

## Univocality and Accuracy in the Theoretical Mechanics Terminology of Albanian and English Language



### Linguistics

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### Abstract

The basic terms of mechanics become the object of the work, which, being treated on the level of comparison in both languages, in Albanian Language and English Language, provide an opportunity to better enlighten the terminological problems in the whole field of mechanics. The state and development of the terminology of this field presents with a clearer perspective, precisely by being compared with the terminology of one of the international languages, such as English today, which also serves as a standardization model for the terminology of every knowledge area.

### Introduction

From the lexical viewpoint the terminology of mechanical theory consists of basic expressive units which relate with other fields, as we can point out terms with a wide range not only in this terminology, but also with terminologies that are associated with it, as in Alb.: *hallkë, çift, zinxhir, mekanizëm, makinë, bosht, aks*; in Engl.: link, pair, chain, mechanism. In both languages (Albanian and English) term words of the native vocabulary dominate, like: *hallkë-link, lidhje-linkage, çift-pair, zinxhir-chain, bosht (makine)-shaft*.

Their identification in other fields of mechanics also receives particular importance for the study of basic terms, as does their structure from the viewpoint of term-formation.

### Univocality

The attribute of the terms to be univocal has relative value and is applicable mainly when terminology is viewed in the boundaries of an identified and autonomous field. This relates to the fact that the term gains its univocality mainly within the field it operates, and from this viewpoint we need to keep in mind especially those terms which are built on common words; the scientific-technical meaning of which can only be identified in the borders of the field it is used. However, not rarely the field of knowledge as well cannot be a basis of direct identification of the notion of the term, therefore the presence of a thematic field as a narrower circle of the actualization of the term, would be the safest back up for discovering the real meaning of the term. This is observed in the terminologies of both languages.

This is observed in the terminology of both languages. Thus, for example, if we are dealing with a topic which relates to cogs (jagged wheel), then, even on its own they will be understood as terms of this field, ije, kembe (flank, foot), as are qafe, shpatull, thunder, (neck, shoulder, heel) - in the field of axes. Certainly the direct detection of the meaning of the term is achieved in cases

when it is used within the determining limb, as for example, we can compare: qafe (neck) and qafe boshti (shaft neck), kembe (foot) and kembe dhambi (tooth foot). Given this approach we can define some cases of discovering the univocality of the term:

a) When the term is univocal in itself, although here also we must consider the area of its use as an absolute criteria. These may include generally borrowed terms in Albanian: *mekanizëm*, *bjellë*, *manivelë*, *aks*, *pulexhë*, whereas in English: *mechanism*, *motor*, *pully*, *lathe*.

b) When the meaning is discovered within the field that it is used. Here we consider those terms that are semantically modified in other areas such as: *makinë* (*machine*), *hallkë* (*link*), *zinxhir* (*chain*). These terms emerge with other meanings, eg *makinë* (*machine*) (*in metalworking machines*)(*in metalworking machine*), *zinxhir* (*chain*) (*në fushën e autotraktorëve*)(*in the field of tractors*).

c) When the meaning is discovered within a topic area, as, for example, terminological meanings of the terms established on the basis of common words, such as *buzë*, (*jaw*) *vesh* (*ear*), *sy* (*eye*), *gojë* (*mouth*).

d) When the meaning is discovered in the circle of a defining limb/term, which can orientate/direct terms into different fields, as *zinxhir<sub>1</sub>* (*kinematik*)(*chain*)(*kinematic*)-*zinxhir<sub>2</sub>* (*biçiklete*) (*chain2*) (*of bicycle*)- *zinxhir<sub>3</sub>* (*traktori*) (*chain3*)(*of tractor*), *makinë<sub>1</sub>* (*in TM*) (*machine*)(*in TM*)-*makinë<sub>2</sub>* (*përpunuese*)(*machine2*)(*metalworking*)-*makinë<sub>3</sub>* (*transportuese*) (*machine3*)(*of transport*).

The use of some of them in the circle of a limb/term as a definer may appear as a necessary condition, which reveals the meaning of the monosyllabic term in a transparent manner, like *qafë boshti* (*shaft neck*), *gotë tubi* (*tube mouth*), *gotë piston* (*skirt of piston*), *sy piston* (*piston boss*), *vesh buloni* (*bolt shackle*) etc. It can be noted in this case that an absolute univocality can emerge only in term phrases, in which the defining elements serve as their indicator-context, like: *makinë përpunuese<sub>1</sub>* (*working machine*) and *makinë transporti<sub>2</sub>* (*transport machine*), whereas in word terms the univocality is conditioned and constrained by a range of factors which should be taken into account when determining their identity as a term, where the univocality for them is a goal towards which needs aiming to achieve with quality the communication in the specialized language.

### Accuracy

The systemic character of the term and the univocality are directly related to the properties of the term to be correct, ie, the ability to express the meaning in a determining way, in dividing with rigid margins one concept from the other. This is seen in particular in the definition of each term in dictionaries, in which the content of the term is broken down into very specific components. This reflects also in the same definition of the term in different languages, indicating that it is understood in the same way in every language. The necessity of defining takes priority, particularly for the detection of the conceptual interior of monosyllabic terms, which realistically

break down into different meanings, but with margins approximately cut between each other. This is observed in the margins of the terminology of both languages:

*Kinematik(ë)-a<sub>1</sub> (kinematics)*: "The branch of mechanics that studies the movement of the material point and of the material bodies",

*Kinematik(ë)-a<sub>2</sub> (kinematics)*: "characteristic shape of the movement of the material point and of the material body".

*Hallk(ë)-a<sub>1</sub> (link)*: "Connector element of two parts "

*Hallk(ë)-a<sub>2</sub> (link)*: "Tractor wheel plate, which powers its motion part".

Connector element of the transmitting chain (of the bicycle).

Accuracy is placed in a clear-cut manner, especially when the term is used in an independent field, ie *hallkë (link)*, as a term used in the field of applied mechanics in machines, and *hallkë (link)* used in the field of tractors.

The accuracy of the term is more defined, especially in phrasal terms in which the defining element identifies the meaning clearly and this element can also be a common word. This element may be also be a defining part, as for eg. *pjesë prerëse (cutting part)*, it can be understood that the term composed by this element marks a concept of a field of metal-cutting machines, or *zinxhir kinematik (kinematic chain)*, i.e., the kinematic element reveals the association of the term in the field of applied mechanics in machines. As a univocal term, for eg. *zinxhir (chain)* can be understood in a dual way: *zinxhir (chain)* in the field of applied mechanics in machines and *zinxhir (chain)* in general. From what we said above it proves that definition is an important element in the discovering of the content of the terms presented in a dictionary, especially when this dictionary is of a terminological character. Definition, in a particular way fully meets the need of the term to be accurate in the systemic dictionaries.

## Conclusion

Basic terms of this terminology were observed at the level of both languages, in Albanian as well as in English, each taken separately, moreover in comparison with each other. It is important to emphasize that English is seen with a priority as a language with an international scope, whereas the mechanics terminology in it as a special vocabulary which serves as a standardization template not only for Albanian Language, but also for other languages.

To shed light clearly on the terminology in question, systemic links must be observed in the frame of the univocality of terms and the actualization of this unambiguity in every macro-system; of the accuracy of the terms and their justification.

To be able to discover the features of the basic terminology of the field in question, the systemic connections on the level of both languages need to be observed from these sides:

As semantic Microsystems within which the connections of the meaning of the term with the meaning (meanings) of the common word are realized, upon which it stands: *hallkë<sub>1,2,3</sub>*,

$kokë_{1,2,3}$ ,  $zinxhir_{1,2,3}$ , ( $link_{1,2,3}$ ,  $head_{1,2,3}$ ,  $chain_{1,2,3}$ ) as common words, as well as the same units with the conceptual structure like the terms  $hallkë_{1,2,3}$ ,  $kokë_{1,2,3}$ ,  $zinxhir_{1,2,3}$ , (respectively with corresponding conceptual structures in English).

As lexical-semantic Microsystems, within which the links of the terms on the basis of close or shared meanings can be seen. On the level of both these languages these Microsystems provide information about equivalences in relevant languages as well as reveal discrepancies between languages.

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