LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL LEXICION OF INFORMATICS IN THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract – The object of study included in this scientific work is the computer terminology, which is penetrating from English language into the Albanian. During this penetration process, all the layers of Albanian language lexis are affected by several linguistic phenomena, such as synonymy, homonymy and polysemy, which attract a special interest for scientific studies. These linguistic phenomena are non-positive features in the field of terminology due to their confusion for the language. Also because of the violation of one of the most important basic principles of terminology - "only one meaning", i.e. one term – one concept, which in relation to computer terms is almost impossible. Regarding the ongoing intensive penetration of these terms into the Albanian language, it is necessary to translate them into Albanian and establish its standardisation. This standardisation can be achieved only through a collaboration between linguists and experts in the field of informatics. This scientific paper makes references to respective foreign literatures accompanied with concrete examples extracted from vocabularies of informatics published in all the Albanian-speaking territory.

Keywords – Lexicon, Albanian Terms, Standardisation, Informatics, Synonymy, Homonymy, Polysemy.

INTRODUCTION

During these last ten years, the computer language as a special language, (Piht divides the standard language into general language and Language for Special Purpose, LSP), (Piht, 1985. p.15.), has entered and continues to enter from English in the Albanian language to the greatest extent through the terms of different fields of knowledge and especially in the new branches of science and technology, such as in informatics, telecommunications, genetics, etc.

Before 1990, these terms were confined to the layers of the specialized lexicon. They have already penetrated deeper into the language to the point of simple discourse with the conceptual content as terms, but with simplified, common meanings of Internet use, up to students and children, such as: *click (klikoj), mouse (mi), keyboard (tastierë), print (printoj), printer (printer), scan (skanoj), scanner (skaner)* etc. In addition to this, unlike before, two other substrates have been crystallized and appropriated, identified on the basis of the function they perform: anglicisms that function as common words as single words or that create synonyms with Albanian words, but with specific meanings, such as: *password* and *fjalëkalim*; *update* and *përditësoj*, *download* and *shkarkoj,* etc. I think that in the Albanian language these terms should be studied from the point of view of inclusion in the terminological lexical system according to the fields of knowledge where they belong, as well as from the point of view of functioning in the language at its different levels.

THEORETICAL TREATMENT

Terms originating from English constitute the dominant part of the entire lexicon from this language. Immediately after 1990, the year in which the market economy and cultural globalization started in our country, these terms had a great flood. The penetration of these terms should be seen in the context of these two periods, before and after 1990. This point of view reveals the most basic features of the introduction and functioning of terms derived from English in the Albanian language and their appropriation as a crystallized and identified layer , but also integrated into the Albanian lexical system and used at different levels of discourse.

Term anglicisms in the field of informatics, as well as other fields of knowledge, as well as non-term anglicisms (such as common words) have been introduced and continue to be introduced into the Albanian language under the conditions of its contacts with a language that is of a similar nature different for him from the typological-structural side, which significantly affects their reception by Albanian speakers. This in adaptation also according to the nature of the host language (Albanian) gives its own reflexes along the way of their further penetration at different levels of the language.

Thus, computer science terms, as well as any other lexical unit, derived from English, as from an analytical-synthetic language with a pronounced analytical character, are introduced into Albanian, as a synthetic-analytical language with developed forms, especially in the eptimor system, which is characterized, unlike English, by a rich system of endings, especially in noun paradigms.

METHODS

In this scientific paper, these linguistic phenomena are treated based on the relevant foreign and our country's literature accompanied by concrete examples taken from the computer dictionaries published in the Albanian-speaking regions.

Through the method of induction, deduction and descriptive analysis I have tried to reach some concrete conclusions.

ANALYSIS

Synonymy

In terminology, as a rule, there should not be a synonym, as this contradicts the property of the unequivocal nature of the terms, especially when talking about synonyms created based on the proximity of the concepts. The connection of terms based on the same concept causes synonymy in terminology to appear in the form of pairs, which compete with each other. But the terminological system uses the word and works according to the laws of language, therefore all the tendencies of the semantic development of the word, in particular the tendency for ambiguity in the term are stored potentially and realized when the conditions arise. The presence of synonyms in terminology is seen as a harmful side, since the presence of a pair or string of terms for a concept leads to overloading of terminological systems, which causes confusion in understanding the content of the text, in violation of the boundaries between concepts, so, for example; there are cases when, even in IT terminology, the use of different terms for a concept, it seems as if we are dealing with different concepts such as computer and komputer, folder and dosje.

The causes of the origin of synonymy in terminology are partly shared with those of the language in general and partly different. The cases of using foreign names can be cited as common causes, this widespread phenomenon in the terminology in question.

In computer science terminology, the following are synonymous terms:

1. The use of the Albanian term next to the foreign term or the use of the foreign term next to the Albanian one, such as: *definicion – përkufizim; meny – listë; sinjalizim – paralajmërim; i adaptueshëm – i përshtatshëm; i klikuar – i zgjedhur; i sejvuar – i ruajtur; selektoj – zgjedh; korrektoj – korrigjoj,* etc. (Caka & Rodiqi, 2005)

2. Naming phenomena, objects from different sides, such as for the term *computer* we have in Albanian *ordinator – kompjuter – makinë llogaritëse – pajisje llogaritëse elektronike – mjet llogaritës* etc. (Caka & Rodiqi, 2005)

3. The abbreviated name of the object, the phenomenon, the action in addition to the full name, for example: *PC – kompjuter digjital; CD - kompakt disc* etc. (Caka & Rodiqi, 2005)

Regarding the synonymous terms, we can present two other problems, related to the analysis of their lexical-grammatical affiliation and their structural side.

The first problem: The possibilities of the language for the formation of synonymous pairs or strings from the point of view of the lexical-grammatical affiliation of the synonyms are wide. Thus, synonymous relationships can be created between the same lexico-grammatical and syntactic units, as follows:

1. Term names: For the term *research* we have in Albanian *kërkim – hulimtim* or for the term *save* we have *sejvim – ruajtje* etc.

2. Adjective terms: For the term *adaptable* we have in Albanian *i adaptueshëm – i përshtatshëm* or for the term *selected* we have *i selektuar – i pikasur* etc.

3. Verb terms: For the term *print* we have in Albanian *printoj – shtyp* or for the term *hide* we have *fsheh- mbuloj etc.*

4. Phrase terms: For the phrase term *email – electronic mail* we have in Albanian *imejl – postë elektronike* or for the phrase term *printer – printing* we have *printer – pajisje shtypi* etc.

The second problem: Classifications can also be related to synonymous relationships between terms, viewed from the point of view of a foreign language - Albanian, and also from the point of view of the structural composition. From this point of view, we classify them into:

1. Albanian - Albanian terms:

1. a. Albanian - Albanian term: *kërkim – hulumtim; rënie – ulje; zgjedhje – pikasje; sjellje – prurje; dukje – shfaqje* etc.

1.b. Albanian phrasebook - Albanian phrasebook: *regjistrim aktiv – regjistresë aktive; tejçim i programit – përçim i programit* etc.

2. Foreign terms and Albanian terms:

2. a. Foreign or hybrid syllable - foreign or hybrid syllable: *memory reading - lexim i memories; serial interface - interfejs serik; transmission equipment - pajisje transmetuese* etc.

2.b. Foreign term - Albanian term: *client – përdorues; mouse – mi; printer – shtypës* etc.

2. c. Foreign term - Albanian phrase: *email - postë elektronike; assembler – përkthyes programesh të shkruara; printer – pajisje shtypi* etc.

On the basis of the presentation of synonymous pairs, evaluations can be made for the functioning of any terminology, especially when the phenomenon of synonymy is evident. In this case, it can be observed that the excessive appearance of synonyms overloads this terminology and this creates difficulties in communication between specialists. One of the tasks related to the standardization of IT terminology is to minimize this phenomenon. In addition to their negative sides, synonyms create conditions to select the appropriate term during terminology processing. Thus, for example, the priority of Albanian terms can be used before foreign terms, and later only.

Polysemy

Polysemy as a general concept is the phenomenon of expression by a sign of more or less different meanings related to each other on the basis of a common meaning, of close or even somewhat distant meanings. From this side, in the general language it appears as a systemic phenomenon in the level of the content of the words, therefore as such

it is positive, an expression of the diversity of the language.

Contrary to this side of it in general language, in terminology it appears as a negative phenomenon. It goes without saying that the expression of several concepts by a term creates confusion in the understanding of the concept itself, therefore polysemy is unacceptable, although it is present in the terminology.

On the other hand, in terminology, the boundaries between polysemy and homonymy break down, since in both cases the sign expresses different concepts, either close or distant, therefore polysemy can also be seen as homonymy. Thus, for example, in general language the meanings expressed by the word *nest* (the Albanian term is *fole*) are manifestations of polysemy. Contrary to this, in the terminology *nest (bird)* and *nest (disc)*, two different concepts are expressed by the same sign, regardless of whether they are close or far from each other, therefore in this case it can be concluded that we are dealing with two different signs. However, if we take into account the fact that even in terminology there are different degrees of distance of concepts from each other, expressed by the same sign, then we can say that here too we can talk about polysemy, when the concepts are very close (i.e. th not very distinct from each other such as: For theAlbanian term *grumbull (cluster)* we have *cluster (things)* and *cluster (data*) and for homonymy, when the distances between concepts are relatively far, such as: for the Albanian term *sektor* we have *sector (of an institution)* and *sector (of a disk)*; Here should be inserted especially the cases, when the same sign is treated in two functions.

As we pointed out above, in terminology, polysemy and homonymy are written next to each other, but, however, based on the degree of distance between the concepts, even here, when the concepts are close, we can talk about polysemy, when they are distant , we are dealing with homonymy. Of course, this concept is subjective and relative.The

phenomenon of polysemy, i.e. when the concepts are close, can be viewed on two levels:

1. In terms of general language and terminology
2. On the plane between terminologes

Examples:

fole (nest):

1. (common word) "bird nest"
2. (term in the military field), "the place where the cartridge sits"
3. (term in informatics), "place where the disk is inserted"

kopje (copy):

1. (common word), "manuscript, reproduced work of art"
2. (term in informatics), "reproduction of a data from the computer"

In this way, a word of the general lexicon raised to the level of the term can be ambiguous, one meaning is the initial one, which has the common word or the word that is used as a term in another terminology, and the second meaning is that terminology related to the relevant terminology.

Unlike what can be observed in the lexicon of the general language where the target of meanings (concepts) marked by the same sign (as a word and as a term) is more defined. The transitions from one concept (meaning) to another are more distinct, which is also related to the precision of the meanings (concepts) that are composed within a sign.

Cases of polysemy functioning appear in gradations with different semantic distances from closest to farthest. Semantic distances can be revealed by the valences of words in their connections with other words, which we present in parentheses.

Homonymy

Homonymy is also another semantic phenomenon that appears in the terminology of informatics, which appears as a connection of meanings (concepts) within a sign (term) or when the sign functions as both a word and a term. As we have

emphasized above, the boundary between polysemy and homonymy is so undefined in the field of terminology, that polysemy can be seen as stunted in homonymy.

However, there are cases when the meanings within terms or words that function as terms and as words are very far from each other as much as to lead to homonymy. Thus, for example, for the term *karakter* (*character)*, its first meaning is: "type, human temperament" and is used in the field of psychology. In the field of informatics in a completely different meaning (concept) "letter, number".

So, cases where the semantic distances within a sign (term) are such that the same sign can be interpreted as separable into two different signs can serve as quite prominent homonyms, distinct from polysemy.

Thus, we have homonyms with close meanings that can also be interpreted as polysemy. Meaningful (conceptual) distances are getting bigger, which is important to define the border between polysemy and homonymy. We are bringing cases that behave like homonyms in terminology, which can be considered rare.

dritare (window):

1. (common word) house window
2. (term in computing) document window
3. (term in computing) in the sense of diskette

qelizë (cell):

1. (term in biology) tissue cell
2. (term in computing) memory cell

sjellje (behavior):

1. (term in psychology) human behavior
2. (term in computing) data behavior

CONCLUSIONS

The consolidation phase and problems related to its standardization in the Albanian language. Standardization of computer terminology can only be achieved with a close cooperation of linguists and computer specialists. Without this cooperation, there can be no standardization of this terminology.

The introduction of standardized terms in all textbooks of all levels of the Albanian school further promotes the embedding of this terminology. The faster this pronunciation and standardization of terms becomes, the easier the terms will be accepted, always bearing in mind that this pronunciation is done to facilitate the understanding of the notions and concepts of a field, in this case information technology, informatics .

The problems encountered in this field are related to ambiguity or polysemy which are caused by polysemy, synonymy or homonymy. The principle of unanimity is one of the fundamental principles of terminology.

According to N. Caka, for the English upload and download topics, the most suitable equivalents would be upload and download. Similarly, for the English *file-folder* pair, the Albanian *skedar – dosje* pair should be preferred. On the other hand, according to this author, we should get used to the new terms as soon as possible. Among the most important tasks related to standardization, is the introduction of well-defined and well-defined terms, which would be used in consistently in all documents and in all school, professional and scientific textbooks of a country. (Duro, 2012. p.20)

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