

DIVISION OF LEXICON BASED ON ITS USAGE. COMPOSITES IN MILITARY TERMINOLOGY.

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Abstract

As a means of expression and reflection of the scientific and technical terms, terminology represents important study because it is directly connected with the development of science and technology, the development of material and spiritual culture of the people and as such occupies a special place in the lexicon. In our history a special moment is admission of Albania in NATO. Besides political importance this action presents important significance from the linguistic point of view, especially in enrichment of our vocabulary.

This discourse relies on modest military terminology, especially in composite words, but not limited to, some of which are inflows in the lexicon and are not found in language dictionaries. This work is also supported in the collection of words in several military dictionaries and subsequently made an approach to Albanian dictionaries to do not only semantic and formative analysis but also the paper serves as statistics about the number of military terms found in Albania language dictionaries. There are examples listed for the use of these terms in different compound words. This discourse pays special attention to how these words have become part of the Albanian language, as linguistic adaptations. Most words with military terminology may not be part of the active vocabulary, but all these things belong to that special lexicon that includes professional words and terminology so that their study is essential. When vocabulary is enriched with new words is our obligation to do research about it and give our modest contribution.

Keywords: *Terminology, Military, Composites, Nato, Lexicon*

The study of terminology, as a means of expression and reflection of the scientific and technical terms, is important because it relates directly to the development of science and technology, the development of material and spiritual culture of the people and, as such, occupies a special place in the lexicon. In the history of the Albanian people is a special moment NATO accession. Besides political importance, it is also important especially in linguistically enriching vocabulary words such as:

Air cartographic camera – Aerofotogrametrike (f. 27)

Avionics – Avioelektronikë (f.22)

Radiolocation – Radiolokacion (f. 142)

Ramjet – Statoreaktor (f. 373)

Our thesis is based on military terminology and words especially in composites, which are seen as assets of the Albanian language vocabulary as it is known, the composition is more productive ways of forming words in the Albanian language today. Compound or composite of authentic Albanian two part (dygjymtyrëshe) words is formed by the union of two or more subjects in a single word in a single unit-semantic lexicon structurally closed, which shaped as an independent whole phonetic-morphological categories has its own word-potential, develop semantically and syntactically perform its functions more as a whole-word, regardless of phonetic features, grammar and lexicon of its components.¹

For the preparation of this paper are used different vocabularies military area from which we collected composites words that are semantically explained by "Albanian Language Dictionary" (2006). This paper can serve as a statistic for the number of composite presentation as part of military terminology and lexical richness. What is striking is that a majority consisting of words expressed in compound words. There are a large number of compound words which indicate a composite word military terminology, for example:

Radio beacon - Radiofener – (f. 370)

Transmitter responder - Aparat radiofener përgjigjeje – (f. 185)²

Crash locator beacon - Radiofener avarie – (f. 138)

Vessel radiolight - Radiofener lundrues – (f. 193)

Radio range station - Stacion radiofeneri – (f. 372)

Radio receiver - Radiomarrës – (f. 141)

Set receiver-transmitter - Aparat radiomarrës – (f. 160)

¹ A. Kostallari: "Studies on the formation and the lexicon of words in the Albanian language." Tirana, 1972
A.Kostallari: "On some features of the compound word in Albanian" Tirana, 1962

The term, which is usually nominal function, as *crash locator beacon - radiofener avarie, vessel radiolight - radiofener lundrues, radio receiver telephone - radiomarrës telefonik etc.*, consisting of the phrase by the conversion can be an adjectiv as: *radio range stacion - stacion radiofeneri, set receiver-tranmitter - aparat radiomarrës etc.* Of particular importance is the analysis of word-word by sharing our relationship with each other decide, since compound words have always binary structure, are two parts backgrounds. This means, that when creating a compound word usually join two topics, but does not exclude the formation and cases with more than two word-topic, and in these conditions they are put in relationship with each other. From the above examples noted that the relationship determinants of words is more prevalent. Most of the names are those composites with subordinate relationship (composite descriptors). In order of composite descriptors distinguish these types:

1. Words consisting of two names threads. These are divided into several subtypes:³

1.1 Name + name (verbal) of actors, formed with the suffix - (ë) s. Usually show people by occupation or job they do, sometimes means:

Thrower flame - Flakëhedhës – (p. 181)

Flame-thrower - Flakëhedhëse – (p. 199)

Radio altimeter - Radiolartësimatës – (p. 47)

Absolut altimeter - Radiolartësimatës absolut – (p. 448)

The first limb of the second sets, serving as an object that
armourer - armëndreqës = he regulating guns - ai që ndreq armët,
chest protector - gjoksmbrojtëse = object that protects the chest -
objekt që mbron gjoksin etc.

1.2 Name + name (verbal) action formed with suffixes - je not - im. Show abstract action. The first limb of the second sets, serving

³ Dhrimo, E. Angoni, E. Hysa, E. Lafe, E. Likaj, E. Agalliu, F. Demiraj, SH. - "Grammar of the Albanian Language", Tirana, 2002.

as the object of action.

Radio fix - Radiolokalizim - (p. 370)

2. Words composed of adverbs and a name

The second theme is the name of composite, the meaning of action or actors. Adverb serves as limb:

Collocation - Bashkëvendosje – (p. 111)

This group may include types of formations:

Counter – offensive - Kundëroftensivë – (pg. 40)

Counter – sabotage - Kundërsabotim – (p. 136)

3. Words consisting of a pronoun and a name most often verbal origin

The first limb of the second sets. Under this type are formed:

Self destruction - Vetasgjësim – (p. 158)

Self- destroying fuze - Djegore vetasgjësuese – (p. 406)

Shell self-destruction - Vetasgjësim i predhës – (p. 161)

Self ignition - Vetëndezja – (p. 158)

Self ignition powder - Vetëndezja e barutit – (p. 159)

4. Composites with nominal value determined by the relationship:

Gyropilot - Autopilot – Pilot automat (p. 77)

Stad –Bankëprovë – (p. 168)

Test bed, flying - Bankëprovë fluturuese – (p. 180)

Test bench - Provë në bankëprovë – (p. 180)

Mosale - Fotoskemë – (p. 109)

Mosale aerial - Fotoskemë ajrore – (p. 109)

Semi-controlled mosaic - Fotoskemë gjysmë e orientuar – (p. 407)

Plloting - Fototransformatori

Objective plloting - Objektiv fototransformatori (në radar) – (p.116)

Gun camera - Kinofotomitraloz – (p. 77)

Radionavigation - Radioanijedrejtım/radioaviodrejtım – (p. 371)

Radio direction finding - Radiodrejtımjetje (radiopelengim) – (p. 370)

Radio range finding - Radiolargmatës – (p. 372)

5. Composite relationships adjectival qualifiers value, or phrase that come with conversion such as:

Made with regard surnames are quite productive subordinate in Albanian and in the field of adjectives. Features of this type is the defining character of one of the elements of the compound word. One of the elements, define country once the determinant times, names a broader notion than the whole surname. Determinants can be the first element or the second. According word-topics that participate in the formation of these adjectives, compound adjectives are distinguished by:

5.1 Composites with two names topics:

Radio-telegraphy - Radiotelegrafı – (p. 372)

Procedure radiotelegraph - Proçedurë radiotelegrafike – (p. 136)

Station radio – telegraphy - Stacion radiotelegrafik – (p. 169)

5.2 Composites with two adjectival topics:

Electro-dynamic - Elektrodinamike

*Electro dynamic responder - Detektor i valës
elektrodinamike – (p. 150)*

Electromotive - Elektrolëvizëse

Force electromotive - Forcë elektrolëvizëse – (p. 70)

In addition to the relationship between their words determinants can be in relationships concerted or determinant. In the words comprising about determinant, the relationship between topics is concerted. Both topics are of the same scale in terms syntax and meaning of composites out as much of the meaning of the two elements.⁴ Determinant albanian-composites has been limited. They are added are growing increasingly with new creations under the existing types in popular language or by other types sometimes with tracing (kalk). Most of them belong to the written language. Regularly union of topics in a single word it without the mediation of connecting vowel *o / a*. Compound words with vowels are very slim tie.

Coordination composites are also called conjunctive compound words (kopulative), as discussed with piles of conjunctive as:⁵

*Rocket – hollow charge - Minë-granatë kumulative – (p.
152)*

*Sea skimmer - Predhë-raketë me flurudhë të shtrirë – (p.
403)*

1 - Composites with nominal value coordination relationship:

General major - Gjeneralmajor – (p. 74)

Communication trench - Hendeklidhje – (p. 36)

2 - Composites with adjectival value coordination relationship:

⁴ R. Memushaj "Introduction to Linguistics" Tirana, 2006

⁵ J. Thomas "Albanian language Lexicology" Tirana, 2006

This approach has become more productive word formation to grade adjectives, especially in literary language recently. As word-topic serving two, sometimes even three adjectival topics that match the respective surnames. These are adjectives without joint (panyjshëm), which are equivalent terms as semantic and syntactic point of view, they do depend on each other, nor determine each other, but only to some extent complement each other mutually as: administrative-logistic, *civil-military*, *hunter-killer*, *tactical-aircraft*, *military-aircraft* etc.

Both surnames have equality and independence coordinate functions, so the connection between them is weaker than the type with regard subordinate. The meaning of the word throughout the compound is approximately equal to the sum of the meanings of adjectives ingredient. These words is the vowel o connector between limbs constituent element and shows their relative autonomy as: *civil-military*=*military and civil* etc.. Some of these formations are not stable.

Some of these adjectives are not connecting vowel or between constituent elements, but only visa, as :

Bomber fighter - Gjuajtës-bombardues – (p. 27)

Screen protection - Perde-ekran – (p. 401)

In no case are the elements are merged into a single word, as:

Aerodesante - Aerodesante – (p. 70)

Forces aerodesante - Forca aerodesante – (p. 70)

Aerial - Aerofotografimi – (p. 58)

Equipment aerial - Aparaturë aerofotografimi – (p. 58)

Air cartographic - Aerofotogrametrike – (p. 27)

Air cartographic camera - Kamerë aerofotogrametrike – (p. 27)

Our paper, as part of a larger work, brings the statistical data on the number of composites as part of military terminology. From the collection of military terminology dictionaries have managed to collect about 634 words of which are worth 20 determinant composite names, about 335 nominal value determined by the composite, composite determinant 38 worth adjectival, about 238 worth adjectival qualifiers composites and composites 3 verbal descriptors worth. What is striking is that the majority of words used in compound words consisting of words and number of composites used in compound words and runs about

1,450 words. Composite having at least two motivational topics, usually have a greater semantic load than derived words and present more clearly and more directly the notion, therefore they are widely used, especially in the terminology of the field in which required a more precise expression and also as economic concepts.

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