

# THE PLACE OCCUPIED IN ALBANIAN BY SCIENTIFIC TERMS SOURCED FROM GREEK

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**Abstract.** Greek is a language that has given a considerable amount of words and terms to other languages. Lexicon enrichment is more pronounced in the terminologies of the various fields of science and technology, which operate in the general terminology lexicon as organized, connected and co-conditioned systems in accordance with the systems concepts of the fields of responsibility. From this point of view the terminological lexicon is distinguished for its more organized character than the non-terminological lexicon. Studying the terminology lexicon of different areas of knowledge has taken the form of a study method to discover the real nature of the terminology of the respective language, as well as to systematize and refine it further. For the purpose of this purpose, terminology has been developed for various languages, which are based on certain scientific criteria. But the rapid development of science and technology requires the repeated reassessment of the terms created. Based on current publications, dictionaries and studies on terminology as well as the close lexical links between neighboring languages, the desire and motivation for a specific work on Greek-sourced terminology in Albanian arose.

**Keywords:** *greek, terminology, language, science.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Linguist Eqrem Çabej, in his linguistic studies of Albanian-Greek relations, stated: “The influence of Greek on the Albanian language has long been seen by linguists. However, there is a lack of research to address this topic systematically, which is an important chapter in the history of the Albanian language, and would also be relevant to Greek history.”

According to lexicologist Jani Thomai, “The Dictionary of Today’s Albanian Language”, Tirana, 1980 (with about 41,000 words, about 7,000 phraseological units and over 180,000 meanings), the collective work of a group of lexicographers of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature is the first medium type national explanatory dictionary. Compiling such a dictionary was a pressing demand for our national culture, school, life and practice of our time. It is at the same time the fulfillment of one of the brightest dreams of the native speakers of the mother tongue, who have been waiting to see in such a work the chief treasure of lexical, phraseological and

semantic richness of the Albanian language. In the search for beautiful folk words and expressions every diligent and loving speaker of the mother tongue has been guided by a constant desire to find this precious visitor summed up in a complete, systematic, well-explained book, for so the values and beauties of these means of expression would come to light together. In this lexicographic overview all this creativity of the mind and spirit of the people themselves, their ancient history and culture would be protected. At the same time, this glossary was supposed to reflect the level of development of the standard national language, to provide the lexical-semantic norm, and even to help to further refine and embed it ...

Unlike Albanian lexicography, which has a history of about 400 years, Greek lexicography has a history of 3,000 years, with a fund of hundreds of thousands of dictionaries. According to the linguist George Babiniotis, today’s Greek, born directly from ancient Greek, contains about 100,000 words and 300,000 meanings.

But Greek is richer in terminology as a language than Albanian, not just for word count. According to linguist Walter Memisha, “today’s international status of Greek and Albanian are not equivalent; that of Greek is predominant, first, because it is the language of a people and of a culture that have defined trends in European development and beyond”.

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## 2. THE STATE OF THE GREEK BORROWINGS IN ALBANIAN

The state of the Greek borrowings in Albanian in the explanatory dictionaries is reflected in all bilingual dictionaries where Albanian is the first language (also Albanian-Greek). These dictionaries were compiled after 1972 and especially after 1980, when the "Dictionary of Modern Albanian Language" was also compiled. Macrostructures and microstructures for the Albanian word are based on this dictionary. This means that even the Greek borrowings that have become part of the Albanian lexicon of our day reflected in this dictionary are also reflected in the bilingual dictionaries where Albanian is the first language. This is indirectly illustrated by the preface of each work, which asserts that the drafters first relied on the "Dictionary of Modern Albanian Language", compiled by the Institute of Linguistics and Literature at the Academy of Sciences of Albania, published in Tirana on 1980.

Of particular importance for this paper was the identification of the terminological lexicon in terms of quantity and composition. Nowadays in Greek the terms sourced from Greek constitute the predominant part of the entire lexicon borrowed from this language. This lexicon is very broad in quantity as it serves to express endless concepts of many areas of knowledge. If we look at the lexical overview of scientific terminology sourced from Greek, we can say that it is divided into: a) the lexicon of basic terms; b) the lexicon of general terms; b) the vocabulary of terms in the relevant fields. c) full vocabulary of terms.

a) The lexicon of basic terms sourced from Greek is reflected in the explanatory dictionaries of various types. Depending on the size of the dictionary or its purpose, the terms sourced from the Greek occupy a narrower or wider place in these dictionaries. For example, the terms sourced from Greek take little place in the explanatory vocabulary "The Dictionary of Today's Albanian Language" 1980. Here we consider terms that express narrow concepts and constitute the basic terminology lexicon sourced from Greek. These are terms that name some of the major areas of science and their main branches such as: agronomy, anatomy, anthropology, anthropologist, astronomy, archeology, architecture, ballistics, biophysics, biochemistry, biology, botany, ethnography, economics, electricity, pharmacy, philosophy, physics, physiology, grammar, geodesy, geophysics, geography, geology,

geometry, gynecology, history, cardiology, chemistry, cinematography, surgery, morphology, logic, mathematics, mechanics, meteorology, metrics, music, mythology, music paleontology, pathology, pediatrics, psychology, rhetoric, syntax, stylistics, theater, technique, typography, topography, zoology etc.

Other terms reflected in the "Dictionary of Albanian Language", Tirana, 1980, are terms that denote state (agony), notions (categories), methods (chemotherapy), chemical elements (arsenic, nitrogen, chlorine), part designations. body (nerve), geographical indications (cave, parallel), animals (tiger, panther), plants (tomato, leech), tools, apparatus, instruments (stethoscope, thermometer, telescope, seismograph), health status, disease (gangrene, schizophrenia, celestial bodies, properties (energy), geometrical bodies (cylinder, cone), metals (titanium, amalgam), etc.

In the "Dictionary of the present-day Albanian language" Tirana, 1980, no terms that refer to the more specific scientific fields or to some specific sub-branches of these fields are reflected, such as: arithmology, astrobiology, astrophysics, astrometry, biodynamics, biophenomenology, biocybernetics. biomagnetism, biomathematics, biomechanics, biometeorology, bioontology, Byzantology, bromatology, dendrology, dioptrics, neuropathology, noetics, ophthalmology, organogenesis, orometry, palynology, papyrology, speleography, splenology, telematics, telematics, telematics.

b) The above terms along with many other more specialized terms of the scientific fields and their sub-branches are reflected in the general terms lexicon, which is part of the basic terms that express the basic concepts of the systems and conceptual subsystems of the fields. different knowledge, consists mainly of terms separated by selection from different terminological subsystems of knowledge domains. Due largely to elaborate and standardized terminology, this lexicon is a more homogeneous, more systematic, and more reliable measure. The lexicon of general terms sourced from the Greek is almost fully reflected in polytechnic dictionaries, as a lexicon of a broad field of knowledge or as a comprehensive lexicon, as a technical vocabulary of a broad field, such as the medical dictionary. In this way, the more the field of knowledge narrows, the more broadly and comprehensively the terminological lexicon of the field is represented.

c) The terminological vocabulary of particular fields of science is identified within

the boundaries set in accordance with the conceptual system of the field. The main feature of this lexicon is that each term corresponds to the corresponding concept. Since in a language it is not uncommon for a concept to be expressed by several signs or some concepts to be expressed by a sign, then to identify terms in such a system, where each term must respond to only one concept, one must always start with the concept. In this way, concepts become the basis of identifying system terms.

d) The complete lexicon of terms sourced from Greek consists of the lexicon of all terminological subsystems of the scientific fields and is very extensive. As such it is presented in the terminology dictionaries of the narrow fields of knowledge, in accordance with the place that each term occupies in the totality of systemic links to other terms.

### 3. CONCLUSION

Greek is a language that has given a considerable amount of words and terms to other languages. Lexicon enrichment is more pronounced in the terminologies of the various fields of science and technology, which operate in the general terminology lexicon as organized, connected and co-conditioned systems in accordance with the systems concepts of the fields of responsibility. From this point of view the terminological lexicon is distinguished for its more organized character than the non-terminological lexicon. Studying the terminology lexicon of different areas of knowledge has taken the form of a study method to discover the real nature of the terminology of the respective language, as well as to systematize and refine it further. For the purpose of this purpose, terminology has been developed for various languages, which are based on certain scientific criteria. But the rapid development of science and technology requires the repeated reassessment of the terms created. Studying Greek-sourced terminology as part of technical-scientific terminology helps us to distinguish not only the features of the Greek-sourced terms but also their lively language in all its subsystems.

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