

Term	The linguistics field it belongs to	The conceptualization in the language of origin	Example	Translation accounting for the content equivalence
<b>head</b>	syntax	a central element of a phrase (noun phrase, verb phrase, etc.). The accompanying constituents in the phrase have a grammatical relationship with the head.	the most beautiful <u>dress</u> ( <u>head</u> of a noun phrase); have been <u>studying</u> ( <u>head</u> of a verb phrase)	centrálny element frázy (syntagmy)
<b>head word</b> → <b>lemma</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>hedge</b>	stylistics, pragmatics	A mitigating word, sound or construction used to lessen the impact of an utterance due to constraints on the interaction between the speaker and addressee	He said there <i>might not be</i> any need for the new management.	relativizácia výpovede; (rezervovanosť)
<b>hiatus</b>	phonetics phonology	Hiatus refers to two vowels following one another, while each of them is a part of a different syllable.	In word hiatus, [ɪ] and [e] are parts of two consequent syllables [haɪ'eɪ.təs].	hiát
<b>homograph</b>	lexicology	a word with the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning	<i>wind</i> /wɪnd/ (force of air) – <i>wind</i> /waɪnd/ (to turn, e.g. with a handle), <i>lead</i> /lɪ:d/ (to guide) – <i>lead</i> /led/ (chemical element)	homograf
<b>homonym</b>	lexicology	a word which has the same form but a different, unrelated meaning	<i>bank</i> (of the river) – <i>bank</i> (financial institution), <i>scale</i> (covering of fish or snake) – <i>scale</i> (an instrument used to measure weight), <i>love</i> (emotion) – <i>love</i> (zero)	homonymum
<b>homonymous idioms</b>	phraseology	idioms identical in form but different in meaning	make hay "to cause chaos" (obrátiť hore nohami), make hay "to take advantage of some situation" (kuť železo za horúca)	frazologické homonymá

<b>homonymy</b>	lexicology	a semantic relation between words whose phonological or graphemic form (signifiant) is identical and the meaning (signifié) is different and unrelated	peace – piece, lead (verb) – lead (noun), a saw – I saw	homonymia
<b>homophone</b>	lexicology	a word with the same pronunciation but different spelling	<i>meat</i> /mɪ:t/ – <i>meet</i> /mɪ:t/, <i>son</i> /sʌn/ – <i>sun</i> /sʌn/, <i>two</i> /tu:/ – <i>too</i> /tu:/	homofón
<b>homophony</b>	phonetics phonology	Homophony is a relation between two lexemes with different graphemic structures but pronounced as the same sound (words are called homophones). Some scholars, however, claim that even the lexemes with identical graphemic structure and pronounced in the same way are homophones.	saw - sore --> <b>sɔ:</b> - <b>sɔ:</b> (in RP) bear - bear --> <b>beər</b> - <b>beər</b>	homofónia
<b>homorganic consonants</b>	phonetics phonology	These consonants are speech sounds which have the same place of articulation but differ in the manner of articulation.	For example bilabial p, b or alveolar t, d, etc.	homorgánne spoluhlásky
<b>hyperbole</b>	stylistics	A figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect.	I have been waiting for you <i>for eternity</i> .	hyperbola
<b>hypernym</b>	lexicology, stylistics	A word that denotes a general category of objects, a superordinate term.	<i>Musical instrument</i> is a hypernym of <u>piano</u> and <u>violin</u> .	hyperonymum
<b>hyperonym</b> → <a href="#">hypernym</a>	0	0	0	0
<b>hyperonymy</b> → <a href="#">hyponymy</a>	0	0	0	0
<b>hypocorism</b>	stylistics/lexicology	Diminutive forms of names of people, pets, etc.	<i>Lizzie, Betsie, Barbie</i>	hypokoristikum
<b>hyponym</b>	lexicology	a word of a more specific meaning which can be included within a general word (archilexeme), a subordinate lexeme	<b>daffodil, rose</b> and <b>carnation</b> are hyponyms/co-hyponyms of <i>flower</i>	hyponymum

<b>hyponymy</b>	lexicology	a hierarchical meaning relationship which holds between specific and general lexical items so that the former is included under the latter (i.e. is a hyponym of the latter); there is a superordinate lexeme (also called a hypernym/hyperonym or archilexeme) with reference to which the subordinate lexeme (hyponym) can be defined; the subordinate lexemes which are on the same level of hierarchy are co-hyponyms	<i>daffodil</i> is a hyponym of flower , <i>chair</i> of furniture, <i>violin</i> of instrument	hyponymia
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