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Albina Pajo

**An overview content of terminology relations on linguistics, applied
linguistics and different language disciplines**

Abstract

Terminology is a science, a disciplinary field of knowledge related to concepts and everything included in it (terms, symbols) etc. It can be also considered as a summary of terms that represents a whole system of concepts of a specific terms, their publishment and promotion in their wide network of it's users. In this paper we will highlight the relationship that terminology has with various of diciplines connected to linguistics also, it's role and the usefullness on their develelopment. Terminology is a changable science and there are some reasons of its change, since it is related to some other sciences like: semantics, lexicology lexicography etc. Recently, we see terminology as a practical set and not as a science, despite of the fact that it has a well- defined purpose which realizes the expressive needs of language users in each field. Some research theories, analysis and the creation of terminology should be improved since it helps other sciences that are related to linguistics.

Keywords: *terminology, linguistics, applied linguistics, language dicipline, relations.*

Terminology is a basic need which identifies people, labels or names things. Terminology as a scientific discipline is not clearly defined since the period changes from one to another. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century scientists of various fields became leaders of terminology in general. They have also faced difficulties on diversity of the forms and the relationship between forms and concepts.¹ Thus, during the eighteenth and nineteenth century the development

¹ M. T. Cabré; J. A. DeCesaris & J. C. Sager (1999). Terminology : theory, methods and applications. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

of manifested tendencies continued since the Renaissance.

It was given a big importance to national languages, which were considered as people's languages that showed national and their historical view. For example, Henry thought that there is an inner connection between character and the language you speak.²

While formulating terms and concepts on different fields of knowledge and science, it is worth mentioning that languages and it's words can not be used in their general meaning, they should be used in a specific form which makes the conceptual explanation precise and useful so that professionals from different fields can communicate effectively. The relationship between linguistics terminology and the applied language on specialized communication will be included at the body of this study.

Terminology is considered as a practical set which has to deal with constructing, collecting and presenting the terms, in a way that it completes the societies' needs by creating communication with specialists on different fields science and technical knowledge. This kind of science includes special lexicon, there is an inseparable connection to linguistics as a mega science and its special diciplines. If we compare the semantic structure of a common word and a term, we notice that the meaning of the term is generally quite narrow and limited. According to Agron Duro, a terminologist, this is explained by the functional value of the term as a specialized name in a certain field of science and technology, which serves to mark a single notion or phenomenon.³ According to Dubus, the terminology theory and the creation practice lead to two different views: the first view shows that terminology is a divided dicipline while the other one says that terminology is an integral part of other diciplines.⁴ On the other hand, Sager (1990), does not give an independt status to terminology, yet

² J. Lyons (2010). *Hyrje në gjuhësinë teorike*. Tiranë: Dituria, p.38.

³ A.Duro (1986). *Prirja për specializim e mjeteve të shprehjes në terminologji*. Gjuha Jonë, 1986, p 58.

⁴ R. Dubus. (1985). *Manuel Pratique de Terminologie* (Vol. 2nd ed). Brossard Quebec Linguattech.

he admits that it has got basic theories based on practical terminologies.⁵ Terminology, as a multidisciplinary science is a cross between a large number of language disciplines, it is also related to all the knowledge fields so it cannot be separated from the social and scientific context of usage.

The language-terminology relation, the applied linguistic

Terminology is influenced by the relation it has to the applied linguistic by becoming its field. According to Wuster (1981), the applied languages is beyond the linguistic itself in order to accumulate knowledge to make them useful.⁶

Linguistics is studying the language in all of its dimensions including depth and breadth in each discipline. In the twentieth century, structural linguists describe the languages as specific by concluding indirectly on some behavior aspects and also by different linguistic typologies. According to Saussure the language should be seen on the synchronic aspect as a system of grammar elements, phonology and lexicology which are related to each other. When we are talking about terminological systems of this field he was so clear by defining that according to him these terms should be closely related to each other, and not being detached from each other since this is how language works. According to him, "the grammar part studies the language as a system of expressions, so when we say 'grammar' we mean being synchronous and meaningful, since systems can not stay alive in some period at the same time, there is not a word as 'historical grammar' in fact that is the diachronic linguistics."⁷

Generativist linguists, on the other hand, are focused on describing individual language skills and not on describing specific languages. Generativism as a linguistic field has studied the synchronic aspect of the language, has also constructed the phrasal rules and has seen the semiotic aspect

⁵ J. C. Sager (1990). A Practical Course in Terminology Processing (Vol. (2nd ed)). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

⁶ E. Wuster.(1981).L'étude scientifique generale de la terminologie, zone frontaliere entre la linguistique, la logique, l'ontologie. In "L'informatique et les sciences des choses" (pp.60- 81). Rondeau & Felber.

⁷F. de Saussure (2002). Kursi i gjuhësisë së përgjithshme. Tiranë: Dituria, pp.52-154.

of the language. Language development and today's language theories are based mostly on generativists. The pragmatic aspect of language in the function of communication, has made some linguists not focus on the main rules of the structure of language, but on its general principles. Consequently, their interest is directed to the concrete and natural practice of language. Applied linguistics studies the language as a structure and means of communication, as a way to solve the communication and information needs of the society. The ever-increasing importance of applied science has played a significant role in changing the linguistic behavior of speakers. Pragmatism is a trait that dominates language behavior. This new social and linguistic behavior has also influenced the development of other areas within applied linguistics such as teaching, assessed linguistics, lexicography and terminology.

Undoubtedly, terminology as a discipline, is one of the most privileged branches of applied linguistics. From this point of view, it can indeed be classified as part of the applied sciences, but that has made the only practical theory. This fact is noticed in the construction of lexical dictionaries, which are its latest results.⁸ In this context terminology is closely related to lexicology and lexicography thus, the purpose of terminologists is to name concepts, moving from concept to term (which is an onomastic process), while lexicographers begin with words defining the term functionally. and semantic (which is a semantic process). From this point of view, both terminology and lexicology locate the word at the center of term formation, but they differ in the way they behave towards the object of study, in the methodology they use, in the way they present the terms and in the fulfillment of the conditions. needed to construct a new term regardless of the field of knowledge and science.

Terminology is also closely related to logics. They share a mutual interest related to concepts while semantics is focused mostly on the relations between

⁸ G. Roger (1985). La science terminologique. In T. e. Traduction, pp. 10-16.

naming-understanding. Terminologists are concentrated on the relations between objects and concepts in the real world, while logicians, through an abstract generalization process, move from specific real-world objects to the design of generalizing concepts for a whole class of objects. Terminology shares a mutual interest with ontology in terms of the nature of objects and the created relations with the real world. In contrast to the relationship of terminology to logic, these relationships do not start from the similarity between concepts, but from their context and position in the real world.⁹ Terminology is a specific integrated part of every field of knowledge, science and productive activity, while linguistics has the task of identifying, processing and coding the relevant terms within a terminological system. According to Duros, the identification of a terminology as a system, becomes complete and clear only when it's seen in the case of the functioning of the terms that make it up, as markers of concepts of a particular field of knowledge.¹⁰ In this statement Duro certainly refers to all terminological systems regardless of the fields of knowledge and science, clearly showing and giving this issue a linguistic background, above all showing the real role that language has in the terminology system. The researcher Hëna Pasho in this regard goes further by emphasizing that terminology as an integral part of the processes and functions of various branches of human activity, is very important as it participates in the synthesis and generalization of knowledge on the essence of things, phenomena and processes in nature and society and, as part of applied linguistics, brings the experience of linguistics to these branches by reflecting the way in which notions are organized and refined¹¹. From the historical point of view, we can notice some terminology definitions based on scientist's interest which according to Tereza M Cabre are summarized as follows¹²:

⁹T. M. Cabre (1998). Terminology, theory, methods. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Compa-ni, pp. 7-12.

¹⁰A. Duro (2009). Termini e fjala në gjuhën shqipe. Tiranë: Sh. B. Fan Noli, p. 19.

¹¹ ¹¹ H. Pasho (2003). Terminologjia tekniko-shkencore dhe vendi i saj në shqipen standarde. Tiranë, p. 287.

¹²T. M. Cabre (1998). Terminology, theory, methods. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Compa-ni

Based on specialized terminologists, terminology is a formal reflection of conceptual organizations of a specific field also a special need to express and communicate professionally.

Based on its users as a field of knowledge, terminology is a field where practical communication units are placed, designed according to economic, precise and appropriate, in science, technique, knowledge and technology criteria.

According to language planner's terminology is a field that includes linguistic mechanism which ensures understanding of terms, effectivity and continuity which can be realized through the modernization process. For linguists, terminology is a part of the language dictionary and lexicon, which is determined by the specific content the topic and the pragmatic use of the issue. So, as we can see from the definitions, terminology as a science, influences and serves simultaneously in all fields of knowledge with specific lexicon and diverse conceptual content. Based on these definitions there are two large groups of terminology users:

- Users, who use terminology in direct or intermediate communication for scientific or technical purpose
- Terminologists that compile dictionaries based on particular knowledge fields which help scientist, scholar and technician communities in specialized communication

According to the needs of these two groups, there are two defined dimensions of terminology: the communicative dimension and the linguistic dimension, which are closely related to each other.

The relation of terminology to communication and specialized communication

Communication is a process that realizes the interaction between people giving and receiving information. There are two types in which specialized communication differs from general communication: written and spoken text it

produces, and the usage of a specific terminology. So, as we can see, specialized communication is about the interaction, giving and receiving information between specialists in different fields of knowledge, technique, science, etc. In this context, the criteria used to design specialized texts are quite different from those used in the texts of a general communication. In specialized texts, the basic criteria about their design are: conciseness, accuracy and appropriateness, while in the texts of a general communication the basic criteria are originality and fluency.

A specialized or scientific text should be concise, as it is the only way of distortion of avoidance on scientific facts and information. It must also be accurate due to its scientific nature, technical terms, which realize the functional and useful connection between specialists in different fields. Consequently, it must be suitable for the communicative situations for which it was produced, in accordance with the level of knowledge including within it what is necessary and leaving out the excess information. Of course, terminology plays an important role in drafting these texts through three processes:

- Original terms used for naming specialized concepts should be concise
- Using a term instead of using phrases helps giving a scientific information accurately.

The usage of standardized terminology is one of the most effective way that specialists use in referral system of a particular field.

It is worth mentioning, that each type of text has its general and specific characteristics which being related to the specific and general usage of the language. There are some characteristics of general and specific texts:

- a. Both texts use the same graphic system of expression and the same alphabet.
- b. The same phonological system is used in both texts, the phonological units are the same in each case.

- c. The same morphological system is used in both of them
- d. Both texts use the same syntactic rules for constructing phrases and sentences.

Regarding the linguistic changes that can be noticed, we can say that:

- a. The words used in general communication texts are easier to understand than the words used in specialized communication texts.
- b. Some linguistic structures and categories show more use in special, scientific texts, than in general texts, such as; morphological structures, which in terms of construction are based on the Greek and Latin tradition; abbreviations and symbols; names, based on verbal expressions, etc.
- c. Open sentence structure with subordinating parts, to give the sentence an explanatory character¹³.

As you can see, the importance of specialized communication between scientists, representatives of various fields in knowledge, science and technological terminology is enough beneficial. On the other hand, the way communication is developed allows technology to spread with consequent interaction between general and specialized vocabularies. Special topics in different fields are becoming a part of culture as a result of their usage. Nowadays, the development of science and technology has been accompanied by a large number of concepts and conceptual fields which constantly raise the need for new designations. The terminology's purpose is the exact and effective communication that is realized through professionals, whose priority is the usage of scientific and technical language. Recently, the studies of terminology have been summarized in a single science positioned within the social sciences and humanities. These terminological studies emphasize the importance of the context of communication by using a special and efficient language.

¹³ T. M. Cabre (1998). Terminology, theory, methods. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, pp. 46-73.

To conclude, terminology is closely related to specific fields of knowledge, science and technology and has no end. Terminology serves science, technology and communication. Terminologists, work together to enable the ranking and standardization of concepts and terms in different fields. The current development of terminology is a result not only of the cooperation of scholars in each field, but it also increases the need of technological development for specialized communication in different languages.

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Unification and translation of some terms into Albanian according to the provisions of the Treaties with Greece and Bulgaria¹

Abstract

Abstract: The Treaties of the Republic of North Macedonia with Greece (signed on June 12, 2018) and with Bulgaria (signed on August 1, 2017) oblige the institutions of the Republic of North Macedonia to accept and implement in the public sphere rules on the use of the terms " North Macedonia "and related adjectives. These provisions are also included in various EU documents, which require the strict use of the relevant terminology deriving from these treaties. Terms from the Macedonian language according to the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia must be accurately translated into Albanian in order to accurately and fully implement the obligations arising from the provisions of these international documents, because the Albanian language is the official language in the Republic of North Macedonia. This paper will deal with the analysis of these terms included in the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation between the Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of North Macedonia and in the Prespa Treaty between the Republic of Greece and the Republic of North Macedonia, as well as in EU documents and translations into Albanian will be proposed.

Keywords: *Republic of North Macedonia, treaties, EU, Albanian*

Introduction

The issue of the official language of the Republic of North Macedonia has many dimensions and in an essential way affects the country's relations with the Republic of Bulgaria. It is well known that Bulgaria has given active support to

¹ This paper was realized within the project "Bulgarians in the Western Balkans (100 years before and after the Recognition Treaty)", Fund "Scientific Research" № КП-06-Н30 / 5.

its southwestern neighbor for independence and state stability. On January 15, 1992, Sofia was the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Macedonia, and in the following months it helped to recognize it by other countries such as the Russian Federation.² Despite the friendly Bulgarian policy, the leaders of the Republic of Macedonia have made constant efforts to provoke a "language debate" between the two countries. On April 14, 1994, during the visit of the Bulgarian Minister of Education, they refused to sign the official documents according to the wording agreed in advance and applied several times regarding the official languages of the two countries.³ A few days later, President Kiro Gligorov, during his visit to Sofia, also did not sign the elaborated bilateral agreements, insisting on the wording "Bulgarian and Macedonian". With these actions, the Republic of Macedonia insisted on the bilateral documents to formally and officially declare the independence of its official language in relation to Bulgarian, thus blocking the signing of the legal and contractual basis of bilateral relations, which have entered a five-year period of stagnation. The then opposition around VMRO-DPMNE understood the negative consequences for their country because of this policy. Following the election victory in the autumn of 1998, with the active participation of Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Trajkovski, later President of the State, an agreement was reached on the text of the joint basic document, by which the language dispute was resolved. The agreed wording was for "the official languages of the two countries - Bulgarian, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, and Macedonian, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia". Thus, was realized the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers, signed by Ivan Kostov and Ljupco Georgievski on February 22, 1999, which formalized and raised to a higher level the relations between the two countries in almost two consecutive decades. It was also incorporated in the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation between the two countries, signed on August 1,

² Георги Николов etj. За официалния език на Република Северна Македония, 2020, Sofia, p. 53.

³ There.

2017 in Skopje. With this wording, affirmed and jointly accepted in bilateral and multilateral documents, respect is shown for the language norm of the Republic of North Macedonia in its legal quality, which derives from the Constitution of the country.⁴

Language agreements between Bulgaria and the Republic of North Macedonia

Statement dated 22 February 1999.

It is with the Prespa Treaty that RNM tries to impose on Bulgaria the language wording, which is missing in the Declaration of 22 February 1999, signed by the then Prime Ministers L. Georgievski and I. Kostov and reconfirmed by the Joint Memorandum of 22 January 2008. According to these documents, which the Macedonian side has signed and which must be taken into consideration, all documents between the two countries had to be signed in the official languages according to their Constitutions. The Prespa Treaty is an agreement between the RNM and Greece and in no way affects or obliges Bulgaria. For this reason, the situation, set out in the 1999 Declaration and the 2008 Memorandum, must remain as it is, without exceeding official limits.⁵

Treaty of friendship from 1 August 2017

The wording of the language clause in the Treaty of Friendship is in line with this strategy. It is signed in two copies in each of the official languages of the parties - in Bulgarian according to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, and in Macedonian according to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

⁴ There, p. 54.

⁵ Спас Ташев etj. Бяла книга за езиковия спор между България и Република Северна Македония, 2021, Sofia, p. 16.

Position boxes related to the enlargement of the European Union and the Stabilization and Association Process: Republic of North Macedonia and Albania⁶

- The Republic of North Macedonia with a verbal note to the UN member states that the observance of the amendments made to the Constitution of the Republic of Northern Macedonia in accordance with the Prespa Agreement will be realized in parallel with the strict observance of the Treaty with The Republic of Bulgaria in its entirety, including as regards the "linguistic clause" of the Treaty;
- in this note to state that the use of the short name, according to the Prespa Agreement, refers only to the political entity Republic of North Macedonia, and not in terms of the geographical region North Macedonia, part of which is located on the borders of Bulgaria;
- in relation to the language, use the phrase "official language of the Republic of North Macedonia". When the use of the term "Macedonian language" in documents and in EU positions is absolutely necessary, it should be clarified with an asteriks as a footnote each time - "according to the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia". It should be clear that the language norm, declared a constitutional language in the Republic of North Macedonia, is related to the evolution of the Bulgarian language and its dialects in the former Yugoslav republic after their codification after 1945. No document / statement during the accession process cannot be considered as Bulgarian recognition of the existence of the so-called "Macedonian language", which is separate from Bulgarian.

These requests of Bulgaria have been presented and approved by the EU in many documents (see for example: Council Conclusions on Enlargement and the Stabilization and Association Process, 18 June 2019; Council of the European Union, Luxembourg, 15 October 2019, 13155/19; Council of the European Union, Brussels, 17-18 October 2019, EUCO 23/19; Council of the European Union,

⁶ The Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria adopted on October 10, 2019 "Declaration of the Forty-Fourth People's Assembly on the Enlargement of the European Union and the Stabilization and Association Process of the Republic of North Macedonia and the Republic of Albania", <https://parliament.bg/bg/declaration/ID/157188>, last accessed October 6, 2021.

Brussels, 1 July 2020, 8581/20, ENLARGEMENT - Accession negotiations with the Republic of North Macedonia)

Discussion of the language issue in official meetings

During the meetings of the Prime Minister Zoran Zaev with the President Rumen Radev and the Prime Minister Stefan Janev on June 17, 2021, as well as during the talks between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Svetlan Stoev and Bujar Osmani, the Republic of North Macedonia expressed readiness to these commitments:

In the shortest possible time Skopje to confirm before the UN, in accordance with Article 11, p. 3 of the Treaty on Good Neighborliness, that the short and long name of the country refers only to the political entity "Republic of North Macedonia", but not to the geographical region "North Macedonia", part of which is located on the border's sovereigns of Bulgaria. Immediately after sending this Verbal Note, Bulgaria will cease to insist on the use of only the long name "Republic of North Macedonia" in the EU and in international organizations;

The Republic of North Macedonia shall strictly adhere to the clause that has been established and ratified by the parliaments of both countries regarding the official language of the Republic of North Macedonia. This clause should be implemented in the official documents of the European Union.⁷

Scientific premises

From a formal point of view, the "recognition" of the "Macedonian language" by official Sofia is a relatively easy matter (although Skopje's request for "recognition of their language" is quite strange, because in international law this principle does not exist and these actions clearly show the extreme politicization of this topic). One could say that the creation of a new language can be done

⁷ The position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the European perspective of the Republic of North Macedonia ", <https://www.mfa.bg/bg/news/30248>, last accessed on October 6, 2021.

smoothly from any dialectal form or from any dialect of any language. An agile linguist can accomplish this "task" in a matter of weeks. In this regard, there are plenty of clear linguistic arguments, which can prove that the "Macedonian language" exists. Various differences in phonetics, lexicon, etc. can be noticed between Bulgarian and the official language of the Republic of North Macedonia in recent decades, mainly due to the deliberate Serbization of the Macedonian literary norm under the pressure of Serbia during the Yugoslav period. But still, why does the Bulgarian side not accept a somewhat objective situation in this case? The answer must be sought in three directions. First, in the scientific context of the creation of the "Macedonian language", second, in the deep historical and identity context, and, third, in the context of human rights. The creation of the "Macedonian language" officially began in late 1944 and continued in the following years with the tools and political tools of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav (Serbian) state. Thus, the "Macedonian language" was created in a very artificial way with the main purpose of moving away from Bulgarian⁸ as much as possible. But this fact is not the most important thing in this debate.

Secondly, by demanding from Bulgaria the "official recognition of the Macedonian language", the representatives of North Macedonia simply claim to "appropriate" the culture, writing, literature and, ultimately, the Bulgarian history from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. How do they do it? They say that the "Macedonian language" has existed since the Middle Ages and Bulgarian literature, written by St. Clement of Ohrid⁹ and hundreds of writers after him, belonged to "Macedonian literature and culture"! But all the authors from this area, who have written in a dialect of Bulgarian, from the Middle Ages,

⁸ See: Спас Ташев etj. Бяла книга за езиковия спор между България и Република Северна Македония, 2021, Sofia, p. 57-80.

⁹ There are many foreign sources about the life and works of St. Clement - Byzantine, Western and Slavic - which always show his Bulgarian character. See e.g. H. Delehay. *Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae. Propylaeum ad ASS. Novembris*, Brussels, 1902, col. 255-256 - the original is in Greek.

from the Renaissance, from the first half of the century. XX, even a part from the second half of the last century, have stated very clearly (seen in the titles of their books at least)¹⁰ that they are Bulgarians and work for the Bulgarian national cause. Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people can not allow the recognition of the "Macedonian language" in these circumstances and political background, to destroy the Bulgarian history and culture.

Thirdly, there are writers and intellectuals from North Macedonia, such as Venko Markovski, Mladen Srbinovski, Mile Nedelkovski, etc., who write in this verse, but evaluate it as a variant of Bulgarian.¹¹

Any formula for the "Macedonian language" and its terminology must be based on historical and cultural truths, because the standardization of a language is a complex task and occupies an important place in the historical processes and in the identity of nations. All citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia should have equal political and cultural rights. Those of them who want to call their language "Macedonian" have every right to do so. But even those of them who want to call the same language standard "Bulgarian" have the same right. Politicians from both countries must work out the necessary political and legal-constitutional formula. The idea that nations and languages are "created" on certain dates, by political decisions, by certain people, groups, parties or institutions cannot be accepted.

It is incomprehensible to think that "new" nations and languages (precisely in Europe) during the twentieth century could be brought to life through the division of old nations and languages with millennial history. Also, the idea that the state, the nation and the language can be equated, or more specifically, that the nation and the language are "attributes" of the state, is very outdated in our

¹⁰ See the appendices where the covers of the original works of brothers Dimitar and Konstantin Miladinov, Kuzman Shapkarev and Jordan Hadzhikonstantinov are presented. Photos were taken by: Cnac Tашев etc. White Book on Language Dispute between Bulgaria and the Republic of North Macedonia, 2021, Sofia, p. 91, 103, 105.

¹¹ Mladen Srbinovski: "I write my books in the official Macedonian form - a language that is simply one of the dialects of Bulgarian." In "Македонизмът и ъвестта на писателя", newspaper "Trud", 27.11.2020.

century. While the idea that nation and language are political but not ethnological realities leads to serious scientific distortions.¹² The idea that the nation and the language should be "recognized" in the same way as the state is recognized, causes crises with neighbors and endangers the state's positions in international relations¹³

Conclusions

First, the Republic of North Macedonia must fulfill its obligations arising from bilateral treaties with the member states of the European Union;

Second, the development of science should be according to scientific rules and not according to ideologies and political goals;

Third, time has passed to create identities through state policy instruments. Human rights must come first.

Conclusions - the use of terms related to the name of the state in Albanian

Terms from the Macedonian language according to the Constitution of the Republic of North Macedonia must be accurately translated into Albanian in order to accurately and fully implement the obligations arising from the provisions of these international documents, because Albanian is the official language in the Republic of North Macedonia and after a short period there will be a statute completely equal to the language of North Macedonia according to the Constitution of the state.

In Albanian it would be good to use the form:

- *Republika e Maqedonisë së Veriut* – full form;
- *R. Maqedonia e Veriut* – with abbreviation of the first word;
- *Maqedonia e Veriut* – is permissible due to brevity.

¹² Македонски научен институт. Меморандум на МНИ-София във връзка с взаимоотношенията между Р България и Р Македония по повод на езиковия спор, 199 , Sofia, p. 3.

¹³ There, p. 4.

It is not appropriate to use:

- *Maqedonia* – because this name is used for the largest geographical region and would in some way legitimize the claims of the Republic of Northern Macedonia over the parts of Pirin Macedonia and Aegean Macedonia, located in Bulgaria and Greece respectively.

How to process the relevant surname in Albanian that derives from the name of the state, ie the Republic of North Macedonia?

- The use of the adjective "Macedonian" should be for names related to the history, culture and space of the entire geographical region of Macedonia, which included territories that today are located in both Bulgaria and Greece. In some contexts, the use of this adjective for names, which are related only to the Republic of North Macedonia (Republic of Macedonia, 1991-2018), would give the impression that there may be claims on territories, personalities, facts and historical phenomena. -cultural that is in complete contradiction with the historical truth;
- The natural surname in such cases, which deals with the contemporary period, would be "north Macedonian" so as not to have misunderstandings not only in terms of the origin of certain personalities, but also in interstate relations.

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Documents and Materials on the History of the Bulgarian People. Софија, 1969.

Appendix

- 1) Бугарска народна песна од Димитар и Константин Миладинови, Загреб, 1861 г.
- 2) Збирка на бугарски народни поговорки од Кузман Шапкарев, Софија, 1891 г.
- 3) „Бугарска писменост“ од Јордан Хаџи Константинов Џинот, Истанбул, 1852 г.

Извор: Спас Ташев. Бјала книга за езиковия спор между Бјлгария и Република Северна Македонија, 2021, Софија, стр. 91, 103, 105.

НАРОДНА БИБЛИОТЕКА

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или

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(Продължение)

КНИГА IV.

ПЪСНИ ИЗЪ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖИВОТЪ.

„Всѣхъ свѣтъ отъ пѣснати и пѣсноречи
срѣдѣ да чекате още много други да се при-
каждатъ на оне пѣсни ако любезниетъ чорьма-
надренѣтъ тога. Народѣтъ е голѣмъ
поетъ.“ Н. Маладъ. В. Н. Н. Прехъ.

Събралъ и падава

Ю. А. Шапкаревъ.



СОФИЯ.

Печатница на „Либералний Клубъ“.

1891.

БОЛГАРСКА ПИСМЕНОСТЬ.

— Не е право хладнокровіе
Да показуваме верху
Наше Славено-Болгарство.

” Цариградскій Вѣстникъ година В. чи-
сло 82 пише отъ Ибраила 1852 Апр. 4. Что
стуществувате Болгарски Книгочин? — камо
ви обща грамматика.? — камо ви Словарь
то естѣ Рѣчникъ? та да есте похвалны отъ
другія Славяне.“ — Ето отвѣтъ. Мы Болгары
имае преполюна и высокодостойна Слава, отъ
другія Славяне; и достойни еа да отдавають
верху насъ честь, понеже сме ги дарувале
писменность. — Мы Болгары имающе си ко-
реньобытенъ и изобилень языкъ, това е на-
ша грамматика, това е нашъ словарь. — Все-
кой кой дерзае да осуждава наше Болгарство,
той е образъ Момусовъ кой заповѣдува мы

Terminological challenges in German as minority language in South Tyrol: the example of occupational health and safety

Abstract

In South Tyrol, Italy, German is a co-official minority language next to the national language Italian. In this paper we show that the terminology pertaining to the domain of occupational health and safety (OHS) in this local-only minority language is not fully developed yet. We give examples of terminological gaps, excessive term variation and insufficient dissemination of OHS terminology in South Tyrolean German. We then describe the terminology development methods that are applied in South Tyrol to counter this situation, which may serve as a reference for other local-only minority languages. Given the interdisciplinary nature of OHS, we deal with both system-bound legal terminology and generally universal terminology pertaining to other domains, such as medicine, engineering, chemistry etc. This calls for different approaches: the terminology belonging to most domains is normally shared across the German-speaking area and should be used also in South Tyrol. However, legal terminology is always linked to a specific legal system. Therefore, it is necessary to first apply legal comparative methods to determine which terms from foreign German-speaking legal systems may be used also in South Tyrol, where the Italian legal system applies.

Keywords: *terminology development, term variation, minority language, legal comparison, occupational health*

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1. Introduction

Due to its social and political history, Europe is a continent where many people may be defined minority language speakers. It is estimated that in the European Union only, 40 to 50 million citizens speak at least one out of 60 regional and minority languages (Pasikowska-Schnass 2016:12). In Europe, Italy is among the countries with the highest number of language minorities. Currently, there are twelve recognised minority languages; their speakers add up to about 4.5 percent of the Italian population (Palermo & Woelk 2011:282), i.e. about 2,700,000 Italian citizens. Further communities are still struggling to achieve some legal acknowledgement, e.g. the scattered Romani-speaking minority.

Minority languages in Italy belong to a wide array of language families, including the Albanian, Germanic, Greek, Romance and Slavic families. The present contribution will focus on the large German-speaking community that resides in the province of Bolzano in Northern Italy. This autonomous province, generally known as South Tyrol, is home to over 320,000 native German speakers, corresponding to approximately 70% of the local population (ASTAT 2020:15).²

2. Language regime in South Tyrol

In South Tyrol, the institutional language regime is largely bilingual. The South Tyrolean Statute of Autonomy (Presidential Decree No. 670/1972) confers the minority language German the same status as the national language Italian at regional level (Art. 99), thus making German a co-official language within the area. German-speaking citizens have the right to use their language in relations with offices and bodies of the local administration and judiciary (Art. 100, para

² In South Tyrol, further 20,000 speakers belong to the Ladin-speaking minority. Ladin is an officially recognised autochthonous language spoken in five valleys of the Dolomites. The overall number of speakers, including those residing in two neighbouring provinces, is estimated to be about 30,000 (Istituto Culturale Ladin 2021). The paper will not deal further with this Rhaeto-Romance language. For more information on Ladin language and culture see for example Pescosta 2010.

1). All provincial legislation is published in both languages, placenames are officially bilingual, trials may be conducted in either language.

There are some detailed rules concerning legal acts that need to be always bilingual and others that may be written in either of the co-official languages (Art. 100, para 4). Generally, in bilateral and private communications, the public institutions follow the principle of 'separate language use', i.e. they use the language preferred by the specific citizen addressed (Palermo & Woelk 2005:334). Trials are also normally conducted in one language only, even though bilingual trials are possible (Ordine degli Avvocati 2014). However, for provincial legislation and several administrative documents the principle of 'joint language use' applies (Palermo & Woelk 2005:333). In this case, the Italian and German version of the text must be printed side by side and with the same font size. The legal acts concerned by this regulation include official administrative documents aimed at the general public (e.g. urban development plans), personal documents intended for public use (e.g. identity cards) and official documents addressing several administrative offices (e.g. circulars) (Presidential Decree No. 574/1988, Art. 4).

A bilingual institutional regime entails the need for staff that may master (also) the minority language in their written and oral communication (Presidential Decree No. 752/1976). In addition, it requires that all the necessary terminology be available not only in the national language, but also in the minority language.

3. Minority languages and terminology development

There are different types of minority languages and several possible classifications (Edwards 2010:76-101). One of the distinctions made by Edwards (2007:459-460) is between: a) minority languages spoken only in one state, b) minority languages spoken in more than one state and c) languages spoken by a minority in one state but at the same time by the majority in another state. These are called respectively a) unique, b) non-unique and c) local-only minority

languages. The first two groups together may also be termed ‘absolute minority languages’ (i.a. White 1991, Branchadell 2011), because their minority status applies to all contexts where they occur (Edwards 2010:79).

The language and terminology development needs and efforts faced by these different types of minority languages will necessarily diverge. Local-only minority languages normally participate in the overall development of their language or can in any case profit from language development happening abroad, where their language is used in education at all levels, government, administration, communication, research etc. as national language. Absolute minority languages, on the contrary, face the challenge of creating or updating their vocabulary without any directly relevant external references. Consequently, while local-only minority languages generally profit from language development abroad in many specialised domains (e.g. medicine, engineering, sports, cuisine etc.), absolute minority languages will have to find their own terminology to designate existing or new specialised concepts, if the minority language is to be used for communication in these domains. In the long term, minority languages can be preserved and serve as efficient means of communication outside the private circle of family and friends only if they possess the necessary specialised terminology.

There is, however, a domain where local-only minority languages need to do their own terminology planning and development, too, i.e. the legal domain. This is due to the existing cultural, systemic and linguistic differences between each national legal system (Cao 2007:23). Every legal system has a peculiar set of rules and conceptual structures that were developed over time (Šarčević 1997:13). Legal language and terminology strongly reflect such peculiarities and are therefore system-bound (de Groot 2002:222). “[D]ifferent legal languages have their own unique legal vocabulary” (Cao 2007:20). While the terminologies pertaining to the hard sciences, for example, are essentially universal (Arntz *et al.* 2014:162, Drewer & Schmitz 2017:20), every country has its own legal language and terminology, even countries using the same natural language (Cao 2007:33,

Gambaro & Sacco 2018:7-8). The legal system of the state a given minority lives in will necessarily be different from any other national legal system. Therefore, local-only minority languages cannot simply use legal terminology developed abroad, as it may happen for other specialised domains. In section 6 we will illustrate the legal comparative approach that can be applied to the development of legal terminology in local-only minority languages to address this issue.

4. Occupational health and safety

Occupational health and safety (OHS), also called occupational safety and health or workplace safety, is a subdomain of (labour) law, but also a branch of medicine. It is a multidisciplinary activity that “deals with all aspects of health and safety in the workplace and has a strong focus on primary prevention of hazards” (WHO 2021). According to a joint definition by the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization, OHS aims at promoting and maintaining the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations by preventing health damages caused by working conditions, protecting workers from risks and adapting the working environment to their physiological and psychological capabilities (Alli 2008:22).

In 2018, in the European Union there were 3.1 million accidents that resulted in at least four days of absence from work and 3,332 fatal accidents, with an increasing trend with respect to the previous year (EUROSTAT 2020). In Italy, despite the decreasing trend of the last decades (Spiniello 2010:13), the number of workplace accidents is still alarmingly high (INAIL 2019:2), particularly in South Tyrol (Alto Adige 22.11.2019). This makes OHS a pressing emergency that must be addressed. OHS legislation has increasingly focused on involving employees as active participants who are called to contribute to achieving safer and healthier workplaces: they must actively take care of their own and their colleagues’ safety (Natullo 2015:9). In this context, OHS training plays a central role in enabling staff to become active agents in accident prevention (Solombrino 2017:71).

The Italian consolidated law on OHS (Legislative Decree No. 81/2008) requires that employers provide a “sufficient and adequate” training on OHS (Art. 37). Training must be delivered in a language that all employees may understand well, so that they can easily acquire the relevant knowledge (Legislative Decree No. 81/2008, Art. 36, para 4). Whenever the workforce may have limited knowledge of the national language (e.g. migrant employees) or a potentially limited understanding of very complex language (e.g. underage employees, employees with cognitive disabilities) this must be taken into consideration. In officially bilingual areas, such as South Tyrol, OHS training will generally have to take place (also) in the minority language to full comply with the aforementioned legal provisions.

The consolidated law on OHS was translated into German in 2011 on a private initiative (Comitato Paritetico Edile 2011). From 2013 onwards, the Autonomous Province of Bolzano started producing e-learning modules covering the compulsory training topics that are prescribed for various types of working activities (e.g. basic training, personal protective equipment, electrical safety, working with display screen equipment, working in confined spaces etc.). Eurac Research’s Institute for Applied Linguistics was entrusted with revising, checking the terminological consistency and translating the source texts into Italian or German respectively.³ So far, 30 e-learning modules have been made available in both languages via the provincial e-learning platform Copernicus (<https://e-learn.provinz.bz.it/>) to all public employees and vocational students in South Tyrol. Upon request, local private companies may also use the texts for their training.

In addition, between 2018 and 2019 a dedicated terminology project⁴ was financed by the provincial administration with the aim of making OHS terminology available in Italian and German to the general public via Eurac

³ SSL-Trad project, co-financed by the Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Bozen through a bilateral agreement between the Autonomous Province and Eurac Research, signed on 10 October 2013.

⁴ SSL-Term project, financed by the Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Bozen, Decree No. 13238/2018, contract No. 037808, CIG ZC723FF490.

Research's Information System for Legal Terminology *bistro* (<http://bistro.eurac.edu>). At the end of the project, over 1,600 entries related to OHS had been published online, including over 2,400 designations in Italian and over 2,500 in German as well as definitions for most concepts. The two projects carried out by Eurac Research led to in-depth terminological analyses on OHS terminology in South Tyrolean German, the results of which are illustrated in the following sections.

4.1 Features of OHS terminology

A paramount feature of OHS terminology is that it is highly interdisciplinary. There are legal terms that specifically belong to this particular subdomain of law (e.g. appointed doctor, risk assessment, occupational illness). The relation with other legal subdomains becomes evident through the frequent use of terminology pertaining to labour law (e.g. employer, employment contract), social security law (e.g. disability, drug addiction) and administrative law (e.g. subcontractor, building maintenance). In addition, more than in any other subdomain of law, OHS texts contain a wealth of technical terms originally pertaining to a wide range of other specialised domains, such as physics (e.g. noise), chemistry (e.g. chemical substance), biology (e.g. mutagen), engineering (es. building), mechanics (e.g. machine), medicine (e.g. musculoskeletal disorder), psychology (e.g. burnout), etc. (cf. Chiocchetti & Stanizzi 2021:71-72). A relevant aspect of OHS terminology is therefore its largely diversified legal and technical origin. This is due to the ample range of workplaces, work activities and related risks and hazards that are being considered in the domain of OHS.

5. Current situation of OHS terminology in South Tyrol

Work on revising and translating the e-learning modules on diverse OHS topics as well as the creation of terminological entries for *bistro* has given a clear picture of the current situation of OHS terminology in South Tyrolean German.

The positive aspect is that a lot of terminology exists and is currently used in local legislation, in informative texts published by public and private organisations, during training events etc. There are some terminological gaps, i.e. Italian legal concepts for which no South Tyrolean German designation can be retrieved, but their number is fortunately quite limited. The more relevant negative aspects concern the wealth of terminological variants in use, even for key OHS concepts, as well as the relatively limited dissemination of much existing terminology. In the first case, having too many alternatives often leads to inconsistencies and doubts as to whether they all designate the same concept. In the second case, i.e. when the South Tyrolean German designation is not (widely) known, text drafters either use the original Italian designation or make their own term proposals. In this way they add further terminological variants and create additional confusion in readers. In the following subsections we will give examples for a) excessive and unnecessary terminological variation, b) insufficient diffusion or dissemination of South Tyrolean German OHS terms and c) existing terminological gaps (cf. Chiocchetti & Stanizzi 2021:75-78).

5.1 Excessive terminological variation

An important role in Italian OHS is the health and safety representative, who is elected by the staff or designated by trade unions to represent employees in matters concerning health and safety at work (Legislative Decree No. 81/2008, Art. 2, para. 1, lit i). The Italian designation for this role is *rappresentante dei lavoratori per la sicurezza* (literally ‘workers’ representative for safety’). The translation of the consolidated law into German, which is considered the official version by the provincial administration, consistently uses *Sicherheitssprecher* (literally ‘safety spokesperson’), an idiomatic and easy to remember German term that fits the concept quite well. However, other South Tyrolean texts published by municipalities, trade associations and even the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work INAIL quite often contain other designations that are literal translations of the Italian designation:

Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Sicherheit (e.g. LVH 2021), *Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Arbeitssicherheit* (e.g. Gemeinde Bozen 2006:68; INAIL 2018) and *Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Arbeitsschutz* (e.g. HDS 2021). Such designations are used rather often to promote training events offered to staff appointed to this specific role, which makes it more challenging for them to find the right training or understand whether it is the appropriate one (cf. Chiocchetti & Stanizzi 2021:75). Table 1 shows that for one Italian designation and one Italian abbreviation (RLS) there are at least four different designations and two abbreviations in South Tyrolean German. Such inconsistencies reduce the readability of OHS texts in the minority language and may cause misunderstandings or additional costs, for example through customers calling public administrations or course organisers to ask for clarifications.

Italian designations	South Tyrolean German designations
Rappresentante dei lavoratori per la sicurezza	Sicherheitssprecher
	Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Sicherheit
	Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Arbeitssicherheit
	Arbeitnehmersvertreter für Arbeitsschutz
RLS	AVAS
	RLS

Table 1: Terms and abbreviations used in Italian and South Tyrolean German to designate the same concept

5.2 Insufficient dissemination of terminology

We have seen in section 5.1 that the main problem in South Tyrolean German is not the lack of OHS terminology per se, quite the contrary. However, existing

terminology is not always or sufficiently known to a wider audience. This is particularly evident when Italian terms and acronyms or abbreviations are used in German OHS texts, either alone or next to an impromptu translation. For example, the local health authority published a text (Merseburger *et al.* 2017:27) where the Italian designation is added in brackets to a generic German term. Instead of using *Strahlenschutzsachverständiger* (literally 'expert in radiation protection'), the correct and perfectly transparent designation for what is called *esperto qualificato* (literally 'qualified expert') in Italian legislation, the drafters chose the generic *zuständiger Physiker* (literally 'competent physicist') and added the Italian term in brackets for more clarity. The frequent use of Italian terminology in German texts, especially in relation to acronyms and abbreviations, may be ascribed either to an insufficient knowledge of the adequate terminology in German or to the feeling that the Italian designation might be more precise or better known to the audience (cf. Chiocchetti & Stanizzi 2021:76). Either way it proves that many terms related to OHS are not sufficiently disseminated or not familiar to all those who need to use and understand it.

5.3 Terminological gaps

Not all OHS terminology is contained in the Italian consolidated law. Therefore, the official translation into German cannot always be used as a reference text. This happened, for example, with the Italian detailed subclassification of *rischi interferenti* (literally 'interfering risks'). These are new risks that emerge due to the contact between the regular staff and the staff working for a subcontractor in a company (e.g. cleaning services, maintenance companies) or between different subcontractors operating at the same time within a company. The concepts are mainly needed at theoretical level and in practice to fill in the related document that must be signed to prove that such risks have been evaluated and the necessary preventative measures have been taken. There are three different typologies: a) *rischi in entrata* (literally 'incoming risks'), that are brought into the company by the subcontractor with their work

activities, b) *rischi da contiguità fisica e di spazio* (literally ‘risks due to physical and spatial proximity’), that are due to the overlapping working activities of different types of subcontractors and c) *rischi in uscita* (literally ‘outgoing risks’), that are additional risks – next to the usual risks – that may exist on the premises of the company where the subcontractor is supposed to work (Menduto 2015). Given the absence of South Tyrolean German terms for the above-mentioned concepts, three translation proposals became necessary. Today, the respective terminological entries in *bistro* contain the following proposals: a) *Risiko von außen*, b) *Risiko durch räumliche und zeitliche Nähe* and c) *Risiko nach außen* (cf. Chiocchetti & Stanizzi 2021:78), thus filling the previous terminological gap.

6. Methods for terminology development

As illustrated in section 4.1, OHS terminology can either be strongly system-bound legal terminology or generally universal terminology from other domains. Consequently, two different principles should guide terminology development efforts in local-only minority languages.

6.1 ‘Universal’ specialised terminology

In South Tyrol it is important to possibly avoid impromptu and literal translations from Italian for terminology which is already well-known and shared across the entire German-speaking area. Using largely universal terminology from specialised domains like medicine, engineering, chemistry etc. in South Tyrol has two advantages: a) it reduces the potential regionalisation of the minority language making sure that other native German speakers can easily understand South Tyrolean texts and b) it fosters international communication and commerce. For this reason, while revising the e-learning texts mentioned in section 4, unnecessary neologisms, often created by adapting or literally translating Italian designations, were systematically replaced with the terminology used in the rest of the German-speaking world. For example, whenever the revisers encountered the word *Mikroklima* for ‘indoor climate’

(from Italian *microclima*), they systematically replaced it with *Raumklima*, since the latter is the designation commonly used in Austria, Germany and Switzerland to refer to indoor climate.

6.2 Legal terminology

Due to the system-boundness of legal language, it is not possible to follow the simple approach described in section 6.1 for legal terminology. This does not mean that it is automatically impossible to adopt terms already used abroad. There are designations that are used with a very similar meaning in several German-speaking legal systems, for example *Arbeitgeber* (employer). Equivalent concepts may, however, also be termed differently in one or more German-speaking countries. For example, an apprentice is called *Lehrling* in Austria but *Auszubildender* in Germany. Finally, the same designation may have different meanings in different legal systems. For example, in Austria, *Befreiungsschein* refers to a document allowing foreigners to take up any working activity in any of its federal states. However, in Germany, the same designation is used for a card that exempts the insured person from paying prescription fees or doctor consultation fees (Muhr 2019:127).

Given this situation, to assess whether foreign legal terms may potentially be used to designate Italian legal concepts in South Tyrol, legal comparison – more specifically micro-comparison (Zweigert & Kötz 1996:4) – is an extremely useful method. Micro-comparison is a method developed within comparative law. It serves to contrast specific legal concepts belonging to different legal systems in order to identify their similarities and differences; in other words: to understand whether they can be considered equivalent. In South Tyrol, Italian legal concepts are compared to German, Austrian and Swiss legal concepts (occasionally also to concepts from European Union or international law) to assess whether there are any equivalent legal concepts in the German-speaking legal systems, i.e. whether there are any legal concepts that have the same essential characteristics as the Italian legal concept under analysis. Once an equivalent concept has been found,

it must be considered whether the respective designation in German fits well into the existing South Tyrolean system of designations, whether it is sufficiently transparent, whether it is not potentially misleading etc. The first step is therefore related to the conceptual level, the second to the linguistic level.⁵

For the reasons explained in section 6.1, whenever possible and sensible, the terms designating equivalent legal concepts abroad may be adopted in South Tyrol, i.e. to keep the regionalisation of South Tyrolean special language to the necessary minimum and to foster communication with the German-speaking countries. However, when no foreign concepts exist that can be considered equivalent to the Italian ones or when equivalents exist, but the designation(s) used abroad are inadequate from a linguistic point of view, different terminology development methods are applied.

According to the literature on the development of minority languages (i.a. Kaplan & Baldauf 1997) and the literature on the development of terminology in individual languages (i.a. Sager 1990) there are three principal term formation strategies: a) the use of (more or less adapted) loan words, b) innovative word building (called primary term formation in Sager 1990) and c) translation of foreign terms (secondary term formation in Sager 1990). The South Tyrolean OHS terminology offers examples for all three strategies. Examples of Italian or English terms adopted as loan words are *Mobbing* and *INAIL*. *Mobbing* is originally English and was adapted to the German spelling with a capital letter. *INAIL* is the Italian acronym of the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work, which is commonly used also in South Tyrolean German. An example of primary term formation or innovative word building is the already mentioned term *Sicherheitssprecher*, created by applying one of the possible term formation methods in German (e.g. composition, derivation, etc.), in this case by composition. Finally, many acceptable and widely used terms were created by translating from Italian, i.e. through secondary term formation. For example,

⁵ For a more detailed account of the method as it is applied in South Tyrol see Chiocchetti 2019, Chiocchetti & Ralli 2016.

Sicherheits- und Koordinierungsplan (health and safety plan, literally ‘safety and coordination plan’) is a literal translation of *piano di sicurezza e di coordinamento*. None of the strategies can ensure that the resulting terminology will be automatically accepted and implemented. As we have explained in 5.1, *Sicherheitssprecher* has not been fully successful in replacing other variants, while *Sicherheits- und Koordinierungsplan* is generally accepted and used in relevant texts.

7. Conclusions

We have seen that OHS terminology in South Tyrol is not yet developed or disseminated to a satisfactory extent. However, given the central role employees are acquiring in ensuring their own and their colleagues’ health and safety on the workplace today, it is important that a set of consistent and correct terminology in the minority language be available for training and information to the workforce. This is necessary to ensure the minority language community equal access to information and training as the majority language community. It is also required to fulfil the legal requirement that OHS training be adapted to the language and language proficiency level of all employees, so that they may properly understand how they are supposed to behave to contribute to workplace safety. In this paper, we have illustrated the approaches adopted today to further develop OHS terminology in South Tyrol. Different methods are applied to legal terminology and to specialised terminology from other domains, due to their diverging nature.

To foster the dissemination of South Tyrolean OHS terminology two strategies have been implemented so far. On the one hand, an extensive bilingual terminological collection has been published in *bistro*, so that it may easily and freely be retrieved online. On the other hand, the e-learning modules that are used every year to train employees in the provincial administration (and partly also in private companies) as well as vocational students have been revised, updated and made more consistent. Consequently, all those who take the online

training will read and indirectly acquire correct and consistent OHS terminology. In 2018, over 1,300 people took the basic training and over 10,000 the training on specific risks and working activities (Amministrazione Provinciale 2018:201). If we consider that about 70% of the South Tyrolean population are German native speakers, we may assume that most of them may have chosen to take the training in their native language. In this way we hope to be able to reach a possibly wide audience also in future and thus to contribute to the dissemination of OHS terminology in South Tyrol. Language being a fundamental aspect in the education of the workforce, sharing OHS terminology in the minority language and enhancing its quality ultimately contributes to unambiguous communication and to an improved safe behaviour on the workplace.

Finally, we hope that the South Tyrolean experience may serve as a reference for other (local-only) minority languages when developing their own special languages and the related terminologies, not just in the domain of OHS but also in other relevant domains.

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**Issues of scientific terminology in some of the basic disciplines of
Albanology (diachronic and analytical view)**

With the desire to devote several synthesized notes regarding the issue of knowledge of terminology in some basic disciplines of Albanianology, we first focus on the study of the directions that were aimed at certain periods of the development of the history of the Albanian script, then on the systematization and manuals, such as and on works predetermined for school levels.

The importance of using an adequate terminology in Albanian studies: translations and articles by Henrik Lacaj, Stefan Prifti, Ignac Zamputi, Hasan Ceka, Skender Anamali, Vangel Toci.

The specific terminology of Latin epigraphy and Romanian numismatics, naming of monuments, onomastics and the special lexicon of these disciplines. Meanings and distinctions in the use of this terminology in today's point of view.

In relation to such a broad argument, which reopens new windows in terms of research and interrelationships between earlier facts, developments, concepts and texts, more than natural selection comes by weeding and classifying an adequate terminology which was reflected in the first decades texts of the last century in the arsenal of school literature that even today are a clear reference for scholars of the culture of drafting such textbooks, really compiled in another period of development of thought on schools of programs, but always coherent if we consider the accuracy of the names and exceptions, as well as the breadth of their inclusion in certain treatments.¹

¹ A discussion that can be raised regarding the developments and adaptations of scientific terminology in the basic disciplines of the knowledge of Albanology cannot ignore the developments that became more than concrete in a period not so widely extended in chronological terms, but that is characterized by a series of publications dealing with literary and scientific education, linguistic and didactic, but also pedagogical and in some cases the culture of religious belief. In our attention could not have been

The textbooks of the first half of the last century are permanent models of reference and in terms of elaboration, internal structural organization, but above all of a terminology that did not exclude the Albanian word, while evaluating in terms of almost universal feeds from ancient Greek and Latin language. A natural continuity can be traced in subsequent texts, or in specific lexicons that have always been components of knowledge for teachers of important study disciplines such as language education, Latin language, medical terminology, etc.

A rich legacy in terms naturally elaborates on Father Justin Rota O.F.M. in selected texts in manual valuable publications which at that time became part of a scientific literature widely cited in the study papers of his contemporaries. Publications and reprints of his contributions, in which the tendency to care from a philological and textual point of view, the parts that became part of the thematic corpora that the latter prepared with extraordinary care and diligence, are a suitable subject in terms of synchronous analysis. that can be made on the developments of that time in terms of their terms and variants.²

The variety of his creativity and productivity, Father Justin Rota O.F.M. reflected in the compilation of texts of several natures, including the contributions he made by approximating the reader with the old Albanian writings and their adaptation to different publishing formats, as well as by selecting texts that were taken from several fields and became part of corpora textbooks of educational importance, remain models of reception of various

genuine contributions that from the beginning to be essays or scientific writings that highlight achievements in specific fields such as epigraphy or numismatics, the history of archaeological and cultural monuments constitute natural manifestations of a terminological journey that further will be reflected at least in the process of quoting relevant articles of important figures of a discipline such as archeology. We must keep in mind that such developments or state of tracking of terminological registers are influenced by other factors, among which it would be important to judge the attention to the disciplines of Greek and Roman classicism, the awareness of the importance of knowing the languages for high school education. relevant related to such cultures, but also of the most representative civilizations and literary Works of the latter.

² There are a number of categories and genres of texts which are handled by Father Wheel O.F.M. and with relevant terms, a good part and in Latin. In his works, terminology is exactly the most elaborate and well-cared field, which stands out in every kind of treatment that the latter has undertaken to realize.

forms of textual and documentary design.

Compilers of mainly textbooks of the first decades of the last century became promoters of a range of terms that to this day are models of reference in the basic disciplines of linguistics and literary studies. The best anthologies that date around the years '30-40 of the last century are reference models, but also the introductory and concluding treatises of the publications with some authors that contain selected texts from the old Albanian literature, from later realizations, but which follow the same writing tradition.

The terminology related to this type of literature fits very well with the culture of using similar terms in nearby areas, which had turned centuries ago into the first offices and laboratories of the realization of the printed book. The exchange of overlaps, but also of more than understandable influences, is an argument to be treated extensively in the future, so much so that it may reflect with concrete facts issues of exchanges in the field of book culture and bibliophilia in particular.

We would have plenty of exceptions to deal with in this respect and in terms of grammars of the last century, more precisely, Latin grammars, always accompanied by volumes of exercises, equipped with specific lexicons in order to internalize the sentence of the Latin period. Equally interesting in a more focused study look at this argument would be the question of the appropriateness of the terms used at the time they saw the light of publication of such contributions, as well as the continuity in this regard, in the functional sense in subsequent decades, or in the process of didactic and university internalization.

Such texts, despite the predestination they had at the moment of their concretization and use in processes of educational and school nature, for the wide range of notions they also contain the methodology of combining the teaching of the basic elements of the programs contained in them, do not lose substantive values even in our day, remaining evidence of early contributions, but clearly oriented towards a complete formation of the individual in the

schools of the time.

In this fortunate period in terms of publications that came out of the press, both those that were oriented by didactics and educational routine, as well as the intention to have in the hands of readers thematic manuals with current brands for the time, a variety can be traced. realizations that mention almost the basic directions of social, human and scientific education. The above-mentioned grammars, including voluminous manuals, which are essentially classical Albanian translations that were widely used in the best European schools, at that time, in particular, emphasized the study of the classical world and the languages of antiquity, have a wealth of variants and texts.

At this point of view, not only with the complex terminology reflected in them, but also with the very trials of undertaking the adaptation of such a subject in our context, these publications continue to be referential in terms of harvesting elements of terminological value, also and in that of the extent and rationale of the materials contained therein.

A clear correlation can be traced if publications of the same time are accessed between them, especially if we consider that in relation to the grammar of Albanian certain terms were consciously carried by the respective compilers. Developments of the time, other approaches to the textbook and that of university dispense value would bring to the attention of drafters and working groups and others the need and necessity in terms of their concepts and concrete uses, especially the names that will could again become the object of a concrete practice.

In this sense, one can speak extensively about a particular history of uses of basic terms in the field of literary history, literary theory, grammar, and basic linguistic subsystems, in which phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax naturally take precedence.

For each of the above subsystems, there is room to talk about specific considerations, but also in terms of how to compile texts that would contain

literary pieces, there is as much room to research in terms of continuity and the corresponding changes that were reflected in relevant publications.

A considerable number of textbooks that saw the light of publication in the first decades of the last century paved the way for an important journey in terms of terminology as a discipline, but also its concrete manifestations related to specific sub-directions related to rhetoric, stylistics, didactics, specialist terms of language subsystems which to this day can be widely discussed by specialists in the field.

And if we want to reconstruct a history of the journey of terms, constructions that carry a clear terminological value, this period, rich for many reasons and in terms of original feeds in this regard, is considered even to mention it as a period reference or as a time target of important starting points.

In the view of the scholar of the old Albanian texts, the philology of these texts, but also the deeper tracing of the interior and the structuring of the works of the centuries related to the old Albanian literature, there is a history of interest and the issue of naming certain parts of the works of the latter.

The names relating to parts that are also an evidence of concrete data on the history of the works in question appear not the same in the uses of the editors for publication, and further, with clear terminological value in the treatises of scholars who certainly considered the tradition of previous, but chose more specialized terms when it came to scientifically treating such elements of text and content.

The afterword or concluding part of Buzuku's book, as a reference text in model terms and with a clear documentary value, and for our studies on ancient Albanian literature and the earliest evidence of Albanian writing was treated extensively from the first tests for reconstructed important moments in the history of Albanian written literature.

In these essays, we will find authors and texts, works and valuable written evidence, which of course, and from a terminological point of view, when it

comes to access to the models they reflect, are a real object of study interest.

In scholars who were nevertheless part of the contributions of the early 1940s, we will be able to find reflected the specialist term on the afterlife or the concluding part of Buzuk's book, to find it further in scientific works of the doctoral format. , as presented in the case of Martin Camaj, author of the monographic study *"Il Messale" Il Messale" di Gjon Buzuku, contributi linguistici allo studio della genesi*, Shêjzat, Rome, 1960.

The colophonization of a complex book like *Meshari*, further, the reference to similar books or to major works that are published in the European context are part of the development of book culture in those areas, remains a matter to be seen in historical and socio-cultural overview. On the other hand, the name *Colophon* by scholars who devoted major works to this work from a scientific point of view, proves the awareness that its history should be seen in such a context, that of book culture in the area that supported and nurtured the phenomenon of printed book and printing. as a practice of human activity.

In the consultation of archives and archival sources, as well as later anastatic editions of earlier book summaries of a reference similar to Buzuku's book, especially those oriented by the reflection of book feeds in the areas of the Italian Peninsula, it is clearly noted that the mood of rosin in certain publications constitutes a fact which is always pointed out if the volume, sample or specimen under consideration is described. A whole archival wealth, an arsenal enriched for centuries in copies of books becomes and object of genuine curiosity if we want to trace or know more if in connection with them it is specified if it possesses elements of certifying importance as it may be in our case and the rosary, the afterword and the conclusion of the work.

Colophon is treated extensively in terms of the content and construction specificity it presents to the reader, the scholar of the history of specialist publications and in itself is a genuine term, with a special connotation related to the journey that every work that contains it must have traversed in the direction of

the press release.

Thanks to the fact that Buzuk's book became widely studied and in the trials of Martin Camaj, Namik Ressuli, Father Luigj Marlekaj OFM, et al, the reference terminology related to such a work, moreover realized throughout the Five Hundred, a century with importance for certain developments in Europe, remains as important as the arguments themselves related to the whole thematic framework in question. The study of such a book, similar in construction and content with a series of specimens that characterize a specific aspect of the ecclesiastical culture of the time and its practice in also specific contexts, is widely reflected in the treatises of many scholars who are the object of research. have long had issues of printing development in certain areas, the circulation of the first cams that are the result of a complex technology and that renewed a series of processes in the European world, further and the Balkans.

It would not be superfluous, even in the case of this treatment, to quote, even for information, some terms-exceptions which, for the content of this book, are approximated by defining it and defining it as closely and precisely as possible. The corresponding tradition with a clear European affiliation recognizes several such, among which are cases that really approach a complex model like that of Buzuk's book.³

We have been involved in such an argument for a long time and in the case of the treatment of the history of this book itself, but also the beginnings of the documentation of the Albanian writing, which as far as we know until today, is

³ See in particular the definition given in connection with the sacramental term or book of sacraments in the Treccani Encyclopedia, the online version: *The liber sacramentorum or sacramentarium*, in which the prayers recited by the officiant during the mass are collected, is the most important liturgical text of the Christian tradition. The history of this book and that of its main derivation, the missal, preserve the reflection of the many transformations that invested the Eucharistic liturgy in the High Middle Ages. Contrary to what was believed in the past, the canonization of the Latin rite began quite late. Before this phase, the religious landscape of Christian Europe seems to be characterized by a great variety of ritual texts and practices.

evidenced by such texts, of a related theme. clearly with the liturgy and its exercise through manuals, breviaries and rituals. The very names we have just mentioned are part of a complex lexicon that over time has seen a reinforcement in elements of terminology, but also developments that are widely studied in the history of institutions of the centuries with which it is related and their consolidation.

It is no coincidence that issues of the history of outlining the phenomena related to the spread of the printed book and its use as an alternative to manuscripts have long been the subject of basic disciplines for the knowledge of culture at university, postgraduate and doctoral levels.

In itself, reasoning as a discipline in itself and further valid to be studied at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels of such a problem in itself requires an appropriate terminology that while first preserving the universal features of being a branch of a specific knowledge that has to do with the book and the history of its spread in centuries and regions of culture, in our context also presupposes the availability of naturally Albanianized terms or elements, in favor of reinforcing specific registers for specific study lines.

The universality of the terminology of many fields does not exclude peculiarities or innovations that in special cases are reflected when a certain language naturally finds its means of enrichment. Such a discussion applies not only to the terminology of a unique discipline such as bibliophilia, one of the objects that prompted the compilation of this treatment by us, but also to other study directions, which in certain languages enjoy lucky and long-standing traditions. of their reception and use.

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Economic terminology in Albanian language: situation, problems, tasks

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the state of economic terminology in the Albanian language, and based on the problems encountered, to bring some recommendations in the form of tasks which are presented as necessary for research. further in view of its standardization. The paper starts from the hypothesis that the terminology in question is rich, but finds that scientific and academic research in this regard is very limited or overlooked, creating gaps in its wider and unified use. Despite the presence of earlier terms originating from other languages, it seems that keeping them in use is more convenient than switching from borrowing one time-influenced language to another. These linguistic influences, which have historically been proven not to be eternal, have only made difficult the broader meaning of this terminology by most of those whose mother tongue is Albanian.

Keywords: *Albanian language, economic terminology, barbarisms, unification*

Introduction

With the exception of some dictionaries, whether they are Albanian-Albanian or from other languages in Albanian about the terminology of economics and its disciplines, it is difficult to find studies or professional publications that address the issue and its situation. Moreover, its neglect has increased with the beginning of great political and economic changes in the Albanian space during the 1990s until today, or as it is otherwise known, the transition from the one-party

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political system (monist) and the socialist economy in the multi-party (pluralist) political system and market economy. One of the key factors that has influenced the growing lack of interest in researching this issue, is the multifaceted impact of globalization. As in many other languages, the greatest influence has come from English which coincides with the development of capitalism, economics as a separate social science, new scientific discoveries and (neo) colonialism. All these, in contemporary streams, have brought new words, the poor translation into Albanian of which often does not differ from the source words. If anyone, whether Albanian or foreign, thinks that with major replacements in the terminology of economics in the Albanian language with foreign terms and expressions any progress is achieved, then this should have happened today. There are two serious obstacles in the realization of such a project. First, it is difficult to ascertain why and how this replacement or transition would take place. Second, proponents of substitution are unwilling to work in this direction, leaving and observing a disordered state, either here or there.

We are increasingly witnessing promises from institutions and the government through ambitious economic strategies, plans and policies that have remained unimplemented, and in most cases have ended up in archives only as paper documents. The problem here is that the drafting of reforms and the preparation of strategies for economic development do not analyze and consider the specific conditions, no matter how much they are mentioned. Specific terms, among others, mean the language and terminology with which experts and economists write strategies, make plans, prepare reports and communicate with the public. This paper is not intended to fill any gaps as there is still no basis on what its content and analysis can enter. In addition to the modest contribution to creating an initial basis in what has been neglected, the paper made efforts to stimulate further research, either based on the problems identified and addressed, or on other segments that have been only superficially affected.

Approach and methodology

In addressing this topic, a multidimensional and generalized approach has been used. In this context, it started with the method of deduction, that is, lessons from the Albanian language and the field of economics from the general point of view, then presenting specific details and examples in support of the generalization of the state and problems of economic terminology. It has continued with the synthesis, where many elements and sources from the past and present about the terminology of economics have been utilized and combined, with the aim of creating something new.

Resources used for research have included a range of publications ranging from:

- academic publications (books, papers and scientific journals);
- mass media (electronic, press, conferences);
- dictionaries of the terminology of economics and its disciplines, of foreign expressions - barbarisms, and Albanian-Albanian;
- textbooks for economics in higher education;
- government publications (laws, documents, strategies, reports);
- publications and texts translated from other languages into Albanian, especially by foreign organizations.

The basic literature used was that in the Albanian language. Despite the large volume of resources, only a few key ones are mentioned in the text in order to maintain focus on the axis topic. Also, it was not so necessary to, for many of the terms mentioned, indicate the exact sources in the dictionaries which were utilized and figure only as a source of literature at the end of the paper. Definitions and meanings of some terms are made in cases where it is deemed necessary to avoid the logical flow of the text in the analysis of the structural problem. In addition to the basic language, literature limited by other languages has been used that have influenced the terminology of economics in the Albanian language, mainly English.

1. Theoretical reviews

In the absence of a preliminary theoretical basis for the topic in question, some of its elements had to be created from different sources and perspectives. Historically, the study of language is much older than the study of economics. The study of the latter as a separate scientific discipline is thought to begin in 1776 with the work of Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*. The development of English economic capitalism and colonialism has also left its mark on the economic terminology of many languages. Similar has been the more limited influence on the language terminology of those nations that were under the rule of the countries or powers of the time.

For Albanians, the first publication on economics is announced in the Yearbook of the Vilayet of Kosovo, but in Turkish with the title *Calendar of the Vilayet of Kosovo (1878-1888)*, with data and key events about agricultural and economic developments (Fevziu, 2005: 15). The yearbook was of great importance when it is known that the Vilayet of Kosovo with the capital Skopje, was the largest in the territories inhabited by Albanians with an area about three times larger than the territory of the current state of the Republic of Kosovo. For eleven years, the Yearbook had provided such data that even today's statistical institutions collect as necessary of particular importance for analysis, leadership, governance and economic decision-making. The Yearbook data were very valuable as agriculture was the main activity of the economy and has continued to be so in the territories of the former Vilayet of Kosovo for a century after. The official language of that time (Ottoman / Turkish) in which the Yearbook was written, left many barbarisms which later became almost standardized in the Albanian language. Turkish names *battal* - land left barren; *pie* - dish with thin noodles, stuffed inside with minced meat, cheese, spinach, etc.; *dynym* - area of 10 ares of land or 1 000m²; *shop* - shop or object where the craftsman exercises his craft; *tapi* - official document on real estate (Ndreca, 2007) are economic terms that are widely used even today. Some of these Turkisms had remained in the

Serbo-Croatian language as *dulum, burek, duqan*.

The problem of that time with the publications about the economy in the Albanian lands like that of Vjetari, were: i) the lack of the written Albanian language as an official language, which made the publications in the Turkish language inaccessible for the majority of the Albanian population; ii) lack of alphabet of Albanian language) and the periodicity of publications or the non-continuation of further work. The alphabet of the Albanian language was created in 1908 at the Congress of Manastir. This opened the possibility for the beginning of the solution of the three mentioned problems, but only in a limited territory inhabited by Albanians - the state of Albania. The official use of the Albanian language remained a problem for most Albanians who were under the rule of the former Yugoslavia (1918 - 1941), where the official language was Serbo-Croatian. Not only was there no data and publications about the economy in the Albanian language, but agriculture as the main activity of the economy underwent a reform accompanied by terror and ethnic cleansing against Albanians from the former Yugoslavia. That era is analyzed with figures and details in the study of the author Obradović (1981) as *Agrarian Reform and the colonization of Kosovo (1918-1941)*. During that period, nothing important can be said about the terminology of economics in the Albanian language nor in Albania, although there may have been publications and data about economics, whether general or specific. Only after the Second World War and onwards can we talk about the terminology of economics in the Albanian language in the true sense of the word. This period will be the subject of review in later subheadings of this paper.

The rationale behind a theory between the language or terminology of economics and economic development lies in the fact that the more unified and accessible to the majority the former is, the more likely it is to facilitate the latter. A study by authors Byung-Yeon and Pirttilä (2006) finds that economic reforms in transition countries are likely to be implemented more successfully and yield better results if they enjoy the support of the general population. Hausmann,

Rodrik, and Velasco (2005) had concluded that most economists agree that the success of policies and economic reforms based on the Washington Consensus depends very much on the specific circumstances and conditions of the countries where they are implemented. Based on these two studies, which are not the only ones in this aspect, then we should not ignore the fact that Albania, Kosovo, and North Macedonia are implementing the Washington Consensus reforms. In order to be successful, reforms must have wider support from the population, and this depends in part on the terminology of the economy as a specific condition by which the government and experts communicate with the public. The stronger the correlation between the majority's understanding of economic terminology and the government's plans for reform, the more likely it is that those plans will be realized to a greater extent.

When a phenomenon, activity, reform becomes known, then the source name in a mother tongue is often introduced as a standard term in many other languages. Such are, for example, the economic terms that we encounter in the Albanian language as business (English *business*) - work or economic / commercial activity, business; capital / ist (Latin: *capitalis*) - material value or property / owner of property / socio-economic system; company (French: *compagnie*) - industrial, commercial or service enterprise; *laissez-faire*, *laissez-passer* (French) - let them do, let go / liberal economic policy; privat (Latin: *privatus*) - personal; perestroika (Russian: *Перестройка*) - restructuring, economic reform for the restructuring of the economy of the former Soviet Union; The Washington Consensus (English: *The WashingtonConsensus*)package of reforms for the third world countries and transition from three Washington institutions (International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the US Treasury Department's).

Many foreign terms or barbarisms in the terminology of economics in the Albanian language are unified based on scientific inventions and contributions, such as: balance (Latin: *bilanx / bilancis*) - weigh in two cups, summary overview of income and expenses; robot (Czech, Polish: *robot*) - artificial man / mechanical

worker, fantasized by Czech writer Karel aapek in 1920; computer (English: *computer*)- Electronic machine for computation, "electronic brain"; Incoterms (English: Incoterms - *International Co.mmercial Terms*) - ndërmkombëtare terms of trade, TIR (French: *Transport InternationalRoutier*)- ndërombëtar road transport; curve Phillips (English: *PhilipsCurve*)- a measure of the relationship between the inflation rate and unemployment; social market economy (German: *Soziale Markwirtschaft*), etc.

In most Indo-European languages and their terminology in economics, including Albanian, the state of terms or barbarism mentioned in the two paragraphs above is fine and not a problem. on the contrary, these and many other terms have only facilitated communication between states and peoples in their economic and trade relations.

2. Terminology during socialism in Albania and the former Yugoslavia

centralized socialism in Albania has affected a kind of "purity" of economic terminology in the Albanian language from barbarism as a result of political isolation and economic to the world. It is understood that this kind of purity was not necessarily intended to replace the barbarisms in use for a long time with new terms in the Albanian language still unknown to the public. As a priority of that period can be considered linguistic correctness in publications in the field of economics, where barbarism could not be introduced to a large extent, or even in the spoken and written language in educational and state institutions without clarifying their meaning, and without finding the right Albanian as will happen later in the transition.

The self-governing socialism in Kosovo after the decentralization of the political and economic system in the second Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - SFRY) had a similar impact on the terminology of economy. The official use of the Albanian language had been a problem until the early 1970's when the University of Prishtina was found. The Faculty of

Economics existed before, but lectures were held in two languages (Albanian and Serbo-Croatian) and students depended heavily on economic literature in Serbo-Croatian, as did most of their professors who had studied mainly in Belgrade and Zagreb. The progress of Kosovo's status within the federation of the former SFRY had also affected the Albanian language and the terminology of the economy. It was the demonstrations of Albanian students in 1968 that gave the main impetus to the progress of this status when in 1974 Kosovo was accepted as an integral and decision-making element in the federation. On the other hand, Serbia was determined to block this status, while Josip Broz-Tito as a president of the former SFRY did not worry so much about the status of Albanians until he came to the conclusion that the progress of the rights of Albanians and other nations, especially in terms of language use, he is necessary as a counterweight to Serbian hegemony, and therefore also for the protection of his political career as mayor with a mixed ethnicity of Slovenian and Croatian. Sources of Albanian language terminology in Kosovo had just begun to be identified in the publications and translations of university textbooks, mainly for the needs of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Prishtina. Publications in Albanian have been focused on Serbo-Croatian texts, which is also noticed in the content of the literature in the texts and the recording of the sources placed at the end of the publications. However, the used terminology was generally clear for the Albanian language. A similar finding applies to texts translated from Serbo-Croatian into Albanian. Most of the explanations in Albanian for the terms that are shown in Table 1 of the appendix of this article, have their source in those publications and translations in Albanian. Proper translations have gone so far as to make university textbooks, such as that of the author Nikolajeviiq-Teofanovi ((1980), make readers and scholars doubt that it is a text translated from any language, or in this case, the (former) language. Serbo-Croatian. A similar situation has characterized other translations. Many terms of the Serbo-Croatian language were used in the spoken language, although this mostly happened

outside the official system of economic terminology in the Albanian language. Examples: *zadruga* - type of agricultural cooperative or rural economic organization; *zavod* - ent; *k (r) ompir* - potato.

During the socialist system there was a limited cooperation between Albania and Kosovo in the field of linguistics and other sciences, but there are no important indicators or events for cooperation in economic terminology that are worth discussing. Other Albanian-inhabited regions in the former SFRY were depended on the economic terminology I use in Kosovo and the educational institutions of the time. The shortcomings of both systems within the same language in the terminology under consideration were: 1) limited ability to convey, introduce and unify new terms from science and world economy trends (Albania); and, 2) in Kosovo, as in the first case (of Albania), plus the influences of Serbo-Croatian as the main language of the former Yugoslavia, which has pushed many Albanian scholars to specialize in larger universities (Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, and Skopje).

3. The state and problems of economic terminology during the transition and today

The shortcomings during socialism in accepting the necessary contemporary terms as a result of the development and advancement of economic science at the world level, were eliminated with the rapid and comprehensive "occupation" after the very large and immediate opening of Albania, Kosovo, and North Macedonia to the world. This is mostly helped by the large number of Albanian economics scholars around the world and the arrival of many foreign organizations, where the influence of the English language predominates. However, here we can notice a great problem of the massive and uncontrolled entry of barbarisms into the Albanian language. Among the main factors that this phenomenon still poses a problem, are: 1) textual and unanimous translations, and in most cases weak, by non-professionals; 2) increasing the willingness of

Albanian scholars to study and write scientific papers and works on economics in foreign languages (especially English); 3) employment advantage and higher wages for those who speak and write English - often a necessary condition; and iv) the impact of the mass media, informal channels of communication and study.

Economists generally do not pay much attention to the problem of spelling. They (thought Albanian economists) at least should not go to extremes in the use of barbarism just because they think their colleagues understand them, while ignoring the unified terms in Albanian that are understood by most readers. In many works by authors from Albania (Alb-Shkenca Institute, 2008), the sector of the institution in which the author is employed or accompanied is marked as the *department of economics*. There is no linguistic reason to include in foreign publications the word foreign department with many meanings in other fields, to replace the standardized word in Albanian *chair* which is especially understood to be related to the faculty. Then, instead of *economics* is used economics, then why *is statistics* not called statistics?

Students of economics, high schools, and gymnasiums have been taught very well for years and have understood the word *curve*. When they become students, in the most important books of the Faculty of Economics such as micro and macroeconomics (Varian, 2000; Dornbusch and Fisher, 2000) as well-known international publications translated in Albania, among many barbarisms the name *curve* is also encountered. The student is firstly confused thinking about what this curve is until he reads the material and understand that it is about the curve. Some, if not the majority, experts and professors of economics in Albania and Kosovo go so far with expressions that are very easy to understand, to replace them with English. Instead of *cash* they have introduced the term *cash*. Authors from Albania are more "original" when in their works and writings in Albanian they write *cash*. In accounting, instead of cash or cash, the *cash register* has been, is and should continue as a standardized term.

Another barbarism with many meanings according to contexts, is the term *asset*. Normal economists find it difficult to understand this English expression if used alone. The voluminous English-Albanian dictionary (Qesku, 2002) of general terminology adapts into Albanian this term as "value", "valuable thing" and "outstanding quality." In economic terminology, one meaning for *assets* is enterprise wealth. When the same term is used in banking and accounting as *assets and liabilities*, then it means *receivables and liabilities* or *assets and liabilities*. The most well-known economic-financial dictionary in Albanian so far by the author Pano (2002), and of general terms such as that of Gorani (2006) and other authors, do not recognize the term *asset* in Albanian. There is no reason to *fixed assets* translate jargon into shape as *fixed assets* when English exist long term *basictools*, *basictools*, or *maintools*.

There are also longer term *ashuman resources* management, or titles of textbooks by authors Havolli (2003) and Kutllovci (2004) when are adapted into Albanian as *resource governance* (or real) *human*, have better understanding. From a superficial look at the works of these authors and those who have studied economics in English, it can be concluded that authors with more limited knowledge of English are more likely to use more barbarism. This hypothesis, however, needs to be proven with special observations and research.

The term stock (securities) seems unified, and although it can be easily understood, it does not mean that it is clear in use, especially in communication and English translation where it is known as *share / s*. There are many cases when Albanian translators of the general level have translated the economic term of the Albanian language action / e as action / s into English in written form, and spoken in official meetings. Whenever the sale of shares has been translated into English as *buying and selling of actions*, each time it has created an automatic confusion among English speakers that it is not a matter of any translation error or departure from the topic. This is a sufficient reason for the standardized term stock to be changed and become a *stock slip*, which already exists but is almost

disappearing from use. The very etymology of *leaf* and *action* in the Albanian language, shows that this combination is the most natural and understandable term for this security.

In the context of the structural problem, the situation seems to be more confused with the trend of introducing terms from English and pronouncing them as they are in the source language, without thinking and trying so hard to find the right expressions in Albanian. Table II presents a number of them, such as *brain drain / gain, fiduciary, staff, equity*, etc. Although there are alternatives and solutions for adapting into Albanian and standardization, in Ahmeti's university textbook (2007) it is explained at length what and how it works *equity* (English: *equity*) but does not offer any alternative term in Albanian, such as: share capital, equity, or equity participation (note: the term share capital may be used separately as opposed to what was said above about equities). For other barbarisms, besides those in Tables I and II, there can be found the corresponding standardized expressions in Albanian, however, the irresponsibility of many academics, professors and researchers want to do two, three or more work at the same time- the disappearance of some expressions in Albanian with a foreign word.

The use of abbreviations around various foreign and international organizations is not as much a problem as the other barbarisms dealt with so far, although even here there is room for minor remarks. Some organizations have Albanian names and abbreviations in foreign languages: United Nations Development Program - UNDP, United States Agency for International Development - USAID, Department for International Development - DFID, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD, Cooperation German Technician - GTZ, Institute for Reconstruction Lending, etc. The situation with the use is somehow mixed, not always but often and here and there, of the abbreviation BE instead of the EU - the European Union seems a bit more confusing. The EU should always be the standard abbreviation whenever

Albanian is written or spoken. Another discrepancy in the context of those just mentioned is when the names and abbreviations for some organizations are Albanian, for example, the International Monetary Fund - IMF, the World Bank - WB, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD. However, the introduction of some original foreign expressions continues in state institutions, without knowing their meaning, such as the *Task Force*. The name gives the impression that it refers to a special military unit, which in fact it does. By the definition, it means a temporary group under the leadership of a leader to achieve a certain goal. In other words, it is a group with certain tasks and missions. Therefore, in addition to the military, the term *task force* in English is used in almost every other field. As such or in the original it has started to be used in the Albanian language, without knowing its meaning, even by those who may be part of it. For example, *Task Force* the Kosovo Anti-Corruption. The most appropriate understanding and translation into Albanian is *the working group*, or even the *team of experts*.

The influence of economic globalization and the English language has led many countries, for economic interests, to use English names and abbreviations. Neither Albania nor Kosovo stands by this influence with the addresses of websites and the official naming of some institutions with English abbreviations such as IPAK - Investment Promotion Agency of Kosovo, although this is not a proper translation which is widely used by the media and the government) and ALBINVEST. While this terminology is acceptable because of the purpose it serves, a small problem is probably the names and abbreviations used in Kosovo, where the Albanian language has the status of an official language like English and Serbian. Each institution of the Republic of Kosovo has names and abbreviations in three languages; KAS - Kosovo Agency of Statistics (Albanian), KAS - Kosovo Agency of Statistics (English), and KAS - Agency for Statistics Kosovo (Serbian), and so on for all the other institutions. Kosovo, unlike other countries, lacks the legal status of the main language. For example, if foreign

investors or tourists are interested in investing or visiting as a tourist in Albania, Serbia, Slovenia, Greece, Arabia, they know in advance what is the main language of these countries with which almost the entire population communicates. Based on this logic, the legal status of the Albanian language in Kosovo should be clarified or changed from the official language to the main language or the state language. This would be of great benefit to both foreign investors and tourists. How much is it worth in the international arena to tell investors and businesses that Kosovo has three official languages, they learn one of them (English or Serbian), while when they come they encounter over 90 percent of the population who speak and communicate Albanian and most of them do not know English and / or Serbian that have the same legal status as Albanian?

In summary of this subheading, it should be noted that the current state of economic terminology in the context of the previous one, on the one hand has brought some advantages and benefits, while on the other hand also some weaknesses and losses. Undoubtedly, the greatest possibility of absorbing the new contemporary terms necessary, is the benefit. The massive entry of barbarisms through unexplained and properly translated translations or the problem of standardization, is a weakness and a loss. If a general comparison is made, it can be concluded that the current situation in relation to the previous one is better in quantity, but weaker in quality. As such, today's terminology becomes more elusive for most people, hence the difficulty in carrying out projects according to plans and implementing reforms.

In conclusion, it is noted that the problems of current terminology have many sources and causes. Lack of studies, scientific symposia, conferences, papers and interest in research, can be considered as the biggest problem of why today we have a confused and not so standardized terminology in the science of economics. Lacking proper control mechanisms, it is not surprising that we have an unsatisfactory quality in higher education associated with corruption,

plagiarism (copying), and limited creativity. Insufficient support, or even financial and moral support from institutions and foundations, has resulted in less commitment to scientific work. This whole chain has led to the branching out of other problems such as the deliberate bypassing of standardized terms in Albanian, the decline in interest in scientific reading (excluding students, professors and researchers), and the weak correlation of linguistics with economics and its flows.

1. Concluding remarks and tasks

The terminology of the Albanian language started to be unified from the moment when the alphabet became mandatory, while the economics, after the Second World War. Obligation in a form is a prerequisite for unification, as a simplification and facilitation of the use of terminology. From the analysis of the state of economic terminology in the Albanian language, some structural problems were encountered that require solutions. One of the main conclusions is that the Albanian language does not have such a lack of economic terms, but the source of the problem is twofold. On one hand, the limited use of familiar terms in Albanian, and on the other hand, the introduction with or without purpose of barbarisms (not counting the neologisms that need to be addressed and adapted into Albanian in time) by scholars and economists. The second case some like, perhaps to camouflage to a section of the public, their students and readers, that their economic terminology is very advanced, in contemporary trends, and that great knowledge is required to understand it. From this conclusion emerge some key tasks.

The first task is undoubtedly to shift the treatment of the subject from dictionaries and definitions, to a system of continuous research from many angles. This would be followed by analyzes for segments of economics terminology, which would enable the publication of new dictionaries according to the problems addressed in this paper, which would be more specific than

those that have existed to date. The analyzes should further stimulate comments, criticisms, opinions and discussions, to return to the synthesis of recommendations for standardization of terminology.

The second task is to preserve or increase the use of terms with clear meanings in Albanian as opposed to those of foreign languages that at first glance are inaccessible to most. Next comes the task of adapting new terms into Albanian, especially those coming from the impact of globalization and the advancement of economic science. Maintaining the regularity and regularity of publications is another task of particular importance. If it is a good job in a certain period of time and it is interrupted, then the value of that job is reduced if it is not continued and additional improvements are made to it.

The penultimate task of this paper would be to promote and support cooperation between a number of actors consisting of economists, independent researchers, albanologists, linguists, professors and students around the terminology of economics. To make this coalition possible and functional, financial and moral support from state institutions and other foundations is recommended. Moral support is especially important, although scholars complain that kind words and respect for their work and expertise are not lacking from those who should also support them materially. Fair evaluation of the work and contribution, expertise, professionalism and the importance that these have for society, are moral support.

Recommendations for the tasks set are more or less known to whom they are addressed. It remains a new task in other research to break down these recommendations more concretely and with more accurate addresses. The expected results from the existing proposed tasks, if they were to be realized, would be assumed to have many positive effects on the terminology of economics in the Albanian language, namely in: 1.) stopping wandering in foreign language terms as needed Historical and the elimination of many uncertainties; 2) more uniform terminology and more efficient communication;

more professional and understandable publications; 3) greater ease of implementing economic strategies and reforms or better correlation between paper plans and field results; and, 4) creating greater facilities for the study and advancement of economics among Albanians as a result of more unified terminology. At the very end, it remains the treatment of language orthography in topics and works from economics. This has not been among the main goals of this paper as it is more the competence of linguists, and less of economists.

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APPENDIX

Table 1: Terms used in English that are borrowed from English and / or other languages

the right expression English	expression borrowed to use	the borrowed resource expression
Resources / Human Real	Human Resources	Human Resources
Deliveries / migrant money transfers	Remittances	Remittances
Economic	Economics	Economics
Management Board	Board of Management	Management board
Competitive	Application	Apply / Application
Curve	Curve	Curve
CASH / Cashier	Cash	Cash

Real / Tools / demand	Assets	Assets
Yield / result	Performance / output	Performance / Output
business Association	Association business	business Association
Fletëaksione	Shares	Shares
Placement / Distribution / Dedication	Allocation	Allocation
Activity	Activity	Activity

Table 2: Newly borrowed terms that do not appear in Albanian dictionaries like barbarism

Borrowed expression	Meaning in Albanian and standardized use	Source of borrowing in English
Brain drain / gain	Impoverishment / mental wealth	Brain drain / gain
Equity	Captain l Action / private	Equity
Fiduciary	Security / Trust	Fiduciary
peak	climax / the high point	Peak
Staff	human framework / Staff	Staff / ing
staff rally	meeting / assembly / Staff	Staff meeting
Task Force	Task Force	Task Force / Team expert
Website	Page internet	Web site

The role of professional terminology in translating specialized texts

Abstract

The interdisciplinary character of professional terminology is already known. Knowledge and mastery of it by specialized translators is a must. The purpose of this paper is to address the importance of the professional terminology in the whole process while translating specialized texts. Recently, the drafted texts are specialized and a big part of them are translated into many languages. For translating specialized text, one must have professional knowledge on its terminology. We will also mention what kind of help do specialized translators need. There are some glossaries that are often compiled by field specialists and by specialized translators themselves. This paper aims to provide in a concise and simplified manner the most essential data in this field as help to specialized translators.

Keywords: *Professional terminology, specialized translations, professional knowledge, glossary, terminological lexicon, terminology*

Introduction

Since childhood we get information and we get to know the world through the language, while as adults through facing with every kind of fields in life, while practicing different kind of professions we get professional knowledge. The role of terminology in interlinguistic and international communication should be emphasized, as well as the impact of forms of communication on the terminological system of each language. Large languages terminology like

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English, Spanish, French, German are enriched and more detailed than the small languages, in our case, Albanian and Macedonian. This comes as a consequence of insufficient and late development of lexicography, terminography and metalexicographic research. The translator during the process of translating has to identify a part of a text that's called a scientific field. In this process, it is really important the understanding of the terminology in specialized texts and adapting it correctly into the language we translate.

About the object of research in the field of terminology and terminography

Terminology is the set of terms of a scientific field. The science of terminology deals with the recognition, comparison and documentation of professional notions and their naming in one or more languages.

A part of the terminology is also the way of forming notions, their definition and study of the terminological system, as well as the elaboration, administration and dissemination of terminology. Marking and defining the notions of a certain discipline, as well as standardization and standardization are its additional work.¹

Terminology includes language and professional knowledge as well as specialized communication. It plays a major role in public and private institutions, as well as in education and science. Proper use of terminology eliminates problems in communication, facilitates reading and understanding of texts, improves the corporate language, enables better use of the potential of professional knowledge. Especially in a multilingual environment, terminology and terminological work are indispensable for quality assurance in teaching and research. In view of all this, a close cooperation of terminologists and specialists in the relevant field is required.

Being aware on these developments of these disciplines, we see it as a

¹ For more info: Arntz, Rainer/Picht, Heribert/Mayer, Felix (2009) *Einführung in die Terminologearbeit*. Hildesheim: Olms.

necessity of the time for the Albanian language to have such studies and institutional care, we also share the same opinion of prof. Lafe "that the main problems of the development of the Albanian language nowadays, as well as for other languages, are the problems of vocabulary and terminology".²

In this paper by Professor Lafes on the importance of terminology, we find the necessary clarifications "that terminology has the conceptual aspect and the linguistic aspect. The conceptual aspect has to do with the construction of concept systems of a field of science; the linguistic aspect by marking these concepts through the most appropriate words. Building the conceptual systems of a science is the job of specialists in that science (eg it is the job of linguists to build systems for classifying sounds, words, sentences, etc.). Determining the linguistic expression that is more appropriate for these concepts is the joint work of linguists and specialists in a particular field. Specific terms are often coined by different scholars, but terminology as a system of terms is generally a collective creation."³

Terminography is one of the branches of terminology, which deals with the description of terms as well as the design of terminological products: terminological dictionaries, norms, databases, etc.⁴

Knowledge of notions, terms and their documentation in terminology databases are among the main prerequisites for specialized translations.

This is why should the latest technology in the field of translation field be used.

According to one of the most famous specialists in this field, Peter Sandrini⁵, a professor at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, as a part of "the most necessary prerequisites for specialized translation are the following knowledge: technical databases, specific text technology for translation, management of

² Lafe, 2013, 350.

³ Lafe, 2013, 349.

⁴ Chiocchetti, Elena/Ralli, Natascia ed. 2013, pp 71-73

⁵ <http://www.petersandrini.net/publist.html>

translation projects, management of terminology, management of professional corpus, Translation-Memory-Technology –TMT = (Technology for translation memorization), tools for localization and automatic / machine translation ”.⁶

Translators trainings in the field of terminology is one of the priorities and preconditions for quality translations, as the quality of translation is related to the quality of terminological work.

Professional terminology, terminological lexicon and terminology

Specialized vocabulary (technical vocabulary), consists terms that are used only in professional language (technical language). This type of lexicon requires a constant expansion, as the professional directions also undergo a continuous development. There is a constant need to find and use names, new terms, such as in the field of chemistry in which we already have about 10 million words.

As a part of the terminological lexicon are words with use only in a professional field, professionalisms, like unambiguous words used in a certain profession. Terminology occurs when nouns, words that are used in everyday language, undergo a semantic expansion or narrowing, so we have semantic limitations. Common words take on narrow terminological meanings. For example, set, turn, heat, quantity, ear etc. in the professional language of physics, mathematics which have narrow meanings. This process of terminology is encountered in almost every professional language.

The creation of new terms also affects the structure and function of terminological dictionaries. We are familiar with the fact that dictionaries as a tool when reading and understanding texts, often disappoint users, as their expectation is not met, as they do not find the required names and terms. Even during the process of compiling text in the language in which we translate, different dictionaries rarely meet the user's expectations.

⁶ Sandrini 2016, 169; <https://www2.uibk.ac.at/downloads/trans/publik/fachuebersetzen2016.pdf> (19.09.2021)

The job of terminology and specialized translators

The importance of terminological job⁷ is the clarification and understanding of three basic notions: object (object), it is about concrete things, with which we are dealing, or want to talk or the topic of abstract factual situation, or even actions; notion (term), the notion marks the idea, the pre-image that people have of objects. Notions with the help of features, characteristic qualities, can be described and defined from each other; and designation, to speak and write about objects and notions, we need linguistic tools, we call these linguistic representations of the notion in terminology names or terms. The interaction of notion and term in terminological work is essential.

Defining, describing and delivering terminology requires a close cooperation of terminologists, terminographers and specialists in a particular field.⁸

This enables the system to elaborate, evaluate, as well as to select and collect in good faith of terminologies. In the framework of a thematic terminological project, in the most ideal case, the terminologists cooperate from the beginning with the specialists of a particular field.⁹

According to the well-known standards of terminological work there are several steps of stages on the realization of terminological projects. The following steps of terminological work are distinguished:

1. Planning (Clarification of goals, resources, organization, time, cost, etc.);
2. Collection, research and evaluation (of terminology, references, sources; structuring of notions as well as ordering of names);
3. Data processing and marking (Marking of units in all languages; drafting, defining definitions, supplementary notes, contexts);
4. Quality control and evaluation (methodical evaluation, control of compliance

⁷ See also this manual for the field of terminological work: https://termcoord.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/kuedes_empfehlungenfuerdieterminologearbeit2003.pdf (22.11.2021)

⁸ See the terminology field material: Terminology Starter Guide, http://www.terminorgs.net/downloads/TerminOrgs_StarterGuide_V2.pdf (19.09.2021)

⁹ See useful information on this topic: How to create a terminology database or glossary, <https://quicksilvertranslate.com/5546/terminology-database/>

- with methodological rules; evaluation of language correctness);
5. Completion, publication and maintenance (Publication of data sets, databases, field publications, etc.; quality assurance, regular updating of data, enrichment and expansion; research of standardization problems);
6. Re-control on the use of terminology (Work according to defined principles; continuous control of use).¹⁰

What is a specialized translation? The notion of "specialized translation"

"Specialized translation" is the professional translation of scientific and specialized texts by a translator or specialist in any field, who except on having the translation competence (in the field of translation), also has professional knowledge and experience in the relevant field.

By this notion we do not only mean the translation of texts on technology, physics, biology, chemistry, law, economics, as well as the humanities such as pedagogy, psychology, philosophy, sociology, etc., we can also name textbooks on a specific type of processing and delivering information and data.

For decades, within the linguistics of the text and the typology of the text, there have been various studies, categorizations and theories, yet there are still no rigid boundaries between the texts of the fine literature and the specialized texts. Even some differences are not so stable, as a historical novel may seem very similar to a specialized history text.

The importance of professional jargon and specialized texts is their growing in specialized translation, as through it language, professional and cultural barriers are overcome. In order to get the most up-to-date professional knowledge in a certain field, we must also use texts that have been compiled in other major world languages. Here, too, specialized translation plays an important role.

¹⁰ Krh. pp 7-8, http://radt.org/images/veroeffentlichungen/Basiswissen%20-RaDT2013-16s_ebook.pdf, <http://radt.org/images/veroeffentlichungen/Basiswissen-engl%20-RaDT2014-12s-rz.pdf> (21.12.2021)

In this case the translator is a mediator and bearer of professional interlinguistic and intercultural communication. For him, it is very important that he understands the specialized texts correctly, for this precondition is the necessary competence, professional knowledge, knowledge on specific terminology, etc. The ideal solution would be finding specialized translators for any specialized text, who are specialized experts in their specific field. Specialized translations are best done by those whose mother tongue is the language that they are translating.

Here we are dealing with a specialized interlinguistic and transcultural communication, with the main goal that the data and professional knowledge become known and transferred to other languages for people of professional and secular fields.

This requires overcoming communication difficulties due to different national languages, fields and cultures. In different languages we have different cultures of translating specialized texts, differences in the form and structure of communication, which are barriers and cause difficulties in the translation process. These differences in communication infrastructure are an additional burden and require from translators to use new terms, and other terminological systems, as well as adaptations of text types.

Specialized translations are a special type of translation and this is how specialized translation is taken as specialized interlinguistic communication. As for any translation, in this case the essential is "skoposi" = the purpose of the function on translation and the way it is fulfilled.

Some features on specialized texts

These texts are characterized by several features. From the first sight, we distinguish whether we are dealing with a literary or specialized text. These texts have a substantive, thematic, long title, often with a subtitle. So unlike fiction and other types of textbooks, specialized textbooks have another clear and exact

language, professional jargon. Other features are clear structuring, transparency, abstraction, formal and impersonal language. Aesthetic tools and influences do not matter here.

In addition to natural linguistic tools such as words, word formations, sentences, there are other elements of artificial language in specialized texts. This is another system of signs, abbreviations, mathematical formulas, equations, numbers, tables, diagrams, photographs, maps, etc., which especially in technical texts are the primary carriers of information. These texts to be even more understandable, are also divided into chapters, sub-chapters, paragraphs and have a different syntactic construction. So, these texts are deliberately drafted in a professional language and with a functional style, which is full of terms, foreign words, nominalizations, compositions. The author here first of all tries to explain, describe and make the content of the text as clear and understandable as possible to the reader. So, from the beginning it is known for which group of readers the text was written. The purpose of the text is to clarify through very clear formulations and short sentences, we often have a use of subject words. Some difficulties during the process of translating specialized texts.

Let us mention here some obstacles and pitfalls during translation. These include: Missing information, multiple meanings of the word (in what context it is used) through interference phenomena (more in the field of lexicon, especially in the realm of idioms and locutions), can be mistranslated. Even internationalisms (especially in orthography), false friends, such as "Librari" in Albanian "shop where books are sold" and "library" in English "bibliotekë", are obstacles and confusion during this translation process.

This includes automatisms (involuntary and unconscious, automated behavior), terminology of different fields, different types of text; new word formations, foreign words, mostly anglicism, etc. Translation problems are divided into three groups: as cultural (conventional) problems, those with language specifics and situational (pragmatic) problems.

The group of cultural (conventional) problems includes the translation of proper names, denominations, place names, notions, such as food, holidays, clothing, institutions, units of measurement, etc. In such cases, as we have different cultural features for each word each speaker can think and visualize something else because of its cultural influence.

Problems of language specifics are mainly those that come from the differences between the two language systems. This includes adapting metaphors, puns, or other rhetorical figures. Often in such cases the solutions are individual, through linguistic creativity.

Equally important to (pragmatic) problems are the circumstances in which the original or translated text will be read. The place and circumstances of the time should be adapted or clarified as needed. Also, typography, permission, and writing marks of different writing cultures can cause translation problems.

What does a translator need to know about specialized professional translations?

First, a good knowledge of both languages is required, the one from which we translate (often it is a foreign language) and the language in which we translate (often it is the mother tongue). The specialized translator must have good knowledge not only on both languages, but also knowledge on a professional field, specialized knowledge. The features of professional jargon, translation and specialized texts should be known, as well as the competencies that a specialized translator should have. But it is also known that no one has a 100% knowledge on any other language, nor on the mother tongue. The profession of specialized translator nowadays is profiled in only a few areas of narrow specialization.¹¹

Often the original text drafted in the language from which we are translating

¹¹ See the website of a specialized translator office for more information, <https://www.translatorsfamily.com/for-clients/when-do-you-need-a-specialist-translator/>, <https://www.truelanguage.com/technical-translation-services/>, <https://www.unker.com/de/fachuebersetzungen>.

is not at the proper linguistic level. So, we have linguistic shortcomings of the original texts. Among the main competencies of the specialized translator remain: specific professional knowledge, competencies on the terminology of the scientific field, as well as the knowledge of notions, terms of the respective field. Experience over the years, awareness and self-confidence are other traits required of a translator.

The essence of communication in the specialized field is not the specialized language and its complex system in itself - professional terms, professional jargon, specialized texts, professional style, types of specialized texts, etc., but first of all the form of specialized communication which has more to do with the reproduction, representation, presentation and use of specialized knowledge.

Nowadays, the challenge that translators face with is the need to update their knowledge and the necessity of translational competence, as well as mastering translational competence. Translation competence includes language competence in the first place mastery of the mother tongue and foreign language (first language and second language), good knowledge not only of the language in which we translate, but also of the language from which we translate; professional competence (knowledge of the craft), translation methodology (techniques, strategies, etc.); knowledge of terminology for the fields we translate, as well as deepening knowledge in terminological fields, of different types of texts.¹²

Helping tools (specialized)

For any difficulties during the translation process the fastest way to find solutions is consultation with a specialist in the field. Ideally, he finds time to browse the text, then explains to the translator the specifics of the topic, describes what it is about, deciphers the rare and unknown abbreviations (specific to specialized texts), clarifies the terms necessary for him understands the text,

¹² Maksuti, 2020, 35.

recommends encyclopedic dictionaries and lexicons, also advises to use some parallel texts of a particular field.¹³ The expert has a different perception of this process and his advice is that you do not need to understand the text, as you only need to translate it! After that the translator must continue the translation process alone. It is advisable to start compiling a list of terminology with terms that are most commonly found in those texts. To translate this list of terminology, the translator often needs more reference works: monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries, lexicons and encyclopedias, as well as parallel texts and corpus. Electronic online dictionaries and machine translation can also be used, but their accuracy must be proven.¹⁴ We are familiar with the fact that translators were often the first compilers of dictionaries, as they knew their value, as some helping tools in the process of translation and language learning. Summarizing terms and compiling a list of terminology¹⁵ still remains one of the tools to understand and prepare a specialized translation. After this the next step of the specialized translator is to reproduce the original text in the language in which he is translating. During this process it is often not easy to find the right terminological, bilingual dictionaries. As we find, most of them are obsolete. Even the latest reprints are often not about updated and supplemented editions. For this reason, in such cases, the reference works in the language in which we translate, explanatory dictionaries, terminological and encyclopedic dictionaries of the field, lexicons, parallel texts, as well as electronic dictionaries, terminological databases, are invaluable.¹⁶

¹³ See for more: Translation tools and workflow, http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/63e44619-f502-4a9e-87a1-90b1f29d474b.0003.02/DOC_1

¹⁴ What is a Termbase? A central repository, like a database, containing approved terminology. <https://www.trados.com/solutions/terminology-management/termbase.html> (21.12.2021)

¹⁵ Creating a terminology list from your existing translations, http://docs.translatehouse.org/projects/translate-toolkit/en/latest/guides/creating_a_terminology_list_from_your_existing_translations.html

¹⁶ Translating with termbases, <https://docs.sdl.com/813470/838681/trados-studio-2021-sr1/translating-with-termbases>

Large countries and nations have been working for decades on compiling multilingual databases for various fields: technology, technology, medicine, engineering, law, economics, administration, etc. Such terminology database projects are known as: multi term, terming, interactive Terminology for Europe (IATE) etc.¹⁷ The translator, if necessary, should be supported by a specialist in the field when translating specialized texts. So, the translator is not the only factor in the translation process! Translators often need to use help and references during the translation process. The use of specialized dictionaries in this case is more necessary, as professional terms cannot be found in ordinary dictionaries. Knowledge of dictionaries, typology, structure and their use, both printed and electronic, is also required. Especially during the process of translating specialized texts, parallel texts are an extremely useful aid. All similar texts can be used as parallel texts, in which the same or similar topics are written. Their use is recommended in large quantities, and is often extremely necessary. They offer us not only similar and equivalent lexicon and terminology, but also texts as examples of construction, syntactic and word-formation patterns. Both specialized dictionaries and parallel texts mainly help us avoid ambiguities and uncertainties during the translation process, especially on the page of transferring meaning and drafting the text in the language in which we are translating. For this reason, specialized translators must also have knowledge on terminology as a science, the definition of terms, to make an easier process of translation into the language in which they translate.

Discussions and conclusion

A language that has a standardized terminology (of various fields), in addition to "brings ease in the circulation of scientific knowledge, especially in the Albanian language education system at all levels in Albania, Kosovo,

¹⁷ <https://www.thulb.uni-jena.de/Datenbanken+und+Register+der+Europ%C3%A4ischen+Union.html>;
https://edz.bib.uni-mannheim.de/www-edz/pdf/EU_Datenbanken.pdf

Macedonia and beyond ¹⁸also helps in the process of translating specialized texts from foreign languages into Albanian. So it is no coincidence that the whole unit of terminology is required and this is seen as one of the primary tasks not only of the all-Albanian linguistics, but of all scientific disciplines that are taught and practiced by Albanians wherever they are, whether in 3 or 4 countries in the region. or even in the diaspora.

Differences in Albanian language terminology, the lack of standardization, unification and standardization become among the main difficulties in the process of translating specialized texts. As these differences, the degree of their ignorance cause obstacles and confusion in the understanding and direct use of terms of different fields. Especially in the language of legal documents there is a big amount of differences between the use in Albania and Kosovo, but also in the RNM, even though Albanian of the Albanians of Macedonia is closer to that of Kosovo, yet in the last 3 decades there is a development on its own and a greater influence from Macedonian. For this reason, the planning and development of professional terminology is required. This complex process also includes the creation of language resources and corpora as well as the compilation of terminological dictionaries, which remain a large help of specialized translators. Corporations also serve as aids for specialized translators. Such corpora have more value when they are bilingual and multilingual. The specialized translator, after a long experience of practicing the craft, becomes familiar with the field and in the absence of terms in the language in which he translates creates new names, since the translator puts his self on the role of "forced" creator, who "naturally" without delay, conveying the speaker at the same time, whose words he is translating, under the strict influence of time constraints, from the mental dictionary "his mental lexicon) brings out the best possible term in the given situation".¹⁹

¹⁸ Lefe et al. 2014, 6.

¹⁹ Kabashi, 2021, 66.

A great help for specialized translators in our country, especially for translations of specialized texts in the field of justice, public administration, economics, politics, etc., are the parallel corpora. Such a parallel corpus Macedonian-Albanian and Albanian-Macedonian would be a real treasure and a real help for specialized translators.

As we said, the process of analyzing and the understanding of the specialized texts is more complex, it requires a good knowledge on languages, a deep professional knowledge on the specific field and having the particular knowledge on a specific terminology.

The translator's profession in our small Albanian world in Western Balkans is becoming more required, as we mentioned above the development of lexicography and terminography of Albanian language is not inn with the time, also the lexicography and terminography products are not enough with everyday job that our translators have. As a conclusion, I would like to give my modest contribution in the framework of the discussions on issues of Albanian language terminology.²⁰

To change this situation dictated by the developments of the second half of the XX century, the crisis, the war and the protracted "transition", the difficulties of the long process on democratizing our society during the two decades of this beginning-century, we will have to follow the positive things of Western countries. Just like them, to us too it should be given a protection process, development and a supporting organization from institutions.²¹This includes not only the establishment and formal registration of associations, forums, councils, institutes, but also their support, financing, planning and proper functioning. In the last two decades there have been efforts for organization and mutual actions on terminology, but without institutional support from all three countries and

²⁰ See the contribution of Professor Emil Lafe published in AKTET VI, 4: 347-351, 2013, Scientific Journal of the Institute Alb-Shkenca.

²¹See: Kranebitter 2021,p 171,

without the existence of appropriate institutions no success can be achieved.²² The recommendation in this case would be the establishment and the proper function of the following institutions, such as:

1. Association of Albanian Translators (Albanian, RKS, RNM).²³

We already know that there are associations of translators in the Albanian speaking countries but it would be worth it if there is a good cooperation between them. This is how it would be more useful to establish and operate a nationwide association of Albanian translators, for easier and more efficient coordination of cooperation between Tirana, Pristina and Skopje.

2. Council of Albanian language terminology (Albanian, RKS, RNM, etc.)

This Council would be composed of experts in various fields to support the development of terminology in the Albanian-speaking area. The Council would gather and represent organizations, associations, institutes, as well as educational institutions, law, economics, technology and technology, industry, tourism, etc., which has to do with terminology issues.

One of the main goals would be coordination and counseling, as well as the organization of conferences (annual), symposia (biennial), workshops to solve problems in the professional fields of communication. It could also be necessary the support of the commissions of the UNESCO and the participation of countries should also be sought, as well as the support of such institutions in Western countries.²⁴

3. Institute of Terminology Regulation (Albanian, RKS, RNM. Institute of Terminology Regulation (Albanian, RKS, RMV, etc.);

Among the main goals of the functioning of this institute would be the organization of the work of terminology standardization commissions, the

²² Agjencia e Zbatimit të Gjuhës e RMV-së, <https://apj.gov.mk/>, që nga themelimi më 2019 ka punuar, për nevoja të veta edhe në këtë drejtim; shih: Fjalorin terminologjik kontekstual interpretues VERBIS (www.verbis.gov.mk).

²³ See as a model: www.dbue.de, www.astti.ch, www.universitas.org.

²⁴ See as a model: www.rdt.org; www.dttv.org.

importance of professional languages for the whole normative process, as well as terminological work tools, translation practice and lexicography. This institute would have the authorization of a normative institution for the Albanian language, thus it would fill the existing vacuum, due to the lack of such an institution in the Albanian world for the Albanian language., etc.);

Among the main goals of the functioning of this institute would be the organization of the work of terminology standardization commissions, the importance of professional languages for the whole normative process, as well as terminological work tools, translation practice and lexicography. This institute would have the authorization of a normative institution for the Albanian language, thus it would fill the existing vacuum, due to the lack of such an institution in the Albanian world for the Albanian language.

By these three bodies it will be realized the establishment and maintenance of a Portal of Albanian language terminology. That terminology portal offered on the internet, would be the right place to ask questions on terminology issues.²⁵

While concluding it is worth mentioning that its a natural job of the specialized translators to translate different types of texts in order to practice their job in a better way.

Since recent texts are becoming more specialized than it should also translated material and the translators should be specialized in their field.

Anyway, while translating we are not translating only the motions of specific terms, the main thing is to include the text in a whole.

Thus, translators should have knowledge on terminology as a science, defining terms so that they can make a good translation into the language they translate.

The differences in terminology in the Albanian language, the lack of norming, unification and standardization, as well as the lack of current, voluminous and appropriate level lexicographic and terminographic products, as work aids, are among the main difficulties in the process of translating specialized texts.

²⁵See as a model: www.termportal.de.

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Features of terminology of forensic medicine **(Lexical-terminological overview of the one-word unit, part One)**

Introduction

The language of the specialty of forensic medicine is used to define specific concepts, signs, injuries and human suffering, including also evaluative and investigative examinations of corpses during forensic practice, thus, regardless of where these terms originate or the field where specifically act, are assessed mainly of forensic character.

The terminology of forensic medicine by the composition of one-word lexical naming units or phrases in its state and level of development is a system of terms that corresponds to a system of concepts of the respective field of knowledge, the proper functioning of which is enabled by close connection with several fields of science and technology. This narrow but deep terminological layer by its very nature of interaction with other fields of knowledge, has been acquired and developed over the centuries based on the development of concepts in close and direct interaction with other sciences, such as e.g.: all fields and subfields of medicine (pathological anatomy, imaging, laboratory techniques, endocrinology, gastrohepatology, cardiology, neurology, psychiatry), psychology, legal fields (criminal and civil), criminology, also, rich in elements terminology from the field of chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics, as well as material resistance, etc. Schematically the connection of this interdisciplinary field with other fields would be sketched as follows (fig. 1):

Based on the determination that prof. Agron Duro makes the term and the word in specialized discourse: *The identification of a terminology as a system can be*

¹ Terminological study Features of forensic terminology has been worked in collaboration with the expert in the field of forensic medicine prof.dr. Sabri Hoxha, professor at Iliria College, Prishtina, as well as head of courses at some of the public and private universities in the Republic of Albania.

completed only when seen in the plane of functioning of the terms that make it up, as markers of the concepts of a particular field of knowledge ². Thus, the terminological lexicon of a particular field of knowledge is identified within certain boundaries in accordance with the conceptual system of the respective field. Concepts are thus made as the basis for identifying system terms.³

From this theoretical definition begins the research journey of lexical-terminological analytical decomposition, form and content in forensic medical practice, following step by step and process by process the main goal: identification, collection and morphological-semantic decomposition of monosyllabic and compound words in the respective field, the path of migration of the borrowed term or the research of escalating developments in the lexico-semantic paradigm that have borrowed the terms from other special sciences related to it, in order to provide an aid in fulfilling the basic tasks that arise before each terminology, as well as before forensic terminology, which is the main purpose of the paper. So, this article aims to present a concise study summary of a long terminological work in the field of forensic medicine, drafted as a necessary prefix in order to compile a unified *explanatory-illustrative terminological dictionary in the field of exact investigative sciences*, which will be the continuation of the "Dictionary of Forensic Medicine" by Socrates Meksi, Lutfi Alia⁴. The research will be guided by this first dictionary of basic terms in the field of forensic medicine in our country, published by the Directorate of Health Education, Tirana, in 1984, which has brought a number of important contributions to the Albanianization, unification and development of Albanian terminology in the field of forensic medicine; as well as from a series of scientific

² Agron Duro, Terms and words in the Albanian language (in terms of form and content), "Terms and words in specialized discourse", Center for Albanological Studies; Institute of Language and Literature, 2009, Tirana, p. 19.

³ There., "Terminological lexicon of a particular field of knowledge", p. 17.

⁴ Sokrat Meksi, Lutfi Alia, Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, Publication of the Directorate of Health Education, 1984, Tirana.

works (studies, lexicography) with nationwide and international scope.⁵ The rapid democratic-pluralistic, legal, economic and social developments that have taken place in our country almost during the four decades after the publication of this first dictionary ("Dictionary of Forensic Medicine" (1984), have made it necessary that specialized terminology in the field These changes (political-socio-economic) have led in parallel to an increase in the rate of problems, crime and accidents of all kinds, situations that require different socio-psycho-forensic treatments in accordance with current legislation and which are normally reflected in the term of the respective field in close interdisciplinary relation with other fields of science. All this innovation of terms, concepts, technological methods make it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new dictionary more expanded and supplemented with detailed escalating explanations and illustrations with the aim of *including the basic terms of physician legal sciences and related sciences* in its progress for further progress in unifying and standardizing the terminology of this field.

Thus, this article, presented under the summary optics of the analysis of terminological typologies with the highest degree of use in the field of forensic medicine, focuses especially *on the decomposition of monosyllabic terms* (with prefixes, suffixes, word-forming parts, composites), on evidencing the variety of semantic nuances / semantic extensions gained from action in the relevant field, synonymous groupings (duals) often words created from the lexicon of the

⁵ Bashkim Çuberi, "Forensic Medicine", Second Edition, University of Tirana, Faculty of Medicine, 1975, Tirana.

White Chip; Spiro Çipi, "Manual of Forensic Medicine", 2015, Klean Publications.

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mother tongue / foreign words (including internationalization). The ambiguity of terms, caused by polysemy, synonymy or homonymy, although in a highly specialized field, creates disorientation in the unification of terms, in the understanding or accurate use of the meaning or semantic nuance of the term either in communication between people, but even among the specialists of a field themselves.⁶ Referring to the synonymous doubles, in maintaining the line of meaning, according to the basic principles of terminology, in the paper the terms are treated, processed according to the relevant terminographic criteria to ensure the most scientifically accurate presentation of the semantic structure of each unit, but also to give advantage generally as dominating the Albanian word especially in those cases when competing pairs show semantic equivalence or equivalence Albanian / foreign word (e.g.: the secondary synonymous term is given next to the primary term after the note "ose", while in the sound of the synonymous term the symbol "shih" is placed in the secondary to lead to the primary term, e.g.: **dështim/i, -et** (*definition: termination of pregnancy in any of its periods, resulting in death of the product ...*) or **abort/i, -et,, abort/i, -et**, krahas me abort/i, -et shih dështim/i, -et). The treatment of forensic medical terms whether monosyllabic or plural units (especially two-limb syntagmatic connections) in the relevant study aims to follow two main lines: a. *semantic line* (semantic motivation) and b. *morphological line* (structural motivation).

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize that all this entrepreneurial research work has started with the aim of laying the foundations, sketching and analyzing the terminological subject in the relevant field with the above-mentioned goals, to come to their aid. forensic professionals, doctors and other medical staff, forensic experts, forensic experts, prosecutors, judges, forensic police officers, police officers, lawyers and other lawyers. Also, the dictionary is thought to serve scholars of Albanian terminology, ordinary citizens, all those

⁶ Agron Duro, Dictionary of basic terms of mechanics, Preface, Institute of Linguistics and Literature, Academy of Sciences, Series: Technical-scientific terminology 31, Publishing House "Science", 2002, Tirana.

who teach and write Albanian and who want to use the terms of the respective field in standardized forms.

Development

1. Relationship between legal medicine with special terms of other knowledge science

Forensic terminology in terms of the composition of lexical or phraseological naming units in the state and level of its development is a system of terms that corresponds to a system of concepts of the relevant field of knowledge. In terms of close connection with the basic field of general medicine science and especially some medical disciplines, this lexicon is self-identified and identified as a lexicon of a specific field of knowledge, when usually the naming units of this discipline reflect the complex system of two or three basic conceptual categories "medicine", "law", "criminology" and "laboratory examinations of some types"⁷... etc., which cover a large number of concepts that deal with phenomena, processes, etc.

Based on the two, three or multiple conception of the field of forensic medicine as a practical activity and as a field of knowledge, so both as a practice and as a scientific subfield of medicine that interacts in parallel with other fields of science, we can see its lexicon respectively. as a set of designations that reflect responsible concepts pertaining to practical activity and forensics as a field of interdisciplinary knowledge. Thus, as we will note below, the lexicon of this interdisciplinary discipline would be divided into stratifications, especially genuine ones of the field and those borrowed from other fields of knowledge (divided according to lexico-terminological-semantic fields, which enable the

⁷ Forensic examinations include biological, toxicological, histopathological, superposition, etc. examinations. See below figure 1. of the schematic connection of Forensic Medicine with the sciences of knowledge, which enable the normal functioning of the respective multidisciplinary field.

functioning of this discipline with complex combinations of elements). Below we illustrate with examples some of the terms of the main fields with which forensic medicine interacts:

In the field of justice we often encounter terms unit and compound terms as follows: *indictment, testimony, witness, prosecutor, sanction, self-judgment, alibi, accomplice, dissolution of marriage, provision, legal conscience, legal person, violation of rules by health workers, abuse of office, causal link, interrogation, necessary protection, etc.*

Also, terms with common colloquial nucleus from the field of criminology e.g.

criminal: *criminal offense, criminal conviction, social danger of the criminal offense, age for criminal responsibility, etc.*

code: *criminal code, civil code, civil procedure code, labor code; etc.*

crime borrowed from the forensic field, but with equally frequent use in the legal field: *crime against life, crime against health, crime in the exercise of duty, etc.*

Regarding the field of criminal investigation, we can say that this discipline is based on terms formed in more recent times. Indeed, the lexicon regarding legal inspection, both in Albanian and in other European languages, has borrowed units or phrases mainly in the form of calculus. Many terms and expressions from English have been translated according to the structure of this language into other languages, it is enough to bring as an example the term in English *crime scene*; in Albanian: *skena e krimit*; Italian: *scena del crimine*. Below, other terms in the field of criminal investigation, with a scope of use in the field of forensic medicine, thanks to which the interaction between them is enabled, e.g. The unit of the phrase with a common core is the **crime** unit: *the objective side of the crime figure, the crime scene, the crime scene, the crime object, the subject of the crime, etc.*

Common term unit **weapon** unit: *cold weapon, firearm, shotgun, etc.*

Common term unit **shooting** unit: *shooting distance, shooting direction,*

complementary shooting factors, shooting flame, shooting distance, etc.

Common-term phrase unit **-scene**: *scene inspection of the corpse at the scene, scene inspection rule, static scene inspection scene, dynamic scene inspection scene, etc.*

Term unit with use in the field of ballistics⁸, *projectile piercing, king tool, sharp tool, karakiri, dagger, etc.*

As stated above, in addition to linking Forensic Medicine with other medical disciplines, especially *pathological anatomy, imaging, and laboratory sciences*, this field also interacts closely with the field of *chemistry, biology, especially molecular biology, and physics*. Thus, an integral part of the complex well-organized work of the forensic expert is also the forensic laboratory activity, which is in function of forensic expertise where biological, toxicological, histopathological, photographic analyzes, etc. are performed, using a variety of equipment, special reagents and methodologies needed by the expert to provide solutions to the issues raised by the investigative bodies. The totality of his activity is reflected in the terminology through which he acts and reflects the work done, which includes terms of close and intertwined interaction of the above-mentioned fields, an interaction otherwise known as the unified term of *chemical-forensic analysis*. Precisely in this process of analysis are included a considerable category of terms from the fields of chemistry, biology and physics as follows:

From the field of **chemistry: acid** unit as the common nucleus of the keyword terms: *acetic acid (CH₃COOH); hydrocyanic acid (HCN); carbolic acid; hydrochloric acid (HCl); nitric acid (HNO₃); oxalic acid (CHCOOH); sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄), etc.*

Alcohol unit: *ethyl alcohol (C₂H₅OH), methyl alcohol (CH₃OH); amyl alcohol (C₅H₁₁OH), ethylene glycol (diatomic alcohol CH₂OH-CH₂OH), etc.*

Other terms: *ammonia, arsenic, acontine, allergen, alkali, alkaloids, atropine, barbiturates, basophils, potassium cyanide, dichloroethane (CH₂Cl-CH₂Cl), doping,*

⁸ The term **Ballistics** (Greek: Ballo - throws), the science that studies the technical-scientific methods of examining firearms, ammunition and objects that have traces of shooting. Forensic ballistics studies the damage caused by the action of firearms and explosives (bullets, bullets, metal pieces, etc.) on the tissues of the body.

phenol, formalin, carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), granzane, calomel, carbon monoxide, sublimate (HgCl₂), sulfhemoglobin, lead tetraethyl (Pb (C₂H₅)₄), etc.

In the field of **biology** and **physics**: *Canadian balm, diatoms, dimorphism, fluorescence, gene, heptaglobin, hematins, hemoglobin, hemochromogen, poisonous fungus, cocaine, chromosome, sex chromatin, luminescence, opium, oxyhemoglobin, etc.*

From the set of terms with which forensic medicine cooperates, we have been able to single out some genuine terms in the field of forensic medicine, in particular among those that refer to the part of "*Tanatology and corpse dissection*". Precisely, referring only to this part of the investigation in forensic medicine are present mainly terms of classical origin (Latin and Greek), which are encountered only in the field of medicine or more precisely forensic medicine. In the language of medicine in all its fields, often in parallel with the term in Latin or Greek, the corresponding Albanian term is encountered. The use of terms in the above classical languages allows the creation of short linguistic forms with the content of complex (intertwined) and longevity semantic concepts, being less subjective to changes of the semantic type. The terms of these languages remain unchanged, but over time with the necessity of adapting to continuous scientific developments it is possible to create new terms or why not to adapt in terms of their meaning in the Albanian language, where really in some of them there is a corresponding term in the Albanian language, e.g.

Algor mortis (gr. Algor, lat. Mortis - shq. *ftohje kufomës*), **Livores mortis** (lat. Livores mortis - shq. *njollat e kufomës*)) and **Rigor mortis** (lat. Rigor mortis - shq. *shtangësia e kufomës*) all belong to semantic field of *corpse phenomena* and the adjective lat. **post-mortem**, which is often used in the composition of phrases such as: shq. *ekzaminimi post-mortem*; ang. *post-mortem examination*. Also, the constituent stage of tanatology (gr. Thanatos-death + logos-science) ie post-mortem phenomena that in Albanian in the special language of the respective field are included in the category of early corpse phenomena are also the stages

of **Hypostasis**⁹ (gr. Hypo - shq. paksim + lat. stasis – shq. *ndalim, qëndrim*) **Stasis** (lat. Stasis - shq. *ndalim, grumbullim*)¹⁰ and **Imbibicion**¹¹ (lat. Imbibitio - shq. *ngopje, thithje*), which are the three stages of creation of corpse spots (**Livores mortis**). Other Latin terms that belong to some other topics of medicine in general including the field of forensic medicine are: **Contusio Cerebri** - known in Albanian as the term *shembje e trurit*; **Varnik Kazeoz** (lat. Vernix - ointment + caseum - cottage cheese) - known in Albanian as the *material i yndyrshëm që mbulon tërësisht ose pjesë të veçanta të foshnjës së porsalindur*. It is valued as a sign that proves the newborn baby...; **Abiosis** (lat. Abiosis - loss of ability to live) in Albanian with the term *ind ose organ në gjendje të pa jetë*.

II. Typological analysis of one-word termforms in forensic medicine

The analysis of the term by typologies has followed the line of grouping / schematization according to the source of the term, as well as according to the most productive ways of creating terms: prefixes, suffixes, composites and word-forming parts in the composition of one-word terms units.

During the analysis and coordination of terms in the respective field, using the feature that the term is doubly systemic: both as an element of the terminological system, as well as an element of the language system, constructs terms according to word-formation connections that are based on two groups: a. in grouping words into word-formation nurseries based on the same root

⁹ Sabri Hoxha; Agim Ramadani, Forensic Medicine, publication of the State University of Tetova, 2015, p. 346-348. Hypostasis (gr. Hypo-reduction + stasis-inhibition, posture), the first stage of corpse staining. It is caused by the action of the laws of gravity sending blood (by its own weight) to pass to the lower parts of the corpse body. It usually appears 2-3 hours after death and lasts up to 10-12 hours...

¹⁰ Sabri Hoxha; Agim Ramadani, Forensic Medicine, publication of the State University of Tetova, 2015, p. 346-348.

Stasis (lat. Stasis-stop, accumulation). Stop, staying in place of a fluid that normally circulates, e.g. blood. The second stage of conformal spots. It develops 10-12 hours after death and lasts 24-36 hours...

¹¹ Sabri Hoxha; Agim Ramadani, Forensic Medicine, publication of the State University of Tetova, 2015, p. 346-348. Imbibition (lat. Imbibitio-saturation, suction). The third stage of corpse stains, associated with the process of mass saturation of tissues by hemolyzed blood, which mixes with lymph and fluid inside and outside the cell. It develops 24-36 hours after death (sometimes even after 48 hours)...

morpheme, and b. in grouping words into categories and types based on the use of suffixes.

The above-mentioned groupings or in other words lexical-word-forming / term-forming microsystems, during the construction of terms mark new concepts, where a part of them serve as a basis for the creation of other terminological units, we illustrate them with examples such as: *expert, expertise, expertise; harm, harm, impaired; condemn, condemn, condemn; necrosis, necropsy, necrobiosis*, etc. Meanwhile, as mentioned above, the field of forensics is rich in term formative phrases. Characteristic of one-word terms in medical terminology is that most of them are constructed with a prefix, suffix, word-forming elements (mainly of *Latin and Greek origin*, where among them there are also those terms, which are formed by means and according to cattle Albanian word-formation, only with a certain meaning, mainly motivated within the relevant field of knowledge.

The phenomenon of duplication and composition is used to create new terms and to guarantee their meaning through the decoding of singular dichotomies and roots where they are involved, egg: *hypo / stasis* (post-mortem phenomenon); *hypo / ksemi; hypo / mnezi*; in support of the preposition *hypo-* which generally has the meaning of “*below, below, little, of insufficiency*” or of the preposition *hyper-* “*above, of sufficiency, oversaturation*” e.g. *hyper / termia; hyper / mnezi*, etc. show how widely this opportunity has been used to strengthen and, at the same time, to highlight the systemic character of the terminology.

From the detailed analysis of the terms used in forensic medicine, it will be noticed that most of them **have a nominative basis, because based on the criteria of scope and meaning, only the terms can perform this function of the term quite well**. nouns e.g.: *scrutiny* (but not *scrutinized* or *scrutinized*); *fracture* (not *break* or *broken*); *saliva* (not *spit* or *spit*), etc. (see numerous examples in the text). Meanwhile, other parts of the discourse, the terms adjectives, adverbs and very rarely verbs, can appear as terms usually in lexical-syntactic connections

(phrases) when their specific defining ability is clearly felt, e.g.: *psychiatrist legal, fatty embolism, corpse emphysema, etc.*

a. Formations with suffixes and compositions from Albanian dough

The introduction of terms in the Albanian language leads to the crystallization of conceptual systems as well as to the perfection of terminological systems, which make terminological systems more homogeneous and consequently more transparent and accessible conceptual systems for scientific-technical language specialists and in general. for every Albanian speaker. So, as will be illustrated below, *the prepositions and suffixes of Albanian*, make the system not only more understandable, but also more connected and more motivating. Most productive in the formation of terms - words emerge two ways: *contrasting and composing*. The following Albanian prefixes and suffixes are most active in adverbial formations:

prefix pas-: pastraumatike, etj.

prefix për-: përdredhje, përplasje, përgatitje, përgjegjshmëri, përngjitje, përthithje, përshtatshmëri, përdhunshme, etj.

prefix re-: reabilitim, reaksion, reaminacion, etj.

prefix sh-, -zh: shmangie, shpërdorim, shqetësim, zhvarrosje, etj.

prefix negative or implicit mos-, pa-, jo-: mosdhënie, moskallëzim, paaftësi (seksuale), pakujdesi, pavlefshmëri (e martesës), pamoralshëm, etj.

prefix ndër-: ndërgjegje, ndërlikim, ndërprerje, etj.

suffix -je: ngrirje, mpiksje, zhytje, prerje, thyerje, etj.

suffix -im: ndërlikim, helmim – intoksikim, inkarcerim, inokulim, koagulim, kalbëzim, identifikim (i personit), etj.

suffix -s, -ës: martesë, fejesë, fiksues, etj.

prapashtesa -os, -or, -to, -tor: laborator, (sekret) mjekësor, (seksiologji) ligjore, teori racore, emboli gazore, emboli yndyrore, dhjamosje dyllore, qarkullim rrugor, etj.

suffix -t(ë): rrjetë (qelbëzuese), (vdekje) e shpejtë, armë e ftohtë, etj.

suffix -ak, -ar, -arak(e): *dëshmitar, gjyqtar, (bashkëjetesë) e ndaluar, (portert i) përshkruar, etj.*

suffix -si: *mjekësi, drejtësi, fatkeqësi, aftësi, (ndërk. biopsi, asfiksi, etj).* **prapashtesa -shëm / -shme:** *(vepër e) turpshme, (vdekje) e natyrshme, i motivueshëm, i pamoralshëm, etj.*

suffix -zëm: *virilizëm, botulizëm, mazoshizëm, fabizëm, dimorfizëm (terma ndërkombëtare që kanë zënë vend në shqipe), etj.*

Formations with composition (genuine from the Albanian dough with high conceptual transparency of the constituent elements (with high motivation) are very few e.g.

vetë-: *vetëvrasje, vetëdëmtim, vetëgjyqësi, vetëmbrojtje, etc.*

bashkë-: *bashkëfajtor, bashkëjetesë, etc.*

b. Monosyllabic terms with prefixes sourced¹² from foreign languages

Below are some of the prefixes and word-forming parts originating from the Greek and Latin languages that are most frequently encountered in the term of forensic medicine:

a-:, an-: prefix expressing "absence, denial, removal, opposition". These prefixes have the same meaning, except before the word-forming parts that start with a consonant they start with a-, while before those that start with a vowel an- is placed, for example: abiosis (gr. A + bios "life") tissue or organ without life; anizokori "(gr. an + isos" equal "+ crust" baby eye ") unequal opening of both baby eyes"; etc.

¹² Etymological explanations of prefixes and parts derived from the Greek language are taken from the Dictionary of the New Greek Language, by Jorgo Babinjoti, with explanations according to the correct use...; University of Athens, Center for Lexicology, Second Edition, Athens 2002; as well as Niko Gjini, Greek-Albanian Dictionary, Publication of the University of Ioannina, Ioannina, 1993; as well as consulted with the Terminological Dictionary Terms of pathology (explanatory dictionary of terms) by Shyqyri Subashi, 2004, ILAR 2004.

Etymological explanations of prefixes and parts derived from Latin are referred to the publications Latin Terminology (two volumes) by Kosta Qirjazati, as well as Eliana Paço, Latin Language & Greco-Latin Medical Terminology, Textbook for dental students, Ufo Press, 2007.

ana-: prefix denoting "something opposite, a movement backwards", .: e.g.: anaerobic (gr. an + aer "air" + bios "life") anaerobic microorganisms that live and grow in environments in the absence of free oxygen "; etc.

anti-: prefix expressing "opposition", e.g.: antigen (gr. anti + genere "occurs") foreign substance for an organism of protein nature or protein-polysaccharide complex, with high molecular weight, which when injected into the human or animal organism it stimulates the production of specific antibodies with which it reacts ", etc.

ab-: prefix denoting "denial", e.g.: abstinence (lat. Abs "from" + teneo "abstain") with narcotics "; abduction "(lat. Abductio" removal, avoidance ") see. Autopsy ", etc.

or-: prefix that gives the term the meaning "separation, removal" e.g.: apoplexy (gr. apoplexy "paralysis, stroke") immediate hemorrhage with disruption of the anatomical structure of an organ. It is often the cause of sudden and immediate death ", etc.

auto-: prefix that gives the terms the meaning of "self-participation", e.g.: autopsy (gr. auto + opsis "examination") examination of the corpse to find the cause of death "; etc.

de-: prefix indicating "disintegration of a structure", e.g.: deflorim "(lat. defloratio - de" removal "+ flos" flower ") defloration"; etc.

dia-: prefix expressing "a process carried out by or by means of", e.g.: dialysis (one-sided). This process is performed with the help of a semi-descriptive membrane, which has the ability to allow the passage of micromolecular substances and ions, but prevents macromolecules... "; etc.

dis-: prefix that expresses "disorder, concern, difficulty", etc., e.g.: dystopia (gr. dis "disorder" + topos "place") irregular placement of organs, change of their usual place "; dysphoria; dystrophy, etc.

eu-: prefix that indicates "enthusiasm, joy", etc., such as: euphoria (gr. eu "good" + fora "passion, explosion") elevated humor, high mood "; euthanasia (gr. eu

"good" + thanatos "death"); etc.

en-, em-: prefix that gives the meaning "in, inside in", such as: enkop (gr. en "from" + piece "stroke") is called concussion (contusion) from trauma or strokes with strong royal tools "; emboli "(gr. embolion" inserted thing "); etc.

ek-: prefix that expresses the meaning "from, from, from outside", e.g.: exhumation (lat. ek + humus "soil, and"), removal of the corpse from the grave to perform forensic examination. ", etc. .

eks- (ex): prefix that expresses the development on the outside of a structure, which develops from the outside or that brings something out, e.g.: ecstasy "(gr. ex" outside "+ stasis" stop, state ") , etc.

epi-: prefix that expresses the development of a pathology on a certain structure e.g.: epistaxis "(gr. epi + staksis), nosebleeds"; epidural, etc.

im-, in-: prefix that is written in different ways according to the letters that follow it¹³. .: e.g.: immobilization "(lat. Immobilisatio" immobile ") placement in a fixed position by means of plaster of broken bones to attach them"; etc.

hyper-: prefix that gives the term the meaning that something is "excessive, above normal, out of proportion" e.g.: hypermnesia (gr. hyper "too much", over + mneme "memory") pathological empowerment of memory "; etc.

hypo-: prefix that gives the term the meaning of being "below, below, that is less, that is below the norm", e.g.: hypostasis (gr. hypo "reduction + stasis" stop, stay ") phase the first of the creation of corpse stains. It is caused by the action of the laws of gravity sending the blood (by its own weight) to pass to the lower parts of the corpse. " ...; hypoxemia "(gr. hypo" reduction "+ oxygenium + haemia" blood "), etc.

kon-: prefix that gives the term the meaning "lat. of being or doing together, with ", e.g.

meta-: prefix that gives the term a number of meanings such as "gr. then, further,

¹³ im-, in-: prefix that is written in different ways according to the letters that follow it. It is written il- before the letter l-; im- before the letter b-, m-, and p-; ir- before the letter r and is written in- in all other cases. These prefixes have the meaning of "denial, absence, or expressing being inside something"

further in time and space, through, by changing the appearance from one state to another", e.g.: metamorphosis, metastasis, metapneumonic, etc.

para-: a prefix used in terms that indicate "the existence of a process in the vicinity of an organ or tissue, as well as a similar process, not identical to another", e.g.: paraphreni (gr. para "Close" + restrains "judgment") a form of schizophrenia characterized by a lack of intellectual degradation for a long time"; paralysis, paralysis (gr. before "close" + mimicry "facial expression"); paranoid "(gr. before" near "+ noo" understand, think "+ eidos" kind "); etc.

pre-: prefix given to terms to give the meaning of "being ahead in time and space", e.g.: personality (lat. pre "before" + senium old age,

retro-: prefix that gives the term the meaning of "the development of an injury back in time and space", e.g.: retrograde (lat. retro "back" + gradus "scale"), which goes back to belong previous events, retrosternal", etc.

sub-: prefix that gives the terms the meaning of "placing a pathological lesion under a certain formation or structure, or of a lesion that develops less than usually expressed" e.g.: subdural, subcutaneous, subacute, subdiagnosis, etc.

trans-: prefix that gives the meaning "beyond, beyond", e.g.: transplant, transcutaneous, transfusion, transvestitism (lat. trans "through" + vertire "by ear"), ... etc.

uni-: prefix that gives the term the meaning of being "one, one", e.g.: unicellular, unilateral, etc.

c. Compositions with elements derived from foreign languages (with mixed combinations)

bio-: word-forming part, which when used with a compound term, gives it the meaning of "life or belonging to life" e.g.: biomanekin "(gr. bio" life "+ fr. mannequin" doll"); biopsy (gr. bio + opsi "sight"), etc.

cyan-: word-forming part that gives the term the meaning of "blue color", e.g.: cyanosis "(gr. cyanos" bruising, dark blue)"; hydrogen cyanide,

cyanomethemoglobin, etc.

electro-: the first word-forming part of compound terms meaning "current, conduction of electricity", e.g.: electrograph (lat. electro "electric current" + gr. grapho "draw, write"), laboratory examination method used in forensic practice. ...; electrical sign; electro trauma, etc.

hema-: the first or intermediate part of terms that give them the meaning of "blood" e.g.: hematoma (gr. haima "blood" + omo "swelling"), limited collection of blood in the tissues and in a space formed as a result of trauma". ... hematoporphyrin; hemochromogenic; hemolysis; hemostasis, cephalhematoma, oxyhemoglobin, sulfhemoglobin, hematoid, carboxyhemoglobin, etc.

hist-: word-form element that expresses the meaning of tissue, e.g.: histological, histogenetic, etc.

homo-: the first part of compound terms that gives the meaning "same, similar" e.g.: homocidomania (lat. homo "man" + caedo "kill" + mania "desire"), unhealthy desire for to kill people"; homosexuality, etc.

hetero-: part of compound terms gives the meaning of being "other, of being different, having another form or shape, second, double" e.g.: heterochrome (gr. hetero "other" + chromo "color") different, abnormal color of a tissue, organ ", etc.

hydro-: the first part of the compound terms that give the meaning of "water, which belongs to water or is related to water", e.g.: hydrodynamic (gr. hydro "water" + dynamism "strength, power")", Hydrostatic, etc.

neo-: the first part of the terms that give the meaning of "being young or reshaped" e.g.: neonat "(gr. neo" young "+ lat. nato" born ") the newborn child"; neogenesis, neoformation, etc.

nekr-: word-forming part that expresses the meaning "gr. necrosis "dead, of death, who has died", e.g.: necrobiosis (gr. necrosis "dead" + bios "life") a special pathological process characterized by dystrophic-degenerative changes that precede necrosis"; necropsy "autopsy"; necrosis "pathological process, which is represented by the death of a part of a living organism ..."; necrosadism, etc.

karyo-: a term that defines something related to "the cell nucleus or that belongs to it" e.g.: karyotype (gr. karyon "nucleus, nut" + type); caryolysis, etc.

cryo-: part of a word that gives the term the meaning of "cold, freezing" e.g.: cryoscope (gr. cryo "cold" + scopia "look"), the method of determining the molecular mass of dissolved substances according to the cooling point of the solvent"; cryostat, etc.

crypto-: part of the term that expresses "invisible and secret development of a pathological process" e.g.: cryptomnesia (gr. crypto "secret, not visible" + mneme "memory"); cryptogen, etc.

oligo-: part of a compound term, which gives the meaning of "being small, small in number", e.g.: oligospermia (gr. oligos "small, few" + sperm "seed"); oligophrenia (gr. oligo + freno "mind, judgment"), etc.

micro-: the first part of compound terms that expresses "the small contents of a lesion or the small amounts of a substance accumulated", e.g.: microelements (gr. micro "small, small"), microphotography; microtome "(gr. micros "small" + tomos "incision")", apparatus of the histopathology laboratory that serves for cutting thin tissue sections from the material cast in paraffin..."; etc.

pan-: part of a compound term, which expresses the involvement in the whole of a pathological process, in the whole of an organ or a tissue "gr. pan "which includes everything that belongs to the whole", e.g.: banner, panarter, etc.

patho: the first part of the terms meaning "disease or suffering" (gr. patho), e.g.: pathology, pathogen, etc.

somn-: the first part of compound meanings meaning "sleeping, or doing an action in sleep", e.g.: somniloqui "speaking in a state of sleep"; somnolence "drowsiness", etc.

sepsi-: the first part of the compound meanings which has the meaning of decay "gr. sepsis "rot", e.g.: septicemia (gr. sepsis "rot" + haima "blood") occurs with the entry, multiplication and circulation of microbes in the blood. ..."; septicopias (gr. septicopiaemia: sepsis + pyon "pus" + haima "blood" - pus in the blood), etc.

tanato-: the first part of the compound meanings meaning "death", e.g.: tanatogenesis (gr. thanatos "death" + genesis "creation"), the study of the mechanisms and course of death processes "; tanatology "(thanatos" death "+ logos" science "), science that deals with the study of death phenomena", etc.

...

-cid: the second part of the compound meanings that gives the term the meaning of "cutting, killing", e.g.: bactericidal, suicide, etc.

-logji: word-forming element as the second part of compound meanings "gr. logos "science", e.g.: deontology "(lat. deos" duty "+ logos" science ") science on medical obligation, which includes the duties and rights of medical workers..."; osteology; entomology (gr. entomon "insect" + logos "science"), endocrinology, biopsychology, toxicology, tracheology, etc.

-globin: an integral part of the terms meaning "sphere", e.g.: haptoglobin, methemoglobin, etc.

-genesis: part of compound terms that means "creation, formation, origin, appearance and development of something" (gr. genesis), e.g.: tanatogenesis, pathogenesis, embryogenesis, etc.

-genes: part of compound terms that give them the meaning "born, derived, originating" (gr. -gene), e.g.: iatrogenic (gr. iatros "doctor" + genere "Form"), allergen "substances that when they meet the ideas of the organism create a specific reaction"; antigens, agglutinogens, etc.

-metri, -clone: the second part of compound terms that gives them the meaning gr. metron "measure, measurement", e.g.: livorometry (lat. livro "blue stain" + gr. metron "mass"), examination of corpse stains with the help of a dynamometer "; anthropometry (gr. anthropos "man" + metro "measurement"), logoclone (gr. logos "word" + cloneo "shake"), etc.

-mnezi: the second part of compound terms that gives them the meaning "mneme - memory": cryptomnesia "memory error"; amnesia "(gr. amnesia "forgetfulness")"; anamnesis (gr. anamnesis "memory"), etc.

-type: the second part of compound terms, e.g.: stereotype "uniformity in actions, in thoughts, in speech", etc.

-graph: the second part of compound terms, e.g.: keraunography (gr. radiography, etc.

-fag: part of a compound term meaning "to eat", e.g.: sacrophage "a type of insect that destroys corpses by eating soft tissues"; lipofag, etc.

-fact: word-forming element that expresses the meaning of "doing something", etc., e.g.: artifact artificial product, not natural, ordinary. In forensic practice, artifacts are created during the contamination of substances used for chemical forensic examination with other toxic contaminants", etc.

-Fili: word-forming element that expresses the meaning of "desire", e.g.: herontophile (gr. Heron "old age" + filia "desire"); pedophiles; zoophiles, etc.

-mania: word-forming element that expresses the meaning of "passion", e.g.: dipsomania (gr. dipsa "thirst" + lat. mania "passion"), periodic crisis of the desire to use alcohol to intoxication "; drug addicts; kleptomania (gr. klepto "steal" + mania "passion"); pyromania (gr. pyros "fire" + mania "desire"), etc.

-morph / morf-: (gr. morph) word-forming part that expresses the meaning of the form, with a certain form, e.g.: amorphous, isomorphic, heteromorphic, polymorphic, etc.

-Pati; -phobia, -brain, - phase: word-forming parts that express the meaning "gr. pathos - suffering ", " gr. fobos - fear ", " frehos - soul, mind, judgment ", e.g. oligophrenia "(gr. oligo" small "+ inhibit" mind, judgment ")", includes a group of diseases, which have as a common quality mental retardation born or acquired in the first years of life"; zoophobia; slang; schizophrenia; sensopathy; nozophobia; hebefreni, etc.

-scope: word-forming part that gives the term the meaning "gr. scope - of seeing, observation, examination, study ", e.g.: dactyloscope, diafanoscope (fr. diaphane" translucent "+ scopia" look "), forensic examination technique by which changes in fractures of the skull bones to determine whether they were

created during life or after death "; cryoscopy, spectroscopy, macroscopy, microscopy, laryngoscopy, otoscopy, cystoscopy, etc.

-trauma: the second word-forming part of compound units that gives the term the meaning "gr. trauma "injury", e.g.: barotrauma (gr. baros "oppression" + trauma "injury"); mototrauma, etc.

-trophy: an integral part of a term that expresses everything that belongs to "food or is related to it", e.g.: dystrophy, hypertrophy, atrophy, etc.

III. SYSTEMATIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERM (SINGLE WORD) AND GENERAL SPEECH (from ordinary to special discourse)

Examining the term in the field of forensics both in terms of form and content enables us to discover some points of connection and distinctive features with the general lexicon or non-termines. A considerable number of one-word units of the respective field being the same in external form with ordinary words or languages of other specialties, as well as being semantically related to them, put in direct connection the terminological lexicon with the general lexicon or the lexicon of other specialties, often from the lexical fund of Albanian. Usually, this type of stratification is part of the basic terminological lexicon of those fields of knowledge (such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc.), which serve as the basis of other terminological fields. As we noted above, terms (monosyllabic) raised on the basis of common words become the axis for the construction of other composite terminological units, terminological phrases.

More specifically, within the limits of the lexicon of forensic medicine, there are often common words with a high frequency of use in everyday speech, where not a few of them originate from special languages (especially with those areas of knowledge with which forensic medicine interacts) are raised as terms of the respective field with the same sign, but often with a modified conceptual load (meaning) or with an extension of the semantic nuance. Academician J. Thomai, emphasizes the scientific assertion, according to which: the terminology itself is

for the most part Albanianized with units of the general lexicon of popular spoken discourses or with new creations with well-known word-formation tools; *it is already accepted that general explanatory dictionaries 60-70% of the vocabulary consists of terms; school education with textbooks has scientific terminology at its core; scientific studies are expanding the circle of readers more and more, as are popular scientific articles in print and on radio and television. These and other circumstances are making the general discourse, to say "more bookish, more scientific, more terminological".*¹⁴

This term-forming ability is conditioned by the semantic potentiality of the word itself on which the one-word term is based and secondarily by the word term itself which inherits this ability. These characteristics enable each terminological unit to enter into numerous lexical-syntactic relations according to the corresponding concepts in the field of forensic medicine. Shows interest in dealing with FGJSSH '80 of some of the units used with high frequency in the term of forensic medicine, such as: test unit, as a term with radius both in ordinary discourse and in some fields of science and technology, which enters as a constituent limb in the structure of 10 phrases in a specific field, which are normally accepted as denominators as separate terms such as liver test for glycogen, lung assessment test, ear test, live birth test of the baby (Bush-Haberd test), test for measuring the amount of alcohol (Popov test), etc. In FGJSSH '80 the representative test unit is included in the lexico-syntactic interconnection by adding to the paradigmatic-semantic structure especially in the form of syntagms (mainly two-limbed phrases) as independent units with the respective scientific definition, e.g.: collection test (mat.) "The action by which we prove that a calculation is accurate. The proof of subtraction, multiplication, division. Also, with the relevant definition, convincing evidence or substantive evidence (correct.) "Given that is brought to prove, defend or refute something; evidence,

¹⁴ Jani Thomai, Studies on the Albanian language IV, Lexicography, Academy of Albanological Studies, Institute of Linguistics and Literature, 2017, Tirana, p. 200.

fact, argument"; laboratory test, hardness test (lab.) "a small piece taken from something for analysis or experiment; which is done to get information about something or to prove it".

Thus the semantic structure of the word term with further divisions of meanings in the field of forensics can be imagined as a broad special semantic structure, within which several types of meanings with specific features for each of them can be decomposed, as follows in Schematic presentation¹⁵: (referring to and adapting the classification that Prof. A. Duro makes to units of one-word terms) terminological meanings reflected in the semantic structure of the word and expressed by the words terms in different fields of knowledge (homonymous). So, in terminological dictionaries, some meanings are reflected through the same signs, the separation of these meanings separately from each other is more than necessary. In a wide range of some terminological fields, the expressed meanings of the word-term are further decomposed: sign (anat.) "Small spot or dot, of a different color from the rest of the skin and usually slightly raised, which has a person on the face or body "- sign (crime./direct.)" fingerprints "- sign (language)" punctuation marks "- sign (gesture / physiol.)" movement we do with the head, with hands, eyes, etc. " - sign (med. law.) semantic transfer from general discourse "special indicator, on the basis of which you can know or determine something" to the specialized> physician. law. Precisely, the latter is related to the necessity of separating these meanings from each other normally even within the same terminological field and this is evidenced by the terminologically defined meanings, which are related to the meanings of the basic (defined) limb of the terminological phrases, which have the function of genuine terms (one-word terms). Precisely in the field of forensic medicine, the term sign as a common collateral nucleus with the defining units creates approximately 9 very important lexical-syntactic connections for the semantic function according to the respective field (forensic medicine), for

¹⁵ Agron Duro, Terminology as a system, Pantheon 2001, p. 41.

example: Bernard's sign¹⁶; sign of the beginning of decay¹⁷, sign of the protector, sign of the eyebrows, sign of stamping, sign of motor trauma, sign of Sabinsk,¹⁸ etc.

Dual meanings that coexist in symbiosis are encountered relatively often in the composition not only of monosyllabic terms, but also in the composition of lexical-syntactic connections in the field of forensic medicine. So, in these cases we are dealing with words or terms borrowed from ordinary discourse as well as from other specialized discourses, e.g. : the term that expresses the respective meaning stands out as such in a certain field of knowledge as in stain (common word.) - stain (term) "corpse stain; spots of Laresha "; closure (common word) - closure (term) "closure of the airways with foreign bodies"; suffocation (adj.) - suffocation (term) "suffocation with hands, suffocation with a noose, etc ..."; time (customary verb) - time (term) "time of injury, time of death", etc. Also, *rape, intimidation, conflict, clash, responsibility, hair, beating, circumstance, avoidance, hanging, etc.*

In not a few cases, these one-word units of ordinary discourse modify their meaning in the phrase with a term in the field of forensic medicine (this point will be treated in detail in the second part, the continuation of this paper "Terms of phrases in forensic medicine"). Exceptions to this rule are some two-syllable terms with source and frequency of use in ordinary discourse, e.g.: ability to work, necessary protection, rank of injuries, abuse of office, violation of rules, shameful act, etc. The meaning of these phrases is revealed by the meaning of commonly used words and their ambiguity is broken when the phrase unit with its meaning is related to the relevant field and are identified in those cases when

¹⁶ Sign of Bernard, from the Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, 1984. Test of secretion from the cervical canal, used in forensic examinations to determine virginity and sexual relations of women. f. 213.

¹⁷ Sign of the eyeball (cat's eye), from the Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, 1984. Sign of death formed by the finger pressing of the pupil of the eye (on the side of the baby eye) in which a hollow in the shape of a cat-like eye is created. f. 214.

¹⁸ Sabinsk sign, from the Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, 1984. Found in autopsies of persons dead from general asphyxia. The sign is expressed with splenic anemia, while other organs show stasis. f. 214.

used within or within the specialty language of medicine or forensics. In such cases the field where the term is used itself serves as a context to distinguish its meaning and there is no need to create words specific to each field (see examples above). The opposite of this grouping are some one-word units of special languages with a source (from Albanian or borrowed from other languages) that are frequently encountered in the term of medicine, including legal, and that are also distinguished for high density of use in everyday speech. individuals who use a secondary register or who have knowledge in related fields or otherwise who use words of a cultured level, e.g., *periodization, rehabilitation, reaction, sanction, stereotype, trajectory, trauma, agony, aggravation, act, indictment, alibi, aspiration, dehydration, delirium, etc.*

From the above, based on the statements of elite albanological scholars in the specialties of lexicography and terminography, we emphasize that even in the term of forensic medicine as a primary criterion for identifying the word or phrase term must be accepted the field of use and its meaning. As we brought the above proofs, the identification of the word based on the field of knowledge is of primary importance, not only for its separation from the ordinary word, but also of the word term itself from other terms represented by the same sign.

However, more specifically, it is worth emphasizing by supporting and reinforcing the idea that the connection of the word term after a single field of knowledge is not the only and primary condition of its identification, just as in the case of terms in the field of forensic medicine, where the term is seen in a broad sense in relation to other terminological systems as well. Within the field, the important thing is that each meaning corresponds to a term and each term marks a meaning. The multidisciplinary field of forensic medicine possesses a considerable number of terms, which are of origin or belong to other fields of science and technology. Detailed analysis of the terminological meanings of high-frequency use units in the forensic vocabulary allows us to delve deeper into the more precise divisions of the respective semantic structures into a

broader plane in relation to other terminological systems as well. as this, as mentioned above, is permitted by the very nature of the interdisciplinary field.

Below are some examples of common terms, mainly terminological borrowings in the field of forensic medicine, for example: entomology (bio.> Forensic science), the science that studies insects, while in the practice of forensic medicine it is often encountered during the examination of corpses. rotten and serves as a test mark to determine the time, conditions, manner of death, and the process of putrefaction¹⁹; electrotrauma short-term action of technical and atmospheric electricity, causing the death of the person²⁰; formalin (chem.> med. law.) 40% aqueous solution of formaldehyde, which causes albumin to coagulate for tissue preservation during autopsy²¹; Consedor special optical microscope apparatus consisting of various lenses, which has the function of converging the light rays on the preparation²² condenser (chem. confabulation (psych.> med.) (lat. confabula) memory hallucinations, memory fictions²³; cryoscopy (chem.> med. law.) (gr. kryos "cold" + scopeo "see") method of determining the molecular mass of dissolved substances according to the cooling point of the solvent²⁴; logorea "(gr. logos" word "+ rea" leak ") excited speech, without interruption, for example: in middle-grade alcoholic intoxication"²⁵; paraphrenia (psych.> forensic medicine) (gr. before "near" + restraint "judgment") a form of schizophrenia characterized by a lack of intellectual degradation for a long time²⁶; plankton (biol.> med. law.) (gr. plancton "hanging wanderer, hanging") the set of very small organisms of plant and animal origin, which are found in fresh and salt water and that the presence of their on the corpse organs constitutes one of the

¹⁹ Sokrat Meksi, Lutfi Alia Lufti, Dictionary of forensic medicine, Publication of the Directorate of Health Education, Tirana, 1984, entomology, p. 66.

²⁰ there, Electrotrauma, p. 64.

²¹ there, Formalin, p. 77.

²² there, kondesor, p. 120.

²³ there, confabula p.120

²⁴ There, cryoskopi p.124

²⁵ There, logorea p.132

²⁶ There, parafreni p.170

most important signs of drowning in water²⁷; sensopathy (psych.> med. law.) (lat. sensus "perception" + gr. pathos "pathology") the general name of the different types of disruption of perceptual²⁸ activity; strychnine (biol.> med. law.) poison, herbal alkaloid found in the seeds of the plant *Strychnos nux vomica*, in some plants of the leguminous family, etc²⁹. ; antiseptic (chem.> forensic medicine) (gr. anti "against" + sepsis "pus"), a chemical that inhibits the growth, development or destruction of microorganism³⁰; dementia (psych. / med.> med. law.) (lat. dementio: de "pa" + mens "mind, reason") reduction of intellect and other constituent parts of psychic activity, as a result of the action of various factors pests in the human body, etc³¹.

Referring to the above, in the case of terms in the relevant field, we conclude that the primary condition should be considered the axis meaning of the term given in the definition, while in other fields it is used with the same meaning, normally often accompanied by extensions of semantic nuances in accordance with the relevant field (forensic medicine), but always keeping the meaning connected behind a single original field, as above the strychnine with the meaning "poison, plant alkaloid found in the seeds of the plant *Strychnos nux vomica*, .. . "Is the term biology, used in the *field of chemistry, medicine and law*. Many of these terms originate from other specialties of science, in the field of forensic medicine, their conceptual axis is closely related to the action, process, reaction / result in the human body, so we have semantic extension / extension as a product of action, which this herbal alkaloids affect the human body leading to death; confirmed at autopsy by general signs of asphyxia "shortness of breath during the process of respiration", but sometimes also evidence of stricture crystals in the contents of the stomach³². So, this term takes on another value and

²⁷ There, p. 178

²⁸ There, sensopath p.204

²⁹ There, strikt p.211

³⁰ There, antiseptic p 20

³¹ There, dementia p 40.

³² Bardhyl Çipi, Spiro Çipi, Manual of Forensic Medicine, 2015, Tirana, Klean Shpk., P. 596.

importance by raising it to the degree of necessity of inclusion as a term with a specific function even in the field of forensics. **In this way every term connected after every fixed and stable meaning, gains independence within the bounds of the field of knowledge where it operates, being accepted as unambiguous.**

The definition according to the *defining-explanatory* criterion of systematic relation of the term unit in the context or vocabulary of forensic medicine aims to include the full semantic spectrum starting from the specific stable or original meaning that has enabled penetration and has taken root in the respective field until expansion and semantic development of the unit according to function, mechanism, investigation or observation, methodology, factors, etc. All these detailed specifications with semantic diversity within the boundaries according to the character of the field (med. Law.) Follow with combinations of the basic representative unit with other lexical units that are joined in two- or three-limbal phrases. From a narrow perspective within the boundaries of the field the connection to the paradigmatic-semantic system will follow the escalating conceptual strategy as follows. The systematic connection of the "burning" unit is made semantically from the general to the specific (both in cases when the representative unit belongs to the general use or discourse, as well as when it derives from the language of other specialties):

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*common meaning from ordinary discourse by DTAL 80*) Action according to the meanings of the verbs DJEG, DIGJEM. I set fire to something or throw it in the fire and burn it to ashes, destroy it, annihilate it or destroy it in the fire; I damage something with fire or a very hot thing, I burn it. Burn wood (grass, straw). They burned down his house. Burn with gasoline. Burn in the fire (in flame). He burned it completely. They burned the corpses. Burn hair (eyebrows). Burn the shirt (dress, pants). He burned the clothes with iron. DTAL 80.

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*field axis meaning of the unit in adaptation to the field e.g.: Local action of high temperatures causes burns resulting in tissue damage. It occurs from the*

action on the human body of thermal energy or other types of physical energy that are converted into energy thermal)³³.

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*definition: types of burns in general medicine or dermatology, also in forensic medicine*) reflected in intra-verbal relation: thermal burns (includes flame, hot liquid, steam ...); chemical combustion (from the action of strong acids, from alkaline bases, salts of some heavy metals); combustion by radiant energy (ultraviolet rays, ionizing radiation);³⁴

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*definition: its degrees in general medicine or dermatology with function also in forensic medicine*) reflected in intra-verbal connection: first degree burns (redness and swelling); second degree burns (blistering); third degree burns (liquid and dry necrosis); fourth degree combustion (carbonation).³⁵

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*definition: calculation of the burned area*) In the examination of the corpse, in addition to determining the degree of burning (according to the four-step system defined above) in practice, the burned area is calculated. For this in the adult it is done in this way, using the rule of nntshes which is presented as follows: head: 9% (7 + 2 necks); one upper limb: 9% (arm approximately 3%, forearm 3% and arm 3%); chest: 9%; barku: 9%; back: 9%; lumbar and gluteal region: 9%; a lower limb: 18% (thigh 9%, cartilage 6% and foot 3%); perineal region and external genitalia: 1%. In the corpses of children aged 0-4 years, the calculation of the burn area has some differences, especially in the head which occupies a larger percentage.³⁶

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*definition: forensic issues of burnt subjects*) Forensic problems that require solutions in cases of examination of individuals or burnt corpses are: determination of the fuel; victim identification; determining the cremation of the corpse for as long as alive or after death; search for criminal damages, etc.³⁷

³³There, p.327

³⁴ Sokrat Meksi, Lutfi Alia, Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, Publication of the directorate of health education, 1984, Tirana, p. 50.

³⁵ There, p.50

³⁶ Bardhyl Çipi, Spiro Çipi, Manual of Forensic Medicine, 2015, Tirana, Klean Shpk., P. 333.

³⁷ There, p 334

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*definition: explanations of the definition of fuel*) The definition of fuel is based on the characteristics of combustion according to different means: 1. Flame causes all degrees of combustion, since it acts not with the same force on the entire surface of the body. 2. Heated objects cause third and fourth degree burns with a certain limit and shapes similar to that of the vehicle used. 3. Boiling liquids cause third-degree burns with traces of damage to the surrounding skin and never cause fourth-degree burns. 4. Hot vapors cause burns similar to those of boiling liquids³⁸. 5. Chemical burns are not usually associated with the formation of bubbles, but depending on the substance they can take on their color. 5. Atomic radiation burns, in addition to general and external phenomena of combustion or carbonization, are diagnosed with biophysical, radiochemical examinations, etc.³⁹

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*trans.: identification of the victim*) Criminal cases of concealing another crime by burning, especially in those cases by carbonizing the corpse. For this purpose, the characteristics of the parts of the skeleton and teeth that are more resistant to burns and the remains of clothing and personal belongings of the victim, the use of different methods of anthropology and forensic odontology, DNA analysis should be considered. of, etc. Complete burning usually occurs when standing for a long time in a closed place such as. bakery In such cases ash should be required, for all bone residues in it.⁴⁰

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*Definition: determining the cremation of a corpse alive or after death*) Examination of cremation for the living is based on several characteristic signs: the absence of skin damage and the accumulation of soot on the sides of the eyelids that form instinctively during the closure of the corpse. eyes to protect against fire. The presence of skin blisters that form in the second degree of burns. Accumulation of soot in the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract. The

³⁸ There, p 334

³⁹ Sokrat Meksi, Lutfi Alia, Dictionary of Forensic Medicine, Publication of the directorate of health education, 1984, Tirana, p. 51.

⁴⁰ Bardhyl Çipi, Spiro Çipi, Manual of Forensic Medicine, 2015, Tirana, Klean Shpk., P. 334.

presence of carbon monoxide in the blood, which is one of the gases formed by fires, which is inhaled by the victim who was alive at the scene.⁴¹

Djegi / e, -a em. f. (*transl.: forensic forms of burn injuries*). Accidents (accidents), less often suicide and homicide. Accidental (accidental) cases are encountered in daily life as a result of the negligence of the victim or the surrounding persons. Other cases of accidental burns occur during large fires, air and car disasters, which are accompanied by massive carbonization of the body. Suicides are usually committed by the mentally ill, who burn themselves by throwing themselves into the fire, having previously been soaked in gasoline or kerosene. Murder by burning occurs more often in people who can not be protected such as children, the elderly, the sick and the drunk. Usually this type of murder is committed by spraying shame on the fuel while the victim is sleeping and setting it on fire, or pouring boiled oil on the head or inside the ear canal. Sometimes cremation can be done in order to hide a crime committed in other ways ... Burning of corpses can also be done legally by funeral services in special kilns called crematoria⁴²

The combustion unit is meanwhile included in the microsystem of the damage unit, as a specific link in the category of types of damage, ie in a hierarchically superimposed relationship from the general concept of the damage unit to the more specific one (phenomenon of hyperonymy) e.g.:

Dëmtim-i/-et em. m. (përkufiz. i përgj.)

Dëmtuar (i/e) *mb.*

Dëmtim i lehtë togfj.

Dëmtim i parëndësishëm togfj.

Dëmtim i rëndë togfj.

Dëmtim-e/t mekanike

- dëmtime nga mjetet mbretëse

⁴¹ There, p 335.

⁴² There. P 336.

- dëmtime mekanike mbretëse sipas lokalizimit
- dëmtime të kokës dhe të shpinës
- dëmtime të skalpit
- dëmtime të fytyrës
- dëmtime të trurit
- dëmtime nga mjetet prerëse
- dëmtime nga mjetet çarëse
- dëmtime nga zvarritja
- dëmtime nga ngjeshja
- dëmtime nga rrëzimi
- dëmtime nga shkelja

Dëmtime nga armët e zjarrit

- dëmtime nga armët e gjahut
- dëmtime nga armët jotipike
- dëmtime të shkaktuara nga shpërthimi i lëndëve të ndryshme plasëse, municioneve, minave, granatave, etj.

Dëmtime nga faktorë fizikë

Dëmtime nga energjia termike

- **dëmtime nga temperaturat e larta (djegia) shih Djegia**
- dëmtime nga djegia ose dëmtime nga veprimi lokal i temperaturave të larta
- dëmtime nga temperaturat e ulta ose dëmtime nga veprimi lokal i temperaturave të ulta (ngrirja)

Dëmtime nga energjia elektrike

- dëmtime nga elektriciteti teknik
- dëmtime nga elektriciteti atmosferik (rrufeja)

Dëmtime nga energjia barometrike

Dëmtime nga energjia rrezatuese

Dëmtime nga zhurma dhe llojet e tjera të energjisë së vibracioneve (dridhjeve)

Dëmtime nga substancat drogë

- dëmtime nga substancat narkotike
- dëmtime nga substancat psikotrope

Dëmtime të dhëmbëve

- dëmtime të dhëmbëve nga faktorët mekanikë
- dëmtime të dhëmbëve nga faktorët termikë
- dëmtime të dhëmbëve nga faktorët kimikë

Dëmtime të kufomës nga qëndrimi në ujë

IV. MULTIPLE MEANING, SYNONYME AND ANTONYMY

One of the most important features and functions of the term is ambiguity. Terminologists, meanwhile, reinforce the idea that, the ambiguity that is related within a certain field and fields close to it, is relative⁴³ meaning not only according to the fields where the term operates or special languages, but also in its operating duration, because the terms from it unambiguous can be made over time into ambiguous. Thus, not all terms are characterized by this important feature of unambiguity, while acknowledging the ambiguity displayed under the influence of literary language or ordinary discourse.⁴⁴ Although the ambiguity of words causes difficulties, this phenomenon from what we have already analyzed the vocabulary of forensics, is encountered especially in the elements borrowed from ordinary discourse or other special languages with which this interdisciplinary field interacts. In general, in the respective vocabulary there is a tendency of ambiguity of some action nouns derived from the Albanian lexicon, *verbal terms-nouns* with the suffixes **-im** and **-je**, which in the respective practice are used to name the process and result of the action and that the vocabulary of

⁴³ Hëna Pasho, Linguistic problems of terminology in the Albanian language, "An overview of some manifestations of ambiguity, synonymy and antonymy in the terminology of economics", Academy of Albanological Studies, Institute of Linguistics and Literature, Albanological Publications, 2017, Tirana, p. . 174-175.

⁴⁴ See there.

this field is very rich e.g. : *desalination; incontinence, dissent, oppression, collapse, damage, dilution, aggravation, stroke, rehabilitation, disorder, bloating, decay, cessation, complication, suffocation, murder, beating, fracture, destruction, poisoning, suffocation, etc.*

This phenomenon is less common in the composition of terms abstract nouns and termino elements (intra-word connections of terms) where in addition to the general meaning a special more specific variant (or vice versa from the specific to the general) of this meaning according to the field where p. e.g.: *channel, chemistry (for legal chemistry), morphology (the term has also passed in linguistics), alcohol (chem> in forensic medicine with all its types, it has also passed in literary discourse), etc.* e.g. : word-term *channel* (DTAL 80) is used to denote a. *Deep and wide ditch, which is opened for irrigation, drainage of lands, collection of waters, etc. ; wide bed that is open to connect two rivers or two seas. Irrigation canal (drainage, catchment). Navigable canal. Underground canal, underground water flow or space where oil, gas, etc. passes.* b. in a more concrete sense in anatomy it names parts of an organ, in the form of a narrow, winding tube, where various substances usually pass through the body. *Food channel. Stool duct. Tear ducts. The bile duct. Ear canal. Narrowing the canal.* Meanwhile, just as specific in the field of forensic medicine and at the same time in criminology, the technical term *wound canal* is used "the way that makes shells or their pieces in the human body, following the entrance hole to the wound". Terms originating from the general lexicon are highlighted a lot, especially in intra-word relations, e.g.: *rule (adj.)> Doctor. law. scene inspection rule; flow (fj. rep.)> med. law. blood flow "traces of blood flowing from the wounds forming on the surface bent or longitudinal shapes"; cause (fj. rep.)> med. law. cause of death, etc., (see phrase terms below).*

Terminological synonyms in the field of forensics are a not uncommon occurrence. Synonymous pairs that are easily distinguished are composed of an international term originating from foreign languages, especially the classical ones (Latin, Greek), while the other from the native lexicon of Albanian or word formation from the Albanian dough, often *kalke*. Thus, binary terms / synonyms appear in parallel uses of the Albanian term

alongside the foreign term or the use of the foreign term alongside the Albanian term, giving us synonymous pairs of one-word units as follows: shq. kundërtrup- antibody; shq. helmim (lat. intoxicatio) "disorder of health from the action of poisons"; shq. frymëmarrje - lat. aspiration; shq. riaftësim, ripërshtatshmëri - lat. adaptim; shq. rehabilitim rehabilitation, readjustment; shq. mbytje- asphyxia; shq. zhvarrosje - exhumation; shq. rëndim - aggravation; shq. kudrambrojtje - anaphylaxis; shq. ënjtje - edema (accumulation of a large amount of fluid in the cells and intercellular capillaries of the body); shq. çrregullim ose shqetësim i brendshëm - dysphoria; shq. bllokim (of an artery or vein) - embolism; shq.fryrje- simulation (lat.) opposite simulation; shq. bloating - emphysema (corpse); shq. thyerje - lat. fracture; shq. pamje e jashtme e njeriut - habitus; shq. shkripëzim - halisteresis (gr. hals "salt" + steresis "removal"); shq. mospërmbajtje ose paaftësi për të mbajtur (lat.); shq. goditje, krizë (lat. insultus - attack, stroke) an immediate disorder of blood circulation in the brain that may be of a hemorrhagic or ischemic character; shq. shkallë ose sektor në sistemin e organeve varëse - instancë; shq. mospajtim, papajtueshmëri - inkompatibilitet (lat. incompatibilitas) occurs in blood transfusions with different groups; shq. mpiksje - koagulum; shq. gjendje e rëndë (lat. Collapsus "weakened, fallen"); shq. përbërje - konsistencë (lat. Consistere "composition"); shq. grumbullim, bashkim - konglomerat (lat. Conglomeratus "aggregation"); shq. pamje e përgjithshme (lat. Configuratio "figure, view"); shq. shpronësim - konfiskim (lat. Confiscatio "expropriate"); shq. përdredhje ose nxjerrje nga vendi i kyçit - luxation; shq. shtypje – kompresim (lat. Compressio "compression"); shq. dëmtim, shëmbje e përgjithshme e organizmit pa dëmtime të dukshme me sy të lirë - kontuzion (lat. Contusio "collapse, shock, concussion"); shq. vendim - verdict, shq. mbrojtës, shq. parapleqëri - presenility, shq. zbutje ose hollim - colliculation; shq. helmim i gjakut - sepsis, shq. prapavajtje - retrograde; shq. ndalim i hemoragjisë - hemostasis, shq. përngjitje – aglutinim etc. This list is joined by synonymous doubles without word-forming correspondents from the Albanian language dough (originating from foreign languages). These units have taken place in the relevant terminology, as an organic part of the terminal, e.g.: gr. necropsy - gr. autopsy (autopsy with frequent use even in

ordinary discourse (DTAL 80); *onanism* - masturbation; *bertranism* "named after the patient Bertan (psychopath) who suffered from this type of sexual perversion" - *necrosadism*;

Also, from the comparison of foreign synonyms with DTAL 80, we notice very few terms (external synonyms) from the field of medicine have penetrated into the literary lexicon of Albanian DTAL 80) e.g.: *autopsy* (med.> literary lek.); *asphyxia* (med.> literary lek.) semantically extended to 2. fig. interruption or great difficulty that is created in a branch of production and that hinders its free development. (DTAL 80); as well as *victim* - *injured* (synonymous pairs of literary lexical units (DTAL 80), etc. As well as many terms from other fields of science, borrowed from forensics⁴⁵ with which it interacts and which have penetrated into the literary vocabulary of Albanian (referring to DTAL 80) e.g.: *conglomerate* (geo.> med. law.) "mechanical collection of various particles or organs" (see: DTAL 80; *confiscation* (econ.> med. law.) "Taking without property the property of a convict by a court decision" (see: DTAL 80); *instance* (official, direct.> Medical law) special degree in a set of state, administrative bodies of a judicial process, etc., which is in charge of resolving a case." (see: DTAL 80). is an important constituent element for the enrichment of the lexical fund of the Albanian language.

Also, the reason for the creation of synonymous terms is the abbreviated name of the object, phenomenon, action, in addition to the full name in the long intra-verbal connections (some limbs), for example: *fracture of long bones* - *fracture of long bones of limbs*; *post-mortem trauma* - *post-mortem trauma*; *gunshot wounds* - *row of gunshot wounds*; *cerebral hemorrhage* - *hemorrhage under the thin membranes of the brain*, etc. The language of forensics possesses a set of synonymous forms, where usually as we noted above, one of the units of the pair or synonymous double is an international term, borrowed mainly from the classical languages (Latin and Greek) and which transforms the postulate of the terminology formulated by E. Vyster "for an elaborate terminology" from the equation one term - one concept to one concept - several terms viz. a set of terms

⁴⁵ Regarding the terminological borrowings of medicine from other fields of science and technology see above in III. Systematic connection of the word term (monosyllabic) with the general word (from ordinary and special discourse).

*that refer to a single concept, object or subject in the field of forensics. Theoretically referring to the studies of prof. Agron Duros, in relation to the double verses, who professionally orients the researcher / expert / user to the synonymous dominator / dominant, generally giving preference to the most appropriate terms and in particular the word formations of Albanian, precisely in cases of high density of use or for known qualitative marking and expressive values of the term in the Albanian language, but without ever overdoing it with purism. For the unification and codification of terminology, states prof. Duro, is based not only on durability, the degree of implantation of the term, but primarily its quality. ... The quality of the term emerges precisely as the main factor that makes the bearer of scientific-technical language more easily detached from the former (old) term. The higher the quality of the term the easier it is to embrace and the easier it is to get rid of the old inappropriate term. Therefore, when constructing new terms, special attention should be paid to their word-formation ability, form, ease of pronunciation, harmonization of sound complexity, etc., seeing each term not as a separate unit, but as an integral part of an evolving system.*⁴⁶

In summary, as a result of the conceptions of the scientific works of local and foreign scholars more vocal in the treatment of the term, in accordance with the specialized lexicon where we are researching, we come to valid conclusions for our study: the use of synonyms "to break monotony or to avoid repetition" has no place in terminology, where clarity and unambiguity are required. Some scholars even categorically deny the presence of synonyms in terminological systems, as it compromises terminology. Dual formations, by loading the terminological system, undermine the concept-term relationship, also impair the implantation of the concept after a single designation to create a single organic unit. Usually, in these pairs, the Albanian word is taken as a common word, while the foreign sign as a term. Often, this contradiction is the result of the

⁴⁶ Agron Duro, "Terminology as a system", C. Unit of terminology, Pantheon 2001, Tirana, p. 100, as well as condensed conception by the whole chapter Potential possibilities of Albanian for the enrichment of terminology, p. 91-100.

illusion of specialists, to whom only the foreign sign resembles the term. Theoretically, the word in Albanian can play the role of the term, as long as it contains the full scientific meaning and names the same object as the foreign term⁴⁷, e.g.: *kundërtrup* – *antikorp*; *helmim* – *toksikim*; *frymëmarrje* – *aspirim*; *riaftësim*, *ripërshtatshmëri* – *reabilitim*; *mbytje* – *asfiksi*; *zhvarrosje* – *ekzumim*; *kudrambrojtje* – *anafilaksi*; *bllokim* (of an artery or vein) *emboli*; *fshehje* – *disimulim*; *fryrje* – *emfizemë* (corpse), etc. These units normally exist as connections between terms with the same concepts, harmful to the terminology of the respective field, but over time within the limits of the scientific context with the conscious intervention of users in forensic practice, as well as under the influence of the process. continuous elaboration of terminology, as has happened with other fields, will gradually begin to weaken or become rarer, where one of the terms, the most appropriate, will win, which, in accordance with the linguistic norm of Albanian, will be the most appropriate, ie the most dominant term is unified and standardized.

Unlike the above two semantic phenomena, the phenomenon of antonymy is characterized by systemic connection of concepts, ie a terminology developed in the system, where in the vocabulary of forensic medicine we encounter cases of antonym pairs, e.g.: validity - invalidity of marriage; moral - immoral; motivatable - unmotivated; ability - sexual disability; care - carelessness; virginity - virginity; light - severe (e.g.: for minor damage, severe damage); legal - illegal (e.g.: for treatment), giving - not giving help; formation - deformation; hydration - dehydration; simulim - disimulim; calcification - decalcification; hypothermia - hyperthermia; hypomnesia - hypermnesia, active infanticism - passive infanticism; subdiagnosis, subacute - superdiagnosis, superacute, etc. Antonym pairs in terminology appear more natural, not only for their systemic character, but these create new connections by adding terminological meanings to the semantic structure of the word, e.g. , while this adjective in terms of terminology of the concept "death" appears in rapid death "occurring within a few seconds or

⁴⁷ There.

minutes of the act of violence" which conceptually, practically in the specialized language of forensic medicine has as an antonym the adjective false or clinical in the phrases: false death "lethargy" or clinical death "minimum state of vital activity after complete cessation of blood circulation or respiration"; as well as for the phrases violent death "is caused by the action in the body of violent factors such as: various traumas, deaths from injuries with firearms, cold steel, car accidents" from a conceptual point of view in forensic practice can to have as an antonym natural death "occurs in old age" or sudden death "occurs suddenly suddenly, within a few seconds or minutes after the onset of the disease (also called walking death)"

Conclusions

The term of forensic medicine, unlike other disciplines of science and technology reflects the interweaving of multiple interdisciplinary links of medical sciences with the terms of some basic sciences of knowledge. Due to the very nature associated with some disciplines, it is dominated by borrowings from other fields of terminology, with their reinterpretation in the field of forensic medicine, including terms from ordinary discourse.

The lexicon of this field is based on the Albanian language and has had many international elements, mainly from the classical languages (Latin and Greek), maintaining close links with the general lexicon of Albanian and raising the level of terms of many words from as well as maintaining links with many other fields of knowledge, such as the field of criminal law, the field of investigation, with elements from the field of biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, material resistance, etc .; not to mention the close and integral connection with all fields of medicine, especially with anatomicopathological medicine, internal medicine, imaging and laboratory techniques, etc.

© The analysis of terms in the field of forensic medicine lets us understand what is very important for terminology, that a term is not only called the unit that is related to a single field of knowledge, the term continues to be called the unit

even when appears simultaneously in the complex of its connections with other terminological systems. According to the terminological rules of compiling terminological explanatory dictionaries, term in the field of forensic medicine, analyzed in paradigmatic-semantic relation, considers as a primary condition the axis meaning of the term given in the definition, while in other fields it is used with the same meaning, normally often accompanied by extensions of semantic nuances in adaptation to the respective field where it penetrates, but always keeping the meaning connected behind a single original field. Thus, any term related to any fixed and stable meaning, gains independence within the goals of the field of knowledge where it operates, being accepted as unambiguous.

© Terms as monosyllabic but also those plurals respectively those two-part (which will be treated as a continuation of this paper, in its second part), in forensic practice constitute the basis of terminology and occupy the primary place both in the content of the conceptual load and also from the density of the corpus of terms, where both types are accepted as basic terms with nominative (noun) basis, as based on the criteria of field and meaning, this function of the term can perform quite well only the terms nouns.

The phenomenon of contrast and composition is one of the most frequent word-formation methods in forensic practice, used to create new terms and to guarantee their comprehensibility. Decoding singular adverbs, word-forming parts (mainly from Greek and Latin) and roots in terms of terms make the system not only more understandable, but also more connected and motivating. In forensic practice, it supports terms originating from classical languages, which allow the creation of short linguistic forms with international spread with the content of complex (intertwined) and longevity semantic concepts, being less subjective to changes of the semantic type; There are also synonymous pairs of terms formed by the mother tongue using different ways and means of word formation such as contrast (prefix, suffix), composition, phraseology and reinterpretation of words of special and general lexicon. The words of the

ordinary lexicon are put in direct connection with the terminological lexicon, setting themselves the mission of strengthening the face and the unified national originality of the terms even in the field of forensic medicine.

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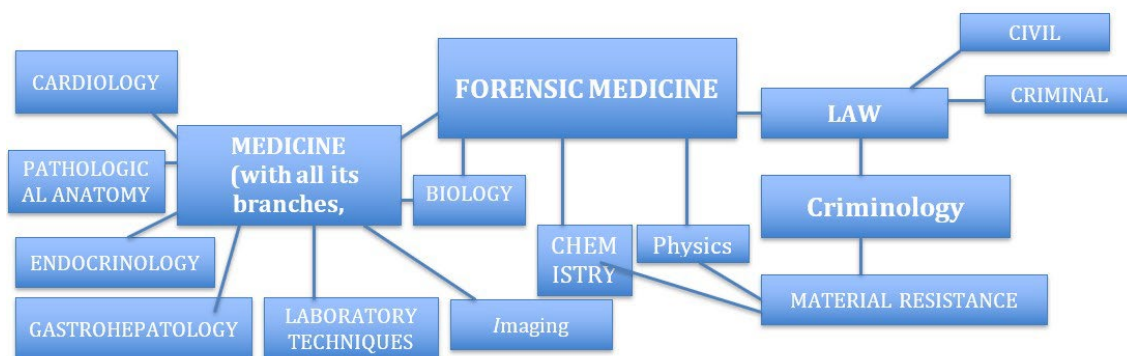
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SCHEME OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONSHIP OF FORENSIC SCIENCE WITH OTHER KNOWLEDGE SCIENCES



Terminology and its role in interpretation

In order to speak of terminology as a science, one must first distinguish between general and professional language. General is the language spoken by all speakers, regardless of their profession. It is composed of well-known words, which are polysemous and monosemitized depending on the context in the spoken or written text and are also related to the cognitive perception by the recipient. Professional languages, on the other hand, refer to a specific field and regulate vocabulary, thus facilitating the mutual communication of experts. The progress of society leads to the creation of professional languages, which are subject to the grammatical, lexical and phonetic rules of the common language. They differ from general languages due to the specific organization of the sentence (completeness, closure of sentence structures and mostly expressive sentences), the passage of one topic throughout the text (and division of the subject-rhyme), the tendency for frequent use of passive constructions and impersonal verbs forms, use of an indicative, present tense and 3rd person), as well as the use of a modal predicate with an infinitive (VESE 1990: 45).

Despite the differences, it is not possible to draw a clear line between general language and professional languages, especially since many elements of professional language go into general language and vice versa. At the same time, professional language is becoming more accessible to non-professional speakers, including through the media, the Internet, professional magazines and television shows that bring the professional topics closer to the general public. This development is evident in the fact that unlike a few decades ago, today, very few people are not familiarized with the term's virus, incubation, infusion, laser, stent, administrative court, prosecution, pandemic, immunization, etc., which through determinology have become part of the general language although this does not mean that everyone who has heard them really knows what exactly they mean and how they are used.

HOFFMAN (1985: 53) defines professional languages as:

Fachsprache – das ist die Gesamtheit aller sprachlichen Mittel, die in einem fachlich begrenzten Kommunikationsbereich verwendet werden, um die Verständigung zwischen den in diesem Bereich tätigen Menschen zu gewährleisten.¹

(cit. according to STOLZE 1999: 22)

Professional languages are created through the normative influences of users, who possess extensive knowledge of the topic that is dominant in their profession and strive to continuously improve communication between experts in their field of specialization, adapting professional language to the needs.

In the norm DIN (German Institute of Standardization) 2342 the professional language is defined as:

Fachsprache ist der auf eindeutige und widerspruchsfreie Kommunikation im jeweiligen Fachgebiet gerichtete Bereich der Sprache, dessen Funktionieren durch eine festgelegte Terminologie entscheidend unterstützt wird. Anmerkung: Der Kernbereich der Sprache, an dem alle Mitglieder einer Sprachgemeinschaft teilhaben, wird als Gemeinsprache bezeichnet.²

(cit. according to ARNC et al. 2004: 10)

Analogous to the division into general and professional language, we also distinguish professional translation versus general translation, although in the case of conference interpretation, the interpreter will always be in a professional environment, bearing in mind that each conference is in itself professional and thematically specific. Thus, any conference interpretation can be linked to

¹ Professional language - is the totality of all language tools used in a communication field that can be professionally limited to provide understanding among people working in that field. (in Macedonian from M.A.Sh.)

² Professional language is the field of language that is aimed at unambiguous and non-contradictory communication in a certain professional field, the functioning of which is authoritatively supported by established terminology. (in Macedonian from M.A.Sh.)

transcultural professional communication. SANDRINI (2005: 34) says:

Fachliche Translation versteht sich nicht allein als Translation von fachsprachlichen Texten, was man als ein Hyponym von Translation allgemeiner Texte auffassen könnte, sondern vor allem als integrativer Teil einer transkulturellen Fachkommunikation, wodurch ihr große Verantwortung für einen funktionierenden transkulturellen Dialog im Fachbereich zukommt.³

With the constant development of professional languages, new terms are created, and often there are neologisms, synonyms, polysomes and homonyms due to the use of the same terms in several professional languages. VESE (1990: 44) explains the need for new terms with the ever-increasing national and international influence of the social fields in the life of every person, with the growing need for constant information, communication between professionals, greater geographical and social mobility and expanded educational horizon of the participants in the professional communication. In order to avoid terminological chaos, **standardization** has been carried out since the twentieth century, probably because this period is characterized by great technological progress and significant scientific achievements, so the need to name new achievements, inventions, objects and procedures has arisen. as well as from the global unification of naming. In 1906, the International Electrotechnical Commission⁴ began reviewing electrical terminology. Six years later, expert subcommittees on terminology were established in Germany within the expert committees of the German Commission on Norms ⁵. In 1926, the International Federation of Standardization Associations was established, which as an institution aimed to establish rules for creating new terms seeking laws in the structure of existing terminologies, which marked the beginning of the

³ Professional translation is not only considered a translation of professional texts, which could be considered a hyponym of the translation of general texts, but above all an integral part of transcultural professional communication, which attaches great importance to the functioning transcultural dialogue in the professional area. (in Macedonian from M.A.Sh.)

⁴ International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

⁵ Deutscher Normenasusschuss (DNA)

development of norms for terminological principles. Four years later, the principles of terminology were explored in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. In 1946 an institution was established that is the successor to the ISA, called the International Organization for Standardization ⁶, which in the sixth year of its existence introduced a Technical Commission for terminological issues with the name: 37 Principles and coordination of terminology ⁷. In parallel with ISO, the IEC also performed its work through its Technical Commission 1, in charge of coordinating activities related to terminology. In the 60s of the XX century the terminological principles were explored in full swing, and in the early 70s the research led to the creation of a new discipline - the science of terminology. It began to develop in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union in the 1930s, and spread to Northern Europe and Canada 30 or 40 years later, addressing basic terminology issues (ARNC 1998: 82). Its main task is to examine the relationships between terms, between terms and notions, and between notions themselves, trying to develop unified principles and terminology, and to lay the foundations for their further systematic development. Terminology as a science was first defined by the Austrian engineer Eugene Wister (1898–1977), and his work published in 1931 entitled *Internationale Sprachnormung in der Technik, besonders in der Elektrotechnik* ⁸ is considered founder of this science. In 1952, Wister resumed his work as ISO leader. Sixteen years later he wrote the work *The Machine Tool, an Interlingual Dictionary of Basic Concepts* which represents the French-English, systematically organized dictionary of standardized terms, with additions to the German language, and serves as a model for future technical dictionaries

Wister's goals were to eliminate ambiguity by standardizing terminology in order to create an effective communication tool, so as to convince all users of

⁶ International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

⁷ ISO/TC 37 Terminology Principles and Coordination

⁸ International standardization of language in technology, and especially in electrical engineering. (in Macedonian by M.A.Sh ..)

technical languages of the benefits of standardized terms, to regulate terminology as a discipline for all practical purposes, and to be granted the status of science.

In *Die allgemeine Terminologielehre*⁹ since 1979 Wester defines the science of terminology as the science that deals with the research of the basics of terminology, i.e. with the terms and their systems, and divides it into general science of terminology defined as the boundary field between the sciences of language, logic, ontology, information sciences and social sciences, and in particular seeks to explore the basics of general terminology principles and methods, and a special science of terminology defined as a science that seeks to explore the basics of terminological principles and methods of individual fields of expertise or languages. The science of terminology as a scientific discipline deals with the theoretical foundations of the prescriptively oriented views of terms, where its interest is first placed on the general features of the terms, as well as those features of the terms from individual fields of expertise or professional languages. The science of terminology is considered as an independent scientific discipline, which is more or less clearly theoretically and methodologically influenced by the research of professional languages, theory of science, information science, informatics and other disciplines (ARNC etc. 2005: 114,115). It is based not only on the general science of terminology but also on the logic of understanding, namely, the cognitive representation of terms in a vertical and horizontal sequence and plays a role in training new recruiters and translators or interpreters for professional fields, and more recently training of journalists and communication experts (ARNC 1998: 79). After 1990, the science of terminology merged with other sciences and led to the creation of new disciplines such as sociotherminology, communication theory of terminology and sociocognitive terminology.

In the context of terminology, the terminological activity must be mentioned,

⁹ General science of terminology (in Macedonian From M.A.Sh.)

without which, the professional vocabulary could not grow in an organized way at all. It includes standardization of existing and compilation of new national terminologies, as well as their mutual harmonization. In fact, the terminological activity is a practical implementation of the knowledge and methods of the science of terminology, within which the vocabulary of professional words is developed and reworked. HOFFMAN (1985: 24) defines the tasks of the terminological activity as follows:

[...] strebt die Terminologiarbeit zunächst einmal nach Klarheit über das Wesen der Begriffe, nach der Abgrenzung von Begriffsinhalt und Begriffsumfang sowie nach einer grundsätzlichen Bestimmung der Verhältnisse von Begriff und sprachlichen Zeichen.¹⁰

It deals with the development of monolingual or multilingual systems of terms and includes standardization of existing and compilation of new national terminologies, as well as their mutual harmonization. The result of the terminological activity is scientific terminology achieved by defining the principles of professional vocabulary, its basic and specific properties, common or different and other elements of science and language, the real situation, the nomenclature of terms, the principles of assessment of specificity, advantages and detection. on the specifics, reviewing the history and encouraging the development of professional vocabulary (ARNC, 2008: 78). The terminology activity includes research, definition of terms and creation of names in multiple languages, as well as storage, maintenance and availability of data with the help of a computer. It considers the professional notions in a field as interconnected, i.e. as parts of a naming system. That is why modern professional dictionaries are systematized most often from the superior notion to the most detailed. In this sense, ARNC (1998: 78) distinguishes descriptive and prescriptive terminological activity, noting that the descriptive terminology aims to describe, and record

¹⁰ [...] The terminological work first strives for clarity of the essence of the terms, for the distinction between the content and the scope of the term, as well as for the general determination of the relations between the term and the linguistic sign. (in Macedonian from M.A.Sh.)

terminology used at a given time without affecting use in the language, and descriptive or normative terminology, in turn, it aims at the uniform use of terminology. HOFFMAN (1985: 25) considers that the purpose of terminological work is the regulatory influence on the relations between conceptual and terminological systems and the conscious creation of terminologies. SHMIC (1998: 88) reminds us that the terminological activity is also standardized, and for the German language the following DIN-norms are of special importance: 2330 (Begriffe und Benennungen - Allgemeine Grundsätze¹¹ 1993), 2331 (Begriffssysteme und ihre Darstellung¹² 1980) and 2342-1 (Begriffe der Terminologielehre – Grundbegriffe¹³ 1992). In the international context, the standard ISO 1087 (Terminology – Vocabulary¹⁴ 1990) is important for the terminological activity.

People who are professionally engaged in terminology are called **terminologists**. According to ARNC (1998: 77), the terminologist is an expert in collecting professional words, their systematization and processing in order to facilitate the work of translators. Unlike general language, in professional language, in addition to creating glossaries, terminology databases and professional dictionaries, there is a need to find terms for new subjects, procedures or phenomena in professional fields. This is exactly the job of terminologists, which in most cases concerns people who have an education related to the science of language, the science of terminology or translation or interpreting educational profiles. According to FABER / RODRIGEZ (2012: 9), some scholars believe that terms for a particular field should be coined by experts in that field, and therefore interpreters of conferences on topics such as constitutional law should be lawyers with knowledge of foreign language, which in my opinion makes no sense, unless the interpreter, in addition to interpreting

¹¹ Terms and concepts - general principles (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

¹² Terminology systems and their representation (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

¹³ Terms of the science of terminology - basic terms (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

¹⁴ Terminology - vocabulary

education, also has legal education.

Part of the terminological work is the standardization, i.e. defining norms for the preparation of terminological dictionaries and collections. HOFFMAN (1985: 131) believes that normative work, does not only mean recording existing terms, but also that it is actively involved in the process of creating new terms. STOLCE (1999: 40) states that standardization can be considered valid only if the norms are set by an institution with international authority, whose norms are properly marked. There are many regulatory institutions, including the international Infoterm¹⁵ UNESCO standardization institution – UNISIST¹⁶ and the Terminology Commission¹⁷ founded in 1936 by the ISA, which is considered a leader in drafting norms for terminological principles. There are also national standardization institutions, and in terms of German language terminology, I will mention DIN¹⁸ and the Austrian Institute for Standardization in Vienna with its database called ORNORMEN.¹⁹ National terminology is also prepared by ASA, BSI, GOSSTANDART, RGW, ASMW and TGL, including AFNOR and DIN norms, as well as DIN regulations. In addition to compiling terminological databases, the tasks of institutions of this type are coordination of terminological activities at national and international level, collection of publications on terminology, and especially standards and principles, but also professional dictionaries, sharing information on existing publications and publications on terminology in developing, informing about terminology courses, advising other institutions, especially in developing countries, coordinating terminological databases, planning terminological work, sharing knowledge of terminological principles and methods and organizing workshops, symposia and seminars to improve international collaboration in the field of terminology (HOFFMAN 1985:

¹⁵ International Information Centre for Terminology

¹⁶ United Nations Information System in Science and Technology

¹⁷ ISA 37 Terminology

¹⁸ Deutsches Institut für Normung

¹⁹ www.austrian-standards.at

29). For the purpose of normative work, STOLCE (1999: 106) considers the optimization of professional communication, the exclusion of misunderstandings, and thus achieving greater security in communication between professionals.

By definition, a **term** is a linguistic element that names a particular subject, procedure, or phenomenon that is inherent in a particular professional field. The terms derive from the need to name new subjects, processes and phenomena, primarily in the scientific and technical fields. To be considered a word, it must meet certain conceptual, linguistic, and statistical conditions and characteristics. The term is defined as an element, sign or linguistic unit that contains two interrelated components - content and expression (ARNC 1998: 78). In DIN 2342 the term is defined as "Ein Terminus ist als Element einer Terminologie die Einheit aus einem Begriff und seiner Benennung", ²⁰ (cit. according to ARNC et al. 2004: 37). FABER / RODRIGEZ (2012: 11) define terms as linguistic units that carry a more meaningful meaning within texts that contain specialized knowledge. ARNC / PICHT (1989: 25) consider as terms only those professional words whose content is determined by definition, guided by the definition of the term from ISO / DIS 1087 (1989: 40) „term: designation of a defined concept in a special language by a linguistic expression²¹.” HOFFMAN (1990: 59) defines the term as:

[...] ein elementares, zusammengesetztes oder komplexes Zeichen, das, wenn es in der konkreten wissenschaftlich-sachbezogenen Kommunikation auftritt, in seinem Signifikat einen Begriff verkörpert, der einem ganz bestimmten Gegenstandsbereich der Wissenschaft, der Technik und der

²⁰ The term as an element of terminology is a unity of the term and its naming. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²¹ Term: naming a defined term in a separate language with a linguistic expression. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

kulturellen, administrativen oder politischen Tätigkeit angehört.²²

RELKE (2005: 55) says: "Ein Fachwort ist kleinste bedeutungstragende und zugleich frei verwendbare sprachliche Einheit, die innerhalb der Kommunikation eines bestimmten menschlichen Tätigkeitsbereichs gebraucht wird."²³ SHTOLCE(1999:103), gives the following definition for terminology: „Der Terminus ist eine lexikalische Einheit, die einen Fachbegriff, d.h. das Abbild einer Klasse fachlicher Objekte im Bewußtsein, benennt, also dessen sprachliche Repräsentationsform.“²⁴

We can not equate the terms with the lexical units of the general language, which acquire their meaning even in the context of the sentence, because they are units of thought that in the professional language independently retain their meaning and are often fixedly related to their environment. As an illustration I cite the term flat probe, for which there is no comparison of the related adjective, i.e. can not be said *flatter probe*. The terms may differ from the general language lexical units in terms of the formation of the plural form. The noun salt does not have a plural form, but the term salt occurs in the plural as salts. The term is characterized by the fact that it is directly related to the designating function in the scientific and technical research process, in contrast to the term which has additional basic philosophical and ideological meaning (CILIG 2005: 1831) VOJTAK (2004: 371) says:

[...] dass für uns ein Terminus im ureigentlichen Sinn eine Zeicheneinheit darstellt, deren Ausdruck aufs engste und unauflösbar mit einem kognitiven

²² [...] elemental sign, complex or complex sign that when appearing in a specific scientific-subject communication with its signifier is a term that belongs to a specific subject field of science, technique and cultural, administrative or political activity. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²³ A professional word is the smallest linguistic unit that has a meaning and at the same time can be used freely, and which is used within the communication in a certain field of human activity. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²⁴ The term is a lexical unit that names a professional term, t. e. depicting a class of professional objects in consciousness, means their linguistic representative form. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

Inhalt verknüpft ist, bei dem es sich immer um einen definierten wissenschaftlichen Begriff handelt.²⁵

The terms are also characterized by the fact that they have no connotative meaning, except for some exceptions, such as. spam, and the most obvious are those terms that do not exist in the general language, such as lambda-probe, although with the entry of professional languages into everyday life and with the shift of the boundary separating the general language from the professional languages, specialized knowledge expands and becomes part of the general knowledge, and thus the terms lose their limited use by of experts in the specific field. The opposite effect is noticeable, in which the general language enters the professional languages, when it is necessary to find a new term. In that case, the terminologists reach for already known words from the common language, which acquire a new meaning. Examples are: *window*, *mask*, *platform*, *mouse*, which define computer science concepts. Because the terms are used only in a specific professional field, polysemy leads to difficulties in our understanding of the professional spoken or written text. The situation is complicated when there is polysemy in the same professional field, such as the term *emission*, which can refer to both the substance and the process of its emission.

Regardless of the definition, the term remains a major element of terminology research, and according to STOLCE (1999: 35), the term is a central element of the science of terminology that does not exist independently, but is always systematically related to other terms.

Terminology can be defined as a nomenclature and naming system of a professional field that encompasses all the usual professional expressions and practically and theoretically deals with structuring words and vocabularies, while not referring only to terms and terminologies from specialized languages.

²⁵ [...] that the term in the primordial sense for us is a sign unity whose expression is most closely and inextricably linked to cognitive content which is always a defined scientific term. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

HOFFMAN (1985: 158) defines the terminology as „Sie ist der ganz spezielle Wortschatz jeder Fachsprache.“²⁶ and as „[...] Submenge der Lexik, die weitere Submengen in den einzelnen Fachsprachen hat.“²⁷ (1985: 159). In DIN 2342 terminology is defined as „Gesamtbestand der Begriffe und ihrer Benennungen in einem Fachgebiet.“²⁸ (cit. According to KUNC 2008:3).

According to SMIT (1998:4), terminology is the pillar of professional communication and serves to sort, store and transfer professional knowledge.

STOLCE (1999:105) explains terminology in the following way:

Terminologie ist die Gesamtheit aller Termini als klar umrissenes Subsystem innerhalb des lexikalischen Gesamtsystems einer Sprache; sie integriert sich ihrerseits in (Sub-)Subsysteme: die Terminologien der einzelnen wissenschaftlichen und technischen Fachgebiete.²⁹

Terminology can be treated as a set of all terms, as a clearly limited subsystem within the general lexical system of a language which, in turn, is divided into several subsystems. Some scholars also define terminology as an inventory of terms for a particular professional field (ROGERS 2005: 1848). This science theoretically and practically deals with structuring words and dictionaries only on terms and terminologies of professional languages with the main goal to improve the efficiency of professional communication in individual areas, mostly scientific and technological, but more recently and more comprehensive. Leading to the facilitation of professional communication in monolingual and multilingual environments, it enables the fulfillment of one of the main preconditions for successful communication: in addition to grammatical and intercultural knowledge, knowledge of terms to understand the meaning of

²⁶ It is a completely separate dictionary of each professional language. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²⁷ [...] a lexical subset that has other subtypes in individual professional languages (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²⁸ The total volume of terms and their denominators in one professional field. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

²⁹ Terminology is the sum of all terms as a clearly limited subsystem within the lexical complete system of a language; it in turn covers (sub) systems: the terminologies of the individual scientific and technical professional fields. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

the message.

Terms as an important tool of scientific, technical and, in general, of all professional thinking, must have certain characteristics, as follows:

a) In relation to the professional field

Each term must be able to refer to a specific field of expertise in which it is used.

b) Specificity

The term should have as appropriate a connection as possible with the professional expressions for objects, phenomena and processes in the appropriate field of human activity.

c) Comprehensibility

The term should be easily understood by professionals in the field.

d) Conciseness / economy

The term should be as short as possible without losing its aesthetic, expressive and modal neutrality.

e) Possibility for hierarchical placement

According to ROGERS (2005:1849), the term should be able to be placed in a certain position on a horizontal and vertical plane indicating the degree of detail through a logical connection with other terms. It can be superimposed or subordinate, to represent a part or a whole. The horizontal plane denotes positioning by terms, and the vertical by a hierarchy of meanings (ARNC etc. 2004:82). Synonyms and polysemy are observed on the horizontal plane, and on the vertical plane the connection with other terms that have more or less content.

f.) Relation to context

It used to be thought that the term should be autonomous, ie. wherever it is inserted, in any text, it carries the same meaning. Today this thesis is considered rejected, so more importance is given to the exact opposite - the contextual relationship of the terms.

g) Possibility to define

One of the most characteristic features of terms is their definition. Since these

are not common words, each term must be defined to ensure its understanding.

h) Monosemia

In the general science of terminology, this feature would have come first because Wister, as the father of the science of terminology, had vehemently denied the multiplicity of terms. Today we know that polysemy is inevitable, and unambiguity is achieved only by taking into account the context. ARNC (1998: 80) considers unambiguity to be the ideal case for which terminological work aspires.

i) Unique meaning - mononymy

When the foundations of the science of terminology were laid, ideal terms possessed precisely this characteristic. Namely, one term meant an object, phenomenon or process, and that object, phenomenon or process could be signified only through that term. This is certainly a desirable feature nowadays, but it is far less important than in the past. HOFMAN (1985:163) lists the following properties to consider a lexical unit as a term: „[...] Fachbezogenheit, Begrifflichkeit, Exaktheit, Eindeutigkeit, Eineindeutigkeit, Selbstdeutigkeit, Knappheit, weitgehende und absolute ästhetische, expressive und modale Neutralität.“³⁰ STOLCE (1999: 103) extends Hoffmann's features with: [...] Systemhaftigkeit, Kontextunabhängigkeit, Definiertheit u.a.“³¹ For a lexical item to be considered a term, it must be defined, both in terms of content and scope. For the definitions of the content ARNC (1998: 81) clarifies:

[...] geht die Inhaltsdefinition von dem bekannten oder bereits definierten Oberbegriff aus und gibt die einschränkenden Merkmale an, die den zu definierenden

³⁰ [...] professional connection, concept, accuracy, unambiguity, bijectivity, self-importance, conciseness, far-reaching and absolute aesthetic, expressive and modal neutrality. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

³¹ [...] systematicity, contextual independence, definition, etc.(in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

Begriff spezifizieren und ihn von anderen Begriffen derselben Abstraktionsstufe unterscheiden.³²

The scope of the term is defined by stating the subordinate terms. ARNC (1998: 81) says: „Umfangsdefinitionen definieren einen Begriff durch Aufzählung aller seiner Unterbegriffe, die innerhalb des betreffenden Begriffssystems auf derselben Abstraktionsstufe stehen.“³³ An example of an extended definition of a chess piece would be *chess pieces are king, queen, cannon, horse, hunter and pawn / pawn, and an intensive definition of an engine would be: an energy unit in a motor vehicle in which chemical energy from fuel is transformed into mechanical energy.*

The new needs for reporting and cooperation on a global level require multilingual professional communication, which is mostly realized through language intermediaries. Unlike large internationally active companies, small companies often do not have internal interpreters who can train them in terminology in their field of work. Hence, the private, but also the public sector and the administrative bodies give their trust for terminologically accurate interpretation to the hired external interpreter. As it is not possible for the external interpreter to be detailed in the client's work processes and professional fields, he / she is obliged to prepare in advance for the engagement. Referring to the terminological solutions, SANDRINI (2005: 36) says: „Terminologearbeit und eine entsprechende terminologische Vorbereitung spielten beim Dolmetschen immer eine prominente Rolle [...]“³⁴. Fortunately, foreign terminology databases can be used as a good source of terms, which are often the product of many years of research and are fortunately available not only to a small circle of terminology colleagues who have compiled them, but also to other

³² [...] the definition of content starts from a known or already defined superior term and shows the limiting features that specify the term to be defined and that distinguish it from other terms of the same degree of abstraction. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

³³ Definitions of scope define a term by enumerating all its subordinate terms that are at the same degree of abstraction within the affected term system. (in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

³⁴ Terminological work and appropriate terminological preparation have always played a significant role in interpretation [...](in Macedonian from M.A.SH.)

stakeholders such as translators, interpreters, technical editors or internationally active experts. In the Republic of North Macedonia, unfortunately, there are not enough terminological databases with defined and professionally verified terms, so interpreters are often forced to consult with experts from their environment or use glossaries and dictionaries composed of chambers and associations of experts in a particular field. In any case, it should be borne in mind that glossaries, dictionaries and the opinion of experts may deviate from the established terms. Personally, I recommend reading both doctoral and master's theses on a certain topic composed in the source and target language as an opportunity for deeper penetration into the specific professional topic.

The interpreter, who is influenced by several factors, is obliged to choose the terminology, namely: the target group (recipients of the translation), the time available to the interpreter to find a suitable translation equivalent for the term in the original language and the professional readiness of the the interpreter for a particular topic.

a) Target group

The client of the translation does not expect from the interpreter only a flawless application of the linguistic means, but also an appropriate transmission of the intention and style of the speaker, which includes the stylistic and **terminological** features. In fulfilling these requirements, the interpreter is obliged to adjust his / her language statement to the level of professional knowledge of the recipients and regardless of the level of his / her professional knowledge, in cases when the recipients are persons who are not experts in a certain field, it is advisable for him to use more domestic than foreign words, at least in cases where there is a choice. For example, if the interpreter interprets consecutively at a seminar on the consequences of depression with a mixed composition of recipients in terms of their expertise, for example psychologists, doctors, NGO representatives offering "hotlines" for depressed people, interested citizens and union representatives In Macedonia, it is desirable for the interpreter

to use a domestic term (e.g. *suicide*) instead of a foreign term (e.g. *suicide*) to be understandable to all recipients.

b.) Time

Regarding the time that the interpreter has to find an appropriate term in the target language, a distinction must be made between consecutive and simultaneous interpretation. Consecutive interpreters are more deeply involved in communication and work in a broader context, and the terms can be clarified during the presentation of the source text, so that the consecutive interpreter usually gets a clearer picture of the initially unknown term and can come up with an appropriate translation equivalent. In addition, the consecutive interpreter has the ability to record when receiving the source text and more time to search in his "cognitive library" to find a suitable term in the target language. The simultaneous interpreter does not have these capabilities and relies solely on its short-term memory, whose capacity is very limited. Additionally, translation production time is limited by the speed specified by the speaker, over which the simultaneous interpreter has no influence. Due to the connection of the three operations in simultaneous interpretation (listening, processing and production of translation), the processing of one segment directly affects the quality of processing of the other segments, and overload can lead to errors and omissions of segments of the original text.

The simultaneous interpreter has only a few seconds to process the segment, so he has no time to formulate terms applying the principles of word formation. In the output segment of the target language, the interpreter will use the first term that he will cognitively define almost simultaneously with the input segment analysis.

When choosing terms, the interpreter faces challenges that he must pay special attention to in order not to make a mistake in his interpretation. The professional training of the interpreter envisages the rule of false couples and associations in their language combination.

a) Fake couples

False couples are terms that have a similar form and pronunciation in two languages, but have different meanings or only partially the same meaning. In the German-Macedonian language combination such examples are *зелибтер* and *Geliebter*, *хохштаплер* and *Hochstapler*, *џитрон* and *Zitrone*, *џимер* and *Zimmer*, *либе* and *Liebe*, *конкурс* and *Konkurs*.

b) Associations

Associations are words that guide to another word. When using associations during the interpretation, it is desirable to strive for the application of more familiar associations, and not for highly-professional terms. Thus, for example, a *motor vehicle* is more associated with *a car* than *a truck*, although both terms refer to motor vehicles. The choice can never be perfect keeping in mind that each recipient has different associations. The term *car* can associate someone with a vehicle's brand, and, another person with the *driver, fuel, auto parts* or *registration*.

We have seen that the terminology is of great importance to all translators, but its proper use requires extensive preparation especially for interpreters. It would be ideal for the translators to specialize in certain professional fields, to be educated in the appropriate field, in addition to translators, to be experts in a certain field. However, we must understand that for lesser-known languages such as Macedonian, specialization would greatly limit the translator in terms of the scope of his work, putting his financial existence in question.

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Olger Brame

**Issues of adapting the terminology into the Albanian language in the
linguistic notes of Aleksander Xhuvani**

Abstract

Aleksander Xhuvani remains one of the prominent personalities of the Albanian language, with valuable contributions in the writing, processing and codification of the Albanian language. He enriched the national literary language with new words and constructions and elaborated grammatical linguistic terminology. Xhuvani helped a lot in the activity that started to be developed in our country after the liberation in the field of terminology, as well as directed the work done for scholastic terminology. One of the important aspects of his work is related to the issues of Albanisation of terminology, mainly in the field of lexicon of the Albanian literary language. In our paper we will bring to attention this contribution of Professor Xhuvani, evidenced in his linguistic notes and remarks in the field of lexicography and lexicology, as well as the review of some important linguistic issues related to terminology such as: Albanian, meanings of words in the dictionary, the replacement of foreign words, neologisms, etc., in order to clear the lexicon of foreign terms and the possibility of their Albanisation. We find all these scientific remarks in volume II of the linguistic work of this linguist, which has served as a source of research for the study in question.

Keywords: *Aleksander Xhuvani, terminology, adapting terminology into the Albanian language, foreign term, assistance*

Introduction

The Albanian language can be considered as one of the languages, which has its linguistic terminology from its own dough. All this can be attributed to the tireless work and early efforts of the renaissance and followers from Sami Frasheri and Konstandin Kristoforidhi, to Aleksander Xhuvani, and others after him. In the period between 1912-1944, based especially scholastic needs, language researchers, specialists and linguists worked on terminology, among which Aleksander Xhuvani and Mati Logoreci stand out.

Aleksandër Xhuvani is one of the most important figures of Albanian education, linguistics and culture. He was an educator, linguist, clerk and minister in the Albanian state. He also supported the standardization of the Albanian language in the years after Albania's independence. He has been described as an Albanian linguist with high merit and the best connoisseur of the Albanian lexical depository. With his activity, Xhuvani not only opened new paths in language studies in all fields of linguistics and pedagogy, but remains the personality who left traces in these fields, traces which are taken as a reference by later researchers. With his contributions in the field of study and development of the science of linguistics, he is considered as a follower of Kristoforidhi. Professor Xhuvani defines language as the living sign of every nation and the most precious instrument for its culture¹.

He enriched the national literary language with new words and constructions and elaborated linguistic and grammatical terminology, greatly helping in the activity that began to develop in our country after liberation in the field of terminology, as well as directed the work done on scholastic terminology. Xhuvani's texts have left an indelible mark on the terminology of grammar, syntax, literature, pedagogy, didactics and psychology, making the new terms

¹ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1980). *Pastërtia e gjuhës sonë në shtyp dhe në letërsi*. In: "Vepra 1", Tiranë: p. 110.

created by him and the language itself rise to a higher scientific level.²

Regarding the help of Professor Xhuvani, Chabej would emphasize the fact that the interests of a personality like him have been manifold and his activity in these fields has been manifold, including a multitude of branches of knowledge, which makes him the scholar with whom the genuine scientific period of Albanian linguistics and philology begins³.

Mahir Domi, emphasizing the continuous work for the purity of the language, ranks Xhuvani next to the renaissance men for the efforts made in this direction by him, but with a broader horizon, with a fair view and with greater prudence, considering perhaps the only one, like no other Albanian linguist, who did such persistent and fruitful work in the direction of the purity of language⁴.

Regarding this argument, Shaban Demiraj emphasizes the other fact that on the issue of the purity of the language, Xhuvani has always maintained a right attitude, not being for an excessive purism, but for the replacement of those foreign words that could be replaced with words of popular Albanian language or with new words created according to the word-forming languages of the Albanian language, and in addition to this, a great deal of work should be done to enrich the Albanian language with new words, especially scholarly and scientific terms⁵.

Aleksander Xhuvani's work in the field of terminology was based on the tradition created by Kristoforidhi and Sami Frasheri. As Lirak Dodbiba points

² Lirak Dodbiba (1980). Kontributi i Aleksandër Xhuvanit në terminologjinë shqipe. In: *“Studime Filologjike”* 1980/1. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p.111-115.

³ Eqrem Çabej (1980). Aleksandër Xhuvani dhe gjuhësia historike shqiptare. In: *“Studime Filologjike”* 1980/1. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p. 57-62.

⁴ Mahir Domi (1980). Aleksandër Xhuvani lëvrues dhe studiues i shquar i gjuhës shqipe. In: *“Studime Filologjike”* 1980/1. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p. 29-41.

⁵ Shaban Demiraj (1980). Aleksandër Xhuvani si vazhdues i veprës së K. Kristoforidhit. In: *“Studime Filologjike”* 1980/1. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p. 63-67.

out, it was the pedagogical activity of Professor Xhuvani at the High School of Elbasan, as a teacher, drafter and editor of texts, as well as a member of working groups and commissions, that influenced a special contribution to grammatical terminology and pedagogical sciences, becoming the first to elaborate the comprehensive terminology of pedagogical sciences of the scholastic sphere⁶.

Professor Xhuvani's help in matters of terminology

Terminologist Agron Duro emphasizes that the process of pronunciation in terminology is related to a series of features in the general language and the character of the process of pronunciation and its reflexes in terminology depend and are conditioned by these features. As such, he mentions the slow exodus of foreign terms from the language, the coexistence of Albanian terms and words, the simultaneous use of old elements and new elements, etc.⁷. On the other hand, Ferdinand Leka underlines the fact that terminology, as a means of expressing and reflecting scientific and technical notions, is formed in direct connection with the development of science and technology, with the development of the material and spiritual culture of the people. The close connections of the terminological systems with the literary language are also highlighted by the linguistic tools that are used to create the terms, but the fact that Albanian continues to have relations with other languages also affects the terminology, mainly in its pronunciation. For this reason, the tendency is to avoid any unnecessary borrowings and to use the internal means of the Albanian language for the creation of new terms⁸. While Aristotle Spiro points out that the use of terminological borrowings places the problem of linguistic terminology as a

⁶ Lirak Dodbiba (1965). *Zhvillimi i terminologjisë shqipe nga Rilindja deri sot*. In: “Konferenca e Parë e Studimeve Albanologjike”. Tiranë: p. 183-191.

⁷ For more see: Agron Duro (1995). *Probleme të shqipërimit të terminologjisë në kohën tonë*. In: “*Studime filologjike*” 1995/1-4. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p.83-85

⁸ Ferdinand Leka (1989). *Terminologjia tekniko-shkencore dhe gjuha e sotme letrare*. In: *Studime mbi leksikun dhe formimin e fjalëve në gjuhën shqipe III*. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë- Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, p. 645-654.

relationship between the embedded national tradition and new linguistic theories, a relationship which appears double as a foreign language lesson in the host language system, in the case of our Albanian language and as a cultural lesson of a new theory, new concepts⁹.

One of the important aspects of Xhuvani's work is precisely related to issues of Albanian pronunciation of terminology, mainly in the field of the lexicon of the Albanian standard language.

We will bring to attention this help of Professor Xhuvani, evidenced in his linguistic notes and remarks in the field of lexicography and lexicology, as well as the consideration of some important linguistic issues related to terminology such as: pronunciation, meanings of words in the dictionary, the replacement of foreign words, neologisms, etc., with the aim of cleaning the lexicon from foreign terms and the possibility of pronouncing them. All these scientific remarks can be found in volume I¹⁰ of the linguistic work of this linguist, which has served as a research source for the work in question.

In the linguistic remarks on the Dictionary of the Society "Bashkimi", firstly, Xhuvani points out the fact that there are a large number of words, which cannot be used by every person because the authors of the dictionary are limited only to the translation of these words with the Italian words to which they belong, without accompanying these with examples as they are used in the language, so that someone who does not know these words in his own dialect or has not heard them from someone who has not come across them in books, cannot they put them to work to use them for his needs. Xhuvani gives this conclusion by bringing to attention many examples with words from the dictionary, comparing them in both dialects, highlighting once again the importance of their pronunciation accompanied by examples. According to him, the examples should be appropriate and clear and preferably taken from popular prose and

⁹Aristotel Spiro (2014). *Terminologjia gjuhësore: nga traditat kombëtare te komunikimi i njësuar ndërkombë-tar*. In: *Terminologjia në shkencat e ligjërimit*, Elbasan, p. 221-229.

¹⁰ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1990). *Vepra II*. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë.

poetry. In this line, he highlights the importance of replacing foreign words that are used in the dictionary with the corresponding ones in the Albanian language. Regarding this, he says that: ... *the dictionary has a shortage, because many words are taken as Albanian instead of being defined as foreign words. These words would be good to be included in the dictionary, but to be listed in a separate appendix, focusing on teaching people purely Albanian words...* To argue this, he brings examples from Greek, the language of the Arbresh of Calabria, from Turkish and Arabic, etc..¹¹.

Meanwhile, in his remarks regarding the drafting of an Albanian dictionary, he underlines some essential elements that must be considered in its drafting. Among these remarks, he emphasizes the summary of all the words of the Albanian language which are orally spoken by its people and which are the true inherited property of the people. Foreign words that have not yet become the property of the Albanian language, he does not see fit to include in the dictionary, as well as foreign words, which can be replaced by other Albanian words. Regarding this he underlines: ... *Is the goal to make a dictionary of the Albanian language? So, what do the foreign words "abdikoj" ("abdicate") and "absolutisht" ("absolutely") have to do there, which have not yet entered the written language? I am of the opinion that an Albanian dictionary includes only those foreign words that have become popular in the official and educational world of Albania. Such can be the word "administratë" and some of its formations with which a large part of the intellectuals is used to...*¹².

Even for bilingual dictionaries, foreign language-Albanian language, his linguistic remarks speak of a lexicologist and lexicographer, who knows how to professionally handle work principles. Carefully reviewing the work done in Cordignano's dictionary, he first notes the changes or mistakes made regarding the meanings of word forms made by the author of the dictionary. He illustrates all this by taking concrete examples which he analyzes in detail. He notes that

¹¹ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1990). *Vepra II*. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, f.22-25.

¹² Ibid., p. 26-27.

most words are taken as they are found, without specifying the meaning of each one with relevant examples or giving the wrong meaning from Italian to Albanian. Even the illustrative examples should not be fictional, but taken from the mouths of the people. For all the arguments he gives regarding this remark, he gives a concrete illustration of the meaning with the correct Albanian word and the corresponding example of its use in a sentence. The importance he gives to the illustration with examples in the dictionary to derive the meaning of the word is also evident in his definition when he says that: ... *a dictionary without examples is a useless skeleton, and especially for our language, when all its content has not yet been revealed and our young writers do not care to collect the material of the language, but translate phrases and words from foreign languages and do not dredge the treasure of their language.. For those words that the author gives with examples, he has better highlighted their meaning...*¹³.

Dodbiba emphasizes that most Xhuvani's terms are neologisms that he forms starting from the words of the spoken popular language by changing the meaning of the words, giving them a new technical meaning, through derivation, as well as composition¹⁴. However, he notes that both the neologisms and the examples given by the author to explain these words seem arbitrary, because either they are used only by a very narrow circle, or they spoil the meaning of the word or phrase. Neologisms can be included in a dictionary after they have gained general approval and have become, according to him, with Albanian "citizenship" and after they have been put into use in the language, they can be used as necessary terms after passing through a strict comb and be well observed, if they are created according to the rules of the language¹⁵.

Even in his critical review of Angelo Leotti's Dictionary, he again brings to attention the foreign words marked as Albanian, to explain the words from

¹³ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1990). *Vepra II*. cited work. p. 43-44.

¹⁴ Lirak Dodbiba (1965). *Zhvillimi i terminologjisë shqipe nga Rilindja deri sot*. In: "Konferenca e Parë e Studimeve Albanologjike". Tiranë: p. 183-191.

¹⁵ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1990). *Vepra II*. vep. e cit. fq.54.

Italian, even calling it a major flaw due to the fact that these words are not even marked with an asterisk: ... *this seems to me to be a major flaw in this work of Leotti's, where foreign words are used excessively, but also out of place and useless. The dictionary has many foreign words that today have taken the place of words in the Albanian language. In such cases, it is not the case that foreigners will take them as Albanian words, but the point is that they have nothing to do with the nature or the structure of the Albanian language, so they are not in the Albanian language.*¹⁶.

As far as words that are adapted into Albanian are concerned, he very carefully analyzes the problems and subtleties that an author who makes adaptations into Albanian should keep in mind. He emphasizes that the translation should be done only by adapting words, forms and examples to the language in which it is being translated, i.e. by adapting the subject. This should also happen in the Albanian language, which is not an easy task. This gives value to a work, according to him, and it does not lose its value no matter how old the work is, because its originality is preserved in every language. And in order to adapt a translation, according to Xhuvani, you have to find words and forms of words that resemble the original, but on the other hand, these words and forms of words should not be invented, but borrowed from the mouths of the people. Only in this way the originality of the work and its understanding by the reader in the language where it is adapted is not lost.

If you read Xhuvani's linguistic remarks, a well-argued critical analysis of linguistic issues emerges, especially the use of pure Albanian from foreign elements in vocabulary, lexicon and grammar. Xhuvani is not known for extreme purist views. On the contrary, he does not come against foreign words and terms, underlining that international terms that come from major languages should not be replaced with Albanian words, but we should use them as other languages use them. He emphasizes the fact that, as in any language of the world, even in the Albanian language, the lexicon is not made up only with the

¹⁶ Po aty, f. 66.

basic inherited part, but also with new formations of the language itself, as well as with foreign words that become part of the lexicon of the language. The phenomenon of borrowings is not something that happened only in the Albanian language, this is something natural. According to him, it is important to understand that those foreign elements that have been the undivided property of the Albanian language for centuries, it is difficult, if not impossible, to replace them with words from the Albanian dough, and if efforts are made to this part of borrowings that have become the property of the Albanian language is removed, according to him it can also be called chauvinism. ... *there are many foreign words, mostly technical terms that are used the same in almost all languages, becoming international and there are some of them that we cannot create from the dough of our language. We will get these from foreign languages, but by given form according to the spirit and nature of our language*¹⁷.

As Jani Thomai points out, he was not an excessive purist, he was even against a purism that would impoverish the language, not excluding the possibility of lexical borrowing when Albanian language does not have the opportunity and the means...¹⁸

More difficult is the work of adapting terminology in the Albanian language in the field of grammar. Referring only to the science of linguistics, the fact that even in today's state of the language we still use Xhuvani's terms such as: *zanore e bashkëtingëllore, i përngjitur, ndajfolje, parafjalë, pasthirmë, gjini e lakim, numëror themelor e numëror rreshtor, shkallë pohore, krahasore e sipërore*; most of the syntax terms such as: *fjali, fjali e thjeshtë, fjali e zgjeruar, fjali mungesore, gjymtyrë fjalie, kryefjalë, kallëzues, kundrinë, plotës, ndajshtim*, etc., you can find out how far-sighted, careful and professional it is was his work in terms of terminology in general and linguistic terminology in particular, so much

¹⁷ Aleksandër Xhuvani (1956). *Për pastërtinë e gjuhës shqipe*. Tiranë: Instituti i Shkencave, Instituti i Historisë e Gjuhësisë f. 56.

¹⁸Jani Thomai (1980). Aleksandër Xhuvani si leksikolog e leksikograf. Në: “*Studime Filologjike*” 1980/1. Tiranë: Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë-Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, f. 75-81.

so that the terms created by him have taken place in the Albanian linguistic terminology.

Conclusions

As Lirak Dodbiba has expressed, the conscious initiator of our linguistic terminology is Kristoforidhi and the real founder of the terminology is Sami Frasheri, who with his alphabet gives us a more or less complete terminology, albeit a beginner level. His work was continued by a constellation of teachers such as Luigj Gurakuqi, Aleksander Xhuvani, Sotir Peci, Anton Xanoni, Justin Rrota, Sevasti Qiriazhi Dako, Gaspe Mikeli, Osman Myderrizi, Kostaq Cipo, Mahir Domi, but among this constellation the work of the veteran stands out of Albanian teachers, the work of Aleksander Xhuvani, who completes and unifies the terms of morphology and lays the foundations of the terminology of today's syntax¹⁹.

Having in mind that today the Albanian language is considered as a language open to developments in various fields, the terminological lexicon, as an important part of the active lexicon of the language, is probably the most targeted part of this development, enabling new flows of words and terms, as well as various borrowings related to these developments, which the Albanian language must face as much as possible and where possible with its own means, with its forms, possibilities and ways to do possible a clean and rich terminological system. Using the wealth of the Albanian language, its means and ways, replacing borrowed terms where they are not necessary with Albanian terms, etc., in addition to the use of internationalisms, should remain a primary task in terminology, realizing what he himself emphasizes Xhuvani that the international words or terms that we cannot create from the dough of our

¹⁹ Lirak Dodbiba (1965). *Zhvillimi i terminologjisë gjuhësore shqipe nga Rilindja deri sot*. In: Konferenca e Parë e Studimeve Albanologjike. Tiranë: Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës, Instituti i Historisë dhe Gjuhësisë, p.183-191.

language will be taken from foreign languages, but by giving them the form according to the spirit and nature of our language.

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Terminology in library subject classification

Libraries are institutions of culture and knowledge, national assets that are increasingly becoming closer to readers through digital forms. In this context, in order for a more fruitful relationship between the reader/user and the library's holdings, *subject classification* takes on special importance. The structure of subject notions remains one of the most intriguing professional areas, passing from one notion to another, and also constantly arousing curiosity, which meet different fields of knowledge. In order to arrive at the appropriate terminological classification, the library specialist must have general culture, have linguistic intuition, be careful about notions,* that carry and convey negative connotations or that evoke discussions. At this point, he should consult dictionaries of the Albanian language, synonym and terminological dictionaries, as well as monographs or books, which deal with various issues of the thematic field in question, enabling the selection of the relevant notion.

In this paper, we will examine, among other things, the subject notions *romë/ciganë* "Romani/Gypsies", which mark a specific ethnic group, and the geographic notion *Maqedonia e Veriut* "North Macedonia". Focusing on the examples related to this country, we will also encounter and deal with subject notions related to the First World War and the Second World War.

Using a wrong notion (e.g. *ciganë* "gypsies") instead of the unified notion (Romani) leads the reader to fragmentary lists for the same required information (Romani), puzzling him about the meanings, implications and the colors of each notion.

By examining concrete cases of subject classification, we aim to correct

* We note that in the three researched libraries different notions are used: *fjalë kyçe* "keywords" - National Library of Albania; *subjekte* "subjects" - the National Library of Kosovo and that of the American Congress

classifications that affect certain communities and those related to a place or a historical event. Also, we aim to emphasize the important role of subject classification/subject notions in the reader's relationship with the library

Let's observe how the monograph of the English anthropologist, Judith Okely, with the title *Ciganët shtegtare* (*The traveler gypsies*) is classified in three libraries of three different countries: The National Library of Albania, the National Library of Kosovo "Pjetër Bogdani" and the Library of Congress in Washington.

- *Firstly*, in the electronic catalog of the National Library of Albania (NLA), for the Romani community the notion/keyword *ciganë* (*gypsies*) is used.



– *Secondly*, in the catalog of the National Library of Kosovo "Pjetër Bogdani", for this notion are used the following notions/subjects:

Etnopsikologjia

Ciganët

The word *ciganë* (*gypsies*), appearing at the top of the title, *Ciganët shtegtarë* (*The traveller gypsies*), has given assurance to the specialists of the two libraries to

use it also as a subject notion, without consulting other sources in the field of the library and of different studies for this community, therefore, without taking care of the negative connotation that this classification carries

Meanwhile, during further research, we notice that, although the author of the article *Romët, një realitet i pamohueshëm edhe tek ne*** (Romani, an undeniable reality even among us**) uses the term Romani, the NLA classifier has not shown a critical approach and without any doubt, as he has classified the writing in question with the wrong notion *ciganë* (gypsies), even though its equivalent is clearly stated in the title.

Keywords:

Komunitete

Ciganë

Shqipëri (Termat gjeografikë)

The research in the electronic catalog of the NLA, with the subject notion/keyword *ciganë* (gypsies), shows us that a considerable number of publications on the Romani community have been classified, such as: articles in periodicals, books, and even a dissertation. From a second search, now, by means of the exact term *romë* (Romani), another list of titles (publications) on this community appears. So, for the *Romani* ethnonym, this library uses the terms: *romë* (Romani) and *ciganë* (Gypsies). Even in the catalog of the National Library of Kosovo, for works on the Romani community, in addition to the notion *ciganët* (gypsies), the notion *romët* (Romani) is also used.

- Thirdly, in the catalog of the Library of Congress, the edition "*The traveller gypsies*" (*Ciganët shtegtarë*) is classified with the notion *romanies* (*romë*):

LC Subjects

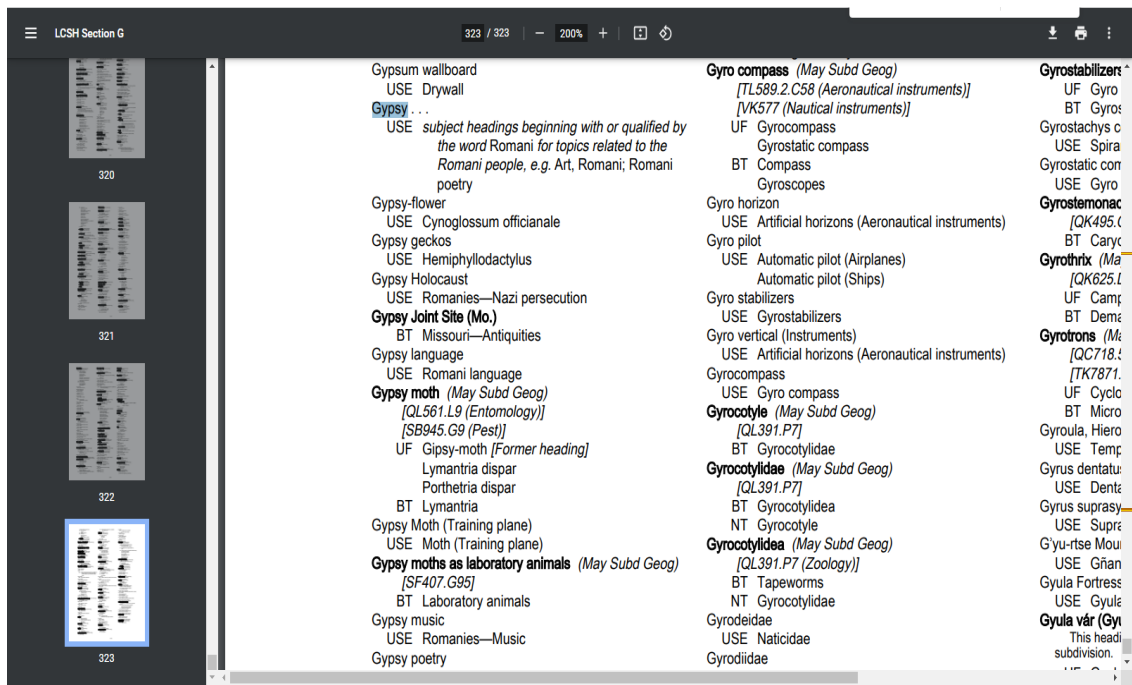
Romanies--Great Britain.

** See the article by Alban Daci: *Romët, një realitet i pamohueshëm edhe tek ne*** (Romani, an undeniable reality even among us**). In: Shekulli, 26 October 2010, pg. 20.

Romanies--Great Britain--Social life and customs.

Romanies--Great Britain--Folklore.

In standard, in the Library of Congress Subject Headings, is clearly stated which notion should be used:



In this standard, we find subject classification of the notion *gypsy* (in English), that should be referred to different areas, as shown below:

For the notion	Should be used:
<u>Gypsy</u> poetry	<u>Romani</u> poetry
<u>Gypsy</u> Holocaust	<u>Romanies</u> —Nazi persecution
<u>Gypsy</u> language	<u>Romani</u> language
<u>Gypsy</u> music	<u>Romanies</u> —Music

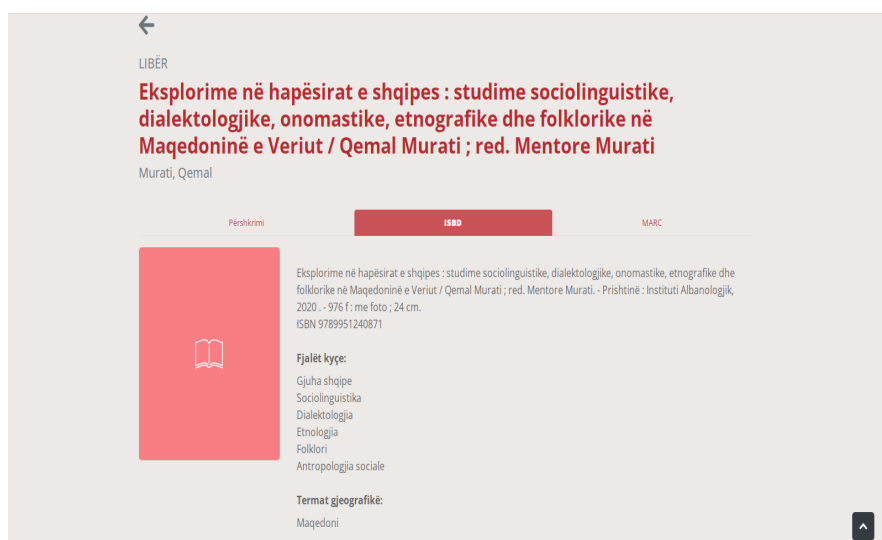
Rightly, representatives of this community and beyond raise their voices in the media, forums and national and international institutions, for the respect of their rights, starting from the correct use of the notions *Romani/Gypsy*. The ethnonym *Romani* was established by the Romani themselves at the First World Romani Congress in London in 1971, simultaneously rejecting other terms, loaded with negative connotations, used for them by non-Romani. Any uncertainty of the classifier finds an answer in consultations with various articles and studies, which examine the history, language, culture, traditions, customs and customs of the Romani and which, among other things, treat this community as a linguistic minority, which has inherited and preserves his identity wherever he lives. By replacing the notions *ciganë* (*Gypsies*) with *roma* (*Romani*) in library catalogs, we not only offer readers a more complete range of publications on this community, but also impress upon them, even visually, the use of the correct notion.

The continuous enrichment of thesauri - the inclusion of new notions and/or the replacement of previous, "old" notions with updated "new" notions - also comes in response to historical events or geopolitical changes of a specific country or region. Thus, the Library of Congress, to which we firstly refer, when we need to add a new notion, when we need to add new notions, for the Kosovo War 1998-1999, has added the notions: ([Kosovo War, 1998-1999](#)), *the Liberation Army of Kosova* ([Ushtria Çlirimtare e Kosovës](#)); for the populist uprisings in Middle East, 2010-, has added the notion *Arab Spring, 2010-* ([Arab Spring, 2010-](#)); for the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, the notion *COVID-19* has been introduced ([COVID-19 \(Disease\)](#)); for the geographical term Macedonia, used until 2019, the new name of this country, North Macedonia, is now used ([North Macedonia](#)).

Researching in the NLA catalog, with the geographic term *North Macedonia*, surprisingly, we did not find any bibliographic records. The user does not have access to any publications on North Macedonia, since, for the neighboring

country, the library still uses the geographical notion *Macedonia*.

By analogy with the aforementioned case, of the wrong classification of the article on the Romani, in this example as well, the name of North Macedonia is found in the title of Qemal Murati's monograph (*Eksplorime në hapësirat e shqipes: studime sociolinguistike, dialektologjike, onomastike, etnografike dhe folklorike në Maqedoninë e Veriut*, published in 2020), but the classifier has not updated the notion, while in the area of geographical notions, it uses the "old" name Macedonia for this country.



As is known, the Prespa Agreement (June 2018) finally resolved the name issue the Republic of Macedonia, naming it the Republic of North Macedonia. In January 2019, the Assembly of Macedonia approved the relevant constitutional amendments and a few days later the decision entered into force. The solution to the much-discussed issue of Macedonia's name not only ended a period of almost 30 years of disputes between Skopje and Athens, but opened the way for North Macedonia to join NATO, as well as opening negotiations for its membership in the European Union. All this context should have attracted the attention of the library specialist - even through the consultation of recent literature or the media - to reflect on updating the classification.

In addition to linguistic studies, the Albanian-Balkanological funds of NLA also include historical studies for North Macedonia. Below we will present two sources, which among other subject classifications also have those related to the First World War and the Second World War, but for each event three different subject notions are encountered

The first occasion, *Un officier français dans les Balkans, 1917-1925 (A French officer in the Balkans)*, Vol. I, *Albanie et Macédoine (Albania and Macedonia, 2014)*, Vol. II, *Salonique au Danube, 2016*. The book *A French officer in the Balkans* by Andre Ordin, is based on the experience of the eight-year period of his stay in Albania (1917-1925). It contains reports, correspondence of the colonel, his activity in defining the political boundaries of our country, as well as the author's thoughts and political attitudes after the First World War and other information about the historical-political context and social life of that period.

LIBER (Kohë)

Un officier français dans les Balkans : 1917-1925 / écrits Jean- André Ordioni ; présent. par Dominique Danguy des Déserts

Titulli: Un officier français dans les Balkans : 1917-1925 / écrits Jean-André Ordioni ; présent. par Dominique Danguy des Déserts

Vendi i botimit: [Tiranë](#)

Botues: [Mekua](#)

Të dhëna fizike:

Ky titull përbehet nga: [Tome 1 : Albanie et Macédoine](#)
[Tome 2 : Salonique au Danube](#)

LIBER (P)

Albanie et Macédoine

Titulli: Albanie et Macédoine

Vendi i botimit: [\[54\]](#)

Botues: [\[54\]](#)

Viti i botimit: 2014

Të dhëna fizike: 666 f. ; me foto ; 21 cm

Shënime: Pa q. pa tit.

Ky titull është pjesë e: [Un officier français dans les Balkans : 1917-1925](#)

Emrat e personave: [Ordioni, Jean-André](#)

Fjalët kyçe: [Historia](#)
[Lufta Botërore, 1914-1918](#)
[Konferenca e Paqes \(Paris\), 1919-1920](#)
[Çështja e kufijve](#)
[Misionet ushtarake](#)
[Dokumente](#)
[Lufta e Parë Botërore](#)
[Lufta e II Botërore](#)

Termet gjeografikë: [Shqipëri](#)
[Macedoni](#)
[Gadishulli Ballkanik](#)

LIBER (P)

De Salonique au Danube

Titulli: De Salonique au Danube

ISBN 9782395507811

Vendi i botimit: [\[54\]](#)

Botues: [\[54\]](#)

Viti i botimit: 2016

Të dhëna fizike: 395 f. ; 20 f. me il dhe hartat me ngjyra ; 20 cm

Shënime: Pajisur me shënimet në fund të f. Bibliogr.: f. 395.

Ky titull është pjesë e: [Un officier français dans les Balkans : 1917-1925](#)

Emrat e personave: [Ordioni, Jean-André](#)

Fjalët kyçe: [Historia](#)
[Lufta Botërore, 1914-1918](#)
[Çështja e kufijve](#)
[Misionet ushtarake](#)
[Rrafshet ushtarake](#)
[Lufta e Parë Botërore](#)
[Lufta e II Botërore](#)

Termet gjeografikë: [Shqipëri](#)
[Gadishulli Ballkanik](#)

Klasifikimi dhejetor universal: [74\(476.5\) \(085\) 087 \(093\)](#)
[74\(476.7\) 1917/1925 \(093\)](#)

In the first and second volumes of the above edition, we draw our attention to the classification of the notions related to the First World War:

[Lufta e Parë Botërore](#)

[Lufta e I Botërore,](#)

[Lufta Botërore, 1914-1918](#)

The same negligence (the use of three different notions for the Second World War) also appears in the classification of the book Skopje and Kumanova under the Bulgarian occupation: (1941-1944) (Shkupi dhe Kumanova nën pushtimin bullgar: (1941-1944)): *in the light of Albanian documents*, with authors Sevdail Demiri and Skënder Asani, published in 2018.

[Lufta e Dytë Botërore](#)

[Lufta e II Botërore](#)

[Lufta Botërore, 1939-1945](#)



Regarding the aforementioned notions, there is no room for doubt. The standard, the list of Subject Headings of the Library of Congress, for these

historical events refers us to the use the notions [World War, 1914-1918](#) and [World War, 1939-1945](#) without counting (I, II), but by writing them according to the years.

<p>USE Spediz Lake (Me and N.B.)</p> <p>First law of thermodynamics</p> <p>UF 1st law of thermodynamics</p> <p>BT Laws of thermodynamics</p> <p>First Liberian Civil War, 1989-1996</p> <p>USE Liberia—History—Civil War, 1989-1996</p> <p>First Lieutenant Alvin Chester Codrrell, Jr. Post Office Building (Hatchurst, Miss.)</p> <p>UF Alvin Chester Codrrell, Jr. Post Office Building (Hatchurst, Miss.)</p> <p>Codrrell Post Office Building (Hatchurst, Miss.)</p> <p>BT Post office buildings—Mississippi</p> <p>First Lieutenant Donald C. Carville Post Office Building (Oxford, Miss.)</p> <p>USE Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carville Post Office Building (Oxford, Miss.)</p> <p>First Lieutenant Louis Allen Post Office (Chester, N.Y.)</p> <p>USE 1st Lieutenant Louis Allen Post Office (Chester, N.Y.)</p>	<p>BT Logic, Modern</p> <p>Logic, Symbolic and mathematical</p> <p>First Palace Group (Chan Chan Site, Peru)</p> <p>USE Tichudi Palace (Chan Chan Site, Peru)</p> <p>First Palestinian Intifada, 1987-1993</p> <p>USE Intifada, 1987-1993</p> <p>First performances of music</p> <p>USE Music—First performances</p> <p>First person narrative</p> <p>UF Narrative, First person</p> <p>BT Fiction—Technique</p> <p>Literature</p> <p>Rhetoric</p> <p>First philosophy</p> <p>[80371]</p> <p>BT Metaphysics</p> <p>First Precinct Police Station (New York, N.Y.)</p> <p>UF 100 Old Slip (New York, N.Y.)</p> <p>1st Precinct Police Station (New York, N.Y.)</p> <p>SSH 5A (Wash.)</p> <p>SSH 5A (Wash.)</p> <p>BT Roads—Washington (State)</p> <p>RT Washington State Route 516 (W)</p> <p>Secondary State Highway 5C (Wash.)</p> <p>USE Washington State Route 515 (W)</p> <p>Secondary State Highway 12D (Wash.)</p> <p>USE Washington State Route 407 (W)</p> <p>Secondary stratigraphic traps (Petroleum g)</p> <p>USE Stratigraphic traps (Petroleum g)</p> <p>Secondary strikes</p> <p>USE Strikes and lockouts, Sympathet</p> <p>Secondary surveillance radar</p> <p>[7L696.R25]</p> <p>UF Air traffic control radar beacon s</p> <p>Secondary radar</p> <p>BT Radar air traffic control systems</p> <p>Secondary traumatic stress (May Subd C)</p> <p>[7L696.R25]</p> <p>Here are entered works on the stress, cc the helping professions, caused by learning and thereby vicariously experiencing, trauma by another.</p> <p>UF Compassion fatigue</p> <p>Traumatic stress, Secondary</p> <p>Vicarious traumatization</p> <p>BT Psychic trauma</p> <p>Stress (Psychology)</p> <p>Secondary waves</p> <p>USE Shear waves</p> <p>Secondhand book trade</p> <p>USE Antiquarian booksellers</p> <p>Secondhand booksellers</p> <p>USE Antiquarian booksellers</p> <p>Secondhand bookstores</p> <p>USE Antiquarian booksellers</p>	<p>BT Confinial</p> <p>First trimester of pregnancy</p> <p>USE Pregnancy—Trimester, First</p> <p>First Triumvirate, Rome, 60-53 B.C.</p> <p>USE Rome—History—First Triumvirate, 60-53 B.C.</p> <p>First Union Spectrum (Philadelphia, Pa.)</p> <p>USE Wachovia Spectrum (Philadelphia, Pa.)</p> <p>First-use reactions</p> <p>USE First-use syndrome</p> <p>First-use syndrome (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>UF Anaphylactic dialysis reactions</p> <p>Anaphylactoid dialysis reactions</p> <p>Dialysis hypersensitivity</p> <p>First-use reactions</p> <p>New dialyzer syndrome</p> <p>BT Allergy</p> <p>Hemodialysis—Complications</p> <p>First Villmergen War, Switzerland, 1656</p> <p>USE Switzerland—History—Villmergen War, 1656</p> <p>First Vision (Mormon Church)</p> <p>USE Smith, Joseph, Jr., 1805-1844—First Vision</p> <p>First-wave feminism (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>Here are entered works on the feminist movement of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that focused on reform of women's social and legal inequalities, especially on the gaining of women's suffrage.</p> <p>BT Feminism</p> <p>RT Women—Suffrage</p> <p>First World</p> <p>USE Developed countries</p> <p>First World War, 1914-1918</p> <p>USE World War, 1914-1918</p> <p>First-year college students</p> <p>USE College freshmen</p> <p>First-year football players</p> <p>USE Rookie football players</p> <p>First-year school principals (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>UF Beginning school principals</p> <p>New school principals</p>
<p>Second temple (Jerusalem)</p> <p>USE Temple of Jerusalem (Jerusalem)</p> <p>Second-trimester abortion, Late</p> <p>USE Late-term abortion</p> <p>Second trimester of pregnancy</p> <p>USE Pregnancy—Trimester, Second</p> <p>Second Uprising, 2000-</p> <p>USE Al-Aqsa Intifada, 2000-</p> <p>Second Vienna school (Group of composers)</p> <p>USE Second Viennese school (Group of composers)</p> <p>Second Viennese school (Group of composers)</p> <p>UF New Vienna school (Group of composers)</p> <p>Schoenberg school (Group of composers)</p> <p>Second Vienna school (Group of composers)</p> <p>Vienna school (Group of 20th-century composers)</p> <p>Viennese school, Second (Group of composers)</p> <p>Young Viennese school (Group of composers)</p> <p>RT Music—Austria—20th century</p> <p>Second Villmergen War, Switzerland, 1712</p> <p>USE Switzerland—History—Villmergen War, 1712</p> <p>Second-wave feminism (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>Here are entered works on the period of feminist thought and activity that began in the 1960s and focused on economic and social equality for women, and on the rights of female minorities.</p> <p>BT Feminism</p> <p>Second world (Communist countries)</p> <p>USE Communist countries</p> <p>Second world (Former communist countries)</p> <p>USE Former communist countries</p> <p>Second World War, 1939-1945</p> <p>USE World War, 1939-1945</p>	<p>Secondary materials (Recycled products)</p> <p>USE Recycled products</p> <p>Secondary meaning (Trademark law) (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>BT Trademarks—Law and legislation</p> <p>Secondary messengers (Biochemistry)</p> <p>USE Second messengers (Biochemistry)</p> <p>Secondary metabolism</p> <p>USE Metabolism, Secondary</p> <p>Secondary metabolites</p> <p>USE Metabolites</p> <p>Secondary metals</p> <p>USE Scrap metals</p> <p>Secondary mortgage market (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>[HG2040.Z5]</p> <p>Here are entered works on the informal market in which previously created mortgages are traded.</p> <p>UF Mortgage market, Secondary</p> <p>BT Secondary markets</p> <p>RT Mortgage loans</p> <p>NT Real estate mortgage investment conduits</p> <p>—Law and legislation (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>BT Mortgages</p> <p>Secondary nuclear auxiliary power</p> <p>USE Project SNAP</p> <p>Secondary oocyte</p> <p>USE Ovum</p> <p>Secondary plastics</p> <p>USE Plastic scrap</p> <p>Secondary radar</p> <p>USE Secondary surveillance radar</p> <p>Secondary readers</p> <p>USE Readers (Secondary)</p> <p>Secondary recovery of oil (May Subd Geog)</p> <p>[TN871.37]</p> <p>UF Oil fields—Repressuring</p>	<p>all and may for public stent</p> <p>and phalite</p> <p>Geog)</p>

If as standard we would have had the subject notion *Lufta I Botërore* (World War I) and *Lufta II Botërore* (World War II), we would not have had the need to use the notions with the article -e- before the Roman numeral ([Lufta e I Botërore](#) and [Lufta e II Botërore](#)), as it does not comply with the spelling rules of the

Albanian language^{***} The use of the right notions, unified even in the categories of form and number, means that the user has access to a single list for the subject he is looking for, enabling him to have loads of information on the subject he is interested in.

The aforementioned examples, as well as others that we could bring under this point of view, demonstrate the value of classification on several levels. On one hand, within the library institution, specialists must work in a unified way, relying on standards, so that libraries can communicate with each other, exchange information, constantly enrich not only electronic catalogs, by downloading bibliographic records, but also add valuable titles in digital format. On the other hand, the avoidance of wrong notions in the classification, which affect professional sensitivity in the field of librarianship and much more those with an identity character, such as historical-political, ethnic, religious, cultural, gender, etc., affects the embedding of norm on the part of the reader, becoming part of his formation. The actors of the library and information discipline and the readers are not disconnected from each other, on the contrary, they are in continuous interaction. As it is known, one of the challenges of memory institutions in the age of globalization remains to shorten the distance between them, with the aim that readers browse endless pages of valuable publications, not only of a library, but of a network of libraries, which expands every day more and more.

^{***} See: *Drejtshkrimi i gjuhës shqipe*. Akademia e Shkencave e RP të Shqipërisë, Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë: Tiranë, 1973, p. 136, §68/gj.

Teuta Toska

Terminological dictionaries: assets to be valued or tradition to be avoided?

On a late August morning, as I was leaving my dentist's clinic, I carefully looked at the list of services and corresponding prices, and in the first line I read: "ekstrasion i dhëmbit" ("tooth extraction"). The sensation I got was slightly stronger than what I felt from my freshly traumatized mouth, but still half numb. It was about "heqje dhëmbi" ("tooth removal"), a terminological phrase known to everyone, and I was sure that everyone has in mind that process that the dentist has in mind. Of course, the language of my dentist was that of his education and not of the people that he serves.

Ekstrasion (extraction) or heqje (removal)? I thought of verifying the proper term in Dictionary for Stomatology Terms¹ that should be used in the Albanian language. And it was "heqj/e -a (e dhëmbit)"²(tooth removal), together with other related terms in French, Italian and Russian ((extirpation, extracion; estirpazione etc.) This duality between the international term and the one in Albanian, between the international that enters first and again (for some time it has been avoided the use of the term in Albanian and always tends to enter from reading foreign literature and international scientific exchange)³ and that of in the Albanian language, probably the most widespread, is one of the sharpest

¹ Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, Instituti i Gjuhësisë dhe i Letërsisë, sektori i terminologjisë, Terminologjia tekniko-shkencore, "Fjalor i termave të stomatologjisë", [30] Tiranë, 2003, shqip-frëngjisht-italisht-rusisht. Draft commission – prof.dr. Foto Toti, prof.dr. Samedin Gjini, doc. Xhevdet Asllani; linguists: prof.dr. Ferdinand Leka, dr. Vladimir Dervishi, dr. Veli Bici, editor prof.dr. Ferdinand Leka. p. 752

² Ibid., p.98.

³ Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë, Akademia e Shkencave dhe Arteve e Kosovës, "Gjendja dhe zhvillimi i terminologjisë shqipe – probleme e detyra", konferencë shkencore, Tiranë, 2009, Hëna Pasho, Agron Duro in the article "Terminologjia shqipe – probleme dhe detyra" shkruajnë: "Ç'dukuri vihen re sot në përdorimin e tyre [termave]? Janë rikthyer në përdorim termat e huaj që ishin mënjeluar e zëvendësuar me fjalë shqip" (p.37).

issues today, in addition to the urgent need for new terms, in a scientific reality that develops continuously and at an unusual speed. Closely related to these issues, another acute issue is the attitude that should be taken regarding the terminology codified and standardized by the Albanian scientific institutions from 1963 until a few years ago.

We are talking about the series of terminological dictionaries, which was published by the terminology department at the Institute of History and Linguistics, of the State University of Tirana, later part of the Academy of Sciences, the fruit of a human effort, institutionalized from the scientific side, to more than 50 years. The first was that of botanical terminology, published in 1963. The last dictionary (so far) is the "Dictionary of Bank Terms", the 34th in a row, published in 2013 (whilst the 32nd was published in 2014).

In 1963, the first 12 dictionaries were published, part of the following fields: botany; mathematics and theoretical mechanics; atomic energy; thermodynamics, optics; acoustics; electromagnetism; mechanics; electrotechnics; chemistry; geology and architecture. The working group included linguists and specialists in these domains. So much importance was attached to the preparation of these dictionaries that the best linguists of that period were part of the working group: A. Xhuvani, A. Kostallari, E. Chabej, L. Dodbiba, M. Domi, S. Riza. After 1964, these names, with the exception of Lirak Dodbibe, would slowly step aside to include in this working group lexicographers specialized in terminology, i.e., specialists who would be dedicated to terminology from now on, such as Ferdinand Leka, Anton Krajni, Veli Bici, Hena Pasho, Sofika Morcka, Agron Duro, etc. The name of Lirak Dodbiba, the first terminologist, will remain as a pillar, the institutionalized connecting axis of this major scientific enterprise. He will be a drafter and editor in 24 (out of 34) terminological dictionaries. The appearance of his name among the authors even after the year of his death (1982) shows that the work on the preparation of the dictionary was completed several years before its publication. From planning, preparation, drafting to the

publishing process, we understand that the wording passed through the sharp eye of a group of professionals: linguists, specialists, and some editors.

The institutional terminological dictionaries are multilingual, of the comparative type, where Albanian terms were first compared with those in Russian and French, and then, in the other dictionaries, languages are added in comparison, with Italian and then with German and English. In some cases, even with Latin. The glossary was not descriptive (explanatory)⁴. This type of dictionary is still missing from the Albanian terminology, that is, from what is institutionalized. If we have it in Albanian, it is mainly a translation or text drawn up by specialists in the fields, who explain the terms of their profile, but without the supervision of linguists and without clearly defined criteria.

If we take a look at the list of dictionaries, their contents, you can also make the history of the Albanian state after the war, of the cultural and scientific development in Albania. The multilingual terminological dictionary aimed to help the translation of scientific knowledge into Albanian (at a time when literature came from a foreign language and was translated into Albanian), its penetration and spread, first, in the Albanian school, then in science and then in the productive activity in Albania. Terminologists H. Pasho and A. Duro say: *"With the conviction that the creation of these dictionaries was not an end in itself, but should help its practice, it was not by chance that it was started with the fields that were scholastic subjects"*⁵.

Thus, the published dictionaries all went, first, to the textbook publishing house because the term had to be part of the textbook. The connection between science and school was strong in this process, which was directed by the state apparatus. The government, naturally, selected the best specialists in the country (except for the linguists of the commission), deans, heads of departments, i.e. at the university level, not only because the university was the highest scientific

⁴ H. Pasho, A. Duro, vep.cit. "Në punën për hartimin e fjalorëve terminologjikë duhet filluar një fazë tjetër, hartimi i fjalorëve me përkufizime" (p.39).

⁵ Them, ibid., p.24.

institution, but also because the goal was to include in (university) teaching of established terminological systems. Dictionaries were widely distributed in libraries, radio and television, the daily press, scientific and informative magazines (as in the case of “Shkenca dhe jeta”). The first series of dictionaries (12 dictionaries published in 1963) was also published in Kosovo, adding the Serbo-Croatian language, precisely for a greater standardization and spread of scientific knowledge and unification of terminology, with the aim of exchange and communication without obstacles between the same scientific and national community.

Meanwhile, during this period, from 1963 until today, there has been no lack of terminological dictionaries outside the scientific institution⁶, within and outside of the border, mainly bilingual (Albanian and Russian), but also multilingual, related to certain fields with more development prominent and where the need for terms exceeds the amount provided by the institution's standardized vocabulary.

With the political and social changes after the 90s of the last century, the great development in every sector of social, cultural and scientific life, the enrichment of its specific lexicon in an unnoticed way, what is the fate of this scientific effort of the best researchers of the Albanian language and the best specialists in the fields of science and technology? Are they basic tools of translation and scientific product or has science started its terminological discourse from scratch? The

⁶ We mention here dictionaries of military terminology, with main author Hasan Cipuri (author and co-author of 20 such dictionaries), and other divisions within this field; dictionaries of microbiology (1980), geography (2000), computer science (2005); of Domestic Animal Anatomy (1989); of physical culture and sports (1981); of library terms and bibliography (1982); dictionary of agriculture (1978) etc. For a more extensive list of terminological dictionaries see Academy of Sciences of Albania, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo, “Gjendja dhe zhvillimi i terminologjisë shqipe – probleme e detyra”, konferencë shkencore, Tiranë, 2009, p.275-294. Other terminological dictionaries are added here, which are not in the list cited above, such as: “Fjalor i estetikës”, by Tefik Chaushi; “Fjalor i pedagogjisë”, Shefik Osmani, Tiranë 1983; “Fjalor i psikologjisë: terma dhe autorë”, Sadik Lala, 2010 etc. Lastly, also the “Fjalori i termave të urbanistikës”, by Eva Papamihali, as a doctoral dissertation at the linguistics department at the University of Elbasan, year 2021, supervised by Hëna Pasho.

aforementioned names can be called Albanian terminologists. They would rather call themselves “terminographers” than lexicographers. With the departure of this generation from work and retirement, it seems that there are no such ones left in Albanian scientific institutions. But their work remains. Does it have any value today?

This issue has always challenged me, and on March 13, 2012, we, as a university, in Elbasan had the desire to convene as to investigate and discuss the terminology of the science of linguistics. New methodologies embraced, translations of various literature, studies in new linguistic disciplines and the need to recognize and embrace contemporary knowledge, had also brought a large number of new terms and the need to discuss, codify and standardize their content. With the conviction that the broad discussion among specialists, at least hearing the term and its definition was the first stage for codification, we organized the conference in cooperation with the University of Tirana and the University of Pristina. The invited linguists discussed various issues of terminology in the discourse sciences (thus, wanting to discuss also those disciplines that study not only the linguistic system, but also the use of language, speech acts, text, etc.).

At that conference I presented a study⁷ that attempted to understand and measure the change that the science of linguistics had undergone by comparing two dictionaries of linguistics published at different times: the first in 1975⁸, held the number 17 in the series of these dictionaries, and the second one from the

⁷ Teuta Toska, “Terminologjia në shkencat e ligjërimit”, article “*Realitetet e reja studimore në shqipe dhe terminologjia: krahasimi mes dy fjalorëve të termave të gjuhësisë në shqipe*”, “Rama graf”, Elbasan, 2014, p.42-49.

⁸ USHT, IHGJ, sektori i terminologjisë, terminologjia tekniko-shkencore, “Fjalor i termave të gjuhësisë”, [17] shqip-rusisht-frëngjisht-anglisht-gjermanisht-italisht, Tiranë, 1975. Komisioni i terminologjisë: prof. Androklli Kostallari, doc. Anastas Dodi, prof. Eqrem Çabej, Ferdinand Leka, bashkëp.i.vj.shk .Lirak Dodbiba, prof. Mahir Domi, bashkëp.i vj.shk. Spiro Floqi, Sofika Morcka, prof. Shaban Demiraj; Redaktorë: F. Leka, L. Dodbiba

year 2011⁹, drafted by Prof. Shezai Rrokaj and the late Prof. Xhani Belusho. I compared in that case the new fields of linguistic research (seeing how the terms "gjuhësi", "gramatikë" and "morfemë" appeared in both dictionaries) and, secondly, the organization of sounds (terms) or input units in their appearance in these dictionaries.

To create a clearer idea, we are presenting numbers (which help us better measure the rate of change): « *In the 89 terms of the letter B, 49 terms are new. Of the 40 items [or input units] that are also in the first dictionary, 11 terms come with conceptual extensions, with conceptual terminological links... The term "bazë" appears in 1975 with only 13 terminological phrases, such as: "bazë analogjie", "bazë e lehtë", "bazë e rëndë", "bazë rrënjore" etc., meanwhile, in the 2011 Dictionary, the unit appears as the core of 30 terms (phrases), of which 23 are new. The operational term "rregull" in the dictionary of the year 1975 appears in only three terminological clusters: "rregull drejtshkrimore, fonetike, gramatikore", whereas in the Dictionary of the year 2011 appears with 78 clusters, Termi operacional "rregull" në fjalorin e vitit 1975 shfaqet vetëm në tri togje terminologjike: "rregull drejtshkrimore, fonetike, gramatikore", ndërsa në Fjalorin 2011 shfaqet me 78 togje, that belong to different levels of analysis of language systems, from phonetics to grammar, pragmatics and text linguistics. The letter D has 181 terminological items: of these 106 terms are new. Of the traditional terms (which also appear in the 1975 Dictionary), 28 show new uses or have given rise to new terminological phrases...¹⁰»*

Unlike linguistics, where the updating of terminology is carried out by relying on and continuing on tradition, the introduction of new terms becomes part of a broad discussion in forums like this one today, the situation with sciences and other fields of production is chaotic. Going back to stomatology¹¹,

⁹ G.Belluscio, Sh.Rrokaj, *"Fjalor krahasues i termave të gjuhësisë (shqip-italisht-frëngjisht-anglisht)"*, Arbëria, Tiranë, 2011.

¹⁰ Teuta Toska, cited article.

¹¹ The research was done on the Internet, with pages presenting various dental clinics, such as <https://brianzadent.al/>; <https://www.isufidental.com/>; <https://www.imperialdentalcenter.al/> etc.

one can widely notice the disregard of the term in Albanian and an unusual coexistence of the term in Albanian with the foreign one: so you find “kavitet oral” instead of “zgavër gojore ose e gojës”; “gengiva” or “gingiva” for “mishrat e dhëmbëve”, other foreign and out of context terms in the Albanian language, as “sedacion koshient” (a little further it says “sedacion i ndërgjegjshëm”), “relaksim”; “drenim i abseseve”, “rezeksion apikal”, “lezion” etc.

The pressure of the developing science, the introduction and use of a rapidly improving technology, the internationalization of the provision of services has brought a new challenge to the terminology in this area that we mentioned, but also in other areas that were also mentioned in this conference. This pressure is already on the institution/institutions that work with the terminology at the national level.

I do not own completely the series of terminological dictionaries, I have 27 out of 34 of them, bought at the time on the streets of the capital and of my city. The series has ended up on the streets, in the hands of itinerant bookshops, who sell whatever is left of private and public libraries that no longer want to have such books. What will be the fate of this wealth? It remains for the scientific institution that produced them to take care of its wealth, first by making it known. I think that the recognition of this wealth, through its digitization, offering it to the widest possible audience, updating the terminology, will be the first and most important step. Secondly, these roundtable discussions should be encouraged and continued, where terminology in the field that has the most pressing requirements can be discussed. Making the thinking and scientific production of these tables public to the public is equally necessary. Let the choice of term be up to the user.

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G. Belluscio, Sh. Rrokaj, **“Fjalor krahasues i termave të gjuhësisë (shqip-italisht-frëngjisht-anglisht)”**, Arbëria, Tiranë, 2011.

Teuta Toska, *“Terminologjia në shkencat e ligjërimit”*, artikulli *“Realitetet e reja studimore në shqipe dhe terminologjia: krahasimi mes dy fjalorëve të termave të gjuhësisë në shqipe”*, *“Rama graf”*, Elbasan, 2014

Some problems of terminology in Albanian grammar

The issues of the order of terminology are a separate problem in the Albanian linguistics that requires a systematic review, because they must be in coherence with the general developments of world linguistics. During the historical development of Albanian grammar, special attention should be paid to the grammarians and scholars of Albanian who have paid attention to the aspect of terminology, given that, without precise terms, clear notions (concepts) cannot be given. for terminology starts from the XIX century, starting with Sami Frashëri, K. Kristoforidhi, A. Xhuvani, ID Shqperin etc., however, in Albanian linguistics, the interest on terminology systematically started in the second half of the XX century. Scholars who dealt with this field of knowledge and enriched it continuously, as in this period and after, are: K. Cipo, S. Riza, J. Rrota, S. Floqi, S. Prifti, E. Çabej, A. Kostallari, Sh. Demiraj, R. Memushaj, Valter Memisha, Shezai Rrokaj etc.

Although Albanian has made progress in this area of linguistics, however, the issue of terminology remains open to this day for the Albanian linguistics and sometimes associated with problems, because, as we have noted earlier, because of closing to world linguistic schools for half a century, Albanian linguistics failed to embrace in time the new contemporary theories, which have brought new approaches to grammatical categories and with them have brought new terms. This is one of the reasons why the Albanian language remained poorer in this regard, compared to contemporary European developments and beyond.

Although Albanian has made significant progress in recent decades in the field of terminology, we, based on what was said above and the current situation, see that the grammar of Albanian needs to be enriched with terms and concepts. News. However, in addition to being enriched with new terms, in the Albanian grammar there are also errors and inconsistencies in some terms with

which it operates. Now the question arises: What do we see as controversial in today's Albanian grammar in the field of terminology?

In the Grammar of the Albanian language (vol. 1, 2002) as well as in other grammars published to date by various authors, according to us, there are problems in the use of some terms. For example, in Chapter 2, paragraph 2.1.11, subparagraph c) entitled Prefix-suffix descent, it is stated that "we have prefix-suffix descent when a topic is attached to a prefix and a suffix at the same time, since both of these morphemes play the role of a word-forming morpheme". This type of origin is as this grammar says, but for this concept the exact and clear term is missing, therefore confusions and fluctuations arise, because other types are mixed with this type of word formation, such as: *përfundoj*, *përvetësoj*, *shfrytëzoj*, *zhdoganoj*, *shkripëzoj*¹ etc. As can be seen, these derived words belong to two types of origin. Derived words(a) *zhdoganoj* [zh + dogan(ë) + o + j], *shkripëzoj* [sh + krip(ë) + ëzo + j] and others like them, differ from words (b) *përfundoj* [për + fund + o + j], *përvetësoj* [për + vet + ëso + j], *shfrytëzoj* [sh + fryt + ëzo + j] as for the way of word formation, which means that we have confusions, because here we have two types of word formation according to the origin: a) origin with prefix + a non-prepositional subject that feels formed by a suffix and b) origin with prefixes and suffixes simultaneously, which both together form a single word-forming morpheme.

In the grammars of other languages (English, German, etc.) the term circumfix is used for two morphemes that together form a single morpheme. To this foreign term the Albanian term "circumference" corresponds, which for the first time points out Enver Hysa, then M. Buxheli and us in the monograph "Semantic-syntactic functions of the adjective in the Albanian language".²

It follows that it would be better to know the suffix morpheme and, consequently, to replace the derivation formed by prefixes and suffixes at the

¹ ASA, Grammar of the Albanian language, Vol. 1, Tirana, 2002, p. 68.

² Xhafer Beqiraj, *Funkisonet semantiko-sintaksore të mbimerit në gjuhën shqipe*, Mirgeeralb, Tirana, 2016, p. 144-146.

same time with the term "derivation by suffix". The term "preposition" gives exactly the concept for this type of morpheme, which in today's Albanian grammar is not known at all, then the term "descent with preposition" gives much clearer and more accurately the name of the type of word formation so-called prefix-suffix". And, in this way we would avoid ambiguities and mistakes, regarding this issue in the traditional grammar of Albanian.

Another issue that we see as a problem in the field of word formation is the use of the term "sindajshtesa", see Grammar of the Albanian language³ (vol. 1, 2002, p. 73). It states that due to the relatively large number of composites formed with them and the possibility of new formations, the meaning of these limbs has become more or less similar to the generally abstract meaning of affixes. hence they are also called affixes⁴. As can be seen, the suffixes in this grammar are called words that have meaning and have morphological-semantic abilities, that together with another topic form a number of compositions, such as: *gjsymëanalfabet*, *gjysmëkoloni*, *kryeqytet*, *vetëvendosje*, *vetëlëvizje*, *vetëshërbim*, etc. According to the Albanian grammar (2002), the main reason why words with full semantic and morphological meaning will be called syndastics is the density of their use in the formation of compound words, thus leaving aside their semantic and lexical aspect.

A little below, in the same chapter of this grammar (2002), it is said that "in the role of syndicates" a number of topics are presented originating from ancient Greek and Latin, which have become international, such as: *areo-*, *auto-*, *biblio-*, *bio-*, *hidro-*, *deci-*, *kilo-*, *hekto-* etc. And as a second topic: *-arki*, *-krat*, *-kraci*, *-grafi*, *-log*, *-logji*, *-metër*, *-morf* etc.

The first group of these themes appears on the left side of the composition, while the second group on the right side of it, but both groups are word-forming themes and have full semantic meanings. Now we have a problem, in our

³ ASA, Grammar of the Albanian language, Vol. 1, Tirana, 2002, p. 73.

⁴ There, page 73.

opinion, not small in relation to the term-concept relations, because to say topics with full semantic meaning syndication, that is, as adverbial morphemes, seems unfair to us.

The issue is complex in the 3rd chapter, where, among other things, it is stated that “from the Albanian suffixes we will mention *drejt-*, *gjithë-*, *gjysmë-*, *jashtë*, *plot-*, *shumë-*, *vetë*”⁵ (2002, p. 187). Then, right here, foreign production sources are considered prefixes *filo-*, *gjeo-*, *hidro-*, *mono-*, *poli-*, *pseudo-* etc., such as: American, geotechnical, hydroelectric, monosyllabic, neocolonial, polytechnic, pseudoscientific, etc., which although coming from foreign languages, they retain their semantic meanings in Albanian.

Even if we look at what the Dictionary of the Albanian Language (Tirana, 2006) says about these words and what the traditional grammar of Albanian says, it turns out to be a significant discrepancy. For words *gjysmë*, *gjithë*, *shumë*, *vetë*, *-fish*, *filo-*, *gjeo-*, *hidro-* etc., The Albanian dictionary gives as word forms, respectively the first limbs of compound “words that in the composition of the composition are word-forming themes, while grammar sometimes calls prefixes, sometimes syllables syllables with words with semantic meanings, both those that are of Albanian origin and those coming from foreign languages.

From what was pointed out above, it can be seen that in the grammar of Albanian (1, 2002), there are confusions, ambiguities and inaccuracies related to these concepts that mislead the reader. As can be seen, the whole problem arises in terms and their relationship to concepts. If we have confusions in the term-concept interrelationships, neither the system of lexical morphology nor the system of optimal morphology is clear.

To solve this problem, we have relied on DUDEN grammar (2009, p. 658),⁷ which deals with the concept *konfiks* (Konfix). Confixes are topics that have a semantic meaning, but that do not have the possibility to have an independent

⁵ See Gammar...,1,2002, p. 187.

⁶ ASA Albanian language Grammar, Tirana, 2006, p. 272,275,359,367,853,1065,1173 ...

⁷ DUDEN, *Die Grammatik*, Dudenverlag, Mannheim – Wien, Zurich, 2009, p. 658.

meaning, ie. as single can not perform the function of lexeme like any word in the vocabulary of a language. So, the meaning of these words is concretized within the compound word only, which can appear as a theme, either on the left side or on the right side of the composition, such as: *gjysmëshekullor*, *automjet*, *trefish*, etc.

Consequently, as can be seen, these topics are neither syndicals nor prefixes, but, according to some German scholars, are conflicting. According to them, confics (Konfix) are related topics, which together with another productive theme form composites. So, their meaning is concretized in the context of the compound word where one of the word-forming themes of the composition emerges. This concept was first used by some German scholars in the 80s of the last century and beyond.

We have not been able to find an adequate label for the term "confix", so we have seen as an opportunity to resolve this issue to divide the word topics into two types: a) *rrënjë të lira* and b) *rrënjë të lidhura*.

As the free root that carries the basic lexical meaning of the word, so the free subject has the ability to represent the lexical core of the word in itself,⁸ even as it alone has meaning, e.g. *bashkautor* [*bashkë + autor*], *vetëvendosje* [*vetë + vëndosje*], *i vetëkuptimshëm* [*i + vetë + kuptim + shëm*] etc. Such a thing does not appear in the connected root and in the connected subject, which realize their meaning only within the derived word and the compound word, .: a) *m-bath*, *z-bath* [-*bath*], *n-gri-j* [-*gri*-], *sh-kri-j* [-*kri*-]; b) *dyvjeçare* [**-vjeçare*], *pesëdjëtvjeçar* [**-vjeçar*⁹], *trefish* [**-fish*], *shumëfish* [**-fish*], *dashamir* [**dash(a)-*], *dashakeq* [**dasha-*], *automjet* [*auto + mjet*],

⁸ ASA, Grammar of the Albanian language, Vol. 1, Tirana, 2002, p. 46-47.

⁹ Yllthi shows that the word form "years-old" (and others like it) is a related topic, because its meaning is realized only within the composition, e.g. five-year-old. In the Dictionary of the Albanian language (2006) for the word "annual" is given this explanation: "-vjeç, -e verb form. second limb of compound words, indicating the age of someone or something or the duration of a period, etc., e.g.: advice for eighteen-year-olds; biennial plants, several-year period (see: Dictionary of the Albanian language, 2006, p. 1192). As can be seen, the dictionary considers these word forms as productive themes (word-forming themes) of composites, whether those of the Albanian source or those of foreign languages.

termostat [termo + stat]¹⁰, *politeknik* [poli + teknik], *monosilabik* [mono + silabik] etc.

As seen above, in order to remove the fluctuations and inaccuracies for these issues in word formation, we think, it would be good to operate with free topic and related topic terms.

A free topic is that word, which preserves its semantic meaning, both when it is a separate topic and when it participates in the formation of compound words, where one of the word-forming topics of the composition emerges, e.g.

bashkë [bashk(ë) + atdhetar], *shumë* [shumë + fish], *vetë* [vetë + besim], *drejt* [drejt + shkrim], *gjithë* [gjithë + popullor], *gjysmë*¹¹ [gjysmë + shekullor], *zë* [zë + ëmbël], *dorë* [dorë + heqje] etc.

The related theme is that word, which realizes its meaning when it emerges as the word-forming theme of the compound word and together with another theme forms the composition. In our opinion, the term "related topic" best corresponds to the name (confix) of word-formation topics of composites, such as: - **fish**, -**vjeçar**, **poli-**, **mono-**, **termo-**, **gjeo-**, **aero-**, **hidro-**, **-grafi**, **-metër**, **bio-**, **auto**, e.g. *dhjetëfish*, *dhjetëvjeçar*, *aerodinamikë*, *hidrogjeologji*, *monografi*, *centimetër*, *biokimi*, *autograf* etc.

These productive (word-forming) topics, in our opinion, cannot be syndical or prefixes, but *related topics*.

At the end of this paper we express our opinion that our grammar needs new contemporary language theories and concepts (such as syntagma, lexical head, valence, etc.) and old concepts (phrase, etc.) should gradually give way to new languages, and Albanian, like other sister languages, to move towards its progress and growth.

¹⁰ The composition "thermostat" [* thermo + * stat] consists of two related (confix) topics coming from the foreign language "thermo" and "stat". Neither of these two themes has meaning outside the composition, that is, they realize their meaning within the structure of the compound word.

¹¹ The words together, many, themselves, straight, all, half are called by the dictionary of the Albanian language word-forming topics (word-forms) of compound words, while in Albanian grammar these are sometimes called as prepositions, sometimes as syllables. This discrepancy of grammar with vocabulary indicates a problem that needs solutions to remove confusion and ambiguity.

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Professional Terminology between Unity and Translation

A few years ago, while I was working on the article entitled "The Albanian language between officialization and standardization¹, presenting the tasks that were appearing to us with the possibility of officialization of the Albanian language in our country, my work led me to conclude how important the topic of formalism is, the task of standardization will be just as difficult and, this issue is becoming more and more relevant today.

Thus, with the possibility of the official use of the Albanian language in North Macedonia,² a series of tasks related to its correct and fair use have also been opened. In this regard, one of the most important topics, which is presented as a task, is the use of relevant professional terminology. But this is not an easy task. As much as the use of dictionaries helps a lot for the correct use of terms, being between the aim that the terminology be as unified as possible with the corresponding terminology of the standard Albanian language and forcing it to be translated from Macedonian, this has turned into a problem in itself, which always appears as a difficulty for translators.

Situation

Each language policy has its own challenges. When in September 1913 the Albanian language became official in the Republic of Albania for the first time, of course the first problem was with what language standard would Albanian be written, although the alphabet was still a topic at that time. And, the standardization process would take half a century, while the codification of

¹ See: Zeqirija Ibrahim, *Interlinearis*, ITSHKSH, Skopje, 2014, p. 21-31

² On January 11, 2018, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia approved the Law on the use of languages, which with the note given in brackets "Albanian language" means that it refers to the Albanian language.

terminology is an ongoing topic even today.

Kosovo also had these challenges, both within the former Yugoslavia, when it was possible to use Albanian in official communication, but even today. As is known, in the former Yugoslavia, Albanian was inseparably connected with Serbian, as is the case today in North Macedonia, where Albanian is inseparably connected with Macedonian. And, just as some terms have been codified on the basis of Serbian, distinguishable from standard Albanian in the Republic of Albania (we are recalling here the term "Official Gazette" according to "Služben vesnik" of Serbian; in Albania we have "Official Gazette"), this tendency appears today also in the Republic of North Macedonia.

Thus, although the new law on the use of languages has enabled the Albanian language to be used in official communication in many state institutions, marking the biggest expansion so far, the fact that in North Macedonia has not been changed even with this law language policy model ³, this has again left various problems and possibilities of interpretation. As is known, the use of official Albanian in North Macedonia is only possible alongside the Macedonian language. This means that the only state language or the only state communication code - even after the legal changes - remains Macedonian, while Albanian is a translated language. Knowing that no document has official value if it is only in Albanian, this imposes the duty for Albanian to be a translated language and adapted to the basic language (Macedonian). Therefore, translators are always obliged to be guided by the language from which they translate (in our case, Macedonian) and at the same time, find the correct term of the standard language, which is in official use in Albania as well (perhaps in Kosovo). This then becomes a challenging dilemma: to remain faithful to the source language, often even shying away because of the importance of the word as a term, or to

³ North Macedonia continues to remain a monolingual state, which institutionally applies multilingualism, that is, it recognizes the right to use the languages of minorities. According to this model, Albanian is a minority language with advanced rights. See: Miquel Siguan, *Jezici u Europi*, "Školska knjiga", Zagreb, 2004, p. 56-57.

use the term of the standard Albanian language and follow the terminological practice in Albania?

At a time when many institutions operate without translators, with professors of the Albanian language (not specialized translators) or with semi-specialized translators (graduated translators, but without relevant practice and training), but also when these institutions face a lack of resources publishing and technological, there is a high risk that the translations into the Albanian language express a heterogeneous state, while the terminology is diverse, even with great possibilities of mistakes.

Another reason why these terminological problems appear in North Macedonia is the socio-political organization itself, which is different or distinct from the socio-political organization in Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and elsewhere. Thus, while in Albania it is the Directorate of Youth and Sports, in North Macedonia it is the Agency of Youth and Sports (often translated according to the Macedonian model *Agency for Youth and Sports*). These are terms that, in a way, are necessarily different from the usage in Albania. Such names are also *bashkia*, *prefektura*, *komuna* (in North Macedonia are only used *qytet* and *komunë*), that are used for separate administrative units and that are described according to the division of local government units in the respective state. That's why in North Macedonia we have the name *Qyteti i Shkupit* (from Grad Skopje), while in Albania we have *Bashkia Tiranë*, *Bashkia Durrës*. These are designations that require not only linguistic competence, but also basic knowledge of the relevant field.

However, there are many other terms that have their equivalents in the Albanian language, which can also be found in terminological dictionaries, and sometimes even in the explanatory dictionary of the Albanian language ⁴, but which are not translated correctly and thus in the official use of the Albanian

⁴ In FGJSSH there are about 13,000 words that serve as terms. See: Hëna Pasho, *Probleme gjuhësore të terminologjisë në gjuhën shqipe*, ASA, Tirana, 2017, p. 41.

language we see a heterogeneous situation in the different texts translated by different translators, but which are all the more distinct in terms of terminology from such texts in Albania and Kosovo. In this way, instead of our Albanian (divided into several states) having a converging and unifying spirit, with its official use even in North Macedonia, linguistic divergence is increasing.

Thus, for example, some of the names of the documents used in Albania, by the General Directorate of Civil Status, respectively by the Directorate for the Management of Mother Books in North Macedonia (Maq: Uprava za vodenje na matični knigi), are:

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Gjendjes Civile⁵	Drejtoria për Udhëheqjen e Librave Amë⁶
<u>Certifikatë familjare</u>	Çertifikatë lindje
<u>Certifikatë personale</u>	Çertifikatë nga akti i martesës
<u>Certifikatë nga akti i lindjes</u>	Çertifikatë e vdekjes
<u>Certifikatë nga akti i martesës</u>	Çertifikatë ndërkombëtare e lindjes
<u>Certifikatë nga akti i vdekjes</u>	Çertifikatë ndërkombëtare nga akti i martesës
	Çertifikatë ndërkombëtare e vdekjes

In addition to the terminological difference, as can be observed, we also have spelling deviations - it is used *çertifikatë* instead of *certifikatë*. And, if this happens in the basic institution of the mother evidence, which is the directorate which should produce the correct terminology, one can guess what variety we have in other institutions. The word is out, on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova we found “Certifikatë nga Libri amë i të

⁵ Shih: <https://akshi.gov.al/33-dokumentet-qe-nuk-kerkohen-me-ne-sportelet-shteterore/> (12.12.2021)

⁶ Shih: <https://uvmk.gov.mk/sq/dokumente/> (12.12.2021)

lindurve”⁷, in which we have the right word *certifikatë*, but not the name of the document that is taken to register the birth (*Certifikatë nga akti i lindjes*).

We have many such examples and with a small research we can illustrate many other cases of heterogeneous terminological conditions. This leads us to conclude that the official use of the Albanian language, apart from the topic of the correct use of Albanian, i.e. the linguistic norm, which despite the deviations here and there, can be accepted, a separate problem remains the terminological norm which remains an issue that leaves many to desire. In fact, as prof. Miço Samara, while the explanatory dictionary (FGJSSH), the Spelling of the Albanian language and the Spelling Dictionary are sufficient for the linguistic norm, terminological dictionaries are needed for the terminological standardization of the word⁸.

Therefore, the correct use of a term is not a matter that can be resolved by looking only at the bilingual Albanian-Macedonian dictionaries or vice versa, but the FGJSSH, the Spelling of the Albanian language and the Spelling Dictionary should also be considered, but in particular the terminological dictionaries should be looked at. As it is already known, more than 30 terminological dictionaries have been compiled in the Albanian language, which included somewhere over 60,000 terms⁹.

Although these dictionaries are not sufficient, because Zatan terminology is a field that never exhausts, nevertheless they are a large linguistic corpus that speaks of no small linguistic development. What is missing in this case, especially when we talk in the context of North Macedonia, is that these dictionaries are missing from translators' shelves, and even if they are found somewhere, it is impossible for them to be in the hands of all the state offices where the translation takes place. translation into Albanian.

In addition, when it is known that terminology is a field that needs to be

⁷ Shih: <https://www.mfa.gov.mk/sq/page/450/dokumentet-e-udh%C3%ABtimit> (12.12.2021)

⁸ Shih: Miço Samara, *Leksiku politik e shoqëror në gjuhën shqipe*, ASHA, Tirana, 2008, p. 187.

⁹ Hëna Pasho, vep. e cit, f. 10.

unified, cleaned and expanded and continuously enriched,¹⁰ we note that scientific institutions of the Albanian language in our countries must have a high obligation. In fact, to be completely correct, even those institutions cannot fulfill this task by themselves, because this requires support funds for research and registration, but also funds to support the activity to advance the use of technology in this function.

Prof. has also described some of these tasks. Jani Thomai in his work “*Studime për gjuhën shqipe I – Leksiku, fjala dhe leksikologjia*” (“Studies on the Albanian language I - Lexicon, word and lexicology”)¹¹, while bearing in mind the need for the official use of the Albanian language in North Macedonia, we have completed these tasks with some others. There are some tasks that apply specifically to the institutions of the RMV, but most of them are tasks that must be fulfilled jointly by the scientific, educational and state institutions of the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Kosovo. These tasks are:

- a) Revising and supplementing the terminological dictionaries that have been published so far. Since terminological dictionaries have been published since the 1950s until today, while terminology has evolved in the meantime, language specialists and related terminological fields should revise terminological dictionaries, they should be enriched with new terms. and the possibility of publishing or, at least, digitizing them should be found.
- b) Registration of new terms that come into use every day and search for exact equivalents in the Albanian language. This task, more than linguists, should be done by specialists in the respective fields.
- c) Drafting of multilingual terminological dictionaries. In addition to the most important world languages, Albanian-Macedonian terminological

¹⁰ Po aty, f. 9.

¹¹ Jani Thomai, “*Studime për gjuhën shqipe I – Leksiku, fjala dhe leksikologjia*”, ASHA, Tirana, 2017, p. 432-433.

dictionaries are needed for Albanian translators and needs in North Macedonia and vice versa.

- d) As prof. Thomai, we must have a national terminology commission, which makes the terminology unified. His task would be to look up the terms and find the correct term for the relevant notion.
- e) Compilation of missing terminological dictionaries. At the national level, this is the duty of all educational and scientific institutions, while in North Macedonia it remains our duty to collect the general terminology that is in official use and to translate it correctly into the Albanian language. This corpus, whether in digital or printed form, should be at hand in translators.
- f) Creation of the electronic linguistic and terminological corpus of the Albanian language. The governments of the Republic of Albania, Kosovo, but also that of North Macedonia, must allocate a certain budget for the creation of the electronic linguistic and terminological corpus of the Albanian language. This would mean that all existing dictionaries of Albanian and other important language materials are included in a digital platform. This platform should enable, through the word search option, to find the relevant word and it will appear in examples of use (phraseological and terminological expressions), while having the possibility to translate it into other languages as well (also Macedonian). Likewise, on that platform, the words and terms must also have their explanation and correct usage clarification. In this way, in addition to saving printing costs, but also the spaces for placing all those works, it would be possible for each translator, wherever he translates, to have the opportunity to verify the relevant term before translating it. This task has become a mission of scientific, educational and political institutions. In North Macedonia we have human and institutional resources that can carry their share of responsibility, but this requires a relatively high

budget to be covered as a task. But, bearing in mind that the Language Implementation Agency already exists¹², as well as the Inspectorate for the Use of Languages, there is a real possibility that they will request a budget that will cover the fulfillment of such a project. However, without the commitment and part of the scientific work of the institutions of Albania and Kosovo, this task becomes very difficult.

Taken in general, we can conclude that the official use of the Albanian language in North Macedonia fluctuates between unity and standardization. At the time when the possibility of official use of Albanian appears before us, while we talk about terminology, we find ourselves between two pulls - the translation of the term by translating it or the use of the term by uniting it with the corresponding term in official use in the Republic of Albania. Since this is a task that cannot be solved immediately and through an action, we have listed some of the tasks that must be done, noting also who are the institutions that must undertake that action.

We are aware that these problems are smaller in Albania and Kosovo, but in North Macedonia this has turned into a major scientific and institutional task for Albanians. And since the Albanians in the RMV are not sufficient - neither in the scientific sense nor in the state institutional one - to fulfill this task by themselves, this task should be seen as a national mission to protect and cultivate the common standard Albanian.

¹²The official name is the Agency for the Implementation of the Language Spoken by At Least 20% of the Citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia.

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APPENDIX

Ali Pajaziti

The odyssey of the Albanian language in RNM: 1946-2021

"The borders of my language are the borders of my world."

Ludwig Wittgenstein

Introduction

According to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2021) language represents a system of conventional symbols displayed orally, through gestures or writing, through which human beings, as members of a social group and as participants in its culture, express themselves. A language is a visible and powerful indicator of identity, one of the elements on the basis of which we are defined by others (Deng, 1995: 1 in Fearon, 1999: 4), or as Taylor puts it, one of the sources of self - unit (*sources of the self*). It is a memory and information for thousands of years of cultural revival, it is a "a treasure that follows the man everywhere" (Chinese saying), it is a "corridor for life" (Smith). According to "Ethnologue online" in 1996 there were 6912 languages in the world, of which about 3000 were endangered (UNESCO), while in 2021 in the world are used 7139 languages, of which 40% are endangered, with less than 1000 speakers. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity states that "all people may express, create and disseminate their creations in a language of their choice, in particular in their mother tongue; all people should enjoy the right to quality education and training with full respect for cultural identity". (Lenore & Lindsay, 2006: 2).

Albanian language, diversity and RNM

The Albanian language, as a separate branch of the Indo-European family spoken by more than six million people, in historical Macedonia, from the Ottoman Macedonia, the ASNOM (AAONLM), the independence (1991), to the Agreement of Ohrid in 2001 and after, has experienced tides and ebbs, numerous

challenges related to the fundamental rights of the citizen, which by various regimes have often been violated to the most brutal way. As a result, the Albanian effort to keep alive, to cultivate and create Albanian - often paid for with blood - marks a continuum that reaches to this day. A few days ago, the light of publication was seen on a work that deals with the Albanian issue from a different perspective, legal-constitutional, normative but also from a sociological perspective: Ylber Sela et.al, *Albanian language before and after the approval of the Law on the Use of Languages of 2019*, Language Implementation Agency, Skopje, 2021, 184 p .. This paper focuses on the historical line but also the newest, current, after 2001 and the adoption of the Law on the Use of Languages in 2019. This scientific study addresses the status of the Albanian language in the Republic of North Macedonia as a country with many cultural, multicultural colors, which faces the problem of management of diversity, which for a long time lived under the influence of mono-ethnic desire, or the construction of an ethnocentric, national state, embodied in the largest ethnicity or community, the Macedonian, whose political leadership from the Yugoslav period to 2001 through political mechanisms, in one way or another, has ignored or excommunicated other cultures, including the linguistic dimension, or given them minimal space for exposure, often by pushed to fight for cultural survival. The work in question consists of three chapters (I. "Constitutional order and linguistic and cultural rights of Albanians over the years", II. "Empirical data on the realization of linguistic and cultural rights of Albanians in the period 1946-2001", and III "The status of the Albanian language de jure and its constitutional contestations"), accompanied by three appendices.

The Odyssey of the Albanian language in Macedonia begins with a multiethnic concept of the "Constitution for the future state organization of Macedonia of 1880" (Article 3), unknown until today to the public, which started from the principle of many nations-one state, similar to the spirit of the demo state of AAONML (ACHOM, 1944) which recognized the collective rights,

emphasized that sovereignty belongs to the "people of Macedonia" (p. 17), which allowed the opening of schools in the Albanian language. The document of 1880 was close to the perspective of the Framework Agreement that brought about the de-ethnicization of the state, the "Third Macedonia" (first 1944-1991, second 1991-2001 and third 2001 onwards), the spirit and culture of tolerance towards the other, a more liberal approach to ethnic non-Macedonians. An Albanian analyst states that the institutional use of Albanian in Macedonia dates back to 1941 (August-September) when certain territories of the Banovina of Vardar inhabited by Albanians were placed under the jurisdiction of Italy, namely the government of Shefqet Verlac (Nesimi, 2019: 183). The Constitution of 1946 was distinguished by a republican definition of the state but also by a non-sanctioning tax on the use of the Albanian language and those of other communities. According to the authors of the *Albanian language before and after the adoption of the Law on the Use of Languages of 2019*, the 1963 constitution, to which the preamble is added, ethnicized, stratified (stratified) entities, emphasizes "the historical aspiration of the Macedonian people for national freedom and state independence ", Putting others in a secondary position, which is referred to as national minorities. Discrimination was evident despite Articles 73 and 75 which express nuances of flexibility in the use of languages. A positive change in socialist Macedonia was brought by the constitution of 1974, which advanced the constitutional legal status of Albanians and Turks, whom it described as constitutive subjects together with the Macedonians (p. 32), nicknaming them as nationalities (националности) and giving each nationality the right to freely use their own language, to develop their own culture (Article 178). The destructive and exclusivist approach will again appear on stage with the resurgence of Serbian chauvinism; In 1989, the so-called "constitutional aggression" took place (amendments XXIV to LV) when the constitutional rights of the Albanians were degraded, when the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was defined as a state of only the Macedonian nation and when the Macedonian language and the Cyrillic

alphabet became the only official use in the occupied mentioned state "living sand" in which the Macedonian establishment will deepen with the "big mistake" (S. Andov) of the 1991 constitution, which was adopted without the support or approval of the Albanians.

Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA): Qualitative changes in the use of Albanian

The last act (Constitution of 1991), which approached ethnic sovereignty, will be an "overture" to the transition to a state of tense society on ethnic grounds, where the two largest ethnicities, Macedonians and Albanians will have dialectics, clashes due to discrimination and dissatisfaction of Albanians, regarding their status, a climate that will lead to the conflict of 2001, after which international mediation through OFA will aim to create a new, open, multiethnic Macedonia, without the statutory hierarchy of the communities living in this subcontinent. This spirit of consensual democracy, through Annexes A, B and C, brought about the restructuring of the state, accommodating the basic demands of the parties, albeit the preamble, as the "great corridor entering the fortress of the constitution" (p. 96), which the Macedonian people define as *ethnos* (nation) while Albanians and others as part of peoples and some other elements such as the Albanian language (even the OFA does not provide for equality between Macedonian and Albanian), the anthem and the flag, remain controversial and open to discussion and criticism.

The Albanian Language research before and after the adoption of the Law on the Use of Languages of 2019 provides an overview of educational and cultural institutions that have borne the main burden of the Albanian language and its "products" from the post-war period to the years of democracy and of transition: Flaka e Vëllazërimit, schools like "Liria" (Skopje, Tetovo), Zef Lush Marku, Kiril Pejcinovic, Rexhep Voka, Hajdar Dushi, Faculty of Pedagogy, RTVM-Albanian (Albanian language was first heard on the radio in 1944 -Radio

Shkupi, and television courses in 1967, TV Shkupi, weekly television news), three universities (SUT - 1994, SEEU-2001 and "Mother Teresa University" -2016), Albanian Theater (1950), ISCHAS (2007), associations cultural arts etc. The authors point out that the constitutional amendments to the Framework Agreement, among other things, advanced the use of the Albanian language both in the territory of the RNM and in international relations, in local self-government units (see amendments V, VI, VIII), although the language in question is categorized as the language spoken by at least 20% of citizens. In this regard, we should also mention the Law on the Use of Language of 2008 (Law on the Use of the Language Spoken by at Least 20% of the Citizens in the Republic of Macedonia and in the Local Self-Government Units) and 2011 which regulated the use of Albanian in the Assembly, in the communication of citizens with the ministries, to the People's Advocate, in the registry books, police authorities, financial activities, education, science, culture, etc. The text states that the Albanian language is official in 5 regions, 26 municipalities and the City of Skopje. The questionnaire conducted by LIA regarding the status of Albanian between 1991-2019 was answered by 17 municipalities, but also those with many shortcomings (in some questions they did not give answers at all). This study shows that the Albanian language has seen the earliest officialization in the Municipality of Tetova (1992), followed by Tearce and Jegunovce (1997) and Dibra (2003). In the RNM until 2019, the Albanian citizen had the right to communicate with the bodies in his own language, while Albanian was official at full capacity in the territory of local self-government units (Nesimi, 215). The Law on the Use of Languages of 2019 (which includes 25 articles), challenged by politicians, university professors, Macedonian academics, former President Ivanov (veto-suspension), published in the "Official Gazette" of January 14, 2019, forced the institutions to make the Albanian language as an official, while raising public awareness about this segment, which sanctions the use of official languages and their alphabets. Article 18 establishes the Language Implementing

Agency as a legal entity, competent for the standardization and uniform use of the language spoken by at least 20% of the citizens of RNM. Article 20 of this law also establishes the Inspectorate for the Use of Languages within the Ministry of Justice, which oversees the implementation of this law, which protects the constitutional spirit in order to ensure the rule of law and the realization of freedoms and human rights. and the citizen. The authors emphasize that the full implementation of this law is the cornerstone for the further construction of a democratic society with a multiethnic and multilingual character.

Field situation: Empirical study

The law of 2019 advances the use of Albanian, but does not equate it with Macedonian. From the empirical study conducted by LIA with 183 institutions, a state of desire was found in terms of treatment of the Albanian language: only 48 institutions (26%) responded in both Macedonian and Albanian, while 131 (72%) only in Macedonian and 4 only in Albanian (2%); 135 institutions (74%) have not foreseen sectors and units of translation from Albanian language and lectures, only 76 institutions have stated that they foresee a change in the systematization of jobs, 124 institutions (68%) have not employed any translator or lecturer ; in the 2020 budget only 43 institutions had provided financial resources for young translators and lecturers, only 27 institutions (14.7%) expressed that they need the help of LIA (63 of them "do not need") (p. 124 -126). It can be said that the "effort" for the de facto legalization of Albanian continues, that the Law on the Use of Languages and LIA are relevant agents in advancing the implementation of Albanian and Albanian culture in the RNM, and that cooperation between policy makers, academia, NGOs, citizens can greatly advance the cultivation and protection of Albanian in this country and post-ethnic, multicultural, multi-identity society. The next agenda should be the definitive transition from the figure "20%" to the "Albanian language" category. In this regard, a collective mobilization of all instances is needed, so that the evolution reaches the right point, to the transparent acceptance of the language of the second community in

terms of number in this society. Sociologically speaking, aversions should remain in history; open-mindedness, respect for the other and otherness is the future of 21st century man.

Conclusion (s)

According to Emile Durkheim, the language and manner of expression of people are determined by the society in which they live (Pajaziti, 2009: 137); language and knowledge formed the basis of power for the social construction of reality (Jacoby, 2006: 292-297). *The Albanian language before and after the adoption of the Law on the Use of Languages in 2019* is a relevant scientific work, a window from which one can see the sociological and cultural reality of Northern Macedonia and the position of Albanians and Albanians (but also other elements ethnic-cultural) in it within the last 65 years. It is a reading book for students and researchers of social sciences, especially for lawyers, linguists, sociologists, political scientists and many other academic and study profiles, but also for ordinary readers who seek more knowledge about the relationship language-society and state-language -cohabitation. Finally, it will be emphasized that LIA is a relevant institution in the cultivation of Albanian linguistic and cultural identity in RNM, which with its activity leaves visible traces in our modern history.

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Liljana Pandeva

About the summary

The presentation of this summary requires in-depth and equal analysis, as are in fact the works of eminent names in the field of Albanology and linguistics in general, however supported by scientific evidence, arguments, but also historical facts.

First of all, I would like to say that this summary is a team work of LIA employees.

From the Conference that was held for two working days, neither more nor less, but there were twenty scientific papers which came out.

The Language Implementing Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Use of Languages, more precisely of the Language Implementing Agency, published the summary of works in three languages: Macedonian, Albanian and English. Before us are, I will repeat, these three publications, wonderful in design, but also richer in content. I hope and I am sure that even from this conference, next year we will promote a collection of richer, more qualitative and quantitative works.

But, let us return to the current summary, in which as authors of works eminent names are presented, professors and researchers from many universities in the country and beyond, from the Republic of Albania, Kosovo, and Austria, without whose participation the conference would not achieve its goal - celebrations in the mother tongue, with a special focus on the implementation of the Albanian language in the Republic of North Macedonia, as a second official language.

In that context are also the largest number of works, which address topics related to the institutional use of the Albanian language, from the diachronic and synchronic aspect. Bashkim Selmani's work starts from the first efforts of the Albanian community in the local administration for its implementation during the daily communication with the citizens, until its use at the central level with

the approval of the Law on Language Implementation, through a historical-legal overview.

According to him, raising public awareness, for the use of the mother tongue is of key importance for a "sustainable society, such as ours". The joint work of Demush Bajrami and Emin Azemi also highlights the official use of the Albanian language in the Republic of North Macedonia, the disputes over its implementation, but also the violation of the law of its use, emphasizing precisely the text of the law, according to them, does not legally determine the attribute that the national language should possess in relation to its speakers. Hence their position that language status is not decided by linguists and language policy experts, but by politicians and the government. However, this does not mean that there are no violations during the use of the Albanian language in the legal system. On the contrary, in legal communication, precisely through the courts, this is inevitable. As a multiethnic society, we must strive for equal rights in the use of the minority language, for which they propose an action plan by the government, which would re-specify the legal implementation of the Albanian language.

Emil Lafe and Jusuf Zejneli, call the problems faced by the Albanian literary language in RNM in the circumstances of official bilingualism as challenges. Through a historical prism they look at the development and use of the Albanian language from the beginning of the Second World War, in the former Yugoslavia, until today, however with a special look at its implementation in the RNM, so Lafe emphasizes the role of important that in this context it receives and has LIA. While, Zejneli focuses more on the constitutional changes in the Republic of North Macedonia, in relation to the status of the Albanian language. Talking about the status of the Albanian language in the RNM, Lafe points out two difficulties that need to be overcome: the influence of local dialects and the influence of the Macedonian language on syntactic structures and the official language of the bureaucracy. Emphasizing that the influence of the Macedonian

language is both understandable and great, especially in the translated texts, but that it is possible that in the first steps during their eradication, the electronic media and the print media should act. In the paper entitled "Albanian language in North Macedonia - the language of the twenty percent", Haki Ymeri focuses more on the degree of discrimination of the Albanian language, through a diachronic aspect, which begins in the time of the former socialist state until today, so the definition of 20% of citizens who speak that language (our remark: Albanian) is both inaccurate and discriminatory, "seems ridiculous and offensive." Zejneli points out the irregularities in the practical implementation of the language, but also that the role of the Language Inspectorate should be increased, which will in some way implement the relevant legal provisions.

Qemal Murati, in addition to theoretically focusing on the mother tongue, gives excellent examples from the daily use of the Albanian language in social life, with a special focus on phraseology, where as a part of the science of language is more specific when it comes to translation by one language to another.

Rami Memushaj at the core of his work has the double standards of Balkan bilingualism, which should not exist or remain, respectively, says that the paradigm of assimilation should be changed with the paradigm of coexistence of the two main ethnicities in the Republic of North Macedonia.

Whereas, Izer Maksuti, reviews the status of the Albanian language in the Republic of North Macedonia through the prism of South Tyrol and Belgium, as in the main regions of social life: public services, public administration, courts, army and police, in health institutions, respectively according to the model of language policy of South Tyrol, which is considered one of the most perfect in Europe, with the absolute rights to use the mother tongue of all ethnic communities, especially in German, Italian and Ladin. While the example of official languages in Belgium as a state of three languages is different: each region has only one official and national language, with the exception of Brussels

as the main administrative center. From here, these two models of language policy in Italy and Belgium can be taken as examples for resolving language conflicts and he concludes that with a better equal language policy, supporting bilingualism, a more peaceful coexistence will be enabled. to each other.

Mimoza Kore also talks about the challenges that the Albanian language faces in her work. With practical examples she shows the mistakes that are made during the translation, with the inappropriate use of races, with the incorrect spelling of personal names, with the use of linguistic constructions that are not in accordance with the Albanian grammar, etc. At the same time, he emphasizes that this is normal, if we consider the distance of Macedonian with Albanian from the linguistic point of view and the proximity of these two languages, from the territorial and synchronic aspect.

Klara Cranebiter also talks about the language policy in South Tyrol, in her work, which comes directly from the location, respectively from South Tyrol, exactly from the Research Center - EURAC from Bolzano. In addition to the brief history of the province of South Tyrol and the use of more than one national language, in its work with many plastic examples we get acquainted with the way of working and filling the database with terminology of all social spheres in three languages, that are in use of that province. It is precisely the terminological activity of EURAC that is of great interest to us, precisely to LIA employees as translators and lecturers, because they face a great lack of terminological solutions. The EURAC Bistro platform fills those gaps in South Tyrol. The paper provides, as we have shown, examples of how, with what intensity and from which linguistic regions the terminology of South Tyrol is supplemented daily.

Zeqirija Ibrahimimi is also related to Cranebiter's work, who compares the language policy in the RNM with the European language policies. As an example, he gives the language policies of the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Britain and the Confederation of Switzerland, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Kosovo.

Previous works, briefly mentioned, are related to the work of Veronika Kareva, who talks about the approach to learning, as a motivating tool for the popularization of the Albanian language among young Macedonian students and their parents. It analyzes the causes of ignorance, ie not learning another language, which applies in the circumstance where we live and gives supported examples for overcoming this situation.

All works are in fact "driven" by the translation of the Albanian language in general, as well as texts with administrative-legal terminology. Therefore, we can read in the work of Anila Omar, who says that translation generally has a double effect on language: it enriches it, but it can also affect the forgetfulness of characteristic natural expressions and constructions, and even replace them with foreign ones. She emphasizes that translation is the art of writing, which requires a lot of knowledge from different fields: language, grammar, lexicon and semantics, as well as from the field of culture. To get a good translation requires continuous improvement of personal skills and knowledge accumulated over time. Asllan Hamiti also dwells on this topic, and beyond, including editing. In his paper he gives some examples of mistranslations and how they should be translated correctly. Editing, ie language regulation, represents another level of language science, to which should be paid more attention, as well as reading. A translation to be better, must go through all these stages, where in the end, Asllan Hamiti shows the need for licensed lecturers of the Albanian language.

Speaking of translation, we cannot fail to mention the work of Ismail Hamiti, which is about free and direct translation. Where is the border? Through the historical view, since the Roman Kingdom, Ismail Hamiti elaborates this issue with examples, but also with theoretical theses of translation in the science of language.

In that context is also the work of Berton Sulejmani for the Albanian toponymy of the road signs in the Republic of North Macedonia, respectively how they are and how they should be translated into Albanian. In fact, this is

about the nuances of translation, which require a lot of experience during the translation process, but also a knowledge of the mother tongue and the language in which the translation is done.

We still have four papers included in this review. We have listed them cyclically in the field of terminology, although all the works in the summary are thematically intertwined, almost no work is strictly limited to a language topic, which in fact is not possible when it comes to a complex science. such as language, which in itself represents a system.

However, due to the clearer picture is also this fictitious subdivision of works.

Hence, the work of Ajten Hajdari-Qamil deals precisely with administrative terminology and its inclusion in terminological dictionaries and generally with the need to process dictionaries with administrative-legal terminology, which is currently the most translated branch of the language, in Albanian from Macedonian, at the same time, the provisions of the Law on Language Implementation are considered.

In connection with this, is the work of Ismet Osmani where he includes the problems posed by the terminological semantics in the public administration, who in his work, focuses on the problems of translation from Macedonian to Albanian, but at a different level, in that meaning , where even a small "mistake" can completely "destroy" the real need of the citizen during the realization of the rights of his language.

Besim Kabashi, also talks about the acquisition, respectively the enrichment of the Albanian language terminology with the construction of parallel corpora as support during the development of work for control and definition of new notions of a field.

I left the work of Dimitar Pandev to the end, because through the look of the linguistic studies of Olivera Jashar-Nasteva he presents the theory of multilingualism in the Macedonian linguistics, from which we reach the beginnings of the translation into Albanian from Macedonian.

In short, I said a couple of words about each paper. Of course, for the interest of the time we could not say everything we want and everything they deserve, so here, in front of us and in front of you is the Summary in Macedonian, Albanian and English, without a doubt, each according to his field of interest. He will find what he needs and enrich the knowledge, so he will turn it into practice.

This collection of works will give an undoubted contribution to the development of the Albanian language and language disciplines in general.

Valuable publication of bilingualism in multicultural countries

Despite the differences, people have always been able to communicate through linguistic and cultural boundaries. There are many proves for the role of language in certain human communities. Every language has its own characteristics which make it more specific in comparison with other worldwide languages. Languages, just like other species, get born and die, confront with each other or destroy, some as winners while some others as losers which depends on several factors.

This scientific meeting imposed various questions like: *what are the relations between two languages during translation, the extent of big and small languages; symbolic; globalization and, communicative values of languages localization of languages in translation, borrowed words, the issues of terminology etc.*

Many of these questions were discussed for three days in the scientific conference entitled: "Multilingualism and challenges of implementing the law on the usage of languages in RNM organized by AZGJ, resulting the summary of the conference proceedings. The studies published in this summary can be divided into several scientific fields including: studies that relate to terminology, translation, linguistic parallels, onomastics, language policy.

This book is a great achievement for many scientific fields, including translation studies. In this collection of projects, the translation process has a central place. Translation is a transfer which is not always between two languages, it is between two cultures, as both the source language and the target language are rooted in communicative situations in their cultures. The notion of culture is essential in examining the complexities of the translation process, and although there are debates over whether language is a part of culture, both the notions of culture and languages are inseparable. Culture and cultural competence are a complex phenomenon which can lead the translator to many pitfalls. Cultural words or expressions are the biggest difficulties that a translator

may encounter since it's nearly impossible being able to translate them, and there have been debates on techniques, losses or compensational aspects about cultural terms.

Some authors talk about topics related to multilingualism, especially translation as a main factor. In Europe and some other continents multilingualism is studied with special attention. While studying multilingualism, multiculturalism is also a process of studying even though very little has been done so far. Recently many meetings and debates are organized for the multiculturalism phenomena. If in the European Union one third of the funds are spent for translations, there is a tendency that this number will increase in the future. According to some authors in RNM the importance of national languages, the importance of languages for interethnic communication, global and international communication languages, should be given.

The translation of technical terms including their specifics is a need for in order to achieve the international cooperation. If we look at the development of the translation theory, it's noticeable that modern theories see the translation as a communication process which does not only include replacing the words from one language to another. In translation, there should be given the message, so the structure of the translated language is very important. This study case gives examples which serves as a guide while translating an old language with another way of structuring.

Lexical parallels, not only between Albanian and Macedonian, including all Balkan languages are made through wide basics over many centuries. The most important aspects are symbiosis and perennial linguistic interference. This level is the most open and labile at the same time so that is why borrowings are put in usage in most of the cases.

In such cases Albanian and Slavic languages, like Macedonian, Serbian are also found. Such lexical parallels are shown in every lexical layer, both in material and spiritual life. In terms of productivity of these features every

language is specific in their own way, Albanian language is closer to Romanian, Bulgarian, and Macedonian but very little to Serbian and Turkish. These typological analogies of phraseological units, which appear in all Balkan languages, especially in Albanian, Macedonian and Bulgarian, constitute the inner, essential part of the Balkan community in the field of phraseology and all these require further examination both in breadth and depth. This imposes creating terminology, phraseology and synonymous dictionaries in Balkan.

Topics related to linguistic policies, official languages, the importance of learning of the Albanian language, have not been left out of this study. Mixed territories as language lands that have constant contact are bilingual. Such interlinguistic communication expresses mutual respect and adds a need to learn each other's language, the languages of the environment as a key of living together. Except of using the languages by all the citizens languages should also be cultivated as a part of ethnonational identity since identities are in people's consciousness. European states very early formed their identity on the basis of cultural values deeply rooted into language. Newborn national languages increased the number of official languages in Europe. Whether we justify or condemn this, it is one of the most emphasized features of the old continent, which gives the world cultural value. One of the rules of Charter of Human Rights is that each has to accept and respect every national language in order to become a member of the European family.

Globalization, as a new world order, was also not left out of this conference, which somehow it makes no room for multilingualism. All the languages of the world (except English language) are anthropological languages which are slowly disappearing. For example, the internet and everything we use in it is in English so every user should learn the English language in order to use it.

English is the language of international and diplomatic conferences which means that globalization has imposed the new world order language which somehow it lefts the mother language aside.

The published papers of this summary intertwine problems of current problems where we live, but on the other hand, are contributing for an open and democratic society. A multicultural and multilingual society needs an interlinguistic communication, which should be examined in terms of language, history, social, cultural, ethnological, anthropological, sociological and educational – pedagogical aspect which will reflect the cultural pluralism in Macedonia and will be considered as a society not as a national country. Thus, the scientific contribution of AZGJ is really important because in this way the problems are easily detected and be solved in easier way. We hope on having publications and conferences like this in the future.

Valter Memisha

A Speech on the occasion of the promotion of the study "The Albanian language before and after the approbation of the Law on the Use of Languages in 2019"

I feel honored to participate in this ceremony for the promotion of the book "Albanian language before and after the approbation of the Law on the Use of Languages of 2019", written by Ylber Sela, Jusuf Zejneli, Jeton Shazivari, Argtim Saliu, Valbona Hajretin and Lazo Matovski, and on this occasion I greet you on behalf of the rectorate and all scientific employees of the Academy of Albanological Studies.

The promotion of a book or a scientific paper always marks an event for the author, for the institution or for a certain scientific, intellectual community, etc. But today's promotion is much more than that. The messages that the book carries, overcome this circle of addressing, because they have recorded history, create work, effort, crowning, which belong to the national plain.

Through this book, compiled by specialists in several fields, the situation of the Albanian language in the Republic of North Macedonia after the Ohrid Agreement, the efforts and the unparalleled struggle of the political forces, of the dedicated intellectuals, and of the entire Albanian population in the country for the approval of the Law on the Use of Languages, as well as the work on the real, concrete implementation of this law in the last three years.

The official and legal use of Albanian in the Republic of North Macedonia, according to this law, covers fully the communication through it in the so-called administrative, judicial, scientific, artistic, publishing, etc. communication (in the Assembly, in the communication of citizens with the ministries, in judicial proceedings in the bodies of the judicial power, and at the institution of the people's advocate in administrative procedures, in the electoral process, personal documents, in master records, in police authorizations, broadcasting activity, in infrastructure objects, during financial and economic activities, in education, science, culture, in the process of free access to public information and during the publication of acts).

Dear attendees, the practical use of Albanian language means that it should be evaluated

properly. The patriarch of the Albanian language, Acad. E. Çabej says that the language is a treasure of a nation, while for the Albanian nation it is the only and most precious treasure. We note with pleasure and pride that the Albanian universities established in Skopje, Tetovo, Struga (which two or three decades ago could not even be dreamed of), special institutions, language schools are working in this direction in the Republic of North Macedonia in Albanian etc.

In this line, after the adoption of the Law, the Language Implementation Agency was established three years ago, directly subordinated by the Government, as well as the Inspectorate of the Language Implementation, which depends on the Ministry of Justice. We are pleased to note that all these institutions are working hard and dedicated to raising the prestige of Albanian, for its good functioning in all possible and appropriate areas of use.

The implementation of the Law on the Use of Languages is closely related to the European integration process of the Republic of North Macedonia, which has been seen as a cornerstone for the further construction of a multi-ethnic society and for ensuring the future of democracy in this republic. It is known that one of the crucial components of democracy is the acceptance and respect of the free other and among them, the ethno-linguistic respect for others. The concrete implementation of the law with national responsibility, in a bilingual and multilingual environment, inevitably leads to respect for the ethnicities or peoples living in your country. That's how everyone wins.

The Language Implementation Agency, under the competent and visionary leadership of Ylber Sela PhD, has demonstrated, identified, welcomed and appreciated achievements, through untimely and tireless work for the establishment of a fruitful institution, selecting employees with very good training and desire and dedication to work, through the organization of scientific activities already institutionalized, through numerous high-quality and extremely useful publications for the field it covers, through the connection of dozens of functional agreements with state, academic, university, educational institutions, etc., within North Macedonia and abroad, especially with the Republic of Albania and with that of Kosovo, with national and international organizations.

Dear attendees, today's inaugural activity of the book "Albanian language before and after the approbation of the Law on the Use of languages of 2019", is marked on the

closing day of the Congress of Bitola, 113 years ago. This congress felt the unity of Albanians, felt the organization of activities and national action with common goals, despite countless obstacles, especially from neighbors with pronounced chauvinistic and annexation goals. Today we can notice that many of the things that were laid out for solution in this major event of our contemporary history have been achieved. And the content of the book that we are promoting here, in the premises of the South East European University, conveys the direct message of the Congress that in addition to everything that has been done, a lot of work is still needed and, in the first place, to increase the spaces of our inter-institutional cooperation and interstate.

Honorable attendees, in this hall, on September 30th, 2021 by LIA director's, Ylber Sela PhD, and the rector of ASA, prof. L. Përzhita, the Memorandum of cooperation between our two institutions was signed, which is based on the initiation, support, realization of joint research projects; in the support and realization of scientific activities such as conferences, seminars and publications in fields of mutual interest, practical work of students; in the exchange of experience for institutional management, depending on the resources and potential available from each institution; in the coordination of joint work and activities for administrative employees and public administration function holders, who are obliged to use the Albanian language based on the Law on the Use of Languages. I reaffirm, on behalf of the institution, that our assistance will be at the highest possible level. Cooperation is always loaded with success and achievement. Time is working for us.

I am closing this greeting by quoting two lines from a poem by an author from Albania: "Nëse zgjohesh vonë nga gjumi, / kupton se dita nuk është më jotja! / Popujt kanë fat edhe më të keq / nëse i ngjajnë detit në bunacë!" Today's inaugural event shows once again that now the Albanians of North Macedonia are not in the doldrums, on the contrary, they are on the journey that the nation and the time requires.

I hope that we will always be gathered in such significant and meaningful activities!

Happy National Alphabet Day!

Thank you!

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