

INTERNATIONALISMS IN SLOVAK ECONOMICS TERMINOLOGY

Viera Prídavková¹, Eva Matušeková²

Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra^{1,2}

Department of Languages

Trieda A. Hlinku 2

Nitra, Slovak Republic

e-mail^{1,2}: Viera.Pridavkova@uniag.sk, Eva.Matusekova@uniag.sk

Abstract

The course Language for specific purposes is the pennicle of the foreign language preparation of students of the Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra. One of the characteristics of a language for specific purposes is a high frequency of international words. Internationalisms occurring in Slovak economic texts are of a different origin, a different degree of inclusion into the Slovak language at the level of pronunciation, spelling, lexicology of the grammar system of categories, etc.

Keywords: *economics terminology, internationalisms, language for specific purpose, process and degree of adaptation*

JEL classification: A10, Z13

1 Introduction

The Department of Languages of the Slovak University of Agriculture (later the SUA) in Nitra provides language training for students in six foreign languages - English, French, German, Russian, Slovak and Spanish at different levels from elementary to advanced (at this level it is possible to obtain an international certificate UNICert II) and the language for specific purposes.

"Obsahové zameranie jednotlivých predmetov vychádza zo Spoločného európskeho referenčného rámca pre jazyky s prihliadnutím na profil študentov SPU."² (Holúbeková, Fördösová, 2013, p. 46) The course Language for specific purposes is the pennicle of the foreign language preparation of students of the

² The content of individual subjects is based on The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, taking into account the profile of the SUA students. (translated by the authors)

Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, so we have focused on the examination of its characteristics.

2 Data and Methods

One of the characteristics of a language for specific purposes is its internationalization and a high frequency of international words which are a subject of our research. This is demonstrated by the fact that in "Výkladový slovník ekonomických pojmov" (Šlosár, Šlosárová, Majtán, 2002) out of 440 terms, there are 150 internationalisms (about 34.3%), while in "Multijazyčný výkladový ekonomický slovník" (Zentková et al., 2016) with 296 entries, we have identified 78 international words, which is about 26.4%.

Our aim is not to provide an exhaustive overview of internationalisms in economic sciences, but to prove an origin and a character of internationalisms on the limited corpus of excerpted lexical units. When examining internationalisms, we have chosen a synchronic approach, complemented, if necessary, by diachronic aspects, especially when examining their origins.

Internationalization and globalization are phenomena that affect all areas of our lives; the Slovak lexicon, mainly Slovak for specific purposes, is no exception. Experts' views on this tendency differ, from the negative ones, which want to protect the Slovak language from any foreign influence at all costs, to those that accept, often uncritically, everything that comes from abroad and explain it as the necessity to adapt to current tendencies in the fear of isolation of the Slovak language and its lagging behind. We think it is necessary to emphasize that a similar situation can be observed in other linguistic sciences, too. Linguistic purification, a protective attitude towards a language, is not observed only in France, where the "Académie française" has been monitoring the purity of the French language since 1635. Its members are constantly following developments, and after every foreign discovery that brings progress as well as new terminology into the French language, they create and offer French users a French equivalent. Although it is obvious that it is the public who decides whether the new equivalent will be accepted and used or they will prefer a foreign expression, often accepted by several other languages, instead. Then, the new expression will be absorbed into the language system and adapted to its laws. "Comité d'étude des termes techniques français" – The Committee for the Study of French Technical Terms, founded in 1954, deals with terminologies. Even in Russian linguistics a group of linguists was formed, who are more or less critical of the internationalization of the Russian language. We can mention N. V. Judina, who says that democratization and liberalization of a society brings vulgarization into the language, which is evident,

among other things, by the contamination of styles. An inappropriate use of internationalisms he named "barbarization" of the Russian language (Judina, 2010, pp. 130-131). In Slovakia, during the 20th century, similar tendencies could be seen; several linguists were in favour of a linguistic purism and held a protective position, although, in 1933, H. Bartek published his idea: "Len národ, ktorý žije úplne oddelene od ostatného sveta, mohol by mať slovník celkom svojský, bez cudzích prvkov. Ale vari na celom svete niet takého národa, čo by sa bol vyvíjalo tisíročia v izolácii." (Bartek, 1933, s. 178)³ The Slovak language has not been developing in the vacuum, new terms and items from foreign countries, and consequently their names keep entering our language.

The first condition for examining expressions of internationalization in the terminology of economic sciences is to define the term internationalism in the field of linguistics. Our study is based mainly on works of important contemporary Slovak linguists. There are several definitions of internationalisms in the Slovak codification manuals and in the professional linguistic literature; all of them are alike:

"Encyklopédia jazykovedy" – international words, internationalisms, foreign words – words of predominantly Gr.-Lat. origin, used in a number of related and unrelated languages, that indicate phenomena of an international character from the fields of politics, philosophy, culture, science, technology, art, sports, etc., and are predominantly terminological. (Mistrík, 1993, p. 196)

"Lingvistický slovník" – internationalisms are foreign words mostly of Greek and Latin origin, which occur in a number of (at least 3) different languages and name phenomena from politics, culture, science, philosophy, technology, etc. (Mistrík, 2002, p. 77)

"Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka" – a foreign word used in a number of related and unrelated languages usually originating in Gr.-Lat. (Doruľa et al., 2003, p. 223)

"Slovník cudzích slov (academic)" – a word, an expression used in a number of unrelated languages of a particular cultural area, either transnational or characteristic for a particular place or artificially created, mainly of Greek and Lat. origin; an international word. (Balážová, Bosák, 2005, p. 440)

"Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka, H-L" – a foreign word used in several related and unrelated languages that indicates phenomena of an international character (eg. politics, culture, technology); an international word. (Avramovová, Balážová et al., 2011, p. 393)

³ Only a nation that lives completely separate from the rest of the world could have its own lexicon, free from foreign elements. But around the world there is no such nation that would have developed for thousands of years in isolation. (translated by authors)

These theoretical assumptions and definitions were the basis for formulation of the following criteria for the selection and inclusion of terminological units among internationalisms:

1. The incorporation of the term into terminology in Economics, thus the term has been published in relevant, valid literature considering dictionaries, i.e. in monolingual and multilingual dictionaries of Economics. The possibility to trace the origin of a terminological unit, i.e. what foreign language it expanded and was incorporated into the Slovak language from, as we assume that at present, words from modern languages penetrate among internationalisms.
2. The occurrence of a unit in, at least, three languages that are not related to each other. In our work we consider the Slovak, Czech and Polish languages to be related languages; on the other hand we do not consider Russian to be a related language to them due to a different graphic system. Roman languages - French, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian make the next group. English, German and Hungarian are considered to be specific languages.
3. Based on these criteria, we identified about 250 internationalisms on Economics – microeconomics, macroeconomics, finance, accounting, economic policy, marketing, management. We deliberately have not drawn from primary sources – professional and scientific monographs and papers on Economics in order to eliminate, in our monitored corpus, occasionalisms, and expressions with random or isolated occurrence and words that are used only by one author.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Origin of Internationalisms

In the past, Economics terms that gained an international character, were borrowed from classical languages, from Latin (*akcelerácia, akcia, akreditív, aktívum, pasívum, akvizícia, antedatovať, bonifikácia, bonita, bonus, deficit, depresia, dividenda, fiškálny, honorár, inflácia, deflácia kaucia, koncesia, konkurencia, konsolidácia, kooperácia, korporácia, kvartál, likvidita, migrácia, patent, prémia, produkcia, prolongácia, remitent, stimul, subvencia*), in the smaller amount from Greek (*elastická, logistika, makroekonómia, mikroekonómia, monopol, oligopol, prognóza, stratégia*), also from Italian (*audit, brutto, netto, diskont, indosament, inkaso, kapitál, konto, kredit, portfólio, rabat, saldo, skonto, sortiment, tranzit, valuta*), from French (*anuita, arbitráž, benefit, developer, devíza, fond, franšíza, garant, marža, poste restante, profit, reklama, renta, rentier, tranža*). Internationalisms of Spanish origin (*embargo*) and Russian origin (*kolchoz, perestrojka*) are rare.

English is currently being promoted as the "lingua franca" the universal language of communication, so most internationalisms are borrowed from English (*bitcoin, brainstorming, broker, damping, concern, líder, maklér, manažment, sponzor, supermarket, tender atď.*). It is important to keep in mind that more than one half of English lexis is of Latin or French origin. For this reason, we can sometimes find out that some internationalisms borrowed from English actually originated in another language. The following examples demonstrate that English is not the only language that acts as an intermediary; other languages do so, too:

Engl. ← Lat. *broker, shopping, sponzor*

Engl. ← Fr. *benefit, budžet, klíring, kouč, lísing*

Engl. ← It. *manažment*

Fr. ← Lat. *garant, globálny, reklama*

Ger. ← Fr. *kvitancia*

Ger. ← It. *kartel*

Lat. ← Gr. *cyklus, duopol*

It. ← Ger. *banka, bianko*

Some internationalisms have incorporated into the Slovak language to such an extent that a regular user does not even realize that they are not Slovak words but have been borrowed, e.g., *akcia, banka, firma, mena, menový kurz, reklama, šek, štandard, štruktúra, valuta*.

Individual components of multi-word terminological units can be homogeneous or heterogeneous. Homogeneous terminological units come from one language – *akceleračný efekt* (Lat.+Lat.), *emisný kurz* (Lat.+Lat.), *energetický monopol* (Gr.+Gr.), *multiplikačný efekt* (Lat.+Lat.), *poste restante* (Fr.+Fr.), *price taker* (Engl.+Engl.). In our monitored corpus there are more heterogeneous multi-word terms, which combine words from different languages – *aktívne saldo* (Lat.+It.), *bilaterálny monopol* (Lat.+Gr.), *developerská firma* (Fr.+It.), *environmentálna kríza* (Fr.+Gr.), *fiškálna politika* (Lat.+Gr.), *konzervatívny fond* (Lat.+Fr.), *krízový manažment* (Gr.+Engl.), *legislatívna suverenita* (Lat.+Fr.), *monopolistická konkurencia* (Gr.+Lat.), *ratingová agentúra* (Engl.+Fr.) etc.

Table 1 **Prefixes and suffixes**

Affix	Origin	Translation
ko-, kon-	Lat. cum → co-	<i>koprodukcía, koncentrácia, konsolidácia</i>
de-	Lat. di	<i>deflácia, demonopolizácia, devalvácia</i>
ex-	Lat. ex-	<i>expanzia, export</i>
in-	Lat. in-	<i>insolventnosť</i>
makro-	Gr. macros	<i>makroekonómia</i>

Affix	Origin	Translation
mikro-	Gr. micros	<i>mikroekonómia</i>
re-	Lat. re-	<i>reexport, requalifikácia, revalvácia</i>
-ácia	Lat. (-ationem)	<i>obligácia, kompenzácia, privatizácia, valorizácia</i>
-ing	Eng.-ing	<i>faktoring, revolving, sponzoring</i>
-ita	Lat. -itatem	<i>minorita, prosperita, rentabilita</i>
-izmus	Lat. -ismus	<i>liberalizmus, monetarizmus</i>

Source: Authors own results.

A specific part is formed by international affixes that occur in terminologies (of course, with modifications corresponding to the rules of a word formation in individual languages). We can talk about international patterns of terminological units' formation, represented by prefixes and suffixes, for examples see Table 1.

3.2 Adaptation of pronunciation and phonetic integration

The Slovak language borrows new terms from foreign languages, usually with their original pronunciation. If a phonetic system of a source language is compatible with the Slovak language, or if a pronunciation of international terms does not cause any problems to users of the Slovak language, an internationalism is borrowed with its original pronunciation, e.g.: *know-how* [nouhau], *leader* [líder], *trust* [trast], *bitcoin* [bitkoin].

Otherwise, the pronunciation of internationalisms is adapted to the spelling system of the Slovak language. This is especially true if a source language uses a speech sound or a group of speech sounds that do not appear in Slovak. We can demonstrate the pronunciation adjustment process on the term of a French origin *budžet*. SSJ 1959 and VSCS 1997 state the pronunciation [bü-]. Since Slovak does not use the sound of speech [ü], the pronunciation settled on [budžet]. The other term of French origin *poste restante* is presented in dictionaries with a double pronunciation, both, respecting the rule that the final -e is not pronounced [post restant] and the pronunciation [poste restante].

In some cases, the integration refers to entire groups of terms with common elements, for example the original pronunciation of internationalisms of an English origin with suffix -ing [in] has been adapted to [-ing] – *damping, holding, lizing, marketing*.

In some cases, the pronunciation of internationalism suggests what language Slovak has borrowed a specific term from. The internationalism *franchising* with the pronunciation [frenčajzing] originated in English, while *franšíza* was

borrowed from French, with spelling "franchise" and pronunciation [franši:z]. This term proves the fact that the oral borrowing preceded the written one

3.3 Adaptation of Spelling

In the Chapter 3.2 we pointed out that when incorporating new terms into a language, pronunciation is generally superior to spelling. In most cases, the Slovak language borrows a term from a foreign language at first completely, with its original spelling and pronunciation. Gradually, in the course of the use of the term, its spelling changes in accordance with the pronunciation; for a certain period of time the use of two written forms is tolerated until finally the spelling corresponding to the pronunciation becomes fixed. Spelling of internationalisms, which entered the Slovak language a while ago, has been adjusted to the rules of the Slovak language, but those that are entering the language today, in many cases, preserve their original spelling.

Frequent spelling changes related to the pronunciation include, for example, marking a prolonged pronunciation of syllables by a diacritic mark of length – *dolár*, *manažér*, *maklér*, *portfólio*, changing the original spelling -s- to -z-, e.g. *burza*, *lízing*, *globalizácia*, *amortizácia*, changing the original spelling -c- to -k-, e.g. *kríza*, *mikroekómia*, *faktúra*.

SSJ 1959 and VSSJ 1997 present the term *dumping* with the original English spelling, drawing attention to the pronunciation *damping*, KSSJ 2003 only states the spelling *damping* with a notice on the original spelling *dumping*, more recent dictionaries mention both alternatives in order *damping*, *dumping*, i.e. a Slovakized form is preferred. The term *trust*, with this spelling and the English pronunciation *trast* is presented in SSJ 1964 and VSSJ 1997, later we observe disunity, in SCS 2005 we find a double form *trust*, *trast*, in KSSJ 2003 and PSP 2013 they are listed in the reverse order *trast*, *trust*. The international term *e-mail*, *email*, *mail*, *mejl* and its adjective forms *e-mailový*, *emailový*, *mailový*, *mejlový* can be found for the first time in KSSJ 2003. Here, and also in other codification manuals, the current standardized Slovak accepts all four variants.

As an example of a final stage of spelling we can mention the internationalism *bilbord*, originally written as a *billboard*; a group of speech sounds -oa- has been simplified to -o-, resulting in the spelling *bilbord*, which is also observed in the derived adjective *bilbordový*. SSJ 1959 presents spelling of the term *klíring* as *clearing* and draws attention to the pronunciation of [klí-], but more recent manuals have dropped using of the vowel group -ea-, which is unusual for Slovak, and have codified the simplified spelling *klíring*, the original English spelling is only highlighted. Terms *líder* and *lízing* act similarly, while a relatively newly-borrowed word *hearing* / *híring* is provided with two variants, of which the one with

the English spelling has been modified. Groups of letters, which are unusual for Slovak, are also found in the original spelling of the terms *budžet* (Engl. and Fr. budget -dg-), *kouč* (Engl. coach -oa-) a *loby* (Engl. lobby -bb-).

The following terminological units have retained their original spelling, although some of them have been used in Slovak Economics for several decades. The English pronunciation of the term *rating* [rejting] was fixed a long time ago, but officially the spelling with the letter -a- is still the correct one, even in the derived adjective *ratingová agentúra*. Similarly, terminological units *cash flow* [keš flou], *joint venture* [džojnt venčr], *know-how* [nouhau] have retained their original spelling despite of their long use in the Economics terminology. The Slovak spelling „šoping“ of the English term *shopping* [šoping] has not been codified, it means it is not correct. On the contrary, the term *brainstorming* [brejnstorming] had not appeared any earlier than in SSSJ A-K 2006, *mailing* even later, in SSSJ M-N 2015, so they are relatively new in Slovak; this is the reason why their spelling has not been adapted yet.

3.4 Lexical-semantic adaptation

Borrowed words, which have been incorporated into another language, adapt and integrate into the lexicon not only formally but also semantically. Sometimes, in the process of integration, a progressive development and semantic shifts occur; the term may pass from one area of use to another, a completely different one.

The word *tender* is an example. According to the SSJ 1964, tender is a type of railroad car hauled immediately after the locomotive and used to carry fuel and water, the KSSJ 2003 explains the tender as a way in which bodies governed by public law buy what they need for their activities, the SCS 2005 states both meanings plus a legal meaning – public tender.

The term *kouč* can be found in the VSCS 1997, the KSSJ 2003 and the SCS 2005 and indicates a technical advisor and an individual that provides supervision and training to the sports team, originally in the US environment; the SSSJ H-L 2011 states the other meaning of this term, from the field of psychology management, describing a person who develops a human potential, helps his clients advance towards professional growth, optimizes personal growth, and interpersonal and professional communication.

3.5 Grammatical inclusion

Loan words which incorporate into the lexicon of a recipient language, in most cases gradually integrate into its grammatical system, too. This also applies to international words. In Slovak, nouns and adjectives are assigned to a particular

grammatical gender, even in cases where the source language does not preserve gender-specific forms. A consonant at the end of a word is typical for a masculine gender of nouns, with the exception of the suffix -um, which is typical for the neutral gender. This phenomenon is related to the grammatical suffix; in Slovak the suffix -a- is typical for feminine gender of nouns, so internationalisms preserve the suffix -a- in feminine: Fr. "la franchise" – *franšíza*, "la marge" – *marža*, Engl. logistics – *logistika*. Consequently, they obtain a more or less complete paradigm in accordance with the grammar rules of the Slovak language. Masculine nouns ending in hard or neutral consonant are declined like "dub", feminine nouns ending in a soft consonant +a, possibly -ia are declined like "ulica", or the last letter -a being preceded by a hard consonant, is declined like "žena". Adjectives with the suffix -ý/-y in the masculine gender are considered to be adjectives with hard ending, being declined like "pekný", in feminine they take the ending -á/-a, in neuter -é/-e. International verbs, there are only a few of them, take a grammatical category of aspect – perfective or imperfective aspect.

The vast majority of internationalisms are gradually being incorporated into the grammatical-morphological system of the Slovak language. In some cases, this process is slow, but for example, neologism *bitcoin* is already declined like "dub" although it is still not a part of any Slovak dictionaries or dictionaries of Economics. The term *mailing* was spotted in the SSSJ 2015, but was included amongst terms ending in suffix -ing (*klíring*, *damping*, *rating*), that had occurred in the Slovak language in the past, so it already has a declension paradigm. There are a few internationalisms that have retained their original attributes, for example they are indeclinable as nouns Engl. *cash flow*, *know-how*, *lobby*, Fr. *poste restante*, or an adjective It. *bianco* / *bianco* (šek).

4 Conclusion

Vocabulary of every language is developing, constantly undergoing changes as a result of evolutionary changes in the society and a technological progress. "A continuous development in the society leads to the demand for new methods and approaches as well as to the need to designate precisely new objects and concepts of extra linguistic reality." (Klimentová, 2016, p. 115) New facts and inventions bring new names, and they together penetrate into the lexicon of languages of countries that see these changes. "Je jasná vec, že s novými pojмами alebo vecami dostávajú sa do reči aj nové slová, a to zvyčajne z toho jazyka, z ktorého sme prijali novú vec alebo pojem." (Bartek, 1933, p. 178)⁴ This phenomenon can

⁴ It is clear that as life brings new items or concepts, they enter a language together with new words, usually from the language we have adopted a new thing or a concept from. (translated by authors)

be also observed in the terminology of Economics, which we excerpted from secondary sources – monolingual and multilingual dictionaries of Economics.

The aim of the paper was to provide an analytical view of the origin, occurrence, structure and a character of international words in the Slovak language, and to indicate trends in terminology in Economics using various scientific and research methods with the use of synchronic and diachronic approach and a qualitative evaluation. Numerous examples have demonstrated how international words are incorporated into the Slovak Economics terminology and how the process of their adaptation and integration takes its course.

In this context, we can say that Slovak terminology in Economics is not likely to increase the saturation of internationalisms compared to the previous periods, but their character differs from those that had penetrated into the language earlier. Especially newer internationalisms of English origin are perceived as foreign elements because they come from a very different lexical-semantic, grammar and orthoepic system. We do not have to defend the internationalization of the Slovak language, especially the terminology of various disciplines; Slovak is sufficiently established and rich language, so internationalization cannot threaten it. However, in Slovakia, we consider it appropriate for professionals, linguists and economists to monitor and guide the development of professional lexis, as watching Slovak public television or radio should not require too frequent use of a dictionary of foreign words. Even experts should not artificially "raise" the level of their scientific papers by an excessive use of foreign words, despite the fact that scientific articles and monographs are primarily intended for their learned colleagues who understand these expressions.

References

1. AVRAMOVOVÁ, M., BALÁŽOVÁ, L. a kol. (2011). *Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka. H – L*. Bratislava: Veda, 2011.
2. AVRAMOVOVÁ, M., BALÁŽOVÁ, L. a kol. (2015). *Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka. M – N*. Bratislava: Veda, 2015.
3. BALÁŽOVÁ, L., BOSÁK, J. (2005). *Slovník cudzích slov (akademický)*. 2. doplnené a prepracované vydanie. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo – Mladé letá, 2005.
4. BALÁŽOVÁ, L., BUZÁSSYOVÁ, K. a kol. (2006). *Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka. A – G*. Bratislava: Veda, 2011.
5. BARTEK, H. (1933). K problému cudzích slov v slovenčine. *Slovenská reč* 1933/1934, vol. 2, no. 6, p. 178-182.

6. BOSÁK, J. (1999). *Internacionalizácia v súčasných slovanských jazykoch: za a proti*. Bratislava: Veda 1999.
7. DORULA, J. a kol. (2003). *Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*. Red. J. Kačala – M. Pisarčíková – M. Považaj. 4. dopl. a upr. vyd. Bratislava: Veda 2003.
8. DVONČ, L. a kol. (2013). *Pravidlá slovenského pravopisu, 4. vydanie*. Bratislava: Veda, 2013.
9. HOLÚBEKOVÁ, A., FÖRDÖSOVÁ, M. (2013). Katedra jazykov Fakulty ekonomiky a manažmentu Slovenskej poľnohospodárskej univerzity v Nitre. *CASALC Review*, vol. 2013, no. 2, p. 46-49.
10. HORECKÝ, J., BUZÁSSYOVÁ, K., BOSÁK, J. a kol. (1989). *Dynamika slovnej zásoby súčasnej slovenčiny*. Bratislava: Veda, 1989.
11. JESENSKÁ, P. (2004). Slovenčina pod „palbou“ anglicizmov? *Zborník mladých filológov Univerzity Mateja Bela 3*. Banská Bystrica: Univerzita Mateja Bela, 2004, p. 8-15.
12. JUDINA, N. V. (2010). *Ruskij jazyk v XXI veke: krizis? evoljucija? progress?*. Moskva: Gnozis, 2010.
13. KLIMENTOVÁ, K. (2016). Španielska odborná terminológia manažmentu ľudských zdrojov. In *International Scientific Days. The Agri-Food Value Chain: Challenges for Natural Resources Management and Society*. Online proceedings of reviewed articles of international scientific conference. online Nitra: Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, 2016. p. 115-123.
14. KOLEKTÍV. (1998). *Ekonomický slovník v 11 jazycích*. České vydání první. Praha: Václav Svojtka & Co., 1998.
15. KRÁLIK, L. (2015). *Stručný etymologický slovník slovenčiny*. Bratislava: Veda, 2015.
16. MISTRÍK, J. a kol. (1993). *Encyklopédia jazykovedy*. Bratislava: OBZOR, 1993.
17. MISTRÍK, J. (2002). *Lingvistický slovník*. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo, 2002.
18. ŠALING, S., IVANOVÁ-ŠALINGOVÁ, M., MANÍKOVÁ, Z. (1997). *Veľký slovník cudzích slov*. Veľký Šariš: SAMO-AAM, 1997.
19. ŠLOSÁR, R., ŠLOSÁROVÁ, A., MAJTÁN, S. (2002). *Výkladový slovník ekonomických pojmov*. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo, 2002.
20. ZENTKOVÁ, I. a kol. (2016). *Multijazyčný výkladový ekonomický slovník*. Nitra: Slovenská poľnohospodárska univerzita v Nitre, 2016.

Abbreviations

Engl. English
Fr. French

Ger. German

Gr. Greek

ind. indeclinable

inv. invariable

It. Italian

KSSJ Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka / Short Dictionary of the Slovak Language

Lat. Latin

Pol. Polish

Port. Portuguese

PSP Pravidlá slovenského pravopisu / Rules of Slovak Spelling

Rus. Russian

SCS Slovník cudzích slov /

SSJ Dictionary of the Slovak language

SSSJ Slovník súčasného slovenského jazyka / Dictionary of Contemporary Slovak Language

Sp. Spanish

VSCS Velký slovník cudzích slov / Great Dictionary of Foreign Words