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A GLOSSARY OF

SLOVENE - ENGLISH FALSE FRIENDS

GLOSAR

**SLOVENSKO - ANGLEŠKIH
NEPRAVIH PRIJATELJEV**

DRUŠTVO ZNANSTVENIH IN TEHNIŠKIH PREVAJALCEV SLOVENIJE

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SLOVENE-ENGLISH FALSE FRIENDS

The present work is divided into two parts. The first, theoretical part gives some insight into the linguistic phenomenon called false friends and the second, more practical part, is a compilation of about 340 false friends. The latter section also provides the correct translation of the Slovene false friends, gives examples and comments on their usage.

Just what exactly are false friends, sometimes also called false pairs, deceptive cognates, or faux amis? This linguistic phenomenon has been defined as "pairs of linguistic (not only lexical) units in two different languages which have something in common, but are not entirely equal."¹ Another author defines false friends as "items which sound and/or look as if they should be equivalent in (a) particular context (or even, in some cases, in all contexts), but which in fact are not."² We, however, propose to go a step further and give a more comprehensive definition of false friends as well as attempt to classify them. If we sum up the two above definitions, there are certain similarities and certain differences between false friends. We entirely agree. We propose to establish at this point just what these similarities and differences are, and whether or not they are significant for the translator. Words can be similar or dissimilar at different levels: phonemic, morphologic, etymological, grammatical, semantic, orthographic. The translator, however, should be interested in only one level of words - the semantic level. It is the meaning of the word which tells the translator whether or not he will include it or not in his translation. For this reason, this discussion shall be concerned with only semantic differences and similarities of false friends. Let us, therefore, define false friends in terms of semantic fields³: False friends are words which may sound, look, and are spelled alike, but whose two semantic fields do not completely, or not at all, coincide. The semantic fields of Slovene "hotel" and English "hotel" coincide exactly, which means that the two words are not false friends. On the other hand, the semantic field of Slovene "dres" is quite different from the semantic field of its English counterpart "dress". They therefore form a false-friend relationship.

In order to shed more light on the complexities of false-friend relationships and provide a more complete definition of false friends, we decided to classify them. The first category is called Absolute False Friends. False friends belonging to this group are those whose semantic fields never coincide, i.e., The Slovene false friend is never translated by its English counterpart, regardless of the context, which may determine the

¹ Ivir Vladimir, Teorija i tehnika prevodenja (=Translation Theory and Technique). The work contains an excellent discussion on the theory of false friends and gives some good examples of Serbo-Croatian-English false friends.

² Limon David, "False Friends and Slovene-English Translation" in Mostovi 1, 1986, pp. 25-26. The article deals with the difficulties of translating false friends and provides a limited glossary of Slovene-English false friends with their correct translations.

³ A semantic field is the sum total of all meanings of a given word.

different shades of meaning. This means that Slovene words "dres", "šef", "ambulanta", "aktualen", "evidenca", "fen", "fotograf", "hazarden", "konkurenca", "kravata", "moda", "reklamacija" would under no circumstances be translated into English by "dress", "chef", "ambulance", "evidence", "fan", "photograph", "hazardous", "concurrence", "cravat", "mode", and "reclamation", respectively.

The category of Contextual False Friends is the most extensive and the most problematic. In one context, the pairs of this category form a false-friend relationship, in another they may not. Slovene "solata", which the context defines as "a type of dish", is translated into English by its counterpart "salad" and therefore does not form a false-friend relationship. However, when the context defines Slovene "solata" as a vegetable plant, it is translated into English by "lettuce" and not "salad". In this context, the Slovene "solata" and English "salad" do indeed form a false-friend relationship. To put it in another way, the semantic fields of Slovene "solata" and English "salad" overlap only to a certain degree. Some other examples from this category are "kultura - culture", "bencin - benzine", "pedagog-pedagogue", "sinhronizacija - synchronization".

A subgroup of Contextual False Friends is called Regional Contextual False Friends. The same object or idea may be referred to by different names in the various parts of the English-speaking world. This is the reason that a given Slovene word may function as a false friend in relation to its English counterpart as it is used in one English language region, but is a "true friend" to its English counterpart, as it is used in another corner of the English-speaking world. Slovene "film" is not a false friend to its English counterpart as it is used in Great Britain. Across the Atlantic, however, they do become false friends, because in North America the terms movie, motion picture and picture are preferred. Some more examples of Regional Contextual False Friends are "kotlet - cutlet", "kino - cinema", "biljon - billion", "biljard - billiards", "direktor - director", "pasjansa - patience", "sprint - sprint".

The last category of false friends is called Pseudo-False Friends. Belonging to this group are false friends whose English counterpart does not exist as a single term, but rather as two or more English morphemes. Slovene "avtokamp" has no direct counterpart in the English language, but is made up of two English morphemes "auto" and "camp". Some more pseudo-false friends are "rekonvalescent - re- + convalescent", "termoakumulacijski - thermo- + accumulation", "grafoskop - graph + scope", "raketoplan - rocket + plane".

Finally, false friends may prove to be quite a hard nut to crack. In order to avoid the pitfalls of direct, literal and therefore incorrect translation of false friends, the translator ought to identify false friends by looking up the English counterpart in a good English dictionary and then find the correct translation of the Slovene item of the pair. We hope that this discussion, and the glossary that follows, will be of some service to Slovene translators, and will thus make a contribution, however modest, to the general quality of Slovene-English translations.

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GLOSSARY

Each item of the glossary begins with the Slovene item of the false pair, which may be followed by an explanatory notation in parentheses. After the hyphen comes the correct English translation or translations of its Slovene counterpart, or a Slovene collocation immediately followed by the correct English translation. All Slovene examples are separated from their English translations by a colon. The semi-colon marks the beginning of Slovene examples and their English translations. Then follows a short explanatory statement containing the underlined English item or items of the false pair. Finally, the glossary item may also contain a reference note.

Legend of Notations

art	- arts
Am	- North American usage
auto	- automobilism
Br	- British usage
sp	- sports
comp	- computers
music	- music
cloth	- clothing
col	- colloquial
film	- cinematography
el	- electricity
expl	- expletive
phot	- photography
tele	- telecommunications

***** A *****

ADMINISTRACIJA - management; Administration usually refers to the management of a branch of government while in private enterprise the term management is preferred.

ADMINISTRATOR - clerk, office clerk; Administrator is usually a person managing other people's private property.

ADVOKAT - lawyer; An advocate is a person who argues for a cause or supports or pleads on behalf of another; "Zagovornik" in Slovene. Devil's advocate: zagovornik zla or hudičev zastopnik.

AFFIRMIRATI SE - establish oneself, gain a reputation, make a name for oneself; Affirm means "potrditi" in Slovene.

AGILEN - enterprising, energetic; Agile refers to the physical flexibility of the body, although it can also stand for mental alertness. Mlad, agilen direktor: an enterprising young executive.

AGILNOST - initiative, enterprise, spunk (Am, col); Agility means physical nimbleness.

AGREGAT(el) - generator, electric generator; Aggregate means a group of distinct particulars massed together: The empire is the aggregate of many states. Perhaps "vsota" "skupek" or "zdržba" in Slovene.

AGREGATEN(phys) - tekoče agregatno stanje: liquid state; Aggregate as an adjective means gathered together into a sum so as to constitute a total; aggregate time (ski): skupni čas (also combined time).

AKADEMIK - academician, fellow of the academy; An academic means a teacher or student of a faculty.

AKCIJA - drive, effort; delovna akcija: work drive; papirna akcija: paper drive. Action has a too general meaning and is not used in this context.

AKT(art) - nude; ležeči akt: reclining nude; In English act means a part of a play; "dejanje" in Slovene.

AKTUALEN - topical, current; aktualne novice: current news; aktualna problematika: topical issues; aktualne filmske novice: current news film; aktualni dogodki: current events; Actual describes something that is real, factual, in existence, without any time reference. "Stvaren," "resničen" in Slovene.

AKUMULACIJSKI - akumulacijsko jezero: reservoir. Accumulative means showing the effects of accumulation: accumulative power. The Slovene equivalent is "kumulativen."

AKUMULATOR(auto) - battery (Am), car battery (Am); In British English the word accumulator has the same acceptance as the Slovene term.

AKVIZITER - traveling salesman, door-to-door salesman; the Slovene term corresponds to English morphemes acquis- and -ter, although the composite term does not exist in the English language.

ALKOTEST - Breathalyzer, breath test; "Alkotest" corresponds to English morphemes alco- and test, but the two are never combined to form an English word.

AMBULANTA - outpatient clinic, dispensary; Ambulance is a vehicle for transportation of the sick and wounded, corresponding to Slovene "rešilni avto," "rešilec."

AMORTIZER(auto) - shock absorber; "Amortizer" seems to correspond to English amortize and -er, but the composite word does not exist in the English language. Furthermore, the verb amortize is never used in the automotive context. Also see AMORTIZACIJA.

AMORTIZACIJA - depreciation cost; Amortization may have the same meaning as its Slovene friend but is rarely used.

ANGAŽIRANOST - commitment; angažiranost za mir v svetu: commitment to world peace; Engagement has no political connotations. It is a formal promise to do something.

ANGAŽIRATI SE - commit oneself, become involved; Zelo zgodaj se je angažiral v narodnoosvobodilnem gibanju. : He very early committed himself to the cause of the national liberation movement. To engage in something means to busy oneself with something, but has no political connotations.

ANORGANSKI - inorganic; anorganska kemija: inorganic chemistry; The Slovene term corresponds to English an- and organic, although they are never combined to form a composite English word.

ANSAMBEL(mus) - band; plesni ansambel: big band; Ensemble refers to a theatrical or dance group.

ANTENA(TV, radio) - aerial; Antenna denotes an insect's feeler--"tipalka" in Slovene--but is often also used to mean an aerial.

APARAT - appliance, set, machine; brivski aparat: shaver; fotografski aparat: still camera, camera; TV aparat: TV set; kuhinjski aparat: kitchen appliance; aparat za zobe: braces; aparat Demokratske stranke: Democratic party machine; Apparatus consists of a number of machines put together to accomplish a task, as in "heating apparatus of a building."

APARTMA - suite; Apartment in American English means "stanovanje."

ARHIVSKI - arhivski posnetek: file footage, file film; Since English is so fond of alliteration it prefers not to use archival in the above collocation. Note: In an Australian film clip the caption "archival film" has been spotted.

ARMATURA - chassis, framework; Armature(el) is translated into Slovene by "rotor." It can also mean a framework for a clay sculpture.

ARMATUREN(auto) - armaturna plošča: dashboard (Am), fascia (Br). For armature see ARMATURA.

ATOMSKI - atomski reaktor: nuclear reactor; atomsko zaklonišče: fallout shelter; podmornica na atomski pogon: nuclear submarine. In English, nuclear seems to be more widely used than atomic.

ATRAKTIVEN - atraktiven sport: spectator sport; attractive usually refers to the physical appearance of a person.

AUT(sp) - out of bounds; Žoga je v autu.: The ball is out of bounds. Except in tennis where "The ball was out," is perfectly correct English.

AVTOKAMP - campsite; The Slovene false friend corresponds to two English terms, auto and camp, although the composite English term does not exist.

AVTOGRAM - autograph; The Slovene term corresponds to English morphemes auto and gram, although they do not form a composite English term.

AVTOPORTRET - self-portrait; Slovene "avtoportret" corresponds to English auto and portrait, although the two morphemes do not combine to form a single English word.

AVTOBUS - bus; Autobus is rarely used in English.

AVTOBUSEN - avtobusno postajališče: bus stop; avtobusna postaja: bus station, bus depot (Am); For autobus see AVTOBUS.

AVTOSALON - car show (Am), motor show (Br); the Slovene term corresponds to two English morphemes, auto and salon, although the composite English term does not exist.

AVTOŠAMPON - car shampoo; The Slovene term corresponds to two English morphemes: auto and shampoo.

AVTOSTOP - hitchhiking, thumbing; "Avtostop" corresponds to English auto and stop, but the two words are never combined in a single term.

******* B *******

BANDA - ring, gang; banda kriminalcev: a ring of criminals; voditelj bande: ringleader; Band is defined as a group of persons doing something together, and usually has no derogatory connotations. The term can, however, be used in collocations such as a "band of robbers."

BANKROTIRATI - go bankrupt, go under (col), go belly up (col); Podjetje je bankrotiralo.: The company went bankrupt. the English verb to bankrupt can only be used transitively: High inflation rate and mismanagement bankrupted the company.

BAR - nightclub, nitespot (Am); English bar corresponds to Slovene "bife", "pivnica", "točilnica".

BARAKA - shed, hut, shack; English barracks is translated into Slovene by "Kasarna."

BAZEN - swimming pool; In Slovene, basin means a "lavor," "umivalnik" or , in geography, "kotlina," "porečje": the Sava basin, the Soča basin, the Ljubljana basin.

BENCIN - gasoline (Am), gas (Am,col), petrol (Br); Benzin or benzine is defined as a mixture of hydrocarbons and is never used to refer to a kind of fuel.

BILJARD - pool (Am); Billiards--used with a singular verb--while quite common in British English, is much less common than pool in North America. The game is played in a pool-hall (Am) or in a billiards-room; "biljardnica" in Slovene.

BILIJON - trillion (Am); In North America, billion is 1 followed by 9 zeros and in the U.K. 1 is followed by 12 zeros. In North America, 1 followed by 12 zeros is called a trillion.

BLOK - apartment block (Am), a block of flats (Br); A block is a rectangular section of a city or town bounded on each side by consecutive streets. The term block is rarely used to denote an apartment block.

BLOKIRATI - blokirati liter mleka (v trgovini): check out a liter of milk; The English verb to block has nothing in common with the its Slovene counterpart.

BOJLER - hot water heater (Am), water heater; the Slovene "bojler" refers to a household appliance while the English boiler is used for commercial or industrial purposes; "kotel" in Slovene.

BOKS - boxing; Box refers to a single blow or slap with the hand and not to the sport of boxing. Unlike "inženiring" and "marketing", "boks" has dropped the English suffix "-ing."

BOMBA(container) - cylinder, tank; Kisikova bomba: oxygen cylinder, oxygen tank (diving); acetilenska bomba: acetylene cylinder; plinska bomba: gas cylinder; Bomb does mean a container capable of withstanding high internal pressure, but is rarely used in the above collocations.

BONBON - candy; Bonbon is a specific type of chocolate candy with a filling of fruits, nuts, etc.

BUFFET, BIFE- bar (Am), pub (Br); Buffet refers to a counter where food and drinks are served, mostly found in railway stations or on a train.

***** C *****

CAMPING - campsite; Camping refers to the activity itself and not to the area where that activity takes place: We spent our vacation camping on the island of Hvar.

CELULOZA - pulp; tovarna papirja and celuloze: a pulp and paper mill. Cellulose is defined as the main constituent of all plant tissues and fibers used in the manufacture of paper, textiles, and explosives. This term is used in technical contexts, while the term pulp has general currency.

CILINDER(cloth) - top hat; The English cylinder has nothing in common with the Slovene word, which got its name from the cylindrical shape of this piece of clothing.

CIVIL - civilian, biti v civilu: wear plain clothes; policaj v civilu: plain-clothesman; A noun in Slovene, an adjective in English, civil means pertaining to citizens or to the citizen as an individual. It can be translated into Slovene by "civilen," "ljudski"; civil defence: civilna zaščita.

***** C *****

ČIPS - potato chips; Chips or French fries (Am) are French "pommes frites." A very popular British dish is called fish'n'chips.

***** D *****

DATOTEKA(comp) - file; Podatki iz datoteke se lahko prikažejo na zaslonu ali pa izpišejo na papir.: Data can be displayed on the screen or printed on paper. The Slovene term corresponds to English data and suffix -theque.

DEFEKTEN - retarded, mentally retarded, mentally handicapped; defekten otrok: retarded child. The term "retarded" sounds a bit harsh nowadays. The euphemism "special needs persons" has recently been gaining acceptance. Defective is used in connection with faulty products: a defective valve.

DEKLAMIRATI - recite; Although declaim means exactly the same as its Slovene friend, it does not enjoy the popularity of "recite."

DEKLINACIJA - declension; Declination means a sloping or bending downward, a decline. In Slovene "pojemanje."

DEPANDANSA - annex; Dependency or dependence is translated into Slovene as "odvisnost."

DEVIZA - foreign currency; menjati devize: exchange (buy) foreign currency. Devise is a legal term and means the act of giving real property by will. Perhaps "oporoka nepremičnin" in Slovene.

DEVIZEN - devizni tečaji: foreign currency exchange rates; devizna lista: foreign currency list. For devise see DEVIZA.

DIAPOZITIV - slide; English morphemes dia- and positive correspond to the Slovene term, but the two are never combined to form a composite English word.

DIREKCIJA - top management, head office, board of directors; Direction is translated into Slovene as "smer" or "vodenje."

DIREKTOR - executive (Am), head (Am), general manager, senior executive; direktor zunanje trgovine: foreign trade department head, generalni direktor: chief executive; Although the term director is perfectly acceptable in English, "executive" and "head" are more common in North America. Head is used for positions at a lower level, i.e., heads of various departments of a company, while executives deal with the overall policy of a company. Note: the collocation "board of directors" is also very common in North America.

DISERTACIJA - thesis; doktorska disertacija: Doctoral thesis; magistrska disertacija: Master's thesis; Dissertation has exactly the same meaning as its Slovene friend, but is less common.

DISPEČER - messenger; Dispatcher is a person who sends out buses, trains, or trucks according to a schedule.

DIVERZANTSKI - diverzantska bomba: booby trap (Am); In all other collocations the term diversionary is used.

DRES (sp) - uniform, leotard (gimnast); English noun dress refers to a type of lady's clothing, but soccer players wear uniforms.

DŽINS - denim (Am); krilo iz džinsa: a denim skirt; Jeans or blue jeans refer to slacks made of denim. "Kavbojke" in Slovene. Jeans, as a type of cloth, is also used, but is not current in American English.

***** E *****

EKIPA - team, party; ekipa alpinistov: a party of alpinists; košarkarska ekipa: basketball team; Equip is an English verb translated into Slovene by "opremiti."

EKSPERTIZA - expert analysis, expert opinion; Expertise is translated into Slovene by "strokovno znanje."

EKSPONAT - exhibit, exhibited item, exhibited object; Exponent is a mathematical term translated into Slovene as "eksponent."

EKSTRAVAGANTEN - eccentric; Extravagant is translated into Slovene by "razsipen," "pretiran."

ELEKTRIKA - power; Zmanjkalo je elektrike.: There's no power.; izpad električnega toka: power failure; Power refers to electricity used as a means for operation of household and other appliances and machines. The term electricity is used in more technical and scientific contexts.

ELEKTROENERGETSKI - elektroenergetski sistem: the national grid; The Slovene term corresponds to English electro - and energetic, while the compound word does not exist in English.

ELEKTROMAGNET - solenoid; Electromagnet has exactly the same meaning as its Slovene counterpart, but "solenoid" is preferred in the electronics jargon.

ELEMENTAREN - elementarna nesreča: natural disaster; While the English plural noun the elements refers to the forces in nature, its adjective elementary has no such connotations. It simply means "fundamental."

EMANCIPACIJA - emancipacija žene: women's lib (col), women's liberation; In this particular collocation emancipation is not used in the West, although it does mean liberation, freedom. The Emancipation Proclamation: osvoboditev sužnjev v ZDA. Note: "emancipation of women" is a term often used in Third-World countries.

ENERGETSKI - power, energy; energetski objekti: power stations, power plants; energetski problemi: energy problems; The noun "energy" can often be used adjectivally in different contexts where Slovene "energetski" appears. Its adjective energetic however, should never be used. It usually refers to a personal trait, i.e., "vigorous;" In Slovene "agilen," "poln energije," "poln moči."

EVENTUALEN - possible, in the event of, should it happen that; V eventualnem slabem vremenu bo srečanje v zaprtem prostoru.: In the event of bad weather, the meeting will take place indoors. The English term eventual in most cases does not say anything about the possibility of an action. It only informs us that something will occur at some unspecified time in the future. The Slovene equivalent would perhaps be "končen." Although rarely, eventual may also mean "eventualen." The English phrase "his eventual death" would be best rendered in Slovene by the verbal phrase "ko je končno umrl."

EVENTUALNO - possibly, at the most, at the latest; Pridem of sedmih, eventualno of pol osmih.: I'll be there at seven, at seven thirty at the latest. Eventualno je sestanek lahko naslednji petek.: The meeting can possibly be next Friday. Eventually is translated into Slovene by "ščasoma," "končno," "nazadnje."

EVERGREEN (music) - old favorite (Am), oldie but goodie, oldie moldie (Am, col); In North America, the noun evergreen refers to evergreen trees, shrubs and other plants. It can possibly be used in the expression "evergreen melodies."

EVIDENCA - record; imeti v evidenci: have on record, have on file, keep on file, keep on record; Vas pa nimamo več v evidenci.: We don't have you on file anymore. English evidence can mean either "dokaz" or, in legal terminology, "pričevanje".

EVIDENČNI - evidenčni karton: file card; Evidential simply means pertaining to or having the nature of evidence. Also see EVIDENCA.

***** F *****

FAKULTATIVEN - fakultativni predmet: elective course; The English facultative means capable of occurring or not occurring while the Slovene term means "optional" or "elective."

FAMOZEN (col) - terrific (col), fantastic (col), groovy (Am, col), out of sight (Am, col), far out (Am, col), bad (Am, col); Ima pa res famozen avto.: That's a terrific car he's got there. The Slovene colloquial term can be used to describe the good, positive side of almost anything, while English famous is used to describe well-known things or persons.

FANTASTIKA - znanstvena fantastika: science fiction, SciFi, SF; The English adjective fantastic is not used in this collocation.

FANTAZIJA - imagination; bujna fantazija: wild imagination, vivid imagination; "Fantazija" has two English friends: fantasia is a kind of musical composition and fantasy can be defined as the realm of vivid imagination. The Slovene rather colloquial term on the other hand refers to the capacity of the mind to imagine and invent. Fantasy is translated into Slovene by "svet domišljije."

FEN - hair dryer, blow dryer (Am); English fan corresponds to Slovene "ventilator". See VENTILATOR.

FILOZOFSKI - filozofska fakulteta: faculty of arts; Both terms "filozofska" and "arts" encompass a wide scope of disciplines including those which have nothing to do with philosophy or the arts: geography, paleontology, geology, etc. The English term philosophy is not used in this collocation.

FILM - movie (Am, col), motion picture (Am), picture (Am, col); English film is chiefly used in the U.K. and rarely in colloquial North American English.

FLOMASTER - felt pen; This term is a brand name which gained the status of a common noun in Slovene. It corresponds to English flow --sometimes spelled flo in North American English--and master. The two morphemes are never combined to form an English word.

FLUKTUACIJA - turnover; Fluctuation is never used to mean the number of workers hired to replace those who have left.

FORMULAR - form; Izpolnite formular prosim.: Fill out (or in) the form, please. Formula is an English word that comes closest to the Slovene term and means the same as Slovene "formula."

FOTOGENIČEN - Ta igralka je zelo fotogenična.: This actress takes a very good picture or This actress photographs well.; Photogenic has the acceptance of the Slovene term, but is rarely used in everyday spoken English.

FOTOGRAFIJA - photograph, photo, snapshot; When fotografija stands for a single image printed on a piece of paper, it qualifies as a false friend, its counterpart being "photograph." It is not a false friend, however, when it refers to the art of taking photographs - photography.

FOTOGRAF - photographer; English photograph designates the object itself and not the person who makes it.

FUNKCIJA - office, position; imeti funkcijo: hold an office; English function refers to a specific, even temporary role or occupation of an individual and not to his permanent position in the company.

FUNKCIONAR - official, officer; Functionary means the same as the Slovene term but is much less frequently used.

******* G *******

GALANTERIJA - wares, goods, articles; usnjena galanterija: leather goods or leather articles; kovinska galanterija: metalware; kuhinjska galanterija: kitchenware; Gallantry has absolutely nothing to do with its Slovene friend. It means "courtliness."

GARNITURA - set, kit, team, lot; garnitura posod: set of dishes; garnitura orodja: tool kit; garnitura rezanega lesa: lot of cut wood; garnitura rudarjev: team of miners; English garniture has a totally different meaning. It stands for something that decorates - an embellishment: garniture of a birthday cake.

GAZIRAN - carbonated; gazirana pijača: carbonated beverage; soft drink (Am), pop (Am, col); The English verb gasify means to convert into gas and is mainly used in scientific and technologic contexts.

GENIALEN - ingenious, brilliant, highly gifted; Genial is translated into Slovene by "blag," "prijazen," "družaben."

GIMNAZIJA - high school (Am), grammar school (Br); English gymnasium means "telovadnica." Note: When referring to institutions in Continental Europe, English "gymnasium" can mean the same as Slovene "gimnazija."

GRAFIK - graphic artist; Graphic is always an adjective meaning pertaining to graphic arts.

GRAFIKA - graphic art, work of graphic art, print; The plural noun graphics is not used in an arts context. It means the making of architectural drawings in accordance with mathematical rules.

GRAFOSKOP - overhead projector; English morphemes graph and scope correspond to the Slovene term, but the two are never combined to form a single English word.

GRAMOFON - record player, turntable; Gramophone is obsolete today. It is used to refer to record players manufactured soon after its invention.

GUMA - tire; Gum refers to the substance derived from the rubber tree.

***** H *****

HAPPY END - happy ending; For some obscure reason this Slovene colloquial term did not retain the "-ing" of the English original. cf. BOKS, CAMPING.

HARMONIKA - accordion; Harmonica is a "mouth organ", in Slovene, "orglice." However, Slovene "harmonika" can infrequently also be used to mean "mouth organ."

HAZARDEN - hazardna igra: aleatory game; Hazardous simply means "dangerous."

HAZARDIRATI - gamble; Vso noč je hazardiral. He spent the whole night gambling. The verb to hazard means "to dare," or "to run the risk of."

HIMNA - državna himna: national anthem; A hymn is a song of praise or thanksgiving to God or any song of praise or joy in general. "Anthem" has a much similar meaning, but in this collocation it is preferred to hymn.

HIPERPRODUKCIJA - overproduction; The Slovene term corresponds to English hyper- and production, although the two are never combined to form a single English term.

HIPERPOPULACIJA - overpopulation; See HIPERPRODUKCIJA.

HIPNOTIZER - hypnotist; Hypnotiser means exactly the same as "hypnotist", but the latter term is much more common in English.

HIPOTEKA - mortgage; Hypothec means exactly the same but is limited to legal contexts, while "mortgage" is the everyday term.

HOSPITACIJE - in-class observation; The Slovene term corresponds to English hospital and suffix -ation, but the composite word does not exist in English.

***** I *****

IDEJEN - conceptual, mental, spiritual, of the mind, ideologic; idejna skica: conceptual outline; idejni projekt: conceptual project; idejnopolitičen: ideological and political; Ideal simply means "idealen."

IMPULZ(comp) - pulse; Although impulse can be and is used in scientific contexts, it has not gained acceptance in computer technology.

INDIGO - carbon paper; Indigo is a blue dye used in the manufacture of carbon paper, although today most types of carbon paper are black and are called in Slovene "karbonski papir."

INFARKT - stroke, heart attack; Infarct is the tissue resulting from failure of local blood supply.

ILEGALA - underground, resistance; iti v ilegalo: go underground; Slovene word "ilegala" is associated with the National Liberation Movement. The English term illegal is an adjective and cannot be used in this sense also because it carries negative connotations.

ILEGALEC - underground activist, resistance activist; See ILEGALA.

INŠTRUIRATI - give private lessons, tutor; To instruct simply means to teach or educate and does not say anything about the form of this method of teaching. Slovene "inštruirati", on the other hand, refers to intensive teaching process on a one-to-one basis.

INŠTRUKCIJE - private lessons; inštrukcije iz matematike: private lessons in math; In English, instruction is a general term meaning the act of imparting knowledge.

INŠTRUKTOR - tutor, private instructor; English instructor is another general term for teacher.

INŠTALATER - vodni inštalater: plumber; električni inštalater: electrician; The term installer is not used in the above two collocations.

INŠTALACIJA - električna instalacija: wiring; vodna instalacija: plumbing; Although English installation means the same as its Slovene friend, it is not used in the above expressions.

INTEGRALEN - integralna moka: whole wheat flour; In this collocation "whole" is preferred to integral.

INTENZIVEN - intenzivni tečaj angleščine: English immersion course; The term intensive is not used in this collocation.

INTERESENT - the person interested; interesenti: those interested; interesenti naj se prijavijo na spodnji naslov: those interested should apply to the address below; biti interesent za: be interested in; Interested is an adjective in English while its Slovene

counterpart is a noun. Thus the correct English translation requires "a person" or "those."

INTERNA(teleph) - extension; Intern refers to a student, e.g., medical student, undergoing supervised practical training. "Stazist" in Slovene.

INTERNIST - boarder; English intern has a narrower meaning than the Slovene "internist." See INTERNA.

INTERPUNKCIJA - punctuation; English morphemes inter- and punctuation correspond to the Slovene term, but they are never combined in a composite English term.

INVALID - handicapped person, disabled person, special needs person (euph); invalidi: the handicapped; Invalid means exactly the same as its Slovene friend, but is used much less frequently than "handicapped."

INVALIDNINA - disability benefits; Invalidity has a completely different meaning: the condition or quality of being void or unjustifiable. "Neveljavnost" in Slovene.

INVALIDSKI - invalidska pokojnina: handicap pension; invalidski voziček: wheelchair. For invalid see INVALIDNINA and INVALID.

INVENTURA - stock-taking; In North America inventory is used while the British prefer "stock-taking."

IZOLACIJA - insulation; Isolation, which means "solitude", should not be confused with "insulation."

IZOLACIJSKI- izolacijski material: insulation material; for isolation see IZOLACIJA.

***** J *****

JUBILEJ - anniversary; Although the English equivalent jubilee does have the same basic meaning, it usually refers to an informal, joyful celebration of an anniversary. Its Slovene counterpart, on the other hand, is used for more formal or solemn circumstances.

***** K *****

KANAL(TV, radio) - channel; Canal is a man-made waterway used by ships. Channel can also be used to mean a natural passage between two land masses: the English Channel.

KADER - personnel, management (personnel); V Jugoslaviji so delavci in kader člani istega sindikata.: In Yugoslavia, workers and management are members of the same trade union. Cadre has the same meaning as the Slovene term, but is rarely used. It usually refers to military personnel.

KANALIZACIJA - sewer, sewage, waste disposal system; Canalization refers to a system of above-ground channels used for water transport, while the Slovene friend denotes a system of underground canals designed for waste disposal.

KARTON - cardboard; card; škatla iz kartona: cardboard box; evidenčni karton: file card; Carton is the object, the "cardboard box" itself, and not the material it is made of. e.g., a carton of milk.

KARTOTEKA - card index, files, records, card register; The Slovene word corresponds to English card and theque, although the two are never combined to form a composite English word.

KASETOFON - cassette deck, cassette player; The Slovene term corresponds to two English words cassette and phone, although they are never combined to form a single English word.

KASKADER - stunt man; The Slovene term corresponds to two English morphemes cascade and -er, but the two morphemes do not form a composite English word.

KAVCIJA - bail; deposit; Za izpustitev obtoženca se mora vložiti kavcija.: Bail must be posted for the release of the accused. Za to steklenico se ne plača kavcija.: There is no deposit on this bottle. Caution has a completely different meaning from its Slovene counterpart: a warning.

KAVBOJKE - jeans, blue jeans; This Slovene colloquial barbarism comes from the universally adopted English term cowboy.

KEKS - biscuit (Br), cookie (Am); English cake is a much larger, usually round and soft piece of pastry, usually translated into Slovene by "torta."

KEMIČNI - kemični svinčnik: ball point pen; In this specific collocation the term chemical is not used.

KINO - movie theater (Am), theater (Am); "Kino" is a shortened version of cinema, common in British but not in North American English. To avoid confusion between a dramatic performance and theater in the meaning of "cinema," the term "live theater" is used in North America.

KINOOPERATER - projectionist; The Slovene word corresponds to English cine - and operator, although the two morphemes do not form a composite English word.

KIOSK - newsstand (Am); Kiosk is a cylindrical structure bearing advertisements and is usually found in Europe, also known as "advertisement pillar." It also means "newsstand", particularly in British English.

KLIMATIZACIJA - air conditioning; The Slovene term corresponds to English morphemes climate, -ize and -ation, although the two morphemes are never combined to form an English word.

KLIMATIZIRANO - air conditioned; For climatized see KLIMATIZACIJA.

KOLEGA(col) - fellow, chum, chap, guy (Am), buddy (Am); Colleague is translated into Slovene by "sodelavec."

KOLEKTIV - workers' organization; Collective is an adjective and is used in such collocations as collective farm: zadruga; collective bargaining: skupna pogajanja.

KOLONA (auto) - back-up, traffic jam; Kolona seže prav do tunela.: The back-up stretches right to the tunnel, or better, Traffic is backed up right to the tunnel. Colon means "dvopičje."

KOMANDIRATI - order around, boss around; The English term commandeer means "to confiscate" or "to force into military service."

KOMERCIALIST - sales agent, broker; Commercialist is a more general term designating a person engaged in commerce.

KOMISIJA - committee; "Komisija" is a common term denoting a group of people whose task is to make decisions or pass judgement usually on a permanent basis. English commission has a much narrower sense, referring to a group of people lawfully authorized to perform a certain function as a government agency, usually on a temporary basis.

KOMPLET - set; kit; komplet prodja: tool kit; hlačni komplet: pant suit; Complete never occurs in English as a noun. It is always an adjective or a verb.

KONDICIJA - physical fitness, shape (Am, col); imeti kondicijo: be physically fit or be in good shape (Am, col); In English, condition means the same as its Slovene counterpart, but is less frequently used.

KONKRETNO - in fact, in actual fact, actually; Predlog je bil konkretno sprejet šele po triurni razpravi.: The proposal was actually adopted only after three hours of deliberations. The adverb concretely is not as common in everyday English as Slovene "konkretno". The adjective "concrete", however, is as common and has the same meaning as its Slovene counterpart "konkreten"; konkretn primer: a concrete example.

KONKURENCA - competition; močna konkurenca: stiff (or serious) competition; Concurrence is very seldom used to mean "competition." It is usually used in the meaning of "accordance," "coincidence," "agreement" or "cooperation," in Slovene "soglasje," "naključje," "sporazum" or "sodelovanje."

KONSIGNACIJA - consignment; Konsignacija hladilnikov: consignment of refrigerators; Although it means the same as the Slovene term, consignation is rarely used.

KONSTRUKTOR - designer; Constructor is "graditelj" in Slovene.

KONTROLA - check, checking, verification, supervision, inspection; kontrola proizvodnje: production supervision; kontrola podatkov: data check; kontrola hitrosti: speed check; Exception seems to be "kontrola kvalitete", which is translated by "quality control." English control is an awkward and tricky term to render in Slovene. It is usually translated as "vodenje" or "upravljanje", and in computer terminology as "krmiljenje."

KONTROLIRATI - check, supervise, monitor, verify; kontrolirati let raketoplane: monitor the flight of the Shuttle; kontrolirati nivo vode: check water level; kontrolirati rezultate: verify the results; kontrolirati potek proizvodnje: supervise production flow; A very tricky term to translate. It is never or almost never rendered in English as the verb to control. English "control" is translated into Slovene by "voditi" or "krmiliti."

KONTROLOR - supervisor, inspector, checker; Kontrolor is a widely used term denoting a person who performs various supervising or inspecting activities: kontrolor vozni kart, kontrolor proizvodnje. In English, controller or comptroller has a very specialized meaning: controller is an officer who audits accounts and supervises the financial affairs of a corporation.

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KULTUREN - kulturna prireditel: artistic event; kulturni dom: arts center; kulturni delavec: worker in the arts; Bodi no kulturen.: Mind your manners. But kulturna dediščina: cultural heritage; kulturni spomenik: cultural monument. For cultural see KULTURA.

KURIR - messenger; while "messenger" is the common term, courier is used for a diplomatic messenger on official or urgent business.

KURZ - kurz menjave: exchange rate; English course has nothing to do with its Slovene counterpart in this collocation.

KVALIFICIRANI - kvalificirani delavec: skilled worker; nekvalificirani delavec: unskilled worker; polkvalificirani delavec: semi-skilled worker, visokokvalificirani delavec: highly skilled worker; Qualified is a reference to a person who has specific qualifications for a certain job and does not refer to a general category of workers as it is the case in Slovene.

KVALITETEN - quality, good-quality; Since "kvaliteten" is an adjective, its false friend is the English adjective qualitative, which is never used to denote a relative degree of quality; kvalitetno blago: good-quality (or quality) material, nekvalitetno blago: low-quality paper; zelo kvaliteten izdelek: superior-quality product.

***** L *****

LASERSKI - laserski gramofon: compact disc player, CD player; Although a laser is used in sound reproduction of the compact disc player, the term itself is not used in the English name of the device.

LEKTORIRATI - revise; Lecture carries the meaning of "predavati" or "pridigati" (col).

LEKTOR - foreign lecturer; language editor; Lecturer is "predavatelj" in Slovene.

LEVKOPLAST - Band-Aid, adhesive bandage; "Levkoplast" corresponds to English morphemes leuko- and plast, but the term combining the two morphemes is never used in English.

LICITACIJA - bidding, auction; javna licitacija: public auction. The Slovene term corresponds to English licitation, which has the same meaning, but is rarely used.

LIKER - liqueur; "Liker" should not be confused with liquor which means "alkohol" (col); žgane pijače: hard liquor.

LIKVIDIRATI - do in, do away with, waste (Am, col); Švabi so ga likvidirali.: The Krauts did him in. Liquidate can also be used in the sense "to kill," but it does not carry the colloquial flavor of the Slovene friend.

LIMIT - credit line; Limit is never used in this context.

LOKAL - premises; Kartanje in petje v lokalu ni dovoljeno.: Card playing and singing are not allowed on the premises. Local as a substantive refers to a public conveyance which makes many stops.

LUSTER - chandelier; Luster denotes a decorative glass pendant which is part of a chandelier, although it very rarely also refers to the entire lighting fixture itself.

***** M *****

MADONA - (expl) - Jesus, Christ, gees (Am); Madona, si nor!: Jesus, you're crazy! Madonna usually preceded by "the" and capitalized means the Virgin Mary and is never used as an expletive in English.

MAGNETOSKOP - video; The Slovene term corresponds to two English morphemes magneto- and scope, although the two morphemes are never combined in English to form a single word. Note: In recent times Slovene "magnetoskop" seems to be losing ground to the internationally adopted "video."

MAGNETOSKOPSKI - magnetoskopski posnetek: video recording; For magneto- and scope see **MAGNETOSKOP**.

MANIFESTACIJA - event, peaceful demonstration; Manifestacija koroških Slovencev: peaceful demonstration of Carinthian Slovenes; Kulturna manifestacija: artistic event. Manifestation has the same meaning as the Slovene term, but is used very infrequently. (Also see **KULTURA** and **KULTUREN**.)

MARMELADA - jam; Marmelade has a much narrower meaning than its Slovene friend, usually referring to a type of jam made from citrus fruits, namely oranges.

MASA - plastična masa: plastic; Mass is not used in the English collocation. (cf. **PLASTIKA**)

MEDICINSKI - medicinska šola: medical school; Medicinal is translated into Slovene by "zdravilen" and is not used in this collocation.

MEDUZA - jelly fish; Medusa is a type of jelly fish and the term is usually used in scientific contexts, while jelly fish is the generic name.

MILICA - police; ljudska milica: people's police; Militia has a narrower meaning than police and means a body of non-professional soldiers made up of ordinary citizens. The English term is perhaps incorrectly translated into Slovene by "milica." A better solution is possibly "izredne sile."

MILJARDA - billion (Am); Milliard has nine zeros in Great Britain, the same as in Slovenia.

MITING - rally, mass rally; English meeting is translated into Slovene by "sestaneč" or "srečanje."

MODA - fashion; biti v modi: be in fashion; priti iz mode: go out of fashion; oblačiti se po modi: be a follower of fashion, or, dress fashionably; Mode very rarely does have the meaning of Slovene "moda", but is usually translated into Slovene by "način."

MODEN - modna revija: fashion show; modni kreator: fashion designer; modni kroj: fashionable cut; The meaning of modal has nothing to do with Slovene "moden." The English term is usually rendered into Slovene by "modalen" or "načinski."

MONTAŽA - assembly, installation; montaža avtomobilov: car assembly. Montage has a much more specific meaning and is used in the arts and film industry.

MONTAŽEN - montažna hiša: prefabricated house or prefab house; In this collocation montage is never used.

MORTALITETA - death rate; Mortality has exactly the same meaning, but is perhaps less common than "death rate."

***** N *****

NAFTALIN - moth repellent, moth balls; Naphthalene is a scientific term referring to the substance from which moth repellent and other substances are made. It is also called "tar camphor."

NAFTA- oil; Naphtha has a more specific meaning referring to a flammable liquid obtained from oil.

NARKOMAN - drug addict, drug abuser, junkie (Am, col); This Slovene term corresponds to English narcomaniac, which is rarely used.

NARKOMANIJA - drug addiction, drug abuse, drug dependence (form); The Slovene term corresponds to English narcomania, rarely used in everyday English.

NATALITETA - birth rate; Natality has the same meaning, but is much less frequent.

NON-STOP - odprto non-stop od 9 do 20h: open 9 a.m. through 8 p.m.; Nonstop is primarily used in connection with transportation, e.g., a nonstop flight from Zagreb to New York.

NORMA - quota; izpolniti dnevno normo: fulfill the daily quota; The meaning of norm does not come close to the meaning of its Slovene counterpart.

NORMALNO(col) - naturally, of course, absolutely (Am,col); Greš z mano v kino? - Normalno.: Are you going to the movies with me? -Absolutely. Normally, used in everyday speech would be translated into Slovene as "ponavadi" or "običajno."

NOTA - note (na papirju): sheet music; Brez not ne morem igrati klavirja.: I can't play the piano without sheet music. Individual notations of music are called notes, but the entire musical composition in written form is referred to as "sheet music."

NOVELA - short story; English novel is Slovene "roman." Novelette is a short novel, which does not have the literary characteristics of a short story. Novella is a literary form developed by Boccaccio and is not the same as short story.

***** O *****

OBJEKT - facility, installation, building, piece of civil engineering, structure; Slovene "objekt" is a general term encompassing a large number of diverse "constructional formations." It is translated into English by different specific terms dictated by the context. Consequently "objekt" can never perhaps be translated into English by object; športni objekt: sports facility; vojaški objekt; military installation; cestni objekt: road structure; stanovanjski objekt: residential building; javni objekt: public facility.

OBJEKTIV - lens; širokokotni objektiv: wide angle lens; Objective has the very same meaning as its Slovene counterpart, but is much less frequently used than "lens" particularly in the above collocations.

OKUPATOR - invader, conqueror, occupying forces; Occupier has the same meaning as Slovene "okupator," but is very rarely used.

ONDULACIJA - trajna ondulacija; permanent wave, perm; Undulation is never used in reference to hair and is, therefore, not used in this collocation. It simply means "valovanje."

ORGAN - body, agent, authority, council; izvršni organ: executive body or executive authority; organ ljudske milice: people's police agent or perhaps law enforcement agent; upravni organ: administrative council; Note: English organ--a musical instrument--is translated into Slovene by "orgle."

***** P *****

PAPRIKA - green pepper (plant); Paprika is the substance--dry powder--made from peppers.

PARABOLIČEN - parabolična antena: satellite antenna, satellite dish, dish antenna; Parabolic, which describes the shape of the antenna, is not used in the English expression, perhaps because "dish" and "satellite" are more "consumer-friendly" than "parabolic." Note: "Skleda" has also been detected in Slovene texts, usually appearing in quotation marks.

PARCELA - lot, plot of land; zazidljiva parcela: building lot; Parcel actually means the same, but is very rarely used in this context. It is more commonly used to refer to a package sent by mail; "poštni paket" in Slovene.

PARKING - parking lot, parkade (Am); Parking alone is never used to mean a "parking lot" as it is the case in Slovene.

PARTICIPACIJA - contribution, financial contribution; Participation simply means "sodelovanje."

PAROLA - slogan; mirovne parole: peace slogans; "To be on parole is a legal term which means "biti pogojno na prostosti." In military jargon, however, the English term does stand for "parola" or "geslo."

PASAŽA - passageway, shopping mall; If a "pasaža" is lined with shops, restaurants, and other public places, it can be translated by "shopping mall." Passage is infrequently used to denote a corridor.

PASJANSA - solitaire (Am); In British English, patience means exactly the same as the Slovene term.

PASTA - polish, wax; avtopasta: car wax; pasta za tla: floor wax or floor polish; Pasta most likely came into English from Italian and means "testenine" in Slovene. Another possibility is paste, which is often used in the meaning of a type of adhesive, but very rarely in the meaning of its Slovene friend.

PATRON (firearms) - cartridge; Patron simply means "regular customer" or "supporter," in Slovene "stalna stranka" or "mecen."

PEDAGOG - educator, teacher, education worker; Although pedagogue may be used in its neutral sense, it has acquired negative and derogatory connotations, referring to a teacher who instructs in a pedantic and dogmatic manner.

PEDAGOŠKI - educational, education; pedagoška fakulteta: faculty of education; pedagoška ustanova: educational institution; Pedagoški is rarely used, usually with derogatory connotations (cf. PEDAGOG).

PARTIJA (chess) - partija šaha: a chess game; English party has many meanings, none of which comes close to the meaning of the term in the above Slovene collocation.

PENZION - full room and board (Am); In British English pension has the same meaning while it is rare in American English. "Pension" in English also means a small hotel or boarding house in Europe.

PERFEKTEN (col) - great, super; In its rather colloquial usage, perfect occurs for example in the collocation "perfect stranger" and means "complete" or "total." It is not, however, used in the same contexts as its Slovene counterpart.

PLASTIKA (arts) - sculpture; Plastic, as an adjective, is used in the meaning of Slovene "plastika" in collocations such as "the plastic arts," but it is not used to mean the product of this artistic activity.

PERSPEKTIVEN - promising; mlad, perspektiven nogometaš: a promising young soccer player; The noun perspective, which is also an adjective, corresponds to Slovene "perspektiva" in the meaning of "representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface."

PERSPEKTIVA - prospect; Perspektive za njegovo okrevanje so slabe.: The prospects for his recovery are slim; English perspective is rarely used in the meaning of its Slovene friend.

PLAKAT - poster, placard; Placate is an English verb which means "to appease" or "to allay the anger of." The true friend is "placard", much rarely used than the more popular "poster."

PRETENZIJA - claim; pretenzija področja: territorial claim; Pretension has exactly the same meaning in English but is rarely used. It is usually used in the meaning of "izgovor."

PROJEKT - design, project documentation; In the comprehensive sense, e.g., IDV koncipira, planira in zavrača gradbene projekte. : IDV conceives, plans and executes construction projects., the Slovene term corresponds to English project. In the meaning of "all documentation, blueprints and drawings required to execute the project", "projekt" is usually translated by design.

PROJEKTANT - designer, developer, planner; The Slovene false friend corresponds to the English morphemes project and -ant, although the composite word does not exist in English.

PROJEKTIRATI - plan, design; the Slovene "projektirati" derives from the English verb to project, which is rarely used in the sense of its Slovene friend.

PROMOCIJA - graduation ceremony, presentation of awards ceremony; English promotion is translated into Slovene as "napredovanje" or "povišanje" and also as "reklama," "ekonomska propaganda."

PROPAGANDEN - propagandna oddaja: advertising program, commercial messages (Am); Propaganda usually has derogatory and political connotations, e.g., political propaganda.

PROTEKCIJA - favoritism; English protection corresponds to Slovene "zaščita".

PROVIZIJA - commission, brokerage; Provision is translated into Slovene by "oskrba," "zaloga," or "klavzula."

PROVIZORIČEN - provizoričen oder; makeshift stage; provizorična zgradba: temporary building; Provisional is not often used in connection with concrete objects. It is, however, used in the meaning of "temporary," e.g., provisional government: začasna vlada.

POLIGRAF - lie detector; Polygraph is a less commonly used technical term for a "lie detector."

POLITIKA - zunanja politika: foreign policy; notranja politika: domestic policy; English politics is usually a false friend when referring to the national level. At an international level it ceases to be a false friend - world politics: svetovna politika. In addition, when referring to the science or the profession of politics, Slovene "politika" and English politics are synonymous. He is in politics.: Ukvarja se s politiko.

PORCIJA - helping, serving; porcija sladoleda: a serving of ice cream; Portion has the same meaning as its Slovene counterpart, but is not current in spoken English.

PUDING - mousse; English pudding differs markedly from its Slovene counterpart. The dish that comes closest to Slovene "puding" is "mousse." English "pudding" can perhaps be rendered into Slovene by "kipnik" or "narastek:" rice pudding: rižev narastek.

PROFESOR - high school teacher (Am); Professor is reserved in English to university-level instructors.

RACIONALIZACIJA - streamlining (Am); Racionalizacija postopka je neobhodno potrebna. Procedure streamlining is absolutely necessary; Rationalization is used in British English in the meaning as its Slovene friend.

RACIONALIZIRATI - streamline (Am); racionalizirati proizvodnjo: streamline production; Rationalize very often means to devise self-satisfying but incorrect reasons for one's behavior. "Rationalize" is used with the same meaning in British English while "streamline" is more popular in North America.

RAKETOPLAN - space shuttle; Two English morphemes, rocket and plane correspond to the Slovene term, although the English word combining the two morphemes does not exist.

RAPORT (mil) - report; Rapport means in Slovene "stik," "pozitiven odnos" as in "The teacher must establish a rapport with his students."

REAKCIJSKI - reakcijski pogon: jet propulsion; reakcijski motor: jet engine; Reaction is used in physics and has the same meaning as the Slovene friend, e.g., atomska reakcija: nuclear rection. In the field of aircraft construction, however, "jet" is preferred.

REALEN - realistic; realna pričakovanja: realistic expectations; Real is best translated into Slovene by "stvaren," "pravi" or "pravcati," e.g., real gold: pravo zlato.

REALIZACIJA - fulfilment, execution, performance, carrying out, implementation; English realization can mean the same as its Slovene counterpart, but is used by English native speakers much less often than by Slovene practitioners of the English language. It is most often used in banking. e.g., to realize a profit of 5000 dollars.

REALIZIRATI - fulfill, execute, perform, carry out, implement; realizirati načrt: carry out a plan; For realize see **REALIZACIJA**.

RECEPT - recipe, prescription; recept za torto: cake recipe; zdravniški recept: doctor's prescription; Receipt is a written acknowledgement that something has been received. "Prejemnica" in Slovene.

REDUKCIJA - power cut; In Slovene, "redukcija" is used in specific reference to power supply, while in English, reduction is a much more general term.

REFERENT - secretary; referent za zunanjo trgovino: foreign trade secretary; Referent is a linguistic term meaning a linguistic item in its capacity of referring to a meaning.

REKONVALESCENT - convalescent; The Slovene term corresponds to English morpheme re- and convalescent, although the two are never combined to form a single English term.

REVAKINACIJA - booster shot, booster; The Slovene term corresponds to three English morphemes, re-, vaccin and -ation, which are not combined to form a single English word.

REKREIRATI SE - exercise, get some exercise, work out; The English verb to recreate means the same as its Slovene friend, but is not widely used.

REFLEKTOR - spotlight, floodlight; English reflector is anything--a surface for example--that reflects light sound or heat in a required direction. It is a term used mostly in physics.

REGENERATOR - regenerator za lase: hair conditioner; Regenerator is defined as one that regenerates. In the above collocation "conditioner" is preferred.

REGRES - bonus, vacation bonus; The meaning of the English noun regress has nothing in common with the meaning of its Slovene counterpart: It means "return" or "withdrawal."

REKLAMACIJA - reklamacije: complaints, complaints department (sign); Reclamation is very often used in the collocation "land reclamation" and can perhaps be translated as "izboljšava tal."

REKLAMIRATI - complain about; advertise; Stranka je prišla reklamirati naš izdelek.: The customer came to complain about our product; Fructal zelo uspešno reklamira svoje izdelke.: Fructal is very successful in advertising its products.; Reclaim has different acceptations, none of which comes close to the two Slovene acceptations: to make suitable for cultivation; to procure from waste products, to turn a person from error or evil.

RENTABILEN - profitable; Samo racionalizacija proizvodnje vodi v rentabilno poslovanje: Only the streamlining of production leads to profitable operation. Rentable in English means "suitable to be rented out."

RENTGEN - X-ray; Si že bil na rentgenu?: Have you had your X-rays taken? Roentgen in English is an obsolete unit of radiation dosage. This word appears as a morpheme in other English words such as "roentgenology" and "roentgenoscope." It is chiefly used in scientific contexts, while "X-ray" is the common person's term.

RENTGENSKI - rentgenska slika: X-ray photograph; For roentgen see **RENTGEN**.

REPREZENTANCA (sp) - državna reprezentanca: national team; English representation is just not used in this context.

RELACIJA - route, run; avtobusna relacija: bus route; Avtobus ne vozi več na tej relaciji. The bus doesn't make this run anymore. Relation simply means "odnos."

REPMATERIAL - production materials; The Slovene composite word roughly corresponds to English repro- and material, although the English composite word does not exist in English. Note that "raw materials" are translated as "surovine."

RESTAVRACIJA - restaurant; If the Slovene suffix "-acija" is construed as the translation of English "-ation", then "restavracija" has its English false friend restoration, which can be translated as "restavriranje." The English false friend has nothing to do with an eating establishment.

REVANŠ (sp) - return game (soccer), rematch (tennis); Revenge does not belong to sports terminology. It simply means "maščevanje."

REVIJA - magazine, journal; "Journal" is used for formal, scientific or technical periodicals, while "magazine" refers to more popular, illustrated periodic publications. Review refers to a specialized periodical containing critical essays or reports of a literary work or artistic performance.

REZERVEN - rezervni deli: spare parts; The English adjective reserve is not used in this collocation; rezervni igralec (sp, soccer) : substitute; Reserve is just not used in English in these two contexts.

REZULTAT (sp) - score; Kakšen je rezultat?: What's the score?; Končni rezultat: final score; Note: "score" is used primarily in team sports, tennis, badminton, etc., while result is used in track and field events.

ROTOR (el) - armature; Rotor is synonymous with "armature," but is perhaps more widely used in electricity.

***** S *****

SALON - razstavni salon - exhibition hall, show room (Am); frizerski salon: hairdresser's, beauty parlor; Salon is a less common term and means an establishment offering a product or service related to fashion, e.g., beauty salon, but "beauty parlor" is more common.

SELEKTOR (sp) - head coach; Selector simply means one that selects and has no specific acceptance in the world of sports.

SKLEROZEN (col) - senile; Sclerotic is a medical term not used in colloquial English.

SIFON (plumbing) - U-bend, trap; Syphon is a technical term meaning the same as its Slovene counterpart and is not used in plumbing terminology.

SIMPATICEN - nice, amiable, likable; Sicer ni ravno lepotica, je pa zelo simpatična.: She may not be exactly a beauty, but she is very nice. The adjective sympathetic comes from the noun "sympathy", which means "sharing the feelings of others."

SINDIKAT - trade union, union; Syndicate has rather negative connotations and is often synonymous with "the mafia." It is, however, used to denote an agency that sells articles for publication in a number of newspapers simultaneously.

SINDIKALIZEM - trade unionism; Syndicalism is much less used; It usually has negative connotations: a radical movement advocating direct action such as general strikes and sabotage.

SINHROIZACIJA (film, TV) - dubbing; lip-synching; Synchronization means causing sound or dialogue to coincide with an action. "Dubbing" or "lip-synching" means the insertion of a new soundtrack, a synchronized translation of the original dialogue into a film. The verbs are to "dub" and to "lip-synch." The latter is used in reference to the dialogue and the former in reference to the entire soundtrack.

SINHROIZIRAN (film, TV) - sinhroiziran film: dubbed film, lip-synched film; For synchronized see **SINHROIZACIJA**.

SMOKING - dinner jacket (Br), DJ (Br), tuxedo (Am), tux (Am), English smoking jacket is usually worn at home and is elaborately trimmed.

SODA ali **SODA BIKARBONA** - baking soda, sodium bicarbonate; English soda refers to a carbonated drink.

SOLATA (plant) - lettuce; English term salad always means a prepared dish and never a plant; zelena solata: green salad

SOLIDAREN - supportive, showing solidarity; Ves svet je solidaren z borbo južnoafriških črncev proti apartheidu. The whole world is supportive of South Africa's blacks' struggle against apartheid. Solidary in English is much less frequently used. It is the intensification of "united."

SOLIDARNOST - support; Solidarity has the same meaning, but is quite infrequently used in English.

SOLIDARNOSTEN - solidarnostni sklad: mutual assistance fund; for solidary see **SOLIDARNOST**

SOLIDEN (col) - dependable, reliable, quite good; soliden fant: dependable chap; soliden rezultat: quite a good result; This is a tricky word. In a number of collocations solid has the same meaning as its Slovene equivalent: solidna igra športnika: solid performance of an athlete; solidno znanje: solid knowledge, (more common) sound knowledge.

SPIKER - announcer, radio announcer; Speaker is a very broad term meaning anyone who speaks. In its narrower meaning, it refers to a person delivering a public speech.

SPRINT - dash (Am); sprint na 100 m: a 100-m dash; In British English sprint is quite common.

STABILIZACIJA - economic recovery; Stabilization is a general term meaning the state of being stable.

STABILIZACIJSKI - stabilizacijski ukrepi: economic recovery measures; for stabilization see **STABILIZACIJA**

STRIP - comic strip, comics (Am), funnies (Am); Strip alone without being preceded by "comic" is never used in English in the sense of its Slovene friend.

SUBVENCIJA - subsidy, Subvention means exactly the same as its Slovene friend, but is much less frequently used than "subsidy." The verb "subvencionirati" is translated into English by "subsidize."

SUSPENZORIJ (sp) - športni suspenzorij, athletic supporter, jock strap (Am, col); Suspensory is synonymous with "athletic supporter", but is much less frequently used.

***** S *****

ŠAL - scarf; Shawl is best translated into Slovene by "plet."

ŠOK - šok soba: intensive care; Še vedno je v šok sobi.: He is still in intensive care. Shock is not used in this collocation.

ŠEF - boss, manager; Šef oddelka: department manager; In English, chef means "chief cook," or "glavni kuhar" in Slovene.

ŠTIPENDIJA - scholarship, bursary; Stipend is a more general term and means a fixed amount of money paid for services rendered or an allowance. It does not carry the meaning of a grant for a student in particular.

***** T *****

TAKSIST - taxi driver, cab driver (Am), cabbie (Am, col); "Taksist" corresponds to English taxi and -ist, but the combined term does not exist in English.

TAKT (mus) - beat; igrati po taktu: play by the beat; In English, tact means "discreetness."

TAMPONSKI - tamponska država: buffer state; Tampon is not used in this collocation.

TANKATI - fill up, fill it up, gas up (Am, col), get some gasoline; Najprej moram še tankati: I have to get some gasoline first. The verb to tank simply means to store or place in a tank and is not used in automotive contexts.

TELEOBJEKTIV - telephoto lens; "Teleobjektiv" corresponds to English tele and objective, although the composite term does not exist in English.

TEMA - topic, subject; tema razprave: subject of the discussion; tema referata: topic of the paper; Theme has exactly the same meaning as its Slovene friend, but is much less often used in the above collocations. It is much more common in literary and art criticism: theme of a novel, a painting. It is also used to refer to the main song or melody of the score of a film: The themes of James Bond movies usually become radio hits.

TEMPO (sp) - pace; narekovati tempo: set the pace (of a race); narekovalet tempa: pace setter. Tempo is not used in the above sports contexts.

TEREN - On je na terenu.: He is doing field work. Terrain is not used in this context. It refers to the physical characteristics of the ground.

TERENSKI - terensko vozilo: four-wheel drive or 4WD; For terrain see TEREN.

TERMOAKUMULACIJSKA - termoakumulacijska peč: electric heater, storage heater; The Slovene friend corresponds to English thermo and accumulative, although the two morphemes are not combined to form a composite English word.

TETRAPAK - carton; mleko v tetrapaku: a carton of milk; The Slovene friend corresponds to English morphemes tetra and pack, but the composite term does not exist in English.

TIP(col) - chap (Br), guy (Am); Type is not used in this sense in colloquial English.

TOALETA - gown, dress; večerna toaleta: evening gown; plesna toaleta: dance dress; Toilet and toilette mean the same as their Slovene friend, but are much less frequently used than the proposed terms.

TOBOGAN - slide; Toboggan is the vehicle used for coasting down snow- or ice-covered slopes. In Slovene, "sani," "sanke."

TOTALKA (auto, col) - write-off; Ta avto je totalka.: This car is a write-off. Total is simply not used in this context.

TRAFIKA - tobacconists; Traffic, of course means "promet," "cestni promet."

TRAJEKT - ferry, ferry boat; In English, traject is only used as a verb in the meaning of "to transmit" or "to throw across."

TRAMVAJ - tram, trolley bus, streetcar (Am); Tramway is the street tracks or railway used by trams.

TRANSPARENT - sign, slogan; Transparent is an adjective and means "prozoren."

TRENER - coach (Am); Trainer is much more frequently used in Great Britain than in North America.

TRENING - practice; "Practice" refers to a specific period: Jutri imamo dve uri treninga.: Tomorrow we have a two-hour practice. The term training, however, refers to the process of being trained: He's been in training for the past 6 months.: Trenira že 6 mesecev.

TRENIRATI - trenirati nekoga: coach somebody; trenirati 2 uri dnevno: practice 2 hours daily. In both cases the verb to train is quite acceptable, but is less frequently used in North America.

TREZOR - vault, safe, treasury; nočni trezor: night safe. Treasure meaning "zaklad" is the false friend here, while "treasury" may mean the same as Slovene "trezor."

***** V *****

VAGON - railway car, živinski vagon: boxcar, jedilni vagon: dining car or diner. Wagon, with its much narrower meaning, refers to an open type of freight railway car usually used for transporting coal.

VARIANTA - option, alternative, choice, possibility; Variant means something that differs only slightly from another: the American variant of "colour" is "color."

VEGETATIVEN - vegetativno živčevje: autonomic nervous system; Vegetative is not used in the above collocation.

VENTILATOR - fan; Ventilator has the same acceptation, but is much less frequent than "fan."

VIKEND - vikend hišica: cottage, summer house, holiday home; Weekend is not used in English in this collocation.

VISKI - scotch, scotch whisky; Scotch is whisky made in Scotland, rye or bourbon is whisky made in North America. Just whisky or whiskey is less common, especially in spoken English.

***** Ž *****

ŽIRIJA - pannel of judges; strokovna žirija: pannel of experts; Jury is a legal term and means "porota."

