

1918–1940 COMPOUND FORMATION TRENDS IN CONSTRUCTION TERMINOLOGY

Summary

The article deals with the compound constructional terms in scientific literature, published between 1918 and 1940. In Lithuania, during the interwar period, the construction sector was rapidly expanding, there were many new realities, which called for many new terms, including compounds. Exclusive personalities were very important for the development of construction terms of this period and for the formation of this professional language: Kazimieras Vasiliauskas, Jonas Šimoliūnas, Pranas Morkūnas, Anatolijus Rozenbliumas, Pranas Jodele, Jonas Kiškinas, Juozas Gabrys and others. Not only did these construction engineers carry out significant research, writing articles and books, teaching young people, but also enriched construction terminology. Quantitative data of related terms from 33 scientific papers and articles on construction indicate that during the interwar period compounding was an important way of developing construction terms: in the literature read, 262 related compound terms were found. The German equivalents presented in addition to some of the compounds make the assumption that the Lithuanian compounds are to be regarded as partial or full evaluations.

Although general types of Lithuanian compound terms are characterized by the same major types of compounding found in the the present Lithuanian language, analyzing the period from 1918 to 1940 construction terminology compounds, it is determined that they are made according to 10 types of production. The most productive parts of the language are nouns, verbs, and adjectives. There are only a few of the compounds, of which of one part would be based on an adverb, a numerical character and pronoun. Thus, while all of the same language parts play a role in the development of Lithuanian construction term compound development as they did in the second half of the 20th Century, the terms of the discussed period do not possess a wide array of combinations of these language parts. It has been

determined from the investigated material that the second part of most of the construction terminology compounds of that time is noun. Such compounds make up as much as 85 percent of all compounds. There are much fewer compounds that would contain a verb as the second part of it and only one containing an adjective. The following types of construction terminology compounds have been identified following the examination of the material and the following quantitative data have been obtained: for the type of the *noun* + *noun* made up 52,9 % of all compounds recorded; *adjective* + *noun* – 23,2 % of all compounds; *noun* + *verb* – 14,1 % of all compounds; *verb* + *noun* – 4,6 % of all compounds; *adverb* + *verb* – 1,5 %, *adverb* + *noun* – 0,8 %; *pronoun* + *noun* – 0,4 %; *noun* + *adjective* – 0,4 %; *numeral* + *verb* – 0,4 %.

There are few terms that are repeated in different sources, and therefore the phonetic and morphological variants in the terminology of construction of that period are not abundant. Of the most common and distinguished variants, the aforementioned reinforced concrete is mentioned. Although many of the compounds used in 1918–1940 scientific construction literature remained so-called textual terms, part of the compounds are used to this day in modern scientific language, are included in glossary terminology and other terminological resources. Thus, the compounds of the analyzed period are important not only for the history of the language, the development of terminology, but also for the modern construction terminology.

KEYWORDS: type of word formation; compound; phonetic variant; related term; morphological variant; construction science language.

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