

Pertinent And Corresponding Semantic And Lexical Equivalents Involved Into Word – Phrase Relations Displayed In The Albanian - Russian And Russian – Albanian Bilingual Dictionaries

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Abstract

This paper tackles issues regarding the corresponding semantic and lexical equivalents, to be found in bilingual dictionaries. Approaching them on a bilingual axis, one notices that, more than often, a single word unit pertaining to one of the languages under consideration, i.e Russian language in this case, has as equivalent compound word units in the other language, such as: ёлка = pema e Vitit të Ri but the other way round phenomenon is present as well in some other cases, implying the fact that the equivalents of a single word unit in Albanian pertains to a single word unit in Russian, such as: hekurudhë = железная дорога. The study of such a phenomenon acquires value in the light of acquiring and learning new languages, compiling and consulting language dictionaries, translating since the potential non-pertinence of these units may lead to difficulties in solving issues regarding their usage within the given languages. Hereby, the way these units are approached from one language to another or vice-versa requires high level of attention. The solution to and the assessment of this issues turn into the focus of this paper.

Keywords: Pertinence, equivalent unit, single word unit, compound word units, correspondants.

1. INTRODUCTION

In any bilingual dictionary (mother tongue → foreign language and vice versa) the display and order of words, lexemes or minimal free forms of the source language, which semantic structure is reflected in the target language but broken down into signifying and meaningful units for each of the of the meanings involved in the target language, follows an alphabetical order. This means that their translation process in reality is based on juxtaposing the meaningful structures of both languages under consideration, where the content form of the Source Language (A) is projected into expressive forms in the Target language (B). As a rule of thumb, source language units are single word structures that may correspond to a one-to-one scheme in the target language, or in a synonymous form of couple or line. The examples that are to follow

are mere illustrations from the two dictionaries published recently, Albanian-Russian and Russian-Albanian that are to be represented as Source and Target language respectively.

One can easily notice that the linguistic semantic structures are projected from the source to the target language in the form of meaningful units for each meaning they may contain, as follows:

rrugë (shq.) → 1) *дорога*, 2) *улица* 3) *путь*,...

дорога (rus.) → 1) *rrugë*, 2) *udhë* ,...

Apart from that, as in the source language the units consist of a single word, in the target language they consist not only of a single word correspondant but they consist of broader equivalent units, mainly of compound word units, where the latter are settled (fixed) word units that function as denotative units, just the same as the word. These word units as fixed units are open units by structure, compact by sense and by nature they prevail as a whole (Pasho, 1985).

Their stability may be due to a series of factors, as follows:

a) in a given language, one word may correspond to a fixed phrase, such as: *dentist* → *зубной врач*, *снежок* → *top dëbore*. The examples provided indicate the inner relations of these word units/ fixed phrase in some foreign languages:

Albanian	Russian	English	French	Italian
<i>hekurudhë</i> <i>ferravia</i>	<i>железная</i> <i>дорога</i>	<i>railway</i>		<i>shemin de fer</i>
<i>top bore</i> <i>neve</i>	<i>снежок</i>	<i>snowball</i>	<i>boule de neige</i>	<i>palla di</i>
<i>këllëfjastëku</i>	<i>наволочка</i>	<i>pillow-case</i>	<i>taie d'oreiller</i>	<i>federa</i>
<i>dentist</i>	<i>зубной врач</i>	<i>dentist</i>	<i>dentiste</i>	<i>dentista</i>

2. The presence of synonyms within each of the languages (be it source or target one): *зубной врач* - *стоматолог*, *fikh* - *mollë e Adamit*

3. their conversion into single word units (compositions) until they are incorporated into the wordbuilding systems:

rusisht: *узкая колейка* → *узкоколейка*; shqip: *vaj guri* → *vajgur* → *vajguror*

Being a denotative unit as much as words themselves in the process of acquiring a new language and in translation practice, being a double word unit, and that is to say longer than the word itself, (as a double word unit or sometimes even more extended), they lead to a specific concern, considering the difficulty of finding their correspondants into the target language: *kokë lakre (shq.)* → *кочан (rus.)*, *земляной орех (rus.)* → *kikirikë (shq.)*

This concern is associated with their display in the bilingual dictionaries, where a double word unit of a source language corresponds to a single word unit in the target language.

In our case, the acquisition of a foreign language (the Russian one and the Albanian one as well) based on what can be noticed from the above-mentioned dictionaries, a single word unit line for instance corresponds to a single word unit in both languages, but we encounter difficulties in finding which unit is the one. For instance we find it difficult to find the equivalent word for the Albanian word used to denote a dentist; In Russian there is a phrase, a denotative unit such as *зубной врач*. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Russian-Albanian dictionary does not provide such double word denotation when Russian is viewed as the Source language, since the dictionary provides only the single word units. This unit can be directly found in any of the Albanian-Russian dictionaries, but bearing in mind that its corresponding equivalent is *dentist- зубной врач* or at least hidden somewhere in the semantic structure of this word *врач*. Likewise, the same applies to the Russian phrase unit: *железная дорога* for the Albanian word *hekurudhë*.

Opposing this, the following Albanian phrase example *top bore*, cannot be found in any Albanian-Russian dictionary since these dictionaries provide only single word units. Only if we would be knowledgeable about this word beforehand we would find its Russian corresponding denotation *снежок*.

As to what was dealt with up to now, one could perceive that be it in the level of acquiring a foreign language or in the level of the bilingual dictionaries, considering Russian language as the target one, the relations among the single word units of the dictionary and phrases as well, when the latter are denotative units, herein, the same as with the words, they introduce to the phrase the status of a settled and fixed phrase, by nature close with the phraseological phrases, but distinguishable from it, since the fixed phraseological phrase expresses a figurative meaning, which is lacking in this phrase that can be denoted as the non-phraseological fixed or settled phrase.

Within the fixed phrase there is established an inner connection. These connections make possible that certain relations can be established and as a rule, one of the clauses is the defined part, whereas the other one acts as a defining part, where the latter specifies the meaning of the defined part that carries the main semantic burden and then both of them serve as a whole, such as: *железный (железная)* is the defining clause in relation to *дорога*, as the defined one. Thus, they serve as denotative units only in relation to each other, as in the case of the word. The same is drawn from the comparison with foreign languages: rus. *железная дорога*; eng. *railway*; fr. *shemin de fer*; it. *ferrovia*.

Specifically these phrases, which are increasingly coined to fulfill the scientific and technical vocabulary needs when the science fails to meet its own needs, make up the prevailing units of the terminological lexic (Duro, 1982a, 1982b). There exists extensive literature on this aspect; within the framework of tackling the terminological lexic, thorough studies have been conducted recently from foreign terminologists and one of the firsts to tackle such issue was E.Vyster (Wuster, 1935), S.Piht, in Albanian A. Duro (1982a, 1982b), H.Pasho (1985a, 1985b), in Kosovo A.Spahiu (1998). Based on these foreign and domestic terminology studies, we will draw our attention on their function in the bilateral dictionaries, by shedding light only on the fixed phrases approached within the general language framework, where these units attract study attention, especially when they are considered in the framework of the general language.

On the other hand, so as to deepen the knowledge on fixed phrases features and specificities, as much of a denotative unit as the word, we will consider them even by comparing them to the extended phrases, which in reality act as free-standing units and some of them when they enter into relation with single

word units of the source language appear in the form of phrases and within the sentence, especially when they are extended correspondants on local words, such as: *lakror, lalë, krushk* (in Albanian): *слоенный пирог с овощной начинкой, молодой отец по отношению к своим детям, участник свадебного торжества.*

Their study value, displayed in the bilingual dictionaries, as in the case of the above mentioned dictionaries, lies in the fact that hereby can be considered the opportunity to spot them, leading to their catalogisation displaying them as of primary importance in a word with their single word equivalence in the other language, where the single word denotative phrases (the fixed ones) will serve to the same extent as the single word units. This display will ease their identification, the acquisition of the foreign language and the descriptive practice used for the same purpose.

It is to be highlighted that the frequency of their use in a language depends on the nature of the given language and on the size of the bilingual dictionary. As a general rule, fixed phrases as denotative units are widely used in the analytical languages such as English. In the case of English language, big dictionaries display these types of phrases along with words as representative units such as Webster. At this point, there are cases where there is no line drawn anymore between the word and the phrase: *bed room* (phrase) and *bed-room/ bedroom* (word). This is rarely found in synthetic languages such as Albanian and Russian. There are very rare cases encountered in Albanian language and such cases refer to flower names or animal names etc. In small sized dictionaries they are rarely encountered, whereas in the big sized dictionaries their frequency is much higher. This is associated with the introduction of loads of concepts that cannot be denoted by single word units.

Words and phrases are incorporated even in the interrelations of establishing new units, where phrase units are used to substitute foreign words with local, domestic units such as: *lavatriçe - makinë larëse - стиральная машина; зубной врач, стоматолог.*

a. The display of phrase / word relations in each of the languages as target languages:

their classification can be done in two big groups on a fixed phrase/ free-standing phrase basis.

I. Russian (Target Language)

A. Fixed Phrase

1. word (Albanian) – single phrase (Russ.):

abanoz-i / черное (эбеновое) дерево; akt padi / исковое заявление; autopsy / вскрытие трупа;

aktshitje / продажный акт, продажная сделка, продажная запись; amaretë / миндальное печенье;

anoreksi / отсутствие ап-петита; arabishte / арабский язык; argjendari / 1. ювелирная маерская, 2. ювелирный магазин; avlement / ткацкий станок;

2. word (Alb.) - phrase + word (Russ.)

abone / проездной билет, обонемнт; aksident / несчастный случай, авария; avlli / внутренний двор, загородка, ограда; allishverish / торговая сделка, соглашение;

3. word (Alb.) - word + phrase (Russ.):

alarm / тревога, сигнал опасности; antikuvar / антиквар, собиратель древностей; antitezë / антитезис, полная противоположность, резкий контраст; arbitrazh / арбитраж, третейский суд; aventurë / авантюра, легкомысленная затея; avullues / испаритель, испарительная установка; aventurier / авантюрист, беспринципный делец; atdhe / родина, родная страна; arë / нива, пахотное поле; armëtar / оружейник, оружейный мастер; arrë / орех, грецкий орех; adoleshencë / молодость, подростковый возраст; aerostat / аэростат, воздушный шар; afsh / жар, повышенная температура, agronomi / агрономия, сельское хозяйство,

4. word (Alb.) – phrase in the semantic structure of the word (Russ.):

administratë / 1. администрация, 2. административные органы; arenë / спортивная площадка 2. область деятельности;

B. Free-standing phrase

1. word (Alb.) - phrase (Russ.):

klasifikim / определение категорий; kameraman / второй оператор; klasifikim / определение категории, определение степени секретности; klasik / приверженец классицизма; kalemxhi / ограниченный писатель; kabinet / помещение специального назначения; kacidhe / старинная монета; kakërdhi / помет животных; kadastër / поземленные книги, кадастровые книги;

2. word (Alb.) – phrase in the expression level (meaning explanation) (Russ.):

abat / настоятель католического мужского монастыря; atmosferë / единица измерения давления; auditor / слушатели лекции; australian / житель или уроженец Австралии; avancim / преждевременность совершения чего-л.;

3. word (Alb.) - "sentence" phrase (Russ.):

aktadhurim / документ удостоверяющий, подтверждающий обвинения; akullnajë / покрытое льдом; atentator / совершающий покушение; lakror / пирог с овощной начинкой; lalë / молодой отец по отношению к своим детям; krushk / участник свадебного торжества;

II. Albanian (Target Language)

A. Fixed phrase

1. word (Russ.) – sole phrase (Alb.)

автоответчик / sekretari telefonike; автоплаг / plug me motor; аптечка / çanta e ndihmës së shpejtë; кабан / derr i egër; калька / letër kalk; казнь / dënim me vdekje; касторка / vaj recini;

керосинка / furnel me vajguri; кипяток / ujë i valuar; клык / dhemb i syrit; коврижка / kulaç me mjaltë; койка / shtrat portativ;

2. word (Russ.) - phrase + word (Alb.)

калитка / derë e vogël, deriçkë; козырь / letër e fortë, atu; косилка / makinë korrëse, korrese;

3. word (Russ.) - word + phrase (Alb.)

конура / *kolibe, kasolle qeni*; кадык / *fikh, mollë e Adamit*; квитанция / *kuitancë, dëftesë pagese*;
кипятильник / *kazan, aparat për të zier ujin*;

4. word (Russ.) – phrase in the semantic structure of the word (Russ.)

анекдот / 2. *ngjarje për të qeshur*; канитель / *punë e gjatë*; колея / *vrragë e rrotës*;

B. Free-standing phrase

1. word (Russ.) - phrase (Alb.)

кликуша / *grua hysterike*; абитурант / *kandidat për në shkollën e lartë*; алименты / *pension ushqimor*;
клюква / *boronicë e vogël*; кадка / *kade e vogël*; аэровокзал / *ndërtesë e aeroportit*; афект / *zemërim i madh*;
аспирант / *punonjës i ri shkencor*; автоматик / *ushtar me automatik*; ателе / *atelje piktorësh*;

2. word (Russ.) – phrase in the expression level (meaning explanation, periphrasis)

абориген / *banor autokton i një vendi*; аванзал / *vend parasallës në një ndërtesë*;

3. word (Russ.) - "sentence" phrase (Alb.)

каботаж / *lundrim anës porteve të një shteti*; арка / *vepër ndërtimore në këtë formë*; канонада / *gjuajtje e pandërprerë me top*;
арфист / *muzikant që luan me harpë*; аукционист / *njeriu që zhvillon aukandin*;

Sample Phrase Dictionary (Albanian - Russian, Russian-Albanian)

Albanian - Russian

1. top bore / *снежок*
2. këllëfjasteku / *наволочка*
3. këllëf thike / *ножны*
4. këllëfrevoleje / *кодура*
5. pema e Vitit të Ri / *ёлк*
6. ndërtesë e aeroportit / *аэровокзал*

Russian - Albanian

1. зубной врач / *dentist*
2. железная дорога / *hekurudhë*
3. несчастный случай / *aksident*
4. подростковый возраст / *adoleshencë*
5. проездной билет / *abone*
6. продажный акт / *aktshitje*

7. punonjës i ri shkencor / аспирант	7. исковое заявление / aktradi
8. kade e vogël / кадка	8. определение категорий / klasifikim
9. shtrat portativ / койка	9. ограниченный писатель / kalemxhi
10. vaj recini / касторка	10. покрытое льдом / akullnajë
11. sekretari telefonike / автоответчик	11. совершающий покушение / atentator
12. boronicë e vogël / клюква	12. поземленные книги / kadastër
13. derr i egër / кабан	13. вскрытие трупа / autopsy

b. Structural display of the fixed phrases in relation to single word units:

b.1. Russian

word (Russ.) - noun + adjective (Alb); кадка / f. kade e vogël; калитка / f. derë e vogël; калька / f. 1. letër e tejdukshme (për vizatim); каморка / f. odë e vogël; канитель / f. 2. punë e gjatë, e mërzitshme, monotone; канонада / f. gjuajtje e pandërprerë me top; казна / f. 2. mjete financiare; картечь / m. saçme të mëdha; карточка / f. fotografi e vogël; карьер / m. minierë e hapur (në sipërfaqe); gurore e hapur; каторга / f. punë e detyruar; качалка / f. karrige përkulëse; килька / f. sardele Estonie; кинопередвижка / f. kinema ambulante; кинофильм / m. film kinematografik; кипятик / m. ujë i vluar; кисточка / f. 1. furçë e vogël 2. xhufkë e vogël; клетка / f. kuadrat i vogël; кликуша / f. grua hysterike; козырь / m. letër e fortë, atu; койка / f. shtrat portativ; коклюш / m. kollë e mirë, kollë e bardhë; колики / dhimbje e fortë; колкость / f. fjalë therrëse; колышек / m. hu i vogël; комок / m. top i vogël;

- word (Russ.) - noun + noun (Alb.); кадык / m. mollë e Adamit; кавалерист / m. ushtar i kalorësisë, kalorës; казна / f. 1. arka e shtetit, buxheti i shtetit, pronë e shteti; капиталовложение / as. investim kapitali; карманный / m. vjedhës xhepush, brac; касторка / f. vaj recini; катафалк / f. karrocë varrimi; каток / m. fushë patinazhi; квитанция / f. dëftesë pagesë; киноартист / m. artist kinemaje; кинооператор / m. operator filmash; кинорежиссёр / m. regjisor filmash; киносценарий / m. skenar filmash; киносъёмка / m. xhirim filmi; кокос / m. 1. dru kokosi, 2. arrë kokosi; коля / f. vrragë e rrotës; комендант / m. 1. komandant kështjelle; коммутатор / m. kuadër i shpërndarjes;

- word (Russ.) - noun + preposition + noun (Alb.); казнь / f. dënim me vdekje; камера хранения / f. depo për ruajtjen e bagazheve; капля / f. ilaç me pika për zemër; картонка / f. kuti prej kartoni; катер / f. varkë me motor, motos kaf; керамика / f. enë prej balte; керосинка / f. furnelë me vajguri; кивок / m. shenjë me kokë; кокетство / m. qëndrim (sjellje) prej kokete; коляска / f. karrocë për fëmijë;

- word (Russ.) - noun + noun + adjective (Alb.); ёлка - pema e Vitit të Ri; клепка / f. mbërthim i pjesëve metalike; комендатура / f. zyrë e komandës ushtarake; лазарет - spital i vogël ushtarak;

b.2. Albanian

- word (Alb.) - noun + adjective (shq.); aktradi / продажный акт; abone / проездный билет; dentist / зубной врач; avlëmend / ткацкий станок;

- word (Alb.) - noun + noun (Russ.): përrurim / ознаменование начала; kërkues / податель заявления; kleçkë / кусочек дерева; kllapi / потеря сознания;

- word (Alb.) - noun + preposition + word (Russ.): komisionar / посредник в торговых делах; distilator / аппарат для дистилляции; huazim / получение в долг;

- word (shq.) - noun + noun + adjective (Russ.): kinkalери / магазин галантерейных и канцелярских товаров;

Conclusion

As is to be drawn by the analysis, the relations word/ fixed phrase (free-standing one) in the source - target language (Albanian – Russian and Russian – Albanian in our case) constitute an issue of a specific study concern, especially in the process of the acquisition of a foreign language (Albanians on the Russian language and Russians on Albanian language), in the process of translation and that of bilingual dictionary compilation. This subject is closely related to the manifestation of the concrete state and level of these relations and the solution of problems so as to overcome the obstacles on absorbing these units (phrases) in the process of acquiring a foreign language, which encourages even the compilation of phrase – basis relevant dictionaries, the above cited issue is tackled synthetically and this is not randomly done so. The purpose is to pave the way for further studies, especially when it comes to compiling bilingual dictionaries which are constructed upon source and target language phrases, bearing in mind the sample dictionary on the previous page.

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