

ä	í	š	ť	dž	ý	í	í
	ô	č	ž	á	ť	é	ř
dž	ý	í	í	í	š	ť	ä
	ť	é	ř	ô	č	ž	á
ť	dž	ý	í	ä	í	š	í
	á	ť	é	ř	ô	č	ž
š	ť	dž	ý	í	í	ä	í

Like everywhere else in the world, Slovak culture has not been formed in isolation. A significant role in its formation was played by the influence of German culture. It is not that well known, but blue-printing (making patterns on cloth using indigo dye) is proof of the meeting of these two cultures. Even though most blue-printing workshops which lasted into the 20th century closed down once Slovakia's ethnic German population was expelled after the Second World War, memories of these dyers have remained. They are not just patterns printed onto the fabric of traditional clothing; they form this booklet's graphical leitmotif, which was created by the artist Oto Hudec.

š	ť	dž	ý	í	í	ä	í
	ž	á	ť	é	ř	č	ô
ä	í	š	ť	dž	ý	í	í
	ô	č	ž	á	ť	é	ř
dž	ý	í	í	í	š	ť	ä
	ť	é	ř	ô	č	ž	á
ť	dž	ý	í	ä	í	š	í

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First Aid in Slovak Prvá pomoc po slovensky

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Bratislava 2016



Slovensko nemá kráľa
ani kráľovnú



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Dear friends,

You are holding a booklet in your hands which is small and which promises to teach you something about a not-so-big language called Slovak. However, this is not all, since through a language we learn a lot about the people speaking it: i.e. their land and culture, social customs, values, traditions, and habits (even the bad ones). The Slovak language is a kind of shortcut to the Slovaks themselves, helping you to get know them as they are. Some of them “live on a high foot” (“living in a state of financial comfort”) – as one Slovak colloquialism says. In addition, they “know how to stick one’s finger through the throat” (a common tongue-twister in Slovak) and how to “make a hole in the world” (another colloquialism referring to a big achievement), in spite of having “one’s own flies” (i.e. faults or quirks).

The authors of this booklet have decided to prepare some kind of first-aid vocabulary package. This one will not “let you down”, it will guide you safely through communicative situations which could surprise or embarrass you.

This booklet has been translated by foreign students of Slovak, some of whom had to fight fiercely with the traps and stumbling blocks of this really demanding translation from Slovak, a language they study at their universities – maybe even as beginners! What we can say for sure is that they have learnt a lot by doing this, and this was our intention.

We firmly believe that apart from its practical use, this booklet will colour your everyday life and encounters with Slovak speaking people.

The authors

O Slovensku

About Slovakia

Slovakia...

- > one of Europe's smaller countries, having an area of 49,036 km².
- > shares a border with five other central European countries.
- > is often confused with Slovenia by foreigners. The truth is, however, that the words "Slovakia" in Slovak and "Slovenia" in Slovenian sound very similar. Moreover, both countries are similar in area and natural resources, and even have similar official state symbols. However, there is a certain difference – while Slovenia has a coast and access to the sea, Slovakia is a landlocked country and had to create its own "sea". It is called Zemplínska šírava and is one of numerous Slovakia's water reservoirs, which are important for the energy sector, as well as being favourite places for recreation.
- > has a population of 5,416,727 people.
- > is officially symbolized by the state flag, the state emblem, the state seal and the state national anthem.
- > has 138 cities (e.g. Košice, Banská Bystrica, Žilina, Prešov) and as many as 2,933 villages. The largest city is the national capital Bratislava.
- > has an official name – the Slovak Republic (Slovenská republika) – and is a parliamentary democracy headed by a prime minister and a president.
- > became an independent state on 1 January 1993 and joined the European Union on 1 May 2004. In 2009 the country adopted the euro.
- > is heavily forested, i.e. more than 40 percent. This is one of the reasons why this small country has as many as 9 national parks with numerous caves, waterfalls, chasms, summits and lakes.
- > is rich in mineral springs (rendering all types of mineral waters), many of which are used for medical and bathing purposes (e.g. in Piešťany, and Rajecké Teplice), with thousands of patients coming from all over the world to have their ailments treated.

- reminds us of its heritage through its numerous castles, chalets, fortified monasteries and churches that are evocative of the country's rich history. Many of them are UNESCO heritage listed monuments.

1 les	forest
2 pohorie	mountains, mountain chain
3 vrch/hora/štít	summit/mountain/peak
4 rieka	river
5 potok	stream
6 vodopád	waterfall
7 jazero	lake
8 pleso	mountain lake, tarn
9 priehrada	dam
10 jaskyňa	cave
11 národný park	national park
12 prírodná rezervácia	nature reserve

Za všetkým je politika

There is always a political connection

štát	state
politický systém	political system
demokracia	democracy
diktatúra	dictatorship
prezident/prezidentka	president (male/female)
premiér/premiérka	prime minister (male/female)
vláda	government
vládnuť	rule, govern
minister/ministerka	minister (male/female)
ministerstvo	ministry
parlament/národná rada	parliament/National Council



poslanec/poslankyňa	MP (male/female)
koalícia	coalition
opozícia	opposition
politik/politička	politician (male/female)
politická strana	political party
voľby	election(s) (used in the pl.)
prezidentské	presidential (elections)
parlamentné	parliamentary (elections)
komunálne	municipal (elections)
voliť	to vote
zákon	act, law
ústava	constitution

O slovenčine

About the Slovak language

Slovak is the official language of the Slovak Republic. However, Slovak is also spoken in numerous Slovak communities, e.g. in the United States, Canada and the Czech Republic. Slovak groups are also present in Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Croatia. Slovak is also known for being a kind of “Slavic Esperanto”, since it is perceived to be the most (mutually) comprehensible language for speakers of other Slavic languages.

Along with Czech, Polish, and Upper and Lower Sorbian, it belongs to the group of Western-Slavic languages.

Approximately in the 2nd half of the last millennium, the language of the Western Slavs split off from the Slavic protolanguage, developing into the Czech, Polish and Slovak languages. For official and legal purposes, Latin was used as well, and later German, Hungarian and Czech were utilized for that purpose. In the meanwhile, Slovak developed in the form of regional dialects.

Over time, various Slovak dialects also thrived. The Slovak language saw its most dynamic development in the 10th to 12th centuries. In the 16th to 18th centuries, the “cultural language” was Czech, along with several types of cultural Slovak: Western Slovak, Central Slovak and Eastern Slovak. From the early 18th century, there were efforts to form a literary language. Anton Bernolák based his “codification” of the literary language in the late 18th century on Western Slovak (1787), and in 1843 Ľudovít Štúr based his efforts on Central Slovak. Štúr’s ideas actually took root, and after several modifications (by Martin Hattala, Michal Miloslav Hodža and Samuel Czambel) they have made it to the present day.

In Slovakia, each valley is said to have its own distinctive dialect, and though it may be hard to judge if it is really true without exceptions, we can definitely claim that the Slovak language is very rich and manifold in this respect.

The Slovak Republic is one of few European countries which has declared the official status of its language through a specific act. Since 1995, Slovak has been regarded as the country’s “state language”, and issues of codification are dealt with and decided on by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.



Slovenská abeceda

The Slovak alphabet

a, á, ä, b, c, č, d, d', dz, dž, e, é, f, g, h, ch, i, í, ia, ie, iu, j, k, l, ľ, ĺ, m, n, ň, o, ó, ô, p, q, r, ř, s, š, t, t', u, ú, v, w, x, y, ý, z, ž

The Slovak alphabet uses Latin letters. An interesting characteristic is the combination of two signs used for recording specifically Slovak sounds – dz, dž, ch, ia, ie, iu.

Care is taken when marking several Slovak sounds where we use Latin letters with specific diacritical signs:

(Quantity or length) accent - dĺžeň (á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, í, ř),

Caron - mäkčeň (ď, ť, ň, ľ, ž, š, dž, č) – looks a little bit like a “checkmark”,

Umlaut - dve bodky (ä) – this is used only with the letter a; and this letter is pronounced in contemporary Slovak as [e],

Circumflex - vokáň (ô) – this looks like a roof and it is used for recording the diphthong [uo].

Vowels (samohlásky)

a	Adam, mapa – Adam, map
á	áno, banán – yes, banana
e	Eva, server – Eve, server
é	éter, systém – ether, system
i	Igor, pivo – Igor, beer
í	Írsko, víno – Ireland, wine
o	Oskar, motorka – Oscar, motorbike
ó	óda, móda – ode, fashion
u	univerzita, cukor – university, sugar
ú	úloha, kultúra – task, culture
y [i]	ypsilon, fyzika – y (letter), physics
ý [í]	výška, umývadlo – height, basin
ä [e]	mäso, päť – meat, five



There is no difference in the pronunciation of “short” and “long” vowels – they differ only in their duration: so-called long vowels last 1.5 to 2 times longer when compared to the short ones. Be careful, since this quantity (the duration difference of pronounced vowels) may change the meaning of a word in Slovak, e.g. sud – súd (barrel – court), parky – párky (parks – sausages), tvar – tvár (shape – face).

Usually, Slovak accentuates the first syllable of a word. Syllables with a long vowel situated inside or at the end of words get pronounced without an accent: kultúra (culture), manažér (manager) (the stressed syllable is underlined).

Diphthongs (dvojhlasý)

- ia [i-a] piatok, sviatok – Friday, holiday
- ie [i-e] biela, poschodie – white, floor/storey
- iu [i-u] číta tretiu (novšiu) esemesku (iu exists only in suffixes)–
he/she is reading the third (newer) SMS
- ô [u-o] nôž, stôl – knife, table/desk

Diphthongs are long sounds which is important especially in grammar.



Consonants (spoluhlásky)

b	banán, bicykel – banana, bicycle
c	cédečko, cukor – CD, sugar
č	čokoláda, Čína – chocolate, China
d	dom, dráma – house, drama
d'	d'akovat', ďalej – thank, further
dz	schôdza, cudzinec – walking, foreigner
dž	džem, džez – jam, jazz
f	fakulta, federácia – faculty, federation
g	gitara, guma – guitar, rubber
h	hotel, hokej – hotel, hockey
ch	chirurg, chlapec – surgeon, boy
j	jogurt, jachta – yogurt, yacht
k	kultúra, kino – culture, cinema
l	lampa, literatúra – lamp, literature
ĺ	stĺp, hĺbka – column/post, depth
ľ	ľad, ľahký – ice, light
m	metro, motorka – subway, motorbike
n	nula, nos – null/zero, nose
ň	koňak, vaňa – cognac, tub
p	profesor, politik – professor, politician
q	aquapark, squash – waterpark, squash
r	rádio, reštaurácia – radio, restaurant
ř	vřba, trřň – willow, thorn
s	servis, sveter – service, sweater
š	študent, šalát – student, salad/lettuce
t	tonik, teória – tonic, theory
t'	t'ava, šťastie – camel, luck/happiness
v	víkend, video – weekend, video
w	whisky, WC – whisky, WC
x	xerox, saxofón – xerox, saxophone
z	zoo, zóna – zoo, zone
ž	žirafa, žurnalistika – giraffe, journalism

While vowels and diphthongs are pronounced in every position within the word in the same way, consonants are subject to voiced assimilation, e.g.: zub [zoop] tooth ; rad [rut] row; v električke [velectritchke] in a tram; v taxíku [vtuxikoo] in a taxi/cab. The consonant v at the end of a syllable is pronounced similarly to the vowel u [u]: domov [domou] – home, lev [leu] – lion.

If the consonants d, t, n or l are followed by the vowels e, i or í, or the diphthongs ia, ie or iu, they are pronounced in the “soft” way as d', t', ň and l', e.g.: divadlo [djeevudlo], theatre; teplo [t'eplo], warmth; nie [ňie], no. Exceptions include words of foreign origin (telefón [telefon] (telephone); titul [teetool] (title) ; diskotéka [discotheker] (disco)); as well as some Slovak words: ten [ten], this; teraz [terus], now; jeden [yeden], one; where the syllables are pronounced in a “hard” way.

A special feature of Slovak is the existence of the long and syllable-forming letters r, l, ř and í.

Aká je slovenčina?

What is Slovak like?

The Slovak language is...

- > a connector, sometimes being referred to as the Esperanto among Slavic languages. The explanation is simple: while still belonging to the group of Western-Slavic languages, it has preserved numerous features typical for the southern branch of Slavic languages;
- > euphonic, thanks to the relatively frequent consonants d', t', ň, l', ž, š, dž and č, as well as the diphthong ia, ie and iu (words like čučoriedka, žinčica, zaujímavý);
- > subtle, since it can create numerous diminutives;
- > comprehensive, since it distinguishes not only “natural” genders, but also “grammatical” ones;
- > simple, since it uses only three tenses and numerous internationalisms;

- > gender-correct, which can be observed for instance with verbs in the preteritum (i.e. the simple past tense). The verb forms end with -l (a man (masculine) went), -la (a woman (feminine) sang) and -lo (a child (neuter) played).
- > in some cases, however, it is not gender-correct at all. Female surnames have a specific ending in Slovak (pán Slávik but pani Sláviková) which is formed as an adjective. The above example in English would be something like Mr Nightingale and Mrs Nightingalish, even though both are actually one and the same surname. The designation and naming of occupations performed by women differ from their male counterparts (profesor (a male professor) - profesorka (a female professor), právnik (a male lawyer) - právnička (a female lawyer)). In some cases (and with increasing frequency) however, this principle gets bypassed by using the masculine gender for designating groups containing also (or even only) women.
- > a little bit archaic because of some older alternations (noha - nôžka - nožička - nožný, ruka - rúčka - ručička - ručný, krok - krôčik - kráčať, boh - božský - náboženstvo, hodiť - hádzať - hádzaná),
- > "edgy", since the diphthongs l, í, r, ř may have a syllable forming function, thus containing difficult-to-pronounce words containing no vowels at all (krk, stíp, prst, zmrzlina). There are even whole sentences without a vowel: Strč prst skrz krk (a tongue-twister, meaning "stick your finger through your neck").

The first contact is...

- > **frank:** When meeting, the Slovaks often ask Ako sa máš? (How are you?). But be careful, this question is not just a formal greeting. We really expect a frank answer (even if you are in a bad or crappy mood, or feeling completely down).
- > **polite:** When meeting for the first time, we address people

officially (corresponding with the English addressing each other by their surname). This means addressing a single person with the pl. form. According to etiquette, we adhere to this in official communication and when there is a significant age difference between the participants.

- > **official:** We address people as pán (Mr)/pani (Mrs) along with the person's surname or their title - if we know it: pán Kováč/ doktor/docent (associate professor)/profesor; pani Kováčová/ doktorka/docentka/profesorka Kováčová.
- > **hospitable:** Although the Slovaks no longer greet their guest symbolically with bread and salt, they will certainly greet them with some homemade spirits, wine, coffee, cake (often homemade), and slippers! Do not hesitate to put the slippers on, as in most cases they are very comfortable. Even if your hosts tell you not to take your shoes off, you should take them off anyway. In Slovak households it is not common to walk indoors in your street shoes.

Patrí sa pozdraviť

Formálne:

Dobré ráno.

Dobrý deň.

Dobrý večer.

Good manners include greetings...

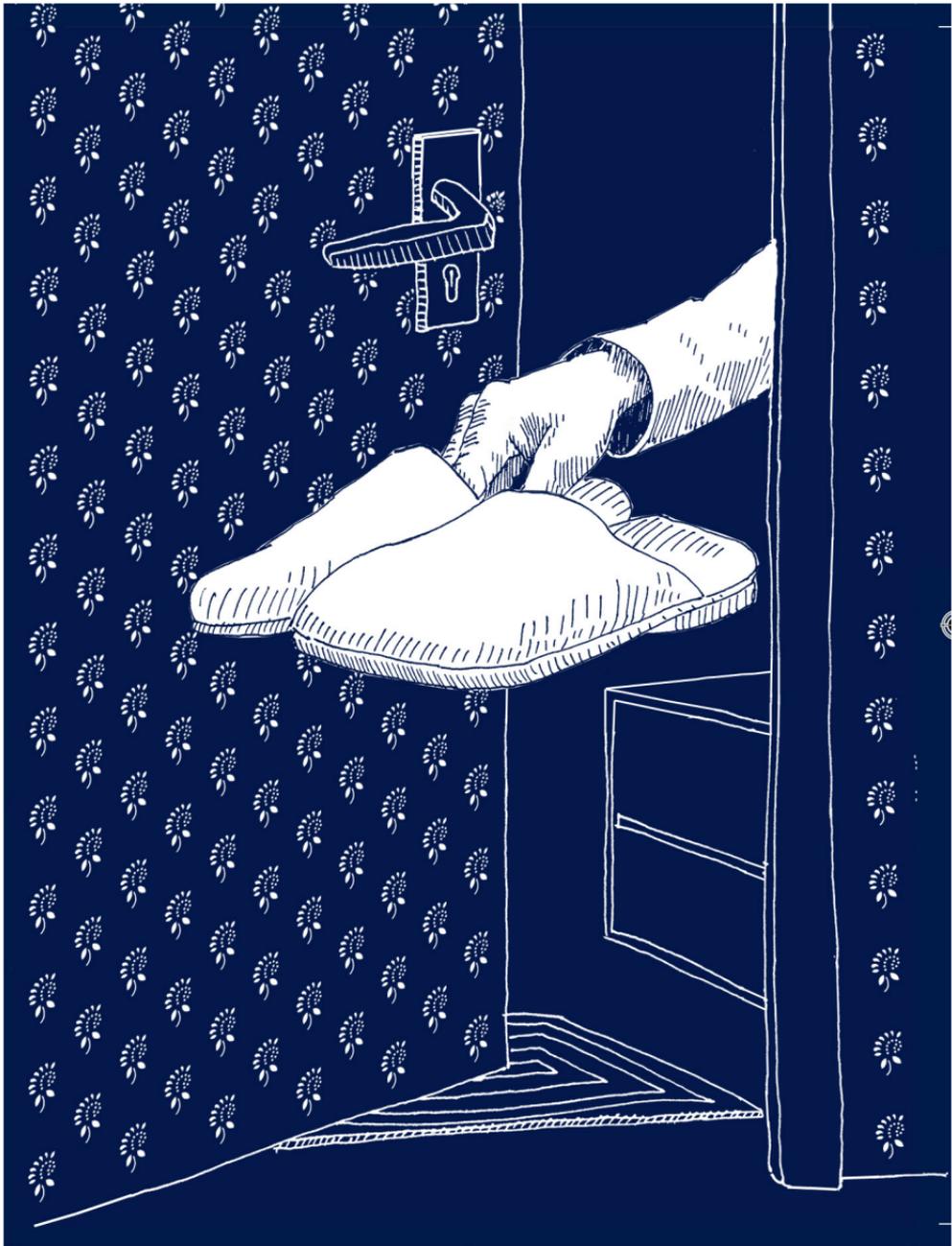
Formal:

Good morning.

Good "day"/afternoon. (used for any daytime after morning)

Good evening.





Saying goodbye in Slovak usually takes some time. Slovaks will not let you go so easily, often continuing with the discussion in the middle of the doorway, sometimes offering you a hard drink, to give your walk home a bit of a “boost”. In Eastern Slovakia, this ritual is called (in the local dialect) kapurková, derived from the word kapura – “gate”. It is a kind of last drink before leaving; it was traditionally served outside, i.e. at the gate. This special expression has made it all the way to modern times, but just a few actually do it now outside of the house.

Neformálne:

Ahoj.* (sg.)

Ahojte. (pl.)

Čau. (sg.)

Čaute. (pl.)

Maj sa. (sg.)

Majte sa. (pl.)

Zatiaľ.

Uvidíme sa zajtra.

Formálne:

Dovidenia.

Do skorého videnia. (form.)

Dobrú noc.

Dopočutia. (pri telefonovaní)

Zbohom. (staršia generácia)

Informal:

Hi.* (sg.)

Hi. (pl.)

Ciao. (sg.)

Ciao. (pl.)

Bye. Take care, so long. (sg.)

Bye. Take care, so long. (pl.)

For the time being.

See you tomorrow. (literally: “We will see each other tomorrow.”)

Formal:

Goodbye. (something like: “Till we see each other again.”)

See you soon. (form.)

Good night.

Bye. (used when phoning, meaning something like “I will hear from you soon.”)

God be with you. (older generation)



* The greeting Ahoj is a naval greeting, which was adopted for unknown reasons in Slovakia and the Czech lands, in spite of both places being landlocked countries.

Kto je to?

Who is it?

pán	Mr
pani	Mrs
slečna	Ms
muž	man
žena	woman
dieťa	child
chlapec	boy
dievča	girl

When addressing people, we use the clauses pán Tóth – pani Tóthová (Mr Tóth – Mrs Tóth), pán Holý – pani Holá, or when having a closer relationship pani Janka (Mrs Janka). It is not that common in Slovakia to address an unmarried woman with slečna (Miss): Instead of slečna Kováčová, we prefer pani Kováčová (i.e. Mrs instead of Miss).

Na univerzite

At the university

profesor/profesorka	professor (male/female)
docent/docentka	associate professor (male/female)
doktor/doktorka	doctor (male/female)
kolega/kolegyňa	colleague (male/female)
študent/študentka	student (male/female)
spolužiak/spolužiačka	schoolmate (male/female)
kamarát/kamarátka	friend, pal, buddy (male/female)
priateľ/priateľka	friend (male/female) (can also mean boyfriend/girlfriend)



ahoj!





riaditeľ/riaditeľka

director, headmaster, principal
(male/female)

The words priateľ (a male friend) and priateľka (a female friend) have two meanings. It may be a synonym for a good pal (a male or female), or a beloved person or partner we are not married to (boyfriend, girlfriend).

priateľ/priateľka

priateľ/priateľka

At school, we use academic and job titles: pán profesor (Mr Professor) – pani profesorka (Mrs Professor), pán doktor – pani doktorka, pán učiteľ (Mr Teacher) – pani učiteľka (Mr Teacher) (not Professor Kováč).

V rodine

In a family

manžel/manželka
(= manželka)

husband/wife (= spouses)

otec/mama (= rodičia)

father/mother (= parents)

syn/dcéra (= deti)

son/daughter (= children)

brat/sestra (= súrodenci)

brother/sister (= siblings)

starý otec, dedko

grandfather, grandpa

stará mama, starká, babka

grandmother, grandma

(= starí rodičia)

(= grandparents)

vnuč/vnučka (= vnúčatá)

grandson/granddaughter

(= grandchildren)

bratranec/sesternica	cousin (male and female form)
synovec/neter	nephew/niece
švagor/švagriná	brother-in-law/sister-in-law
krstný otec/krstná mama	godfather/godmother
(= krstní rodičia)	(= godparents)

Pri zoznamovaní

Getting to know each other

Ako sa voláš (neform.)/ voláte (form.)?	What is your name? (informal/ formal - i.e. in pl.)
Volám sa Eva.	My name is Eva.
Odkiaľ si (neform.)/ste (form.)?	Where do you come from? (informal/formal - i.e. in pl.)
Som zo Slovenska.	I am from Slovakia.
Teší ma.	Pleased to meet you.
Aj mňa.	Please to meet you too/Likewise.
Kde bývaš (neform.)/ bývate (form.)?	Where do you live? (informal/ formal - i.e. the pl. form)
Bývam v Berlíne.	I live in Berlin.
Kto je to?	Who is it?
To je...	It is...
pán Kolár	Mr Kolár
pani Kolárová	Mrs Kolárová
náš spolužiak	our schoolmate
moja kolegyňa	my colleague/workmate (female)
Čo je to?	What is it?
To je...	It is...
môj dom	my house
moja kniha	my book
moje auto	my car
Študuješ (neform.)/ študujete (form.)?	Do you study? (informal/ formal - i.e. in pl.)
Áno, študujem...	Yes I study...

slovenčinu	Slovak
medicínu	medicine
právo	law
Nie, neštudujem, pracujem.	No, I don't study, I work.
Hovoríš (neform.)/hovoríte (form.) po slovensky?	Do you speak Slovak? (informal/ formal - i.e. in pl.)
Hovorím plynule po nemecky.	I am fluent in German.
Hovorím trochu po anglicky.	I speak a little English.
Ako sa máš (neform.)/ máte (form.)?	How are you (informal/ formal - i.e. in pl.)?
Mám sa...	I feel...
výborne	fine
dobre	good
zle	bad
Nech sa páči!	Help yourself!
Ďakujem.	Thank you.
Prosím./Niet za čo.	Please (here meaning "You are welcome."/ "Don't mention it.")

Na začiatok sa zide...

Prepáč! (neform.)/Prepáčte! (form.)
 Nerozumiem.
 Čo to znamená?
 Ako sa po slovensky povie...?
 Môžete mi vysvetliť...
 ako sa dostanem na stanicu?

 kde je autobusová stanica?
 Pomoc!

Firstly, it is good to know...

Sorry! (informal)/(formal - i.e. in pl.)
 I don't understand.
 What does it mean?
 What is... in Slovak?
 Could you please tell me...
 how I can get to the railway station?

 where the bus station is?
 Help!

Koľko to stojí?
 Koľko je hodín?
 Prepáčte.
 Prosím? (1. otázka, keď
 niečomu nerozumieme/
 2. kontaktná veta pri
 zdvihnutí telefónu)

Ďakujem.
 Prosím. (1. pri podávaní
 niečoho = Nech sa páči./
 2. odpoveď na Ďakujem.)
 Nemám... pero/mobil.
 Potrebujem...
 slovník
 vodu
 okuliare
 Hľadám...
 univerzitu
 nákupné centrum
 poštu
 Neviete, kde je... ?
 železničná stanica
 polícia
 Nerozumiem.
 Nevidím...
 kde to je
 kto to je
 čo to je
 Nepočujem dobre.
 Mohli by ste povedať
 ešte raz/zopakovať?
 Hovoríte po anglicky/po
 slovensky?

How much does it cost?
 What's the time?
 Excuse me.
 Excuse me? (1. A reply when not
 understanding something/
 2. Hello. When answering a
 phone call (picking up the
 receiver)
 Thank you.
 Help yourself. (1. When serving
 something = Nech sa páči./
 2. Answer to thank you.)
 I don't have... a pen/mobile.
 I need...
 a dictionary
 water
 glasses
 I'm looking for...
 the university
 a/the shopping centre
 the post office
 Could you tell me, where the... is?
 railway station
 police
 I don't understand.
 I don't see...
 where it is
 who it is
 what it is
 I can't hear you very well.
 Could you say that once more?/
 Could you repeat it?
 Do you speak English/Slovak?



Pomôžete mi?	Will you help me?
Poznáte... ?	Do you know... ?
toho muža	this man
tú ženu	this woman
centrum	the centre
Pozriem sa.	I will have a look at it.
Počkajte.	Wait.
Hneď sa vrátim.	I will be back in a moment.
Myslím si, že...	I think that...
Idem...	I will go/I'm going...
do práce	to work
do obchodu	the shop
na fakultu	to the faculty
Prídem...	I will come...
o chvíľu	in a moment
zajtra	tomorrow
Bol/-a som...	I have been/I was (male and female form)...
v práci	at work
na univerzite	at the university
Budem...	I will be...
doma	at home
v práci	at work
na fakulte	at the faculty
Nepáči sa mi to.	I don't like it.
Chutí/nechutí mi to.	I like/don't like it. (food and drink)
(o jedle, nápoji)	

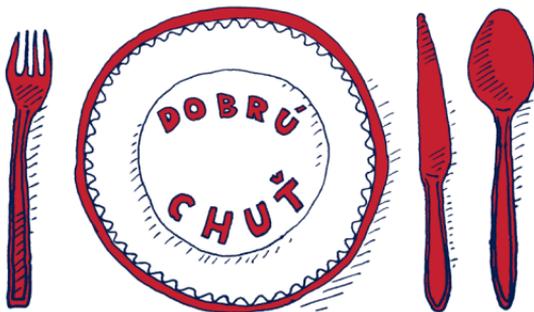


Prajeme si...

Dobrú chuť!
 Na zdravie!
 Pekný večer!
 Šťastnú cestu!
 Veselé Vianoce!
 Šťastný nový rok!
 Veselú Veľkú noc!
 Všetko najlepšie
 k narodeninám/k meninám!
 Veľa zdravia, šťastia,
 porozumenia a lásky!

We wish you...

Enjoy your meal!
 Cheers! To your health!
 Have a nice evening!
 Have a nice journey!
 Merry Christmas!
 Happy New Year!
 Happy Easter!
 Happy birthday to you/Best
 wishes for your name day!
 I wish you health, happiness,
 understanding and love!

**Užitočné nápisy**

vchod
 východ
 tam
 sem
 tlačiť

Useful notices/labels/signs

entrance
 exit
 there
 here (to here)
 push

táhať	pull
otvorené	open
zatvorené	closed
toalety	toilets
dámy (ženy)	ladies (women)
páni (muži)	gentleman (men)
pokazené, mimo prevádzky	broken, out of order
zákaz vstupu	no entry
obedňajšia prestávka	lunch break
dovolenka	holiday
úradné hodiny	business hours
Vypnite si mobil, prosím!	Turn off your mobile please!

Aké veci sú alebo nie sú

How things are or aren't

veľký – malý	big – small
dobrý – zlý	good – bad
pekný – škaredý	nice/pretty – ugly
nový – starý (o veciach)	new – old (with things)
mladý – starý (o osobách)	young – old (with people)
široký – úzky	wide – narrow
vysoký – nízky	high/tall – low/small
dlhý – krátky	long – short
drahý – lacný	expensive – cheap
teplý – studený/chladný	warm – cold/cool
silný – slabý	strong – weak
plný – prázdny	full – empty
veselý – smutný	cheerful/merry – sad
vlastný – prenajatý	own – rented
tučný – chudý	fat – slim/thin
hrubý – tenký	thick – thin

pomalý – rýchly
 obsadený – voľný
 moderný – nemoderný
 vypnutý – zapnutý

slow – fast
 occupied/taken – free
 modern – obsolete
 (turned) off – on

Farby

Colours

biela
 čierna
 modrá
 zelená
 červená
 žltá
 hnedá
 ružová
 fialová
 oranžová
 sivá
 zlatá
 strieborná

white
 black
 blue
 green
 red
 yellow
 brown
 pink
 purple/lavender
 orange
 grey
 golden
 silver

Koho je to?

Whose is it?

singulár	plurál
môj/moja/moje	moji/moje
tvoj/tvoja/tvoje	tvoji/tvoje
jeho	jeho
jej	jej
jeho	jeho
náš/naša/naše	naši/naše
váš/vaša/vaše	vaši/vaše
ich	ich

singular	plural
my	my
your	your
his	his
her	her
his	his
our	our
your	your
theirs	their

* When writing to a particular addressee, we use also Váš/Vaša/
Vaše/Vaši/Vaše (i.e. the pl. form).

Neurčité vs. negatívne zámená Undefined vs. negative pronouns

niekto – nikto	somebody – nobody
niečo – nič	something – nothing
niekedy – nikdy	sometimes – never
nejako – nijako	somehow – in no way
niekde – nikde	somewhere – nowhere
niekam – nikam	somewhere (to) – nowhere (to)
nejaký – nijaký/žiadnen	some – none
niekoľko	a few
niečí – ničí	someone's – no one's
niektorý – žiadnen	some(one) – no one
každý/všetci	everyone/all (people)
všetko	all/everything
vždy	always
všade	everywhere

Orientujeme sa v priestore

Spatial orientation

vľavo	on the left
vpravo	on the right
vpredú	in the front
vzadu	in the rear
hore	up
dole	down
v strede	in the middle
tu	here



Kde a kam?

Where and where-to?

vľavo/dol'ava
vpravo/doprava
vpredu/dopredu
vzadu/dozadu
tu/sem

on the left/to the left
on the right/to the right
in the front/forwards
in the rear/backwards
here/over here

Orientujeme sa v meste

Orientation in the city

Prosím vás, kde je...?
centrum
pošta
fakulta

Excuse me, where is...?
the centre
post office
faculty

Ako sa dostanem...?
do centra
na poštu
na univerzitu

How do I get to...?
the centre
the post office
the university

Je to ďaleko/blízko?

Is it far/close?

Chod'te stále rovno!

Go straight ahead! (all the time)

Musíte sa vrátiť/ísť naspäť,
pretože idete opačným smerom.

You must return/go back again,
since you are going in the wrong
direction.

Zabočte dol'ava/doprava
a potom chod'te asi 200
metrov rovno.

Turn left/right and then go
about 200 metres straight
ahead.

Svetové strany

Cardinal points

sever
východ
juh

north
east
south

západ	west
Kde?	Where?
na severe	in the north
na východe	in the east
na juhu	in the south
na západe	in the west
Kam?	Where (to)?
na sever	to the north
na východ	to the east
na juh	to the south
na západ	to the west

Ročné obdobia

Seasons of the year

jar	spring
leto	summer
jeseň	autumn/fall
zima	winter
Kedy?	When?
na jar	in spring
v lete	in summer
na jeseň	in autumn/the fall
v zime	in winter

In Slovakia we have daylight saving time, and so we have to change our clocks twice a year. Summer time begins on the last weekend in March (overnight from Saturday to Sunday) and ends on the last weekend in October.





Mesiace**Months**

január, v januári	January, in January
február, vo februári	February, in February
marec, v marci	March, in March
apríl, v apríli	April, in April
máj, v máji	May, in May
jún, v júni	June, in June
júl, v júli	July, in July
august, v auguste	August, in August
september, v septembri	September, in September
október, v októbri	October, in October
november, v novembri	November, in November
december, v decembri	December, in December

Dni v týždni**Weekdays**

pondelok	Monday
utorok	Tuesday
streda	Wednesday
štvrtok	Thursday
piatok	Friday
sobota	Saturday
nedeľa	Sunday
pracovný deň	workday
víkend	weekend
sviatok	holiday
Kedy?	When?
v pondelok	on Monday
v utorok	on Tuesday
v stredu	on Wednesday
vo štvrtok	on Thursday
v piatok	on Friday

v sobotu	on Saturday
v nedeľu	on Sunday
v pracovný deň	on a workday
cez víkend	on the weekend

Fázy dňa

Times (phases) of a day

cez deň	during the day
ráno	in the morning
dopoludnia/predpoludním/ doobeda	in the morning/before noon /before lunch
napoludnie/naobed	at noon/at lunchtime
popoludní/poobede	afternoon/after lunch
podvečer	(in) the late afternoon
večer	in the evening
v noci	at night

Ďalšie výrazy času

Other time expressions

predvčerom	the day before yesterday
včera	yesterday
dnes	today
zajtra	tomorrow
pozajtra	the day after tomorrow
predtým	before
teraz	now
potom	then/after that
vždy	always
väčšinou/zvyčajne	mostly/usually
často	often
niekedy	sometimes
málokedy	seldom

nikdy	never
minulý týždeň	last (most recent) week
tento pondelok	this Monday
budúci mesiac	next month

Dnes je...**Today is...**

prvého januára	1 January
druhého februára	2 February
tretieho marca	3 March
štvrtého apríla	4 April
piateho mája	5 May
šiesteho júna	6 June
siedmeho júla	7 July
ôsmeho augusta	8 August
deviateho septembra	9 September
desiateho októbra	10 October
jedenásteho novembra	11 November
dvanásteho decembra	12 December

Čísla**Numbers**

1 jeden	2 dva	3 tri
4 štyri	5 päť	6 šesť
7 sedem	8 osem	9 deväť
10 desať	11 jedenásť	12 dvanásť
13 trinásť	14 štrnásť	15 pätnásť
16 šesťnásť	17 sedemnásť	18 osemnásť
19 devätnásť	20 dvadsať	21 dvadsaťjeden
22 dvadsaťdva	23 dvadsaťtri	24 dvadsaťštyri
25 dvadsaťpäť	26 dvadsaťšesť	27 dvadsaťsedem
28 dvadsaťosem	29 dvadsaťdeväť	30 tridsať

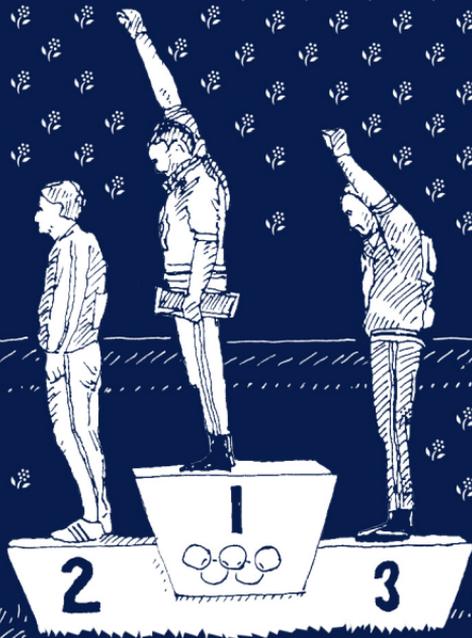
40 štyridsat'	48 štyridsat'osem	50 päťdesiat
53 päťdesiattri	60 šesťdesiat	65 šesťdesiatpäť
70 sedemdesiat	72 sedemdesiatdva	80 osemdesiat
86 osemdesiatšesť	90 deväťdesiat	91 deväťdesiatjeden
100 sto	112 stodvanásť	

479 štyristosedemdesiatdeväť	935 deväťstotridsat'päť
1 000 tisíc	2 015 dvetisícpätnásť
1 000 000 milión	7 973 126 sedem miliónov deväťstosedemsesiattritisíc stodvadsaťšesť

Koľko máte rokov?	How old are you?
Mám 1 rok.	I am 1 year old.
Mám 2 – 4 roky.	I am 2 – 4 years old.
Mám 5 (alebo viac) rokov.	I am 5 (or more) years old.
Aké je vaše telefónne číslo?	What is your phone number?
Moje telefónne číslo je 02 58 371 649 (nula dva päť osem tri sedem jeden šesť štyri deväť).	My phone number is 02 58 371 649.
Koľko to stojí?	How much does it cost?
35 eur/dolárov/libier.	35 euros/dollars/pounds.

Koľko je hodín?**What's the time?**

1:00 Je jedna hodina.	1:00 It is one o'clock.
2:00, 3:00, 4:00	2:00, 3:00, 4:00
Sú dve, tri, štyri hodiny.	It is two, three, four o'clock.
5:00, 18:00, 22:00	5:00, 18:00, 22:00
Je päť, osemnásť, dvadsaťdva hodín.	It is 5 a.m., 6 p.m., 10 p.m.
8:00 Je osem hodín.	8:00 It is eight o'clock.



9:15 Je štvrt' na desať.	9:15 It is quarter past nine.
10:30 Je pol jedenástej.	10:30 It is half past ten.
11:45 Je trištvrté na dvanásť.	11:45 It is quarter to twelve.

Kedy?/O koľkej?

13:00 o jednej	13:00 at one o'clock (1 p.m.)
16:00 o šiestnásťtej/o štvrtéj popoludní	16:00 at four o'clock (4 p.m.)
19:00 o devätnásťtej/o siedmej večer	19:00 at seven o'clock (7 p.m.)
23:00 o dvadsiatej tretej/ o jedenástej večer	23:00 at eleven o'clock (11 p.m.)

When?/What time?

In official communication, we use the 24-hour format, but unofficially we use the 12-hour format.

Sviatky**Holidays****Nový rok****New Year's Day (1 January)**

On New Year's Day, Slovaks usually visit their friends and relatives to wish each other a Happy New Year.

Traja králi**Epiphany/Three Kings's Day
(6 January)**

For Orthodox Christians in the eastern part of the country, this day begins their Christmas holidays.

Valentín**Valentine's Day (14 February)**

Slovaks started celebrating this holiday after the fall of communism. Here in Slovakia it is a fairly commercialized celebration.

**Veľká noc****Easter**

Easter actually has two forms: the Christian and the pagan one. In the period from Good Friday to Easter Sunday, Christians commemorate the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The customs of Easter Monday are associated with pagan rituals: young men visit young women and girls, pouring water on them and “beating” them symbolically with a braided and decorated “whip”, made of thin willow branches - to keep them healthy and pretty for the whole year.

Medzinárodný deň žien**International Womens’ Day
(8 March)**

This holiday was very popular during the communist era. Women received pinkish-red flowers (carnations) and chocolate, and men got an excuse to drink until the “white dawn”, as we say in Slovakia. :)

Deň matiek**Mothers’ Day (the second
Sunday in May)****Deň detí****Children’s Day (1 June)****Deň otcov****Father’s Day (the third Sunday
in June)**

On these days, mothers, fathers and children receive small gifts from their relatives or colleagues.

Sviatok všetkých svätých**All Saints’ Day (1 November)****Pamiatka zosnulých****All Souls’ Day (2 November)**

People visit their dead loved ones at cemeteries, placing flowers and wreaths at their graves and they remember the dead by lighting candles.

Mikuláš**St Nicholas' Day (6 December)**

This holiday has a strong “children’s connection”: St Nicholas himself (accompanied by a devil and an angel) visits kindergartens and the children get some sweets and fruit.

Vianoce**Christmas****Štedrý deň****Christmas Eve (24 December)**

This is one of the most beautiful family holidays in Slovakia. People spend it usually at home with their closest family. Christmas supper traditionally consists of cabbage soup with mushrooms (kapustnica) and fish. After the meal, presents which are secretly placed by parents under the Christmas tree are given. Catholics often have a Midnight Mass at the church.

**Prvý sviatok vianočný
 (“Božie narodenie”)****(First) Christmas Day
 God’s birth (25 December)**

The Slovaks spend this day usually at home or visiting their relatives.

**Druhý sviatok vianočný
 (“Štefan”)****(Second) Christmas Day,
 “Boxing Day” (26 December)**

The Slovaks usually visit their relatives. In villages they often have “Stephen’s Day parties”; these are a kind of “village ball”.

Osobné sviatky**Personal holidays**

Here in Slovakia we have a custom of celebrating “name days”, which is different from usual holidays, and which is viewed as a rather strange tradition by some foreigners. A name day is a calendar day dedicated to a certain patron saint. Name day activities are very popular since this day is a public knowledge, and everyone can easily learn that you have your name day by simply looking at the calendar. This is also why this holiday is celebrated both at home and work.



Na cesty

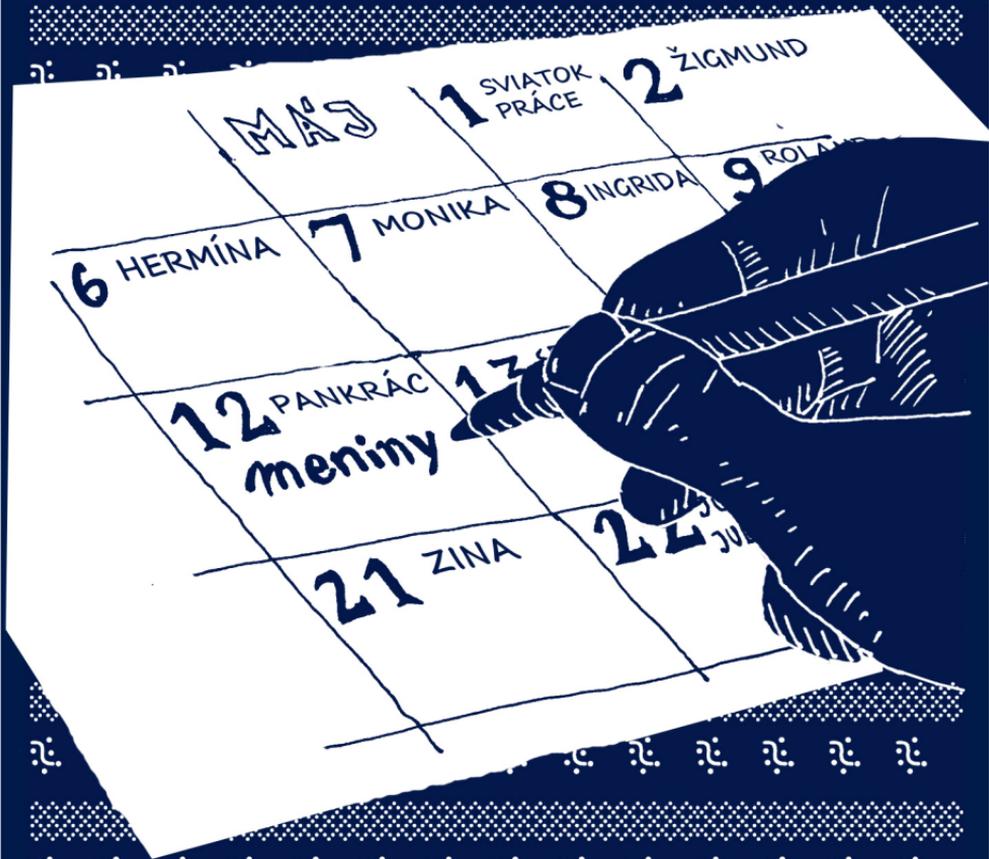
When you hit the road

cestovný lístok	(travel) ticket
letenka	flight ticket
cestujúci	passenger
vodič/šofér	driver/chauffeur
pilot	pilot
sprievodca	conductor
letuška	stewardess
1. trieda	1st class
2. trieda	2nd class
batožina	baggage/luggage
Kde je...?	Where can I find...?
autobusová stanica	the bus station
železničná stanica	the railway station
letisko	the airport
zastávka	the (bus) stop
benzínová pumpa	the petrol station
parkovisko	the parking lot
Kedy ide/príde...?	When does... come/arrive?
autobus	the bus
električka	the tram
vlak	the train
loď	the ship
Chcem si prenajať...	I'd like to rent a...
auto	car
bicykel	bicycle
motorku	motorbike
Som...	I am...
na stanici	at the station
na letisku	at the airport
v centre	in the centre (downtown)
v hoteli	at the hotel

v izbe číslo 28	in room number 28
Ako dlho trvá cesta?	How long is the travelling time?
Má vlak meškanie?	Is the train late?
Ktorý autobus ide na letisko?	Which bus goes the airport?
Kam ide táto električka?	Where does this tram go to?
Prosím si lístok do Žiliny.	One ticket to Žilina please.
Koľko stojí spiatočný lístok?	How much is a return ticket?
Musím prestupovať?	You have to change?
Prosím si taxík na Štúrovu ulicu 10 na meno...	One taxi to Štúrova Street 10, for...
Vaše doklady, prosím.	Your papers, please.
občiansky preukaz	identity card
cestovný pas	passport
vodičský preukaz	driving licence
technický preukaz	(vehicle) registration card

Be careful, Slovakia (unlike some other European countries) has zero tolerance for drink driving! This also applies to cyclists.

Hľadám...	I am looking for...
hotel	a hotel
hostel	a hostel
penzión	a pension/guest house
kemp	a campsite
izbu	a room
apartmán	an apartment
Chcel/-a by som...	I would like... (gender specific)
izbu	a room
jednolôžkovú izbu	a single room
dvojlôžkovú izbu	a twin/double room
trojlôžkovú izbu s prístelkou	a triple room with extra bed
polpenziu	halfboard



plnú penziu	fullboard
Mám rezerváciu.	I have a reservation.
Zostanem...	I will stay...
jeden deň	for one day
dva dni	two days
tri dni	three days
týždeň	a week
dva týždne	two weeks
Potrebujem...	I need...
uterák	a towel
plachtu	a bedsheet
vankúš	a pillow
prikrývku	a blanket
mapu mesta	a map of the city
prospekt	a brochure
Chcel/-a by som ísť...	I would like to go (gender specific)...
na výlet	for a trip
na prehliadku mesta	to do some sightseeing in the city
na hrad	to the castle
do hôr	to the mountains
do lesa/do prírody	to the woods/to the countryside
do kúpeľov	to the spa
do aquaparku	to the water park
k jazeru	to the lake
Ako sa ide...?	What is the way...?
na Hlavné námestie	to the Main Square
ku kostolu	to the church
k horskej chate	to the mountain hut
k vodopádu	to the waterfall
Kedy je...?	When is...?
prehliadka mesta	the city sightseeing tour
koncert	the concert
film	the film

PRÍCHODY	
ISOJICE	11:00
STP. MIKULÁŠ	11:10
STADNA	11:20
BRUSICEVNA	11:30

ODCHODY	
HRADČOVKA	11:30
ŽATEC	11:40
BRUSICEVNA	11:50
STADNA	12:00

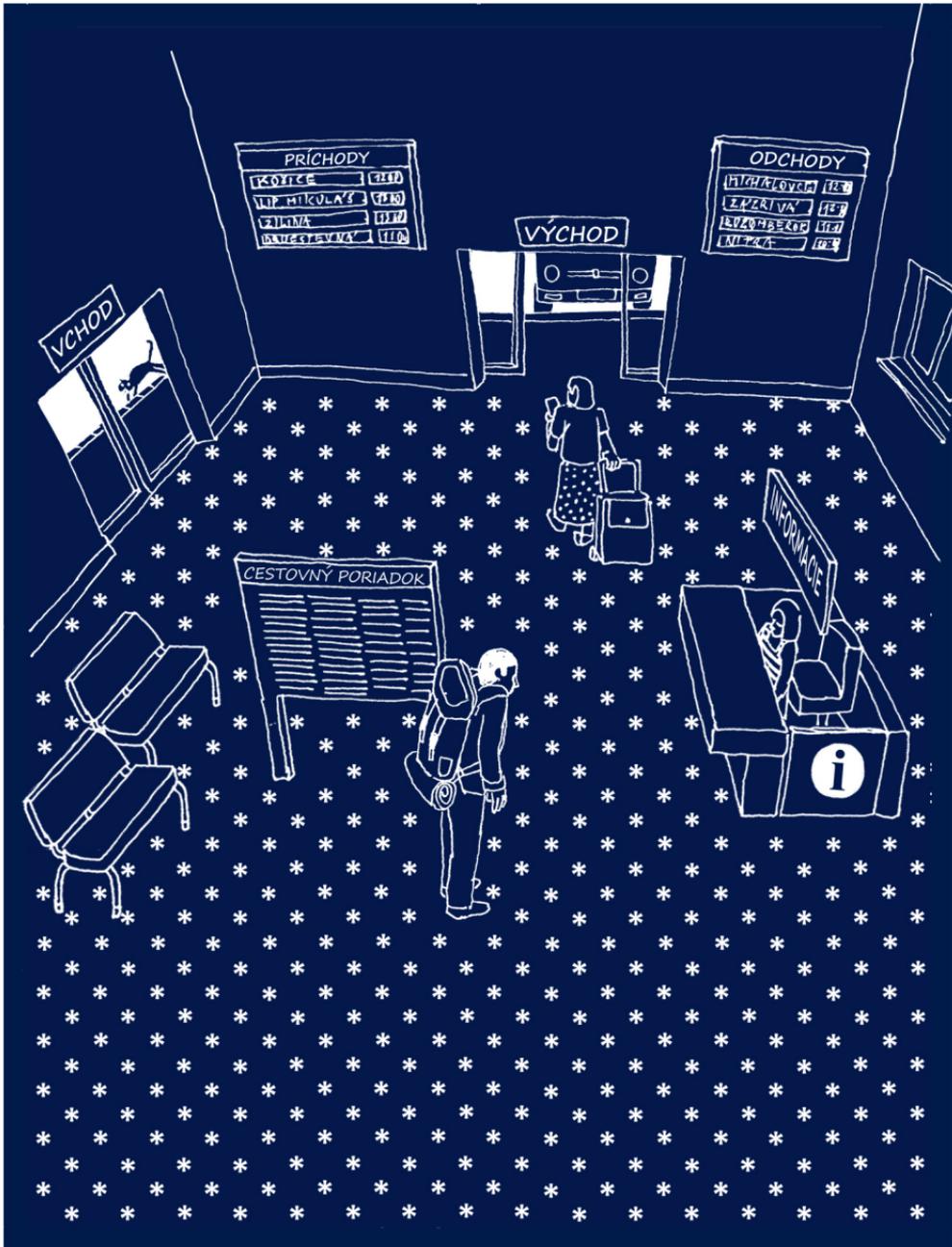
VÝCHOD

VÝCHOD

CESTOVNÝ PORIADOK

INFORMACE

i



predstavenie	the performance (theater)
zápas	the match (sports)
omša	Mass (worship)
Prepáčte, kde je... ?	Excuse me, where is... ?
informačná kancelária	the information office
múzeum	the museum
obchodné centrum	the shopping mall
aquapark	the water park
hrad/zámok	the castle/château
reštaurácia	the restaurant
bar	the bar
kasíno/herňa	the casino/gambling house
nočný klub	the nightclub
diskotéka	the disco
posilňovňa/fitnescentrum	the gym/fitness centre
plaváreň	the public swimming pool
Prosím si...	I'd like to have...
jednu vstupenku	one admission ticket
dve, tri vstupenky	two, three admission tickets
päť vstupeniek	five admission tickets
Môžem dostať zľavu?	Can I get a discount?

-
- > Train tickets can be purchased at the railway station or online. You can buy a ticket also on the train, but this will be slightly more expensive. If you want to take a train trip, you should also buy a return ticket, especially when going to destinations abroad.
Bus tickets are sold by the bus driver (domestic lines), at dedicated sales points (at the bus terminal/station) or online. The available services can be viewed online at www.cp.sk.
 - > Students and seniors over 62 years of age, who are citizens or permanent residents of EU member states are entitled for zero-fare transport service. They are required to register at the cash desk before travel.

- > The train system: shorter routes are serviced usually by so-called “passenger trains” (osobné vlaky), but these are very slow and stop “at every willow” as we say here. For longer trips, it is advisable to take a fast train or IC (InterCity) train.
- > Attention: It is strictly prohibited to smoke on trains and even at the railway station! (this ban is enforced through fines)
- > In Bratislava, you can get bus tickets at the yellow vending machines or at news-stands (kiosks). It is also possible to buy a ticket via SMS (by sending an empty SMS to the phone number 1100). A paper ticket must be stamped inside the bus.
- > In many cities and towns (including Bratislava) taxis can be called by phone. These taxis are much cheaper than taxis hailed on the street. The phone numbers of taxi operators can be found at bus/tram stops and elsewhere.

Ide sa nakupovať!

Let's go shopping!

obchod	shop
nákupné centrum/ obchodný dom	shopping centre/mall
cena	price
suma	sum, amount
akcia	special deal, discount
platobná karta	payment card
pokladňa	cash desk
predavač/predavačka	shop assistant (male/female)
nákup	shopping, purchased goods
Koľko to stojí?	How much does it cost?
Môžem si to vyskúšať?	May I try it?
Kde sú skúšobné kabínky?	Where are the fitting rooms?
Máte aj veľkosť 38?	Do you also have size 38?
Nemáte aj iné farby?	Do you also have other colours?

Nesedí mi to.

Je mi to...

malé

velké

krátke

dlhé

široké

Je to...

drahé

lacné

v akcii

Je to dobrá cena.

Budem platiť...

kartou

v hotovosti

I does not fit me.

It is... (for me)

(too) small

(too) large

(too) short

long

wide

It is...

expensive

cheap

on sale

It is a good (fair) price.

I will pay...

by card

in cash



malé



velké



krátke



dlhé



široké



drahé



Shops in Slovak towns are usually open till 6 p.m. and shopping malls are open up to 9 p.m. Shops in villages usually close earlier, often as early as 4 p.m. In Slovakia, shops accept payment cards almost everywhere with the exception of news stands, small specialized shops and similar places. It is better not to rely on your card in smaller villages, so take enough cash with you.

Keď sme hladní a smädní

When hungry and thirsty

chlieb	bread
pečivo	buns and rolls (baked goods)
rožok	roll (baked goods)
bageta	baguette (sandwich)
müsli	muesli
maslo	butter
mlieko	milk
smotana	cream
syr	cheese
tvaroh	curds
jogurt	yogurt
vajíčko	egg
šunka	ham
saláma	salami
slanina	bacon
klobása	a type of Central European sausage
párky (pl.)	sausages (similar to frankfurters)
mäso	meat
kečup	ketchup
horčica	mustard
džem	jam
čokoláda	chocolate
sušienky/keksy (pl.)	cookies (pl.)
cukríky (pl.)	sweets (pl.)

minerálka	mineral water
džús	juice
pivo	beer
víno	wine
koňak	cognac
slivovica	slivovitz (plum brandy)



Ovocie a zelenina

Fruit and vegetables

trhovisko/tržnica	market place/market hall
ovocie	fruit
zelenina	vegetables
Prosím si kilo...	I would like to take a kilogram of...
jabák (N Pl. jablká)	apples
hrušiek (F hrušky)	pears
hrozna (N hrozno)	grapes (used in sing.)
pomarančov (M pomaranče)	oranges
banánov (M banány)	bananas
paradajok (F paradajky)	tomatoes
papriky (F paprika)	peppers (used in sing.)
zemiakov (M zemiaky)	potatoes
mrkvy (F mrkva)	carrots (used in sing.)
cibule (F cibuľa)	onions (used in sing.)
Prosím si tento melón.	I would like to take this melon please.

**Radšej šatiť ako živiť****Easier to dress than to nourish**

nohavice (pl.)	trousers
džínsy (pl.)	jeans
krátke nohavice ("krat'asy") (pl.)	shorts
sukňa	skirt
blúzka	blouse
košeľa	shirt
tričko	T-shirt
pulóver	pullover
sveter	sweater
sako	jacket
kravata	tie
(pánsky) oblek	suit
(dámsky) kostým	ladies' suit/skirt suit
plášť	rain coat
zimná bunda	winter jacket
kabát	coat
šál	shawl
šatka	scarf/headscarf
čiapka	cap
rukavice (pl.)	gloves
ponožky (pl.)	socks
pančuchy (pl.)	tights, pantyhose
topánky (pl.)	shoes
tenisky (pl.)	sneakers/running shoes
sandále (pl.)	sandals
čičmy (pl.)	boots
gumáky (pl.)	gumboots, rubber boots

Menu, prosím**The menu, please**

predjedlo	starter
polievka	soup
hlavné jedlo	main dish/course
príloha	side dish
šalát	salad (also lettuce)
dezert	dessert
nealkoholický nápoj	soft drink
alkoholický nápoj	alcoholic drink
Prosím si...	I would like to have...
jedálny lístok	the menu
nápojový lístok	the drinks list
vínnu kartu	the wine list
niečo na jedenie	something to eat
niečo na pitie	something to drink
Prosím si.../Dám si...	I would like to have.../I will have...
obyčajnú vodu	ordinary water
pohár vody s ľadom	a glass of water with ice
minerálnu vodu perlivú/ neperlivú	sparkling/still mineral water
chladenú/nechladenú	chilled/unchilled mineral water
minerálku	
čierny čaj	a black tea
zelený čaj	a green tea
ovocný čaj	a fruit tea
bylinkový čaj	a herbal tea
horúcu čokoládu	a hot chocolate
kávu s mliekom	a coffee with milk
kávu bez mlieka	a coffee without milk
kávu so šľahačkou (viedenskú kávu)	a coffee with whipped cream
kofolu	a Kofola (a kind of local cola)



1 predjedlo
2 polievka
3 hlavné jedlo

4 príloha
5 šalát
6 dezert

7 nealkoholický nápoj
8 alkoholický nápoj

pomarančový džús	an orange juice
jablkový džús	an apple juice
multivitamínový džús	a multi-vitamin juice
malé svetlé pivo	a small lager beer
veľké tmavé pivo	a large dark beer
červené víno	red wine
biele víno	white wine
tvrdý alkohol (slivovicu, hruškovicu, gin, whisky)	spirits (slivovitz, pear brandy, gin, whiskey)
Prosím si...	I would like to have the...
denné menu (ponuku dňa)	daily/lunch menu
zeleninovú polievku	vegetable soup
cesnakovú polievku	garlic soup
kuraciu polievku	chicken soup
paradajkovú polievku	tomato soup
hovädzí steak	beef steak
kurací rezeň na prírodno	fried chicken steak (unbreaded)
vyprážený bravčový rezeň	fried pork schnitzel
pečenú kačku	roasted duck
grilovanú rybu	grilled fish
grilovanú zeleninu	grilled vegetables
vyprážený syr	fried and breaded cheese
bryndzové halušky	potato dumplings with sheep's cheese
cestoviny so zeleninou	pasta with vegetables
šalát s kuracím mäsom	chicken salad
vegetariánsku pizzu	vegetarian pizza
guláš	goulash
varené zemiaky	boiled potatoes
opekané zemiaky	roasted potatoes
hranolky	French fries
zemiakovú kašu	mashed potatoes
ryžu	rice
knedľu	dumpling(s)

paradajkový šalát	tomato salad
uhorkový šalát	cucumber salad
miešaný šalát	mixed salad
chlieb	bread
olej	oil
ocot	vinegar
soľ	salt
čierne korenie	pepper
palacinky s ovocím	(thin) pancakes with fruits
zmrzlinu	ice cream
čokoládový zákusok	sweet chocolate pastry (cake-style)
Na zdravie!	Cheers!
Dobrú chuť!	Enjoy your meal!
Účet, prosím.	The bill, please.
Budem platiť v hotovosti.	I will pay in cash.
Môžem platiť kartou?	May I pay by card?
Mám alergiu...	I have an allergy to...
na mlieko	milk
na lepok/na múku	to gluten/to flour

- > The daily "lunch menu" is served at a limited time, usually between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. It is a good way of getting a lunch-time meal quickly and relatively cheaply, although there is not a lot of choice. Workmates usually go to lunch together.
- > It is true that at restaurants beer is often cheaper than mineral water.
- > People in Slovakia simply love soups - mostly as a starter with every lunch and in many cases even as a main course or a part of dinner.
- > Vegetarians should carefully read the menu. At some restaurants, vegetarian meals also include the national dish byndzové halušky (potato dumplings with sheep's cheese),

which is served with fried bacon cubes strewn over it, and fried and breaded cheese with a tiny layer of ham in the middle.

- > In general, Slovak families cook a lot. One reason may be that the families are usually multi-generational. Another reason for this could be a certain necessity from the communist (officially the socialist) past, where the selection at restaurants was limited to just a few dishes, regardless of the officially signed and standardized “price group”.
- > When being offered some Tatra tea (tatranský čaj), don't be surprised if this offer comes with some mischievous giggling, as the hot beverage you will be expecting is in reality a strong alcoholic drink. Tourists often buy it as a special souvenir.
- > At first glance, traditional Slovak cuisine may not seem so rich in ingredients, but this is definitely not the case when it comes to its preparation. You won't believe how many different dishes the locals can create from potatoes, flour and cabbage!

Recept: Zemiakové šúľance

Recipe: Rolled potato dumplings

Ingredients:

potatoes - 500 grams

Coarse flour - approx. 240 grams

salt, castor sugar, butter, ground walnuts or ground poppy seeds

Boil the potatoes and let them cool off, subsequently mashing them finely. Mix the mashed potatoes-mass with flour and form a long roll, subsequently slicing it into equal pieces with a knife. You will have to work rather quickly to avoid the dough becoming somewhat “liquidy”! Use these cut pieces to roll some little “snakes”, called šúľance (“rollies”). Boil them in some salted water for about three minutes (until they float to the surface). Serve with some melted butter poured over it with castor sugar or poppy seeds.



Potrebujem...

I need...

pomoc	help
lekára	a doctor
lieky	medicine
informácie	information
taxík	a taxi
benzínovú pumpu	a petrol station
autoservis	a car-repair shop
automechanika	a car mechanic
internet	the internet
Kde si môžem zmeniť peniaze, prosím?	Where can I change some money please?
Kde je zmenáreň, prosím?	Where is the exchange office?
Kde môžem kúpiť...?	Where can I buy...?
pohľadnice	postcards
známky	stamps
obálku	an envelope

Haló, počujeme sa?

Hello? Can we hear each other?

telefón	phone
mobil	mobile
telefonovať	to phone
zavolať	to call
telefonát	phone call
esemeska	SMS
poslať esemesku	send an SMS
signál	signal
Kováč, prosím.	Hello, Kováč speaking.
Ahoj, Ivan, tu je Adam.	Hi, Ivan. This is Adam.
Neruším?	Am I disturbing you with this call?

- > When calling to Slovakia, you use the international prefix +421 (or 00421).
- > Mobile numbers usually begin with 09..

00421

+421

09 ..



Môžem hovoriť s pánom
Kováčom/pani Kováčovou?
Hneď ho/ju zavolám.
Prepojíam vás.
Žiaľ, momentálne má poradu.

Nechám mu/jej nejaký odkaz?

Zavolajte...

neskôr
o 15 minút
o chvíľu
o hodinu
Dopočutia.

Nerozumiem, zle vás
počujem.

Nepočujem vás dobre.

Prepáčte, s kým hovorím?

Je tu zlý/slabý signál.

To je asi omyl.

Asi máte zlé číslo.

Prerušilo nás.

Linka je obsadená.

May I speak to Mr Kováč/Mrs
Kováčová please?

I will call him/her immediately.

I will connect you.

Unfortunately, he/she has
a meeting now.

Should I leave a message
for him/her?

Call...

later

in 15 minutes

in a moment

in an hour

Bye. (only when phoning)

I don't understand you. I can
hardly hear you.

I can hardly hear you.

Excuse me, who am I speaking to?

The signal is very poor/weak here.

This may be the wrong number.

You may have the wrong number.

We have been disconnected.

The line is busy.

Ups, mám problém...

porucha
oprava
strata
krádež
vlámanie

Oops, I have a problem...

malfunction, breakdown
repair
loss
theft
burglary

poistenie	insurance
autoservis	car repair shop
odťahovacia služba	towing services
požiar	fire (accident, disaster)
dopravná nehoda	traffic accident
ranený	injured
mŕtvy	dead (casualty)
záchranka	ambulance
Zabudol som si...	I forgot the...
kľúče	keys
diár	diary
mobil	mobile
Stratil som...	I lost (my)...
doklady	papers (i.e. ID card, driving licence...)
peňaženku	wallet
Ukradli mi...	They have stolen my...
auto	car
tašku	bag
peniaze	money
Vykradli mi...	They have broken into/burgled my...
auto	car
dom	house
byt	apartment
Výtáh nefunguje.	The lift is not working.
Kopírka nefunguje.	The copier is not working.
Internet nefunguje.	The internet is not working.
Telefón nefunguje.	The phone is not working.
Výtáh je pokazený/nefunguje.	The lift is broken/out of order.
Výtáh nejde (hovor.).	The lift isn't working (coll.).
Pokazilo sa mi auto.	My car is broken.
Neviem naštartovať.	I am not able to start.
Potrebujem odtiahnuť.	I need a tow.

Mám defekt.	I have a flat tire.
Nabúral/-a som.	I crashed.
Mám nehodu/havaroval/-a som.	I have had an accident/ I crashed.
Musím zavolať do poisťovne.	I have to call the insurance company.
Auto nie je poistené.	The car is not insured.
Musím zavolať odt'ahovaciú službu.	I must call the towing service.
Nejde plyn/elektrina/voda. (hovor.)	There is no gas/power/water supply. (coll.)
Netečie voda.	The water is not running.
Nefunguje elektrina.	There is no electricity.
Kanalizácia je upchatá.	The drain is clogged.
Zasekli sa mi dvere/neviem otvoriť dvere.	The door got stuck/I cannot open it.
Okno je rozbité.	The window is broken/smashed.
Vytopilo ma.	I've got water damage.
Lampa nesvieti.	The lamp does not work.
Mobil je vybitý.	The mobile is dead.
Zavolajte pomoc, prosím.	Call help, please.
Zavolajte políciu.	Call the police.
Horí!	Fire!
Zavolajte hasičov.	Call the fire brigade.
Stala sa dopravná nehoda.	There was a car accident.
Je tu jeden mŕtvý.	We have one casualty here.
Je tu ťažko ranený muž/ ranená žena.	We have a severely injured man/ woman here.
Zavolajte záchranku.	Call an ambulance.
Potrebujem lekára, necítim sa dobre.	I need a doctor, I do not feel so good.

Zlá orientácia

Zablúdil/-a som.
 Stratil/-a som sa.
 Ako sa dostanem...?
 von
 naspäť
 na stanicu
 na Novú ulicu
 do centra
 Neviete, kde je... ?
 Zámocká ulica

 univerzita
 najbližšia pošta

Losing your way/disorientation

I lost my way.
 I got lost.
 How do I get... ?
 out
 back (again)
 to the station
 to Nová Street
 to the centre
 Could you tell me, where ... is?
 Zámocká Street
 (lit.: castle street)
 the university
 the nearest post office

Telefónne čísla v núdzi

Prvá pomoc 155, 112
 Polícia 158, 112
 Hasiči 150, 112
 Letecká záchranná služba 18 155
<http://www.airrescue.sk>
 Horská záchranná služba 18 300
<http://www.hzs.sk/>
 Slovenský Červený kríž
<http://www.redcross.sk/>

Emergency phone numbers

Ambulance, medical aid 155, 112
 Police 158, 112
 Fire brigade 150, 112
 Air rescue service 18 155
<http://www.airrescue.sk>
 Mountain rescue service 18 300
<http://www.hzs.sk/>
 The Slovak Red Cross
<http://www.redcross.sk/>





Necítim sa dobre

I do not feel very well

lekár/-ka (hovor. doktor/-ka)
obvodný/praktický lekár

doctor (coll.: doktor/-ka - i.e)
district doctor/general
practitioner

odborný lekár/špecialista
detský lekár/pediater
zubný lekár/stomatológ
(hovor. zubár)

specialized physician/specialist
paediatrician
dentist (coll. zubár, i.e.
"teether")

zdravotná sestra (hovor.
sestrička)

nurse (coll. sestrička i.e. sister)

ambulancia

clinic

poliklinika

polyclinic (outpatient care)

nemocnica

hospital

nemocničné oddelenie

hospital department

sanitka

rescue service (coll. záchranka)

záchranná služba

emergency duty/medical

(hovor. záchranka)

(first aid)

pohotovosť/lekárska služba

emergency duty

prvej pomoci

lekáreň

pharmacy

Lekár:

Preukaz poistenca, prosím.
Aké máte ťažkosti/problémy?
Máte bolesti?
Vezmeme vám krv.
Odmeriame vám tlak.

Doctor:

Your insurance card, please.
What are you suffering from?
Do you feel pain?
We will take a blood sample.
We will take your blood
pressure.

Otvorte ústa.

Open your mouth.

Vyzlečte sa – popočúvam vás.

Take off your clothes to the waist

– I will listen to your lungs

Dýchajte zhlboka.

Breathe deeply.

Pichneme vám injekciu.

Máte...

zápal priedušiek

zápal pľúc

angínu

zvýšený tlak

zlomenú ruku

Tu je recept.

Užívajte trikrát denne po jedle tieto tabletky.

Užívajte každé ráno nalačno tento sirup.

Musíte...

piť veľa tekutín

mať diétu

viac oddychovať

viac cvičiť

O týždeň príd'te na kontrolu.

We will give you an injection.

You have...

bronchitis

pneumonia

tonsillitis

hypertension, raised blood pressure

a broken arm

Here is the prescription.

Take the following pills three times a day after each meal.

Drink this syrup each morning on an empty stomach.

You must...

drink a lot of liquids

go on a diet

have more rest

do more physical exercise

Come in a week for a check-up.

Pacient:

Necítim sa dobre.

Mám...

zvýšenú teplotu

horúčku

nádchu

kašeľ

vysoký tlak

nízky tlak

hnačku

Bolí ma...

hrdlo

hlava

ruka

Patient:

I don't feel well.

I have...

an increased temperature

a fever

a running nose/cold

a cough

high blood pressure

low blood pressure

diarrhea

My ... hurts.

throat

head

hand/arm

brucho
zub
chrbát
Zvracal/-a som.
Nechutí mi jesť.
Spadol/spadla som.

abdomen, belly
tooth
back
I vomited (male and female form)
I have no appetite.
I fell down. (male and female form)

Časti tela a orgány

hlava
vlasy (pl.)
tvár
čelo
oko (pl. oči)
ucho (pl. uši)
nos
ústa
jazyk
zub
líce
pera
brada
krk
hrudník
brucho
chrbát
pľúca
srdce
žalúdok
žlčník
pečeň
tenké/hrubé črevo
noha
zadok

Body parts and organs

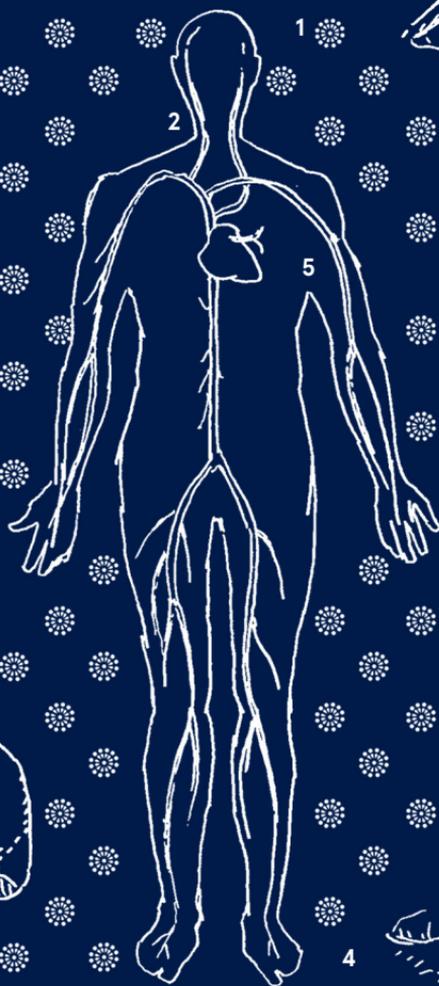
head
hair (pl. . i.e. literally: "hairs")
face
forehead
eye (pl. eyes)
ear (pl. ears)
nose
mouth
tongue
tooth
cheek
lip
chin
neck
chest
abdomen
back
lungs
heart
stomach
gall bladder
liver
small intestine/colon
leg
bottom

stehno	thigh
koleno	knee
lýtko	calf
členok	ankle
chodidlo	foot
päta	heel
prst na nohe	toe (lit.: "finger on the foot")
plece	shoulder
rameno	arm
laket'	elbow
ruka	hand
prst na ruke	finger
sval	muscle
nerv	nerve
kost'	bone
kíb	joint

In Slovakia most medical examinations (with the exception of some specialized ones) with most general practitioners, paediatricians, and specialists, as well as hospital stays at state hospitals, are covered by the compulsory health insurance. You will have to pay at private clinics or hospitals that have no contracts with health insurance companies. Some prescribed medicines are completely free for patients. In other cases, patients must pay the partial or full price for the required medicine.



- 1 hlava
2 krk
3 ruka
4 noha
5 srdce
6 plůca
7 oko
8 ucho
9 nos
10 ústa



10

A čo dnes?**And what about today?**

Aké je dnes počasie?

What will the weather be like today?

Dnes je...

Today it is...

pekne

nice

horúco

hot

teplo

warm

jasno

clear

škaredo

bad

zamračené

cloudy

zima

cold

Svieti slnko.

The sun is shining.

Prší.

It is raining.

Mrholí.

It is drizzling.

Je búrka.

There is a thunderstorm.

Fúka vietor.

The wind is blowing.

Sneží.

It is snowing.

Mrzne.

It is freezing/It is below zero.

Je hmla.

There is fog.

Čo robíš večer?**What will you be doing tonight?**

Idem...

I am going...

do kina (kino)

to the cinema (+ the basic form in N. sing.)

do divadla (divadlo)

to the theatre (+ the basic form in N. sing.)

do múzea (múzeum)

to the museum (+ the basic form)

na operu (opera)

to the opera (+ the basic form)

na diskotéku (diskotéka)

to the disco (+ the basic form)

do galérie (galéria)

to the gallery (+ the basic form)

na výstavu (výstava)	to the exhibition (+ the basic form)
na balet (balet)	to a ballet performance (+ the basic form)
na koncert (koncert)	to a concert (+ the basic form)
na párty (párty)	to a party (+ the basic form)
na letný festival (letný festival)	to a summer festival (+ the basic form)
lístok/vstupenka	ticket/admission ticket
vstupné (= cena lístka)	admission fee (= ticket price)
rezervácia lístkov	ticket reservation
predpredaj lístkov	advance ticket sale
predaj lístkov	ticket sale
pokladnica	cash desk
Chcem si rezervovať lístok.	I would like to book a ticket.
Chcem si kúpiť lístok na premiéru.	I would like to buy a ticket for the premiere.

There are numerous open-air festivals in Slovakia. The best known are festivals like Pohoda Festival (popular music), Uprising Fest (reggae), Lodenica (folk), Bratislava Jazz Days (Bratislavské džezové dni), Bratislava Music Festivities (Bratislavské hudobné slávnosti) and the NEXT festival (progressive music). The Art Film Fest is also very popular and Slovakia can also boast an international festival of animated films called Fest Anča. There are also book festivals held during the year, e.g. BRAK Festival, Knižná burza (Book exchange), etc.

Kino

film:
 hraný
 animovaný/kreslený

Cinema

film:
 feature movie
 animated fim/cartoon

celovečerný
 krátky
 s anglickými/slovenskými
 titulkami
 režisér/režisérka
 O koľkej sa začína film/
 predstavenie?
 Chcem si pozrieť ten film.

feature-length
 short
 with English/Slovak subtitles
 director (male and female form)
 When does the film/
 performance start?
 I want to see that film.

Divadlo

Theatre

divadelné predstavenie/hra
 dráma
 komédia
 herec/herečka
 kostým
 scéna
 javisko/pódium
 publikum
 divák/diváčka
 premiéra
 repríza

theatre performance/play
 drama
 comedy
 actor/actress
 costume
 scene, stage
 stage, podium
 audience
 viewer (male/female form)
 premiere
 rerun

Opera

Opera

libreto
 operná ária
 operný spevák/operná
 speváčka
 tenor/tenorista
 soprán/sopranistka

libretto
 aria
 opera singer (male/female form)
 tenor (male/female form)
 soprano (male/female form)

**Hudba**

hudobník/hudobníčka
spevák/speváčka
sólista/sólistka
skupina (coll. kapela)
orchester
filharmónia
hudobný nástroj:
gitara
bicie/bubon
klavír
husle
violončelo
Žáner:
rock
pop
džez
etno
folklór
koncert
koncertovať
vystupovať
vystúpenie
hrať
komponovať hudbu
hudobný skladateľ/
hudobná skladateľka

Music

musician (male/female form)
singer (male/female form)
soloist (male/female form)
band
orchestra
philharmonic (orchestra)
musical instrument:
guitar
drum kit/drum
piano
violin
cello
genre:
rock
pop
jazz
ethnic
folklore
concert
give a concert
perform
performance
play
compose music
(music) composer (male/female form)

Galéria

(umelecká) zbierka
 (umelecký) exponát
 prezrieť si zbierku/exponáty
 obraz
 socha
 objekt
 inštalácia
 výtvarník/výtvarníčka

 sochár/sochárka
 súčasné/moderné výtvarné
 umenie

Gallery

(art) collection
 (art) exhibit
 look at the collection/exhibits
 picture/painting
 sculpture
 object
 installation
 visual artist (male and female
 form)
 sculptor (male and female form)
 contemporary/modern visual
 art

Múzeá a historické pamiatky

hrad
 zrúcanina/ruina
 zámok
 kaštieľ
 pevnosť
 kláštor
 bazilika/chrám/katedrála/ dóm
 kostol
 skanzen ľudovej architektúry

 rodný dom
 múzeum
 (historická) zbierka
 (historický) exponát
 prezrieť si zbierku/exponáty

Museums and historical monuments

castle (fortified)
 ruin
 castle (palace)
 rural mansion
 fortress
 monastery
 basilica/temple/cathedral/dome
 church
 open air museum of folk
 architecture
 birthplace (house)
 museum
 (historic) collection
 (historic) exhibit
 view the collection/exhibits

Čičmany



Slovakia is a real paradise for history enthusiasts. We have many castles here – the most famous ones being Spiš Castle (Spišský hrad), Trenčín Castle (Trenčiansky hrad), Orava Castle (Oravský hrad), Červený Kameň Castle, and especially Bojnice castle (Bojnický zámok), which is one of the most frequently visited heritage sites in Slovakia. By the way: “hrad” means a fortified castle and “zámok” means a castle which is more like a palace. You will find a rural mansion (called kaštieľ) in many villages (unfortunately, in many cases they are totally dilapidated). Open-air museums of folk architecture, documenting the everyday life of ordinary people centuries ago, are also very popular (e.g. the open-air museums called “skanzen” in Martin, Zuberec, Vlkolínec and many other locations).

My sme turisti**We are tourists**

výlet	trip
dovolenka	holiday
turistika	hiking
ísť na turistiku	go for a hike
turista/turistka	hiker (male/female form)
túra	hike/trip
turistická trasa	hiking route
turistický chodník	hiking trail
turistická značka	tourist/hiking sign
sprievodca/sprievodkyňa	guide (male/female form)
prospekt	brochure

mapa	map
prehliadka	guided tour
hotel	hotel
penzión	pension/guest house
chata	hut
kemping	camping
stan	tent

Spišský hrad



* Did you know that we currently have more than 13,000 km of marked hiking trails in Slovakia, which are maintained exclusively by volunteers? The colour red is used for the main trails, including mountain ridge trails, which are the most physically demanding and usually also the longest. Blue trails are “in the middle” zone of difficulty, often leading through longer valleys. Green is usually used for shorter trails of local significance, and yellow is used for the shortest sections or shortcuts.

V zdravom tele zdravý duch

A healthy spirit in a healthy body

športovať	do sports
športovec/športovkyňa	sportsman/sportswoman
Hráť/chodím na...	I play/go to...
futbal	football (soccer)

hokej	hockey (usually this refers to ice hockey)
volejbal	volleyball
basketbal	basketball
hádzanú	handball
tenis	tennis
golf	golf
ihrisko	playground, playing field
štadión	stadium
športová hala	sports hall, gymnasium
fitnescentrum	fitness centre
plaváreň	(public) swimming pool
plávať	to swim
behať	to run
jazdiť na bicykli	to ride a bike
bicykel	bicycle
korčuľovať sa	to skate
lopta	ball
korčule (pl.)	skates (pl.)
raketa	racket

Slovakia's national sports are ice hockey, football (soccer) and tennis, always depending on the achievements of our respective national teams. We can add cycling to this list: in 2015 Peter Sagan became the world champion in road cycling.

Hobby je náš koníček

Hobbies are our passion

Čo rád/rada robíš?

What do you like to do? (male/
female form)

Rád/rada...

I like... (male/female form)

čítam

reading

varím

cooking

plávam	swimming
hrám volejbal	playing volleyball
spievam	singing
pozerám televízor	watching TV
chodím do kina	going to the movies
nakupujem	shopping
Čo máš rád/rada?	What do you like? (male/ female form)
Mám rád/rada...	I like... (male/female form)
literatúru	literature
hudbu	music
tanec	dancing
hokej	hockey
dobré jedlo	good food
dobré víno	good wine

The Slovaks are usually family-oriented people, spending a lot of time with children and grandparents. Saturdays are used to shop and tidy up their homes. Sunday mornings are usually dedicated to the cooking of a great Sunday meal with the afternoon often spent visiting family. Villagers typically use their free time doing various maintenance jobs around the house or in the garden and fields, since most of them can and want to produce their own vegetables or fruit. A favourite pastime is also having a barbecue in the garden or in the countryside. In cities, the prevalent tendency is to belong to various “interest groups” (especially children) and to engage in various sport and cultural activities, e.g. going to the gym, cycling, skating, yoga and concerts.

**Chcem ťa pozvať...****I would like to invite you...**

na párty

to a party

na oslavu

to a celebration

do divadla

to the theatre

do kina

to the cinema

do klubu

to a club

do krčmy

to the pub

na večeru

to dinner

na obed

to lunch

na návštevu

for a visit

na koncert

to a concert

na výlet

on a trip

na rande

on a date

na kúpalisko

to the (public) open-air
swimming pool

na dovolenku

on a holiday

na diskotéku

to a disco

na svadbu

to a wedding

When visiting someone, it is common to bring a small gift (e.g. wine, coffee or a box of candy). The Slovaks (especially in villages) are usually very hospitable to their visitors.



Aj prácou sa človek živí...**Work also keeps people alive...**

firma	company, firm
oddelenie	department
kancelária	office
zasadačka	meeting room
riaditeľ/riaditeľka	director (male/female form)
asistent/asistentka	assistant (male/female form)
zamestnanec/zamestnankyňa	employee (male/female form)
zákazník/zákazníčka	customer (male/female form)
klient/klientka	client (male/female form)
termín	appointment
stretnutie	meeting
schôdza	assembly, meeting
porada	consultation, conference
rokovanie	negotiations, talks
projekt	project
úloha	task
prezentácia	presentation
školenie	training
služobná/pracovná cesta	business trip
Chcem...	I want...
si dohodnúť termín	to make an appointment
presunúť termín	to change an appointment
zrušiť termín	to cancel an appointment
Do konca mesiaca musím...	By the end of the month, I must...
vypracovať projekt	complete (develop) a project
odovzdať projekt	deliver a project

Korešpondencia**Correspondence**

Formálne oslovenie:

Vážená pani Kováčová,

Vážený pán Kováč,

Dobrý deň, pani Kováčová,

Dobrý deň, pán Kováč,

Neformálne oslovenie:

Milá Jana

Milý Peter

Ahoj, Jana

Ahoj, Peter

Ďakujem...

za Vašu/Tvoju odpoveď

za Vašu/Tvoju ponuku

za Váš/Tvoj návrh

Posielam Vám...

V prílohe posielam...

S pozdravom

Prajem/želám Vám...

pekný deň

pekný zvyšok dňa

príjemný víkend

Formal addressing:

Dear Mrs Kováčová (lit.:
honoured)

Dear Mr Kováč (lit.: honoured)

Hello Mrs Kováčová

Hello Mr Kováč

Informal addressing:

Dear Jana

Dear Peter

Hi, Jana.

Hi, Peter.

Thank you...

for your answer (both sg. and pl.
form)for your offer (both sg. and pl.
form)for your proposal (both sg. and
pl. form)

I am sending you...

I am sending the attached...

Yours truly/Regards

I wish you...

a nice day

a nice rest of the day

a nice weekend

We mainly use internationalisms, but for the “@” sign we usually use the expression “zavináč”, which means “rollmop” (rolled herrings).

Ked' sme online...**When online...**

webová stránka	web page
aplikácia	app
vyhľadať/browsovať	look up/browse
vyhľadávač/browser	browser
googliť	to google
čet	chat
četovať	to chat
skype	skype
skypovať	to skype
zaregistrovať sa	to register
prihlásiť sa	to log in
odhlásiť sa	to log out
meno	name
heslo	password
potvrdiť heslo	confirm password
zmeniť heslo	change password

E-mailová komunikácia**E-mail communication**

e-mail	e-mail
e-mailová adresa	e-mail address
správa	message
prijatá	received
odoslaná	sent
nedoručená	undelivered
napísať e-mail/správu	write an e-mail/message
odoslať e-mail/správu	send an e-mail/message
odpovedať na e-mail/na správu	answer an e-mail/a message
zmazať e-mail/správu	delete an e-mail/a message

O projekte

- > Kreatívna forma prezentácie jazyka a kultúry v kocke
- > Most k štúdiu slovenčiny a prvé kroky k poznávaniu slovenských špecifik
- > Základné frázy v modelových mikrosituáciách z každodenného života
- > Lexikálne minimum pre záujemcov o kontakt so Slovenskom a Slováckmi
- > Komunikačné stratégie v 15 jazykových mutáciách pomôžu prekonávať transkultúrne bariéry
- > Za preklad ďakujeme zahraničným slovakistom – študentom lektorátov slovenského jazyka a kultúry na univerzitách v zahraničí.

About the project

- > A creative form of Slovak language and cultural presentation in a nutshell
- > A bridge to Slovak studies and the first steps towards knowing specific aspects of Slovak life
- > Basic phrases in model micro-situations from everyday life conversations
- > The vocabulary basics for people interested in Slovakia and the Slovaks
- > Communication strategies in 15 language mutations which are helpful in breaking down transcultural barriers
- > We are very thankful to the students of Slovak language and culture from universities abroad for providing the translations.

