

Term	The linguistics field it belongs to	The conceptualization in the language of origin	Example	Translation accounting for the content equivalence
object	syntax	a clause element (represented by a single word or a noun phrases) that follows the verb; objects indicate the direct (direct object) and indirect recipients (indirect object) of actions.	I like that brown sweater (direct object). I can't lend you my car (indirect object, direct object).	predmet (objekt)
obstruent	phonetics phonology	An obstruent is a speech sound involving a constriction which prevents the airflow from escaping freely through nose or mouth.	Well-known obstruents are plosives/stops/occlusives, fricatives and affricates.	obštruent
occlusive	phonetics phonology	An occlusive is a consonant pronounced with the stricture in the vocal tract (also known as a stop or a plosive).	stops/plosives - p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n	okluzíva
onomasiology	lexicology	a branch of linguistics, most commonly understood as a sub-branch of lexicology, which is concerned with the question 'how do you express X?' ; the opposite direction is called semasiology	proceeds from the study of meaning to form, i.e. it starts from a concept and asks for its name, e.g. What is the name for a small rectangular object that contains written pages? Answer: a book.	onomaziológia
onset	phonetics phonology	Onset is the first part of a syllable (before the centre (nucleus) of a syllable).	texts - [t e ksts] onset peak coda	striktúra (iniciála)
open word class	morphology	a word class within which new words can be coined or unnecessary words can become dated; constant changes take place as the world develops.	noun, full verb, adjective, and adverb	v slovenčine tento koncept nie je, a preto slovenský termín neexistuje;
opposition	phonetics phonology	Opposition refers to a distinctive features of a sound by means of the absence or presence of such features, however, sounds which are in opposition with each other can be substituted for each other within a given context creating a new word.	In the following words, phonemes [t] and [k] are in opposition for they differ in their place of articulation. patting vs. Packing pætiŋ vs. pækɪŋ	opozícia