

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18454/RULB.2021.28.4.23>**АНТОНИМЫ С РАЗНЫМИ КОРНЯМИ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В АЛБАНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

Научная статья

Плана Садете^{1*}, Плана Фиснике²¹ ORCID: 0000-0001-9140-7065;¹ Приштинский университет «Хасан Приштина», Приштина, Республика Косово;² Юго-восточный Европейский Университет, Республика Северная Македония, Скопье

* Корреспондирующий автор (sadete.pllana[at]uni-pr.edu)

Аннотация

В данной статье проводится анализ фактического материала устной и письменной речи студентов и преподавателей экономики экономического факультета в Приштине на предмет антонимов с различными корнями экономической терминологии, а также фиксируется и объясняется значение слов в учебниках по экономике, изданных на албанском языке. В ранней грамматике албанского языка в качестве антонимов использовались только слова с разными корнями, которые использовались как противоположные. В статье также проанализированы ряд слов с различными корнями, используемые в экономической терминологии, такие как существительные, прилагательные, глаголы и наречия.

Ключевые слова: антонимы, антонимы с разными корнями, экономическая терминология.

ANTONYMS WITH DIFFERENT ROOTS IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF ECONOMICS IN THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

Research article

Pllana Sadete^{1*}, Pllana Fisnike²¹ ORCID: 0000-0001-9140-7065;¹ University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" Faculty of Economics, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo;² South-Eastern European University, Republic of Northern Macedonia, Skopje

* Corresponding author (sadete.pllana[at]uni-pr.edu)

Abstract

In this paper, we will analyze the factual material of spoken and written language by students and teachers of economics at the Faculty of Economics in Prishtina for antonyms with different roots of economics terminology, as well as record and explain the meaning of words in economics textbooks published in Albanian. In the early grammar of the Albanian language, only the words of different roots that are used as opposites have been taken as antonyms. This paper will analyze a number of words with different roots, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, that are used in economics terminology.

Keywords: Antonyms, antonyms with different roots, economics terminology.

Introduction

From the linguistic aspect, including word formation and stylistic point of view, antonyms enable the enrichment of language with new words and meanings, with meanings opposite to other words creating new contextual and structural circumstances [1]. As such, from a structural point of view, antonyms form different lexical types. Various studies have been done on antonyms, and it has been concluded that they are words with opposite meanings that first affirm themselves, then deny the opposite word. Antonyms have produced more work than other lexical and generally linguistic microsystems, such as homonyms, synonyms, and polysynonyms. There have been opinions that antonyms should only be called words with opposite meanings that have different roots (pasuri-varfëri, shumicë-pakicë, shpenzoh-kursej/ wealth-poverty, wholesale-retail, spend-save). Here, opposite meanings are expressed structurally in words that have completely different phonetic elements. Therefore, their antonyms are both semantically and structurally genuine.

Regarding the antonyms in the Albanian language, as well as in the specific national languages, a professional and scientific study was made in the second half of the twentieth century [8, PP. 159-164].

Working Methodology

Theoretical studies undertaken by local linguists have also served as a basis for this paper (Goçi, I.; Samara, M.; Kostallari, A.; Pllana, S.; Thomj, J.) and for the work of foreigners (Novikov, L. A.; Sirbu, R.; Lalevic, M. S.). For antonyms, the works related to problems of economic fields have generally been used both for genuine theoretical issues, as well as for issues related to the application of terminological principles in the practice of elaboration of terms and reflection in publications from broad fields of economics and in relevant dictionaries of economics.

Classification of Antonyms with Different Roots

From the point of view of word formation of antonyms with different roots, they are classified into two groups [7, P. 93]:

— **Complementary antonyms**— **Relational antonyms**

Complementary antonyms have not only roots but also completely different themes, such as: analizë – sintezë/ analysis – synthesis, blej – shes/ buy – sell, dendur – rrallë/ dense – rarely, herët – vonë/ early – late, shpenzoh – kursej/ spend – save, shpesh – rrallë/ often – rarely, etc.

Relational antonyms consist structurally of different word-forming themes + word-forming formant, such as: afrohem – largohem/ nearness – away, blerës – shitës/ buyer – seller, dhënës – marrës/ giver – receiver, fitore – humbje/ victory – loss, gjerësisht – hollësisht/ widely – detail, lejoj – ndaloj/ allow – forbid, i vonshëm – i hershëm/ late – early, zgjat – shkurttoj/lengthen – shorten, etc.

Antonyms with Different Roots or Themes: Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs

Antonyms with different roots or themes, **nouns**: ashpërsi,-a – butësi/ harshness – softness; debi,-a – kredi/ debit – credit; dobësi,-a – fuqi/ weakness – strength; dritë,-a – errësirë/ light – darkness; dhëni,-e – marrje/ giving – receiving; fitim,-i – humbje/ profit – loss; hapj/e,-a – mbyllje/ opening – closing; heqj/e-a – futje/ exhale – insertion; jug,-u – very/ south – north; kundërshtar,-i – përkrahë/ opponent – supporter; lag,-ë – tërë/ wet – dry; lirësi,-a – shtrenjtësi/ cheap – expensive; mallkim,-i – urim/ curse – wish; marrës,-i – dhënës/ receiver – giver; mbarim,-i – fillim/ end – beginning; mbrëmje,-a – mëngjes/ evening – morning; nat/ë-a – ditë/ night – day; pakic/ë,-a – shumicë/ minority – majority; perëndim,-i – lindje/ west – east; shpejtim,-i – ngadalësim/ acceleration – deceleration,l; thellësi,-a – cektësi/ depth – shallowness; vështirësi,-a – lehtësi/ difficulty – easiness; etc.

Antonyms with different roots or themes, **adjectives**: afërt (i, e) – i largët/ near – distant; cilësor,-e – sasior/ qualitative – quantitative; çelur (i,e) – i mbyllur/ open – closed; dimëror,-e – veror/ winter – summer; dobët (i,e) – i fortë/ weak – strong; ëmbël (i,e) – i thartë/ sweet – sour; fituar (i,e) – i humbur/ won – lost; fortë (i,e) – i dobët/ strong – weak; ftohtë (i,e) – i ngrohtë/ cold – warm; gjatë (i,e) – i shkurtër/ long – short; hapët (i,e) – i mbyllët/ open – closed; hollë (i,e) – i trashë/ thin – thick; individual,-e – i përgjithshëm/ individual – general; lagët (i,e) – i thatë/ wet – dry; lehtë (i,e) – i rëndë/ light – heavy; madh (i,-e) – i vogël/ large – small; majtë (i,e) – djathtë/ left – right; mbyllët (i,e) – i hapët/ closed – open; palarë (i,e) – i larë/ unwashed – washed; pasur (i,e) – i varfër/ rich – poor; përmbledhur (i,e) i shpërndarë/ concentrated – diffuse; plogët (i,e) – i shkathët/ sluggish – agile; shëmtuar (i,e) – i bukur/ ugly – beautiful; shkurtër (i,e) – i gjatë/ short – tall; tërthortë (i,e) i drejtpërdrejtë/ indirect – direct, varfër (i,e) i – pasur/ poor – rich; zgjatur (i,e) – i shkurtuar/ elongated – shortened; etc.

Antonyms with different roots or themes, **verbs**: bashkoj – veçoj/ unite – separate, fitoj – humbas/ win – lose, forcoj – dobësoj/ strengthen – weaken, fut – nxjerr/ insert – exhale, holloj – trash/ dilute – thicken, kursej – shpenzoj/ save – spend, lehtësoj – vështirësoj/ facilitate – complicate, lejoj – ndaloj/ allow – forbid, marr – jap/ take – give, mbaroj – filloj/ finish – start, ndez – shuaj/ turn on – turn off, ndot – pastroj/ pollute – clean, ngadalësoj – shpejtoj/ slow down – speed up, shes – blej/ sell – buy, shpenzoj – kursej/ spend – save, terroj – ndriçoj/ conceal – enlighten, veçoj – bashkoj/ separate – unite, zgjat – shkurttoj/ lengthen – shorten, etc.

Antonyms with different roots or themes, **adverbs**: andej – këtej/ here – there, barkazi – shpinazi/ in the abdomen – in the back, brenda – jashtë/ inside – outside, botë – forte/ soft – strong, dendur – rrallë/ dense – rarely, ditën – natën/ day – night, djathtas – majtas/ right – left, dje – sot/ yesterday – today, drejt – shtrembër/ straight – crooked, fjetur – zgjuar/ sleeping – awake, fort – butë/ hard – soft, fshehur – hapur/ hidden – open, gjithnjë – rrallë/ always – rarely, hapët – mbyllur/ open – closed, hollë – trashë/ thin – thick, keq – mire/ bad – good, lagët – thatë/ wet – dry, lirë – shtrenjtë/cheap – expensive, majtas – djathtas/ left – right, natën – ditën/ night – day, nesër – sot/ tomorrow – today, shpejt – ngadalë/quickly – slowly, shpesh – rrallë/ often – rarely, shtrembër – drejt/ crooked – straight, tek – çift/ single – couple, thatë – lagët/ dry – wet, vertikalisht – horizontalisht/ vertically – horizontally, vonë – herët/ late – early, zbrazur – plot/ empty – full, etc. [7, P. 229]

Conclusion

The lexical-semantic composition of antonyms produces word-forming and lexical richness. From hence derived their great importance for lexicology in the language. Antonyms form antitheses and contradictions in the semantic and stylistic plane with sharp emotional nuances. Some antonyms are common to all languages (power, space, weight, etc.). Others are characteristic of each separate language.

Complementary antonyms are morphologically unbreakable and semantically unmotivated; i.e., their antonymous meaning is not related to the meaning of any other topic. They usually consist structurally of a single root morpheme that matches the theme.

Relational antonyms are usually words derived from prefixes and words formed by pre-conjugation or by conversion.

In this terminology, antonyms become a means of expression of necessary phenomena, seem more natural than in general language, and become more expressive of necessary phenomena in the field of scientific knowledge.

Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

Список литературы / References

1. Goçi, I. Antonimet e gjuhës së sotme shqipe / Goçi, I. – Prishtinë, 1985, - p. 6.
2. Gorani, H. Disa çështje të formimit të termave ekonomike në gjuhën shqipe // Gorani, H. // në “Probleme aktuale të kulturës së gjuhës shqipe”, IA, – Prishtinë, 1983.
3. Luboteni, G. Menaxhmenti bankar / Luboteni, G. – Prishtinë, 2010.
4. Pasha, H. Terminologjia e ekonomisë në gjuhën shqipe nga Rilindja deri në vitet '80 të shek. XX // Pasha, H. // ASHSH IGJL, – Tiranë, 2005.
5. Pllana, G. The Role of Antonyms in Theoretical Mechanics / Pllana, G.; Pllana, S. // Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies MCSER Publishing, Vol 4 No 3 S1 December, Rome-Italy, 2015.
6. Rexha, N. Fjalor i terminologjisë së biznesit anglisht –shqip dhe shqip-anglisht / Rexha, N. // QKEMM, – Prishtinë, 2001.

7. Samara, M. Çështje të antonimisë në gjuhën shqipe / Samara, M. – Tiranë, 1985,-p. 239.
8. Thomai, J. Leksikologjia e gjuhës shqipe / Thomai, J. // BOTIMET TOENA, – Tiranë, 2006.-p.

Список литературы на английском / References in English

1. Goçi, I. Antonimet e gjuhës së sotme shqipe [Antonyms of today's Albanian language] / Goçi, I. – Prishtinë, 1985, -p. 6. [in Albanian]
2. Gorani, H. Disa çështje të formimit të termave ekonomike në gjuhën shqipe [Some issues of the formation of economic terms in the Albanian language] / Gorani, H. // në “Probleme aktuale të kulturës së gjuhës shqipe” in [“Current problems of the culture of the Albanian language”, IA, Prishtinë, 1983. [in Albanian]
3. Luboteni, G. Menaxhmenti bankar [Banking management] / Luboteni, G. – Prishtinë, 2010. [in Albanian]
4. Pasha, H. Terminologjia e ekonomisë në gjuhën shqipe nga Rilindja deri në vitet ’80 të shek. XX [Terminology of economics in the Albanian language from the Renaissance to the 80s of the century. XX] / Pasha, H. ASHSH IGJL, Tiranë, 2005. [in Albanian]
5. Pllana, G. The Role of Antonyms in Theoretical Mechanics / Pllana, G.; Pllana, S. // Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies MCSER Publishing, Vol 4 No 3 S1 December, Rome-Italy, 2015.
6. Rexha, N. Fjalor i terminologjisë së biznesit anglisht –shqip dhe shqip-anglisht [Dictionary of business terminology English-Albanian and Albanian-English] / Rexha, N. // QKEMM, – Prishtinë, 2001. [in Albanian & English]
7. Samara, M. Çështje të antonimisë në gjuhën shqipe [Issues of antonymy in the Albanian language] / Samara, M. – Tiranë, 1985,-p. 239. [in Albanian]
8. Thomai, J. Leksikologjia e gjuhës shqipe [Lexicology of the Albanian language] / Thomai, J. // BOTIMET TOENA, Tiranë, 2006.-p. [in Albanian]