

Term	The linguistics field it belongs to	The conceptualization in the language of origin	Example	Translation accounting for the content equivalence
absolute synonym	lexicology	a word which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word agreeing in denotation, connotation and distribution (i.e. being interchangeable in most contexts of use)	kind – sort, stop – plosive, noun – substantive	úplné synonymum (tento koncept je však rozšírenejší v slovenčine)
abbreviation	word-formation	standardized shortened form of a word or phrase; they are generally divided into acronyms and initialisms	pros, cons, OPEC, VIP	abreviácia; abreviatúra, skracovanie
accent	stylistics	A manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location, or nation.	English in the UK is spoken in a number of social and regional accents.	výslovnostný štýl
accessibility	stylistics	Understandability, being understandable, illegible.	I can speak English. This is an easily understandable, intelligible utterance.	zrozumiteľnosť
acronym	word-formation	word formed out of the initial letters of particular phrase read as ordinary word	NATO, AIDS, UNICEF	akronym, iniciálová skratka
acronymization	word-formation	process of turning a phrase into acronym	North Atlantic Treaty Organization → NATO	akronymizácia
active voice	morphology	type of voice, a grammatical category of verb; it is more common than passive; the grammatical subject and the doer of the action are one and the same.	Somebody <i>has broken</i> into my car. I <i>ainted</i> my apartment.	činný rod (aktívum)
adjective	morphology	an open word class of lexical units, or a lexical unit describing the qualities, features or states related to a noun or pronoun; it modifies a noun, a linking verb, or a sense verb; in a sentence, it can be part of the subject, object, or adverbial;	<i>nice</i> weather, a <i>huge</i> balloon, a <i>rose</i> garden, the <i>above</i> chart	prídavné meno (adjektívum)

adjunct	syntax	an optional element in a clause; it modifies, comments on or expands the circumstances of an action or event; it can add information about time, place, manner, reason, frequency	last summer, at home, quickly, out of his will, usually	príslovkové určenie (adverbiále)
adverb	morphology	an open word class of lexical units, or a lexical unit indicating manner, place, time/duration, frequency, degree, modality, viewpoint, reason, cause, etc.; generally, they function as modifiers of verb (run fast) adjective, full verb, another adverb, or a clause	<i>very</i> tall, to drive <i>westwards</i> , <i>extremely</i> clearly, <i>honestly</i>	príslovka (adverbium)
adverbial	syntax	a sentence element that brings the meaning of manner, place, time/duration, frequency, degree, modality, viewpoint, reason, cause, etc; it can be one word or several words; it can consist of an adverb or other word classes (like noun, preposition, determiner)	He was speaking <i>fast</i> . He called <i>in the morning</i> .	príslovkové určenie (adverbiále)
affix	word-formation, morphology	a bound morpheme attached to either the beginning of a word (a prefix) or the end (a suffix)	dis-, un- (prefix), -ly, -ness (suffix)	afix
affixation	word-formation, morphology	a word-formation and inflectional process that consists in the attaching an affix to a root or a stem to produce a new lexeme (see derivation), or a morphological word form (see inflection)	derivational affixation-: re-do, re-play, re-make; inflectional affixation-: play-ed, boy-s, girl's	v slovenskej lingvistike má tento termín užší význam a označuje slovotvorný proces derivácie - afixácia, derivácia

agent (also by-agent, by-phrase)	syntax	the performer or ‘doer’ of an action. In ‘He kicked the door open’, ‘he’ is the agent. In a passive clause, the agent may be indicated by a noun phrase that follows an optional by-phrase. a noun (pronoun) preceded by a preposition ‘by’ indicating the doer of the action in the passive structure.	I’m having the furniture tailor-made by a clever handyman.	činiteľ (agens)
agreement maxim	pragmalinguistics stylistics	The agreement maxim involves minimizing disagreement and maximizing agreement between self and other and is in line with Brown and Levinson's positive politeness strategies of 'seek agreement' and 'avoid disagreement'. It may be verbalized as follows: “Minimize the expression of disagreement between self and other; maximize the expression of agreement between self and other.” It, however, does not state that people are expected to totally avoid disagreement. It simply claims that they are much more direct in expressing agreement, rather than disagreement.	Compare the two responses to the following statement: " <i>Referendum will satisfy everybody.</i> " " <i>I don't think I can agree with you.</i> " and : " <i>Referendum will satisfy everybody.</i> " - " <i>Yes, absolutely</i> ". The expression of agreement (the second response) is more direct than the expression of disagreement (the first response).	zásada súhlasu
alliteration	stylistics	Repetition of identical sounds in two or more successive words. The label itself originated from Latin's “Latira” meaning “letters of alphabet”. It is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.	The Case of <u>N</u> egligent <u>N</u> ymph. Dunkin' Donuts. Coca-Cola. Drip dry. PayPal.	aliterácia

allophone	phonetics, phonology	An allophone is a pronunciation variant of a phoneme (a sound can have several allophones).	later --> ['leɪ.tər] (UK) later --> ['leɪ.t̬ə] (US) later --> ['leɪ.ʔə] (some social and regional dialects in UK and Australia) t - t̬ - ʔ are allophones of phoneme [t]	alofóna
allusion	stylistics	A direct or indirect reference to something that is commonly known, such as an event, book, myth, or place. It is a word or phrase meant to call something to mind, without mentioning that thing explicitly. In poetry this can be anything, from another literary work, a literary character, to the Bible, to popular events.	<i>"When she lost her job, she acted like a Scrooge, and refused to buy anything that wasn't necessary."</i> The allusion is made to an extremely stingy character from Charles Dickens' <i>A Christmas Carol</i> .	alúzia
alphabetism → initialism	0	0	0	0
ambiguity	stylistics	The state of being ambiguous. It may be a word, phrase, or statement which contains more than one meaning.	<i>"Flying planes can be dangerous"</i> . This statement exhibits ambiguity since it has double reading: either planes which fly can be dangerous or it can be dangerous to fly planes.	dvojznačnosť, nejednoznačnosť, protichodnosť, dvojzmyselnosť, rozporupnosť, protichodnosť
ambiguous	stylistics	Doubtful or uncertain especially due to obscurity or indistinctness; inexplicable; having more than one reading.	<i>"Foreigners are hunting dogs."</i> In this utterance, it is unclear whether dogs are being hunted or foreigners are being spoken of as dogs.	dvojznačný, nejednoznačný, dvojzmyselný, rozporuplný, protichodný

amelioration	lexicology, historical linguistics	a type of semantic change referring to the improvement of the connotative component of word meaning; a word can acquire a positive sense of approval across the centuries, or it can lose its original sense of disapproval	<i>knight</i> originally referred to a young servant (see similarity with the German lexeme ‘der Knecht’), in the Middle Ages to a man whose duty was to fight for his king and nowadays it refers to a man who has been given the title Sir before his name; <i>mischievous</i> has lost its sense of ‘disastrous’ and now it means ‘playfully annoying’	v slovenskej lingvistiky tento koncept nie je, a preto slovenský termín neexistuje; zlepšenie konotatívneho významu slova
analogy	stylistics	A literary device employed to serve as a basis for comparison. In analogy an idea or a thing is compared to another thing that is quite different from it. Writers rely on analogies because they link an unfamiliar or a new idea with common and familiar objects. Thus, it is easier for readers to comprehend a new idea, which may have been difficult for them to grasp otherwise. Their comprehension of a new idea is enhanced when they observe its similarity to something that is familiar to them. In addition, by employing this literary tool, writers catch the attention of their readers. Analogies help increase readers’ interest as analogies help them relate what they read to their life.	"That’s as useful <i>as rearranging deck chairs on the Titanic.</i> " It looks like you’re doing something helpful but really it will make no difference in the end.	analógia
anaphora	stylistics	1. The use of a word as a regular grammatical substitute for a preceding word or group of words; backward reference. 2. In writing or speech, the deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect.	1. The use of <i>do</i> in: A: <i>I like coffee.</i> B: <i>I know you do.</i> 2. “ <u>My life</u> is my purpose. <u>My life</u> is my goal. <u>My life</u> is my inspiration.”	anafora, anaforické nadväzovanie

antecedent	stylistics	The word, phrase or clause to which a pronoun refers.	“ <i>While giving treats to <u>children</u> or <u>friends</u> offer <u>them</u> whatever <u>they</u> like.</i> ” In this line, <u>children</u> and <u>friends</u> are antecedents, while “ <u>them</u> ” and “ <u>they</u> ” are pronouns that refer to friends and children.	predchádzajúci výraz; prvý, predný člen implikácie
anticipatory structures	stylistics	Initially and medially positioned subordinate clauses.	In the first sentence below, “ <u>it</u> ” is an anticipatory subject (the grammatical subject), and in the second sentence “ <u>it</u> ” is an anticipatory object: <i><u>It</u> is better <u>to have tried and lost</u> than never to have tried at all. I take <u>it</u> that you agree with me.</i>	anticipačná štruktúra
antonym	lexicology	a word which has opposite meaning or is contrary in its denotation; most typically it may be an antonym proper (antonym in narrow sense), complementary or converse	<i>long – short</i> (antonyms in narrow sense), <i>permit – forbid</i> (complementary antonyms), <i>precede – follow</i> (converse antonyms)	antonymum, opozitum
antonym in narrow sense	lexicology	a type of antonym which is gradable where the denial of one member of the antonymous pair does not necessarily mean the assertion of the other as there is a third possibility	sweet – sour, beautiful – ugly, love – hate	polárne, graduálne, kontrastné, kontrárne antonymum
antonym proper → antonym in narrow sense	0	0	0	0
antonymous idioms	phraseology	idioms with the opposite meaning	a hurd nut to crack - a child's play	frazologické antonymá
antonymy	lexicology	the meaning relation of oppositeness	beautiful – ugly, teacher – student, buy – sell	antonymia

applied linguistics	general linguistics	A branch of linguistics in which the primary concern is the application of linguistic theories, methods and findings in order to elucidate language problems. A field of study encompassing all applications of linguistic theory and language learning and education.	Second Language Teaching, Second Language Learning, Contrastive Linguistics.	aplikovaná lingvistika
apposition	syntax	a clause element specifying the subject, divided by commas from the rest of the sentence	The first US president, <u>George Washington</u> , was born in Virginia, USA.	prístavok (apozícia)
approbation maxim	pragmalinguistics stylistics	The maxim stating the following: "Minimize the expression of beliefs which express dispraise of other; maximize the expression of beliefs which express approval of other." It is preferred to praise others and if this is impossible, then you had better sidestep the issue, give some sort of minimal response (possibly through the use of euphemisms), or just remain silent.	The following stretch of language follows this maxim: <i>"I heard you singing at the karaoke last night. It sounded like you were enjoying yourself!"</i>	zásada schválenia
appropriate	stylistics	The adjective refers to a linguistic variety or form which is considered suitable or possible in a given situation/context.	Contracted forms of verbs are <i>appropriate</i> in everyday conversations.	vhodný
arbitrariness	lexicology	basic property of human language and the main feature of the linguistic sign which means that there is no inherent connection between a linguistic form and its meaning	There is nothing in the English word <i>table</i> which reflects the shape etc.of the thing.The relationship between the form (sound) and the meaning is said to be arbitrary as there is no causal connection between the two. As a result, there are different forms (signifiants) for the same meaning (signifié) in different languages: <i>stól – table – Tisch.</i>	arbitrárnosť, nemotivovanosť

archilexeme → hyper(o)nym	0	0	0	0
argot	stylistics	A specialized idiomatic vocabulary peculiar to a particular class or group of people, especially that of an underworld group, devised for private communication and identification.	Thieves commonly have their secret language their - argot.	argot
articulation	phonetics, phonology	In a broader sense articulation is an intentional movement of the primary articulators for the speech production (including organs involved in the airstream mechanism and phonation, while in a narrow sense it is a restriction of the airstream by the tongue or the lips.	The tongue approaches alveolar ridge when pronouncing [s], or the lips are rounded when [o] is pronounced.	artikulácia
articulator	phonetics, phonology	An articulator is any specific part of the vocal tract involved in the production of a sound (articulation) (articulators are active and passive.)	e. g. lips, tongue, alveolar ridge, velum, etc.	artikulátor (rečový orgán) Slovenská definícia v širšom ponímaní taktiež zahŕňa orgány sluchu, pričom anglická definícia v širšom ponímaní zahŕňa aktívne a pasívne artikulátory.
aspect	morphology	one of grammatical categories of a verb; it mainly indicates how a speaker views an activity expressed by the verb: whether it is completed, in progress, habitual; in English, four aspects are known: simple, progressive, perfect, perfect-progressive.	He <u>called</u> in the morning. He <u>is speaking</u> fast. He <u>speaks</u> fast.	tento koncept je blízky gramatickej kategórii "vid" (aspekt)
aspiration	phonetics, phonology	Aspiration is the hissing sound following voiceless plosives (p, t, k) at the beginning of a word in majority English accents.	In the word pay [p ^h er], [p] is followed by a short hissing sound similar to [h].	aspirácia (prídych)

assertives	pragmalinguistics stylistics	Speech acts that commit a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.	The following stretch of language is an example of a personal creed: <i>Each day, live and love to your fullest.</i>	asertívny rečový akt
assimilation	phonetics, phonology	Assimilation is an articulatory adaptation of one sound to a nearby sound (often on a word boundary) with regard to one or more features on the level of consonants (manner and place of articulation).	consonant 1 consonant 2 in the in ðə ɪnə (nn - assimilation)	asimilácia
associative meaning → <u>connotation</u>	0	0	0	0
assonance	stylistics	Assonance takes place when two or more words, close to one another repeat the same vowel sound, but start with different consonant sounds. Writers rely on this device in order to enhance a musical effect in the text by using it for creating internal rhyme. This consequently enhances the pleasure of reading a literary piece. In addition, it helps writers to develop a particular mood in the text that corresponds with its subject matter.	<i>Try to light the fire.</i> the diphthong /ai/ is repeated	asonancia
attributive adjective	syntax	most commonly, it is an adjective preceding a noun in a noun phrase (see a); in some cases, it can follow a noun (see b); applies to an adjective or other pre-modifier in a noun phrase.	a) a <i>cold</i> coffee, a <i>summer</i> dress b) all means <i>available</i> , <i>Asia Minor</i> , the doctor <i>concerned</i>	zhodný prívlastok (adjektívny atribút, kongruentný atribút)
auditory signs	phonetics stylistics	Signs perceived through or resulting from the sense of hearing. In communication, auditory signs are the signs related and perceived by hearing.	vocal (the sounds of language that are combined into syllables, feet, stress-groups and utterances) non-vocal (whistle)	sluchové, auditívne znaky

auxiliary verb	morphology, syntax	a subclass of verb; a small group of verbs that are followed by a full verb (i.e. a verb with a full lexical meaning); they are called auxiliary because they do not bring meaning by themselves (see a); typically, morphological categories of a verb are reflected in them. They precede subject in questions (see b) and they take 'not' to make negative forms (see c).	a) <i>is</i> working, <i>has</i> seen, <i>has been</i> working, <i>can</i> see, <i>must</i> go; b) Where <i>is</i> he?; c) He is <i>not</i> here.	pomocné sloveso
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