

Synonymous Lines in Albanian Dictionaries**Linguistics**

Keywords: synonymous lines, synonym, national treasure, linguistic phenomena, lexical plane.

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Synonymy, as a linguistic phenomena, was born as a result of practical human activity in the recognition process of the world around him. Synonyms are words that have the same or close lexical meaning or close and changes the nuances of meaning in color of expression, and that they belong to this or that stylistic language layer. All languages have their own synonymous. The literary developed languages are particularly rich in synonyms. As developed to be a literary language, more prosperous, more complex and richer is with synonymous. Albanian language is one of these languages. In our work we got in analysis some dictionaries of Albanian languages, where we stopped in analyses of the synonymic lines to wrote on them. The synonymical lines are formed in a dictionary (or if you count the series of synonyms), when synonyms are put one after the other to the extent of use or of compliance rate language standard, etc., but here we have no any sematic connection (line), because there has no relation provenance or ancestry (derivation), but we have equality (equivalence) to functional sematic connection and grammar syntagmatical, too. The synonymous Dictionary of 2004 is not only a national treasure, which has registered about 29,000 synonymous lines, but it also serves as a tremendous resource to handle the various phenomena and problems especially in lexical and semantic plane. From the study of the regional and dialectical dictionaries we see that their lexical vocabulary has many words, which come into synonymous relations and expands the pair of synonymous lines of the albanian language, thus improving its synonymous structure.

Nowadays, in Albanian linguistic have increased significantly throughout studies in words class, subclasses and groups different lexicon and grammatical. One such phenomenon is the phenomenon of synonymy. As a linguistic phenomenon, synonymy was born during the practical activity of man in the process of recognizing the world around it, which is infinite. We may consider a continuing process where recognition is passed from incomplete and incorrect in understanding more fully and exact infinitely. Synonyms are words that have the same or close lexical meaning because change the nuances of meaning in color of expression, and they belong to this or that stylistic language layer. They serve to express our ideas with variety and precision, therefore they are associated with a sense. When synonymous word are fully substituted each other (absolute synonyms), we are not at the same level language, because one should be concerned domestic and the other foreign. The linguist Stephen Ullman says: "complete synonymous or two variants of the same language does not exist, but there are synonymous in technical nomenclature". The synonyms replace each-other in a plurality of contexts, but not in all.

The synonymy is concerned with semantic connections unconditional and is treated, although not exhaustively yet, referring many authors and various kinds of their works. Prof. Thomai. J. admits that synonyms are different words with the same or close meaning, having two, three or more words to write the same thing, the same feature, the same action or the same phenomenon.

Kosovo researcher Islamaj. Sh. was authentically taken with synonyms in Albanian language. She claims in the full work "Issues of synonymy in Albanian language" that "synonyms are words with the same or different meaning from their sound or origin composition but they are close or identical to the sense of which serve to distinguish nuances of meaning or stylistic" or "synonymous considered the words that have the same lexical meaning and differ only by nuances of meaning, the colors expressive and affiliation of one or another sphere stylistic, which have to some extent a full or a part compliance, so in certain contexts are replaceable between themselves".

In linguistic thought is generally accepted that synonymy is one of the most important semantic systems, although in the course of the years, especially in the first half of the twentieth century. In American linguistics, we also find statements such as that of Bloomfield. L. who doesn't accept the existence of the lexical synonymy (true one) in the language: "Any form of language according to him has defined and specific meaning. If they

differ in terms of form as sound, we should also consider that their meanings differ among themselves". This statement already has been exceeded. L. John, one of the most renowned researchers in the field of semantics and lexical semantics in particular, talked about the phenomenon of synonymy in a language. He uses terms genuine synonymy and comprehensive synonymy. He distinguishes four types of comprehensive synonymy (genuine or not genuine):

1. Comprehensive synonymy and genuine synonymy;
2. Genuine synonymy, but not comprehensive;
3. Not genuine synonymy, but comprehensive;
4. Not genuine synonymy and not comprehensive.

Is known the theory of linguistic relativism that protects the author in the field of semantics. Even though he admits synonymy as a phenomenon, he says that synonyms present a report of meaning, a report which depends on the context in higher degree than any other report of meanings; Therefore, the determination in context is a matter of opportunity.

Collinson.W. E. accepts synonymy and gives attention distinguishing features between synonyms, then, the side that distinguishes them from each other. Thus, presenting a rather small on differences, he claims that he is against comprehensive synonymy(totalitarian synonymy):

1. One word is more general than the other (*want, like, admire, adore*);
2. One word is more intensive than other (*fear, terror, deny, cast*);
3. One word is more emotional than the other (*no greater emotional express, remove, banish*);
4. One term has a moral burden, the other is neutral (*austerity, economic*);
5. One word is more professional than the other (*skull, head*);
6. One word is librore than the other (*child, kiddy*);
7. One question is more conversational than the other (*conversation, waffle*);
8. One word is more dialectal than the other (*girl, snapper*);
9. One of the words in respects to childlike speaking (*grandma, granny, grandmother, ancestor*).

As is easily seen from these criteria presented, the author has not made a typology or groups of criteria, but has a random order; and even is not stopped on the criteria that are crucial to distinguish the synonym words from each other, especially in the semantic, at distinctive morpheme.

However, among the various works (monographs, textbooks, a genuine works within them) the synonymy is accepted. That verifies not only by the linguistic discourse of all kinds, but also from lexicographical practice. All major languages have their synonymous dictionaries, and even with periodic publications, with continuous enrichment and most diverse criteria. In a general submissions in these dictionaries introductions, are given the principles on which it is produced works, but first, claiming himself the concept for synonymy. Thus the publication of Oxford University "Synonymous dictionary" accepted to give synonyms in a dictionary, because "although the meaning of the two words may be the same or nearly so, there are three features of words that rarely coincided: frequency, dispensation, coloring.

Albanian language is also introduced in recent years the publication of two synonymous dictionaries: "Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian language" (2002), compiled by Dhrimo.A., Tupja. E. ,Ymer. E. and "Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian language" (2004), compiled by Thomas. J. , Samara. M. , Shehu. H. and Feka. Th. This is a publication of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of

Albania, as a one of the greatest achievements of Albanian linguistics, besides the normative grammar and dictionary normative explanatory.

Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian Language (2004) rightfully regains the phenomenon of lexical synonymy, once again explaining the concept for it, and also to show how is worked on compiling this dictionary and in presentation of this semantic phenomenon. In Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian Language generally is accepted that the most numerous synonyms are words close from the meaning, which means that they have also some difference between them, however petty. They must be considered for that four differences or distinctive elements: semantic nuances, stylistic and emotive colouration, the ability to create new words and to connect with other words in compound words (word formation and syntagmatic) and linguistic spaces and of use of cluster (paradigm).

It is also asserted that synonyms are lexicon-semantic paradigm, but equality or affinity between words, taken as a synonyms, has to do only with their meaning; Other elements are complementary. And, if accepted as a distinctive elements also features of syntagmatically, word formation, discourse, stylistic, etc. the reason is that they are essentially lexicon-semantic differences that constrain them. Also it is well known synonyms difference between standard language and a dialectal them provincial, outdated, etc. But anyway, here it is now unnecessary to deal with semantic equality. So, back to the matter being referred to as "semantic affinity" What we mean by "semantic affinity" within the category lexicon-semantic of synonyms? How "close" must be the meanings of words that take them as a synonyms?

Lexical synonymy, could be:

- a) Complete synonymy (absolute synonymy), where words have the same meaning (albanian words, foreign languages words, provincial words, etc.)
- b) Incomplete synonymy, when the words have the meaning close (with almost trivial semantic differences), where the structures of the words do not match completely but the match at morpheme or the main meanings.

In the preface asserted that by now we know two ways to explain that phenomenon: The first is empirical method, based on "feeling language" and techniques complementary (ex. how much can displace the words each-other in the same structure syntax), so that leaves space for subjective judgments. The second method can be borrowed from semasiology analyses and among these methods of analysis more from the semantic analysis of functionalist school. These methods, as is known, helps us learn in semantics, through oppositions, four positions: the same or similar (synonym), different (homonym), reverse (antonym), within the structure of meaning of a word, as also within the semantic field (of a lexical field). Obviously, the first two positions includes synonymy. Then, we can establish the principle: If the majority of semantic elements (of morpheme) or semantic core elements are the same or saved in two basic semantic unit (meanings), these units are close, which means that they are synonymous; on the contrary, when most of the semantic elements or elements core semantic change, then we have different semantic units. Application of this principle in determining of synonymous reports distances us somewhat from the subjective judgments, but not all of them will save us. Rationale circumspect, the use of other criteria complementary (theoretical and technical) remain however necessary, would otherwise have to accept as a synonyms also word- type *bowl* and *plate*, that have in common many morphemes, and even essential, as those referred to grade "realieve" (*container*), matter (*clay, porcelain, aluminum*), shape (*round*), function (for the dish) and distinguished only by reference depth semantic element of "realieve"; so *fork* and *spoon*, distinguished only from the reference of form to the semantic element a part of "realieve".

However, this principle is scientific also in view of the assessment of synonymous field (synonymous relations), because it reveals itself the lexical meanings of words (putting in opposition), just as itself is synonymy (semantic relation).

In the field of lingual approaches (in a bilingual dictionaries with translations) appears more clearly weight that have the differences between synonyms, not only in lexical semantics, but also the stylistic characteristics, discursive, exciting, expressive paradigm of syntagmatically. For example: one word in one language should be found the equivalent word in the other language that have full all the elements mentioned, to maintain equality not only semantically, but also the characteristic discourse or stylistic, etc. overburden exciting and expressive.

This worth to rise new units adverbial synonyms and establishing multiple connections, diverse and multidirectional of equality or proximity of a lexical unit with some lexical unit, some units lexical to a lexical unit or between meanings and their blocks of meanings.

Because the same concept can be expressed in one, two or more words, this numerous of words is related in synonymous lines based on togetherness meanings. For example to based on the meaning of the synonymous verb: burn out, become exhausted, tire, run down, get tired, etc. is the notion of "power is failing me, I have more power." Synonymous lines is not an closed and unchanged ensemble. As literary language in its entirety, also the synonymous line is expanding and growing constantly relying uninterrupted in a big stretch at "the language of living people, the dialectical interaction and expansion of best values of the former variants previous literature in all subsystems of the national literary language.

In the area of lexical semantics, whether at the level of descriptive, proper analyzes or studies are made through linguistic areas. Prof. Thomai. J. says that area is called the whole linguistic unit connections (semantically, lexically, lexicon-syntactic) covered by a word or group of words. Lexically fields on the plane of lexical synonyms can be viewed without any difficulty in the Synonymous Albanian Dictionary (2004), a publication of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature: every adjective as the word title along with adjective synonyms forms a lexically field.

For units that frame lexically fields are frequently used names "synonymous lines" and "synonymous group". Prof. Thomai. J. has the opinion that for the most used name synonymous group. Synonymous dictionary regains in the preface this problem. It notes that: "synonymous lines" formed in a dictionary (or if we count the series of synonyms), when synonyms are made one after the other according to degree of usage or of compliance with the norm of linguistic standards, etc., but here we have no any semantically relation "line", because there is no relation backgrounds (derivation), or about submission (hyponymy), but semantic-functional equivalence and grammatically and syntagmatically, too. Therefore we can talk more about a "group" synonyms of a word (A), which include other words (B, C, D ...), with semantically equivalence. Therefore we say that the dictionary of synonyms gather in groups of synonyms in subunit (or units) main (dominant / predominant). In the end, it comes to the synonymous paradigm as lexicon-semantically category. All this means, on the other hand, each lexically unit related to the synonymous paradigm has the right to have the same "circle" synonymous that also the other part of the paradigm; So, A has synonyms B, C, D ... B A, C, D ... and also C has synonyms A, B, D ... A connection to the "line" of synonyms can create risk that this relation somewhere to break, for example next word in the line may be synonym with leading word, but not with the beginning word, then there is a danger to join in the same synonymous line or form different synonymous circle.

Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian language (2004), is the first effort to reflect the synonymous system of Albanian language with connections, with features of content and of usage, and stratification of normative and stylistic units of this system reflects approximately 1343 adjectives, which return within lexicon-semantic category in 1343 lines or synonymous groups, a fortune that has not any other language.

Synonymous Dictionary is not only a national treasure, which has recorded nearly 29,000 synonymous lines, but it also serves as a tremendous resource to handle the various phenomenon especially on lexical and semantic plane. We think that the dictionary published by the Academy of Sciences of Albania is more complete, because it is an explanatory synonymous dictionary and reasoned, where the word title is presented with its structure meaning the hierarchy of meanings, giving each meaning word or synonyms words and examples of their usage in speech, which proves also the richness of the Albanian lexicon. Dictionary, by prof. Mansaku. S. "is based on contemporary concepts for lexical synonymy. It build not only synonymous system of Albanian Language as a lexicon-semantics paradigm with all those values that are required by the language practice in various fields of activity but also it expands geography of the subject involved".

These values of dictionary also are carried to all classes, especially to the class of adjectives. The total quantity of 1343 units have participle adjectives, which as we said back in 1343 synonym " lines" or "groups". Some characters are reflecting synonyms with lines:

- **A** character reflects 89 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **B** character reflects 113 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **C** character reflects 23 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **D** character reflects 66 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **E** character reflects 14 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **F** character reflects 42 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives;
- **G** character reflects 33 synonym lines or (groups) of the participle adjectives.

From these statistics we can derive any conclusion, even simpler and superficial:

a. If we consider the Explanatory Dictionaries of Albanian Language of 1980,1984/2002, 2006, we easily observe that the amount of adjectives for each letter in the dictionary of the year 2004 the quantity of line/adjectival groups is in proportion of quantity of the words for each letter.

b. Within synonymous lines /groups of participle adjectives we have different amounts for different characters, for example: the letter **P** has 174 synonymous lines /groups; the letter **B** has 113 synonymous lines / groups; the letter **N** has 93 synonymous lines / groups and the letters **A, D, K, L, M, T, V** have 50 synonymous lines / groups. Some letters have less than 10 synonymous lines / groups each, such as: the letters **I, J, O, Y**, etc.

But the letter **X** has no synonymous lines/groups.

c. Semantic groups ranging from two to dozens of synonyms , which are all word synonyms ; vocabulary development principles have not extended the vocabulary and structure of units synonymous idioms. But we will judge what we have reflected in this work and that we draw as glossary autonomous and not for what it could be.

Synonymous Dictionary of Albanian Language with approximately 29.000 words, contains synonymous words with semantic split, with crowded explanations and examples from artistic literature, from journalism, from discourses of popular speech, etc. Dictionary makes stratification according of usage, according to the

fields and by values. With examples are associated words with a more limited use (provincial, old, new, borrowed, etc.) and derived meanings, abstract, figurative or with exciting nuanced, with a stylistic limitations discourse, etc. However in the dictionary they are chosen mostly examples that show dialectical affiliation, on north and south Albanian dialect, along with those belonging to standard Albanian Language. We have brought out 2-3 examples for each geographical area.

Examples of dictionaries may belong to different areas. We have brought, saying the old discourses and the contemporary discourse, mostly related to the unified language. Albanian Language operates as spoken and written language. Spoken language has usually short sentences, dialogues, composed sentences with simple conjunctions, etc. Written Language likes long sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, with many groups of conjunctions.

Dictionary are abundant in examples of the three discourses of Albanian Language and we have brought some examples of each: from simple conversation, verbalization and the book discourse. Also, relying on functional styles of Albanian Standard Language in the dictionary we find thousands tatement belonging to artistic literature style, social-political style, administrative and legal style, scientific and technical style and religious style. In dictionary are written phrases from other works, but especially the songs or collections are directly collected from the slang speaking of albanians.

In the Introduction of Dictionary is said that the main task of this dictionary is to bring improved synonyms and with its values as much as possible synonyms that serve to his users to make more precise, diversified and affected his speech.

a. Other data related to plains of language, the discourses and functional styles, with lexicology etc., are still complementary, so not always is first hand for every type of synonymous dictionary. This principle allows along with references to key words of the synonymous group units have also the independent of the full treatments, such as: separation of meaning, the explanation, the groups more or less the same with examples of two or three key synonymous words to the same group.

b. Likewise, according to lexicon-grammar features, dictionary includes synonyms from all parts of speech. It unites it with the type of explanatory dictionary and separates from by type of terminology. Each of word-formation creates its own group (or itself groups) of the synonyms. Synonyms are words with different root or common (variants of word formation), neutral or with affective differences, with social differences or historical-chronological, with different extension of geolinguistic, with lexicon and grammatical differences (adjectival uses of names etc.). This means that the variety of semantics has requested a careful and specific handling for each word, from selection to examples; selection of the subject has been determining the type of volume of dictionary.

Prof. Lloshi. Xh. notes that "words are part of different groups", that have linguistic nature, but are also a reflection of the impact of historical, social, cultural, psychological factors. Out-linguistic associations of words bring with them evaluations that society makes to the relevant phenomena. Consequently, lexical layer is also a reference for an evaluation or emotional attitude, for a historical and cultural aspect."

Today Albanian Dictionary, following the lexicographical tradition for explanatory dictionaries of Albanian languages, has provided additional necessary elements, and also varied that fullfill this feature of words. If we analyze adjectives will detect synonymous areas of different kinds:

a) We have minimal synonymous lexical fields: with two or three units:

For example: *The* adjective **foster** has synonyms *adapted and accessed*; **the verdant** has the synonym *green* that use in different styles.

b) But Albanian language find lexical fields with tens of dozens of synonymous units.

b. 1. We have synonymous lexical fields when connections are within inside the semantics structure of the word (when any synonyms not goes with arrow (→) to dominant / Predominant of synonymous lines):

From the word **cut** we form these words, for example: *cut; small pieces; very small pieces; mill pieces or dusted pieces.*

From the word **damage** we form these adjectives: *damaged, harmed, broken, torn, etc.* From the word **sad** we form the adjectives with approximately the same meaning, such as: *grave, miserable, etc.*

b. 2. We have volumetric lexical fields that part of synonyms carries inside the structure (macrosystem), while some of them lead to the arrow (→) to dominant / Predominant of synonymous lines, out of their semantics structure given in the dictionary. For example: **damaged** is an adjective and has the meaning *destroyed, demolished, ravaged, ruined, disbanded, etc.* or for the other adjectives with the same meaning, such as; *ugly, ravaged, malformed, distorted* or for the other ones, such as: *rotten* for (fruits, vegetables, etc.), *stinking, sour,* (for milk, dish etc.), *decomposed, etc.*

From the study of Dialectal and Regional Dictionaries, we see that on their lexical contents there are many words that has synonymous relation and expands pairs and synonymous lines of Albanian language, improving her synonymous structure, because" their particularity is also synonymous identification".

Synonymous identification helps on accuracy and on clarity of the meaning of words, where through synonymous lines created the regional word is faced with synonyms of other different plains not only in terms of lexical or stylistic general norm, but also in the detection of other values of the meaning to use, on opportunities to generalize and to enrich the literary language lexicon, etc. In regional dictionaries synonymous lines are not given complete, because these dictionaries do not reflect "tongue dialectical" in general, but an idiom or certain groups of idiom.

However, in each regional dictionary has a trend of synonyms, even on a dictionary, as dictionary of Elezi. M. has synonymous lines so rich as it gives the impression of a synonymous dictionary. These regional and dialectal words, that mark objects, features, general phenomenon and actions have synonyms on another dialect, in other idiom or literary language. Some of them from dictionary of Elezi. M. we are giving below:

1 - Twitter: *pond, wet, etc.*

2 - Squeeze: *tamper, touch, skim, rasp, etc.*

3 - Obsolete: *crazy, foolish, bitten in the brain, wasted, veins - veins, with broken boards, etc.*

4 - Chatter: *fume, arn, etc.*

5 - Whelm: *burnish, chafe, comb, smooth out, nibble, job, etc.*

In many dictionaries, besides the general synonyms, we have regional or dialectal synonyms associated with specific abbreviations to a hill or village where they were found, such as: *pompkin istambul, corn squash, etc.*

As synonyms are words that name the same reality, we noticed that synonymous lines created we can make a classification based on typology of designation, where can detect certain types of semantics:

a) Designations based on euphemism, such as to Dictionary of Elezi. M. for the **snake** we find: *dry mouth, the longest, stub tail, closed mouth, prudish mouth, the poisonong, underground, godfather, piebald, skewbald, pied meadow, ground, slide, the black, blessed, etc.*

b) Designations of the same real by various indicators, such as: *lighting bug, spark, pinch, beacon; god father, old father, grand father, etc.*

c) Designations are based **onomatopoeia**, as at the Dictionary of Elezi. M.: **nozzle** “musical instrument made of bark of the wood with a conical cylindrical shape with dual pipes, we found: *horn, trumpet, etc..*

d) Verses mixed by sound or on indication of action or consequence, e.g. for the **woodpecker** of Elezi. M. Dictionary we found: *dry beak, wood pecker, etc.*

In conclusion, we can say that **synonyms** have all languages. Particularly rich in synonyms are developed literary languages. As developed to be a literary language, more rich, more complex and richer is with synonymous. And Albanian language is one of these languages. As we evidenced by the analysis of some of the Albanian dictionaries, synonymous lines has taken its place on any dictionary, starting from explanatory dictionaries to synonymous and dialectal dictionaries.

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