Technical Terms Generated Upon Meaning of Words Indicating Animals, Poultries and Their Limbs

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Abstract:

The explication of any terminology from the knowledge point of view in relation with terminologies they are reflected to, points out the influence of exterior terminology over the frame within the terminology (terminologies) The value of terminology process is related to the construction of terms generating from common words, as the main and more qualitative way of constructing terms on which basis derivations of terms are created.

The project elaborates through numerous illustrations the process of terminology (the formation of terms generating from common words) as a qualitative way for terms formation. The words and terms related to each other are also compared with the Albanian Dictionary (1980)**.** The words extracted from the Dictionary (1980) are presented as per their thematic-conceptual field Thereby, for example, from the words generated into terms upon meaning of the words indicating animals, poultries or parts or limbs of animals or poultries, which through the process of terminology generate into words with specialized meaning, a pretty rich thematic field, as it can be seen the terminologies of foreign languages, may appear as: $muzzle_1$ (hood of a car) (mech.), $muzzle_2$ (bucket of excavator; $horn_1$ (anvil) (mech.), $horn_2$ (clip) (mech.); $tail_1$ (petcock),$tail_2$ pitchfork handle) (agro.), claw (clamshell)(mech.) $hoof_1$ (spherical socket) (mech.),$hoof_2$ (roller bearing)(mech.);$wool_1$ (glass) (const.),$wool_3$ (wood) (const.); tail (of a swallow) (mech.).

Introduction

Since the lexicology is created as a particular language science terminological lexicon has been distinguished as a part of a general lexicon, however the same is studied in the context of the general language lexicon. By the elapsed time, especially the last seven to eight decades, the languages of advanced terminology like (German, English, Russian, etc.) terminology has been acknowledged and identified as an integral part of the language, and special studies have been conducted for this purpose, both national and international, by scholars from numerous terminology schools (Vienna, Russia, Prague) and known scholars as Eugen Wüster, Helmut Felber, Juan C. Sager. Likewise, in Albania it was started with elaboration and compiling of terminological dictionaries since 1955, upon foundation of the Terminology Sector at the Institute of Linguistics and Literature in Tirana, and couple of years later in Kosovo. However, terminology studies have been mainly conducted in the context of the general lexicon, although terminology lexicon was the one principally to be referred to. These last three decades in Albania, as well as in Kosovo, studies have been conducted with focus on terminology, which are embodied in a series of monographs of this character, in Albania by Hëna Pasho, Agron Duro, in Kosovo: Pajazit Nushi, Sadete Pllana, Flutura Çitaku, Gani Pllana and numerous other authors, in particular in Albania by: Vilm Proko, Eda Shehu, Arian Shumeli.

Due to a number of difficulties the authors have had to overcome for compiling the dictionaries related to the specificity of the terminology field, they relied on the fact of gaining their knowledge on this very specific field, leading to a special experience achievement. Any researcher aiming this field primarily should master these two elements.

Naming of new concepts in the field of technique

Common words naming animals, poultries and parts or limbs of animals and poultries are often referred to, in order of naming new concepts in the field of technique, thereby gaining a specialized meaning. Usually naming of animals are not used directly as terms, but as a specifying element of a term indicating an object with features or form of functionality as theirs, such as: *horn (anvil) muzzle (hood of a car) talon (pothook claw)* etc.
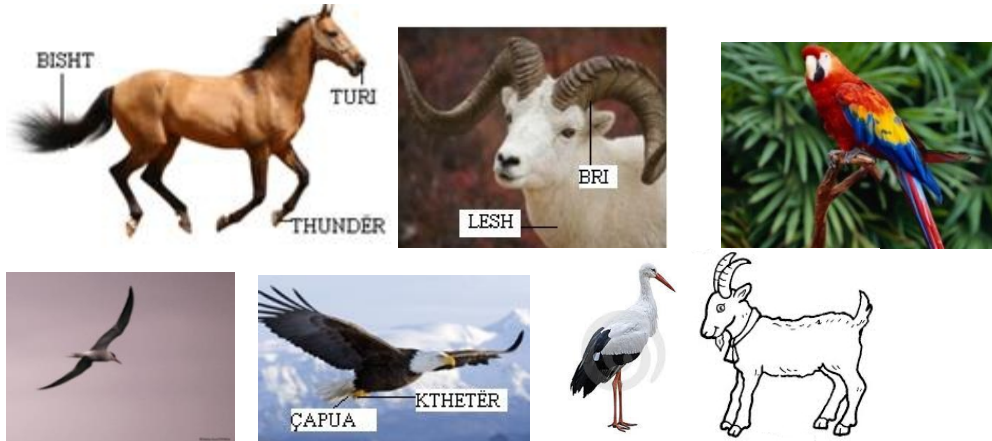
Find below examples of common words *indicating animals, poultries and parts or limbs of animals and poultries*, which through the process of terminology generate into words with of specialized meaning.

In the dictionary of 1980 (Fjalor (Dictionary), 1980)	In terminological dictionaries
MUZZLE, ~ n. 1. The front part of animals' head, which is usually protruded and includes mouth, jaws and nose. Protruding muzzle (flat faced*).* The front usually protruded part of the vehicle, tractor, locomotive etc. *Hood of a truck (of a car). Excavator with steel bucket.*	*muzzle₁ (hood of a car)* (mech.) *muzzle₂ (bucket of excavator)* (mech.)
HORN, ~ n. 1. One of bony projection parts above the forehead of several animals which may be pointed, curved, twisted or branched; the substance of which these parts are composed. *Twisted (curved horn). The ship horn, the nose of a ship.* A tool made out from animal horn in order to send sound signals.	*horn₁ (anvil)* (mech.) *horn₂ (clip)* (mech.)
TAIL, ~ n. . 1. The prolonged part at the end of animals' backbone which is flexible and mostly covered with long hairs, on large animals. *Tall (short) tail. Horse tail. Wooden handles. Shovel (hoe pickaxe) handle.*	*tail₁ (pitchfork handle)* (agro.)
CLAW, ~ n. 1. Rigid sharp claws turned backwards, many wild animals have on top of their fingers and poultries of prey; fingers with those claws. Eagle's claws.	claw (clamshell) (mech.)
HOOF, *Hooves~* n. 1. Horny covering part at the bottom of their feet, big toes of horses and ruminants. *One hoof (two hooves) animal*. Spec. The bottom part of something used as a plinth for other parts. *An immovable socket*.	*hoof₁ (spherical socket)* (mech.) *hoofr₂ (roller bearing)*(mech.)
WOOL, ~ n. 1. The fleece of long hairs overlapping the skin of small cattle, camels etc., threads made out of them. *White (black) wool. Synthetic wool. Glass wool. Wood wool*	*wool₁ (glass)* (const.) *wool₃ (wood)* (const.)

TALON, ~ n. 1. *Anat.* A strong claw some poultries have on the rear part of the foot. *Eagle's talon.* Part of anything curved as a claw. Pothook claw.	*talon (pothook claw)* (mech.)
SWALLOW, ~ n. 1. A scissors bifurcate tailed bird with thin bill, flying speedily and very skillfully. *Swallow's nest. Wood small pin connecting plough's handle with pole.*	*tail (of a swallow)* (mech.)
STORK,~ n 1. *Zool.* A big migratory bird of white feathers, long neck and bill as well as with long legs inhabits in warm countries along lake shores, river banks or alongside swamps. **2. Tech.** *A bit curved type of sickle, of long handle and not serrated,* usually used to mow corn. **3. Tech.** Conv. *Type of crane,* excavator or other mean, composed by a projected curved flexible part.	*stork$_1$ (crane)* (mech.) *stork$_2$ (crane)* (hydro.) *stork$_3$ (mower)* (agro.)
PARROT,~n. *zool.* **1.** A bird of hot countries with yellow bill, long and curved downwards, multi-colored feathers, and the ability to pronounce words imitating human. *Green (red) parrot. Feather of a parrot.*	*parrot/pliers (tightening)* (mech.)
CJAP, ~ I *m.sh.* *zool.* **CJEP, CJEPTË.** *Male goat. White goat. Hornless polled male goat. Once a goat always a goat, with or without beard.*	*crane (goat)* (const. mech.)
GRASSHOPPER, ~n. *zool.* Huge body insect with wings usually green in color, with long legs jumping skillfully, flies long distances and causes severe damages to the corps. *Green grasshopper. Dark grasshopper. Jumps like a grasshopper.* **2. tech.** small excavator, used for opening canals, trenches or houses basements, to remove soil etc.	*grasshopper$_1$ (opening canals)* (constr.) *grasshopper$_2$ (*to remove soil*)* (const.)

Conclusion

The meanings of terms generated upon the meanings of common words are reflected in the explanatory dictionaries of the Albanian language in the semantic structures of their words and are further elaborated into terminological dictionaries and in the written and spoken terminology lecturing.

The study of these words meanings, when appearing as terms such as *tail* (word) and *tail* (term) are distinguished as such during the use in the relevant field of knowledge, provides an opportunity to consider this lexical exfoliation in relation to the general lexicon, with other terminological lexicon groups, as well as with its functioning in the lecturing of each field.

The elaboration conducted in regard of different groups of terms through the explanatory dictionaries it is noted that the relation of technical terminology lexicon with the general language from one vocabulary to another, from the vocabulary of 1954 to the one of 1980, in relation of semantic-lexical developments have become more complicated, and even sometimes getting better differentiated between themselves. However, it can

be noted that since the Dictionary of 1954, the process of terminology has advanced equally with term formation (formation of new terms) and that based on this circumstance elaborations regarding these two processes can be conducted, relying on the entire substance of the Albanian language vocabularies. It should be underlined that in terms of the process of terminology, "the Dictionary of 1980" serves as foundation for elaborating the technical terms as well, as they present detailed elaboration of semantic structure of each word and within its frame are revealed more clearly individual terminological meanings likewise the cases of transfer from one meaning to another one (from common meaning to terminological meaning and vice versa). Therefore, this *Glossary* has served and serves as foundation for a broad elaboration of the relations established between common words of terms and terms created upon their meaning.

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