

Observations on Antonyms of Adjectives, of Adverbs and with Prefixes in Theoretical Mechanics in the Albanian Language



Linguistics

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Abstract

Antonyms are different words with opposite meaning, which belong to the same part of speech. By studying the antonym it appears that we are dealing with an issue of a methodological character which should be kept in mind for the right definition of the antonym as a linguistic phenomenon.

There are appearances of antonyms in the terminology of different fields of knowledge, depending on the terminology of the field being studied. In the field of theoretical mechanics there are also found a number of antonym terms. This paper will present the most common antonyms, antonyms of adjectives and adverbs, which are used in theoretical mechanics.

The tasks of the Antonym Researcher

The Antonym is one of the phenomena that challenges the systemic character of the vocabulary; antonyms create in the minds of speakers relational concepts by contrast. So the word *i forte - strong* (in strong mechanism, enters into an antonymic relationship with the word *i dobet - weak* (weak mechanism). The study of the antonym is closely connected with the study of the polysemie, synonymy and homonymy.

The first task that should be taken into account for determining antonyms in Albanian language, is not the denial, but the opposite character of the meanings of words and sustainable compound words, ie the ability of words to oppose each other in terms of their affirmative; this affirmative element is observed in antonym words with the negative prefix (eg *washed-unwashed* in washed disc - unwashed disc, alb. *i larë-i palarë* te disk i larë - disk i palarë).

The second task is the semantic connection that link and unite words or both members of a couple antonym with each other. Eg the words *white - black* (alb. *e bardhë - e zezë*), *warm-cold* (alb. *i ngrohtë - i ftohtë*), *thin-thick* (alb. *i hollë - i trashë*), *long-short* (alb. *i gjatë - i shkurtër*), *left-right* (alb. *i majtë - i djathtë*), *black-white* (alb. *i zi - i bardhë*). The words *negative - positive* (alb. *negativ - pozitiv*), *east-west* (alb. *lindje - perëndim*), *south-north* (alb. *jug - veri*) are related antonymically by context, since both mark opposite geographic or electric poles.

The third task for the definition of the antonyms is the possibility of the comparison between them by comprehension; the possibility of comparing puts the antonyms in an oppositional relationship.

In this case we have greater clarity for antonyms of adjectives and of adverbs.

- **for antonyms of adjectives:** *asymmetrical-symmetrical* (alb. *asimetrik - simetrik*), *hard-soft* (alb. *i ashpër - i butë*), *wide forehead-narrow forehead* (alb. *ballëgjjerë - ballëngushtë*), *white-*

black (alb. *i bardhë – i zi*), *long tailed – short tailed* (alb. *bishtgjatë – bishtshkurtër*), *empty-full* (alb. *bosh – i plotë*), *straightrib – un straightrib* (alb. *bridrejtë – brishtrembër*), *soft – rough* (alb. *i butë – i ashpër*), *stretchable – shrinkable* (alb. *i bymyeshëm – i kurrshëm*), *defined – undefined*, (alb. *i caktuar – i pacaktuar*), *qualitative-quantitative* (alb. *cilësor – sasi*), *unbalanced – balance* (alb. *i çekuilibruar – i ekuilibruar*), *opened – closed* (alb. *i çelur – i mbyllur*), *order – chaos* (alb. *i çrregullt – i rregull*), *harmful – useful* (alb. *i dëmshëm – i dobishëm*), *damaged – undamaged* (alb. *i dëmtuar – zhdëmtuar*), *right – left* (alb. *i djathtë – majtë*), *weak – strong* (alb. *i dobët – i fortë*), *curved – incurved* (alb. *i dredhur – i zhdredhur*), *straight – crooked* (alb. *i drejtë i shtrembër*), *balanced – unbalanced* (alb. *i ekuilibruar – i çekuilibruar*), *wide leaved – narrow leaved* (alb. *fletëgjere – fletëngushtë*), *thin paper – thick paper* (alb. *fletëhollë – fletëtrashë*), *strong – weak* (alb. *i fortë – i dobët*), *cold – warm* (alb. *i ftohtë – i ngrohtë*), *wrong – right*, (alb. *i gabuar – drejtë*), *engraved – crass* (alb. *i gdhendur – i pagdhendur*), *wide – narrow* (alb. *i gjerë – i ngushtë*), *open – closed* (alb. *i hapur – i mbyllur*), *thin –thick* (alb. *i hollë – i trashë*), *homogeneous – heterogeneous* (alb. *homogjen – johomogjen*), *quending – unquending* (alb. *i kalitur – i pakalitur*), *straight legged – crooked legged* (alb. *këmbëdrejtë – këmbështrembër*), *thin legged – portly legged* (alb. *këmbëhollë – këmbëtrashë*), *limited – unlimited* (alb. *i kufizuar – i pakufizuar*), *wet – dry* (alb. *i lagët – i thatë*), *distant – close* (alb. *i largët – i afërt*), *far away – near* (alb. *i larguar – i afruar*), *unstable – stable* (alb. *i lëkundur – i palëkundur*), *smooth – rough* (alb. *i lëmuar – i ashpër*), *likuid – solid* (alb. *i lëngët – i ngurtë*), *tied – untied* (alb. *i lidhur – i palidhur*), *large – small* (alb. *i madh – i vogël*), *bound – unbound* (alb. *i mbërthyer – i zbërthyer*), *closed – open* (alb. *i mbyllur – i hapur*), *fixed – unfixed*, *sluggish – rapid* (alb. *i ngadalësuar – i shpejtuar*), *solid – likuid* (alb. *i ngurtë – i lëngët*), *narrow – wide* (alb. *i ngushtë – i gjerë*), *undamaged – damaged* (alb. *i padëmtuar – i dëmtuar*), *unlimited – limited* (alb. *i pakufizuar – i kufizuar*), *unprotected – protected* (alb. *i pambrojtur – i mbrojtur*), *broken – mended* (alb. *i pandrequr – i ndrequr*), *unclean – clean* (alb. *i papastër – i pastër*), *used – unused* (alb. *i përdorur – i papërdorur*), *heavy – light* (alb. *i rëndë – i lehtë*), *new – old* (alb. *i ri – i vjetër*), *upper – lower* (alb. *i sipërm – i poshtëm*), *thick – thin* (alb. *i trashë – i hollë*), *small – large* (alb. *i vogël – i madh*), *coarse – soft* (alb. *i vrazhdë – i butë*), *unscrewed – screwed* (alb. *i zhvidhosur – i vidhosur*) etc..

- **for antonyms of adverbs:** *never – anytime* (alb. *asnjëherë – kurdoherë*), *here – there* (alb. *aty – këtu*), *internal – external* (alb. *brendazi – jashtazi*), *directly – indirectly* (alb. *drejtpërdrejt – tërthorazi*), *hard-soft* (alb. *fort – butë*), *cold-warm* (alb. *ftohtë – ngrohtë*), *open – closed* (alb. *hapët – mbyllur*), *rare – often* (alb. *joshpesh – shpesh*), *always – never* (alb. *kurdoherë – asnjëherë*), *wet-dry* (alb. *lagët – thatë*), *loose-tight* (alb. *lirshëm – shtrënguar*), *collected – expanded* (alb. *mbledhur – shtrirë*), *good-bad* (alb. *mirë – keq*), *inside-outside* (alb. *përbrenda – përjashta*), *in part – completely* (alb. *pjesërisht – krejtësisht*), *randomly – accidentally* (alb. *rastësisht – jorastësisht*), *rarely – often* (alb. *rrallëherë – shpeshherë*), *quickly – slowly* (alb. *shpejt – ngadalë*), *crooked – straight* (alb. *shtrembër – drejt*), *vertically-horizontally* (alb. *vertikalisht – horizontalisht*), *crooked – straight* (alb. *zhdrejtas – drejtas*) etc.

During the study of the antonym with prefixes a few problems appear: if the oppositional of some of the lexical meanings which show the antonym words with prefixes are justified by the semantic and structural, to what levels is this opposition presented, complete or incomplete. The prefix as a wordforming element attaches to the topic in question; by forming a new word that has a contrary meaning with the word without the prefix.

Antonyms formed with prefixes with opposite meanings (anti-ç-/sh-/zh-, s-/z-, anti-, un-, without, non-). These words have a common source from a word forming background: particle-antiparticle (alb. *thërrmijë-antithërrmijë*), *tune – untune* (alb. *akordoj – çakordoj*), *order – disorder* (alb. *rregullim – çrregullim*), *balance – unbalance* (alb. *ekuilibroj – çekuilibroj*), *magnetize – demagnetize* (alb. *magnetizoj – çmagnetizoj*), *assemble- disassemble* (alb. *montoj – çmontoj*), *twist – untwist* (alb. *dredhur – zhdredhur*), *screw – unscrew* (alb. *vidhos – zhvidhos*), *allow – disallow* (alb. *fuqizoj – shfuqizoj*), *attack-counterattack* (alb. *sulm – kundërsulm*), *wealth – poverty* (alb. *kamje – skamje*), *regard – disregard* (alb. *përfillje – mospërfillje*), *resistance – nonresistance* (alb. *qëndresë – mosqëndresë*), *equality-inequality* (alb. *barazi – pabarazi*), *regard – disregard* (alb. *përfillje – papërfillje*), *clear – unclear* (alb. *qartësi – paqartësi*), *accuracy – inaccuracy* (alb. *saktësi- pasaktësi*), *transitional – stable* (alb. *kalimtare – jokalimtare*), *concrete – abstract* (alb. *konkret – jokonkret*), *binding - unbinding* (alb. *detyruet – jodetyruet*), *real-unreal* (alb. *real – joreal*), *natural-unnatural* (alb. *natyror – jonatyror*), *productive – unproductive* (alb. *prodhues – joprodhues*), etc.

Conclusion

It is noted that antonyms are general vocabulary words, but which are falling within the structure of the vocabulary of theoretical mechanics and which form terms, as: **irregular –regular** in irregular triangle - regular triangle (alb. *i çrregullt – i rregullt* te trekëndësh i çrregullt – trekëndësh i rregullt), **damaged - undamaged** damaged gear – undamaged gear (alb. *i dëmtuar – i zhdëmtuar* te dhëmbëzor i dëmtuar – dhëmbëzor i zhdëmtuar), **right - left** to right thread – left thread (alb. *e djathtë – e majtë* te filetë e djathtë – filetë e majtë), **twisted – untwisted/coiled-uncoiled** twisted/coiled rope – untwisted/uncoiled rope (alb. *i dredhur – i zhdredhur* te litar i dredhur – litar i zhdredhur), **straight – curved** straight axle – curved axle (alb. *i drejtë - i shtrembër* te aks i drejtë - aks i shtrembër) , **balanced - unbalanced** to balanced system - unbalanced sistem (alb. te sistem i ekuilibruar – sistem i çekuilibruar), **carved – uncarved** in carved shaft - uncarved shaft (alb. , *i gdhendur –i pagdhendur* te bosht i gdhendur – bosht i pagdhendur), **thick-thin** in thick belt – thin belt (alb. *i trashë – i hollë* te rrip i trashë – rrip i hollë), **small – large (low-high)** low pressure – high pressure (alb. *i vogël – i madh* te presion i vogël – presion i madh), **unscrewed- screwed** in unscrewed bolt - screwed bolt (alb. *i zhvidhosur –i vidhosur* te bulon i zhvidhosur – bulon i vidhosur) etc..

In view of the expansion, the phenomenon of the antonym occurs more in words that express notions of features, notions of time, space and quantity, therefore, antonyms in theoretical mechanics are mostly found in adjectives and adverbs.

From the analysis of theoretical mechanics terminology in this regard, in the emergence of semantic phenomena, it comes to the conclusion that these lexicon-semantic processes, affect also the terminology lexicon.

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