

Term	The linguistics field it belongs to	The conceptualization in the language of origin	Example	Translation accounting for the content equivalence
<b>variety</b>	sociolinguistics stylistics	Any system of linguistic means whose use is governed by situational variables.	Estuary English is a variety of English.	varietà
<b>verb</b>	syntax	Syntax: In a clause, the verb is an obligatory and the most central element. It denotes actions, events, processes and states. In a clause it functions as part of the predicate and can be expressed by a single word ( <b>main verb</b> ) or a verb phrase (consisting of the main verb and one or more auxiliary verbs).	He <b>works</b> at a station. She <i>has been studying</i> English all her life.	sloveso (verbum)
<b>verb phrase</b>	syntax	a phrase with a lexical verb as its head; it can be simple (consisting of a full verb) or complex (consisting of a main verb+auxiliaries)	drives, can drive, has been living	prísudok (predikát)
<b>verb phrase</b>	morphology	a group of verbs (at least two) in which: 1/ the last verb is main, all the preceding once are auxiliary, 2/ the first verb (if full) is finite, all the others are non-finite	1/ is <u>cleaning</u> , has been <u>cleaning</u> , was <u>done</u> , will have been <u>finished</u> ; 2/ <u>is cleaning</u> , <u>has been cleaning</u>	zložený slovesný tvar
<b>verb</b>	morphology	a word class of lexemes that denote actions, events, processes and states. In English are three main grammatical classes of verb: a) full (lexical), b) primary (semi-auxiliary), and c) modal.	a) speak, dance, ask, bring b) be, do have c) can, need, have to, would rather	sloveso, verbum
<b>verbal reiteration</b>	stylistics	The repeating of a synonym, a near synonym or a superordinate term of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis.	In the following exchange, the word "boy" is reiterated as "child". A: "There's a boy climbing the tree." B: "The child's going to fall."	iterácia

<b>verbal repetition</b>	stylistics	The simple repeating of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words, in order to secure emphasis.	"Absolute power corrupts absolutely" is the best known quotation of the 19th century British politician Lord Acton.	opakovanie slov
<b>verbosity</b>	stylistics	a situation, when too many words are unnecessarily used even though an idea could be expressed by smaller number of words	" <i>At this point in time</i> " is a circumlocution for " <i>now</i> ," and is often used by verbose speakers.	slovíčkárenie, mnohovravnosť, verbalizmus
<b>vernacular</b>	sociolinguistics stylistics	Vernacular is the language of a particular group, profession, region, or country, especially as spoken rather than formally written.	Some regional examples of vernacular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Vernacular: <i>a larkin (to prank), all y'all (everyone), buggy (shopping cart), lagniappe (something extra)</i></li> <li>• New England Vernacular: <i>bubbler (drinking fountain), packie (liquor store), wicked (really, as in wicked cool), ilker (to put something off until the last minute)</i></li> <li>• Chicago Vernacular: <i>char-dog (hot dog), front room (living room), pop (soda), the Cubbies (Chicago Cubs)</i></li> </ul>	hovorový jazyk
<b>voice</b>	morphology	the grammatical category contrasting active and passive verb forms; it gives information about the roles of different participants (agent/doer of the action or recipient) in an event. Voice can be a) active and b) passive.	a) She <u>claned</u> the room. b) The room <u>was cleaned</u> .	slovesný rod
<b>voicing</b>	phonetics phonology	Voicing is the vibration of the vocal folds (also known as phonation).	When vocal folds vibrate, speakers produce voiced/lenis sounds.	znelosť
<b>vowel</b>	phonetics/phonology	Vowels are sounds making the least obstruction to the flow of air, and they are the centre of a syllable.	For example, monophthongs $\alpha$ , $\text{\ae}$ , $\text{\i}$ , etc.	samohláska