

Technical Terms Generated Upon Meaning of Words Indicating Buildings and Their Components

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Abstract

The terminology as a special independent lexical subsystem enters into the general language lexicon layers and swaps with them, by borrowing a part from them and utilizing it for its needs.

This lexicon, generated out of the terminology, consists of lexical units that enter into it with unchanged form but with a *modified content*, by meeting the needs of terminological systems with terms. The generating process of the general lexicon into terms, also named terminology, is related to the semantic source of the word. This process enriches terminology not only on the level of the form, by embedding in a specified terminological system, but, mainly in that of the content, supplementing it with concepts that maintain links with its basic meaning (with the general language). *The word thus appears as a bridge between the general and the terminological lexicon*, such as: *room*, *door* (common words) and terms: *room₁ (condensation)* (mechanic) *room₂ (ventilation)* (mechanic). *room₃ (absorption)* (mechanic) *door₁ (oven)* (mechanic), *door₂ (sliding)* (constr.), *door₃ (fireproof)* (mechanic, meteorology), *door (of a room)* (constr.) etc. In this study find underlined several common words generated on terms with specialized meaning indicating *buildings components* such as: *floor*, *bed*, *tower*, *shutter*, *door*, *room* etc.

Keywords: Common words, technical terms, buildings components, terminology.

Introduction

The meanings of terms generating from the meanings of common words are reflected in the explanatory dictionaries of Albanian language in the semantic structures of their words. The study of these words meanings, when

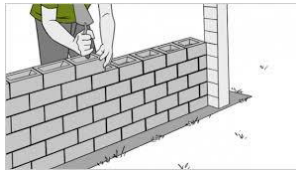
appearing as terms such as *door* (word) and *door* (term) which are singled out as such during their use in the relevant field of knowledge, gives the opportunity to consider this lexical mediation in relation to the general lexicon, with other terminology lexicon groups, as well as with cases of functioning in the discourse practice of each field.

The elaboration that has been conducted to the various groups of terms in the explanatory dictionaries, it is noted that the terminology of the technical terminology lexicon with the general language from one vocabulary to the other, starting from the vocabulary of 1954 until the one of 1980, in terms of semantic-lexical progress is becoming more complex, however, from time to time even better distinguished between each other.

Many words of the lexical fund of language semantic structure gain in their meaning content special terminological meanings through specialization and their use in close branches of science, *technique and production*.

Common words generating into technical terms upon meaning of words indicating buildings and their components

As common words generated in terms with specialized meaning are used words indicating *buildings components*, such as: *floor, bed, tower, shutter, door, room*, etc., and this is due to the fact that various mechanic parts construction parts ("*fireproof floor*"), ("*cooling tower*") and electricity, as, for example.: *mechanic mills, cooling towers (power plants), compressors*, etc., have similarities in *form, function, position and placement* with particular components of the buildings.



Find below examples of common words *indicating buildings and their internal and external components*, which through the process of terminology generate into words with of specialized meaning.

In the dictionary of 1980 (Fjalor, 1980)	In terminological dictionaries
<p>HOUSE ~ n. 1. A building for dwelling (usually of one family or for one blood related family); flat; apartment where a family resides. Village house. Stone house (house with bricks, adobes) Two (three) floor house. Steam house. 9. convers. Place where the handle of different tools get into; place where the stone of the ring is placed; nest. <i>House of ax (pickaxe, scythe). Ring's house. The handle does not fit in the house.</i></p>	<p><i>house₁ (residing)</i> (construction) <i>house₂(two floors)</i> (construction)</p>
<p>TOWER . n. 1.A high house of two or three floors, usually built in a high places, with small windows and with embrasures, serving as a residence and for protection; the second floor of such house with men guests rooms; house. Old tower. Highland towers. The hay tower, the straw stable. Get immobilized/blocked (locked) in the tower. 5. Tech. High concrete or metal pillar built for a certain purpose (in the wells for getting oil, drilling etc). Drilling tower. Heating (cooling) tower. 7. Small smithy placed into the ground with two legs for scythe strengthening.</p>	<p><i>tower₁ (cooling) (mech.)</i> <i>tower₂ (drying)</i> (mech. constr. agr.)</p>
<p>MILL, n. 1. A simple machine for grinding cereals, composed of different gears, as well as of big stones, flat and round, placed one above the other, from which ones the upper one moves due to the power of water, wind or with engine; the building with such machinery where the cereal is grinded. <i>Cereal mill. The mill of water (wind and with engine). Hopper (presses, jackals, clapper, mouth/opening, dam) of the mill. The stones (presses) of the mill. Grinded at the mill. Goes to the mill.</i></p>	<p><i>mill₁ (with hammer)</i> (mech.) <i>mill₂ (with spheres)</i> (mech.) <i>mill₃ (with discs)</i> (mech.)</p>
<p>BLOCK, ~ n 1. A large heavy piece of substantial material, usually rectangular in form; a large piece of a solid substantial material. Block of marble (granite). 4. A block of buildings (flats, houses). <i>The block of bakehouses. The block of shops. The block of hospital. The block of plant. 4. tech. the entirety of the parts of a device or equipment connected with each other for a task. The block of cylinders. The engine block. The sound block of television.</i></p>	<p><i>block₁ (cylinders)</i> (mech.) <i>block₂ (engine) (mech.)</i></p>
<p>ROOM, ~n. 1. Each of the parts of a flat (but the kitchen, bathroom) separated by walls and equipped separately with door and windows; each partition of a hotel where the guests spend night; scullery. Large</p>	<p><i>door₁ (oven) (mech.)</i> <i>door₂ (sliding) (constr.)</i></p>

<p>(small) room. Cold (warm) room. 4. spec. Part of a device, tool. Machine etc., in a shape of a small scullery, small alcove etc. which serves for a particular act. <i>Crematory room. Distillation(steam) room. absorption (drying) room. Room of camera.</i></p>	<p><i>door₃ (fireproof)</i> (mech., metal) <i>door (room)</i> (constr.)</p>
<p>DOOR, ~ n. 1. An open space on the wall of a building, room etc. which serves for entering or exiting and is closed with a shutter or something else; the shutter that closes this open space; entry. <i>Narrow (wide, high, low) door (opened, closed locked door.</i> 2. An open place of the transportation mean, device, furniture etc., serving for entering or exiting, or to place something in, usually closed with shutter or cover/lid; the shutter or cover that closes this opened space. <i>The vehicle (wagon) door. The door of oven, The closet door. The room door. The door of cage. Fridge door.</i></p>	<p><i>door₁ (oven) (mech.)</i> <i>door₂ (sliding) (constr.)</i> <i>door₃ (fireproof)</i> (mech., metal) <i>door (room)</i> (constr.)</p>
<p>FLOOR, n. 1. The level base of a room, hall etc., the opposite of ceiling, layered with wood and tiles; layer of a room, hall etc. the floor of a room (hall). Wooden floor (with tiles). Floor boards. 2. Bottom surface of something, item etc. which is flat and refers to its bed or serves as a foundation for something. <i>The cart's floor.</i></p>	<p><i>floor₁ (room) (constr.)</i> <i>floor₂ (stove)</i> (metal., mech.)</p>
<p>BED, ~ n 1. A wooden or metallic furnishing which is used as a place to sleep or to lay down, consisting of a spring and lined wood-boards placed on four legs where the madras and other necessary bedclothes are placed. <i>Bed of bride.</i> 4. Flat part of the cart where the cargo is placed. <i>The cart's bed. Slats (boards) of the bed.</i></p>	<p><i>bed₁ (automobile)</i> (mech.) <i>bed₂ (tubular)</i> (constr., mech.)</p>
<p>PILLOW, n. 1. A case made of cotton or line cloth, usually square shaped, filled with wool, cotton, feathers etc., used to cushion the head or sitting on it; headrest. <i>Small (large, white, round, embroidered) pillow. Electric pillow. Cushion for heating with electricity.</i> 2. Spec. a tool used as a holder of a mechanism, equipment etc., a special part where a part of the equipment leans on. <i>Air pillow. Steel (wooden) pillow.</i></p>	<p><i>pillow₁ (air) (mech.)</i> <i>pillow₂ (dampening)</i> (mech.)</p>
<p>CEILING, ~ n. 1. Upper part, opposite of the floor, covers a room and plastered as walls or it is made from wood. <i>Low (high) ceiling. Wooden ceiling.</i> 2. Upper part that covers something, the cover of something. <i>The ceiling of oven (cave, cage, beehive).</i> 3. Mine. Soil (rock) layer etc., found on useful minerals or on its vein. <i>The minerals (coal) ceiling. Ceiling course.</i></p>	<p><i>ceiling₁ (room)</i> (constr.) <i>ceiling₂ (gallery)</i> (geology)</p>

<p>THRESHOLD, ~ n. 1. A strip of stone, concrete or wood placed on the bottom of the doorway and used as a supporter of it. The house threshold. The room threshold. Stone threshold. Passed (crossed) the threshold.</p> <p>A strip of stone, concrete or wood placed on the bottom of the windows. Long, thick stone slab, square shaped, placed on the legs of the fireplace, mantel. <i>Windowsills/Ledge. Mantel.</i></p>	<p><i>threshold₁</i> (door) (constr.) <i>impidement₂(harassment)</i> (electricity) <i>threshold₃</i> (gallery) (geol.)</p>
<p>WALL, ~ n. 1. Long narrow construction with bricks, stones or adobe, attached usually with mortar, clay etc. or simply with concrete raised on the foundations and presents side part of the building or it is used to separate rooms, to surround a yard a garden etc. <i>Thick (thin, strong, high, low) wall. Separating wall, partition wall. Surrounding wall. Load-bearing (defensive) wall. Stone (brick, adobe) wall.</i></p>	<p><i>wall₁ (partition)</i> (constr.) <i>wall₂ (canal)</i> (constr.)</p> <p><i>wall₃ (gallery)</i> (geol.)</p>
<p>LADDER/S ~ n. 1. A wood or metal tool used for climbing somewhere, consisted of two long parallel uprights fixed with some fastened metallic or wood bars in equal distance. Small ladder (short, large, tall). <i>Double sided step ladders. Wood ladders (steel).movable ladders. Spec. Thermometer degree. Millimeter scale. The grade of an instrument. Calculating ruler degrees.</i></p>	<p><i>staircase₁</i> (staircase) (constr.) <i>ladders₂</i> (service) (constr.) <i>degree₃</i> (thermometer) (physics) <i>level₄ (gallery)</i> (geol.)</p>
<p>WINDOW/S, ~ n. 1. An opening in a wall of a building, on the wagon train, ship cabinets etc., through which enters light and air, or through which we can see outside; frame with glass that covers the opening. <i>Small (large) windows. Square (rectangular, round) windows. Casement (pane) of the windows.</i></p>	<p><i>window₁</i> (building) (constr.) <i>window₂</i> (furnace) (metal.) <i>window₃ (disc)</i> (comp.)</p>

Conclusion

Elaborating further according the Albanian dictionary (1980), the meanings of words that serve as the basis for terms other new meanings can be evidenced (discovered) compared with the meanings that appear in the semantic structure of the word. As far as perception of words in sense of terminology concerns, of words such as: *tower*, *mill* etc., it may be concluded that their polysemy come out as a homonym, for example: *tower₁ (cooling)* (mech.), *tower₂ (drying)*(mech., constr., agro.); *mill₁(with hammers)*(mech.), *mills₂ (with spheres)*(mech.), *mill₃ (with discs)* (mech.) etc. Semantic (concept) differences amongst the units of *tower_{1,2}* are so differentiated that they are perceived as two different objects (concepts).

Further elaboration of word groups, the meanings of which serve to create terms in the various fields of knowledge, helps in the work of compiling both terminology dictionaries and the explanatory language dictionaries.

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