

General Remarks on Locutions

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Abstract

In this article you will be treated locution in the overview. The author intends to give some consideration to the concept of locution and its differentiation from other units close to. For this purpose it is used the comparison to the concept of locution in other languages and direct observation in Albanian. Locutions are stable unions words that function as a single word, have a single meaning and perform syntactic functions that perform the words. These units are synonyms of words. Their values are nominative, indicators or expressive (not in an emotional sense). Their component elements are connected steadily with each other. They readily used as a unit. The whole structure gained a new meaning. Its meaning is usually not found in any of the components. The rate of loss sw their lexical meaning is different. Within the term "phrase" included sustainable compound words that are not phraseological and each group of words that is not sustainable phrase. Locution held different positions. According to the concept of different researchers, the volume of locutions has expanded or narrowed. They are close to the words of the Absolute, especially with phraseological units. For the latter are conducted numerous studies and has determined their features. However, it is not yet completely clear their distinction from locutions compound words. Locution is open structure with a single meaning. Quite locutions have to question not only branding structure. Words that build locutions are about concerted or subordinate. Locutions have no emotional meaning, which is characteristic of phraseological units. By submitting the article it appears that locutions are stable groups consisting of words or word scoring service equates the meaning and function of single-word synonyms structures that are used in addition to them, often with a certain semantic nuance. Locutions not unified with the word, not just words, and therefore should be treated as separate units in a particular discipline.

Keywords: union speech - locution - phrase - structure - scoring words - words maid

1. Introduction

The object of this paper are some general considerations for the locution, for treatments that are made to this unit until today, to distinguish it from other nearby units, highlighting its special features.

During communication, people, along with the words, use the groups of words with stable connection. These groups are formed by the merger of two or more words or service triggering. They constitute a whole, which has a single meaning and that functions like word. Such unions shall consist of stable compound words and groups of words with solid connection that does not constitute compound words. (Grammar of the Albanian language, II, 1996, p. 82). They are not created at the time of the lecture, but used as a unit ready.

2. The Phrase Stable

The phrase stable is the fusion of two or more words with or without words triggering service that constitutes a whole semantic and functions as a single word (Samara, M., 1981, 45, note 1). Unlike cheap phrase, the words that make up the phrase sustainable, generally lose autonomy semantic and grammatical features. The stable compound words include sustainable phraseological compound words and compound words that are not sustainable phraseological.

2.1 Stable compound words phraseological.

These compound words are historically constructed and used as a unit ready, like words. J. Thomas writes that "One of the essential features ... phraseological units is their structure equivalent to a phrase, in the linguistic sense of the term." (Thomai, J., 1981). Citing S. Floqi, he noted that the phrase consists of at least two scoring words. (Thomai, J., 1981). Under the concept of structural composition, including the wording has such structure, such as: *vesh më vesh, orë më orë*

orë, ditë më ditë, javë për javë, kokë për kokë, që sot e kësaj dite (Thomai, J., 1981) whose members are not connected by types of linking words in phrase. In the same work he wrote that "phraseological units from the standpoint of the limbs (the number and connections - my underlining) are compound words, namely consist of two or more words scoring. "(Thomai, J., 1981). As can be seen, here are the links mentioned limbs. According to the concept of today, compound words are not only the structure formed by two or more words scoring. They have characteristic feature of dependency links between the constituent limbs (with adjustments, the direction and the union) (Grammar, 1996). This feature also distinguishes between groups stable compound words from those that are not compound words. In volume Albanian phraseology today are quite involved units that have limbs scoring words, but that does not have all the features of the phrase.

According to J. Thomai, according to the general plan semantic and phraseological meaning connection with the literal meaning of the phrase, compound words with a plan phraseological are possible semantic or two levels of meaning possible. Stable compound words that have only one possible semantic plan, are just phraseological. (Thomai, J. 1972). In another place this assertion the author has made the change "... distinguished phraseological units with a plan semantic potential of the compound words with two strands such plans," without clearly stating for which semantic plan these compound words is the word, because sustainable compound words may be used only with direct sense. This use have generally stable compound words terminology such as motor shaft, etc. However, the author has given examples show that it is the figurative use of sustainable phraseological compound words (Thomai, J. 1981). But the author has accepted the wording adverbial constructions such as: *ditë për ditë, javë për javë, orë për orë* etc., for which he wrote that together formed compound words with names that contain the time, "contain and direct sense, and it phraseological ... Topic semantics contained in the limb that repeated, but without a conversion trope; it would remain the concrete content of a platoon with simple repetition." And below wrote: "From the structural point here have, as it were, "type formation," which is not characteristic of language in general phraseology. However, we can say that not all formations have reached the phraseology ... those words weeks, months, moment are still in original condition" (Thomai, J. 1981).

Xh. Lloshi admitted that sustainable phraseological compound words are equivalent to a derived meaning of a word trope, excluding equivalents in short compound words literally. The latter does not include the wording. According to him, platoons phraseological not born to express notions, simply to designate things, phenomena etc. This last feature calls, leaving out the phraseology terms composite, which are direct designations notions (Lloshi, Xh., 1972). He has sought to address the sustainable non phraseological compound words, as elaborated the notion of "compound words equivalent to a single word." (Lloshi, Xh., 1972).

2.2 Stable compound words not phraseological

Phraseological stable compound words not included in lokucionet with groups not compound words with stable connection. They consist of compound words and terminology consistent and sustainable non terminology compound words.

Stable compound words have common trait terminology lexicon unit - semantic their component elements. Their basic feature is the function denominator (nominative). Their role is crucial in situations when there can be created a single word for the name of the building or a new phenomenon. Stable Relationship constituent elements of these compound words explained by instilling connections between themselves objects or objects and properties, which are reflected in these compound words (Duro, A. 2001) Sustainable non terminology compound words have been studied less.

3. The Locution

Locution concept is broader than that of the phrase sustainable. (Thomai, J., 1972). Within this concept included a stable group of compound words and any stable union of words that does not constitute phrase.

3.1 How is conceived locution?

It is conceived in different ways and used different terms.

A. Xhuvani locutions has parlance defined as meaning that stems not from the words of the form, but by using them, use that has given these words a single meaning. As their trait he emphasized the semantic unit, consistency and inability to translate. Outlining illustrated with examples: *me kallxuem diçka për fije e për pe, me i ardhun një gjaje për për*

gëzof, me mbuluem nji gja fill'flakë, me dalun lijës, me i ardhun ndokujt tjegulla për qark, me pasun nji qiell e nji dhe prej ndonji gjaje, me ranë shi në grykë të shtambës ose gjerbë qiejsh. He has distinguished the "phrases," as phrasing, who got the sense not of use, but of specific words. As examples used: *me i dalun zot, me e nxjerrë mbë krye e me e qitun mb'anë nji punë, me i vumun mend a vesh nji gjaje, me qenë i zoti i vetiut, me bamun a me vumë buzën mbë gaz, me i ardhun shpirti në fyt a në majë të hundës* etc. According to him, the difference between the units labeled with these terms lies in their meaning. The first ones have taken him from using components like a cluster with a single meaning, while the latter was taken from the use of words separately. (Domi, M., 1985). The author has made sustainable differentiation group of words from the free group, but in the illustration not in any case make this distinction. He noted that in a living language mergers free passage in stable unions become more, creating uncertainty in some cases (Xhuvani, A., 1980).

N. Bulka locution equated with phraseological unit. He did not distinguish stable unions figurative language of literary expressions, recognizing that the first belonging to folklore, as proverbs, proverbs, riddles. Locutions, according to him, are metaphorical expressions, which lose their meaning if translated literally. (Bulka, N., 1958).

Sheperi I. D. used only the term "phrase," considering such a "two (or even three words), which, although separate, constitute both a special meaning, or a form of the word (of the latter) or a other parts of speech." to illustrate brought examples: *marr vesh, në vend..., zë vend, vë re, baj za, më vjen keq, më vjen ligsh, më vjen mirë, me gjithqë, sado që, sido që, edhe se, dhe në* (Sheperi, I. D., 1927) From the examples given out that the author has had a broad concept on the locution, within which included phraseological units, linguistic expressions, composite, comprising some grammatical forms etc. K. Cipo has used the term "composite sui generis" for *bëka ftohtë, s'është e udhës, po bën vapë, u bë ditë, ka tym, ka erë* (Cipo, K., 1949); the term "phrase" to store the state and the term "expression" for *s'është mirë, s'është bukur, s'është keq, është e udhës, s'është e udhës, është me vend* etc. (Cipo, K., 1952) M. Domi has used the term "expression" to *mbaj mend, kam frikë, ngul këmbë, më vjen keq, jo vetëm (që) ..., po (edhe), jo vetëm ..., po as* (Domi, M., 1957) and "phrase" for *nga dita në ditë, tani për tani, për shkak, për shkak se, për punë* etc. He has shared locutions phraseological units. (Domi, M., 1957). S. Prifti has used the term "expression" to *u bënë afër, u bënë larg, bëhuni bashkë* etc. dhe "perifraza" për *marr vesh, e marr me mend, kam shpresë* etc. (Prifti, S., 1962) Sh. Demiraj term "expression" has used for *ca nga ca, mbi cazë* etc. (Demiraj, Sh., 1971) and the term "phrase" for *për një, për dy, më njësh, më dysh, për në, për nga, me anë të, në qoftë se, në rast se* etc. (Demiraj, Sh., 1971)

Some researchers have used the term "phrase" and distinguish different groups of compound words. Xh. Lloshi has distinguished stable compound words and phraseological. In the same article he mentioned stable compound words and phraseology Albanian. (Lloshi, Xh., 1972). M. Samara has used the terms "stable compound words" and "phraseological compound words" (Samara, M., 1980). Elsewhere has used the terms "stable compound words phraseological" and "non phraseological" (Samara, M., 1972). According to him, the difference of these compound words made by the degree of reliability of connections between limbs that constitute them. The first, according to him, are characterized by higher degree of stability (Samara, M., 1972). Thomai J. stressed that the stability of the connection is higher, when one element in this regard is given. It is complete when certain element is not used outside connection with the same value (Thomai, J., 1999). Earlier it involved the sustainable compound words phraseological stable even platoons of words that were not completed in phraseological units, as: *kam dëshirë, zë fill, kam besë, vë bast, bëj hir* etc. (Thomai, J., 1969). A. Kostallari has involved two groups of compound words of wording (Kostallari, A., 1972). He spoke about phraseological constructions and stable expression (Kostallari, A., 1972). Z. Karapici locutions verbal worth of names with the term "verbal expression" (Karapici, Z., 1986). The author of this article used the term "expression" in an article for verbal locutions (Xhaferi, H., 2011). This term is used in an action language for phraseological units (Albanian literary language for all, 1976). In a grammar school two terms are used simultaneously (Book of the Albanian language, 2, 1988).

In the work "Phonetics and grammar of the language of Albanian writing today," II, 1976, the term "locution" (p. 18 - 19), while the Albanian language Grammar I, 1995, the term "phrase" (p. 39) and the term "expression" (p. 207). The term "phrase" is also used in different school texts (Albanian Language 7, 2002).

From the above description it appears that often the term "expression" and "phrase" have become identified. This is evident today in the fundamental works of Albanian linguistics. In 1954 the Albanian language dictionary, the phrase is defined: "action and ways of expression; expressed thing; locution" (p. 539), while the sense of the term "phrase" is written: "phrasing, expression, group of two or more words that express a single meaning." (p. 276). In the vocabulary of today's Albanian language, 1980 for the term "expression" were given five senses. Meanings four and five belonging to linguistic expression. Fourth in terms of linguistic expression is explained by a broad perspective, including phraseological units or other groups of words with a certain building, usually stable, with some semantic features, grammatical and stylistic characteristic. In the fifth sense linguistic expression is observed from a tight angle, including only those groups of

words that are equivalent to the word by the lexical grammar. In the end it has been synonymous with the term "idiom." For illustration are bringing compound words: Expression adverbial (prepositional, conjunctive). The term "phrase" is described as "a group of words that by the lexical grammar is equivalent to a single word, and that has in its composition at least one word branding; linguistic expression" (p. 1012). In the works "Phonetics and grammar of the language of Albanian literature today," II, 1976 and "Grammar of the Albanian language," I, 1995, the locution is defined as "a group of words that have lasting bond between them and that, as semantically, even grammatically, are equivalent to a single word, but not the same with "(p. 18 and p. 39).

In foreign literature is commonly used term "idiom." In "Microrobert Dictionare du français primordial," 1977, (p. 619), locution is defined as "finite set of words that have the same function as a word." In "Italano della lingua italiana dizionario compatto," 1996, (p. 689), is defined as "a group of two or more words that form a phrase or a particular expression" (Domi, M., 1985).

From the above definitions it appears that the term "phrase" in the Dictionary of 1954 is synonymous with the term "expression" in its widest sense, while the vocabulary of 1980 this term is used as a synonym of the word expression in a narrow sense the latter. Each of the definitions outlined above and from those reflected M. Domi, is quite general and does not contain specific features of this unit. Locution is generally conceived as stable group of words equivalent to a question. Such is the phraseological unit. In Dictionary of Contemporary Albanian language explanation is given that the locution must have at least one scoring words. As will be in their analysis, locutions may not have the scoring word structure (meaningful).

In scientific grammar, in newsletters, magazines locutions are not treated at the right level. (Phonetics and Grammar, 1976). Even for those issues are addressed, it is not the same approach. On this basis, several authors have increased their numbers, while others have ruled quite structures that are similar or identical to them. Various scholars have tried to make as accurate as possible, in their view, the difference of locutions from other units close to them, but not clearly distinguish their features and special features have failed to define precisely the boundaries between them. This has led to each, according to his view, these units include different structures, some of which should not be treated as such.

M. Domi has noted that locutions understood conceived in different ways, but join their main features: in composition with many members and semantically equal to the value of grammar with a lecture (such as construction coterminous) (Domi, M., 1985). This author has reflected the generally accepted concept for the locution as linguistic unit consisting of two or more words, which form a single whole for the meaning, the value of a part of speech (Domi, M., 1985). He has incorporated sustainable locutions of compound words (Domi, M., 1985). J. Thomas spent the the non wording. He has included in this group, among other things, some adjectival value structure, such as: (*budalla*) *me brirë*, (*gënjeshhtë*) *me bisht*; type compound words *arrij fitoren* (*fitoj*), *bëj pushim* (*pushoj*) etc.; structure formed by repeated words, as: *keq e më keq*, *plot e përplot* etc.; direct meaningful terms, such as: *truri i vogël*, *qendra e rëndesës* or figurative, such as: *Kashta e Kumrit*, *ballë kazani*, *gjurmë mushkë* etc.; structures or preposition + noun + noun comparative connector, such as: *pas shpine*, *nën rrogos*, *në tym* etc.; grammatical type clusters with a limb scoring, as: *në lidhje me*, *në qoftë se* etc. (Thomai, J., 1999). A. Spahiu is trying to reflect the common features and distinctive locutions other border units (word and phraseological unit). He calls the word and locution unit lexicon - grammar (Spahiu, A., 2005). But the locution no grammatical category, and therefore can be called to the unit lexicon - syntactic, lexical meaning and based on its syntactic function. On the basis of this value equal the researchers said that the word and the locution "should belong definitely one of the popular parts of speech." It is clear that he wants to include locutions the part of speech, as happened until today.

3.2 Locution difference with other nearby units.

Among the linguistic expression locution has not synonymous. To handle towards these units, it is necessary their distinction, distinction which was requested earlier by M. Domi (Domi, M., 1985). This distinction is more conceptual. The concept of the locution is narrower than the concept of expression. Not every expression is locution, but each idiom is an expression. Locution included the linguistic expressions, as phraseological unit included.

Locution be distinguished from the word, the phrase free and phraseological phrase.

Word locution difference is quite clear. These units brings their semantics (label, mark, indicate, express, etc. A single notion) and syntactic relationships they have with other words in the sentence, but clearly distinguish the structure and grammatical features. Word is closed facility, and the locution is open structure (consisting of two or more words); word has a single focus, while locution has emphasis for each constituent words.

Locution difference from free phrase is as clear as the difference of the word. With this type of compound words oncoming locutions open structure, but different semantics. Cheap phrase is the union of words meaningful dependency ratios, which is created at the moment of speaking and express semantic relations between the concepts that mark the limbs. In this structure, each word preserves the semantic autonomy and complete system of grammatical forms. These equates compound words are not words and not branding tools (Floqi, S., 1968). Through their notions expressed reports. (Grammar, 1996) Locutions are ready structure, which is not produced during the lecture, which do not express notions relationship, but a single concept based on a thorough understanding.

With the oncoming locution phraseological unit structure, semantic and functional value, sustainability components, but differ from the meaning (locution has a meaning), the degree of sustainability (the elements that make up the locution usually have degrees lower stability), the nature lexicon - grammar of ingredients (formed by locution scoring words, the words by not scoring words two groups with stable connection), the type of bonding of the constituent words (words are locution associated with coordination or under the order), motivation (locutions usually not motivated). Phraseological unit is stable phrase. J. Thomai admitted that compound words, of any kind should be built with at least two words branding (Thomai, J., 2011).

Locution is a unit consisting of two or more words scoring, service or both groups, with about a subordinate Coordination, which have lost, somewhere less somewhere more, their meaning and autonomy. He equates a certain discourse, therefore nominative value, indicative or expressive (not in an emotional sense). Its elements are connected steadily with each - other and, as a result of this relationship, is used as a unit ready at a certain function. The entire structure has acquired a new meaning, which is usually not found in any of the elements taken separately. The rate of loss of their meaning is different. This feature distinguishes this unit from platoon free, the phrase free and phraseological phrase. Locution has a single meaning, which is derived from the direct use of figurative elements or components. When a stable group of words has two uses of the above, in the first is free (Grammar, 1995). Locution no emotional meaning, which is characteristic of phraseological units (Thomas, J., 2011). It consists of many elements that serve as his limbs. The limbs may be the triggering words or word service (Thomai, J., 1999).

As we have stated elsewhere, (Xhaferi, H., 2013) with associated locutions a number of issues still require fuller treatment. It is important to clearly define the criteria of the study; be recorded in the most comprehensive features more general features as separate linguistic units, and features the types of their hybrids; to determine the exact features that unite and divide those from other units on the border with them; be identified as to the elements that make up its structure, in particular, to determine the degree of sustainability of these elements within this structure, to determine the place to be busy ones in a particular linguistic discipline.

Locutions units are connected by two linguistic disciplines; with lexicology and syntax. Other researchers connect with morphology (Samara, M., 1999).

Locutions function as a single set of semantic and functional. Their meaning explained by taking into account the value of the constituent elements syntactic and grammatical meaning morphological form in which these elements enter into these structures (Totoni, M., 2000). These structures may not include the parts of speech, there are no morphological units or lexical units.

Locution has the following features: unit ready in teaching, / open structure, / with a single meaning, / semantic load greater than the word, / equates of a word, / which is not motivated / with varying degrees of stability constituent elements, / with or without direct links to these elements, / with at least one element in stony silence, grammatically unchanged (Xhaferi, H., 2013). Some of these features are characteristic for the word and phraseological unit. Locution characteristic features are: lack of motivation and understanding only.

Words, locutions and phraseological units unites semantic component "by semantic and syntactic function as a single entity." Given this, it should be noted feature or features of each of the entities mentioned above, that make the difference between them: the word is structure closed, phraseological unit is open structure with figurative sense, while the expression is open structure with direct sense. It is not used in any way with the figurative sense.

4. Conclusion

By submitting the above show that locutions are stable groups of words triggering, service or both groups with a single meaning, equates the meaning and function of words, used alongside them, often with a certain semantic nuance. Locutions not unified with the word, not just words, so I can not include the parts of speech and can not be seen as a particular way of forming words. The formation of words is included in the scope of morphology and has for object the study of ways of forming words, not expressions. These last are the structure and must distinguish words (lexeme) their

components.

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