

Term	The linguistics field it belongs to	The conceptualization in the language of origin	Example	Translation accounting for the content equivalence
realisation	phonetics phonology	Realisation is the physical expression of an abstract linguistic unit; because phonemes are abstract units, they are not physically real, but when we speak and transform them into phones, they become a physical demonstration/realisations of abstract generalisations.	For example, [ɪ] is sometimes realised (produced) as clear ɪ and sometimes as dark ɪ̞ .	realizácia
reciprocal pronoun	morphology	a reciprocal pronoun refers to a mutual relationship between people or things; "each other" typically implies number 2, "one another" typically implies 2 and more	They love <u>each other</u> . They looked at <u>one another</u> .	zvrátne zámeno s recipročnou sémantikou
reduction	phonetics phonology	Reduction refers to the loss of a vowel, consonant or a syllable in a rapid, colloquial speech; or the process of weakening the quality and quantity of vowels when in unstressed syllable (note stress); in English usually the full vowels are reduced into schwa [ə] or unstressed [ɪ] in unstressed syllables.	In the stressed syllable (note stress), letter o can be pronounced as a diphthong [əʊ], however, in word photograph, the o letter in the second syllable is in the unstressed syllable, therefore, its pronunciation is reduced to [ə]. Photograph --> ['fəʊ.tə.grɑ:f]	redukcia
redundancy	information theory/stylistics	The inclusion of extra bits of information which are not strictly necessary to functioning; the needless repetition of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs or ideas. Redundancy in the sense of information theory is a measure of how efficiently the symbols are used in the language.	<i>Major breakthrough</i> – a breakthrough is already major and significant. There is no reason to say that it is major.	redundancia

reference	stylistics	The action of mentioning or referring to something.	<i>There are a number of distinct phases of childhood development. Broadly speaking, these are linked to the motor, emotional and linguistic development of the child. In this sentence, "these" is a reference word pointing back to "phases" in the preceding sentence.</i>	odkazujúci výraz
reference → concept	0	0	0	0
referent	lexicology	the entity (thing, person, event, state of affairs etc.) in the external world to which a linguistic expression refers	the word (or symbol, sign) pen refers to a writing instrument used to apply ink to a surface, the word Peter refers to a person called Peter	denotát, predmet (mimojazykovej skutočnosti)
reflexive pronoun	morphology	pronouns ending in -self (or, in the plural, -selves).	She considers <u>herself</u> gifted. When the twins were 3 they could dress <u>themselves</u> .	zvrtné zámeno
register	sociolinguistics	A variety of language typically used in a specific type of communicative setting.	register of academic English, an informal register; the register of scientific discourse.	register
regular verbs	morphology	verbs with inflectional forms all predictable by general rule; the verb form which simply adds past tense inflection -ed to the base form without any change; these verbs may have had various inflections in Old English, but during the development of English, they have been lost or simplified to -ed	helped, started, continued, stopped	v slovenčine sa neprejavuje koncept (ne)pravidelnosti na základe tvorenia minulých tvarov slovesa

restricted collocation → <u>semi-idiom</u>	0	0	0	0
reverse <u>rhyme</u>	stylistics	It rhymes backwards	<i>Kiss the pain goodbye Bliss, no longer felt Why can't you be true to me? Try, is all I ask of you</i>	obrátенý rým
rhetorical device	stylistics	A technique that an author or speaker uses to convey to the listener or reader a meaning with the goal of persuading him or her towards considering a topic from a different perspective, using sentences designed to encourage or provoke an emotional display of a given perspective or action. Rhetorical devices can be used to evoke an emotional response in the audience, but that is not their primary purpose.	Repeating a word or expression for emphasis - <i>Love, real love, takes time.</i>	rétorické prostriedky
rhoticity/rhotic	phonetics phonology	Some varieties of English employ the pronunciation in which the [r] phoneme is found in all phonological contexts.	In RP English, the word car is pronounced as [kɑ:], while in rhotic varieties, such as American English, the same word is pronounced as [kɑ:r].	rotickosť
rhyme	phonetics phonology	Rhyme is related to the coda of the syllable. If the sounds at the end of two words are the same or similar in their realisation, they rhyme.	If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies [laɪz], Or being hated don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise [waɪz]; (Rudyard Kipling)	rým

rhyme	stylistics	Correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.	<i>Little Miss Muffet A</i> <i>Sat on a tuffet A</i> <i>Eating curds and whey B</i> <i>Along came a spider C</i> <i>Who sat down beside her C</i> <i>And frightened Miss Muffet away B</i>	rým
rhythm	phonetics phonology	Rhythm is perceived regularity of prominent units in speech.	For rhythm in English, the regular distribution of stressed units is very important. In order to achieve it, the stressed sequences are combined with unstressed sequences not only in words but also in sentences (sentence stress). English has stressed-timed rhythm, meaning that while unstressed syllables are reduced, the stressed stand out and are pronounced as the longest. Therefore, if you pronounce <i>Cats eat mouse</i> and <i>The cats eat the mouse</i> both utterances should be approximately of the same length, because even though there are two new words (the) added, they are unstressed.	rytmus
role-relationship	sociolinguistics	The aspects of a relationship consisting of the reciprocal role expectations of each person towards the other.	These concepts express the degree of social distance/intimacy.	vzťah medzi rolami hovoriaceho a poslucháča; sociálna vzdialenosť