize the priceless contribution of well-known Albanian institutions and linguists that laid the foundations of the Albanian terminology on several levels. Based on historic data given in chronological order, we carry out a time incision with some cultural and linguistic events that marked the establishment and development of Albanian terminology, even in comparison with the terminology of different fields of knowledge in other languages that have been in contact with Albanian language. Nevertheless, today's opinion of our linguists and even this stage which our linguistic and philological studies have reached, in new contacts with linguistic schools and orientations that have penetrated and are penetrating into our language area of science, Albanian language terminology formation the is a long-term process, especially with the scientific and cultural opening of the Albanology.

### Introduction

The modern (current) languages (current) evolved for centuries, which have an old history of writing and a history of developed literature; masterpieces of different genres and outlined styles as models to follow, meanwhile, they have remarked indicators in the field of lexicography and in the field of multidisciplinary terminology, where linguistic terms occupy the first place. In this paper we will see the path the Albanian terminology has followed and the compiling of some Albanian dictionaries which are not only terminological but also explanatory and normative dictionaries, from 1954-1980; without neglecting a series of bilingual and trilingual dictionaries, which contain even terms of the linguistics field. These kinds of dictionaries are necessary, because is related to such an inherent requirement: one of the language functions is to explain itself. It is well known that a pioneer's great contribution to the Albanian linguistic terminology, undoubtedly was given by Sami Frashëri, the great representative of Renaissance, one of the remarkable intellectuals and scholars of his time under the Ottoman Empire rule, who published "*The Albanian language ABC-s*", *Bucarest, 1886, where the first Albanian language terminology was forged; due to its entire simplicity it had served as a starting point in the development of our grammatical terminology ; a good part of the current terminology is still that of Sami,*" (Dodbib, 1965, f. 183).

In the efforts made by our terminologue linguists for years, even before this great representative of Renaissance, more directly, by Frang Bardhi with his bilingual dictionary, where a small number of terms had been created, it appears the aim of specialists in different areas (for us, of different disciplines), so that they can see the conceptual difference between the term and the designation. This derives from the definition given by the linguistic theory in this area since it has always been and still it is difficult to fulfill the requirement "one meaning /one term", due to the lack of such a great number of signs; therefore it comes out necessary to dissociate each sign every time an independent terminological meaning occurs. In such cases the same sign appears as an independent meaning. This justifies the presence in the dictionary of consistent terminological nouns-terms and groups of words (syntagms) having a nominative basis as designations of concepts (Duro, 2001, f. 40). We must affirm that sensory knowledge begins with the designation, passes to the term as a generalization and ends up to the concept. The terminologues have come to the conclusion that one part of terminological meanings discovered in the semantic structure of the word can be presented then dismantled depending on the relations these meanings create with other meanings within a defined terminological sistem

(Duro, 2001, f. 40). If we follow the passage of a functional part into a term, as “ kryefjalë” (“a subject”), the linguistic knowledge has evolved alongside the logical definition with the term “subject”, based on the fact that for centuries logics has had ( and still has ) on the syntax discipline; It is so true that our term from the syntax field, is not a tracing, as many other terms, because many other languages, it is called “subject”. Used as a term, “kryefjalë-a” (the subject) is not similar to any of the 60 composites having for its basis “krye-u”(the head), such as: *kryeartikull*, (*editorial*), *kryebashki* (*municipality*), *kryegjatë*, (*long-headed*) *kryegjyqtar* (*head of the court*), *kryegjysh* (*head of Bektashinj*), *kryekirurg* (*Head of surgery*), etc. (AShSh, IGJL, 2006.); thus, we can not create an analogy between components of the composite “kryeartikull-i”( editorial), which means “the main article” among other journal articles, with the components which form the term “kryefjalë-a” – as the main word. This is due to the fact that this function of parts in a sentence is available only when it exists the other part – kallëzuesi (predicate), as solidarity link in the unit-sentence.

In this expository diachronic paper, the reader and the researcher can observe how much this criterion on the formation and compiling of linguistic terms has been followed by the Albanian specialized linguists , without neglecting the approach to other foreign language models having been in contact with the Albanian language.

### **Historic data about the linguistic terminology formation of Albanian language**

During the development of the Albanian linguistics, mainly since a century onwards, continuous attention has been paid to the terminology formation on scientific basis - according to different fields of knowledge - but primarily to the regulation of linguistic terms.

The basic work of an academic level until now is *Fjalori i termave të gjuhësisë 1975 (Dictionary of linguistic terms 1975)*, a terminological dictionary in 6 current languages of Europe. With regards to this, the Professor Shezai Rrokaj, after assessing the role of this dictionary, calls for an explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms in Albanian language. He writes that after the 60's, science, technology, in general, and linguistics, in particular, underwent a rapid development, which had its inflows in the terminological field (Rrokaj, 2009, p 79). Further, he emphasizes that in its beginnings, our linguistics had a more didactic character, before having achieved the level of a genuine science, which can be verified by a study of the first Grammar books of the Albanian language. Over the decades, especially during the last century, when basic works were composed, the linguistics science developed with quick steps and consequently new concepts of linguistic categories treatment were elaborated for all subsystems, creating thus a rich terminology, more and more accurate in this area. If we refer to the linguist Rrokaj, we emphasize that *the evolution of linguistic terminology of Albanian language has gone through several phases, which are conditioned by extralinguistic factors, mainly historical, economic, social, cultural ones, etc., and intralinguistic factors, such as the increase of various groups of derivative and compound terms of, the perfection of lexical and word formation structure, the development and consolidation of the ways and word formation structures in the current standard language, etc.* (Rrokaj, 2009, p 80).

Nevertheless, today's opinion of our linguists and even this stage which our linguistic and philological studies have reached, in new contacts with linguistic schools and orientations that have penetrated and are penetrating into our language area of science, require redrafting of such work. Having only a designating character that dictionary does not meet today's needs of this linguistics at a comparative level, especially with the scientific and cultural opening of the Albanology. Without departing from the assessments of prof. Rrokaj, we would like to add that he highlights this necessity: *“If until now the Dictionary of linguistic terms has somewhat wellfulfilled the linguistics needs and the requirements of its users, an urgent need arises to develop a new dictionary, not just a terminological one, but a dictionary which will correspond to today's level of linguistic science. New terms that are sweepingly being added to their current corps, undoubtedly require the*

right to be included and used by researchers, users and readers” (Rrokaj, 2009, p 81) “This linguist, along with the Calabrian (arberesh) researcher Giovanni Belluscio have recently published “*The Comparative Dictionary of linguistic terms in English-Italian-French-English languages*” (Belluscio, 2011, 760 pages) equipped with many new contemporary linguistics terms which have entered different disciplines of Albanian language or which are being used in different linguistic aspects.

Other linguists have provided considerations on the 6-Language terminological linguistic dictionary and have declared that it is the right moment when the Albanian linguistics should urgently require the compilation of an explanatory dictionary. Thus, it has been noted that, *since its beginnings, the Albanian linguistics has been differentiated for a limitation of fields and themes and has mostly had a didactic character, so it has not been counted as a genuine science* (Bello, 2008, p. 256). In his critics and bibliography, on the Dictionary of linguistics terms, published in the scientific press more than three decades ago, the linguist Mancaku thinks that *the Albanology in general and the linguistics as its components, in particular, had mainly been studied by foreign Albanologists of different countries and different linguistic schools, and furthermore it was out of mind to deal with the unification of a national linguistic terminology ... But as it is inherent in the beginnings of a science ... to express new concepts in linguistics, more assimilations of foreign terms than creations on the basis of the Albanian language had been used as new terms...*( Mancaku, 1976, SF, 1977/2, p. 208).

According to our researchers, the development of linguistic science at all levels in these last 100 years has led to a significant progress of its terminology, including in this area new basic concepts, such as inflows of new directions penetration in Albanian linguistics, such as: their usage in common explanatory dictionaries, in university and pre-university textbooks, in scientific philological books and journals as well. And here it is pertinent to note that when we observe the development of linguistic terminology at a chronological level, we conclude that this terminology had been permanently bent to the more *native*, which means that, compared to other fields terms of human knowledge, it has been cooked with Albanian dough because our language has great opportunities to form new terms. *New terms formation, claims Q. Murad, is realized through different routes of proper and borrowed source, as well as by making use of other terms that have been previously cemented etc, without which (terms) progress would not have been possible* (Murati, p. 60).

Positive assessments on the native character of the Albanian Linguistic terminology, come even from *The Dictionary of linguistics terms 1975*, where its authors have aimed at albanalizing foreign terms, without violating their scientific content (Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, 1976,p. V). This (not explanatory) dictionary, compiled at a very important and consolidated stage of our linguistics, is a voluminous work of 586 pages, and it includes 3533 terms, with their respectives in 6 languages: English, Russian, French, English, German and Italian, covering all areas of linguistics (Mancaku, 1976, SF, 1977/2, p. 208). As for the syntax terminology under consideration here in this paper, we find out that a considerable number of terms belonging to the Albanian yeast have been used and are still used even nowadays since their formation, while their respectives in many languages have remained international, such as: *kryeffjalë, kundrinor, kallëzues e togfjalësh* versus subject, object, predicate, syntagm, etc ...

### **Generalizations on the terminology**

Researchers point out that the Albanian linguistic terminology compilation, the evolution, the enrichment and the creation of its basis on the best native language, have been carried out in two stages: *an accomplished stage, which can be considered as a finished chapter in the field of language activity, and a new second stage that is being examined* (Dodbibla, p. 183). These clearly defined stages have their features and characteristics; the first one is limited to the terms of the initial linguistics (which for the Albanian language

encounters with the disciplines of morphology and lexicology), which stems from the fact that our first Grammar books were designed for primary and secondary schools, during the course of our national education extension in width. Whereas the second stage begins and continues with the establishment of higher learning and research institutions in Albania: institutes, universities, accompanied by the deepening of studies at all language levels, such as Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax and other more detailed disciplines in Albanian language description. Even nowadays, linguists and specialists of other fields of Linguistics, claim that since half a century and onwards, the linguistic science and its inflows in terminological area, have undergone rapid development, *since the time when Albanian Linguistics differentiated for a limitation of fields and theme and had mostly a didactic character* (Rrokaj, Tiranë, 2009, pf.79). This stage does not enable the formation of a comprehensive terminology on several levels. Today it is strongly recommended that our new Linguistics should dispose of a terminological explanatory dictionary with the respective contemporary approaches, equipped with one or bilingual examples, as this particular segment that we are trying to modestly bring in this paper.

*“It is known, - emphasizes L.Dodbiba, one of the earliest researchers in this field - that our linguistic terminology is not the result of personal creativity; a certain role of great importance must have played the first lecturers staff of normal school (1909) as well as the education Congress of Lushnjë (August 1920).”* (Rrokaj, Tiranë, 2009, pf.183). The author highlights further that, *unfortunately, did not find real evidence to differentiate which of the terms applied to the Grammarbooks of the first stage have been proposed and handled by these collective organisms and which of them are merely personal creations of this or that author, consequently, the most secure support for us remain the published Grammar books, examining them based on their chronological order of publication.* ” (Rrokaj, Tiranë, 2009, pf.183). In this Albanological conference, the linguist Dodbiba has expressed his conviction that the scientific foundations of the Albanian linguistic terminology were laid at the time of the Renaissance, although linguistic, literary and cultural terms can be found at the old Albanian authors’, for instance, Buzuku, Budi, Bardhi, Bogdani.

Dodbiba writes that *if Bogdani wanted to prove to us that not only does the Albanian language have its own dough to create technical words, but it has also the ability to assimilate foreign terms and it offers us a great many foreign terms, as international ones, for which even today no attempts have been made to turn them into Albanian language terms; we can mention those belonging to the field of literature: allegory, allegorically, par excellence, metaphor, paraphrase, sinecdoque, etiology, analogy, letter, lettering ... etc.* (Rrokaj, Tiranë, 2009, pf.185). In this summarized, but so informative study, L. Dodbiba shows that since evangelical Kristoforidhi’s translations, efforts have been made to revise the Albanian language terms, such as *long vowels, short vowels; and in the two ABC-books (gheg and tosk) we find: vowels, nasal accents, commas, nominative case, ABC-books, writings.* Very few terms brought by Kristoforidhi have not been acquired as terms of Albanian terminology, for instance, *fuqi* (power) (for quantity accent, accent de quantité, fr.); *ndalë* stop (to the point - it would not be bad to be used for the term *pause*); *hekore* (ablative case), and later recalled *hjektore*. (Rrokaj, Tiranë, 2009, pf.185).

In his paper “Aleksandër Xhuvani’s work about Albanian national literary language” by rights A.Kostallari notes: *“In his dictionary Kristoforidhi embodied all Renaissance representative’s efforts ... to clean “the cots of Augji” in Albanian language.”* (Kostallari, SF. 1980/1, p. 53).

We know that, in this area, the pioneer’s work for the creation of Albanian language terminology, undoubtedly, belongs to the remarkable Renaissance representative Sami Frashëri, who published the book “Albanian language ABC book” - Bucharest in 1886, where the first Albanian linguistics terminology was forged; despite its simplicity it has served as a starting point in the development of our grammatical terminology;

a good part of today's terminology is still that of Sami," (Kostallari, SF. 1980/1,p.185). even though it contains only morphology terms.

### Lirak Dodbiba on the terminology

In Lirak Dodbiba's paper, terms brought in a chronological order from the works they have been gathered, are divided into: *common* terms, *phonetics* terms, *morphology* and *syntax* terms, which, in particular, we are bringing as ranked by the author of the article in the cited summary: "*Terms on the sentences*". As for the sentence, there are the following terms: *propozicion* (Xanoni), *fjalim* (S.Dako), *verb folje* (G. Mikeli), *paravume preposition* A.Xhuvani (1919), borrowed by Kristoforidhi from the biblical term *panem propositiones*; in 1922 A.Xhuvani keeps the sentence *fjali*, which is adopted by the later authors.

*Fjali e thjeshtë* (Simple sentence), *e zgjanueme* or *e zgjeruar* (complex) by Cipo, *e zmadhueme* (complex) by G..Mikeli, J.Rrota), *mungesore* (elliptical) by Xanoni *e coptë* (elliptical) or *e gjymtë* (elliptical) by J.Rrota, *e metë* by Myderrizi, were summarized by Xhuvani.

Technical terms of syntax discipline, are commonly enshrined by Aleksander Xhuvani; but the terminology of this language subsystem takes off and is enriched by J.Rrota (Syntax of Albanian language, 1942), by K.Cipoja and M.Domi; at Rrota's work we find more than 20 kinds of sentences, only four foreign terms; 2 foreign ones at Cipo's and none at M.Domi's.

*Terms on the parts of sentences and the complementary parts.* *Kryefjalë* (subject) was used by Xhuvani in 1926. Until 1919 *kallzuesi* had been called *predikat* (predicate) ; *kallzues* was given by A.Xhuvani (1922 – 1924); to go further, even *kallzues emnuer e foljuer* (nominative and verb predicate) were given by A. Xhuvani. These two basic Albanian terms are put in brackets by J. Rrota dhe O. Myderrizi, by admitting the subject *subjekt* and the predicate *predikat*; so did Cipo in the syntax of the Institute; in that of school he accepted the term *subject kryefjalë*. M. Domi accepted both of them. Xhuvani invented even the term *këpujë* (from *copula* in latin language ), - the source of the analogy between *copula* – *këpujë* is ununderstable; this term was accepted by Cipo, Domi; Myderrizi, more accurately, called it *conjunction lidhëz* (këpujë).

The object *kundrina* invented by A.Xhuvani came to light in about 1922, but its adversery remained the object *objekti* (G. Mikeli, J.Rrota, K.Cipo, in *The syntax of the former Institute of Sciences*)

The terms qualifier **cilësor** and apposition **ndajshtim** (of Xhuvani) coexisted at Cipo's and Rrota's with attribute **atribut** and opposition **opozicion**; these terms were accepted by other authors, who gave up using foreign words.

A.Xhuvani created the terms complement *plotës* (1924) and *plotësor* (1926 -1940); the complement *plotësi* was accepted by all the authors; only Rrota, who used *adverbial adverbialin*, disregarded it. It is to be noted that the number of complements from 7 at A.Xhuvani-s surpasses 25 at Cipo-s, followed by only five new terms; whereas at Domi-s all of them are Albanian ones." (Dodbiba, 1965, p. 190.)

From a panoramic presentation, writes the researcher Dodbiba, *Kristoforidhi is resulted to be a or conscious initiator of our linguistic terminology, whereas Sami is its real founder, who with his "ABC book" gives us a more or less complete terminology, although an initial one; Sami's work is extended by a constellation of teachers, like Gurakuqi Xhuvani, Peci, Xanoni, Rrota, Dako, Mikelis, Myderrizi, Cipo, Domi but among this remarkable constellation it is to be noted the work of the Albanian teachers-s veteran A. Xhuvani, who meets*

and unifies the terms of morphology and lay the foundations of today's syntax terminology.” (Dodbiba, 1965, p. 190.)

Even the linguist Mehmet Çeliku, in his writings emphasizes and highly appreciates L. Dodbiba's hard work in the field of terminology, not only for his compiled school textbooks (co-author with other great personalities of linguistic science), for his different linguistic dictionaries on numerous areas of knowledge, but, especially for his linguistic terms. “Lirak Dodbiba, writes Çeliku, fought for an Albanian terminology, purged from the occidental and oriental loanwords, for an Albanian terminology adapted to the native language capacities ... He fought for Albanian terms that fulfil sane linguistic criteria.” (Çeliku, 2006, p. 368).

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Later on, a priceless contribution to the compilation and establishment of such technical criteria in linguistics was given by the notorious lecturer and didactician, the textbook researcher Gaspër Mikeli, who finished his studies abroad and had a long-term pedagogical experience. If we analyze only his technical syntax terms, we are acquainted with an unrepeated model among the authors of the early last century. In his work entitled *Gramatika e gjuhës shqipe*, (*The Albanian language Grammar*)” (Gaspër Mikeli, 1980, p. 337).

Shtypshkronja “Nikaj”, Shkodër, 1916, he gives a lot of syntax terms, among which we notice great efforts for their albanalization, but also evidence of the entire influence of logicism so that Gasper Mikeli equates logical analysis with syntactic analysis, as it will happen with the other textbooks's authors:

<i>verb copula</i>	(folja këpujë)
<i>atribut</i>	(predicative verb after the verb këpujë or the predicative)
<i>folja apo propozicioni</i>	(sentence)
<i>subjekti</i>	(subject)
<i>predikati</i>	(predicate)
<i>folja e thjeshtë</i>	(simple sentence)
<i>kryepjesët e foljes</i>	(main parts of the sentence)
<i>folja e smadhueme</i>	(extended sentence)
<i>fjala predikative</i>	(predicative sentence)
<i>kryesime a përkryesime</i>	(complements)
<i>objekti</i>	(object)
<i>atributi</i>	(qualifier)
<i>kryesimet parfjale</i>	(complements with prepositions)
<i>kryesimet adverbjale</i>	(adverbial complements)
<i>kryesimi adverbjal i vendit</i>	(adverbial of place)
<i>kryesimi edverbjal i kohës</i>	(adverbial of time )
<i>kryesimi adverbjal i mndyrës</i>	(adverbial of manner)
<i>kryesimi adverbjal i shkakat</i>	
<i>a i psehit</i>	(adverbial of cause)
<i>folja përmbledhë</i>	(sentence of homogenous parts)
<i>folja e unjisun</i>	(adjacent verb)
<i>folje t'përlidhuna</i>	(coordinate clauses)
<i>kryefolje</i>	(main clause)
<i>folje pshtetse a përkase</i>	(subordinate clause)
<i>analisë gramatike</i>	(morphological analysis)
<i>analisë logjike</i>	(syntax analysis )

To Gasper's example, we can add even "Fillime të gramatikës shqipe" of Ilias J.Përmeti" (Jahja Permeti, , Boston, p. 142. Cited by Jup Kastrati in "Histori e gramatologjisë shqiptare, Prishtinë, 1980, p. 342).:

<i>paravume</i>	(sentence)
<i>fillet e paravumes</i>	(parts of sentence)
<i>subjekti</i>	(the subject)
<i>ftillku</i>	(copula)
<i>kallëzimi</i>	(predicate)
<i>kallëzim emënor</i>	(nominative predicate)
<i>kallëzim ftillkor</i>	(verbal predicate)
<i>përkryes</i>	(complements)
<i>përkryes shoqërie</i>	(accompanying complements); place; time; cause;
<i>paravume e thjeshtë</i>	(simple sentence)
<i>paravume e përmbledhurë a e përmbledhtë</i>	(complex sentence)
<i>paravume e përngjiturë</i>	(coordinate clause)
<i>paravume dështore</i>	(elliptical sentences)
<i>paravume pohse</i>	(affirmative sentences)
<i>paravume mohse</i>	(negative sentences )
<i>paravume pyetëse</i>	(interrogative sentences)
<i>paravume thirrse</i>	(exclamative sentences)
<i>paravume e rregullshme</i>	(correct order words sentences)
<i>paravume e shrrregullshme</i>	(scrambled words sentences)
<i>periudhë</i>	(period, sentence) * without being explained by <i>Kastrati</i> .
<i>paravume e parë a e mosvarme</i>	(main or independent clause)
<i>paravume e varme e përkryesore</i>	(subordinate clause)
<i>paravume e parë e bashkrreshtuar</i>	(independent and coordinate clause).

In addition to these two sample examples of linguistic terminology usage, in other words of syntax terms, which we borrowed from the famous historian of Albanian Grammarology, Jup Kastrati, we would like to mention his analysis on Anton Xanoni's "Gramatika shqype" 1909 ( Jup Kastrati 1980, p. 281).

Jup Kastrati announces that this work of early 20th-, besides linguistic philological values on several levels, "ends with a glossary of grammatical terms, in English and in Italian. For the history of the Albanian language terminology, - affirms Kastrati, - they have a value, however a relative one, that is why we are producing them." ( Jup Kastrati 1980, p. 284-285). At the end of the text, there is a list of 115 grammatical terms, translated in Albanian, *terms which are used in school*. Here are some of them:

anasiellt – inverso, vice versa	asnjënëse – neutro; neutral
depertuer – transitivo, transitive	diftois – indicativo; indicative
diftore – indicativo (modo), mood	dëshmore – accusativo; accusative
domethënie – significato, signification	dyzantore – dittongo; diphthong
dhantore – dativo, dative	emnore – nominativo; nominative
fialskaje – termine, endings	hiektore – ablativo; ablative
krahanik – comparativo, comparative	kumbim – suono; sound
largkalueme – passato remoto, past tense	largteikalueme – trapassato remoto; past perfect
lidhore – congiuntivo, conjunctive	ligjëratë – discorso; speech

lindore – genitivo, genitive	mbylltore – concludente; final
mohenik – negativo, negative	ndërtim – conclusione; concusion
nderzane – consonante, conconants	njeis – singolare; singular
paraprake – preliminare, preliminary	pasose – infinito; infinite
paskajuem (i,e) – indeterminato, indefinite	perkryes – complemento; complement
përpaltuer – riflessivo, reflexive	poh-i – affermazione; statement
pohenik – positivo, affirmative	ponii-tja – rispetto; respective
pvetës – interrogativo, interrogative	qetashe – presente; present
rëndom – comunemente, commonly	rrethanë – circostanza; circumstance
rroke-ia – sillaba, syllable	skajuam(i,e) – determinato; definite
sypërmik – superlativo, superlative	theksë kumbuesë – accento tonico; tonic accent
thirttore – vocativo, vocative	urdhnore – imperativo; imperative
vendtore – locativo, locative	zbnim-i – raddolcimento; attenuation, mitigation
zantore – vocale, vocal	rendtuer – ordinale, etj.. ordinal, etc...

### Conclusions

In this paper we had a chronological overview of some cultural linguistic events which marked the formation and evolution of The Albanian terminology, in comparison with terminologies of other areas of knowledge in other languages, in contact with the Albanian language. That is why this paper leads us to some conclusions:

1. On the way of formation of Albanian special terms, it has been stored the principle of difference between concepts "term" and "designation", as two different concepts in the process of human knowledge, in our case, interdisciplinary knowledge of multiple occurrences, form phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax and etymology.

2. If the question submitted here, is seen in relation to other linguistic and nonlinguistic sciences, we should affirm that the models of classical linguistic terms have contributed to the consolidation of our terms.

3. Apart from that, with the recognition and enhancement of new linguistic concepts under new schools and orientations, even in the Albanian linguistics, new terms are enring . They are being used in Albanian, for instance, *sememe*, *tagmemë*, *minitext*, *sequence*, *thematic*, *iks-bar*, *anaforë*, *kataforë*, in textual structure, etc. All this because of the introduction of new university and post-university disciplines in the Albanian school system.

4. In many textbooks of different disciplines, especially during the last century, double terms had been used, mostly Albanian, fewer Albanian-Greek, as we notice to the albanologue Justin Rrota, Kostaq Cipo; trend that has been goingtowards monolingual terms.

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