

ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ИЗ РОМАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ АЛБАНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Научная статья

Плана Садете¹, Плана Едона^{2*}, Плана Гани³^{1,3} Приштинский университет «Хасан Приштина», Приштина, Республика Косово;² Юго-восточный европейский университет, Тетово, Республика Северная Македония

* Корреспондирующий автор (edдона.p[at]gmail.com)

Аннотация

При разработке и обработке терминологии одной из самых обсуждаемых проблем является проблема заимствований. Проблема языкового контакта не нова в лингвистике, но есть много вопросов, которые не были должным образом объяснены или их объяснили различными или неуместными способами.

Терминология экономики – это лингвистический материал, на котором основан данный документ. Эта статья направлена на анализ места заимствований в данной терминологии, а также на работу, которая была проделана для их замены терминами албанского происхождения.

Рассматривая характеристики романских заимствований в албанском языке, мы попытались продемонстрировать присутствие и влияние французского и итальянского языков на терминологию экономики. Другие романские языки, такие как испанский, португальский, каталанский и румынский, не оказали существенного влияния на албанский язык.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, романские заимствования, терминология, терминология экономики, управление, финансы.

BORROWINGS FROM ROMANCE LANGUAGES IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF ECONOMICS

Research article

Pllana Sadete¹, Pllana Edona^{2*}, Pllana Gani³^{1,3} University of Prishtina “Hasan Prishtina”, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo;² South East European University, Tetovo, Republic of Northern Macedonia

* Corresponding author (edдона.p[at]gmail.com)

Abstract

In the development and processing of terminology, one of the most discussed problems is that of borrowings. The problem of language contact is not a new topic in linguistics, but there are many issues that have not been adequately explained or have been explained in different or inappropriate ways.

The terminology of economics is the linguistic material on which this paper is based. This paper aims to analyze the place of borrowings in this terminology, as well as the work that has been done to replace them with terms of Albanian origin.

By addressing the characteristics of Roman borrowings in Albanian, we have tried to demonstrate the presence and influence of French and Italian on the terminology of economics. Other Romance languages, such as Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, and Romanian, have not had a significant impact on the Albanian language.

Keywords: borrowings, Romance borrowings, terminology, terminology of economics, administration, finance.

Introduction

Romanization has operated for many centuries in all countries of Western Europe and Southeast Europe, and it has been a long, political, historical-cultural, and linguistic process. Romanization in Southeast Europe began with the establishment of Roman rule in the Balkans, Illyria, Greece, Thrace, and Dacia, until the end of the 4th century. This was when the Roman Empire was divided into two parts — the West with the capital of Rome and the East with the capital of Byzantium. Illyria belonged to the Byzantine Empire. However, it maintained ties with Rome, so Latin influence continued even after this division [13, P. 317-320].

About the Roman borrowings in Albanian

Albanian, as an Indo-European language, is among the oldest languages in the Balkans, and it is the daughter of the Illyrian language. This language was spoken by the ancient Illyrians who inhabited the eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea. Throughout history, it has always been in contact with the Latin language of Rome, a language spoken in the provinces of the Roman Empire.

It is well-known that the influence of Latin on Albanian began quite early on and lasted for several centuries. The Latin element in Albanian was studied by many foreign and Albanian scholars [2]. Prof. Eqrem Çabej has stated, “*One of the main tasks of Albanian linguistics, in addition to theoretical research, is and remains the enrichment of the language with elements of its own resources and its cleansing from the mass of foreign words that have flooded from abroad and that are flooding even nowadays.*” [2, P.103].

Lyceum of Korça

The Lyceum of Korça, the first school of general culture in Albania, opened its doors on October 25, 1917, at the time when the Albanian Republic of Korça was functioning. The language used was French, with the exception of Albanian, which was given as a separate language. In the mid-1920s, German was introduced into the curriculum. The Lyceum of Korça was a

secular high school with a national character where boys and girls studied together regardless of social class or religion. From 1917 to 1943, 1,115 students from Albania and Kosovo attended the National *Lyceum of Korça* [20].

Terms borrowed from Roman languages in the terminology of economics

According to certain criteria, borrowed terms are of two types:

- *foreign international terms*
- *foreign non-international terms*

In terminological dictionaries, the Albanized words are reflected in different ways:

- terms that are given and also used only in Albanian
- Albanian terms that are accompanied by a foreign term, where the Albanian word is given as the norm
- Albanian terms that have been associated with or are given as synonyms alongside the foreign term, Albanized terms partially replacing foreign affixes with Albanian ones

The influence of the cultures of peoples who speak French and Italian is manifested in various forms, including almost all spheres of vocabulary and living environment, of space and time, and also in many areas of economics.

Below, we will present some examples. The first term is in Albanian and is compared with French and Italian in the general lexicon of Albanian, especially displayed as book lexicon, but used in various fields of economics.

Results

Albanian – French

abonim,-i-abonnement	ekonommi,-a-économie	kredi,-a-crédit
abonohem-s'abonner	eksport,-i-exportation	kreditim,-i- créditeur
abonuj-abonner	eksportim,-i-exportation (action d'exporter)	kredituj-créditer
abonues-i abonné	eksportoj-exporter	kupon,-i-coupon
aksionar,-e-actionnaire	eksportues,-e-exporteur	livroj-livrer
aksionar,-i-actionnaire	eksportues,-i-exporteur	magazinë,-a-magasin
aksion-i-action	ekspozim,-i-exhibition	organizat/ë-a-organisation
ambalazh,-i-emballage	ekspozit/ë-a-exposition	organizativ,-e-organisationnel
ambalazhim,-i-emballage	ekspozuj-expose	organizim,-i-organisation
ambalazhuj-emballer	ekui-pazh-i-équipage	organizoj-organiser
ankand,-i-enchère	ekzaminim,-i-examen	organizuar (i,e)-organisé
anket/ë-a-enquête	ekzekutim,-i-exécution	organizues,-e-organisateur
anomali,-a-anomalie	ekzekutiv,-e-exécutif	plasman,-i-pacement
anonimi,-a-anonymat	ekzekutoj-exécuter	rabat,-i-rabais
anonym,-e-anonyme	ekzemplar,-i-exemplaire	reklam/ë-a-réclame
anulim,-i-annulation	ekzistoj-exister	reklamim,-i-réclame
anuloj-anuler	emisar,-i-émisaire	reklamues,-e-réclament
aprovim,-i-approbation	empirik,-e-empirique	rekompensim,-i-récompense
aprovuj-approuver	etiket/ë-a-étiquette	rekompensoj- récompenser
arbitrarisht-arbitrairement	etiketim,-i-étiquetage	rentabël-rentable
arbitraritet,-i-arbitraire	etiketoj-étiqueter	rentabil,-e-rentable
arbitrazh,-i-arbitrage	evidenc/ë-a- evidence	rentabilitet,-i-rentabilité
arbitroj-arbitrer	furnizim-i-fourniture	rentë,-a-rente
asortiment,-i-assortimento	furnizoj-furnir	stabilitet,-i- stabilité
asortiment-assortiment	furnizues-e-fournisseur	stabilizim,-i-stabilisation
balancim,-i-balancement	garanci,-a-garantie	stabilizoj-stabiliser
balancoj-balancer	garant,-i-garant	stabil-stable
bankë,-a-banque	garantim,-i-garantie	stazhist-stagiaire
bankënotë,-a-billet a banque	garantim,-i-garantie	stazh-stage
bankier,-i-banquier	garantim,-i-garantie	tarif/ë-a-tarif
debat,-i-debat	garantim,-i-garantie	tarifës (i)-tarifaire
debitor/-i-débiteur	intensivisht-intensivement	tarifoj-tarifer
ekonomik,-e-économique	interes,-i-intérêt	trezor,-i-trésor
ekonomik/ë-a- économique	kontabilitet-i-comptabilité	valorizim,-i-valorisati
ekonomikisht- économiquement	kontroll,-i-contrôle	
ekonomiqar,-e-économiste	kontrolloj-contrôler	
ekonomist,-i-économiste	kontrollor,-i-contrôleur	
	kontrollues,-i-contrôleur	

Albanian-Italian

afarist,-e-affariste	intensifikim,-i-intensification	reformuar (i,e)-reformabile
afarist,-i-affaristi	intensifikoj-intensificare	repart,-i-reparto
afarizëm,-i-affarismo	intensifikoj-intensifie	revizion,-i-rexisione
bankë,-a-banka	intensiv,-e-intensif	revizor,-i-rexisore
bankrot,-i –bancarotta	intensiv,-e-intensificazione	rieksportim,-i-rieskortazione
debitor,-i-debito	kambial,-i-cambiale	rieksportoj-riesportare
debitor,-i-debitore	kapar,-i-caparra	rielaborim,-i-rielaborazione
dogan/ë,-a-dogana	kaparaj-caparrare	rielaboroj-rielaborare
doganës (i,e)-doganale	kasafort/ë-a-casaforte	sabotim,-i-sabotaggio
doganier,-i-doganale	klient,-i-cliente	sabotoj-sabotare
doganoj-doganare	konsum,-i-consumazione	sabotues,-i-saboter
falimentim-i-fallimento	konsumator,-i-consumatore	saldo-ja-saldo
falimentoj-fallire	kontabël-comtable	skadim,-i-scadenza
fatur/ë-a-fattura	kosto-costo	skadon-scadere
faturaj-fatturare	magazinë,-a-magaszzinaggio	skaduar (i,e)-scadente
faturues,-i-fatturista	magazinier,-i-magasinier	valut/ë-a-valuta
financ/ë-a-finanza	magazinier,-i-magazziniere	xhiro-giro
financier-i-finanziere	portofol,-i-portofoglio	
financim-i-finanziamento	rabat,-i-rab/atto (-abasso)	
financoj-finanziare	reform/ë-a-riforma	
gjirant,-i-girante	reformoj-rifondare	

Conclusion

Borrowing (as a process) leads to the birth of a wide chain of parallels. These parallels create inter-linguistic dependencies and a relative stability that makes it possible for them to etymologically preserve their origin. In this way, such borrowings gain the status of internationalisms (international words), which are mostly translatable. Compared to the foreign word, the borrowed word is completely integrated into the system of the receiving language. Foreign words should be used in those cases when they bring a new meaning, a new nuance of meaning, etc., which we cannot express with the tools of Albanian itself.

When considering Albania's relations with Italy, relations that also derive from geographical proximity, the linguistic influence that came from Italy continued even after the end of Roman rule. Also, in Albania, there were schools in the French language in Korça and its surrounding areas during the years 1931-1939. At the same time, a number of Albanians graduated from French universities and brought with them many words and terms of the French language.

As economics is a field with a wide scope of practice that you could say is part of people's daily lives, the terminology of economics should help them in communication with specialists to ensure accurate judgments and actions.

In reality, the Albanian language resisted the strong influence of Latin and Romance languages and was not assimilated by them.

Borrowed words from Romance languages in Albanian are adapted from a phonological point of view according to the principles and phonological habits of the Albanian language.

Therefore, work should continue in regards to supplementing and revising dictionaries for specific areas of the economy, to improve the shortcomings carried over so far, and especially to solve the problems of the time in this terminology.

Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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