

5 PUTTING THE PROPOSED CONCEPTUALIZING SCHEME INTO LINGUISTIC/S PRACTICE

5.1 An Opening Note

The present focus is the level of compatibility of English and Slovak linguistics terminology that can be arrived at through term conceptualization based on the proposed conceptualizing scheme. The decision to conduct such research, among other incentives, derives from the current situation in the academia, i.e. the requirement for the academics-philologists to communicate through Lingua Franca within the global scientific community, and thus to master the conceptual and terminological system with regard to both form and content. It is necessary that the form and content of a term be linked intralingually (considering the linguistic/s traditions of the language community) and interlingually (focusing on the degree of compatibility of the terms in two languages).

Our argument, also based on the conducted experiments, is that the linguistics terminology of a given language and culture community has been conventionalized due to a number of factors (historical, social, or orthographic), and thus the content of a term may not correspond with a seemingly equivalent term in another language. In addition, anecdotal evidence shows that, in the interlingual context, negative transfer is rather frequent; i.e. based on the correlation of forms, a language user presupposes identical content. As an example of the linguistics terminology, the terms *phrase* and *fráza* have already been mentioned: the Slovak term has been conventionalized as a stylistics term (a unit of colloquial language), whereas the English term *phrase* immediately evokes a (non-)predicative syntactic unit smaller than a sentence.

The present chapter demonstrates the results of applying the four-point conceptualizing scheme to linguistics metalanguage. Our corpus is compiled based on “A Handbook of English and Slovak Linguistics Terminology” (Bilá et al 2018). The corpus consists of four sub-corpora – English linguistics terms falling within phonetics and phonology, morphosyntax, lexicology and phraseology, and stylistics and pragmatics, each forming the basis of the respective subchapter below. The application of the four-point scheme – identifying the linguistics branch that the term belongs into,

explanation, exemplification, and translation into Slovak – has allowed for identifying similarities and differences in the intersemiotic and/or interlingual space (English and Slovak).

Each subchapter below is divided into an ‘overview’ and ‘analysis’ parts. The overview summarizes the sub-corpus data (for each linguistics field separately) and, based on the four-point conceptualizing scheme, provides the classification of the terms into three groups: 1/ English terms sharing the content, scope, and function with Slovak terms (i.e. $E = S$), 2/ English terms the content, scope, or function of which is non-existent in Slovak linguistics (i.e. $E \# S$), and 3/ English terms the content, scope, or function of which is either broader, narrower, or different in a certain aspect (i.e. $E > S$, $E < S$, or $E \neq S$) than in Slovak terms.

Group 1 ($E = S$) includes terms with the following conceptualizing scheme:

1. The frame: a particular linguistics field
2. Content definition: shared in English and in Slovak
3. Exemplification: truly demonstrates the content definition in English and in Slovak
4. Translation equivalent: truly demonstrates the contextualization (content, scope, and function) in the respective language

Group 2 ($E \# S$) includes terms with the following conceptualizing scheme:

1. The frame: a particular linguistics field
2. Content definition: applicable to English, non-existent in the Slovak linguistic system
3. Exemplification: only applies to English, no examples available in the Slovak linguistic system
4. Translation equivalent: not available, description can be used as a translation solution; or available but only as a signifier of a foreign language entity

Group 3 ($E > S$, $E < S$, or $E \neq S$) includes terms with the following conceptualizing scheme:

1. The frame: a particular linguistics field
2. Content definition: exists in both English and Slovak
3. Exemplification: exists in both English and Slovak
4. Translation equivalent: available, yet discrepancy is observed, thus commented on

The ‘analysis’ part presents the explication of Group 3 instances. The explication is done by means of the conceptualizing process, i.e. each term is analyzed through establishing the frame in English, defining content conventionalized in English, exemplifying the usage in English, and searching for a translation equivalent through considering the conceptualization of the Slovak prospective equivalent. In the table summarizing the type of discrepancy, the symbols indicate the relationship between the terms based on their current usage as follows: $E > S$: the content, scope, or function of the English term is broader than that of the Slovak term; $E < S$: the content, scope, or function of the English term is narrower than that of the Slovak term; $E \neq S$: the content, scope, or function of the English term is different from that of the Slovak term. The terms are given in CAPITALS if they are recognized as metalanguage of the linguistics field concerned in professional literature; lowercase letters are used for the terms that can be used to describe the aspects concerned, yet, they are not recognized as metalanguage in the respective field.

The terms initially identified as such that pose a problem in the interpretation when approached through the perspective of Anglo-Saxon linguistics and Slovak linguistics have been proved so. The justification is done through identifying discrepancies in the content, scope, and function. Content is taken to represent denotational meaning, the subject-matter that is at the heart of the usage of the term. Scope implies the range of means possessing the described content or the extent of situations to which these means can be applied. Function refers to the purpose or task that the means concerned perform. In some cases, within Frame, we make reference to ‘popular grammar’ rather than a specific linguistics field. This is due to the situation that in English some terminology has not become identified as official metalanguage. It has become widely accepted as a grammatical term by teachers to make the language system more accessible to learners. It stands for non-specialists’ explanation of language phenomena not using expert jargon, rather adjusting it to the simplified way of describing a particular issue. In this book, we refer to it ‘popular’, as linguists have no relevant argument for it being part of the metalanguage.

5.2 Phonic Level

5.2.1 An Overview

The subcorpus with English phonetics and phonology terminology comprised 100 terms. The terms were explored in four steps, in accordance with the suggested conceptualizing pattern. This has allowed for the division into three groups: E = S; E ≠ S; E > S, E < S, E # S; see Table 5. The present section draws on the following sources (in the alphabetical order): Bilá (2016), Bilá – Eddy (2014), Crystal (2008), Mistrík (ed) (1993), Roach (2002), Sabol – Král' (1989), Sičáková (2002), Štekauer (1993), <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>.

English→Slovak	1/ E = S	2/ E # S	3/ E > S, E < S, E ≠ S
100	75 terms	10 terms	15 terms
100.00%	75.00%	10.00%	15.00%

Table 5 An Overview of correspondence of English and Slovak Phonetics and Phonology terms

Group 1 (E = S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘articulation’ and its Slovak equivalent ‘artikulácia’.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
ARTICULATION	ARTIKULÁCIA
1. phonetics	1. phonetics
2. the physiological movements involved in modifying an airflow to produce the various types of speech sounds, using the vocal tract above the larynx.	2. movements of speech organs, i.e. airstream and voice stream segmentation by changing the movements and postures of the moveable speech organs above the larynx.
3. The upper and lower lips are pressed together when pronouncing [m]; or the lips are rounded when [o] is pronounced.	3. The [p] consonant is articulated in such a way that, in the first phase, a complete labial and palatal and pharyngeal closure is created. When burst of air overcomes the labial closure, the [p] sound is produced. The second part of the articulation is a sudden removal of the closure.
4. artikulácia	4. artikulácia

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging into this group and their Slovak equivalents are given below (see Table 6).

1.	allophone	alofóna
2.	articulation	artikulácia
3.	articulator	rečový orgán
4.	assimilation	asimilácia
5.	auditory signs	sluchové, auditívne znaky
6.	boundary (boundary marker, border signal)	hraničné signály
7.	breath-group	vetný, výpovedný úsek
8.	burst	vzduchový výbuch, explózia
9.	cardinal vowels	kardinálne vokály
10.	chest-pulse	motorický (výdychový) impulz
11.	cluster	spoluhláskový zhuk
12.	coarticulation	koartikulácia
13.	coda	kóda
14.	commutation test	komutačný test
15.	complementary distribution	komplementárna distribúcia
16.	continuant	kontinuant
17.	contoid	kontoid
18.	declination (note: declarative sentence intonation)	konkluzívna kadencia
19.	devoicing	znelostná neutralizácia
20.	digraph	digraf
21.	diphthong	diftong, dvojhláska
22.	epenthesis	epentéza
23.	foot	stopa
24.	formant	formant
25.	frequency	frekvencia
26.	fundamental frequency	fundamentálna frekvencia
27.	gemination	zdvojovanie
28.	glide	kĺzavý vokál
29.	glottis	glotída
30.	homophony	homofónia
31.	homorganic consonants	homorgánne spoluhlásky
32.	intensity	intenzita
33.	intonation	intonácia
34.	intonational contour	intonačná krivka
35.	junction	morfematický švík
36.	lateral	laterála
37.	liaison	liaison
38.	loudness	hlasitosť
39.	manner (of articulation)	spôsob artikulácie

40.	minimal pair	minimálny pár
41.	mora	móra
42.	neutralization	neutralizácia
43.	obstruent	obštruent
44.	occlusive	okluzíva
45.	onset	striktúra (iniciála)
46.	opposition	opozícia, protiklad
47.	pause	pauza
48.	peak	vrchol
49.	phonation	fonácia
50.	phone	fóna, hláska
51.	phoneme	fonéma
52.	phonemics	fonemika, fonematika
53.	phonetics	fonetika
54.	phonology	fonológia
55.	phonotactics	fonotaktika
56.	pitch	výška hlasu
57.	place (of articulation)	miesto artikulácie
58.	polysyllabic	viacslabičný
59.	prominence	prominencia
60.	prosody	prozódia
61.	realization	realizácia
62.	rhyme	rým
63.	rhythm	rytmus
64.	sonant	sonanta
65.	secondary articulation	sekundárna artikulácia
66.	segment	segment
67.	sibilant	sibilant, sykavka
68.	sonority	sonórnosť
69.	spectrogram	spectrogram, sonagram
70.	suprasegment	suprasegment
71.	syllable	slabika
72.	tempo	tempo
73.	tone	tón
74.	tone-unit	melodéma
75.	vowel	vokál, samohláska

Table 6 Terms falling in Group 1 (E = S) in Phonetics and Phonology

Group 2 (E # S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘aspiration’.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
ASPIRATION	---
1. phonetics and phonology	
2. During the post-release phase of articulation of [p], [t], [k] and the transition to a voiced sound, the wide-open glottis takes some time to close for the vocal folds to start vibrating; i.e. there is a period of voicelessness (before the vocal folds begin to vibrate) and a strong burst of air, which may be perceived as a kind of h-sound	
3. The [p], [t], [k] sounds in the following English words are produced with aspiration: <i>Peter, take, kitchen</i> .	
4. There is no such concept in the Slovak linguistic system	

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging in this group are given below (see Table 7). It may seem that some expressions exist also in Slovak; as a matter of fact, the existing ‘equivalents’ are used merely with reference to foreign language concepts. They only serve the purpose of translating English concepts, as they lack referents in the Slovak language system. Their presence in the Slovak metalanguage does not automatically indicate the presence of Slovak referents; therefore, they are included into this group.

1.	aspiration
2.	continuant
3.	flap
4.	fortis
5.	initiation
6.	isochrony
7.	lax
8.	liason
9.	rhoticity/rhotic
10.	tonic stress

Table 7 Terms falling in Group 2 (E # S) in Phonetics and Phonology

Group 3 (E > S, E < S, E ≠ S) can be exemplified as follows.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
NUCLEUS	NUKLEUS, JADRO
1. phonology	1. phonetics and phonology
2. In phonology, a nucleus is the center of the syllable (a vocoid or a syllabic consonant). In intonation, a nucleus is the most prominent syllable in the tone-unit.	2. The nucleus is understood as a sound in a syllable (either a vowel or a liquid) manifesting the highest degree of sonority.
3. In phonology: university – juː.nɪˈvɜː.sə.ti . In intonation: University is great . – juː.nɪˈvɜː.sə.ti ɪz greɪt. In both cases, the nuclei are printed in bold letters.	3. The bold letters in the following monosyllables represent syllable nuclei: stíp , stôl
4. jadro (slabiky), nukleus	4. nucleus
The discrepancy is in the scope of this term; the English term has a broader scope of meaning referring both to the component in a syllable structure and a tone-unit.	

The English terms, coming from the studied corpus, with different conceptualization in the two languages are listed below (Table 8). They are discussed in the subchapter to follow.

1.	accommodation	akomodácia
2.	affrication	afrikácia
3.	aperture	apertúra
4.	content word	autosémantické slovo
5.	duration/length	trvanie, dĺžka, kvantita
6.	emphasis	dôraz, emfáza
7.	function word	synsémantické slovo
8.	hiatus	hiát, hiatus
9.	nucleus	jadro, nukleus
10.	palatalization	palatalizácia, zmäkčovanie
11.	phonology	fonológia
12.	reduction	redukcia
13.	stress	prízvuk
14.	syllabic consonant	slabikotvorný (slabičný) konsonant
15.	voicing	znelosť

Table 8 Terms falling in Group 3 (E > S, E < S, E ≠ S) in Phonetics and Phonology

5.2.2 Discrepancies between English and Slovak Phonetics and Phonology Terms

5.2.2.1 An Outline

The present chapter deals with English terms related to the field of phonetics and phonology the conceptualization of which differs from that of Slovak terms. The following situations have been detected: the English term is either broader or narrower in content or scope than the Slovak term; the function or the content of the English and Slovak terms are different.

The chapter provides observation on 15 terms selected from the corpus of 101 terms. They are arranged into the following thematic groups: 1) General terms, 2) Articulation-related terms, 3) Segment and feature-related terms, and 4) Suprasegmental-related terms. We claim that the following terms (ordered alphabetically) fall into these groups:

- 1) General terms: phonology
- 2) Articulation-related terms: aperture
- 3) Segment and feature-related terms: accommodation, affrication, duration/length, palatalization, voicing
- 4) Suprasegmental-related terms: content word, function word, emphasis, hiatus, nucleus, reduction, stress, syllabic consonant

5.2.2.2 The explication of terms

1) GENERAL TERMS

1.1 Phonology

FRAME

Phonology is one of the core language levels.

DEFINITION

It is a general term referring to a branch of linguistics which studies the sound systems of languages, sounds as units organized into a system of contrasts (phonological units may be phonemes, distinctive features or other units, depending on the theory used). The aim of phonology is to discover the patterns of distinctive sounds found in a

language, and to make most general accounts of the nature of sound systems in the languages of the world. Phonology is concerned with the range and function of sounds in specific languages and with the rules which show the types of phonetic relationships that relate and contrast words and other linguistic units. The term is also used to refer to the sound system as such (in general or to the sound system of a particular language).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Phonology identifies whether the smallest units of speech function as phonemes within a language system; i.e., whether they fulfill a meaning-differentiating function. From this perspective, in English, the [p], [g], [b] are phonemes since they distinguish one word (or word element) from another, as in the following words: ‘tab’, ‘tag’, and ‘tan’. Phonology identifies the functioning of sounds in terms of e.g. quantity of vowels or voicing of consonants, and specifies whether or not they are a meaning-differentiating feature. For example, the nature of [i] and [i:] in respectively ‘pick’ and ‘peak’: the quantity of vowels is not a meaning-differentiating feature; the quality resulting from the horizontal and vertical tongue position is a meaning-differentiating feature.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak metalanguage, phonology is understood as a linguistics discipline that examines the language sound system with regard to the distinctive function of the units within this system. The sound system of language is internally arranged as a whole and consists of a set of units (e.g., phonemes) and a network of relationships. The properties of a phoneme derive from its place in the system and/or from its relations to other phonemes. The term ‘phonology’ (literal translation of the Slovak ‘fonológia’) is used only when we talk about phonemes as abstract units; when we talk about the sound system, the term ‘phonological system’ (literal translation of ‘fonologický systém’) is used instead.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in scope.

PHONOLOGY	>	FONOLÓGIA
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2) SPEECH-PRODUCTION-RELATED TERMS

2.1 Aperture

FRAME

The term falls in the field of articulatory phonetics.

DEFINITION

The term is used in various models of non-linear phonology to account for contrasts involving openness of articulation, i.e. openness between the vocal folds, but also other types of openness (e.g. lip aperture and those given by Chomsky and Halle in their distinctive feature theory of phonology under the heading of secondary apertures) (Crystal 2008). In a constriction model of phonology, aperture means the degree of constriction imposed on a vocoid (a vowel or a glide), which governs vowel height features (Crystal 2008).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Aperture, in the sense of the distance between the articulators,

- is big in [a],
- is very small in [i:].

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term ('apertúra') is conceptualized as openness of speech organs, as openness between the vocal folds for producing the peak of a syllable which is followed by stricture. Despite them being cognates, the Slovak terms seems much more specific in its scope of reference. This may be due to the abundance of approaches to the treatment of phonological phenomena in the Anglophone setting.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in scope.

APERTURE	>	APERTÚRA
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3) SEGMENT AND FEATURE-RELATED TERMS

3.1 Accommodation

FRAME

The term falls within the field of phonetics and stylistics.

DEFINITION

In general linguistics, phonetics and stylistics, accommodation refers to the process by which participants in communication adapt or accommodate various aspects of their speech style (such as accent or diction) to that of their communication partners; alternatively also referred to as linguistic accommodation, speech accommodation, or communication accommodation.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Language is an open system which that is in constant interaction with the world at large, it adapts to the environment by changing itself and, at the same time, maintaining a state of dynamic balance. Linguists point out that the changes take place on every language level, in each language subsystem system and that the dynamics of subsystem changes are not the same (Sokolová 2012).

TRANSLATION

In Slovak general linguistics metalanguage, the term is used to denote one of the two tendencies manifested within language system along with assimilation. Assimilation denotes a tendency of language system to adapt the extralinguistic environment so that it may correspond with its internal structure (e.g. when borrowing foreign lexis); this is a stabilizing factor acting against changes and in favor of maintaining the status quo.

Accommodation refers to an opposing tendency; it refers to adapting the language system to changes in the extralinguistic environment.

SUMMARY

The two terms differ in content, scope and function.

ACCOMMODATION	≠	AKOMODÁCIA
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3.2 Affrication

FRAME

The term falls within the area of segmental phonology.

DEFINITION

The English term is conceptualized as the act or process of changing a plosive into an affricate. Affrication may be observed in some English dialects, such as Cockney in which affricated plosives, such as [ts] and [dz] may be perceived. It is the combination of plosion and friction which typifies an affricate.

EXEMPLIFICATION

The word ‘tea’ is pronounced as [ti:] in RP and with plosive affrication in Cockney [tʰɛi].

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term is conceptualized as abolishing the closure in stops, i.e. it may not include a complete change of a plosive into an affricate. This process change is typical for children’s speech, e.g. the change of Ť → tʰ in ‘kohút’ika’ – ‘toucica’ (Bónová, 2015).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content.

AFFRICATION	>	AFRIKÁCIA
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3.3 Duration/Length (Quantity)

FRAME

Duration falls within different field; within linguistics, it is attributed to acoustic and articulatory phonetics and to phonology.

DEFINITION

Duration denotes the physical duration of a phonetic unit. In phonetics, duration is used to refer to the length of time involved in the articulation of a sound, a syllable, or an utterance; and in phonology, it is used to refer to the relative durations of sounds and syllables. Differences between relatively 'long' and relatively 'short' durations are measured in units of time, such as the millisecond (ms).

EXEMPLIFICATION

In English, the initial consonants preceding long vowels tend to be significantly longer (123 ms) than those preceding short vowels (117 ms). English vowels are referred to as relatively short and relatively long because their duration always depends on their immediate environment. The long vowels are long in open syllables and in syllables closed with lenis consonants whereas they are shortened in syllables closed with fortis consonants. Their counterparts, short vowels, are short in syllables closed with fortis consonants and prolonged in syllables closed with lenis consonants. In both cases, however, the quality of the vowels is retained.

TRANSLATION

In the Slovak language, the difference between short and long vowels is expressed contrastively, in other words, it is used for differentiating the meanings of larger units (e.g. babka vs bábka). In English, the duration/length of vowels is relative and is not used as a meaning/differentiating feature and the duration/length of the vowel signals what type of consonant follows whether a fortis (vowel of a shorter duration) or a lenis (a longer duration), (e.g. beat vs bead).

SUMMARY

The English term ‘duration’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘dĺžka’/‘kvantita’ in function.

DURATION	≠	dĺžka, kvantita
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3.4 Palatalization

FRAME

Palatalization is a term falling into the area of articulatory phonetics.

DEFINITION

Palatalization is a general phonetics term referring to a specific manner of producing speech sounds, i.e. articulation involving a movement of the tongue towards the hard palate. Its most common use is in relation to secondary articulations where the primary place of articulation is elsewhere in the mouth.

EXEMPLIFICATION

A [t] sound is typically articulated in alveolar position; it is described as palatalized if during its articulation the front portion of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate as in the word ‘tune’.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term ‘palatalizácia’, a Latinate term, or ‘zmäkčenie’ (literally ‘softening’), its native equivalent, have identical definition. They denote a change of producing a speech sound which consists in altering its articulation by moving its place to the area of the front part of the hard palate. Based on the auditory effect involved in their articulation, it is referred to as a ‘soft sound’. Slovak falls into a group of languages which have sets of palatalized consonants (‘soft consonants’) operating as phonemes. A functional distinction is thus made between soft consonants (‘mäkké konsonanty’) and hard consonants (‘tvrdé konsonanty’), e.g. ‘byt’ vs ‘byť’ (literally ‘apartment’ vs ‘to be’). These are popular grammar terms commonly used to define the opposition between palatalized and non-palatalized consonants respectively. The importance of the

contrast is in the function of the palatalization process as, in Slovak it may result in the production of a sound which has a phonemic status (e.g. palatalized ‘z’ in ‘žat’ – and non-palatalized ‘z’ in ‘zat’ represent two different words with two different meanings).

SUMMARY

The English term ‘palatalization’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘palatalizácia, zmäkčenie’ in its function.

PALATALIZATION	≠	PALATALIZÁCIA, ZMÄKČENIE
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3.5 Voicing

FRAME

This is a fundamental phonetics term used in the phonetic classification of speech sounds.

DEFINITION

Voicing denotes various kinds of vocal-fold vibrations, the main phonatory activities, and phonation types. It refers to the activity of the vocal folds which takes place as a result of pulmonic air being expelled from the lungs and through the larynx. These vibrations occur only when the vocal cords are drawn together quite close though not close enough to be fully shut. The term signifies the auditory sensation of the vocal activity.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Vocal folds vibrate in the production of all English vocalic sounds and in the production of some consonants (referred to as voiced) under certain conditions.

TRANSLATION

The definition of the Slovak term ‘znelost’ is identical; it is understood as the feature of speech sounds (znelé hlásky) produced with the involvement of vocal folds vibrations. Within the Slovak consonantal system, the opposition of voiced and voiceless consonants is of major importance since voicing is a distinctive feature (i.e. voiced -voiceless contrast may be used functionally, i.e. for the purpose of changing the meaning (e.g. ‘bit’ – ‘pit’, literally ‘beat’ – ‘drink’). Within the English consonantal system, voicing may also be used functionally (e.g. ‘pit’ – ‘bit’), nevertheless it is of secondary importance as it always accompanies some other characteristics. It is the opposition of fortis and lenis that is of primary importance. This contrast resides in the relative energy with which the respective categories of consonants are produced and combines with other characteristics, such as voicing, aspiration, glottalization, velarization, length, and length of preceding vowels (a lenis consonant, in popular grammar labeled as voiced may lose its voicing while retaining its lenis character). Therefore, even though the label of voicing is commonly used to refer to a group of English consonants, the content, scope and function of the term is different.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘voicing’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘znelost’ in the content, scope and function.

VOICING	≠	ZNELOSTĚ
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4) SUPRASEGMENTAL-RELATED TERMS

4.1 Content words and Function words

FRAME

The terms are used in suprasegmental phonology to differentiate two categories of words with regard to the presence or absence of sentence stress on them when they occur in a clause or a sentence.

DEFINITION

The content words are defined as words which have constant lexical meaning; they actually include the majority of words in the language. Alternative terms are lexical and full words. These words ordinarily carry sentence stress and, within a clause or a sentence, they are foregrounded. The few function words, whose role is largely to express grammatical relationships, are alternatively also referred to as structure or grammar words. They do not carry sentence stress and, within a clause or a sentence, they are backgrounded. Foregrounding and backgrounding bear issues on the pronunciation – foregrounded words carry sentence stress and backgrounded words are obscured – they are subject to reductions and elisions.

EXEMPLIFICATION

In the phrase 'Megan had decided' ['megən əd dɪ'saɪdɪd], words Megan and decided represent content words and the word had is a grammar word, therefore, it is subject to reduction (of its vowel) and elision (of its initial consonant).

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, the Latinate and native terms 'autosémantické, plnovýznamové slová' and 'synsémantické, neplnovýznamové slová' are used respectively. The former category of words is defined as lexical words having a stable lexical meaning and functioning as sentence elements (including nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals and verbs). Based on the given definition it follows that affiliation to the given category is based on potential syntactic functioning within a clause or a sentence. What is more, the category in question also includes pronouns which in English are categorized as function words.

The contrasted category – function words (synsémantické slová) cannot operate as independent sentence elements and are not subject to such a degree of reduction as the function words in the English language. In addition, the categorization criteria appear to be slightly dissimilar. In English, in addition to the semantic criterion the factor of rhythm is at play as the rhythm of spoken productions largely derives from content words carrying sentence stress (and thus being pronounced in the pattern close to the pattern of their isolate forms), and reducing function words (obscuring their

vocalic sounds towards schwa and even completely deleting some sounds). In Slovak, however, in addition to the semantic criterion, syntactic criterion applies (their role in larger syntactic units, i.e. in clauses and sentences); comp. Table 9. In the table, the different classification is pointed to by means of tinting the case concerned.

	ENGLISH	SLOVAK
nouns	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
full verbs	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
auxiliaries, modals	FUNCTION WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
adjectives	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
adverbs*	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
<i>*adverbs of frequency</i>	FUNCTION WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
BUT negative adverb 'never'	CONTENT WORD	CONTENT WORD
demonstrative adjectives/pronouns	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
interrogative adjectives/pronouns	CONTENT WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
negatives (no, not)	CONTENT WORDS	N/A
pronouns, quantifiers, numerals	FUNCTION WORDS	CONTENT WORDS
prepositions, conjunctions	FUNCTION WORDS	FUNCTION WORDS
Slovak word-class of 'časťica' vs. the English subjunct and disjunct	CONTENT WORDS	FUNCTION WORDS
Slovak word-class of 'interjection' vs. the English utterance-like exclamation	CONTENT WORDS	FUNCTION WORDS

Table 9 Slovak and English content and function words

SUMMARY

The English terms 'content words' and 'function words' differ from the Slovak terms 'autosémantické/plnovýznamové slová' and 'synsémantické/neplnovýznamové slová' in content and scope.

CONTENT WORDS	≠	AUTOSÉMANTICKÉ SLOVÁ
FUNCTION WORDS	≠	SYNSÉMANTICKÉ SLOVÁ

4.2 Emphasis

FRAME

The term falls into the field of suprasegmental phonology.

DEFINITION

In phonetics and phonology, the term ‘emphasis’ denotes prominence achieved through prosodic means. It refers to making an orally delivered language unit prominent through prosodic means, such as a higher pitch of voice, increased volume, longer duration, extra stress, and an intonational contour.

EXEMPLIFICATION

In the following example, the text that is underlined and printed in bold denotes emphasized language units when the utterance is uttered: You only need to want something **very, very, very** much.

TRANSLATION

The term refers to the strengthening of the quality of what is being delivered (by means of loudness, length, extra stress, and specific intonation pattern). The seemingly identical Slovak term ‘emfáza’ is defined as making a particular part of an utterance prominent through intonation; however, ‘emfáza’ is understood as extreme or emotional prominence. This definition is closer to the English term ‘tonic stress’. A more compatible Slovak term with similar content, scope, and function appears to be ‘dôraz’.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘emphasis’ has broader content and scope than the Slovak term ‘emfáza’.

EMPHASIS	>	EMFÁZA
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4.3 Hiatus

FRAME

The term is used in phonetics and phonology.

DEFINITION

The term occurs is used to refer to two adjacent vowels belonging to different syllables or to their coming together in adjacent words or syllables, with or without a break or a minor pause, and without contraction. Such conceptualization emphasizes the idea that a speech signal is continuous and English connected speech is not segmented into words but rather into stress-groups.

EXEMPLIFICATION

In the following word and expression, the underlined and boldface IPA symbols of vowels are described as being ‘in hiatus’: *react* [*rɪ'**æ***kt*], *be away* [*bɪ***ə**'*weɪ*].*

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term, however, merely refers to a combination of two vowels within a word at a morphemic border, e.g. prefix + base, which reflects the combinatory rules of the Slovak sound system (Sabol, 1989, p. 314).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in its scope.

HIATUS	>	HIÁT
--------	---	------

4.4 Nucleus

FRAME

The term falls into the field of phonology.

DEFINITION

In English phonology, the term denotes the most sonorous component of a syllable or an intonation unit. It is alternatively also referred to as a center of a syllable, which is a vocoid or a syllabic consonant; with regard to intonation, a nucleus is the most prominent syllable in a tone-unit.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Syllable nucleus: the [əʊ] in the word ‘boat’ [bəʊt]

Nucleus of a tone-unit: University is **great**. [ju:.ni'vɜ:.sə.ti z **greɪt**]

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term ‘jadro’ or its Latinate variant ‘nukleus’ (literally ‘nucleus’), is used to refer to merely a syllable center.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘nucleus’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘jadro’ in scope of meaning.

NUCLEUS	>	NUKLEUS, JADRO
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4.5 Reduction

FRAME

The term is used in the field of phonology.

DEFINITION

Reduction refers to the processes of weakening the quality and quantity of a segment, (i.e. a vocalic segment in an unstressed or weak syllable), of omitting or deleting a vowel or a consonant in an unstressed or weak syllable, or complete dropping a syllable in fast colloquial speech.

EXEMPLIFICATION

In English, full vowels are usually obscured towards schwa [ə] or unstressed [ɪ] or [ʊ] in unstressed syllables, e.g. phot**o**graph [ˈfəʊ.tə.grɑ:f]), cup **o**f tea [kʌp ə ti:].

TRANSLATION

The definition in the Slovak metalanguage (‘redukcia’, literally ‘reduction’) is similar in that it refers to the shortening or other articulatory weakening of vowels in unstressed or weak syllables. The Slovak term, however, does not comprise deleting sounds in a

more formal setting. Moreover, the reduction—if referred to the Slovak sound system—never reaches the same degree as in the English sound system.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘reductions’ differs from the Slovak term ‘redukcia’ in scope.

REDUCTION	>	REDUKCIA
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4.6 Stress

FRAME

Stress is a phonetics and phonology term.

DEFINITION

The term denotes relative prominence given to a particular unit at word, phrase, and sentence levels; in other words, it may be carried by a particular syllable of a word, or by a certain word in a phrase, or in a sentence. In English, lexical and sentence stress types are distinguished. Prominence typically results from the interplay of such properties as change in the pitch of voice, segment duration, increased volume, and full articulation of the vocalic syllable nucleus. In English, lexical stress is of paramount importance; stress pattern of a word is vital for successful communication as fulfills a contrastive function (its placing on a particular syllable of a word determines its meaning).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Lexical stress: in the following word, the syllable marked by upper stroke and printed in bold carries the stress: **pho**tographer /fə' tɒgrəfə/

Sentence stress: I **can't understand this chapter** of the **book**. The words printed in bold letters (content words) carry the sentence stresses.

TRANSLATION

In the Slovak metalanguage, the term ‘prízvuk’ (literally ‘stress’) is defined as giving prominence to a particular syllable of a word (lexical stress) or to a sentence element (sentence stress). In Slovak, lexical stress has a delimiting function, it always falls on the initial syllable of a word, i.e. it signals word boundaries; whereas in English, it has a meaning differentiating function (e.g. ‘dessert’ [dɪˈzɜ:t] vs ‘desert’ [ˈdezət]). In addition, English syllables carrying lexical stress are pronounced with full vowels, whereas the vowels in unstressed syllables are obscured towards weak vowels, and vowels and consonants in weak or unstressed syllables may be elided.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘stress’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘prízvuk’ in content, scope and function.

STRESS	≠	PRÍZVUK
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4.7 Syllabic consonant

FRAME

The term is used in phonetics and suprasegmental phonology.

DEFINITION

The term ‘syllabic consonant’ refers to a particular acoustic feature of a consonant and its function within a syllable structure. It is a consonant with high sonority functioning as a nucleus (center or peak) of a syllable. In the English metalanguage, the term refers to liquids or nasals which may function as nuclei in unstressed or weak syllables.

EXEMPLIFICATION

/m/ in **rhythm**

/n/ in **mutton**

/l/ in **rattle**

TRANSLATION

In the Slovak metalanguage, the term ‘slabikotvorný konsonant’, which as a matter of fact literally corresponds to the English form, refers to the consonants [ʃ, ʒ, ʎ, ʎ̣] if they occur in mid-position, between two consonants, e.g. in the words *vlk*, *vrt*, *trň*, *stĺp*, etc. This is to say, the term only refers to liquids functioning as nuclei of stressed or strong syllables. Furthermore, the Slovak term excludes nasals from its inventory.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘syllabic consonant’ differs from the Slovak terms ‘slabikotvorný konsonant’ in content and scope.

SYLLABIC CONSONANT	>	SLABIKOTVORNÝ KONSONANT
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5.2.2.3 Summary

In summary, in the terms identified as intersemiotically problematic the following discrepancies have been observed. The English and Slovak terms differ in that 1) the former have broader scope and broader content than the latter, and 2) the former are different from the latter in content, scope, and/or function. In the following account, the section dealing with the terms is given.

1. "BROADER" GROUP

1a Broader scope

aperture	apertúra	2.1
hiatus	hiát	4.3
nucleus	jadro, nukleus	4.4
phonology	fonológia	1.1
reduction	redukcia	4.5

1b Broader content

affrication	afrikácia	3.2
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2. "NARROWER" GROUP

3. "DIFFERENT" GROUP

3a Different content & scope

content/function word	auto/synsémantické slovo	4.1
emphasis	emfáza	4.2
syllabic consonant	slabikotvorný konsonant	4.7

3b Different content, scope, and function

accommodation	akomodácia	3.1
vocing	znelosť	3.5
stress	prízvuk	4.6

3c Different function

duration	trvanie	3.3
palatalization	palatalizácia, zmäkčenie	3.4

5.3 Morpho-syntactic Level

5.3.1 An Overview

The subcorpus with English morphosyntax terminology contained 169 terms. The terms were studied in four steps, in compliance with the proposed conceptualizing scheme. This has allowed for the following results in three groups: E = S; E # S; E > S, E < S, or E ≠ S, (see Table 10). The present section draws on the following sources (in the alphabetical order): Biber et al (1999), Bila et al (2018), Carter – McCarthy (2006), Celce-Murcia – Larsen-Freeman (1983, 1999), Crystal (2008), Downing – Locke (1992), Greenbaum et al (1990), Ivanová, (2016), Kačmárová (2006), Kačmárová (2008/2011/2013), kol. autorov Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka (2003), Mistrík (1983), Mistrík (ed.) (1993), Nižníková (1994), Ološtiak – Gianitsová-Ološtiaková (2009), Oravec – Bajžíková (1986), Oravec – Bajžíková – Furdík (1988), Pauliny (1997), Quirk et al (1985), <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>.

English → Slovak	1/ E = S	2/ E # S	3/ E > S, E < S, E ≠ S
169	76 terms	58 terms	35 terms
100.00%	44.97 %	34.32 %	20.71%

Table 10 An Overview of correspondence of English and Slovak morpho-syntax terms

Group 1 (E = S) can be exemplified by English term ‘active voice’ and its Slovak equivalent ‘činný rod’ (‘aktívum’).

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
ACTIVE VOICE	‘ČINNÝ ROD’ (‘AKTÍVUM’)
1. morphology	5. morphology
2. type of voice, a grammatical category of verb; the grammatical subject and the doer of the action are the same	6. a verb form expressing that the subject is the doer of the action
3. The police <i>have arrested</i> the thief.	7. Polícia <i>zatkla</i> zloděja.
4. činný rod (aktívum)	8. active voice

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging into this group and their Slovak equivalents are given below (see Table 11).

1.	active voice	činný rod (aktívum)
2.	adjective	prídavné meno (adjektívum)
3.	adjunct	príslovkové určenie (adverbiále)
4.	adverb	príslovka (adverbium)
5.	(by-)agent (by-phrase)	činiteľ (agens)
6.	apposition	prístavok (apozícia)
7.	attributive adjective	zhodný prívlastok (adjektívny atribút, kongruentný atribút)
8.	auxiliary verb	pomocné sloveso
9.	collective noun	hromadné substantívum (hromadné podstatné meno)
10.	common noun	všeobecné podstatné meno
11.	comparative	komparatív, druhý stupeň pri stupňovaní
12.	comparison	stupňovanie (prídavných mien, prísloviak)
13.	conditional (clause)	vedľajšia veta podmienková
14.	conjugation	konjugácia, časovanie
15.	declension	deklinácia, skloňovanie
16.	demonstrative pronoun	ukazovacie zámeno (demonstratívne pronominum)
17.	ditransitive verb	ditranzitívne verbum
18.	dynamic verb	dynamické sloveso (činnostné, procesné)
19.	exclamative	zvolacia (exklamatívna) veta
20.	finite verb	určitý slovesný tvar
21.	full verb	plnovýznamové sloveso (autosémantické verbum)
22.	genitive (case)	Genitív
23.	gerund	slovesné podstatné meno, verbálne substantívum
24.	gradable adjectives	stupňovateľné adjektíva
25.	gradable adverbs	vlastnostné príslovky
26.	gradation	stupňovanie, gradácia
27.	grammatical category	gramatická kategória
28.	imperative	rozkazovací spôsob, imperatív
29.	indefinite pronoun	neurčité zámeno
30.	indicative mood	oznamovací spôsob (indikatív)
31.	infinitive	neurčitok (infinitív)
32.	inflection	koncovka, tvarotvorná prípona, gramatická morféma
33.	inflectional form	ohybný tvar
34.	interrogative sentence	opytovacia (interrogatívna) veta
35.	linking verb	sponové sloveso, spona, kopulatívne sloveso
36.	main clause	hlavná veta
37.	marginal modal verbs	semi-modálne verbá

38.	modal auxiliary	modálne sloveso
39.	modality	modálnosť
40.	modification	štruktúrny vzťah v syntagme
41.	negation	negácia
42.	neutral adjective	akostné prídavné meno
43.	non-finite (verb)	neurčitý slovesný tvar
44.	non-gradable adjective	nestupňovateľné prídavné mená
45.	noun	podstatné meno, substantívum
46.	number	číslo (gramatická kategória)
47.	object	predmet (objekt)
48.	passive clause	deagentná veta
49.	passive construction	väzba s trpným slovesom (participiálny transformát)
50.	past participle	trpné prídavné sloveso
51.	past tense	minulý čas (gramatický) (préteritum)
52.	person	osoba (gramatická kategória)
53.	personal pronoun	osobné zámeno (personálne pronominá)
54.	plural	množné číslo, plurál
55.	possessive pronoun	privlastňovacie zámeno (posesívne pronomen)
56.	postponement	koncová dôrazová pozícia vetného člena
57.	predicate	prísudok, predikát (jednoduchý, zložený)
58.	preposition	predložka (prepozícia)
59.	present tense	prítomný čas (gramatický), prézent
60.	pronoun	zámeno (pronomen)
61.	proper noun	vlastné podstatné meno (proprium)
62.	quantifier	kvantitatívny prívlastok (atribút)
63.	reciprocal pronoun	zvrtné zámeno s recipročnou sémantikou
64.	reflexive pronoun	zvrtné zámeno
65.	sense verb	sloveso zmyslového vnímania
66.	singular number	jednotné číslo, singulár
67.	stative verb	statické sloveso (v staršej terminológii, stavové)
68.	subject	podmet, subjekt
69.	subordinate clause	vedľajšia veta
70.	superlative (grade, form)	superlatív
71.	syntagm(a)	syntagma, sklad
72.	tag question, question tag	dôvetok
73.	verb	sloveso (verbum)
74.	verb phrase (in syntax)	prísudková časť vety (slovesná syntagma)
75.	verb	sloveso, verbum
76.	voice	slovesný rod

Table 11 Terms falling in Group 1 (E = S) in Morpho-syntax

Group 2 (E # S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘clitic’ that, contentwise, has no counterpart in Slovak.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
CLITIC	---
1. morphology	
2. an element that has hybrid properties - on one side reminds us of a bound morpheme that carries meaning only if attached to a free morpheme; on the other side, it is detached from the free morpheme by means of the apostrophe. In English, it is possessive "s" added to a noun by means of the apostrophe.	
3. John's	
4. There is no such concept in the Slovak linguistic system, no term is officially used for this purpose.	

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging in this group are given below (see Table 12).

1.	attributive modifier
2.	backshift (of tenses)
3.	bare infinitive
4.	base form
5.	central determiner
6.	central modal verb
7.	central modifier
8.	clause
9.	clitic
10.	closed classes
11.	common case
12.	common gender
13.	contracted form
14.	demonstrative adjective
15.	determiner
16.	double genitive
17.	dummy operator
18.	dynamic adjective
19.	group genitive
20.	head
21.	indefinite article
22.	independent genitive

23.	-ing form
24.	inherent adjective
25.	local genitive
26.	main verb
27.	modal idiom
28.	non-inherent adjective
29.	non-personal gender class
30.	noun phrase
31.	open word class
32.	particle
33.	partitive
34.	perfect(ive) aspect
35.	personal gender classes
36.	phrasal verb
37.	phrasal-prepositional verb
38.	phrase
39.	position of adverbial (front, mid, end)
40.	postdeterminer
41.	postmodifier
42.	predeterminer
43.	premodifier
44.	primary verb
45.	progressive aspect
46.	regular verbs
47.	semi-auxiliary modal
48.	simple aspect
49.	split infinitive
50.	stative adjective
51.	stative verb used dynamically
52.	strong adjective (implicit superlative)
53.	subjunctive (mood)
54.	time (present, past, future)
55.	verb phrase (in morphology)
56.	zero article
57.	zero plural
58.	zero relative pronoun (zero relativizer)

Table 12 Terms falling in Group 2 (E # S) in Morphosyntax

Group 3 (E > S, E < S, or E ≠ S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘tense’ and the Slovak term ‘čas’.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
TENSE	ČAS
1. morphology	1. morphology
2. a grammatical category marked by verb inflection; Morphologically speaking, English has two (inflectionally facilitated) tenses, present and past; there is no verb form referred to as *future tense, since English has no inflection for this – instead we use a range of lexical means that express future time.	2. a grammatical category in the verb system; it marks verbs for expressing present time, past time and future time; the opposition within this grammatical category includes three (inflectionally facilitated) tenses: present tense, past tense, future tense.
3. ‘I like it’ - <i>present</i> tense ‘I liked it’ - <i>past</i> tense	3. <i>čítam</i> (present tense) <i>čítal som</i> (past tense), <i>budem čítať</i> (future tense)
4. čas, gramatická kategória času	4. tense

The discrepancy is in the scope of this grammatical category, the English two-member system vs Slovak three-member system.

The English terms, coming from the studied corpus, with different conceptualization in the two languages, and their Slovak translation equivalents or description are given below (see Table 13). Their content equivalence is discussed in Chapter 5.3.2.

1.	adverbial	príslovkové určenie (adverbiále)
2.	amplifier	príslovka miery
3.	aspect	vid (aspekt)
4.	case	pád
5.	causative verb	kauzatívum, kauzatívne sloveso, kauzatívny predikát
6.	complement	doplnok (komplement)
7.	concord	gramatická zhoda (kongruencia) podmetu s prísudkom; zhoda substantíva a jeho zhodného atribútu
8.	copular verb	kopula, sponové sloveso
9.	countable noun	počítateľné podstatné meno
10.	direct object	predmet v bezpredložkovom akuzatíve
11.	disjunct	časťica
12.	downtoner	príslovka miery

13.	emphasizer	častica
14.	focusing subjunct	vymedzovacia častica
15.	future tense	budúci čas (gramatický), futúrum
16.	gender	rod podstatného mena
17.	generic reference	generický singulár, generický plurál
18.	indirect object	nepriamy predmet (objekt)
19.	intransitive verb	neprechodné sloveso
20.	inversion	inverzný (obrátený) slovosled v prisudzovacom sklade
21.	irregular verb	nepravidelné sloveso
22.	modifier	určujúci/vedľajší vetný člen
23.	mood	slovesný spôsob (modus)
24.	morphology	morfológia
25.	object	objekt
26.	participle	príčasť, prechodník
27.	possessive adjective	privlastňovacie zámeno (posesívne pronomén)
28.	predicative adjective	predikatívne adjektívum
29.	prepositional verb	verbum s predložkovou väzbou
30.	sentence	veta, súvetie
31.	syntagm	syntagma
32.	tense	gramatická kategória času
33.	transitive verb	tranzitívne sloveso
34.	uncountable noun	nepočítateľné podstatné meno
35.	word class (part of speech)	slovný druh

Table 13 Terms falling in Group 3 ($E > S$, $E < S$, or $E \neq S$) in Morpho-syntax

5.3.2 Discrepancies between English and Slovak Morpho-syntax Terms

5.3.2.1 An Outline

The present chapter deals with English terms in the field of morphosyntax the conceptualization of which is different from that of Slovak terms. Specifically, the English term is either broader or narrower in content or, scope than the Slovak term; or their function is different. The chapter comments on 32 terms extracted from the corpus of 164 terms (see Table 13 above). They are organized into thematic clusters: 1) general terms, 2) Noun-related terms, 3) Verb-related terms, 4) Adjective-related terms, 5) Adverb-related terms, 6) sentence elements, 7) sentence structure. I argue that the following terms (ordered alphabetically) belong in these groups:

- 1) General terms: morphology, word classes (parts of speech)
- 2) Noun-related terms: case (the grammatical category of), countable nouns, gender, generic reference, uncountable nouns
- 3) Verb-related terms: aspect (the grammatical category of), causative verb, copula, “future tense”, tense (the grammatical category of), intransitive verb, irregular verb, mood (the grammatical category of), participle, prepositional verb, transitive verb
- 4) Adjective-related terms: possessive adjective, predicative adjective
- 5) Adverb-related terms: adverbial, amplifier, disjunct, downtoner, emphasizer, focusing subjunct,
- 6) Sentence elements: complement, direct object, indirect object, object
- 7) Sentence structure: concord, inversion, modifier, sentence, syntagm

5.3.2.2 *The explication of terms*

1) GENERAL TERMS

1.1 Morphology

FRAME

Morphology, as a term, exists in several fields; in linguistics, it is generally understood as the study of the internal structure of words and includes the study of morphemes. Traditionally, it is linked with the names of the Schlegel brothers, August Schleicher, and Wilhelm von Humboldt who studied and classified languages based on their internal structure (Körtvelyessy 2018). It was introduced into linguistics “by Goethe in analogy to natural sciences where morphology was a branch of biology dealing with the study of the form and structure of organisms and their specific structural features” (Körtvelyessy 2018, p. 93).

DEFINITION

In English linguistics, the present reading of the term covers two approaches, two morphological processes: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional morphology deals with base forms and inflectional affixes employed in the grammatical system of the

language for the purpose of declension and conjugation, i.e. so that a grammatical meaning is expressed and/or changed. Derivational morphology considers base forms and derivational affixes taking part in the establishing of the word stock of that language, i.e. the lexical meaning is expressed and/or changed, as a result of which the membership to a word class often changes.

EXEMPLIFICATION

The former include, e.g.:

- works (the inflection -s adds the grammatical meanings of present tense, third person, singular number),
- boys (the inflection -s adds the grammatical meaning of plural number),
- Peter's (the inflection/clitic -s adds the grammatical meaning of genitive case),
- actress (the inflection -ess adds the grammatical meaning of feminine gender),
- smarter (the inflection -er adds the grammatical meaning of comparative degree),

The latter include, e.g.:

- teacherer (the suffix -er changes the verb 'teach' to the noun 'teacher')
- kingdom (the suffix -dom changes the noun 'king' to the noun 'kingdom')
- semi-annual (the prefix semi- changes the meaning of the adjective 'annual')
- project (the zero morpheme changes the verb 'project' to the noun 'project')
- garden chair (the combining of two base forms creates a new meaning)

TRANSLATION:

When searching for the translation equivalent in Slovak linguistics, we find out that two terms are used: the term of the Latin origin (morfológia), and one of the Slavic origin (tvaroslovie). The literal meaning of the term 'tvaroslovie' is 'a discipline dealing with forms of words, which hypothetically, can be both in terms of grammar and word-formation. However, the current usage shows that in either case, the reference is made to the inflectional nature of the language. The term concerned automatically implies inflectional reading. The derivational aspect is not included in the Slovak reading of the term 'tvaroslovie', and, accordingly, 'morfológia'; rather, it has been conventionalized as part of (Slovak) lexicology. Such leaning, as it were, can be explained by two reasons.

The first reason is that the rich repertoire of inflections in the Slovak language may as well justify inflectional morphology to be studied in its own right. The second reason, possibly due to the scarce distribution of inflections in the English language, is the polysemous nature of some bound morphemes, i.e. the capability of some suffixes to function as both inflectional and derivative; e.g. -er in ‘nicer’ (an inflectional suffix) vs in ‘teacher’ (a derivational suffix), or -ess in lioness (an inflectional suffix) vs in ‘fairness’ (a derivational suffix).

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘morphology’ has a broader scope than the Slovak term ‘morfológia’.

MORPHOLOGY	>	MORFOLÓGIA/TVAROSLOVIE
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1.2 Word classes (parts of speech)

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology to categorize lexemes according to their function within the grammatical system of the language.

DEFINITION

Word classes represent groupings of words based on the interplay of their meaning, form, and position in a sentence. Words with some common semantic traits, with a form predisposing them for a particular position, or in a position determining the form belong into the same class. Due to the properties of the English language, the boundaries of word classes are transient, i.e. a free morpheme can be a member of different word classes based on its function in a sentence. The largely non-inflectional nature of the English language may have the influence on the classification of word-classes into ‘open’ and ‘closed’ (cf Quirk et al 1985), as other principle/s cannot be applied; the former implying a constant change in the class size (inflow/outflow of lexemes) in line with the socio-cultural development of the language culture, and the latter suggesting stable membership of lexemes throughout the decades of language usage.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Open word classes: noun, full verb (i.e. with a full lexical meaning), adjective, adverb

Closed word classes: primary verb, modal verb, determiner, preposition, conjunction

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent is ‘slovné druhy’, the literal meaning of which is closer to the term ‘word classes’ rather than ‘parts of speech’. In Slovak linguistics, ‘word classes’ are described as classes of words sharing syntactic, morphological (i.e. inflectional), and semantic properties, classes of words to which the same grammatical categories apply. Drawing on the inflectional nature of the Slovak language, inflected and non-inflected word classes are recognized. The former include nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and verbs; the latter encompass adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, ‘častice’ (no English word-for-word equivalent is used, contentwise, they are adverb-like lexemes adding a subjective stance, see below), and interjections. Clearly, the function of these terms in the two linguistics traditions is the same. The conceptualization of English ‘word classes’ and Slovak ‘slovné druhy’ differs in content and scope (as illustrated in Table 14 below).

The difference in content is attributable to the criterion for the classification of word classes. The criterion employed in English is lexis-related, i.e. the stability of the membership of lexemes in a word class; the criterion operating in Slovak is grammar-related, i.e. (non)inflectional nature of lexemes. It seems that the principle of derivative morphology is exercised in English, while in Slovak the principle of inflectional morphology is prominent. Despite some overlap (the cases of noun, adjective, preposition, and conjunction, see Table 14 below), major or open word classes in English cannot be paralleled with inflectional ones in Slovak, and analogically English minor or closed word classes with Slovak non-inflectional ones. It can be seen in different affiliation of some classes: adverb is an open class in English but non-inflectional in Slovak, pronoun and numeral are inflectional word classes in Slovak but closed word classes in English (falling under the cover term of determiner).

The difference in scope is related to the absence of some word classes in English when compared to Slovak; namely, Slovak adverb-like lexeme (‘častica’) and

interjection are largely absent whenever an account of English word classes is provided. As a matter of fact, the former is present in English but not in the form of a separate word class; the same function is fulfilled by certain types of English adverbs. The Slovak term ‘častica’ is, actually, a cover term for English conjunct, focusing subjunct, and disjunct, which is why we propose the term “stance adverb” as a tentative translation equivalent of the Slovak term ‘častica’. It is necessary to note that in Slovak the term ‘častica’ is interchangeably used with the term ‘partikula’, assumingly due to the Latin-Slovak relationship between the two words, yet confusing if compared to the English term ‘particle’. The word class of interjection necessitates a similar treatment. Its inventory, logically, occurs in the English language; however, English linguistics considers this as the manifestation of an utterance, rather than word-like instantiation represented by a specific word class.

English Open WCs	Slovak Inflectional WCs	English Closed WCs	Slovak Non-inflectional WCs
Noun	Noun	Primary verb	--
(Full) Verb	Verb	Modal verb	--
Adjective	Adjective	Determiner	--
Adverb	--	Preposition	Preposition
	Pronoun	Conjunction	Conjunction
	Numeral		Adverb
			“Stance adverbs”
			Interjections

Table 14 Classification of word classes in English and in Slovak

SUMMARY:

The English term has different content and, strictly speaking, narrower (or more ‘concise’) scope than the Slovak one.

WORD CLASS	≠	SLOVNÝ DRUH
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2) NOUN-RELATED TERMS

2.1 Case

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology; it is a grammatical category of noun.

DEFINITION

In Modern English, the grammatical category of Case is of binary nature. It involves two members only, out of which only one is ‘inflectionally’ marked: Common and Genitive. The former has the form of a non-inflected singular or plural form of a noun with or without a preposition. The latter has two forms: non-inflected (expressed by preposition ‘of’) or ‘inflected’ (noun + ’s). The word ‘inflected’ is given in single quotation marks because the marker “-’s” is not a true inflectional suffix, rather a clitic, i.e. an independent particle, yet always pronounced as part of the preceding word.

The Common Case is called so by virtue of being a cover term for all cases but Saxon Genitive. It encompasses any noun form that is not inflectionally marked. The case relations (nominative, dative, accusative, locative, and instrumental) are expressed through prepositional constructions or through the fixed order of sentence elements. For this reason, it is not really a case; it functions as a counterpart to the Genitive Case. Modern Genitive Case is a direct continuation of the Old English Genitive Case ending “-es”, and it is the only survival of Old English Case endings. That is why it is called Saxon Genitive. The marker “-’s” is added to a noun to express possession, relationship, purpose, origin, description, etc.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Common Case: John (Nominative, Accusative), of my house (Genitive), to John (Dative), about John (Local), with John (Instrumental)

Saxon Genitive: John’s coat (possession), John’s wife (relationship), John’s chair (in the sense of favorite or used regularly), children’s bike (purpose, i.e. for children), Picasso’s paintings (origin, authorship)

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent ‘pád’ (the literal translation is ‘grammatical case’ in the frame of linguistics) stands for a grammatical category of a noun. Due to the inflectional nature of the Slovak language, this grammatical category has 6 members. Current Slovak linguistics operates with both Latin and Slovak terms (the latter are given in the brackets right after the Latin term): Nominative (1st Case), Genitive (2nd Case), Dative (3rd Case), Accusative (4th Case), Local (6th Case), and Instrumental (7th Case). The paradigm used

to have 7 members, as it is obvious from the Slovak terms in the brackets; the 5th Case, Vocative, has not survived during the development of the Slovak language. In Modern Slovak, it is identical with the Nominative Case (but it still exists in Czech, for example). The case forms of nouns collectively form the conjugation paradigm of a particular noun, e.g.: N: chlap (a man), G: chlapa (of a man), D: chlapovi (to a man), A: chlapa (a man), L: (o) chlapovi (about a man), I: (s) chlapom (with a man). All case relations are expressed by means of an inflection; if a preposition is used, it is only present as the accompaniment of the inflectional suffix. Furthermore, Slovak Genitive can be paralleled only with English non-inflectional Genitive (so called ‘of-phrase’). English Saxon Genitive functionally coincides with Slovak possessive adjective.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in function, content, and scope.

CASE	≠	PÁD
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2.2 Countable noun

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology, namely the word class of noun, to refer to the grammatical category of countability; it is one member of the opposition countable – uncountable.

DEFINITION

A countable noun denotes an entity that is countable. The underlying feature of a countable noun is that it stands for a member of a group, an individual entity that belongs into a class of entities of the same kind. In this way, a countable noun (e.g. ‘book’) denotes the whole class of books. A countable noun represents a grammatical distinction of nouns that refers to objects, people, animals, and abstract entities that are treated as easily counted, thus having either a singular or plural form, and accordingly, being in concord with a singular or plural verb respectively. Plural forms can occur with numbers or quantifiers (e.g. ‘one book’ refers to a single member of a class, ‘two books’ talks about two members, etc.). An individual member of the class cannot be divided into smaller entities of the same kind, i.e. a book can be torn into pieces but these are not themselves books.

In English, countability is considered a grammatical category of nouns by virtue of two inflectional suffixes: a zero morpheme and an ‘-s’. The inflections become obvious only after the noun form is specified as either singular or plural, that is in connection with the grammatical category of number. The grammatical categories of Countability and Number contribute a synergic effect; a countable noun automatically implies singular-plural opposition within Number, and the possibility of identifying Number as singular or plural automatically communicates that the noun is countable. The grammatical category of countability is of primary importance in the English noun system as it dictates the rules of the indefinite article usage. On certain circumstances, some uncountable nouns may have a countable meaning; then, they are treated as countable nouns. If so, in non-specific contexts, the former are accompanied by a zero article, the latter by article ‘a’.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Countable nouns (singular – plural):

a book – Ø books, a car – two cars, a dog – several dogs

Uncountable vs. Countable nouns:

an iron (countable) – a domestic appliance for pressing clothes

iron (uncountable) – material

TRANSLATION

It is axiomatic that countable nouns reside in the lexicon of the Slovak language; however, this aspect is not prominent enough to make a case for a separate category or subcategory. This concept is encapsulated within the grammatical category of number, and is taken as its inherent part. Slovak linguistics does not treat this aspect as a discrete feature of nouns, which is why, as it were, it does not use an autonomous term for this feature; however, this is not quite so in the case of uncountable nouns (see 2.3).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak concept in function.

COUNTABLE NOUN	≠	Počítateľné podstatné meno
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2.3 Uncountable noun

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology, the word class of noun, the grammatical category of countability; it is a member of the opposition countable – uncountable.

DEFINITION

An uncountable noun denotes an entity that is uncountable. It represents a grammatical distinction of nouns denoting things that are treated as a mass of something, for instance, materials and liquids, states of mind, conditions, topics, processes and substances. That is why they cannot be counted and combined with cardinal numbers; however, they can be measured. Most of them denote physical substances that can be divided into smaller amounts of the same kind, i.e. the same noun is applicable to the same stuff in smaller quantities, the labeling of which is done through partitives (a glass of, a bit of, etc.), or quantifiers (some, a little, much, etc.).

One of the tricks that the English language system can do is to use a grammatical marker of determination (i.e. articles) to change the lexical meaning of the word. Uncountable nouns always represent a mass of something. The placing of the indefinite

article ‘a’ before the noun does not change a noun with an uncountable meaning to a noun with a countable meaning – the above mentioned lexemes have to be used for this purpose. In some cases, it might seem it is possible (e.g. iron – an iron, paper – a paper, help – a help); however, the change is more complex – a completely new sense is referred to: a paper = a newspaper, a help = a person.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Names of abstraction: advice, baggage, help, rain, research, weather, etc.

Names of food and drink: bread, cheese, pasta, spaghetti, tea, yoghurt, etc.

Names of liquids, gases, and solids: air, cloth, lotion, ointment, sand, toothpaste, etc.

Names of school subjects: civics, linguistics, physics, statistics, politics, etc.

Names of physical activities: athletics, aerobics, gymnastics, Pilates, etc.

Names of diseases: measles, mumps, appendicitis, etc.

Names of games: billiards, darts, dominoes, etc.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak linguistics, the literal translation of the term ‘uncountable noun’ is not part of linguistics metalanguage. This concept is treated within the classification of nouns as ‘special types of nouns’. This classification covers four types of noun. In the brackets, single inverted commas are used if the literal translation of the Slovak term is given: *hromadné podstatné meno* (‘mass noun’, also referred to as *singularia tantum*), *látkové podstatné meno* (‘material noun’), *skupinové podstatné meno* (‘group noun’), and *pomnožné podstatné meno* (*pluralia tantum*). To make the conceptualization of these terms clear and to be able to assess the compatibility with the English term, it is necessary to establish their frame and supply examples.

As a result (see Table 15 below), by virtue of examples, the English term ‘uncountable noun’ can be paralleled with *hromadné podstatné meno* (‘mass noun’), *látkové podstatné meno* (‘material noun’), and partly *skupinové podstatné meno* (‘group noun’). In Slovak linguistics, the ‘mass’ noun is also referred to as *singularia tantum* or ‘*kolektíva*’. They relate the very concept to the grammatical category of number, which is logical, as the Slovak noun system does not recognize the grammatical category of

countability. The latter, obviously has its origin in Latin. In English, the term with the same base (collective noun) refers to one of gender classes – for this reason, when considering the translation equivalent, we opted for ‘mass’ noun instead. Conclusively, the most obvious difference is that the English term has a status of a member of the opposition within a grammatical category of a noun; the Slovak terms are treated as special types of nouns.

Term	Example	Slovak Frame	English Frame
‘mass noun’	foliage (i.e. leaves) schooling (i.e. schools)	special type of nouns (or a GC of number)	GC of countability
‘material noun’	music, honesty, salt	special type of nouns	GC of countability
‘group noun’	hair, moustache, sweets	special type of nouns	GCs of countability and number
pluralia tantum	glasses, the Tatras	special type of nouns (or a GC of number)	GC of number

Table 15 English and Slovak conceptualization of ‘uncountable noun’

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content and function.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN	≠	Nepočítateľné podstatné meno
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2.4 Gender

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology as a grammatical category of a noun.

DEFINITION

The English language system operates with the concept of gender according to meaning-related distinctions; it is not a matter of form. Gender directly relates to the meaning of the noun and biological sex. Most nouns are not inflected for gender; the inflections marking gender are -ess, -ine, -ette, -groom, or -er. The English noun does not formally affect English adjectives or determiners. The gender class of a noun influences only pronouns present in the same utterance. Feminine and masculine nouns effect the usage of personal pronouns (he/she), possessive pronouns (his/hers), reflexive

pronouns (himself/herself); the choice between animate and inanimate nouns affects the usage of wh-pronouns (who/which). The English gender class system comprises several levels. The primary classification is that between animate and inanimate nouns. Animate nouns are further classified as personal or non-personal: the former include references to people or to animals if they are treated as pets; the latter include references to animals that we are not emotionally attached to, or to groups of people if they are treated as a unit (not individuals). Personal nouns include masculine, feminine, dual, common, and collective gender classes; non-personal nouns include common gender class, collective gender class, higher animals, and lower animals.

EXEMPLIFICATION

- non-inflected nouns: boy (masculine), girl (feminine), book (neuter), teacher (dual), baby/dog (common), audience (collective), lion (higher animal), ant (lower animal)
- inflected nouns: lioness (higher animal, feminine), actress (feminine), heroine (feminine), usherette (feminine), bridegroom (masculine), widower (masculine).

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent is ‘rod podstatného mena’ (the literal translation of which is gender). The Slovak concept derives from the inflectional nature of the language system, which is why Slovak gender is a matter of form, not meaning. It operates with a wide range of inflections for masculine, feminine, and neuter gender classes, the three pillars of the Slovak declension of nouns. Due to a wealth of inflections, nouns can be successfully treated within the three gender classes. What the English dual, common, collective, and animal-related gender classes have to take care of, the Slovak nouns express by inflectional suffixes or through the declension of pronouns.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in function, content, and scope.

GENDER	≠	ROD PODSTATNÉHO MENA
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2.5 Generic reference

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology, the word class of noun, to refer to the grammatical category of determination; it is a member of the opposition specific – generic reference.

DEFINITION

We make generic reference when we speak of something/somebody as a representative of the class not as of a particular item. In other words, the noun that we mention represents a whole class of which the item is a member. The noun is then understood as one representing a whole class of objects that are characterized by the same qualities/features. In English, for this purpose, we use indefinite and definite articles. The most common choice to communicate this meaning is ‘zero article + plural noun or uncountable noun’. The pattern ‘the + singular countable noun or uncountable noun’ is considered formal. The combination of ‘a/n + singular countable noun’ is neutral, yet not appropriate in all contexts, as it implies ‘any’. Determination is considered a grammatical category even though a noun has no specific inflection to reflect indefinite vs. definite, or specific vs. generic reference. The two oppositions are expressed by articles, which in a way, we dare venture, can be treated as clitics. In Old English, articles on their own used to be inflected. Moreover, this grammatical category is directly associated with the grammatical categories of countability and number. This is to say, any discussion on countability and number has to involve determination.

EXEMPLIFICATION

∅ Cats like fish. (all cats) ∅ Salt makes any dish more tasteful. The horse is a beautiful animal. A cat likes fish. (a cat as a representative of the whole class of cats)

TRANSLATION

This concept cannot exist in Slovak in the same form, as the Slovak language lacks grammatical expression of determination. It is present in the form of ‘generický singulár/plurál’ (generic singular/plural). Whenever the former is used to refer to a class of entities, it does not imply only one in number as opposed to the plural form of the noun, e.g. cat in ‘A cat likes fish’. The latter, analogically, speaks of the noun as a class

by default, not in comparison with an individual entity, a relative member of a group, e.g. cats in ‘Cats like fish.’ If compared to the English concept, explicit reference to an uncountable noun is missing; tentatively, it is implied in the term ‘generic singular’.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in scope.

GENERIC REFERENCE	>	GENERICKÝ SINGULÁR/PLURÁL
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3) VERB-RELATED TERMS

3.1 Aspect

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology; it is a grammatical category of verb.

DEFINITION

Aspect is a grammatical category that reflects the way in which the meaning of a verb is viewed with respect to time, i.e. either as a completed action or action in progress. It mainly indicates how a speaker views an activity expressed by the verb: whether it is (not) completed, in progress, or happens out of habit. In the treatment of grammar, we can come across two approaches: two-member and four member classifications of aspect. The former states the idea of two aspects: progressive and perfect(ive) (e.g. Quirk et al, 1985); the latter adheres to the idea of four aspects: simple – progressive – perfect(ive) – perfect-progressive (e.g. Celce-Murcia, 1999). Our following discussion on the form and meaning adheres to Celce-Murcia’s classification.

Formally, this grammatical meaning rests upon all verb inflections available in the English verb system. Simple aspect form is the only form expressed as a single-word verb; it uses a zero inflection or inflection -s in present forms, and inflection -ed in past tense forms. The other three aspects are expressed by multi-word verbs combining present tense or past tense forms with present (-ing inflection), past (-ed inflection), or present and past participle/s (-ed + -ing). Logical inference is that this grammatical category can only be discussed with reference to the grammatical category

of tense. The two cooperate to give a picture of events happening or states occurring in the present or past time (comp. future tense and future time in 3.3 and 3.9). From a theoretical perspective, the two grammatical categories can be treated separately. Functionally, however, an English verb (in the sense of predicate) is always the fusion of two grammatical categories – tense and aspect.

Simple aspect refers to states, so called ‘laws of nature’ or general truths, habits (i.e. a sequence of events) at a definite time; events begin and end at a particular time. Progressive aspect refers to the situation as being in progress at a particular time, while the focus is on the duration of the action of the verb – it either suggests that the action is temporary (it has a limited duration) or that it is not completed yet. Perfect(ive) aspect refers to a situation set at some indefinite time within two time periods (past leading to present or distant past leading to not-so-distant past); the focus is on a relative completion of the action of a verb – that is to say, the action is complete with regard to the past (or distant past), yet incomplete with regard to present/future time (or not-so-distant past). Perfect-progressive aspect refers to a situation (action or habit) taking place over a period of time prior to some other time period; the focus is on the duration or continuation of the action.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Simple aspect:

watch/watches (present tense, present time)

watched (past tense, past time)

Progressive aspect:

am/is/are watching (present tense, present time)

was/were watching (past tense, past time)

Perfect(ive) aspect:

have/has watched (present tense, past time leading to present time)

had watched (past tense, distant past time leading to not-so-distant past time)

Perfect-progressive aspect:

have/has been watching (present tense, past time leading to present time or tentatively future time),

had been watching (past tense, distant past time leading to not-so-distant past time)

TRANSLATION

The grammatical meaning of English aspect can be found in the Slovak concept of the grammatical category of ‘vid’ (the literal translation would be misleading; no appropriate linguistically salient expression is available). Slovak linguistics also uses a term of Latin origin ‘aspekt’, which makes it seemingly parallel with this English grammatical category. Slovak ‘vid’ (‘aspekt’) is a grammatical category categorizing a verb within the opposition perfective (dokonavý) – imperfective (nedokonavý). The former implies that the activity is or will be finished and no continuation is possible, necessary, or required; the latter implies that the activity either is not finished or we do not know if the goal has been reached. The following table (Table 16) illustrates how Slovak perfective and imperfective meanings are treated by the English four-member category of aspect.

Slovak example	Slovak classification	English translation	English classification
<i>Urobím to, keď deti zaspia.</i>	perfective aspect perfective aspect	I'll <i>do</i> it when the kids <i>fall</i> asleep [or] <i>have fallen</i> asleep.	simple aspect simple aspect perfective aspect
<i>Včera som ti volala.</i>	imperfective aspect	I <i>called</i> you yesterday.	simple aspect

Table 16 The conceptualization of the English ‘aspect’ and Slovak ‘vid’

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in scope in that it covers more shades of temporal meaning.

ASPECT	>	VID (ASPEKT)
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3.2 Causative verb

FRAME

The term is used within morphosyntax to refer to a type of verb that by its nature determines the morphological form of the verb that follows (to-infinitive or bare infinitive).

DEFINITION

English causative verbs convey the meaning of causing somebody to do something or causing something to happen. A notional paradigm comprises a closed set of verbs the causative meaning of which is communicated by typical patterns they occur in:

- 1) 'somebody + causative verb + somebody + base form (+ something)' or
- 2) 'something + causative verb + something + base form'.

The base form can be either to-infinitive or bare infinitive, based on the syntactic requirements of the causative verb. Causative verbs requiring to-infinitive include 'allow', 'cause', 'force', 'get' (the causative sense of which is 'persuade'), help (preferred in British English) etc.; those requiring bare infinitive include 'have', help (preferred in American English), 'let', and 'make'.

EXEMPLIFICATION

1. a) They allowed me to bring my boyfriend. He caused me to fall.
He forced me to come. They always get me to fix dinner for them.
I like to help him to cook.
- b) I have had her paint my portrait. He helped me cook. They let me come.
They made me leave.
2. a) This decision has caused the whole project to fail.
- b) This decision has made the whole project fail.

TRANSLATION

Slovak linguistics terminology contains terms like *kauzatívum*, *kauzatívne sloveso*, *kauzatívny predikát*, the literal translation of which is 'causative', 'causative verb', and causative predicate. The Latin base suggests the conceptual link between English and Slovak terms; however, the reverse is true. In Slovak linguistics, 'causative' meaning is undertaken by verbs in two ways: by the mere lexical property of a verb, e.g. *čistiť* (to clean), or a prefixed form of a verb 'o-chladiť' (make cold). Either way, the change of state is expressed, while the mere cause is absent in Slovak verbs but present in English verbs of this kind.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has broader content.

CAUSATIVE VERB	>	KAUZATÍVUM
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3.3 Copula

FRAME

The term is used within morphosyntax to refer to a type of verb that links the subject and the complement of a clause.

DEFINITION

The English understanding covers three types of linking verbs: a) the most common expressions (be, seem, and appear), b) verbs indicating change (became, fall, turn, grow, etc.), and c) verbs indicating no change (stay, remain). Some of them always function as copular or linking verbs; some can either function as copular/linking or full verbs. The verb is attributed the function of a copular/linking verb if it is followed by a noun or an adjective; however, if they are followed by an adverbial, they are attributed the function of a full verb. Syntactically speaking, a copular/linking verb is a predicate followed by a complement (be it adjective or noun).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Verbs functioning as copular/linking verbs:

- a) He is an actor. He seems/appears happy.
- b) He became famous. He fell ill. She immediately turned red.
- c) They stayed calm. They remained friends.

Verbs functioning as full verbs:

- a) ---
- b) He *turned left*.
- c) They *stayed at the same hotel* as we did.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak concept is identical with the English ones in a) and c), but not with b) (these are expressed by full verbs in Slovak); furthermore, in Slovak, the verbs with a reflexive element are included here. The two concepts also differ in the syntactic function as the Slovak copula makes one syntactic whole with the adjoined noun or adjective in that the latter is not considered a complement, but a part of verbal-nominal predicate.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has different function and slightly narrower content.

COPULA	<	KOPULA
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3.4 Future tense

FRAME

The term is used in popular grammar to refer to a form of a verb used to express future events.

DEFINITION

In English morphosyntax, this term is malapropism. The English tense paradigm contains only three inflections (zero, morpheme, -s, and -ed), and the grammatical category of tense has only two members – present tense and past tense. Only the two verb forms are inflectionally marked. English has no morphologically marked form that could be termed ‘future’. In lay terms, what is referred to as ‘future tense’ is actually a verb phrase combining a modal verb (will or going to) and infinitive. The English verb system operates with present tense, past tense, and ‘lexical means of expressing future time’. Thus, what is usually presented as ‘future tense’ is only a faint picture of the means used to talk about the future. The expression ‘lexical’ is used to indicate that the forms used for this purpose are not morphological, i.e. the verb form is not inflectionally altered in any way. As a matter of fact, the activities linked with the future are understood in a different way than those in the past and present. We can speak of planned activities, intended activities or suddenly undertaken activities. This is to say,

it is not that much about activities, rather it is about the decision on the part of the doer of the activity. The only true form for expressing a future activity is the verb phrase ‘will + be + present participle’. Different and numerous shades of meaning can be related to future time (not just single meanings typically linked to ‘will’ and ‘going to’).

EXEMPLIFICATION (of expressing future time)

1. It *will be* over in 5 minutes. (prediction) *Will you come?* (offer, invitation)
 I will help you. (promise) *Will you lend* me your car? (request)
 I'll join you. (sudden decision) *I'll call* your parents. (threat)
 He *'ll play* for hours if you let him. (strong probability)
2. I *'m going to buy* a car. (intention) It *'s going to be* hard. (strong prospect)
3. *Will you be coming?* (request for info)
4. This time tomorrow I *'ll be chilling*. (activity in progress in the future)
5. I *am 25* next month. (calendar)
6. The bus *leaves* at 5. (schedule)
7. She *is arriving* this weekend. (definitely arranged activity)
8. The train *is due* soon. (schedule)
9. We *are to take* test in Week 5 of the semester. (future duty)
10. We *are on the point of* leaving. (near future)
11. He *will have painted* the house in a week's time. (completion of an activity in the future)
12. Next month he *will have been working* here for 5 years. (completion of an activity in the future, duration is stressed)

TRANSLATION

In the Slovak verb system, the grammatical category of tense has three members: present tense, past tense, and future tense. Future tense, also referred to as ‘futúrum’ is a grammatical means of naming an activity happening or of a state occurring in the future; i.e. after the moment of speaking. In Slovak, it can be expressed analytically or synthetically. The former uses the combination of future tense form of the verb ‘be’ inflected in concord with the subject (1 sg budem, 2 sg budeš, 3 sg bude, 1 pl budeme,

2 pl budete, 3 pl budú) and the infinitive of a full verb. The latter implies, that the future meaning is an inherent part of the lexical meaning of the verb that is also inflected in concord with the subject (actually, it semantically coincides with the perfective aspect of Slovak verb).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in function, content, and scope.

future tense	≠	BUDÚCI ČAS (FUTÚRUM)
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3.5 Intransitive verb

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of verb in a sentence pattern Subject + Verb, i.e. with no object present (comp. 3.10 Transitive verb).

DEFINITION

With regard to syntactic requirements of a verb, an English verb can be described as either transitive or intransitive, based on whether or not it is followed by an Object. English intransitive verbs do not take an object. They can stand by themselves, or they can be followed by an adverbial (single-word adverbial or prepositional phrase). The examples of intransitive verbs are ‘appear’, ‘come’, ‘lie’, ‘snow’, etc.

EXEMPLIFICATION

It *rains* here a lot. He *arrived* late.

TRANSLATION

Slovak linguistics uses the term ‘intranzitívum’ (‘neprechodné sloveso’), however, its conceptualization is different from English ‘intransitive verb’. The Slovak concept covers verbs followed by object in other than non-prepositional Accusative form, i.e. for instance, Dative, Instrumental, etc. (e.g. I *talked to him*). Some linguists consider also verbs without objects as belonging into this group (e.g. He *laughed.*); however, in most Slovak grammar-related literature these represent a separate group labeled,

literally, ‘object-less verb’ (bezpředmětové sloveso). The English and Slovak classification of verb accounting for the presence or absence of objects is illustrated in the following table (Table 17).

Slovak classification	Meaning in English	English conceptualization
Předmětové Přechodné (<i>transitive</i>) Nepřechodné (<i>intransitive</i>)	Verbs with object Non-prepositional Ac Other than non-pr. Ac	<i>Transitive</i> (irrespective of the case form of the noun)
Bezpředmětové	Objectless verbs	<i>Intransitive</i>

Table 17 The conceptualization of English ‘intransitive verb’ and Slovak ‘intranžitivum’

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak term with the same base in content.

INTRANSITIVE VERB	≠	NEPŘECHODNÉ SLOVESO (INTRANŽITIVUM)
INTRANSITIVE VERB	=	BEZPŘEDMĚTOVÉ SLOVESO

3.6 Irregular verb

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology to refer to a type of verb based on its past form; one member in the opposition regular – irregular.

DEFINITION

The English term ‘irregular verb’ refers to verbs that form past tense irregularly, that is, not in a predictable way (by means of the inflectional suffix -ed). These forms have survived from Old English (5th – 10th cent) that was an inflectional language with verb forms having a variety of endings and internal changes. In Old English, the verb system was composed of several verb classes – what distinguished them was how verbs formed tenses and participles. Many verbs have lost the past tense alterations, and now they have a regular form (-ed); yet, a significant number of verbs have kept their original forms.

EXEMPLIFICATION

write/wrote, bring/brought, read/read, put/put, etc. vs. start/started, listen/listened, etc.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak language has irregular verbs, too; however, the expression ‘irregular’ is conceptualized differently than in the English language. To our knowledge, the only Slovak irregular verb is represented by the present tense of the verb ‘to be’. The difference between the two concepts lies in the content and scope. The difference in content implies that in Slovak we deal with a set of forms forming the present tense paradigm of the verb ‘to be’, so basically we deal with the relationship between person and tense form; in English, we deal with the relationship between present tense and past tense forms of a verb that is considered a remnant of Old English. The difference in scope suggests that in Slovak it is about one verb; in English, it is the case of a couple hundred verbs.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content and scope.

IRREGULAR VERB	≠	nepravidelné sloveso
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3.7 Mood

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology to refer to a grammatical category of a verb.

DEFINITION

The English term ‘mood’ refers to a grammatical means of expressing modality (i.e. modal meaning). Modal meanings can be marked grammatically, by means of the grammatical category of mood, or lexically, through lexical units like modal auxiliaries or modal adverbs. The essence of ‘mood’ being a grammatical category lies in the fact that verbs are inflected to express an attitude to a fact/action, give a command, or utter a doubt or a wish. This is to say, the grammatical means of expressing modality are sets

of verb form reflecting a particular attitude. The English grammatical category of mood has three members: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. In order to indicate or declare something, indicative mood can be expressed by verb forms marked by all four inflections available in the English verb system. The imperative mood verb form takes a zero inflection (that is linked with the second person singular or plural) and expresses invitation, request, prohibition, command, or appeal. The subjunctive mood verb form is the same for all persons (as opposed to the indicative mood form), i.e. the verb is not in concord with the subject; namely 'base form' is used to express a command/necessity/request, and 'were' for hypothetical statements in wish clauses and in unreal present conditional.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Indicative: She *has* two sisters. He *lived* there for five years. He *'s going to move* in.

Imperative: *Open* the window, please.

Present subjunctive: Long *live* the King. I require that they *be* included in the team.

Past subjunctive: If only she *were* here. If she *were* here, she would help me.

TRANSLATION

Slovak linguistics uses the term 'slovesný spôsob' (or Latin 'modus'). This grammatical category of verb comprises three members: oznamovací spôsob (indikatív), rozkazovací spôsob (imperatív), and podmieňovací spôsob (kondicionál). The first two are identical with respectively the English indicative mood and imperative mood. However, the third one cannot be fully paralleled with the term 'subjunctive'. The Slovak verb form expresses the meaning of 'on what condition' something would/not (have) happen(ed). It is expressed by the combination of verb form inflected for past tense and independent marker 'by' (here representing a Slovak grapheme, thus pronounced [bi]). The same idea is in English expressed by unreal present and past conditional clauses, namely by the combination of the modal verb 'would' and bare infinitive of the full verb. As a matter of fact, the English past subjunctive form 'were' is also used in a conditional sentence for unreal present, but it occurs in the 'if'-part of the sentence (in the dependent clause), as opposed to the Slovak structuring. On the other side, what English

subjunctive covers, in Slovak it is expressed by past tense form in the case of mandative subjunctive or by present tense form in the case of formulaic subjunctive (on the terms ‘mandative’ and ‘formulaic’, see Quirk et al 1985).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has slightly different content.

MOOD	≠	SLOVESNÝ SPÔSOB (MODUS)
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3.8 Participle

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology to refer to one of two types of morphological forms – present and past participles.

DEFINITION

The English term ‘participle’ is a non-finite verb form, i.e. a form not reflecting all six grammatical categories (person, number, mood, voice, tense, and aspect), only two of them: voice and aspect. It covers two inflectional endings -ing and -ed; the former being referred to as present participle, and the latter as past participle. The basic function of the present participle is to form progressive aspect (to express so, it is combined with the verb 'be'). The basic function of the past participle is to form perfect(ive) aspect (to express so, it is combined with the verb 'have') and to form passive voice (to express so, it is combined with the verb 'be'). The basic difference between the present participle construction and the past participle construction is that the present participle construction generally has an active meaning, the past participle a passive meaning: He found the house *burning* (i.e. the fire was burning) vs. He found the house *burned* (i.e. the house was burned). In the system of English verbs are 2 simple and 3 compound participles: simple participles occur in a finite verb form, compound participles in non-finite verb phrases.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Simple participles:

present participle: I am *watching* TV.

past participle: I have *read* the book. The room has been *cleaned*.

Compound participles:

present participle passive (“being + past participle”):

The cake being made will be given to the charity.

past participle active: “having + past participle”:

Having made the cake, she was done for the day.

past participle passive: “having been + past participle”:

The cake having been delivered, she felt happy.

TRANSLATION

Slovak linguistics operates with two terms (‘príčasť’ and ‘prechodník’) that collectively can be paralleled with what the English term ‘participle’ covers. In Slovak, we also use the term ‘participium’, however, it refers to the ‘príčasť’ only. Slovak ‘príčasť’ is a non-finite verb form described as being on the borderline between a verb and an adjective, yet traditionally affiliated within verbs. Slovak ‘príčasť’ (‘participium’) can be ‘active’: e.g. ‘crying’, as in She is crying; and ‘passive’: e.g. finished, as in It is finished. The terms are literal translations of present and past participles, respectively. It follows that Slovak ‘príčasť’ (‘participium’) coincides with English ‘participle in a finite verb phrase’ (typically a simple participle). The Slovak term ‘prechodník’ covers cases like ‘crying’ in ‘Crying, she picked up the phone’, or ‘having written’ as in ‘Having written the email, she shut the computer off’. It follows that Slovak ‘prechodník’ coincides with English ‘participle in a non-finite verb phrase’ (can be both simple and compound participles).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in scope.

PARTICIPLE	>	PRÍČASŤ
PARTICIPLE	>	PRECHODNÍK

PARTICIPLE	=	PRÍČASTIE + PRECHODNÍK
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3.9 Prepositional verb

FRAME

The term is used within morphosyntax to refer to a type of a multi-word verb.

DEFINITION

English multi-word verbs fall into the subgroup of full verbs. They include phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, and phrasal-prepositional verbs. They are called multi-word verbs because they consist of more than one element. They comprise a lexical verb (a verb with a full lexical meaning) and a particle. A particle covers two overlapping categories – adverb and preposition. In phrasal verbs, the particle is an adverb (e.g. look up); in prepositional verbs, the particle is a preposition (e.g. look for); and in phrasal-prepositional verbs (e.g. look forward to), two particles are present, both adverb and preposition. Prepositional verbs can be mistaken for transitive phrasal verbs. In prepositional verbs, however, a particle (i.e. a preposition) is always followed by a noun, and a noun cannot be moved between verb and preposition.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Transitive phrasal verb: Pick it up, please. Pick up this book, please.

Prepositional verb: Look *at* me. Why don't you ask *for* help?

Phrasal-prepositional v.: We booked in *at* the same hotel. Who came up *with* this idea?

TRANSLATION

The English term has a Slovak formal alternative labeled as ‘sloveso s predložkovou väzbou’ (literally, verb requiring or followed by a preposition and object). The English concept does not foreground the idea of ‘multi-wordedness’ and the classification of full nouns into single-word and multi-word; the Slovak concept implies a syntactic requirement of a verb. The clash may derive from the different nature of English and Slovak verbs; especially from the capability of English verbs to form partnerships with

adverbs and prepositions while Slovak uses single-word verbs for the same meaning (multi-word verbs do not reside in the Slovak lexicon).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in function.

PREPOSITIONAL VERB	≠	verbum s predložkovou väzbou
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3.10 Tense

FRAME

The term is used within inflectional morphology to refer to a grammatical category of verb.

DEFINITION

It is a grammatical category marked by verb inflection the basic use of which is to locate the situation in time. It indicates the relationship between the form of the verb and the time reference of an event or action. English has two tenses, present and past; there is no verb form referred to as *future tense, since English has no inflection for this; instead we use a range of lexical means that express future time (see 3.3). Obviously, English uses two terms regarding verb usage – tense and time. While formally only two tense forms are available, from the philosophical perspective, three time periods are distinguished. In lay contexts, it is often claimed that English has *‘twelve tenses’. This interpretation is mere simplification of the fact that the English finite verb concomitantly expresses tense and aspect. In the English verb system, the grammatical category of tense has two members, and that of aspect has four members. Their combination provides the twelve verb forms that are considered ‘tenses’. The usage of present tense is routinely related to expressing present time; it is also used to express future time (for timetables, definite arrangements) and past time (e.g. headlines in newspapers or historic present). The usage of past tense is by default associated with past time; however, it is also used to express present time (e.g. in wish clauses or in reported speech) and, in a way, future time (i.e. future in the past).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Present tense for present time:

I *like* to read a book before I go to bed. What *do* I *do* next? He *is* working.

Present tense for future time:

The plane *leaves* at two. We *are* meeting her tomorrow.

Present tense for past time:

The actor *dies* of cancer. I *wake* up and I *hear* strange noises.

Past tense for past time:

The actor *died* of cancer. When I *woke up* I *heard* strange noises.

Past tense for present time:

I wish she *was* here. I thought you *were* in Prague.

Past tense for future time:

We *were to meet* her but she got sick and could come.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, it is called ‘gramatická kategória času’ (‘a grammatical category of tense’), while the term ‘čas’ is of homonymous nature. It can mean either ‘tense’ or ‘time’, which is why ‘a grammatical category’ is often added to disambiguate the meaning. As mentioned in 3.3, the Slovak verb system operates with a three-member category of tense, as it has inflections for marking present, past, and future forms. However, they are, as it were, less versatile than English verb forms in terms of relating tense and time (e.g. we cannot use past tense verb form for present time).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it narrower in content but broader in function.

TENSE	< (content)	GRAMATICKÁ KATEGÓRIA ČASU
TENSE	> (function)	GRAMATICKÁ KATEGÓRIA ČASU

3.11 Transitive verb

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of verb in a sentence pattern Subject + Verb + Object (+ Object) (compare 3.4 Intransitive verb).

DEFINITION

With regard to syntactic requirements of a verb, an English verb can be described as either transitive or intransitive, based on whether or not it is followed by an Object. English transitive verbs are followed by at least one object, irrespective of the case form of the noun/pronoun functioning as object.

EXEMPLIFICATION

I *bought* a car. He *talked* about her for hours. He *brought* her flowers.

TRANSLATION

Analogically to intransitive verb above (see 3.4, Table 17), the Slovak verb system uses the Latin word to convey a meaning that is different from that of the English transitive verb. Slovak ‘tranzitívum’ refers only to verbs with objects in the Accusative case. English transitive verb implies the presence of object in general, irrespective of its case form. Thus, the Slovak term ‘predmetové sloveso’, literally ‘verb with object’, without any further categorization based on the case form of the object, is a true equivalent of the English term.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak term with the same base in scope.

TRANSITIVE VERB	>	PRECHODNÉ SLOVESO (TRANZITÍVUM)
TRANSITIVE VERB	=	PREDMETOVÉ SLOVESO

4) ADJECTIVE-RELATED TERMS

4.1 Possessive adjective (determiner)

FRAME

The term is used within morphosyntax to refer to a type of adjective in a noun phrase.

DEFINITION

Currently, English linguistics makes difference between possessive pronoun and possessive adjective. What used to be, and in popular grammar still is, referred to as a possessive pronoun, is from a syntactic point of view actually two different concepts: a possession-expressing lexeme that is always adjacent to the noun it modifies and a possession-expressing lexeme that by virtue of its form can stand on its own (i.e. never immediately followed by the noun it modifies); comp. *my* vs. *mine*. Modern grammar treats the two separately – based on their syntactic requirements: the former (being part of a noun phrase) is considered a possessive adjective; the latter (being part of a verb phrase) a possessive pronoun.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Possessive adjective:

My book is on the table. I can see *your* car. This is *his* chair.

Comp. possessive pronoun:

The book on the table *is mine*. *Is* this car *yours*? This chair *is his*.

TRANSLATION

For Slovak lexemes ‘*moja*’ (i.e. ‘*my*’ or ‘*mine*’), ‘*tvoja*’ (i.e. ‘*your*’ or ‘*yours*’), ‘*jeho*’ (i.e. ‘*his*’), the term ‘possessive pronoun’ is reserved irrespective of the syntactic position it occupies. The Slovak term ‘*privlastňovacie adjektívum*’ (literally ‘possessive adjective’) is a completely different concept. The adjectives expressing answers to the question ‘Whose?’ include e.g. ‘*mamine*’ (i.e. *my mom*’s), ‘*Petrove*’ (i.e. *Peter*’s), ‘*kozie*’ (i.e. *goat*’s) etc. – basically, what possessive (Genitive) case (of a noun) does in English.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	≠	PRIVLASTŇOVACIE ADJEKTÍVUM
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4.2 Predicative adjective

FRAME

The term is used within morpho-syntax to refer to a type of adjective in a verb phrase.

DEFINITION

In English, the primary position of an adjective is attributive, i.e. before a noun, so its typical function is to modify a noun. It is not common for an adjective to modify a verb, if taking a predicative position, it can occur only next to a linking and sense verb. Full verbs are never followed by adjectives. Linking verbs include copulas ‘be’, ‘seem’, ‘appear’, verbs signifying change of state of affairs (e.g. get, grow, become, turn, etc.), and verbs signifying no change of state of affairs (e.g. prove, stay, remain, etc.); sense verbs include ‘feel’, ‘taste’, ‘sound’, ‘look’, and ‘smell’. In English, most adjectives can be used in both attributive and predicative positions with no difference in meaning; some can be used in both positions, however, with a different meaning. A small number of adjectives are restricted to one position only – either attributive or predicative – they can be used in one way and not in the other. Such predicative adjectives fall into three groups: health adjectives, adjectives expressing feelings, and adjectives beginning with a-. In syntactic terms, a predicative adjective fulfils the function of complement.

EXEMPLIFICATION

It sounds great. I feel well.

I am glad that you like it.

He is awake. The door was left ajar.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent ‘predikatívne adjektívum’ (predicative adjective) stands for an adjective that follows a verb; specifically, it denotes an adjective present in the predicative syntagm (i.e. subject-verb syntagm). This is to say, it is an element of verbal-nominal predicate (i.e. copula + adjective), e.g. (On) *je unavený* // He *is tired*. [Note: Slovak syntax recognizes three types of a predicate; verbal, verbal-nominal, and multiply verbal]. In English, this is considered a complement, not a part of predicate. For the above reasons, in Slovak linguistics, the term concerned is not treated as metalanguage.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in function.

PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVE	≠	predikatívne adjektívum
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5) ADVERB-RELATED TERMS

5.1 Adverbial

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of a sentence element in a sentence.

DEFINITION

The English term ‘adverbial’ represents 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, modality, evaluation or stance. The English term covers four subgroups: adjunct, subjunct, disjunct, and conjunct (cf Quirk et al, 1985). Adjuncts are more or less equal to other sentence elements; they comprise adverbials of time, place, manner, frequency, reason. Subjuncts have a subordinate role; they add further information, explanation, or idea into a passage that would be complete without it. They comprise intensifiers (further specified into amplifiers and downtoners, see 5.2), emphasizees (see 5.4), and focusing subjuncts (see 5.5). Disjuncts and conjuncts, on the contrary, occupy a more peripheral position in a sentence. Disjuncts (see 5.3) are superordinate to the rest of the sentence. Positionwise, they are detached

from the other elements, and they provide an observation, a personal comment on the content and trustworthiness of what has been said. Conjuncts serve to connect two separate utterances while at the same time express the semantic relationship obtaining between them (e.g. that of time or contingency).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Adjunct: last summer (time adjunct), at home (place adjunct), quickly (manner adjunct),
out of his will (reason adjunct), usually (frequency adjunct)

Subjunct: very, absolutely, quite, fairly; really, simply; only, just

Disjunct: honestly, wisely,

Conjunct: however, all the same

TRANSLATION

The Slovak language operates with the term ‘príslovkové určenie’ (or adverbálne); however, this is comparable only with the English concept of Adjunct and one type of subjuncts, namely intensifier. The meanings of the other two types of subjunct (emphasizer and focusing subjunct), disjunct, and conjunct functionally coincide with sentence functions of Slovak word classes other than Adverb, see the below sections on the respective terms.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content.

ADVERBIAL	>	PRÍSLOVKOVÉ URČENIE (ADVERBIÁLE)
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5.2 Amplifier and Downtoner

FRAME

The terms are used within syntax to refer to degree adverbs with respectively increasing and decreasing intensity and their syntactic function in a noun phrase or a verb phrase.

DEFINITION

Intensifiers place a quality on a scale that involves several intensity or degree zones (low vs. high). Amplification implies expressing increased intensity by means of adverbs. Downtoning has a weakening effect on a particular aspect of meaning. High degrees (i.e. amplifiers) include adverbs like very, very much, much, considerably, extremely, absolutely, altogether, completely entirely, quite*, totally, or utterly. Low zones (i.e. downtoners) include adverbs like barely, rather, quite*, fairly, pretty, somewhat, a (little) bit, partially, slightly, etc. The asterisked adverb ‘quite’ appears in both groups, as its effect depends on the type of head it pre-modifies: downtoning effect with neutral adjectives and amplifying effect with strong adjectives, nouns, verbs.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Amplifiers: She is *very* pretty. I *totally* blew it. She is *quite* a doctor.

Downtoners: It's been *barely* a week. The house was *partially* destroyed. It is *quite* ok.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, this concept can be paralleled with the term ‘príslovka miery’ (adverb of degree) and its syntactic functioning. When compared with the English term ‘amplifier’, Slovak terminology, however, does not specify what kind of effect (strengthening or lowering) such an adverb has on the syntactic partner in the phrase. Accordingly, it embraces all adverbs of degree, both amplifiers and downtoners.

SUMMARY

The English terms differ from the Slovak one in scope.

AMPLIFIER/DOWNTONER	<	PRÍSLOVKA MIERY
AMPLIFIER + DOWNTONER	=	PRÍSLOVKA MIERY

5.3 Disjunct

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of adverbial in a sentence.

DEFINITION

It is an adverbial expression which indicates the speaker's viewpoint towards or evaluation of what is said (personally, fortunately, honestly, indeed). Syntactically, it is less integrated in the clause structure and may modify the whole sentence or utterance. Typically, it takes front position and is separated from a sentence by a comma. A disjunct, by virtue of its content, modifies a clause, and thus makes an utterance more emphatic and emotively forceful, and provides some kind of subjective interpretation of the idea expressed in a clause.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Honestly, I don't believe he'll keep the promise. *Personally*, I would not go there.

TRANSLATION

Formally, no term within the category of adverb is used for this type of English adverbs. Functionally, it can be equated with the Slovak term 'častica' (one of the Slovak non-inflected word classes, absent in the overview of English word classes). The literal translation of this Slovak word class is hard to offer; even though Slovak linguistics also uses the term of Latin origin 'partikula', English equivalent 'particle' is far from communicating its true nature. Lexemes belonging to this word class express a subjective relationship of the speaker to the (part of) the utterance. They typically serve

to introduce or evaluate something, or focus attention on something. Those with the evaluative function can be paralleled with English ‘disjunct’.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that its content is narrower.

DISJUNCT	<	ČASTICA
DISJUNCT	=	EVALUATÍVNA ČASTICA

5.4 Emphasizer

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of adverbial in a sentence.

DEFINITION

Emphasizer is also referred to as adverbial of modality. It is called *emphasizer* because it emphasizes the meaning of the utterance in that it can comment on the truth value of a sentence. It provides so-called polar assessment of the reality. This means that it cannot be placed on a scale, rather it tells us about the truth value of the sentence, whether something is or is not true, necessary, obvious, probable, etc. It adds to the force but does not require that its partner be gradable. The inventory consists of adverbs like *actually*, *certainly*, *definitely*, *indeed*, *obviously*, *plainly*, *really*, *surely*, *for sure*, *of course*, etc. It can be placed in so-called front or mid position, at the beginning of the sentence or close to verb.

EXEMPLIFICATION

This *definitely* is a great idea. That was a *truly* memorable experience.

TRANSLATION

In English classification, an emphaser is a type of an adverb with a particular syntactic function; in Slovak, the same usage is linked with one type of lexemes falling in the word class of ‘častica’ (see 5.3 and 1.2 for more information on the term), namely that with the truth-value enforcing function.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that its content is narrower.

EMPHASIZER	<	ČASTICA
EMPHASIZER	=	ČASTICA potvrdzujúca platnosť predchádzajúcej výpovede

5.5 Focusing subjunct

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a type of adverb in a noun phrase or a verb phrase.

DEFINITION

Focusing subjunct is an adverbial that focuses attention on a particular element of a sentence. It transmits some kind of restriction and is used for the purpose of drawing attention to the part of the sentence. Typically, its position is immediately before the part to be spotlighted. Its inventory is rather rich and includes restrictives (exclusives, particularizers) and additives, e.g. alone, exactly, exclusively, just, merely, only, precisely, purely, simply, solely, chiefly, especially, largely, mainly, mostly, notably, particularly, primarily, principally, specifically; at least, in particular, again, also, either, equally, even, further, likewise, neither, nor, similarly, too; as well, in addition (cf Quirk et al 1985).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Only Kate knew the answer. It happened *just* yesterday. I *merely* wanted to know his name. I know *exactly* where to find him.

TRANSLATION

In English classification, a focusing subjunct is a type of an adverb with a particular syntactic function; in Slovak, the same usage is linked with one type of lexemes falling in the word class of ‘častica’ (see 5.3 and 1.2 for more information on the term), namely that with the focusing function.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that its content is narrower.

FOCUSING SUBJUNCT	<	ČASTICA
FOCUSING SUBJUNCT	=	VYMEDZOVACIA ČASTICA

6) SENTENCE ELEMENTS

6.1 Complement

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to one of sentence elements.

DEFINITION

English complement is a sentence element following a verb. It can have a form of a noun phrase or an adjective phrase. The noun phrase or adjective phrase provides information either about the subject (subject complement) or the object (object complement) of the clause/sentence. If an adjective or noun phrase undertakes the syntactic function of subject complement, it is preceded by a linking verb, a sense verb, or a full verb. If it undertakes the syntactic function of object complement, it is preceded by a full verb. Sense verbs can be followed by object complements, in which case this syntactic function is undertaken by a verb phrase, namely a participle or a bare infinitive.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Subject complement expressed by an adjective phrase: It sounds *great*.

Subject complement expressed by a noun phrase: It is a *great song*.

Subject complement expressed by a verb phrase: He finished *last*.

Object complement expressed by an adjective phrase: They found it *outstanding*.

Object complement expressed by a noun phrase: They elected him *Mayor*.

Object complement expressed by a verb phrase: I saw him *dance/dancing*.

TRANSLATION

In a Slovak sentence, the syntactic position of a complement can be undertaken by an adjective, an infinitive of a verb, or a participle. The complement is always preceded by a full verb (Skončil posledný [He finished last.]). Instances with a linking verb, like ‘Je unavený’ (‘He is tired’), are classified differently: here, the adjective is not considered a complement, rather a part of a compound predicate, thus together with the verb it forms a verbal-nominal predicate.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in the scope of verbs it is related to.

COMPLEMENT	>	DOPLNOK (KOMPLEMENT)
------------	---	----------------------

6.2 Direct object, Indirect object

FRAME

The terms are used within syntax to refer to sentence elements. They represent two types of objects.

DEFINITION

The classification of object into direct and indirect depends on the syntactic requirements of the transitive verb that the noun/s or pronoun/s is/are related to. The noun/pronoun that follows a monotransitive verb is always considered a direct object, irrespective of its case form. If nouns/pronouns follow a ditransitive verb, the first in sequence is classified as an indirect object, the second as a direct object. Indirect object is always accompanied by a direct object.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Do you miss *her*? (a *direct* object)

He bought her flowers. (indirect object followed by *direct* object).

TRANSLATION

In a Slovak sentence, an object is classified as direct or indirect based on different features. The case form the noun/pronoun takes is a prominent characteristic here. The verbs are classified as verbs with object/s and verbs without object/s. The former are further classified into transitive and intransitive based on the case form of the (pro)noun/s; it has to be noted that the terminology is in clash with the terminology used in English. Slovak transitive verbs are followed by (pro)noun in non-prepositional Accusative, i.e. a direct object: e.g. ‘books’ in He writes *books* or He gave him *books*. Slovak intransitive verbs are followed by (pro)noun in other than non-prepositional Accusative, i.e. an indirect object: e.g. ‘him’ in I wasn’t talking *about him* or He gave *him* books. Slovak direct object is mostly the form of non-prepositional Accusative (in some cases, both non-prepositional and prepositional Genitive, distributive Local, and Instrumental can be the case); Slovak indirect object is always the form other than non-prepositional Accusative. It follows that the Slovak classification considers a morphological criterion as a prominent feature, while the English classification counts purely on the syntactic criterion, i.e. the position of the noun phrase after the verb; comp. in the below table (Table 18).

	Slovak	English
Direct object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-prepositional Accusative I saw <i>him</i> . I gave him <i>a book</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any case form (except Nominative) I saw <i>him</i> . I gave him <i>a book</i> . We talked <i>about him</i> . We traveled <i>with him</i> .
Indirect object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other than non-prep. Accusative I gave <u>him</u> a book. I told <u>him</u> <u>about my book</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other than non-prep. Accusative + first of two objects I gave <u>him</u> a book. I told <u>him</u> about my book.

Table 18 English and Slovak conceptualization of direct and indirect objects

SUMMARY

The English terms differ from the Slovak ones in content.

DIRECT OBJECT	>	PRIAMY PREDMET
INDIRECT OBJECT	<	NEPRIAMY PREDMET

6.3 Object

FRAME

The term object implies a syntactic relationship either in a clause or within a prepositional phrase.

DEFINITION

In English, this term has a double reading. The primary association is with a sentence, within the structure of which, object is element. In a sentence, it always follows a full verb. The other meaning in English is that of “object of the preposition”. In a prepositional phrase, the element following a preposition is referred to as an object.

EXEMPLIFICATION

1. He bought *a car*. He gave *me flowers*.
2. afraid of *snakes*, look forward to the *vacation*, etc.

TRANSLATION

Both terms share the meaning of a sentence element indicating a recipient of an action. In Slovak, the term object is used only with reference to a sentence element. Slovak lacks the English association of object of a preposition.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has broader content.

OBJECT	>	OBJEKT
--------	---	--------

7) SENTENCE STRUCTURE

7.1 Concord

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to the subject-verb relationship.

DEFINITION

Concord implies a change in inflectional form to match properties of two sentence elements. In English syntax, due to the loss of verbal inflectional morphemes during the development of the English language, the term basically covers the relationship between the subject and the verb. The English usage evidences three types of subject-verb concord. The general rule – a singular noun is followed by a singular verb and a plural noun is followed by a plural verb – is called ‘grammatical concord’. This is to say, it is the agreement between the subject and the verb in number according to the grammatical marker. The second type of concord is ‘notional concord’ – the agreement between the subject and the verb in number according to the idea of number. The third type is the ‘principle of proximity’, i.e. the agreement of the verb with whatever noun or pronoun that closely precedes it.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Grammatical concord:

No person of that name lives here. No people of that name live here.

Notional concord:

Athens is a beautiful city. The committee have considered our request.

Principle of proximity:

Not only you but also she has to go.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent for ‘concord’ is ‘zhoda’ (or kongruencia). It represents two types of relationship: that between the subject and the verb or that between superordinate and subordinate constituents of a noun phrase. The former coincides with the English concept. The latter implies the inflectional relationship between a noun and a modifying

adjective, as in ‘dobrá kniha’ (‘a good book’) in compliance with the morphological forms of the noun. Slovak inflectional system, however, does not allow for notional-concord-like relationship between the subject and the verb.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content

CONCORD	<	GRAMATICKÁ ZHODA
---------	---	------------------

7.2 Inversion

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a variation in sentence word-order.

DEFINITION

In English syntax, inversion is a reversal of the usual sequence of primary sentence elements, the swapping of the position of subject and verb. By default, it is used to form questions out of declarative sentences. The swapping takes place with auxiliaries; if a full verb is used in a declarative sentence, a dummy operator ‘do’ swaps the position with the subject. Inversion is also a necessary condition in a sentence structure if a negative or near-negative adverbial is fronted. Inversion in the form of swapped positions of the subject and verb is optional in declarative sentences beginning with an adverbial of place. Whatever the case, inversion concerns the positioning of the subject and the verb (just like concord, see 7.1).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Inversion used by default: Is he home? Has he come? Does he know what to do?

Inversion is optional: *Up* went the balloon.

Inversion is obligatory: *Barely* had he closed the door, when the phone rang.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term ‘inverzia’ (literal translation: ‘inversion’) means inverted word order in terms of breaching the regular (standard) word order in a noun phrase. In the standard order, an adjective precedes a noun. The swapping of their positions typically happens for three reasons. Firstly, achieving a stylistic or rhyming effect in a noun phrase, e.g. ‘lásky dar’ (the regular order would be ‘dar lásky’; literally, the gift of love). Secondly, conventionalized usage, e.g. ‘Písmo sväté’ (the regular order would be ‘Sväté Písmo’, exactly as in the Holy Scripture). Thirdly, terminology usage, e.g. ‘ruža šípová’ (the order is exactly as in Rosa ‘canina’, Engl. ‘dog rose’). It follows that what Slovak terminology calls ‘inverzia’, it is actually postposition of adjectives in English. If we want to translate English inversion, we have to be explicit and say ‘inverzný (obrátený) slovosled’, literally meaning ‘inverted subject-verb order’.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content.

INVERSION	≠	INVERZIA
INVERSION	=	inverzný (obrátený) slovosled

7.3 Modifier

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to one of the constituents in a phrase.

DEFINITION

A modifier is an optional element of the phrase in an English sentence. In a phrase, one constituent is structurally dependent on another; the meaning of the head of a phrase is affected by words that are used to indicate qualities and attributes of the head, i.e. modifiers. In a noun phrase, the position of a modifier is taken by an adjective or a determiner; in a verb phrase, it is taken by adverbial.

EXEMPLIFICATION

a book, *very* big, *completely* confused

TRANSLATION

English modifier presupposes the syntactic recognition of ‘phrases’. In Slovak linguistics, the level of ‘phrases’, in the sense of syntagm-like clusters, is not given the treatment identical with that in English. Their identification within a sentence analysis has a prominent standing in English linguistics (assumably, in relation to the Chomskyan tradition and the alternatives that followed). However, it is not so in the Slovak tradition. This may as well be the reason why the function of a modifier is not recognized as official syntax metalanguage in Slovak.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in the status resulting from its function.

MODIFIER	>	modifikujúci prvok v syntagme
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7.4 Sentence

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a unit above a phrase.

DEFINITION

A sentence is considered the largest independent unit of grammar. It consists of at least one main clause. Based on the number of verbs, four types of a sentence are recognized. A simple sentence has only one verb (i.e. a simple sentence equals a clause). If there are more verbs in a sentence, three types of sentences (or clause complexes) are recognized: a compound sentence (with two verbs, two independent clauses joined by coordinators), a complex sentence (two verbs, two clauses joined by subordinators – one is main, one is dependent), and a compound-complex sentence (more than two verbs, i.e. the combination of a compound and a complex clause).

EXEMPLIFICATION

A simple sentence: I have a house.

A compound sentence: I have a house but I don't live in it.

A complex clause: I have a house because I inherited it.

A compound-complex sentence: I inherited a house when my grandparents died, but I'm not using it.

TRANSLATION

The term 'sentence' is translated into Slovak in two ways: 'veta' and 'súvetie'. The former is a basic syntactic unit, communicating a complete thought, with one verb and/or predication center present (as in I have a house). In lay contexts, it is automatically translated as 'veta'; however, it implies also what the other term stands for. The latter always implies at least two predication centers; i.e. it is parallel in meaning with the term 'clause complex'. In order to identify the type of a clause complex (whether coordination or subordination is the case), an adjective giving the necessary information precedes the noun 'súvetie': 'prirad'ovacie súvetie' (expressing coordination) and 'podrad'ovacie súvetie' (expressing subordination) respectively coincide with 'compound sentence' and 'complex sentence'. The compound-complex sentence is referred to as 'zložené súvetie' (literally 'a complex clause complex').

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content.

SENTENCE	>	VETA
SENTENCE	=	VETA, SÚVETIE

7.5 Syntagm

FRAME

The term is used within syntax to refer to a lower syntactic level, i.e. a unit below a sentence.

DEFINITION

In English, a syntagm is a less common term for a “phrase” (like noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, etc.); this is to say, a unit consisting of a head and a determining element. The types recognized in English fall within the determining-element-and-head type and verb type of a syntagm. The general classification of phrases in English is into noun phrase and verb phrase. The noun phrase implies the relationship between a determining or modifying element and a head. The verb phrase is further classified into verb and noun phrases, while verb phrase is merely about verb. The subject-verb relationship is not present in the theoretical understanding of a syntagm in English (see Table 19).

EXEMPLIFICATION

I	HAVE	LEFT	MY	PURSE	AT	SCHOOL
Noun Ph	V e r b P h r a s e					
Noun Ph	Verb Phrase		Noun Phrase		Prepositional Phrase	
Head	Head		DetE	Head	Head	

Table 19 Phrase distribution in an English sentence

TRANSLATION

As a notion, English and Slovak terms represent the same idea – a syntagmatic relationship between two or more linguistics forms. This function, however, is executed differently in Slovak. Slovak syntax recognizes three types of syntagms in terms of syntactic relationships: subject-verb, verb-object, and determining-element-head. If the same example is used, the syntagms are identified as follows:

Syntagm 1 – subject-verb relationship: I – have left

Syntagm 2 – verb-object relationship: have left – my purse

Syntagm 3 – determining element-head: my – purse

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has narrower content.

SYNTAGM/A	<	SYNTAGMA, SKLAD
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5.3.2.3 Summary

In summary, in the terms identified as intersemiotically problematic the following discrepancies have been observed. The English and Slovak terms differ as follows: 1) the content, scope, or function of the English term is broader than that of the Slovak term, and 2) the content of the English term is narrower than that of the Slovak term, and 3) different in content, scope, or function. In the following account, the section dealing with the terms is given.

1. "BROADER" GROUP

1a Broader scope

morphology	morfológia/tvaroslovie	1.1
generic reference	generický singulár/plurál	2.5
aspect	vid (aspekt)	3.1
participle	príčasie	3.8
participle	prechodník	3.8
transitive verb	prechodné sloveso (tranzitívum)	3.11
complement	doplňok (komplement)	6.1

1b Broader content

causative verb	kauzatívum	3.2
adverbial	príslovkové určenie (adverbiále)	5.1
direct object	priamy predmet	6.2
sentence	veta	7.4
object	objekt	6.3

2c Broader function

modifier	určujúci prvok v syntagme	7.3
tense	gramatická kategória času	3.10

2. "NARROWER" GROUP

2a Narrower content

tense	gramatická kategória času	3.10
disjunct	časť	5.3
emphasizer	časť	5.4
focusing subjunct	časť	5.5
indirect object	nepriamy predmet	6.2
concord	gramatická zhoda	7.1
syntagm	syntagma	7.5

3. "DIFFERENT" GROUP

3a Different content

intransitive verb	intranzitívum	3.5
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mood	slovesný spôsob (modus)	3.7
possessive adjective	privlastňovacie adjektívum	4.1
inversion	inverzia	7.2
<i>3b Different function</i>		
countable noun	počítateľné podstatné meno	2.2
prepositional verb	verbum s predložkovou väzbou	3.9
predicative adjective	predikatívne adjektívum	4.2
<i>3c Different content & function</i>		
uncountable noun	nepočítateľné podstatné meno	2.3
copula	kopula	3.3
<i>3d Different content & scope</i>		
word class	slovný druh	1.2
irregular verb	nepravidelné sloveso	3.6
<i>3e Different content, scope, and function</i>		
case	pád	2.1
gender	rod podstatného mena	2.4
future tense	budúci čas (gramatický)	3.4

5.4 Lexical Level

5.4.1 An Overview

The subcorpus of terms belonging in a lexical level, including lexicology, word-formation, and phraseology, comprises 98 terms. The following table (Table 20) presents the results of the analysis of the terms in compliance with the proposed four-step structure of the conceptualizing scheme. The present section draws on the following sources (in the alphabetical order): Burkhanov (1998), Cruse (1986), Čermák (1985), Dolník (1990), Ďurčo (online), Fernando (1996), Furdík (2000), Hoey (2015), Jackson – Zé Amvela (2007), Jarošová (2000), Jesenská – Štulajterová (2013), Kvetko (2009), Lipka (1990), Meřčuk (2012), Moon (2015), Ološtiak (2008), Ološtiak (2011), Ološtiak – Ivanová (2013), Peprník (2000), Ripka – Imrichová (2011), Sonomura (1996), Štekauer (1992), Štekauer (2000), <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>.

English → Slovak	1/ E = S	2/ E # S	3/ E > S, E < S, E ≠ S
99	80 terms	2 terms	17 terms
100.00%	80.81%	2.02%	17.17%

Table 20 An Overview of correspondence of English and Slovak Lexicology and Phraseology terms

Group 1 (E = S) can be exemplified by the following example.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
BINOMIAL	‘BINOMIÁL’
1. phraseology	1. phraseology
2. a sequence of lexemes of the same word class linked by a conjunction or a preposition having some semantic relationship	2. a collocated phraseme the structure of which consists of a combination of two components of the same word class
3. loud and clear, now and then,	3. nemastný neslaný, široko d’aleko
4. binomiál	4. binomial

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging into this group and their Slovak equivalents are given in the following table (Table 21).

1.	abbreviation	abreviácia; abreviatúra, skracovanie
2.	absolute synonyms	absolútne synonymum
3.	acronym	akronym,

4.	acronymization	akronymizácia
5.	antonym	antonymum, opozitum
6.	antonymous idioms	frazeologické antonymá
7.	antonymy	antonymia
8.	arbitrariness	arbitrárnosť, nemotivovanosť
9.	base word	heslové slovo (v základnom tvare)
10.	bidirectional dictionary	obojsmerný slovník
11.	bilingual dictionary	dvojazyčný prekladový slovník
12.	binomial	binomiál
13.	blend	blend
14.	blending	lexikálna amalgamácia, kríženie
15.	calque	kalk
16.	canonical form	základný tvar, kanonický tvar
17.	circumfix	cirkumfix
18.	cliché	klišé
19.	colligation	koligácia
20.	collocate	kolokát
21.	colloquialism	hovorové slovo
22.	complementary antonyms	komplementárne antonymá
23.	componential analysis	komponentová analýza
24.	connotation	konotácia, konotačný význam
25.	converse (antonym)	konverzné, vzťahové antonymum
26.	denotation	denotačný význam, denotácia
27.	derivational morphology	derivačná morfológia
28.	derivational prefix	slovotvorný prefix, slovotvorná predpona
29.	derivational suffix	(slovotvorný) sufix, slovotvorná prípona
30.	dialect	dialekt, nárečie
31.	dialectism	dialektizmus
32.	dictionary entry	slovníkové heslo
33.	etymology	etymológia
34.	euphemism	eufemizmus
35.	expressive meaning	expresívny význam
36.	extra-linguistic reality	mimojazyková skutočnosť
37.	false friend	medzijazykové homonymum, zradné slovo
38.	full homonym	úplné homonymum, lexikálne homonymum
39.	homograph	homograf
40.	homonym	homonymum
41.	homonymous idioms	frazeologické homonymá
42.	homonymy	homonymia
43.	homophone	homofón
44.	hypernym	hyperonymum
45.	hyponym	hyponymum
46.	hyponymy	hyponymia
47.	ideographic synonymy	ideografické synonymum
48.	impersonality	neosobnosť prejavu

49.	infix	infix
50.	initialism	iniciálová skratka
51.	jargon	žargón
52.	Latinate words	slová grécko-latinského pôvodu
53.	lemma	lema
54.	lexical field	lexikálne pole, sémantické pole
55.	lexicalization	lexikalizácia
56.	lexicography	lexikografia
57.	lexicon	slovná/lexikálna zásoba, slovník, lexika, lexikón
58.	linguistic sign	jazykový znak
59.	loan-word	prevzaté slovo, jazyková výpožička
60.	meronymy	meronymia
61.	metaphor	metafora
62.	metonymy	metonymia
63.	onomasiology	onomaziológia
64.	paremiology	paremiológia
65.	partial homonym	čiastočné homonymum
66.	pejoration	pejorácia
67.	phraseme	frazéma
68.	polysemy	polysémia, mnohovýznamovosť
69.	prefix	prefix, slovotvorná predpona
70.	proverb	príslovie
71.	pseudosynonym	pseudosynonymum
72.	pure idiom	frazeologický zrast
73.	referent	denotát, predmet (mimojazykovej skutočnosti)
74.	saying	porekadlo
75.	semi-idiom	frazeologické spojenie
76.	semi-opaque idiom	frazeologický celok
77.	suffix	sufix, slovotvorná prípona
78.	synonymous idioms	frazeologické synonymá
79.	synonymy	synonýmia
80.	tautonym	tautonymum

Table 21 Terms falling in Group 1 (E = S) in Lexicology and Phraseology

Group 2 (E # S) can be exemplified by the following example.

	ENGLISH	SLOVAK
TRINOMIAL		---
1.	phraseology	
2.	a three-member phraseme formed on the basis of alliteration, rhyme and rhythm, and consisting of three related synonymous or antonymous components usually joined by a junction	
3.	cool, calm and collected; this, that and the other; left, right and center	

4. There is no such concept in the Slovak linguistic system; no term is officially used for this purpose.

Only 2 English terms from the studied corpus belong into this group (Tab 22).

1.	amelioration
2.	trinomial

Table 22 Terms falling in Group 2 (E # S) in Lexicology and Phraseology

Group 3 (E > S, E < S, E ≠ S) can be exemplified by the following example.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
LEXEME	‘LEXÉMA’
1. lexicology	1. lexicology
2. an item listed in the lexicon as a separate entry which may include a class of variants (word-forms) and may refer to more meanings as a family of lexical units	2. the basic formal and semantic unit of word stock that covers all forms and bears the meaning
3. the lexeme WALK underlies sets of grammatical variants such as walks, walking, walked; the lexeme FOX includes the following four lexical units: fox1 (a wild animal), fox2 (fur), fox3 (a sly person), fox4 (an attractive young woman)	3. dom (incl. domy, domami, etc.)
4. lexéma	4. lexeme

The difference lies in different content: the English concept lies in semantics, the Slovak concept lies in grammar.

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, belonging into this group and their Slovak equivalents are given in the following table (Table 23).

1.	clipping	skrátené slovo
2.	collocation	ustálené slovné spojenie
3.	compound	„kompozitum“, resp. zložené slovo.
4.	compounding	kompozícia, skladanie slov
5.	concept	koncept (pojmem, signifikát)
6.	conversion	konverzia
7.	derivation	derivácia
8.	idiom	idióm
9.	lexeme	lexéma
10.	lexical unit	lexikálna jednotka

11.	lexicology	lexikológia
12.	motivation	motivácia
13.	multi-word unit	viacslovné pomenovanie
14.	neologism	neologizmus
15.	phraseology	frazeológia
16.	word	slovo
17.	word formation	derivatológia, slovotvorba

Table 23 Terms falling in Group 3 (E > S, E < S, E ≠ S) in Lexicology and Phraseology

5.4.2 Discrepancies between English and Slovak Lexicology and Phraseology

Terms

5.4.2.1 An Outline

The present chapter focuses on Lexicology, Word-formation, and Phraseology terms the English conceptualization of which is either broader or narrower in content or scope than that of the Slovak term; or their function is different. The chapter deals with 16 terms extracted from the corpus of 104 terms. The terms fall into 4 thematic groups: 1) general terms, 2) lexical semantics terms, 3) word formation terms, and 4) phraseology terms:

- 1) General terms: lexeme, lexical unit, lexicology, word
- 2) Lexical semantics terms: collocation, concept, motivation,
- 3) Word formation terms: clipping, compound, compounding, conversion, derivation, neologism, word formation
- 4) Phraseology terms: idiom, multi-word unit, phraseology

5.4.2.2 The explication of terms

1) GENERAL TERMS

1.1 Lexeme

FRAME

The term is used exclusively in the fields of lexicology and lexical semantics instead of ambiguous term “word”.

DEFINITION

In English linguistics, the term refers to an abstract unit, a linguistic sign, which is the basic unit of description in lexicology. It serves as a cluster of all different word forms with their particular lexical meaning or inflectional variants bringing a certain grammatical meaning. Due to the polysemous nature of the majority of English lexemes, the term can be defined as a fusion of one form and one or more closely related meanings.

EXEMPLIFICATION

- Forms with different lexical meaning:

Lexeme Fox as a headword in a dictionary is a fusion of one lexical form and more lexical meanings, e.g.: Fox

a: a small and sly animal of the dog family with large erect ears and long bushy tail

b: the fur of a fox

c: a clever sly person

d: a very attractive young woman or man

- Forms with different grammatical meaning:

come, comes, coming, came

TRANSLATION

The Slovak 'lexéma', which is a relatively recent term, refers to a bilateral one-word or multi-word formal and semantic unit and a linguistic sign which covers all its grammatical manifestations. In former literary sources the term 'lexikálna jednotka' (literal trans.: lexical unit) is used to denote the same concept. When comparing the English 'lexeme' and the Slovak 'lexéma' a clear discrepancy in delineating lexemes and their subunits in both languages can be observed. Since English vocabulary can be characterized as highly polysemous, it features a strict distinction between lexemes and their lexical units. In Slovak, polysemy is not as frequent as in English, so this distinction is not so significant.

SUMMARY:

Thanks to polysemous nature of English wordstock the English term ‘lexeme’ has broader scope than the Slovak term ‘lexéma’.

LEXEME	>	LEXÉMA
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1.2 Lexical unit

FRAME

The term is used within lexicology and lexical semantics.

DEFINITION

In the Anglo-Saxon tradition, the term lexical unit is examined in relation to the term lexeme. While lexeme is understood as a fusion of one form and more senses, the lexical unit represents the fusion of one form and one lexical meaning. A lexeme and a lexical unit are thus placed in the relation of superordination and subordination, i.e. lexeme represents a family of lexical units.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Crane – a lexeme as a headword in a dictionary, a family of 2 lexical units (LU1 + LU2)

- a) a tall metal structure with a long horizontal part, used for lifting and moving heavy objects – lexical unit 1
- b) a tall bird with long, thin legs and a long neck – lexical unit 2

TRANSLATION

In Slovak linguistics tradition and from a diachronic point of view, a certain development in delineation of basic units of lexicology can be observed. Earlier literary sources refer to lexikálna jednotka (literally: lexical unit) as a basic unit of lexicology. An earlier view of the subject is presented in Furdík's work. Furdík (2000), a Slovak linguist, suggests that instead of ‘slovo’ (‘word’) the term ‘lexikálna jednotka’ (literally: ‘lexical unit’) be used as the term ‘slovo’ (‘word’) cannot cover the bulkiness of the lexicon. He (ibid) makes it clear that ‘lexikálna jednotka’ (literally ‘lexical unit’) does

not imply a single item; it refers also to two-word, etc. units bearing resemblance to syntagms, yet expressing the unity of content. The unity of content is most important in ‘lexikálna jednotka’ (literally ‘lexical unit’), irrespective of the number of constituents. Furdík (ibid) considers it the basic unit of the lexical system, in the case of which a multi-word form bears a single meaning. His view is that instead of ‘slovná zásoba’ (‘word stock’) the term ‘lexikálna zásoba’ (literally ‘lexical-unit-based stock’) should be used. The term ‘lexéma’ (literally ‘lexeme’), in his perspective, is used to make the lexical level parallel with other levels using -eme-suffixed terms – ‘fonéma’ (‘phoneme’), ‘morféma’ (‘morpheme’), ‘seméma’ (‘sememe’), or ‘syntagma’ (‘syntagm’). He sees ‘lexikálna jednotka’ (literally ‘lexical unit’) as the sum of a ‘lexéma’ (literally ‘lexeme’) and ‘seméma’ (‘sememe’).

Current lexicological and lexicographical sources (Ripka – Imrichová 2011, Ološtiak – Ivanová 2013) describe the term lexéma (‘lexeme’) as the basic unit of vocabulary description and research. In the case of polysemous ‘lexéma’ (‘lexeme’), its basic bilateral subunit ‘lexia’ (in the English sense of ‘lexical unit’) consists of 1 lexical form and 1 lexical meaning. Similarly, to the treatment of the term lexeme, the difference in frequency of polysemous lexemes in the English and Slovak languages plays a significant role in comparing the scope, content, and function of the terms ‘lexical unit’ and ‘lexia’. Since the majority of lexemes in the English lexicon feature polysemy, the English lexicology strictly distinguishes between lexemes and lexical units. In Slovak, polysemy is not as frequent as in English, so the distinction between ‘lexéma’ and ‘lexia’ is not so significant.

SUMMARY:

The English term has broader scope than the Slovak one.

LEXICAL UNIT	>	LEXIA
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1.3 Lexicology

FRAME

The term is used within general linguistics to refer to the branch of linguistics studying the lexicon of a particular language.

DEFINITION

The term lexicology originates in the continental tradition of the lexicon study. It was introduced by Lipka (1990). In the Anglophone linguistics tradition, the term lexical semantics is more common. The generally accepted definition of lexicology treats it as a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of lexis, including the properties, usage, origin and historical development of words, their compositional structure, regularities and relations in the vocabulary of a language. The Anglophone linguistics tradition is characterized by the variability of approaches in defining the scope of lexicology regarding the (autonomous) status of word formation, phraseology and lexicography. The expression 'lexicology' is more often used by linguists representing other than Anglo-Saxon tradition (e.g. Lipka 1990).

EXEMPLIFICATION

The subject-matter of lexicology can be exemplified by the treatment of properties, usage and origin of English word stock in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, temporal/geographical/stylistic classification of word stock, semiotics, etymology.

TRANSLATION

A suitable translation solution for the term 'lexicology' is the Slovak term 'lexikológia'. However, these seemingly identical expressions have different scope, i.e. the subcategorization of sub-disciplines. In both linguistics traditions (Slovak and Anglophone) is a discussion on the relation between lexicology and word formation, phraseology, and lexicography, which makes the subject-matter of the terms 'lexicology' and 'lexikológia' not strictly delimited. Slovak linguistics uses the term 'lexikológia' to cover both theoretical and applied disciplines. The former include

lexical semantics, derivatology, and phraseology; the latter comprise lexicography, terminology studies, onomastics, and etymology. The inventory of Slovak ‘lexikológia’ and English ‘lexicology’ is delineated in the below table (Table 24).

Slovak ‘lexikológia’	English ‘lexicology’
a) theoretical disciplines lexical semantics, derivatology, phraseology	Lexical semantics
b) applied disciplines lexicography terminology studies onomastics etymology	
	Word-formation
	Idiomatology/Idiomatics
	Lexicography
	Etymology

Table 24 Slovak ‘lexikológia’ vs English ‘lexicology’

SUMMARY

The English term has different content and scope than the Slovak one.

LEXICOLOGY	≠	LEXIKOLÓGIA
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1.4 Word

FRAME

As one of the most frequent but also the most mystified and difficult terms to define, the term ‘word’ is used at the level of general linguistics as well as in all linguistic disciplines. Due to the difficulty of defining it in the individual linguistics disciplines, other terms were introduced (e.g. ‘lexeme’ in lexicology).

DEFINITION

Regarding its definition, the term ‘word’ is controversial at least. The definition of a word as a fundamental unit of a lexical level of a language is that it is the smallest unit of grammar, a combination of vocal sounds which cannot accept insertion, used in a language to express an idea and thus communicate a meaning (Peprník 2000). Because

of the high frequency of use of this term across the entire spectrum of linguistic disciplines and subdisciplines, its definition varies. For example, Jesenská and Štulajterová (2013, 36–39; emphasis added) list eight different concepts of the term word:

- the orthographic word: the word understood in terms of alphabetic or syllabic writing systems: a visual sign with space around it;
- the phonological word: the word understood in terms of sound: a spoken signal that occurs more commonly as part of a longer utterance than in isolation and is subject to rhythm;
- the morphological word: the word in terms of form that lies behind both the orthographic and the phonological word;
- the lexical word: the word that in terms of content relates to things, actions, and states in the world. It is usually realized by one or more morphological words;
- the grammatical word: in contrast to the lexical word it has primarily syntactic function and serves to link lexical words. In English, conjunctions, determiners, interjections, particles, and pronouns are grammatical words;
- the onomastic word: the word naming special, often unique reference;
- the lexicographical word: the word in terms of dictionaries;
- the statistical word: the word in terms of occurrences in discourse.

EXEMPLIFICATION

break up – it functions as 1 lexical word, but 2 orthographic words, 2 phonological words and 2 morphological words

TRANSLATION

A suitable Slovak equivalent for the term ‘word’ is the term ‘slovo’. In both linguistics traditions (Slovak and Anglophone), can be considered controversial due to their vagueness and/or due to the lack of precise criteria delimiting them. Moreover, there is a difference between the English and the Slovak language especially with regard to the area of word formation, predominantly compounding. While there are three types of orthography of compounds in English, in Slovak there are only two; comp. Table 25.

Slovak		English	
stôl	1 word	table	1 word
čiernobiely	1 word	black and white	3 words, 1 lexeme

Table 25 Word vs lexeme in English and in Slovak

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content and scope (inventory).

WORD	≠	SLOVO
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2) LEXICAL SEMANTICS TERMS

2.1 Collocation

FRAME

The term is used within lexical semantics and phraseology.

DEFINITION

The term refers to a multiple-word lexical item consisting of habitually co-occurring lexemes. From semantic point of view this habitual combination is characterized by full semantic transparency (each lexical constituent is also a semantic constituent) and semantic cohesion (their constituents are mutually selective) (Cruse, 1986; Burkhanov, 1998). Collocations are examined not only within semantics, but also within phraseology when compared to idioms. In this respect they are easily distinguishable from idioms due to their semantic transparency, i.e. the meaning of a collocation as a whole is easily deducible from the meanings of its lexical constituents, while in case of idioms the principle of compositionality cannot be applied. There are several divisions of collocations: e.g. free (*high winds* – characterized by semantic transparency and cohesion) and bound collocations (*foot the bill* – a distinguishing criterion from idioms is its lexical complexity); lexical collocations (heavy rain) and grammatical collocations (to be going to do).

EXEMPLIFICATION

thick smoke, thick forest, thick soup, thick line, curry favour

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent is 'kolokácia'. In Slovak linguistics, the term is defined as a meaningful combination of lexemes whose basic condition is their collocability and compatibility. These two conditions are mutual for the terms under discussion in both

languages. The difference between them is when determining the term collocation, especially for its subcategories, such as in English grammatical collocation. The English term then has a wider scope.

SUMMARY

The English term has broader content.

COLLOCATION	>	KOLOKÁCIA
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2.2 Concept

FRAME

The term is used within lexical semantics.

DEFINITION

In the English lexical semantics the term refers to a “generic or universal idea conceived in the mind as a mental representation after acquaintance with instances or as a formulation after reasoning” (Burkhanov 1998, 44–45).

EXEMPLIFICATION

The very basic abstract concept in one's mind of what *scissors* are is that of a device used for cutting materials such as paper, cloth, and hair, consisting of two sharp blades that are joined in the middle, and two handles with holes to put your fingers through (webster online)

TRANSLATION

The Slovak equivalent is ‘koncept’ (designát, pojem). The Slovak definition also involves semiotic point of view, from which, the Slovak term *koncept/pojem* refers also to the meaning of the linguistic sign, i.e. *signifié*. The majority of English definitions of the term *concept* do not generally involve this meaning.

SUMMARY

The English term has narrower content than the Slovak one.

CONCEPT	<	KONCEPT
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2.3 Motivation

FRAME

In English linguistics system the term is dealt with primarily within lexical semantics, semiotics, and partially phonetics and phonology.

DEFINITION

The term is used predominantly in discussions about the naming of extralinguistic reality by means of linguistic signs. Not all linguistic signs are characterized by arbitrariness, i.e., that there is no connection between *signifié* and signifiant, and thus this relationship is purely arbitrary, conventional, nonmotivated. As Bolinger argues (1975, In: Peprník 2000, p. 149): “Arbitrariness has its limits”. Thus, some linguistic signs come into existence by means of one of the three types of motivation. These are, in particular, onomatopoeic words that are formed by means of phonic motivation (words imitating animal and physical sounds). In addition to this type of motivation, some linguistic signs come into existence by means of morphemic motivation (the morphemic structure of the word implies its meaning). The third type of motivation is semantic motivation, which is applied when the relationship between the newer and the older meanings of the word arises.

EXEMPLIFICATION

- phonic motivation: mew, woof-woof, giggle, splash, cry
- morphemic motivation: the derivational suffix *-er* implies the agent of some action
- semantic motivation: foot (of a hill), neck (of a bottle)

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term ‘motivácia’ is used primarily in Slovak ‘derivatológia’ (En. transl.: word formation). It has much narrower scope than the English term ‘motivation’, which grants it a different function. The English definition of ‘motivation’ and the Slovak definition of ‘motivácia’ share the classification in terms of the three defined types. The Slovak term, however, is much broader and is one of the fundamental terms of the linguistics field of word formation. It represents the concept on which all word formation processes and most relations in Slovak lexicology are based.

Present Slovak treatment primarily draws on Furdík’s approach and interpretation of the development of linguists’ stances (Furdík 2000, Ološtiak (ed) 2008). Furdík’s account summarizes available lines of studies and his own understanding of the matter concerned. Furdík applies an anthropomorphic approach to explaining the nature of lexis in that the lexicon of a particular language mirrors a human society. This is to say, he views the lexicon as a human society, comprising a huge number of entities that are linked with other entities by virtue of certain relationships. The existence of a single entity is determined and/or conditioned by these relationships; and this function of determining the existence and place of a lexeme in the lexicon is undertaken by motivation.

Based on Furdík (2000), motivation appeared on a par with the concept of arbitrariness, the term and concept proposed by Saussure, and served to function as a regulatory principle of arbitrariness. Saussure explicated the term motivation by derived words. Even though he never explicitly made a mention of ‘word-formative motivation’, he took it to be the principal type of motivation-based relationship between lexemes. Since then, different types of motivation were proposed. Furdík (2000) provides an outline based on a chronological principle.

As he (ibid) states, first to talk about motivation types were German linguists, esp. K. Buhler, a Swiss linguist, who proposed three types: 1) *phonic motivation* (in e.g. onomatopoeic words), 2) *semantic motivation* (in e.g. metaphor, metonymy), and 3) *word-formative motivation*. While in the first, the form is important, in the second the content is what matters, and in the third it is necessary to consider both form and content. Around 1950s – 1960s, Czech linguist Kuchař claimed that motivation-based

relationship can be observed also in phrases (in Slovak, termed as multi-word naming units) that are conceptually parallel with English compounds written as separate words; he proposed *syntactic motivation type*. Around about the same time, idiomatologists (e.g. Russian linguists Vinogradov and Mokijenko, Croatian linguist Matešič, Slovak linguist Ďurčo) pointed out that syntactic motivation can be observed also in phrasemes (i.e. conceptually parallel with English multi-word units) and proposed that along with the syntactic relationship also connotative and expressive mappings of a lexeme are affected. This gave rise to *phraseological/idiomatic motivation type*.

Dolník (1990) argues for a *paradigmatic motivation type*, as such a motivation-based relationship that determines the membership of a lexeme to a microsystem of lexemes sharing semantic and formal features (e.g. synonym/antonym-centered paradigms, etc.). This, however, is viewed as a framework for individual types, not a type itself. This leaning has triggered an understanding that paradigms can be established on all levels, not just in relation to inflectional morphology but also on phonic, semantic, or syntactic levels. A specific position, aside from the five established motivation types, is also undertaken by *onymic motivation type*, i.e. motivation in proper names. This is so as here arbitrariness plays a greater role than in other types of motivation.

Furdík (2000) contributes another type, namely *morphological motivation type*. It seems he uses this for the cases that in English would fall under the term and concept of conversion. He mentions substantivization, adjectivization, adverbialization, and converting content words to function words as examples when this motivation type applies. In Furdík's approach, extended classification makes its way into the overall picture of motivation types. This includes 8 motivation types: *expressive* (lexemes with emotional load mapped onto the notional sense, or lexemes primarily functioning as expressive), *stratificational* (based on the membership to a particular style), *sociolect-based* (jargon, vulgarisms), *territorial* (dialectisms), *temporal* (neologisms, historisms, archaisms), *individual* (idiolect), *language-contact-based* (loans), and *abbreviational motivation type* (acronyms, etc.). It seems that what the eight motivation types denote in the Slovak lexicology tradition is reflected by a different treatment in the Anglophone

linguistics tradition. Nevertheless, the term and concept of ‘motivation’ is given much more significance in Slovak than in Anglophone linguistics.

SUMMARY

The English term has a much narrower scope and a different function than the Slovak one.

MOTIVATION	< (scope) ≠ (function)	MOTIVÁCIA
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3) WORD FORMATION TERMS

3.1 Clipping

FRAME

The term is primarily used to refer to one of word formative processes, thus used mainly in word formation.

DEFINITION

Clipping is a subtype of shortening as one of minor word formation processes. The term is used to denote a word formation process by which a lexeme is used to form another lexeme with identical or almost identical meaning and belonging to the same word class. The term is used not only to refer to a mere word formation process but also to the result of clipping. Traditionally, four types of clipping as a word formation process are distinguished:

- a) *final clipping* – a word is shortened at the end. The result lexeme of this word formation process is the *apocope* lab (formed from ‘laboratory’);
- b) *initial clipping* – a word is shortened at the beginning, resulting in an *aphaeresis*, e.g. phone (formed from ‘telephone’);
- c) *mixed clipping* – a word is shortened both at the beginning and at the end of the word – e.g. flu (formed from ‘influenza’);
- d) *medial clipping* – least frequent, some syllables have been omitted from the middle, forming a *syncope*, e.g. fancy (formed from ‘fantasy’).

EXEMPLIFICATION:

ad (advertisement), gym (gymnasium), vamp (vampire), bus (omnibus), fridge (refrigerator), maths (mathematics), etc.

TRANSLATION:

A suitable Slovak equivalent for the term under discussion is ‘skrátené slovo’ (literally ‘a shortened word’). However, it is important to add that in the English language, besides this type of shortening, another type of shortening is defined, i.e. back-formation. Back-formation is the opposite process to derivation, in which a new lexeme is created by removing affixes. This feature is common for clipping and back-formation. Their distinctive feature is that, while in the case of clipping the word class does not change, in the case of back formation the word class changes. In Slovak, such strict distinction of equivalents of these English word-formation processes does not exist. Therefore, it can be argued that the English term has a narrower scope.

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘clipping’ has narrower content than the Slovak term ‘skrátené slovo’.

CLIPPING	<	SKRÁTENÉ SLOVO
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3.2 Compound

FRAME

The term is used primarily within word formation.

DEFINITION

In defining the term compound, various authors use different criteria, including the orthographic criterion (Arnold 1966, Khidekel 1966, Achmanova 1958, In: Štekauer, 1992), stress pattern, or the semantic criterion (O. Jespersen, In: Štekauer, 1992). However, the given criteria attempting to delineate compounds fail. Štekauer (1992) therefore argues for the following basic criteria for defining compounds: conceptual

unity and unique onomasiological structure and formal unity. He (1992, pp. 51 – 53) argues that

if given information can be characterized by means of a unique, specific onomasiological structure, the formation is a compound naming unit, because a free word-group is not characterized by such a single onomasiological structure – a free word group cannot be segmented into an onomasiological basis and a new onomasiological mark. ... A new compound is not a mere sum of meanings of originally independent words; it represents a new quality reflecting a different concept with its specific semantic structure.

He (ibid) continues that the criterion of formal unity is fulfilled when the following principles are met:

- a) uniformed grammatical make-up of the naming unit (the naming unit is inflected as one whole)
- b) inadmissibility of omission of any of the components to preserve the meaning of a compound
- c) unviolability of a the naming unit
- d) ability of the naming unit to function as a single word-class
- e) positional mobility of the naming unit within a sentence only as a whole
- f) inadmissibility of changing the sequence of the components to preserve the meaning of a compound

Several criteria can be applied on a subdivision and subcategorization of compounds: e.g. a classification based on syntactic principles (syntactic and asyntactic compounds), a classification based on the determinans/determinatum sequence (compounds of the Germanic or French type), a classification based on semantic principles (coordinate and subordinate compounds), etc.

EXEMPLIFICATION

- a classification based on syntactic principles:
 - syntactic compounds – greenhouse, railway
 - asyntactic compounds – snow-white, fire-proof
- a classification based on the determinans/determinatum sequence:
 - compounds of Germanic type – baby-blue, classroom
 - compounds of French type – home-made
- a classification based on semantic principles
 - coordinative compounds – south-west, deaf-mute
 - subordinative compounds – payday, blue-eyed

TRANSLATION

A suitable translation solution for the term ‘compound’ is the Slovak term ‘kompozitum’ (‘zložené slovo’, literally ‘compound word’). Although these two terms are seemingly identical, it is necessary to emphasize that the orthography is the basic distinctive feature of English ‘compound’ and Slovak ‘kompozitum’. In the English language, three orthographic forms are applied: compound written as one word (blackboard), a hyphenated compound (forget-me-not), or compound written as two separate words (coffee mug, real estate) there are two orthographic types of ‘kompozitum’. In the Slovak language, two orthographic forms of compounds are recognized: a compound written as one word (veľkosklad [semantic meaning of ‘warehouse’, formally lexemes ‘big’ and ‘stock’ joined into one word]), hyphenated (slovensko-anglický {slovník} [Slovak and English {dictionary}]). The English orthographic form of two separate words is considered a multi-word unit in Slovak (diplomová práca [Diploma thesis]). From an orthographic point of view, the term ‘compound’ has a broader scope than the Slovak term ‘kompozitum’.

SUMMARY:

The English term has broader scope than the Slovak one.

COMPOUND	>	KOMPOZITUM (ZLOŽENÉ SLOVO)
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3.3 Compounding

FRAME

As one of the principal word formation processes, the term is used exclusively in word formation.

DEFINITION

It is a highly productive word formation process in which two lexical morphemes are combined to make a new lexeme. Although some lexemes appear to behave as compounds, they are not the result of compounding as a word formation process. That is why we distinguish compounding proper, phrasal derivation, and doubling (reduplicative compounds).

EXEMPLIFICATION

compounding proper: living room

phrasal derivation: good-for-nothing

doubling (reduplicative compounds): gee-gee

TRANSLATION

In Slovak linguistics, the term ‘kompozícia’ or ‘skladanie slov’ is used. The former also exists in stylistics metalanguage; the literal meaning of the latter is ‘the compounding of words’. As the process of compounding in the Slovak language includes only the cases of one-word compound and hyphenated compound, the scope of compounding as a word formation process in Slovak is narrower than that in English, as already outlined in Section 4.2.

SUMMARY:

The English term has broader scope than the Slovak one.

COMPOUNDING	>	KOMPOZÍCIA (SKLADANIE SLOV)
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3.4 Conversion

FRAME

The term is primarily used within word formation.

DEFINITION

The term was introduced by E. Kruisinga (1932, In Štekauer 1992). Its basic definition is that of a word-formative process by which new complex words are coined without extending the motivating word. Conversion is a word-formative process which represents a significant means of expanding the English lexicon and plays an important role in English.) According to Štekauer (1992), conversion is the most significant word-formative process among those that do not produce a binary word-formative structure, i.e., the resulting lexeme can not be segmented into a determinatum and determinant.

Some authors question the status of conversion as a word-formative process arguing that it refers to the use of a word in and syntactic function not typical of its word class. The opposing group of authors (Adams 1973, Allen 1978, Aronoff 1980, Kiparsky 1982, Beard 1995 In: Štekauer 2000) treats conversion as a word-formative process based on zero derivation (derivation by a zero morpheme). In their view zero morpheme fulfils the same function as any other suffix. Štekauer (1996 in: Štekauer 2000) argues in favour of “conversion as a process based on conceptual recategorization where the concept of action, substance, quality, or concomitant circumstance dominating the logical spectrum (by which the object to be named is defined) is replaced by some other concept” (Štekauer 2000: 108). When examining conversion, its two subtypes can be distinguished: total conversion and partial conversion (the converted word does not acquire all the grammatical features of the respective word-class).

EXEMPLIFICATION

- verbs from nouns: saw-to saw; mask- to mask, hand- to hand
- nouns from verbs- to break- a break, to walk- a walk
- adjectives from nouns: an orange- orange, a secret- secret
- nouns from phrasal verbs: to make up- a make-up
- total conversion: call – to call, brake – to brake
- partial conversion: poor – the poor

TRANSLATION

In Slovak linguistics there is a similar word-formation process referred to as ‘transflexia’. The term denotes the transition to different declension, which does not necessarily mean a change in the word class. In the Slovak language several cases of word class change can be identified (e.g. *pravda* as a noun → *pravda* as a part.), which are also referred to by the formally identical term ‘konverzia’ (literally: conversion). However, Slovak linguists (*cf* Furdík, 2004) prefer the concept of ‘transflexia’ to identify the word-formative process under discussion. Thanks to the high productivity of conversion as a word-formative process in English and its random and occasional occurrence in Slovak, significant discrepancies in the frequency of occurrence, definition and the use of the terms under discussion can be observed in both languages.

SUMMARY

The English term has a broader scope and function than the Slovak one.

CONVERSION	>	TRANFLEXIA
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3.5 Derivation

FRAME

The term is dealt with within word formation.

DEFINITION

In the English linguistics tradition, the term refers primarily to the word formation process of building new lexemes by adding affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to the root or base morpheme. In morphology, derivation is discussed in comparison with inflection. In contrast to inflection, from a morpho-syntactic point of view, derivation is not obligatory so that morpho-syntactic rules of the language system are observed. Derivation enlarges the word stock of a language in that it produces a change of a lexical meaning of the original form (by adding suffixes and prefixes), and often changes the word class of the root morpheme (by adding suffixes). It is one of three principal word formation processes in English (along with compounding and conversion).

EXEMPLIFICATION

friend + ly → friendly

un + friendly → unfriendly

unfriendly + ness → unfriendliness

TRANSLATION:

The Slovak term ‘derivácia’ (‘odvodzovanie’, i.e. the Slovak equivalent of ‘derivation’) means the process of forming a new word on the basis of another word by changing its morphological structure, in particular by affixing it. While the English term ‘derivation’ includes two processes of prefixation and suffixation, the Slovak term ‘derivácia’ has five subtypes. When comparing the Slovak and English subtypes of derivation processes, it is possible to identify equivalents as follows: ‘prefixácia’ – ‘prefixation’, ‘sufixácia’ – ‘suffixation’, ‘transflexia’ is similar to the concept of ‘conversion’. Slovak terms ‘konfixácia’ and ‘reflexivizácia’ as subtypes of derivation processes in Slovak do not have proper equivalents in English. English does not make use of infixes, circumfixes or transfixes, although some examples of infixation can be found in slang words (guaran-damn-tee, abso-goddam-lutely (Sigel, 1979, In: Štekauer 2000, 105).

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘derivation’ has narrower content than the Slovak term ‘derivácia’.

DERIVATION	<	DERIVÁCIA (ODVODZOVANIE)
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3.6 Neologism

FRAME

The term is used in several linguistics fields, including word formation, lexical semantics, and stylistics.

DEFINITION:

The term refers to a relatively recent lexical item gradually entering the lexicon of a certain language. Neologisms are coined in line with productive word formation processes, borrowed from other languages, or they come into existence by means of

eponymy. In English, they make a part of technical terminology. Due to the status of the English language as the global language, thus the donor language for many languages, the inventory of neologisms is much poorer than that in other languages. The most frequent type seems to be eponym-based neologism.

EXEMPLIFICATION:

Tweet, App, Brangelina, Zipper, Hoover, Escalator, Frisbee

TRANSLATION:

Despite the presence of the element of “newness” in both the English ‘neologism’ and the Slovak ‘neologizmus’, there are some discrepancies in their meaning. The Slovak conceptualization covers the cases of transfer of meaning (e.g. to surf the Internet, a mouse), calques, and borrowings, esp. regarding terms in the field of technological innovations. The Slovak language lacks the status of being a donor; the function of neologisms is different in comparison with those in the English language.

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘neologism’ has a different function than the Slovak term ‘neologizmus’.

NEOLOGISM	≠	NEOLOGIZMUS
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3.7 Word formation

FRAME

The term is used in general linguistics and within word formation; it refers to a linguistics field whose main focus is the study of formation of new words.

DEFINITION:

The term refers to the creation of lexical items from the other lexical items and to the set of regular processes by which lexemes are created (from preexisting lexical items). When defining word formation as a set of word-formation processes, we distinguish

principal word formation processes including compounding, affixation, conversion, and minor word formation processes including shortening (clipping, back formation, blending, and acronym-formation) and reduplication. Some authors use this term to refer to all the ways of extending the lexicon, including borrowing and coinage (Yule 1985 In: Burkhanov 1998). New lexical items can be added to the lexicon also by e.g. formation by sound interchange, ellipsis, shifts of the original meaning, eponymy, or sound imitation.

EXEMPLIFICATION:

Compounding: *blackbird, skyscraper, actor-manager, world-wide*

Affixation: *starlet, non-alcoholic, counter-offensive, semivowel, redecorate, childlike*

Conversion: *oil → to oil, to step → a step, a mask → to mask*

Shortening:

- clipping: mathematics → *maths*, influenza → *flu*,
- back formation: donation → to *donate*
- blending: *humongous* (huge + monstrous) = very big, both of these words mean large so putting the two words together indicates that something is extremely big
mocktail (mock + cocktail) = a cocktail that has no alcohol in it, mock = fake, so this is like a fake cocktail
- acronym-formation: *VAT, AC* (air-conditioning)

Reduplication: *hob-nob, shilly-shally*

TRANSLATION:

A suitable Slovak equivalent for the term under discussion is the term ‘derivatológia’ (‘slovotvorba’, literally ‘word-formation’). The term ‘derivatológia’ is not defined as an area of linguistics primarily dealing with the formation of new words; rather principally dealing with ‘slovotvorná motivácia’ (literally ‘word-formative motivation’). The subject-matter of ‘derivatológia’ is then the word-formative-motivation system of the language. English ‘word formation’ and Slovak

‘derivatológia’ differ in the conceptualization of the word formation processes (see 3.3 and 3.5).

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘word formation’ has different content and scope than the Slovak term ‘derivatológia’.

WORD FORMATION	≠	DERIVATOLÓGIA (SLOVOTVORBA)
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4) PHRASEOLOGY TERMS

4.1 Idiom

FRAME

The term is dealt with within the field of phraseology.

DEFINITION:

The term denotes an institutionalized multi-word unit characterized by fully or partially figurative meaning and relative fixedness. It can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready-made unit. Its meaning cannot be deduced by examining the meaning of the constituent lexemes. Other terms used for the denotation of this concept are formulaic phrase, bound collocation, complex lexeme, phrasal lexeme, fixed combination, or phraseological unit.

EXEMPLIFICATION

once in a blue moon, kick the bucket, red tape, French leave

TRANSLATION

A suitable Slovak equivalent for the English term ‘idiom’ is the Slovak term ‘idióm’. The difference between them is in their scope. The Slovak term shares the characteristic of the English idiom; in addition, it refers to a language means typical of regionally or socially specific group of speakers and to linguistic peculiarities of a country dialect, or a social class (Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka H-L 2011 [Dictionary of Modern Slovak Language]).

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘idiom’ has narrower content and function than the Slovak term ‘idióm’.

IDIOM	<	IDIÓM
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4.2 Multi-word unit

FRAME

In the system of English linguistics, the term is used mainly within phraseology and idiomatology as the study of idioms.

DEFINITION

Different signifiants are utilized for this concept: e.g. in English, multi-word/multiword unit, MW expression, MW item (Fernando 1996, Sonomura 1996, Mel’čuk 2012, Moon 2015, Hoey 2015). The English term denotes a phrase or an utterance, which is characterized by the mutual collocability of its elements, its syntactic and phonological functioning as one whole, and its semantic unity not necessarily subject to the principle of compositionality. Except for collocations, multi-word units exhibit a streak of figurativeness; they are regarded as formulaic language, thus they are stored in the mental lexicon as ready-made units.

EXEMPLIFICATION

heavy drug user (collocation), to break up (phrasal verb), to tighten the belt (idiom),
You are welcome (speech formula), big brother (cliché), now and then (binomial)

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, *viacslovné pomenovanie*, *viacslovná lexikálna jednotka*, *viacslovná lexéma* (Jarošová 2000, Ološtiak 2011) are used for notions typified by the degree of collocability with particular lexemes. The Slovak term ‘*viacslovné pomenovanie*’ can be literally translated as a multi-word naming unit; however, contentwise, it differs from the formally identical English term. In Slovak lexicology, it is used as a general term encompassing more subcategories. It refers to a lexical unit consisting of two-or more lexemes that represents a syntactic, phonological and semantic whole which is based on the share of non-figurativeness or figurativeness, and uniqueness. It is the roofing term both for non-phrasemes and phrasemes, too. Non-phrasemes include non-terms, terms, and compound proper names. Phrasemes are classified based on the content and structure. Contentwise, phraseological fusions, unities, and combinations are recognized; structurewise, syntagms, utterances, minimum phrasemes, subphrasemes, and one-word phrasemes are recognized.

In English, this concept is principally attributed to the pragmatics of language; while in Slovak, their treatment is more system-oriented, and this difference is attributed to dissimilar distribution of figurativeness. The Slovak understanding of MWUs foregrounds primarily non-phrasemes, however, the recent interest in phrasemes is on the increase. Thus, the English understanding of the term concerned is such that it is a phrase or an utterance the elements of which collocate with each other, represent a syntactic and phonological whole, and communicate a holistic meaning, which is not necessarily the sum of the meanings of individual components; except for collocations, they exhibit a streak of figurativeness; they are regarded as formulaic language, thus they are stored in the mental lexicon as prefabricated units.

On the contrary, Slovak linguistics views it as a lexical unit consisting of two-or more lexemes that represents a syntactic, phonological and semantic whole; based on the share of non-figurativeness, figurativeness, and uniqueness, non-phrasemes and

phrasemes are recognized. Non-phrasemes include non-terms, terms, and compound proper names. Phrasemes are classified based on the content and structure. Contentwise, phraseological fusions, unities, and combinations are recognized; structurewise, syntagms, utterances, minimum phrasemes, subphrasemes, and one-word phrasemes are recognized. The following table (Table 26) exemplifies the differences in the inventory of the term concerned in English and in Slovak.

English		Slovak	
<i>Type of MWU</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Type of MWU</i>	<i>Example</i>
---	---	<u>Non-phrasemes:</u> - non-term - term - compound proper name	a garden chair the dog rose Charles the Great
collocation	to dust furniture	<u>Phrasemes:</u> - content-based: 1 phraseological fusion 2 phraseological unity 3 phraseological combination - structure-based: 1 syntagm 2 utterance 3 minimum phraseme 4 subphraseme	1 Potemkin village 2 The die is cast 3 poor as a church mouse 1 Gordian Knot 2 One swallow does not make a summer 3 my way /po svojom/ 4 Go ... go! /Do toho/
phrasal verb	to sleep in		
idiom	to beat about the bush		
speech formula	Are you ok?		
situation bound utterance	How are you?		
cliché	big brother		
binomial/trinomial	to and fro		

Table 26 Multi-word unit in English and in Slovak

English MWUs are heterogeneous in that they cover syntactic units from a two-member syntagm to a predicated utterance. They typically involve idioms and formulae (Moon 2015). Their nature and areas of usage suggest that they be dealt with within idiomatology (study of idioms) and with pragmatics (i.e. a user) in mind. This is to say, in the English concept of an MWU, the defining feature is the figurativeness of meaning in syntactic structures forming a psychological whole. English MWUs largely carry culturally and situationally conventionalized, almost ritualized, figurative meaning. The only type of MWU that does not manifest figurativeness is a stable collocation.

Slovak MWUs are typically understood as either notional or emotional/attitudinal (Jarošová 2000). Primarily, a Slovak MWU is represented by a

syntagm with a notional meaning (i.e. conceptually an English compound) and it is studied within lexicology (Slovak understanding of lexicology covers also word-formation [the authors' note]); they display non-figurativeness. Lexical units being emotional or attitudinal in nature are referred to as phrasemes, display figurativeness and are dealt with within idiomatology (for which East-European linguistics uses the term phraseology [the authors' note]).

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in that it has narrower content.

MULTI-WORD UNIT	<	VIACSLOVNÉ POMENOVANIE
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4.3 Phraseology

FRAME

The term is used within general linguistics, and represents an independent linguistics discipline.

DEFINITION:

In the Anglo-Saxon context, 'idiomatology', 'idiomatics', or 'study of idioms' are more common terms than the term 'phraseology'. It may be justified by the polysemantic nature of the expression 'phraseology'. In Anglo-Saxon linguistics, this term primarily refers to the style of conversation, the nature of the choice of lexicon, the diction, the choice and use of lexical means of expression in both oral and written forms in a particular discourse; e.g. nautical phraseology, legal phraseology. Phraseology, as a part of linguistics, is slowly acquiring the status of an independent field, a linguistics discipline the main focus of which is the study of phraseological units of varying extent and type, and different degrees of fixedness (first efforts were recorded not even ten years ago).

The subject-matter of phraseology/idiomatology is multi-word lexical units, from the most non-transparent and ossified on the one hand to the most transparent and flexible on the opposite side of the spectrum. A multi-word unit is a hyperonym

including more types of lexical units, such as collocations, phrasal verbs, idioms, speech formulas, clichés, paremiological expressions. The boundaries of a multi-word unit are sometimes not precisely specified. Thus, it is worthy to define this concept *per negacionem*. Moon (2015, p. 121, italics in the original) lists the following:

... [r]ecurrent sequences of words, including complex forms of verbs (*has been standing, to be considered*) and freely-formed collocations (*hot weather, walk slowly*), cannot be considered MWIs [note: multi-word items], nor are quotations unless associated with additional meanings or functions (as with, for example *an eye for an eye* and *thereby hangs a tale*). Also excluded are compound nouns, verbs, and adjectives, where multi-wordedness is a matter of orthography, with open forms often in free variation with hyphenated or solid forms; consider examples like *textbook, text book, text-book* and the slight but increasing tendency for prefixes to be written as separate words (*the anti war demonstrators, non existent*).

We agree with Moon (2015) in that compounds do not belong into the field of phraseology/idiomatology as they are not bearers of cultural or situationally conditioned or socially conventionalized figurative almost ritualized meaning. They result from the development of lexicon and are the product of a word formation process.

EXEMPLIFICATION:

Collocation: take photos, warm welcome, insist on, go crazy, excuse for, strong coffee,
jealous of, critically ill, private eye

Phrasal verbs: splash out, even up; pick up, look up; pay for, turn to; come up with, look
forward to

Idioms: start a family, beat about the bush, had better, may/might as well,

Speech formulas and/or conversation routines: You know, No problem, I see

Situation-bound utterances: welcome aboard, welcome to the club, come on

Cliché: bury a hatchet, sweaty palms, read between the lines

Paremiological expressions: A man is known by the company he keeps.

TRANSLATION

On the one hand, this linguistics discipline is closely interconnected with several linguistic areas; on the other hand, its borders are unclear. This was graphically pronounced by the Slovakist J. Furdík (2000), while phraseology (idiomatology) was

perceived as a fusion and/or ‘cooperation’ of the lexical and syntactic language levels. In addition to the identical definitions of the terms ‘phraseology’ and ‘frazeológia’ as linguistics disciplines concerned with the study of phrasemes and phraseological units, and a set of phrasemes in the word-stock of a particular language, the Slovak term also refers to a typical expression of an individual or expression characteristic of some professional group, social class, etc. (Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka A – G, 2006).

In the past, in Slovak linguistics, language means were viewed as a cultural heritage, as accumulation of folk wisdom and life experience echoing the historical, social, cultural, and psychological development of a cultural community. If they exhibited such idiomaticity, they were tagged as interlingually untranslatable (cf Ďurčo online), thus deemed to represent a marked, non-neutral, rather expressive, figurative, and evaluative portion of lexis; using Slovak technical language – phrasemes. Current “demand” for phrasemes and their emergence in communication illustrates that the necessity of phraseology in communication is systemic and its current usage has thus ceased to be solely combined with idiomaticity (in the sense of culture-specificity and untranslatability, though this feature may normally be present).

The current Slovak professional view is that phraseology adds distinctiveness to the verbal behavior and it is not confined only to literary texts; it is also utilized in journalistic texts, in commercials and everyday interactions (Ološtiak 2011). Here we can find a parallel to the English idiom principle. However, its Slovak functioning, its role in communication, and its linguistic treatment differ from those in English due to several reasons. Firstly, it may have resulted from the historical and social development of the respective culture communities, the manner in which Slovak was standardized and further developed; secondly, from the more prescriptive tradition in language use. A Slovak prototype phraseme results from the complex interaction of several aspects – semantic, syntactic, evaluative, and figurative/expressive.

In Slovak linguistics, when a syntagm changes to phraseme (so-called process of “phraseologization”), evaluative and expressive, connotational and pragmatic components are given primary importance. With regard to phrasemes, some Slovak and Czech linguists conceptualize figurativeness as a metaphor (Mlacek 1980 In Ološtiak

2011). Others (Čermák 1985, Ološtiak 2011) do not regard the meaning shifts vital; rather they attach the key role to semantic transposition. In Slovak linguistics, the systemic treatment is reflected also in the rigid classification of phrasemes based on their content and structure (see, Table 27). The former involve phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, and phraseological combinations (generally accepted classification and terminology based on Vinogradovian tradition); the latter encompass phrasemes structured as complete utterances, phrasemes that are structurally syntagms, minimum phrasemes and subphrasemes, and one-word phraseme; paremiological expressions (humorous comments on a situation, sayings, proverbs, quotes, and weather lores) make a separate class.

English		Slovak	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collocation • phrasal verb • idiom • speech formula • situation bound utterance • cliché • binomial/trinomial 	<p>to dust furniture to sleep in to beat about the bush Are you ok? How are you?</p> <p>big brother to and fro</p>	<p>- content-based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phraseological fusion • phraseological unity • phraseological combination <p>- structure-based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • syntagm • utterance • minimum phraseme • subphraseme 	<p>Potemkin village</p> <p>The die is cast</p> <p>poor as a church mouse</p> <p>Gordian Knot</p> <p>One swallow does not make a summer. my way [po svojom]</p> <p>Go (...) go! [Do toho]</p>

Table 27 Phraseology in English and in Slovak

SUMMARY:

The English term ‘phraseology’ has a different function than the Slovak term ‘frazelológia’ in that it has a less developed classification system.

PHRASEOLOGY	≠	FRAZEOLÓGIA
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5.4.2.3 Summary

In summary, in the terms identified as intersemiotically problematic the following discrepancies have been observed. The English and Slovak terms differ in that 1) the content, scope, or function of the English term is broader than that of the

Slovak term, and 2) the content of the English term is narrower than that of the Slovak term, and 3) different in content, scope, or function. In the following account, the section dealing with the terms is given.

1	“BROADER” GROUP		
	<i>1a Broader content</i>		
	collocation	kolokácia	2.1
	<i>1b Broader scope</i>		
	compound	kompozitum (zložené slovo)	3.2
	compounding	kompozícia (skladanie slov)	3.3
	lexeme	lexéma	1.1
	lexical unit	lexia	1.2
	<i>1c Broader scope and function</i>		
	conversion	transflexia	3.4
2	“NARROWER” GROUP		
	<i>2a Narrower content</i>		
	clipping	skrátené slovo	3.1
	concept	koncept	2.2
	derivation	derivácia (odvodzovanie)	3.5
	multi-word unit	viacslovné pomenovanie	4.2
	<i>2b Narrower scope</i>		
	motivation	motivácia	2.3
	<i>2c Narrower content and function</i>		
	idiom	idióm	4.1
3	“DIFFERENT” GROUP		
	<i>3a Different function</i>		
	motivation	motivácia	2.3
	neologism	neologizmus	3.6
	phraseology	frazeológia	4.3
	<i>3b Different content & scope</i>		
	lexicology	lexikológia	1.3
	word	slovo	1.4
	word formation	derivatológia (slovotvorba)	3.7

5.5 Stylistic Level

5.5.1 An Overview

The subcorpus with terms belonging into English stylistics, sociolinguistics and pragmalinguistics contained 185 terms. The terms were explored in four steps, in

accordance with the suggested conceptualizing pattern. This has allowed for the following outcomes in three groups (E = S, E ≠ S, and E > S, E < S, E ≠ S), see Table 28. The present section draws on the following sources (in the alphabetical order): Al-Shemmary – Hussain Ubied (2018), Biber – Conrad (2009), Crystal (2008), Lee (2001), Mistrík (1993), Pavlovič (2012), Slančová (1999), Slančová (2003), Ferencík (2000), Stockwell – Whiteley (eds.) (2014), Van Dijk (online), <http://slovník.juls.savba.sk/>.

English → Slovak	1/ E = S	2/ E ≠ S	3/ E > S, E < S, E ≠ S
185 terms	138 terms	36 terms	11 terms
100.00%	74.60%	19.45%	5.95%

Table 28 An Overview of correspondence of English and Slovak Stylistics and Pragmatics terms

Group 1 (E = S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘co-text’ and the Slovak term ‘kotext’.

CO-TEXT

1. stylistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics
2. The term refers to linguistic material in the surrounding text, to the parts of an utterance (or text) near a unit which is the focus of attention; the words surrounding a particular word or passage within a text provide linguistic context and help determine meaning.
3. the interpretation of the statement “I’ve been there” as a response to:
 - a) “India is a magic place” and
 - b) “I got back to my car a mere three minutes after the meter expired, and I still got a parking ticket!”
 It is the preceding utterance (co-text) that is a clue to the interpretation of the statement: either in its literal meaning (a), or figurative meaning (b).
4. kotext

KOTEXT

1. stylistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics
2. Co-text is created by the preceding and following portions of the given text, relationships that arise between a portion of the text and its other portions; in this sense, co-text is vital for the overall interpretation of the text.
3. linguistic and thematic links, thematic continuity, logical succession of language phenomena, etc.
4. co-text

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, representing this group are listed in the following table (Table 29).

1	agreement maxim	zásada súhlasu
2	alliteration	aliterácia, náslovný rým
3	allusion	alúzia
4	ambiguity	dvojznačnosť, nejednoznačnosť, protichodnosť; dvojmyselnosť, rozporuplnosť, protichodnosť
5	analogy	analógia
6	anaphora	anafora, anaforické nadväzovanie
7	approbation maxim	zásada schválenia
8	argot	argot
9	assertive speech act	asertívny rečový akt
10	assonance	asonancia
11	cataphora	katafora
12	channel of communication	komunikačný kanál
13	coherence	koherencia
14	cohesion	kohézia
15	colloquial	hovorový
16	commissive speech act	komisívny rečový akt
17	communication	komunikácia
18	communication means	komunikačné prostriedky
19	communication network	komunikačná sieť
20	communicative act	komunikačný akt
21	conative (language function)	konatívna funkcia jazyka
22	connotation	konotácia
23	consonance	konsonancia
24	context	kontext
25	context of culture	kultúrny kontext
26	contextualization	kontextualizácia
27	conversation analysis	konverzačná analýza
28	conversational implicature	konverzačná implikatura
29	co-text	kotext
30	critical discourse analysis	kritická analýza diskurzu
31	declaration	deklaratíva
32	deictics	ukazovacie výrazy
33	deixis	deixa
34	diachronic variation	historická podoba jazyka; historizmus
35	dialogue	dialóg
36	diction	dikcia
37	directives	direktíva
38	discourse	diskurz
39	discourse analysis	analýza diskurzu
40	discourse event	diskurzívny akt
41	emotional lexis	emocionálne zafarbená lexika

42	emphasis	dôraz
43	end-focus principle	objektívny slovosled
44	epistemic modality	epistemická/istotná modalita
45	epithet	epiteton
46	euphony	eufónia
47	evaluative adjective	hodnotiace adjektívum
48	exophoric words	exoforické výrazy
49	explicit language	explicitný jazyk, explicitné vyjadrovanie
50	expressive speech acts	expresíva
51	extralinguistic context	mimojazykový kontext
52	face	pragmalingvistický koncept tváre
53	fictional	fiktívny
54	field of discourse /domain	komunikačná sféra
55	figurative language means	obrazné prostriedky
56	foregrounding	vetná aktualizácia, príznakovosť
57	fronting	vytýčenie
58	generosity maxim	zásada veľkorysosti
59	genre	žáner
60	genre scheme	žánrová schéma
61	graphic signs	grafémy
62	hedge	relativizácia výpovede; (rezervovanosť)
63	hyperbole	hyperbola
64	hypernym	hyperonymum
65	hypocorism	hypokoristikum
66	idiolect	idiolekt
67	illocutionary act	ilokučný akt
68	impersonality	neosobnosť prejavu
69	indirect speech act	nepriamy rečový akt
70	intertextual context	intertextový kontext
71	intertextuality	intertextualita
72	intratextual context	intratextový kontext
73	jargon	žargón, profesionálny slang, športový slang, študentský slang, apod.
74	language means	jazykové prostriedky
75	locutionary act	lokučný akt
76	macro-context	makrokontext; sociálno-kultúrny kontext
77	manipulative language	manipulatívny jazyk
78	maxim of manner	zásada spôsobu
79	maxim of modesty	zásada skromnosti
80	maxim of quality	zásada kvality
81	maxim of quantity	zásada kvantity
82	maxim of relation/relevance	zásada vzťahu
83	meaning shift	významový posun
84	metalingual/metalinguistic/ reflexive language function	metajazykový, metalingválny

85	metaphor	metafora
86	meter	metrum
87	metonymy	metonymia
88	microstructure	mikroštruktúra
89	modality (modal meaning)	modálnosť
90	monologue	monológ
91	multiple channel communication	komunikácia využívajúca viac komunikačných kanálov
92	negative face	negatívna zdvorilosť
93	negative politeness strategy	negatívna zdvorilostná stratégia
94	nesting	parentetická modifikácia
95	non-standard dialect	nepisovná varieta jazyka
96	pararhyme	konsonancia
97	performative	performatívny výraz
98	periodic sentence	súvetie s vedľajšouvetou v antepozícii
99	perlocutionary act	perlokučný rečový akt
100	phatic language function	fatický
101	phonaestheme	fonestéma
102	politeness	zdvorilosť
103	politeness strategy	zdvorilostná stratégia
104	positive politeness strategy	pozitívna zdvorilostná stratégia
105	postponement	koncová dôrazová pozícia vetného člena
106	pragmatic context	pragmatický kontext
107	pragmatic implication	pragmatická implikácia
108	proposition	propozícia, tvrdenie
109	pun	slovná hračka
110	punctuation	interpunkcia
111	reference	odkazujúci výraz
112	register	register
113	reverse rhyme	obrátенý rým
114	rhetorical device	rétorické prostriedky
115	rhyme	rým
116	segmentation	segmentácia
117	semantic implication	sémantická implikácia
118	setting of communication	komunikačná situácia, kontext
119	sequence	lineárne usporiadanie textu
120	situational context	situačný kontext
121	slang	slang
122	sophistication	kultivovanosť
123	sound patterning	pravidelnosť zvukového usporiadania
124	speech event	rečový akt
125	style marker/styleme	štylistický príznak
126	stylistic significance	štylistický význam
127	subject matter	téma
128	sympathy maxim	zásada súcitu

129	taboo language	tabuizovaná lexika
130	tact maxim	zásada taktu
131	tenor of discourse	sociálna rola komunikanta
132	text	text
133	texture	textúra
134	utterance	výpoveď
135	variety	varieta
136	verbal repetition	opakovanie slov
137	verbal reiteration	iterácia
138	vernacular	hovorový jazyk, sociálny dialekt

Table 29 Terms falling in Group 1 (E = S) in Stylistics and Pragmatics

Group 2 (E # S) can be exemplified by the term ‘diaphasic variation’.

ENGLISH

SLOVAK

DIAPHASIC VARIATION

1. stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics
2. a type of language variation depending on different communicative settings, in other words, the use of different levels of style/register.
3. use of oral vs. written language, foreigner talk, vulgar style.
4. ---

All English terms, coming from the studied corpus, representing this group are listed in the following table (Table 30).

1	accessibility
2	antecedent
3	anticipatory structures
4	appropriate
5	backgrounding
6	bottom-up analysis
7	BEV (Black English Vernacular)
8	circumlocution
9	Cockney rhyming slang
10	contamination
11	democratization
12	creole
13	diaphasic variation
14	diastratic variation

15	diatopic variation
16	discourse technologies
17	end-weight principle
18	Gunning Fog Index
19	idiomatic language use
20	indeterminacy of spoken language
21	linguistic inexplicitness
22	literal language
23	market model of language
24	normal non-fluency
25	Pidgin
26	positive face
27	principle of resolution
28	publicity of situation
29	role-relationship
30	salience
31	salient
32	save face
33	social distance
34	systematic variation
35	top-down analysis
36	verbosity

Table 30 Terms falling in Group 2 (E # S) in Stylistics and Pragmatics

Group 3 (E > S or E < S or E ≠ S) can be exemplified by the English term ‘standard variety’ and the Slovak term ‘spisovný jazyk’.

ENGLISH	SLOVAK
STANDARD VARIETY	SPISOVNÝ JAZYK
1. stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics	1. stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics
2. a variety of language that is used by governments, in the media, in schools and for international communication.	2. a formal language uniformly used throughout the country; the “supreme”, “prestigious” nationwide variety or language form, a variety that has one or more standardized forms, that is, a language that has one or more varieties; due to the prescriptive tradition in Slovak linguistics, the term implies the necessity to prefer this variety in public settings and to preserve its “purity” (its use is observed by the Linguistics Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, which comments on deviations from the norms).
3. A standard variety would omit certain forms (such as multiple negation, e.g. “Cause there ain’t no one to give you no pain”).	3. the language used in official situations and official documents, in the media – press, radio, newspapers and TV.
4. spisovný jazyk	4. standard variety

All English terms falling into this group can be listed as follows (Table 31).

1	accent	výslovnostný štýl
2	codification	kodifikácia
3	extralinguistic	extralingvistický
4	expressive	expresívny
5	linguistic	lingvistický
6	formal, formality; informal, informality	vysoký štýl; nižší štýl
7	paralinguistic	paralingvistický
8	parallelism	paralelizmus
9	reference	referencia
10	standard language	spisovný jazyk
11	style	štýl

Table 31 Terms falling in Group 3 (E > S, E < S, E ≠ S) in Stylistics and Pragmatics

5.5.2 Discrepancies between English and Slovak stylistics and pragmatics terms

5.5.2.1 *An Outline*

The present chapter explores English terms in the field of stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics the conceptualization of which is different from that of corresponding Slovak terms. Specifically, the English and the Slovak terms are incompatible in their scope of reference (one being either broader or narrower than the other one) or their function is different. The chapter comments on 11 terms extracted from the corpus of 191 terms. They are organized into the following subcategories: 1) terms related to the status of English as a global language (its diversification), 2) terms related to the Anglophone tradition in linguistics research 3) terms related to the descriptive approach to the language. We argue that the following terms (ordered alphabetically) fall into these groups:

1) the status of English as a global language (and its diversification):

accent

2) the descriptive approach to the language use:

codification, formal, formality, standard language/variety

3) the tradition of research on stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics:

expressive, extralinguistic/paralinguistic, linguistic, parallelism, reference, style

5.5.2.2 *The explication of terms*

1) STATUS OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE (ITS DIVERSIFICATION)

1.1 Accent

FRAME

Accent falls within sociolinguistic characteristics of communication.

DEFINITION

This term refers to the complex auditory effect of those features of oral production based on which a person's regional or social background is recognized. Accent can be defined as a manner of pronunciation peculiar to a speaker typifying a certain geographical region, or to a speaker acting as a representative of a social group. The term may well

be associated with representatives of certain nationalities speaking an L2 with such pronunciation features that their L1 origin may be detected from them. The linguistics literature stresses that the term denotes pronunciation only and thus differs from the concept of dialect, which encompasses grammar and lexis as well.

EXEMPLIFICATION

Accents spoken in Britain include: Newcastle/Geordie, Lancashire, Liverpool, Birmingham, Estuary (spoken in the capital), Cockney, RP, Welsh, Somerset, Cornish, etc. One of the distinctive features of Cockney is the substitution of the fortis/voiceless ‘th’ sound with an ‘f’ sound – for example, ‘think’ is pronounced more like ‘fink.’ Another noticeable feature of Cockney is the dropping one’s h’s, which results in pronouncing words such as ‘have’ more like [əv].

TRANSLATION

The closest equivalent of the English term ‘accent’ is the Slovak term ‘výslovnostný štýl’ (literally, ‘style of pronunciation’). It bears traces of a prescriptive approach to language use, which may be illustrated by the following description: in Slovakia, public speeches are expected to be delivered in Standard Slovak, yet the oral productions commonly manifest features of a neutral or a high style; informal conversations are characterized by a neutral-to-low style. The neutral style typifies the majority of everyday oral productions. The high style is characteristic of verse reading and of declamatory speeches at some festive events. The low style may carry some features of regional dialects or slang. From the definition of the Slovak term in question it follows that the Slovak term implies some reference to the codified variety of the language (Standard Slovak) and dwells on the prescriptive tradition still observable in some Slovak linguists’ approach to language use.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘accent’ differs from the Slovak term ‘výslovnostný štýl’ in content and function.

ACCENT	≠	výslovnostný štýl
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2) THE DESCRIPTIVE APPROACH TO THE LANGUAGE USE

2.1 Codification

FRAME

This general linguistics term is used in language planning and language policy, and bears issues on language use in terms of all language levels.

DEFINITION

The term denotes the collection of both systemic and systematic account of the rules and conventions regulating the use of a language variety, characteristically the standard language variety of a community. It refers to the process of standardizing and fostering a norm for a language. The practical outcome of the process includes orthography and pronunciation manuals, grammars, dictionaries, style manuals, and guides to correct usage (Crystal, 2008). Regarding English, the codification process has a historical implication. A language variety is once declared a language variety, and it is no longer a matter of the official questioning of its “correctness” or “appropriateness”.

EXEMPLIFICATION

It can be illustrated by the situation that former colonies faced. After gaining their independence, they had to cope with a question of establishing an official language. They needed to make a decision whether they wanted to stick to the colonial language to chose one (or more) of their indigenous language varieties as (an) official language/s. The decision and selection made language planning obligatory and required a codification process.

TRANSLATION

In the Slovak linguistics metalanguage, the term ‘kodifikácia’ (literally codification) denotes a set of rules and principles governing language use (i.e. standard language). Its aim is to ensure the smooth functioning of the standard language in the communication practice. Codification has the effect of consolidating the language standard/norm, its development, but the standard in turn determines what needs to be codified. The standard form of language is variable; the result of the codification

process remains unchanged throughout a certain period. The standard form develops by itself; however, alterations in the codified form are performed by linguists or linguistics institutions (not continuously, but from time to time). It follows the basic difference is in the differing nature of codification in Slovak and in English: while in the former it has a prescriptive function, in the latter such function is non-existent.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak one in content, scope and function.

CODIFICATION	≠	KODIFIKÁCIA
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2.2 Formal, formality; informal, informality

FRAME

The terms are used in the fields of stylistics and sociolinguistics.

DEFINITION

The terms refer to aspects of linguistic behavior oscillating between the most strictly rule-governed to most relaxed; they are manifested in the language use by a whole range of diverse linguistic features. Highly formal linguistic behavior is represented by carefully planned and organized discourse, commonly with complex syntactic structures and erudite vocabulary, cautiously observing the rules and principles of standard language. Very informal language behavior is relaxed, which is manifested in less careful pronunciation (full of assimilations and elisions), in loose syntactic structuring, and in lexis, in use of colloquialisms. Generally, deviations from standard norms (e.g. by using slang, regional dialect, and code-mixing) may be observed in very informal style; e.g. in the sentence the underlined parts illustrate informal style: ‘They’ve hired her as a cop’. The English language has scalar manifestation of (in)formality. The dividing lines between the shades of (in)formality are rather blurry.

EXEMPLIFICATION

<i>officialese</i>	The consumption of any nutriments whatsoever is categorically prohibited in this establishment.
<i>official</i>	The consumption of nutriments is prohibited.
<i>formal</i>	You are requested not to consume food in this establishment
<i>neutral</i>	Eating is not allowed here.
<i>informal</i>	Please don't eat here.
<i>colloquial</i>	You can't feed your face here.
<i>slang</i>	Lay off the nosh.
<i>taboo</i>	Lay off the fucking nosh.

(Newmark 1988, p. 14)

TRANSLATION

The Slovak language uses the expressions 'formálny' (literally 'formal') and 'neformálny' (literally 'informal'); however, they are not stylistics terms. Contentwise, they may remind us of English concepts of respectively official/ceremonial and casual/sociable. If they are ever used with reference to style, they are in actuality calques, and the English conceptualization is adopted by the users.

SUMMARY

The English terms '(in)formal, (in)formality' differ from the Slovak term 'vysoký štýl, nižší štýl' in content, scope and function.

(IN)FORMAL, (IN)FORMALITY	≠	(ne)formálny, (ne)formálnosť
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2.3 Standard language

FRAME

The term is used in stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics.

DEFINITION

Standard language is a prestige variety of language that is used by official government bodies, in the nationwide media (TV, radio and press), and in education facilities. In the case of English language, the term 'standard language' has achieved the status of not being an issue due to the emergence of national, English-as-second-language, and most

recently English-as-a-Lingua-Franca standards. Due to the variety of factors that may influence what should or should not be considered ‘standard’, this concept is not treated systemically; rather it is a matter of conventionalization in a particular culture community. The concept of ‘standard language’ has achieved the connotation of what is or is not appropriate in a particular communication situation. This is to say, the opposition standard – non-standard has been approached through the prism of formal – informal (Crystal 2008).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Certain structures and language forms would be omitted in standard language, such as multiple negations, e.g. *Cause there ain’t no computers there. It won’t do you no good.* This is not to say that an intellectual would not speak so; they would or might, but in a context that is considered informal.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, the term ‘spisovný jazyk’ (literally ‘language conforming to norms’) refers to a language variety uniformly used throughout the country; a “supreme”, “prestige” nationwide variety or language form. This term denotes the language used in official settings and documents, and in the media – the press, radio, newspapers, and TV. Due to the prescriptive tradition in Slovak linguistics, the term implies the necessity to prefer this variety in public settings (even enacted by legislation) and to preserve its “purity” (its use is observed by the Linguistics Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, which comments on observed deviations from the norms). The standard variety of Slovak is codified, i.e. it derives from linguistics research based on which systematic statements of the rules and conventions governing the use of a language variety are made. The outcomes of codification include spelling and pronunciation guides, grammars, dictionaries, style manuals, and guides to correct usage (Mistrík 1993, juls.savba.sk).

SUMMARY

The English term ‘standard language’ differs from the Slovak term ‘spisovný jazyk’ in scope and function.

STANDARD LANGUAGE	≠	spisovný jazyk
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3) THE TRADITION OF RESEARCH ON STYLISTICS, SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND PRAGMALINGUISTICS

3.1 Expressive

FRAME

The term is used within the field of stylistics.

DEFINITION

The term refers to the connotational meaning of an expression. The English term ‘expressive’ usually collocating with the noun ‘meaning’ refers to an aspect of vocabulary associated with a user’s character and individual imagination in terms of emotional verbal behavior with positive or negative connotation. Expressive language may be best illustrated by interjections and expressions that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but enhance it by adding some facts about the speaker's feelings or attitudes.

EXEMPLIFICATION

The italicized expressions are used with positive connotation.

Wow, what a view!

A: I’m going to Brazil. I’ve been selected. B: *Shut up!* or *Get out of here!*

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, the term is used in stylistics metalanguage and denotes stylistic markedness of expressions. In other words, anything considered uncommon can be considered expressive. ‘Uncommon’ or ‘atypical’ verbal and non-verbal language means represent emotions that are contrary to reality in that a negative situation is commented on with sounds, words, phrases, mimics, etc. that typically have a positive

connotation (e.g. saying ‘Thank you’ when someone spills wine on the carpet), so primarily irony or sarcasm is expressed in the Slovak setting.

Expressive language, including emotional expressions, represents a distinct category placed at the opposite end of the scale in relation to emotionally unmarked expressions. Expressive meaning is always superimposed on denotational meaning which may be expressed by a suffix, e.g. in diminutives (‘človek’ – ‘človečik’; in English ‘person’ – ‘person-DIM’); in other expressions, the denotational component merges with the expressive one (‘spat’ – ‘spinkat’; in English ‘sleep’ – ‘sleep-DIM’). Expressive language encompasses expressions with positive (including euphemisms, diminutives, hypokoristics and laudatives) or negative emotional coloring (including dysphemisms, augmentatives, pejorative and vulgar expressions) (Mistrík 1993).

SUMMARY

The English term ‘expressive’ and the Slovak term ‘expresívny’ differ in function.

EXPRESSIVE	≠	EXPRESÍVNY
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3.2 Extralinguistic

FRAME

The term is used within the field of stylistics.

DEFINITION

The term ‘extralinguistic’ refers to external environment or to an entity not included within the realm of language or linguistics. The English term is conceptualized as something always related to communication, though having non-verbal contextual features and not being definable in mere linguistic terms. The English conceptualization may also include paralinguistic features (see 3.4 below); however, only some linguists conform to this view (Crystal 2008).

EXEMPLIFICATION

- spatial and temporal setting of a communication (e.g. academic environment, family, today, next year).

TRANSLATION

In Slovak linguistics, the term accounts for the contextual factors of communication, including the environment, addressee, the speaker's/writer's psychological state of mind, and any foreseen or unforeseen features accompanying an act of communication. The term excludes paralinguistic means of communication (Mistrík, 1993).

SUMMARY

The English term 'extralinguistic' differs from the Slovak term 'extralingvistický' in content.

EXTRALINGUISTIC	≠	EXTRALINGVISTICKÝ
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3.3 Linguistic

FRAME

The term 'linguistic' falls in general linguistics.

DEFINITION

The English term 'linguistic' is quite ambiguous; it refers to both language and linguistics. The former implies a code used to communicate; the latter refers to a particular scientific discipline and its branches (phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicology, stylistics, etc.). In most cases, its meaning becomes clearer after being paired up with a noun in a noun phrase (e.g. see 1/ below). However, this is not always true, as in some noun phrases both meanings can be applicable; only proper context can provide a clue (e.g. see 2/ below).

EXEMPLIFICATION

1a/ 'linguistic' in the sense of 'of language': linguistic skill, linguistic minority

1b/ 'linguistic' in the sense of 'of linguistics': linguistic analysis

2/ ambiguous meaning: linguistic intuition (either related to language or to language analysis)

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, the Latinate term ‘linguistický’ (literally ‘linguistic’) and Slavic term ‘jazykovedný’ (literally language-science-related). This implies that Slovak terminology rigorously adheres to the discrimination between an adjective implying linguistics (i.e. ‘lingvistický’ or ‘jazykovedný’) and that implying language (i.e. ‘jazykový’).

SUMMARY

The English term ‘linguistic’ differs from the Slovak term ‘lingvistický’ in scope.

LINGUISTIC	>	LINGVISTICKÝ
------------	---	--------------

3.4 Paralinguistic

FRAME

The term is used within the field of stylistics and pragmalinguistics.

DEFINITION

The term refers to the features of communication which are beyond a language. The term may be delimited in relation to two terms – extralinguistic and metalinguistic. The former, in its universal sense, refers to anything in the world (except for language) in reference to which a language is used. The latter is used in two ways, either to denote any features of extralinguistic reality, or specifically, to denote features of communication non-analyzable in linguistic terms, e.g. facial expressions, gestures, or tones of voice. Some scholars use the term metalinguistic to denote the former class of features; others refer to the latter class as paralinguistic.

EXEMPLIFICATION

facial expressions, gestures, or tones of voice

TRANSLATION

Some authors argue for the same conceptualization as it is in English (Vaňko 1999, Ivanová-Šalingová, Maníková 2002). However, the term is also used as a synonym of extralinguistic and it denotes all the non-linguistic elements of communication which are commonly divided into four groups (vocal dimensions of oral production, time-related features of oral production, interactional aspects in group discussion, and non-verbal components of speech production).

SUMMARY

The English term 'paralinguistic' differs from the Slovak term 'paralingvistický' in content.

PARALINGUISTIC	≠	PARALINGVISTICKÝ
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3.5 Parallelism

FRAME

The term is used within the area of stylistics.

DEFINITION

Parallelism denotes the use of components in a sentence that are structurally identical or similar in their construction, related in sound, meaning, or meter. In other words, syntactic parallelism refers to the repetition of the same syntactic form and phrase/clause structure in two or more neighboring clauses/sentences. The similarity in syntactic form is a device of emphasis and cohesion. Parallelism of form implies parallelism of meaning; it reinforces meaning by contrast or antithesis, or helps to build up an emotional climax. Syntactic parallelism is usually endorsed by lexis and may be also endorsed by sound patterning (especially in poetry or songs).

EXEMPLIFICATION

Examples of syntactic parallelism may be spotted not only in literary works, in ordinary everyday communication as well as in formal discourse:

Like father, like son.

Easy come, easy go.

The visitors to the National Park are requested:

To make fires only in designated area.

Not to go off the designated trail.

To keep their dog on a leash.

TRANSLATION

The Slovak term, parallel sound and rhythmic patterning is primarily applied; syntactic parallelism is not a major issue, and to some cases it does not even apply. While in the English language we keep the subject and object parallel in terms of concord in number, in the Slovak language this is not the case: the English sentence ‘Keep your dogs on their leashes’ would have the following realization in Slovak: ‘Keep your dogs on a leash’. In Slovak, rhythmic parallelism is more common, which may be a reason why parallelism is more a matter of literature than non-literary discourse.

SUMMARY

The English term differs from the Slovak term in scope.

PARALLELISM	>	PARALELIZMUS
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3.6 Reference

FRAME

The term falls within the area of stylistics.

DEFINITION

The term denotes a relationship between grammatical units. In stylistics analysis, the term is often used to state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units, e.g. a pronoun refers to a noun or to a noun phrase.

EXEMPLIFICATION

When the reference is to an earlier part of the discourse, it may be called back-reference (or anaphora); correspondingly, reference to a later part of the discourse may be called forward-reference (or cataphora).

In the next chapter, we will examine this theory in detail. The word ‘next’ refers to subsequent sections of the text itself.

TRANSLATION

In Slovak, the term ‘referencia’ seems formally similar to ‘reference’, however, it is a mere false friend. Its Slovak usage rests upon the semiotic interpretation of the relationship between ‘form’ (i.e. signifiant) and a ‘referent’ (Dolník, 2009). In the figure below (Fig 1), the Slovak usage of the term ‘referencia’ (the Latinate cognate with ‘reference’) is illustrated; it follows it belongs into the field of semiotics and refers to one of the relationships within the semiotic triangle.

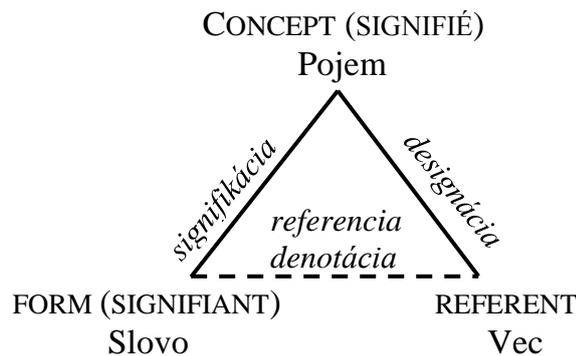


Figure 1 Slovak terminology of semiotic triangle components and relationships

SUMMARY

The English term ‘reference’ differs from the Slovak term ‘referencia’ in content.

REFERENCE	≠	referencia
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3.7 Style

FRAME

The term falls in the field of stylistics.

DEFINITION

The term ‘style’ is conceived of as a set of linguistic variants related to specific social meaning which derive from group affiliation, personal traits, or values. Variation can be manifested at all language levels: phonological, morphosyntactic, lexical, and textual. Text varieties can be approached through three perspectives: register, genre, and style (Biber and Conrad 2009, Biber 2016). The register perspective juxtaposes an analysis of linguistic features characterizing a text variety and analysis of the situation in which the variety in question is set. Consequently, the register perspective concludes which linguistic features are salient in a variety, i.e. which features derive from its communicative purposes and situational context. The genre perspective juxtaposes a linguistic analysis with the description of the purposes and with the situational context of a text variety; the outcome is the identification of conventional structures and typifying a complete text within the variety (ibid). The style perspective emphasizes a linguistic focus in that the use of core linguistic features is studied after they have been identified throughout text corpora from a variety. In summary, the register perspective focuses on how the situational context determines the linguistic features of a variety; the style perspective views style features as reflecting aesthetic inclinations typifying particular authors or historical periods (ibid).

EXEMPLIFICATION

The following extract is an exemplification of oral production (style perspective) informal register, and a dialogue (genre perspective).

Middle-class conversation (Devon, England)

Pauline: See I was thinking this was gonna cost a lot – a lot of money to put the phones in, but it’s not, because you just put one line in and then put different bits up the line, don’t you?

Bob: No . . . no they come in, in separate lines

Pauline: But you cut it

Bob: You charge per – you’ll charge per . . . in here, it’s not just one line with four

connections, they charge you per phone
(Biber – Conrad, 2009, p. 13)

TRANSLATION

When treating the Slovak term ‘štyl’ (literally ‘style’), problems of different scope and level of equivalence are encountered. This may be because it has undergone a dynamic change during the recent years. In Slovak, the term ‘style’ has received double interpretation: traditional and modern. The traditional interpretation regards the term ‘style’ in the sense of a ‘functional style’, in other words, a mere manner of expression, the purposeful usage of language means from the speaker’s perspective. In Slovak linguistics, the definition and the classification of style have been, as it were, hyper-abstract in their nature. Mistrík et al (1993 In Ferenčík 2003, p. 240) define the term as follows: “[s]tyl is a mode of expression resulting from a deliberate choice, the purposeful arrangement and use of verbal and non-verbal means with regard to the topic, the situation, and the author’s intention.” For approximately fifty years, though entailing both literary and non-literary text, it was primarily associated with ‘langue’ rather than ‘parole’. This understanding, introduced in the 1950’s, allegedly based on the Prague Circle, was valid in professional treatment until 2000.

The modern Slovak understanding treats the term ‘style’ as more compatible with Anglophone tradition. Thus, the style is approached not as a primarily literary concept, rather as a ‘person-specific manner of verbal interaction’ (Slančová 2003). In Slovak, what used to be understood as ‘style’ is now labeled a ‘communication register’; however, the term ‘communication register’ is much more specific than the term ‘style’ used to be. The reason is that it is connected with particular categories of communication situations, e.g. child-oriented speech, pet-oriented speech, foreigner-talk. It draws on the concept of the Anglophone understanding of the term ‘register’ (e.g. language of commercials). What makes the two different is that the Slovak communication register is viewed as socially determined and conventionalized (para)linguistic behavior (Slančová 2003). The ‘communication register’ seems to account for pragmatic functions more than the English ‘register’, and the former seems less abstract than the latter.

SUMMARY

The English term ‘style’ differs from the Slovak term ‘štýl’ in scope.

STYLE	<	štýl
-------	---	------

5.5.2.3 Summary

In summary, in the terms identified as intersemiotically challenging the following discrepancies have been observed. The English and Slovak terms differ as follows: 1) the former is broader in scope than the latter, 2) the former is narrower in scope than the latter, and 3) the former is different in content, scope, and/or function. In the following account, the section dealing with the terms is given.

1. “BROADER” GROUP

1a Broader scope

linguistic	lingvistický	3.3
parallelism	paralelizmus	3.5

2. “NARROWER” GROUP

2a Narrower scope

style	štýl	3.7
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3. “DIFFERENT” GROUP

3a Different function

expressive	expresívny	3.1
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3b Different content

extralinguistic	extralingvistický	3.2
paralinguistic	paralingvistický	3.4
reference	referencia	3.6

3c Different content & function

accent	výslovnostný štýl	1.1
--------	-------------------	-----

3d Different scope & function

standard language	spisovný jazyk	2.3
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3e Different content, scope, and function

codification	kodifikácia	2.1
(in)formal, (in)formality	(ne)formálny, (ne)formálnosť	2.2

5.6 Summary

The overall corpus of the studied linguistics terminology consists of 553 terms falling into four linguistics fields. The four fields comprise a different number of terms, which results from different reasons, including the distinctiveness of each particular field in linguistics in the setting of academia. The results point to the ratio of approximately 66 – 20 – 14 per cent of identical – non-existent – different content of the formal alternatives in English and in Slovak, see the table below (Table 32).

	1/ E = S	2/ E # S	3/ E > S, E < S, E ≠ S	Total of
Phonic level	75 terms (75.00%)	10 terms (10.00%)	15 terms (15.00%)	100 (100%)
Morpho- syntactic level	76 terms 44.97 %	58 terms 34.32 %	35 terms 20.71%	169 (100%)
Lexical level	80 terms 80.81%	3 terms 3.03%	16 terms 16.16%	99 (100%)
Stylistic level	138 terms 74.60%	36 terms 19.45%	11 terms 5.95%	185 (100%)
Total of	369 66.73%	107 19.35%	77 13.92%	553 (100%)

Table 32 Types of equivalence in four language levels

The most obvious discrepancies appeared in the the subcorpus of **morphosyntax** terminology. The 45—34—21 per cent ratio illustrates the structural discrepancies in the grammar system of the two languages. The largely analytical nature of the English language and synthetic nature of the Slovak language are responsible for quite balanced distribution of the terms. The historical reasons make the core argument for having almost one third of items incompatible in the two systems. This is to say that the two languages need to address different issues and structurally specific phenomena. If there are identical terms (e.g. of Latinate origin) they do not automatically designate the same referent. One third of English Morphosyntax terms are non-existent in the Slovak language for the same reason; hypothetically, it would be so vice versa as well.

The subcorpus of **phonetics and phonology** terms (75—10—15 per cent ratio) contains a considerably high percentage of items that are identical in their content, function, and scope in English and Slovak metalanguage. There may be several reasons for this observation. Firstly, the human vocal apparatus is universal and thus the labels used to describe speech organs and their movements and postures tend to be universally

used across phonologies of various languages. Secondly, the number of units within this language subsystem is smaller when compared with morphosyntax or lexicology. There may be another tentative explanation, namely Prague School linguists' indispensable contribution to the exploration in phonetics and phonology, and, naturally, to further development and precision of relevant metalanguage.

The subcorpus of **stylistics, sociolinguistics, and pragmalinguistics terms** (75—19—6 per cent ratio) also contains a significantly high percentage of items that share their content, function and scope in English and Slovak metalanguage. One of the reasons might be that the beginnings of Anglophone **stylistics**, as a sub-discipline which grew up in the second half of the twentieth century, are associated with Anglo-American criticism. Stylistics grew out of literary criticism early in the twentieth century by shifting the focus of attention to studying texts rather than their authors. An important figure in the development of Stylistics linking various schools of linguistics was Jakobson. He combines approaches of Moscow Formalist and Prague Structuralist approaches and in doing so affected the elaboration of the concept of functional styles. The new terminology started to be used across European countries, including Slavic and Anglophone linguistics practice. The **sociolinguistics** and **Pragmalinguistics** terminology is associated with Anglophone scholarship as this is where this kind of exploration commenced. These trends in linguistics research provided inspiration for Continental linguists who adopted the new terminology, elaborated on the ideas of Anglophone linguistics and adapted the terminology to their own linguistics traditions.

The subcorpus of **lexicology/phraseology** terminology (81—3—16 ratio) has the highest number of terms sharing content, scope, and function in the two languages. The reason might be that the lexis of a particular language does not undergo extensive modification over periods of time, and the semantic relations of civilized cultures are to a certain degree universal. Their terminology of lexical semantics shows accommodating tendencies and succumbs to the modern trends of adopting the terminology with internationally accepted status. The differences are attributed to the typological characteristics of that particular language.

The conducted analysis yielded the results that illustrate a wide variety of differences in the usage of the studied terminology in the Anglophone and Slovak

linguistics tradition (see Table 33). The terminology that was identified as different in content, scope, and function in the two languages is listed in the table below. The terms are classified based on the type of the difference concerned; i.e. whether the difference can be interpreted as difference in mere content, scope, or function, or as difference in the combination of these three features.

	Phonetics & phonology	Morphosyntax	Lexicology	Stylistics, Pragmalinguistics
Broader				
• <i>scope</i>	Aperture Hiatus Nucleus Phonology Reduction	Morphology Generic reference Aspect Participle 1 Participle 2 Transitive verb Complement	Compound Compounding Lexeme Lexical unit	Linguistic Parallelism
• <i>content</i>	Affrication	Causative verb Adverbial Direct object Sentence Object	Collocation	
• <i>function</i>		Modifier Tense		
• <i>scope and function</i>			Conversion	
Narrower				
• <i>content</i>		Tense Disjunct Emphasizer Focusing subjunct Indirect object Concord Syntagm	Clipping Concept Derivation Multi-word unit	
• <i>scope</i>			Motivation	Style
• <i>content and function</i>			Idiom	
Different				
• <i>content</i>		Intransitive verb Mood Possessive adjective Inversion		Extralinguistic Paralinguistic Reference
• <i>function</i>	Duration Palatalization	Countable noun Prepositional verb Predicative adjective	Motivation Neologism Phraseology	Expressive
• <i>content & scope</i>	Content/function word Emphasis Syllabic consonant	Word class Irregular verb	Lexicology Word Word-formation	
• <i>content & function</i>		Uncountable noun Copula		Accent
• <i>scope & function</i>				Standard language
• <i>content, scope, function</i>	Accommodation Voicing Stress	Case Gender Future tense		Codification (In)formal, (In)formality

Table 33 Overview of Group 3 terms across linguistics fields