Extracts of Terminology Lexicons Types in Level of Concept Expression

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Abstract

It can be emphasized that depending on the types of human activities, whether is that common, simple or high, the types of lexical language units function, moving from one conceptual level to the other according to the need of the communication necessities presented in front of the language. It can be noticed clearly, not rarely, in technical communication, as in other communications, and particularly in this case, the same sign as a lexical unit that expresses a common concept of wide content can also indicate a concept of a special content , restricted to its use and known by a narrow circle of users of the language, as it can be said for foot (man) and foot (mineral), pocket (coat) and pocket (petroleum), horn (animal) and horn (anvil). In this case, with the highest level in which the word rises, a modified concept of a lower or higher degree is also associated comparing with the meaning of the unit it's coming from, for example, pocket (higher), compared to pocket (coat) (lower). In another case, raising the word to a higher level can only be considered as a transition to another level, but more or less of the same conceptual content. This type of concept, which is also called a dual concept (Duro, 1983: 113), makes the same unit to elevate to the highest level, in addition to the concept that expresses as: door1 (common word) and door1.1 . (building), window1 (house) and window1.1. (buildings), as a special common unit and of construction field.

Keywords: lexical unit, common lexicon, special lexicon, terminological lexicon.
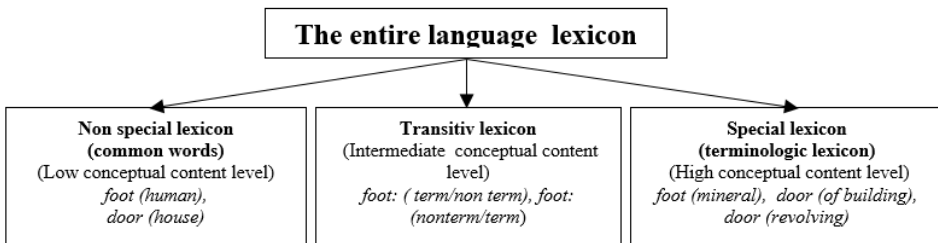
Division of language lexicon

Language lexicon may be divided into two main groups:

common lexicon (identified as such irrespective of the low level of conceptual content of units such as *the foot, the door, the car* (simple speech use), the machine (the state that oppresses democracy) and

special lexicon: *foot, door, car and revolving door.* The highlighting of the language lexicon during the study of the fact related to the priority of the content (concept) prior to the form, is of particular importance for determining the boundaries between lexicon types, as common words (non-terms) and as specialized words (terms), as often the same unit, sometimes passes from one level to the other, or it occupies an intermediate position between the two levels, which makes difficult its identity as a word or term, such as a *foot, a door, a car*.

The entire language lexicon including its differentiating features types and the positions that each group has at the levels of conceptual content may be presented in schematic way in the forms as below:

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                        ┌────────────────────────────────┐
                        │   The entire language  lexicon  │
                        └────────────────────────────────┘
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Non special lexicon (common words) (Low conceptual content level) *foot (human), door (house)*	Transitiv lexicon (Intermediate conceptual content level) *foot: (term/non term), foot: (nonterm/term)*	Special lexicon (terminologic lexicon) (High conceptual content level) *foot (mineral), door (of building), door (revolving)*

Lexical units' identity

Determining the identity of lexical language units as far as the priority of the content prior to the form concerns (the place each of them takes at the level of the conceptual content) becomes very easy, clear and accurately when the unit is used in the written or oral practice where contexts, areas of use identify the units as per categories mentioned above as, for inst., « State *machine*... » (*word*), « *The car* was driving uphill » (*word*), « *The car* consists from the following parts » (*term*), « *The door* got broken from the hit » (*word*), « *The door* get assembled behind... » (*term*).
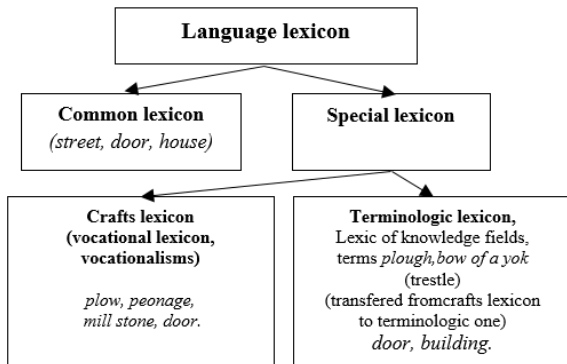
Terms identity

In terminological dictionaries, as well as in technical terminological ones, the identity of the term is defined by the very domain of knowledge, represented by the respective terms, such as, for instance, word terms with identity defined in a field such as, *door, window, threshold, ceiling, roof, wall, mortar, plastering* (constr.), axis, wheel (mech.), lamp, thread, wire, switch on, switch off (el.), even though many word terms mentioned here are included in the dictionaries of other fields (borrowed, turned into terminology, etc.) such as *shovel* (mech., constr.) wing (mech., const.) or with undefined boundaries such as current/stream (el.) current/stream (mech.). In this case the matter of terms identity as specialized terms and as a relevance of a certain field is almost solved with word-combination terms, in which occasion the very units with their external form identify the conceptual content (the concept) and the field such as: extended electricity (el), air stream (mech.), brick wall (constr.) - cylinder wall (mech.), cornerstone/foundation stone (constr.)-grindstone (mech).

Identification of special units as terms

Identifying these special units as terms, especially in technical dictionaries, is of particular importance in cases the fields identify word terms, which are similar to common words such as *thread, shovel* etc. The words that appear as different parts of speech are issues of particular matter, the words such as *revolve* (verb) – *revolving* (adj) linked with *revolution* – *temper- tempered-* with *temper* etc.

Given that yet this is an unresolved problem, as far as we are concerned, we will take these units as terms and, as such, they should be reflected in terminology dictionaries. These is a stand of the "Bindon Dictionary" (Bindoni, 1935: 4) and of one part of the terminology vocabulary, while on the other part are included only the noun terms and the word-combination terms of noun origin. According to the above conception, including in the special lexicon the vocational lexicon (crafts) as a unit with its own identity, the language lexicon can be presented schematically in the following waye:

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In order to better evaluate the terminological lexicon, as a high-level lexicon, according to the position that has in expressing its conceptual content and in *the crafts lexicon*, as a lexicon that shares a lower position and stands between words and terms, it will be considered as *special lexicon*, while *the terms as a specialized lexicon.*
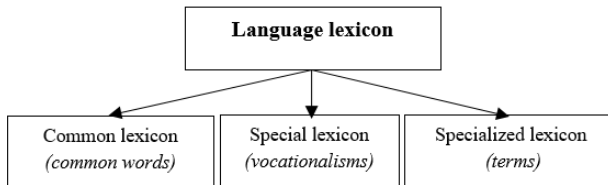
To distinguish these two types of lexicons according to the above division, it would be necessary presenting the features that differentiate and identify each type, which would serve to determine the dividing lines between them, as differentiated and identified units. This would also serve in their treatment as a unit specifically represented in the language dictionaries (Duro, 2009:22).

Common features of the special lexicon (vocationalisms) and the specialized lexicon (terms):

Limited knowledge of use by a certain group of people (in the army: *missile*, *assegai*, *cannon*, *barrel*),

Limited knowledge in producing items indicating (*sword: iron (steel), heat, tempering, swaging, hammering*)),

Expression of special concept,

Monosemy and accuracy (tempering,swaging)

Systematization,

The highest conceptual level rather that the word (*iron/iron, heating/heating*).

Particular features:

Special lexicon (vocationalisms)

Special low character,

Incomplete systematization,

Conceptual level lower than of a term,

Expression in spoken manner. Transferred as a practical experience from generation to generation,

Transfer into terms in accordance with language needs based on term formation abilities.

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Specialized lexicon (terms)

High level special character,

Complete systematization,

High conceptual content,

Expression in written form (in textbooks, manuals), scientific works, etc. Written form as a secondary, social, lectures, conversation form etc.),

The scientific and technical character of the unit, which requires the high level of the expression of the concept, is contained of the two fundamental features of the concept expressed by the term, the one of science and of technic. Science is based on the expression of the scientific concept from one part of the term, especially with word-combination term such as *angle* (of cutting), line (of inter-serration), condition (of magnetization) or the entire term as *attraction*, *push*, *heat, tension*, *pressure*, while the technicality in the expression of the technical character derives from a part of the term as (angle) of *the cutting*, (circle) of *the head* or from the entire term, in which occasion scientifically is understood as *encircling, cutting, inter-serration* etc.
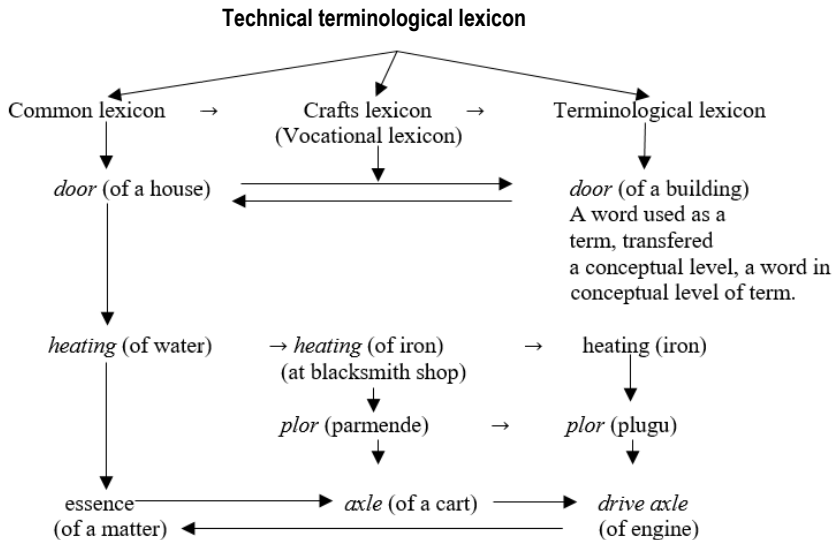
Commonly in the language dictionaries special units appear as words while the specialized words as terms, in which occasion the former is not marked while the latter is marked or noted as per its relevant field such as: *plow, peonage* and *plough* (agric.), *axis* (tech.).

Specifically, when compiling terminological dictionaries, the differentiation between these two units is of direct practical value as relates with crafts units non-inclusion inhere, which resemble with terms, or at least to include those units that may have been transformed into terms as a *bow of a yoke* (*trestle*), *shaped casserole* (met.) etc.

Addressing the matter of identity and differentiation of lexical language units becomes of a particular value if treated at the diachronic developmental plane, as in that occasion their space is expanded and enriched *until they enter into the lexical systems of different fields of knowledge*, becoming part of them during the formation of these fields.

Therefor from Buzuk (Ashta, 1996:44) we encounter a list of common words which are used in the text of *"Meshar"* together with other words of textual book level that contain religious vocabulary which marks his beginnings of style at the works of Buzuk further to get consolidated at Budi and Bogdani. Nevertheless, considering the standard Albanian lexicon, from now on we may assume that some of them, both as common words and as textual book words, of a higher level than the ordinary ones, have served *as a lexicon of simple fields of human activity*, limited by the manner of their production and use by a limited circle of people. In certain cases, as far as their use concerns, they might have been known by everyone, such as, for example, household utensils, clothes, etc., however their production has been a field of special masters and craftsmen, so it was, in that sense, a special lexicon, though of a low conceptual content. It should be noted that one part of this lexicon in the text of "Meshar" is not used under its direct concrete meanings, but they are supposed to have been derived from them, which proves their genuine meaning, *unexpressed in the text*, *since a word of conveyed meaning is actually assumed to be derived from a genuine word.* It can be said so for a list of words at Buzuku that appear as insubstantial, such as *axis, gold* etc. considering from this point of view, we can classify them according to their thematic fields, which after a long time, with the creation of fields of knowledge, which belongs to the beginning of the XX century, were transferred as a lexicon of technical terminology systems and have functioned both as terms and as common words more or less of the same meanings, such as in construction: *door, threshold, shelter*; in agriculture: *bed, shaft, wheel*; in tool making, blacksmiths: *fire, hearth, tempering.*

Schematically we may present to you the roundabout of the lexicon and the mechanism of terms formation in the following way (Pllana, 2017:46):

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Technical terminological lexicon

Common lexicon → Crafts lexicon → Terminological lexicon
(Vocational lexicon)

door (of a house) → *door* (of a building)
A word used as a
term, transfered
a conceptual level, a word in
conceptual level of term.

heating (of water) → *heating* (of iron) → heating (iron)
(at blacksmith shop)

plor (parmende) → *plor* (plugu)

essence → *axle* (of a cart) → *drive axle*
(of a matter) ← (of engine)

Conclusion

From the foregoing outline it can be concluded that based on the position that gets at the level of conceptual content, each lexical language unit is identified as a common word when it falls (happens to be) at the low level ($door_1$), presented as a word level and as a specialized unit (word or word-combination), and as a specialized unit (word or word-combination) when it functions at the high level ($door_{1.1.}$), admitted as a term level. Namely, the identity of any unit, term, or non - term (i.e.) special unit or non-special unit depends from the level of its use, and primary is conceptual content and not the form, when the unit is a one-word-morpheme (as in the example above *foot* (of human) (word) and *foot* (base of mineral) (term), or $door_1$ (term in construction)) and when the unit is a word-combination (two-words and more), when the conceptual content is revealed from the unit's parts, for example, *bridge foot, revolving door* etc.

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