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# **ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY**

Практикум

Рекомендовано Ученым советом Государственного образовательного учреждения высшего профессионального образования «Оренбургский государственный университет» в качестве учебного пособия для студентов, обучающихся по программам высшего профессионального образования по специальностям «Перевод и переводоведение», «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур», «Филология (Зарубежная филология)»

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В практикуме рассмотрены такие вопросы лексикологии, как структура слова, этимология словарного состава английского языка, словообразование и словосложение, семасиология, омонимия, синонимия и антонимия современного английского языка, фразеологические единицы и словосочетания, основы английской лексикографии и др. Практический материал, предназначенный для самостоятельной работы и работы на семинарах, тесно увязан с теоретическим материалом лекций. Приложение содержит справочный материал, необходимый для выполнения упражнений.

Практикум предназначен для студентов, обучающихся по программам высшего профессионального образования по специальностям 031202 - Перевод и переводоведение, 031201 - Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур, 031001- Филология (021703 Зарубежная филология)» при изучении дисциплины «Лексикология».

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## Preface

This book has an aim to assist the students of foreign language departments in their study of the fundamentals of Modern English Lexicology. The book is based on the course of lectures in English Lexicology and fully meets the requirements of the programme in the subject. It includes the material about the English word and its structure, about the complex nature of the word's meaning, about homonyms, synonyms and antonyms, phraseological units, lexicography and some other aspects of English lexicology.

Each chapter of the book contains some theoretical problems to be discussed, the list of definitions of the main notions to remember, practical tasks for seminars and independent work to be analyzed and a brief list of recommended literature. In appendices students will find supplementary materials intended for gaining additional information about the vocabulary resources of Modern English, stylistic peculiarities of its vocabulary, word-building elements. Students are also given the list of questions for revision and a self-assessment test which will help them to prepare for the exam in the course of English lexicology.

The authors hope that the book will help students to be word-conscious, to be able to guess the meaning of words they come across from the meanings of morphemes, to be able to recognize the origin of this or that lexical unit.

# 1 General Problems of the Theory of the Word



## 1.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The object of Lexicology.  
The theoretical and practical value of English Lexicology.
2. Links of Lexicology with other branches of linguistics.
3. Vocabulary as a system. The notion of lexical system.
4. The approaches to language study.
5. The word as a fundamental unit of language.
6. Methods of linguistic analysis.

## 1.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Lexicology** – is a branch of linguistics which deals with the vocabulary of a language. It is concerned with words, variable word-groups, phraseological units, and with morphemes which make up words.

**Vocabulary of a language** – is the total sum of its words.

**General lexicology** – is a part of general linguistics; it is concerned with the study of vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.

**Special lexicology** – is the lexicology of a particular language (e.g. English, Russian, etc.); devotes its attention to the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language.

**Lexical system** – is a coherent homogeneous whole constituted by interdependent elements of the same order related in certain specific ways.

**Diachronic approach to language study** deals with the origin, change and development of the words in the course of time.

**Synchronic approach to language study** describes the vocabulary as it exists at a given time.

**Word** – is a sequence of human sounds conveying a certain concept idea or meaning which has gained general acceptance in a social group of people speaking the same language and historically connected.

**Word** – is a speech unit used for the purposes of human communication, materially representing a group of sounds possessing a meaning, susceptible to grammatical employment and characterized by formal and semantic unity.

**Morpheme** – the smallest two-faced unit to be found within the word; it is studied on the morphological level of analysis.

### **1.3 Define the type of lexicological approach to language study.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Type of lexicology that deals with the origin, change and development of the words in the course of time. | A. General lexicology                   |
| 2. Type of lexicology that studies words irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.   | B. Synchronic or descriptive lexicology |
| 3. Type of lexicology that devotes its attention to the description of words of a particular language.       | C. Historical or diachronic lexicology  |
| 4. Type of lexicology that is concerned with the vocabulary as it exists at a given time.                    | D. Special lexicology                   |

### **1.4 Match the definition of the word with the author it belongs to.**

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Word is a speech unit used for the purposes of human communication, materially representing a group of sounds possessing a meaning, susceptible to grammatical employment and characterized by formal and semantic unity. | A) St. Ullman |
|--|---------------|

2. Word is a sequence of human sounds conveying a certain concept, idea in meaning which has gained general acceptance in a social group of people speaking the same language and historically connected.

B) F. Berezin

3. Word is meaningful unit which composes meaningful segments of some connected discourse.

C) G. Antrushina

4. Minimum free form.

D) L. Bloomfield

E) A. Smirnitsky

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## 2 General Characteristics of the Modern English Vocabulary



### 2.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The volume of the vocabulary and its use. Changeability of the vocabulary. The causes of changeability.
2. The basic word – stock of the English language. Its relative stability and general use.
3. The extension of the English Vocabulary.
4. Characteristic features of the Modern English Vocabulary.
5. English vocabulary as a system. Different principles of grouping the vocabulary (non – semantic, semantic groupings of the vocabulary). Linguistic criteria of distinguishing lexico – semantic groups.
6. The theories of Semantic Fields.

### 2.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Literary colloquial words** - are informal words that are used in everyday conversational speech both by cultivated and uneducated people of all age groups.

**Slang** – language of a highly colloquial style, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense.

**Dialects** – are regional forms of English.

**Learned words** – words mainly associated with the printed page.

**Archaic words (archaisms)** – words current in an earlier time but rare in present usage.

**Obsolete words** – words no longer in use; out of use for at least a century.

**Historisms** – are words denoting objects and phenomena which are things of the past and no longer exist.

**Neologisms** – words which have recently appeared in the language.

**Term (Professional terminology)** – a word or a word-group which is specifically employed by a particular branch of science, technology, trade of the arts to convey a concept, peculiar to this particular activity.

**Basic stock** – a certain stable layer in the vocabulary, which changes very slowly and which is the basis for the further growth of the vocabulary.

**Lexico-grammatical group** – is a class of words which have a common lexico-grammatical meaning, a common paradigm, the same substituting elements and possibly a characteristic set of suffixes, rendering the lexico-grammatical meaning.

**Semantic fields** – closely connected parts of vocabulary, each characterized by a common concept.

**2.3 The italicized words and word-groups in the following extracts are informal. Write them out in two columns and explain in each case why you consider the word slang/colloquial. Look up any words you do not know in your dictionary.**

1. The Flower Girl.... *Now you are talking!* I thought you'd *come off it* when you saw a chance of getting back *a bit of* what you *chucked* at me last night.<sup>1</sup> (*Confidentially.*) You'd *had a drop in*, hadn't you?

2. Liza. *What call* would a woman with that strength in her have to die of influenza? What become of her new straw hat that should have come to me? Somebody *pinched* it; and what I say is, them as *pinched* it *done her in*.

Mrs. Eynsfordhill. What does doing her in mean?

Higgins (*hastily*). Oh, that's the new small talk. To do a person in means to kill them.

3. Higgins. *I've picked up* a girl.

Mrs. Higgins. Does that mean that some girl has picked you up?

Higgins. *Not at all*. I don't mean a love affair. Mrs. Higgins. *What a pity!*

(From *Pygmalion* by B. Shaw)

4. Jack (*urgently*): Mrs. Palmer, if I ask you a straight question, will you please give me a straight answer?

Muriel: All right. Fire away.

Jack: Is your mother divorced?

Muriel: Divorced? *Mum?* Of course not.

Jack (*quietly*): Thank you. That was what I had already gathered.

Muriel: *Mind you*, she's often thought of divorcing *Dad*, but somehow never *got round* to doing it. Not that she's *got a good word to say for him*, *mind you*. She says he was the laziest, *pottiest*, most selfish *chap* she's ever *come across* in all her life. "He'll *come to a sticky end*," she used to say to me, when I was a little girl. "You *mark my words*, Mu," she used to say, "if your Dad doesn't end his days in jail my name's not Flossie Gosport."

(From *Harlequinade* by T. Rattigan)

5. My wife has been *kiddin'* me about my friends ever since we was married. She says that ... they ain't nobody in the world got a *rummier bunch* of friends than me. I'll admit that the most of them ain't, well, what you might call *hot*; they're different somehow than when I first *hung around* with them. They seem to be lost without a brass rail to rest their *dogs* on. But of course they are old friends and I can't *give them the air*.

(From *Short Stories* by R. Lardner)

<sup>1</sup> Eliza means the money that Higgins gave her on their previous meeting.

## **2.4 Read the following jokes. Write out the informal words and word-groups and say whether they are colloquial, slang or dialect.**

1. A Yankee passenger in an English train was beguiling his fellow passengers with tall stories<sup>1</sup> and remarked: "We can start with a twenty-story apartment house this month, and have it finished by next."

This was too much for the burly Yorksbireman, who sat next to him. "Man, that's nowt", he said. "I've seen 'em in Yorkshire when I've been going to work just laying the foundation stone and when I've been coming home at neet they've been putting the folk out for back rent."

2. A driver and his family had gathered bluebells, primrose roots, budding twigs and so on from a country lane. Just before they piled into the car to move off Father approached a farmer who was standing nearby and asked: "Can we take this road to

Sheffield?" The farmer eyed the car and its contents sourly, then: "Aye, you mun as well, you've takken nigh everything else around here."

<sup>1</sup> *tall stories* — stories that are hard to believe.

**2.5 The italicized words and word-groups in the following extracts belong to formal style. Describe the stylistic peculiarities of each extract in general and say whether the italicized represents learned words, terms or archaisms. Look up unfamiliar words in the dictionary.**

1. "Sir,

*in re*<sup>1</sup> Miss Ernestina Freeman

We are *instructed* by Mr. Ernest Freeman, father of the *above mentioned* Miss Ernestina Freeman, to *request* you to *attend* at these *chambers* at 3 o'clock this coming Friday. Your failure to attend will be regarded as an acknowledgement of our client's right *to proceed*."

<sup>1</sup> Usually in modern correspondence you will find the form *re* [ri:] without the *in*.

(From *The French Lieutenant's Woman* by J. Fowles)

2. "I have, with *esteemed* advice ..." Mr. Aubrey bowed briefly towards the sergeant, "... prepared *an admission of guilt*. I should *instruct* you that Mr. Freeman's decision not to proceed immediately is most strictly *contingent* upon your client's signing, on this occasion and in our presence, and witnessed *by all present, this* document."

(Ibid.)

3. "... I want you to keep an eye on that *air-speed indicator*. Remember that an airplane stays in the air because of its *forward speed*. If you let the speed drop too low, it stalls — and falls out of the air. Any time *the ASI shows a reading* near 120, you tell George instantly. Is that clear?" "Yes, Captain. I understand." "Back to you, George... I want you to unlock *the autopilot* — it's clearly marked on *the control column* — and take the airplane yourself. ... George, you watch the *artificial horizon* ... *Climb and descent indicator* should stay at zero."

(From *Runway Zero-Eight* by A. Hailey, J. Castle)

4. Mr. Claud Gurney's production of *The Taming of the Shrew* shows a violent *ingenuity*. He has learnt much from Mr. Cochran; there is also a touch of Hammersmith in his *ebullient* days. *The speed, the light, the noise, the deployment* of expensively coloured figures ...amuse the senses and sometimes *divert* the mind from the unfunny brutality of the play, which *evokes* not one natural smile.

(From a theatrical review)

**2. 6 From the words given below, pick out the archaic words and comment on their meaning. See appendix A.**

Do, dost, does, you, thee, ye, thou, horse, though, albeit, also, eke, spring, vernal, said, quoth, told, maiden, girl, haply, perhaps, ere, before.

**2.7 Substitute modern forms and words for the following.**

Hath, dost, thee, didst, wight, ye, whilom, sooth, yon, rhymeth, sate.

**2.8 Give modern English equivalents of the following words. Translate them into Russian. See appendix A.**

Bade, spouse, dire, aught, quoth, kine, swain, courser, ire, charger, thy, thine, troth, hath, albeit.

**2.9 Study the list of neologisms (Appendix B). Comment on their formation. State to what sphere of human activity they belong.**

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### 3 Etymological Characteristics of the Modern English Vocabulary



#### 3.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The notion of etymology. The etymological background of the English vocabulary.
2. Words of native origin, words of Indo–European origin and words of Common Germanic origin. The main features of genuine English words.
3. Loan–words (borrowed words) in English. Sources and ways of borrowing into English.
4. Assimilation of loan–words. Types of assimilation. Degrees of assimilation.
5. Interrelation between native and borrowed elements in English.
6. Etymological doublets of different origin.
7. International words. Translation–loans.

#### 3.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Etymology** – is a science of the origin and history of words.

**Etymology of words** – origin of words.

**Native words** – are those that belong to the original English stock. They are words of Anglo-Saxon origin brought to the British Isles from the continent in the 5<sup>th</sup> century by the Germanic Tribes – the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

**Borrowed words (loan words)** – words taken from other languages and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the English language.

**Source of borrowing** – is the language from which this or that particular word was taken into English.

**Origin of the word** – is the language to which the word may be traced.

**Assimilation of borrowings** - is partial or total adaptation of loan-words to the peculiarities of phonetic, graphical, morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system.

**Completely assimilated words** – are words which undergo grammatical, phonetic and lexical assimilation.

**Partially assimilated words** – are words which undergo assimilation in some respects but remain unassimilated in others.

**Unassimilated words (barbarisms)** – are not assimilated in any respect.

**Etymological doublets** – are two or more words of the same language which were derived by different routes from the same basic word. They differ to a certain degree in form, meaning and current use.

**Translation-loans** – borrowings of special kind which are not taken into the vocabulary of another language more or less in the same phonemic shape in which they have been functioning in their own language, but undergo the process of translation. They are compound words in which each stem is translated separately.

**International words** – words, borrowed from one language into several others simultaneously or at short intervals one after another.

**3.3 Subdivide all the following words of native origin into: a) Indo-European, b) Germanic, c) English proper.**

Daughter, woman, room, land, cow, moon, sea, red, spring, three, I, lady, always, goose, bear, fox, lord, tree, nose, birch, grey, old, glad, daisy, heart, hand, night, to eat, to see, to make.

**3.4 Read the following jokes. Explain the etymology of the italicized words. If necessary consult a dictionary.**

1. He dropped around to the *girl's house* and as he ran up the steps he was confronted by her *little brother*.

"Hi, Billy."

"Hi," said the brat.

"Is your *sister* expecting me?"

"Yeah."

"How do you know that?"

"She's gone out."

2. A *man* was at a theatre. He was sitting behind *two women* whose continuous chatter became more than he could bear. Leaning forward, he tapped *one* of them on the *shoulder*.

"Pardon me, madam," he said, "but I can't *hear*."

"You are not supposed to - this is a private conversation," she hit back.

3. Sonny: *Father*, what *do* they *make* asphalt roads of?

Father: That makes a *thousand* questions you've asked today. Do give me a *little* peace. What do you *think* would happen if I had asked my father so *many* questions?

Sonny: You might have learnt how to answer some of mine.

**3.5 Identify the period of the following Latin borrowings; point out the structural and semantic peculiarities of the words from each period.**

Wall, cheese, intelligent, candle, major, moderate, priest, school, street, cherry, music, phenomenon, nun, kitchen, plum, pear, pepper, datum, cup, status, wine, philosophy, method.

**3.6 In the sentences given below find the examples of Scandinavian borrowings. How can the Scandinavian borrowings be identified?**

He went on to say that he was sorry to hear that I had been ill. 2. She was wearing a long blue skirt and a white blouse. 3. Two eyes — eyes like winter windows, glared at him

with ruthless impersonality. 4. The sun was high, the sky unclouded, the air warm with a dry fresh breeze. 5. If Eastin were right, Wainwright reasoned, the presence of the husband could tie in with Wainwright's own theory of an outside accomplice. 6. It's not such a bad thing to be unsure sometimes. It takes us away from rigid thinking.

**3.7 Read the following extract. Which of the italicized borrowings came from Latin and which from French?**

*Connoisseurs* of the song will be *familiar* with the name of Anna Quentin, distinguished blues singer and versatile *vocalist*. Miss Quentin's admirers, who have been regretting her *recent retirement* from the limelight, will hear with mixed feelings the report that she is bound to Hollywood. Miss Quentin, leaving for a short stay in Paris, *refused* either to *confirm* or to *deny* a *rumour* that she had signed a long-term *contract* for work in America.

**3.8 Explain the etymology of the following words.**

Sputnik, kindergarten, opera, piano, potato, tomato, droshky, czar, violin, coffee, cocoa, colonel, alarm, cargo, blitzkrieg, steppe, komsomol, banana, balalaika.

**3.9 Classify the following borrowings according to the sphere of human activity they represent. What type of borrowings are these?**

Television, progress, football, grapefruit, drama, philosophy, rugby, sputnik, tragedy, coca-cola, biology, medicine, atom, primadonna, ballet, cricket, hockey, chocolate, communism, democracy.

**3.10 Group the following words according to their origin.**

Caftan, lilac, canoe, operetta, machine, vanilla, waltz, skipper, guerilla, verst, algebra, caravan, jungle, law, mule, chocolate, telephone, dollar, khaki, artel, wigwam, mazurka, pagoda, cannibal, kangaroo, taboo, chimpanzee, maize, gorilla, tobacco, verandah, beryl, chauffeur, beauty, umbrella, squaw, devil, school, nun, anchor.

**3.11 Write the words out in three columns: a) fully assimilated words; b) partially assimilated words; c) unassimilated words.**

Pen, hors d'oeuvre, ballet, beet, butter, skin, take, cup, police, distance, monk, garage, phenomenon, wine, large, justice, lesson, criterion, nice, coup d'etat, sequence, gay, port, river, loose, autumn, low, uncle, law, convenient, lunar, experiment, skirt, bishop, regime, eau-de-Cologne.

**3.12 a) State the origin of the following doublets (Appendix C). b) Comment on the different formation of the doublets and on the difference in meaning, if any.**

1. Abbreviate —abridge; cavalry – chivalry; captain — chieftain; cart — chart; fragile-frail.

2. Artist — artiste; corps — corpse; liquor — liqueur; rout — route; suit — suite; salon — saloon, travel — travail.

3. Shade — shadow; of –off; whit- wight; dike — ditch.

4. Balm – balsam; emerald – smaragdus; hospital - hostel, hotel; gaol — jail; major — mayor; pauper — poor; senior — sir; canal — channel; legal – loyal.

5. Skirt — shirt; screw — shrew; screech — shriek; nay –no.

6. Ward — guard; wage – gage.

### **Literature**

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## 4 The Structure of English Words and Word–Building in English



### 4.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. Morphological structure of words in Modern English. Structural and semantic classification of morphemes. Free and bound morphemes. Words and morphemes. Roots and affixes. Derivational and functional affixes, semi – affixes.
2. Different types of words: root-words, derivatives, compounds proper and derived compounds.
3. Principles of morphological analysis of the structure of words.
4. Various ways of word–building in English:
  - 1) Affixation. Classification of English affixes. Polysemy, synonymy and homonymy of English affixes. Productive affixes. Historical modification of affixes and changeability of their productivity.
  - 2) Conversion or non–affixed word–building as one of the most productive ways of making new words in Modern English. Different conceptions of the problem of conversion. Types of conversion. The problem of “stone wall”.
  - 3) Composition in English and its specific features. The problem of distinguishing compounds from word combinations in English. Different types of compounds in Modern English:
    - compounds formed by means of stem–junction (of non–derived stems, derived stems, abbreviated stems);
    - derived compounds;
    - compound words formed by means of stem–junction with a linking element;

- compound words formed by way of isolating syntagmas;
- specific features of compounds belonging to different parts of speech. Historical changes in the structure of compound words.

1) Shortening of words and word combinations as a productive way of building words in Modern English. Various types of abbreviated words and their functional use.

2) Other ways of word-building: gradation, stress – shifting, blending, back formation and sound- imitation.

#### **4.2 Remember the following definitions.**

**Word-building (word formation)** – is the process of forming words by combining root and affixation morphemes according to certain patterns specific for the language.

**Free morphemes** – morphemes which can stand alone without changing the meaning; they coincide with the stem of a word form.

**Bound morphemes** – are morphemes which occur only as constituent parts of the word and can't be used independently.

**Semi-bound morphemes** – morphemes which can function both as affixes and free morphemes.

**Root morpheme** – a semantic nucleus of the word; it has an individual lexical meaning and it is the common elements of the words within a word family.

**Non-root morphemes** – are inflexion morphemes, carrying only grammatical meaning and affixation morphemes.

**Prefix** – is a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying the meaning.

**Suffix** – is a derivational morpheme following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word-class.

**Infix** – is an affix placed within a word.

**Functional affixes** – serve to convey grammatical meaning; they build different forms of one and the same word and they are responsible for a paradigm.

**Derivational affixes** – serve to supply the stem with components of lexical and lexico-grammatical meaning; they form different words.

**Root-words** – elements of the English vocabulary which constitute the nucleus of a word family; they are the basis for forming new words.

**Derived words** – are words which have word-building affixes.

**Compound words** – are words consisting of two or more stems which occur in the language as free forms.

**Derived compounds** - are compounds having derivative affixes.

**Word formation** - is the process of forming words by combining root and affixation morphemes according to certain patterns specific for the language.

**Word-derivation (affixation)** – is the formation of words by adding derivational affixes to different types of bases.

**Conversion** – is the process of forming a new word in a different part of speech and with a different distribution characteristic, but without adding any derivative element so that the basic form of the original and the basic form of the derived words are homonymous.

**Composition** – is a way of word-building when new words are formed by joining two or more stems to form one word.

**Shortening (contraction, clipping, curtailment)** – is clipping of words and phrases to create short words convenient for oral speech.

**Blends** – formations that combine two words and include the letters or sounds they have in common as a connecting element.

**Sound interchange** – is an opposition in which words or word forms are differentiated due to an alternation in the phonemic composition of the root.

**Sound imitation (onomatopoeia, echoism)** – is the naming of an action or thing by a more or less exact reproduction of a sound associated with it.

**Back-formation (reversion)** – is the derivation of new words by subtracting a real or supposed affix from existing words through misinterpretation of their structure.

**4.3 Explain the etymology and productivity of the affixes given below (See appendix D). Say what parts of speech can be formed with their help:**

-ness, -ous, -ly, -y, -dom, -ish, -tion, -ed, -en, -ess, -or, -er, -hood, -less, -ate, -ing, -al, -ful, -un, -re, -im (in), -dis, -over, -ab.

**4.4 Insert the following words with French affixes into the table.**

Arrogance, appointment, courage, enable, endear, intelligence, endurance, passage, hindrance, development, tigress, curious, joyous, enfold, serious, dangerous, marriage, village, enact, actress, adventuress, consequence, enslave, experiment, patience, lioness.

Nouns	The suffix - <i>ance</i>	
	The suffix - <i>ence</i>	
	The suffix - <i>merit</i>	
	The suffix - <i>age</i>	
	The suffix - <i>ess</i>	
Adjectives	The suffix - <i>ous</i>	
Verbs	The prefix <i>en-</i>	

**4.5 Separate the following suffixes according to the part-of-speech classification into a) noun-forming suffixes, b) adjective-forming suffixes, c) verb-forming suffixes, d) adverb-forming suffixes, e) numeral-forming suffixes:**

-er, -able, -teen, -ward, -ize, -ty, -less, -dom, -ify, -en; -ous, -ism; -ify, -ly, -wise; -fold.

**4.6 Separate the following suffixes according to the semantic classification into noun-forming suffixes that can denote: a) the agent of the action, b) nationality, c) collectivity, d) diminutiveness, e) quality, f) feminine gender, g) abstract notion, h) derogatory meaning.**

-ine, -dom, -ie, -ness, -ette, -ion, -let, -hood, -ess, -er, -ness, -ity, -ese, -y, -ship, -ling, -ard, -ati, -ling, -ock, -ster, -ist, -ence/ance, -ent, -ish, -ette.

**4.7 Subdivide the following suffixes according to the lexico-grammatical character of the stem they can be added to: a) suffixes added to verbal stems, b) suffixes added to noun stems, c) suffixes added to adjective stems.**

-er, -ish, -less, -ly, -ish, -ing, -ness, -able, -ster, -fid, -ment, -ism, -ation, -nik, -en.

**4.8 Find cases of conversion in the following sentences.**

1. The clerk was eyeing him expectantly. 2. Under the cover of that protective din he was able to toy with a steaming dish which his waiter had brought. 3. An aggressive man battled his way to Stout's side. 4. Just a few yards from the front door of the bar there was an elderly woman comfortably seated on a chair, holding a hose linked to a tap and watering the pavement. 5. — What are you doing here? — I'm tidying your room. 6. My seat was in the middle of a row. I could not leave without inconveniencing a great many people, so I remained. 7. How on earth do you remember to milk the cows and give pigs their dinner? 8. In a few minutes Papa stalked off, correctly booted and well muffled. 9. "Then it's practically impossible to steal any diamonds?" asked Mrs. Blair with as keen an air of disappointment as though she had been journeying there for the express purpose. 10. Ten minutes later I was speeding along in the direction of Cape Town. 11. Restaurants in all large cities have their ups and downs. 12. The upshot seemed to be that I was left to face life with the sum of J87 17s 4d. 13. "A man could be very happy in a house like this if he didn't have to poison his days with work," said Jimmy. 14. I often heard that fellows after some great shock or loss have a habit, after they've been on the floor for a while wondering what hit them, of picking themselves up and piecing themselves together.

#### 4.9 Make up compounds by bringing together stems.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1) bus    | a) keeper |
| 2) door   | b) phone  |
| 3) car    | c) stop   |
| 4) ear    | d) drain  |
| 5) house  | e) name   |
| 6) bell   | f) drop   |
| 7) brain  | g) pull   |
| 8) brand  | h) party  |
| 9) floppy | i) store  |
| 10) side  | j) hold   |
| 11) book  | k) disk   |
| 12) free  | l) walk   |

**4.10 Identify the neutral compounds in the word combinations given below and write them out in 3 columns: A. Simple neutral compounds. B. Neutral derived compounds. C. Neutral contracted compounds.**

An air-conditioned hall; a glass-walled room; to fight against H-bomb; a loud revolver-shot; a high-pitched voice; a heavy topcoat; a car's windshield; a snow-white handkerchief; big A. A. guns; a radio-equipped car; thousands of gold-seekers; a big hunting-knife; a lightish-coloured man; to howl long and wolf-like; to go into frantic U-turns;<sup>1</sup> to fix M-Day<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>*U-turn* ['ju:tʒ:n] — R. поворот «кругом».

<sup>2</sup>*M-day* — the first day of mobilization.

**4.11 Arrange the compounds given below into two groups: A. Idiomatic. B. Non-idiomatic. Say whether the semantic change within idiomatic compounds is partial or total. Consult the dictionary if necessary.**

Light-hearted, *adj.*; butterfly, *n.*; homebody, *n.*; cabman, *n.*; medium-sized, *adj.*; blackberry, *n.*; bluebell, *n.*; good-for-nothing, *adj.*; wolf-dog, *n.*; highway, *n.*; dragon-fly, *n.*; looking-glass, *n.*; greengrocer, *n.*; bluestocking, *n.*; gooseberry, *n.*; necklace, *n.*; earthquake, *n.*; lazy-bones, *n.*

**4.12 Arrange the compounds into two groups: A. Idiomatic compounds. B. Non-idiomatic compounds.**

Matchmaker; match-breaker; something; closed-down; handsome; lady-killer; fullback; football; scarecrow; bookworm; nightgown; thirty-foot-tall; dinner jacket; two-seater; bread-and-butter; love-singing; blackbirds; handkerchief; double-talk; oil-cloth-covered; wooden-handed.

**4.13 Identify the compounds in the word-groups below. Say as much as you can about their structure and semantics.**

Emily, our late maid-of-all-work; a heavy snowfall; an automobile salesman; corn-coloured chiffon; vehicle searchlights, little tidbit<sup>1</sup> in *The Afro-American*,<sup>2</sup> German A. A. fire,<sup>3</sup> a born troubleshooter; to disembark a stowaway,<sup>4</sup> an old schoolmate; a cage-like crate; a slightly stoop-shouldered man; a somewhat matter-of-fact manner; a fur-lined boot; to pick forget-me-nots and lilies-of-the-valley; a small T-shirt; a sportscar agency.

<sup>1</sup> *tidbit* — very important news.

<sup>2</sup> *The Afro-American* — the name of a newspaper.

<sup>3</sup> *A. A. fire* — anti-aircraft fire (R. *зенитный огонь*).

<sup>4</sup> *stowaway* — one who hides himself on a ship to make a journey without paying.

**4.14 Say whether the following lexical units are word-groups or compounds. Motivate your answer.**

Railway platform, snowman, light dress, traffic light, railway station, landing field, film star, white man, hungry dog, medical man, landing plane, top hat, distant star, small house, green light, evening dress, top student, bluecoat,<sup>1</sup> roughhouse,<sup>2</sup> booby trap,<sup>3</sup> black skirt, medical student, hot dog, blue dress, U-shaped trap, black shirt<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *bluecoat* — policeman.

<sup>2</sup> *roughhouse* — play that has got out of hand and turned into brawling (R. *скандал, драка*).

<sup>3</sup> *booby trap* — a trap laid for the unwary as a practical joke, often humiliating (R. *ловушка*).

<sup>4</sup> *black shirt* — a fascist (black shirts were part of uniform of the Italian Fascist party).

**4.15 Find shortenings in the jokes and extracts given below and specify the method of their formation.**

1. Brown: But, Doc, I got bad eyes!

Doctor: Don't worry. We'll put you up front.<sup>1</sup>

You won't miss a thing.

"How was your guard duty yesterday, Tom?"

"O. K. I was remarkably vigilant."

"Were you?"

"Oh, yes. I was so vigilant that I heard at once the relief sergeant approaching my post though I was fast asleep."

3. "Excuse me, but I'm in a hurry! You've had that phone 20 minutes and not said a word!" "Sir, I'm talking to my wife."

4. Two training planes piloted by air cadets collided in mid-air. The pilots who had safely tailed out were interrogated about the accident:

"Why didn't you take any evasive action to avoid hitting the other plane?"

"I did," the first pilot explained, "I tried to zigzag. But he was zigzagging, too, and zagged when I thought he was going to zig."

5. Any pro<sup>2</sup> will tell you that the worst thing possible is to over-rehearse.

6. Hedy cut a giant birthday cake and kissed six GIs<sup>3</sup> whose birthday it was.

7. A few minutes later the adjutant and the O D.<sup>4</sup> and a disagreeable master sergeant were in a jeep tearing down the highway in pursuit of the coloured convoy.

<sup>1</sup> We'll put you up front.1— R. 1. Мы пошлем вас на передовую. 2. Мы посадим вас в первый ряд (игра слов).

<sup>2</sup> *pro* — (*here*) professional actor (*st.*)

<sup>3</sup> *GI* — Government issue. WWII servicemen.

<sup>4</sup> *O. D.* — officer of the day, officer on duty.

**4.16 What is the type of word-building by which the italicized words in the following extracts were made?**

1. If they'd anything to say to each other, they could *hob-nob*\* over *beef-tea* in & *perfectly* casual and natural manner. 2. No sooner had he departed than we were surrounded by cats, six of them, all *miaowing piteously* at once. 3. A man who has permitted himself to be made a thorough fool of is not anxious to *broadcast* the fact. 4. "He must be a very handsome fellow," said Sir Eustace. "Some young *whipper-snapper*<sup>2</sup> in Durban".

5. In South Africa you at once begin to talk about a stoep — I do know what a stoep is — it's the thing round a house and you sit on it. In various other parts of the world you call it a veranda, a piazza, and a *ha-ha*.<sup>3</sup> 6. All about him black metal pots were boiling and *bubbling on* huge stoves, and kettles were *hissing*, and pans were *sizzling*, and strange iron machines were *clanking* and *spluttering*. 7. I took the *lib* of barging in. 8. I'd work for him, *slave* for him, steal for him, even *beg* or borrow for him. 9. I've been meaning to go to the good old *exhibish* for a long time. 10. Twenty years of *bulling* had trained him to wear a mask.

<sup>1</sup> *to hob-nob* — to be on familiar terms.

<sup>2</sup> *whipper-snapper* — young, esp. undersized boy who behaves with more self-importance than is proper.

<sup>3</sup> *ha-ha* — fence, hedge or wall hidden in a ditch or trench so as not to interrupt a landscape.

**4.17 Define the particular type of word-building process by which the following words were made and say as much as you can about them.**

A mike; to babysit; to buzz; a torchlight; homelike; theatrical; old-fashioned; to book; unreasonable; SALT;<sup>1</sup> Anglo-American; to murmur; a pub; to dillydally; okay; eatable; a make; a greenhorn;<sup>2</sup> posish; a dress coat;<sup>3</sup> to bang; merry-go-round; H-bag; B.B.C.; thinnish; to blood-transfuse; a go; to quack; M.P.; to thunder; earthquake; D-region<sup>4</sup>; fatalism; a find.

<sup>1</sup> *SALT* — strategic armament limitation talks.

<sup>2</sup> *greenhorn* — a raw, simple, inexperienced person, easily fooled.

<sup>3</sup> *dress coat* — a black, long-tailed coat worn by men for formal evening occasions.

<sup>4</sup> *D-region* — the lowest region of the ionosphere extending from 60 to 80 km.

**4.18. Pick out the words with aphaeresis, syncope, or apocope, and comment on the formation of each word.**

Becky, Bella, Bess, brig, bus, cab, captain, cause, curtsy, cycle, demob, exam, fancy, Fred, guy, Kate, mend, Mrs., Mr., mob, Nick, peal, phiz, photo, photo-intelligence, para troops, prep, props, sprite, sport, taxi, teck, through, Tony, tram, USA, USSR, wig, zoo.

**4.19 Write out in full the following shortened words. Define the type of shortening.**

Teck, N.C.O., pub, ad, fancy, H-bomb, U-boat, U.S.S.R, A.T., B-girl, UNO, UNESCO, V-day, mike, ike, ad, sub, USA, tec, mob, lab, comfy.

**4.20 Explain the formation of the following blends and translate them into Russian. See appendix E.**

Flush, glaze, good-bye, slash, smog, flurry, twirl, chortle, dumbfound, cablegram, elecrocute, galumph, swellegant, zebrule, dollarature, animule, fruice.

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## 5 Semantics



### 5.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The word and its meaning.
  - a) The problem of meaning. Semasiology. Two trends in modern semasiology.
  - b) The lexical and the grammatical meaning of the word.
  - c) Types of lexical meaning and their classification.
  - d) The meaning of a word and its usage.
2. Semantic structure of a word:
  - a) polysemy in English and its cause.
  - b) the semantic structure of a polysemantic word and its correlation with the lexico – semantic system of the language.
3. Changes in the semantic structure:
  - a) the development and change of the semantic structure of a word as a source of a qualitative and quantitative growth of the vocabulary. Social, historic and linguistic factors that call forth the changes in the semantic structure of the word.
  - b) the main semantic processes of the development and change of meaning.

### 5.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Semantics** – is the area of lexicology specializing in the semantic studies of the word.

**Semasiology** – is the branch of lexicology which studies the semantic structure of words and changes in the semantic structure.

**Relative (functional) trend** in semasiology – treats the language as a semiotic system. The meaning of a linguistic unit is studied through its relation to other linguistic unit.

**Denotational (referential) trend** - considers a word as a unit possessing its own meaning.

**Grammatical meaning** - is the meaning proper to sets of word-forms common to all words of a certain class.

**Lexical meaning** - is the meaning proper to the given linguistic unit in all its forms and distributions.

**Denotational meaning** – is the realisation of notion; the component of the lexical meaning, which makes communication possible.

**Connotational meaning** – is the emotive charge and the stylistic value of the word.

**Polysemy** – the ability of words to have more than one meaning.

**Monosemantic words** - words having only one meaning.

**Polysemantic words** - words having more than one meaning.

**Metonymy (contiguity of meanings)** - is the semantic process of associating two referents one of which makes part of the other or is closely connected with it.

**Metaphor (similarity of meanings)** – is a semantic process of associating two referents, one of which in some way resembles the other.

**Hyperbole** – is an exaggerated statement.

**Litotes (understatement)** – is expressing the affirmative by the negative of its contrary.

**Irony** – the expression of meaning by words of opposite sense (very often for the purpose of ridicule).

**Euphemisms** – substitutes used instead of words considered indecent, indelicate, rude or impolite.

**5.3 Define the meanings of the words in the following sentences. Say how the meanings of the same word are associated one with another.**

1. I walked into Hyde Park, *fell* flat upon the grass and almost immediately *fell* asleep. 2. a) 'Hello', I said, and thrust my hand through the *bars*, whereon the dog became silent and licked me prodigiously. b) At the end of the long *bar*, leaning against the counter was a slim pale individual wearing a red bow-tie. 3. a) I began to search the flat, looking in drawers and boxes to see if I could find a *key*. b) I tumbled with a sort of splash upon the *keys* of a ghostly piano, c) Now the orchestra is playing yellow cocktail music and the opera of voices pitches a *key* higher, d) Someone with a positive manner, perhaps a detective, used the expression 'madman' as he bent over Welson's body that afternoon, and the authority of his voice set the *key* for the newspaper report next morning. 4. a) Her *mouth* opened crookedly half an inch, and she shot a few words at one like pebbles, b) Would you like me to come to the *mouth* of the river with you? 5. a) I sat down for a few minutes with my head in my *hands*, until I heard the phone taken up inside and the butler's voice calling a taxi. b) The minute *hand* of the electric clock jumped on to figure twelve, and, simultaneously, the steeple of St. Mary's whose vicar always kept his clock by the wireless began its feeble imitation of Big Ben. 6. a) My *head* felt as if it were on a string and someone were trying to pull it off. b) G. Quartermain, board chairman and chief executive of Supernational Corporation was a bull of a man who possessed more power than many *heads* of the state and exercised it like a king.

**5.4 Copy out the following pairs of words grouping together the ones which represent the same meaning of each word. Explain the different meanings and the different usages, giving reasons for your answer. Use dictionaries if necessary.**

*smart*, adj.

smart clothes, a smart answer, a smart house, a smart garden, a smart repartee, a smart officer, a smart blow, a smart punishment

stubborn, adj.

a stubborn child, a stubborn look, a stubborn horse, stubborn resistance, a stubborn fighting, a stubborn cough, stubborn depression

sound, adj.

sound lungs, a sound scholar, a sound tennis-player, sound views, sound advice, sound criticism, a sound ship, a sound whipping

root, n.

edible roots, the root of the tooth, the root of the matter, the root of all evil, square root, cube root

perform, v.

to perform one's duty, to perform an operation, to perform a dance, to perform a play

kick, v.

to kick the ball, to kick the dog, to kick off one's slippers, to kick smb. downstairs

**5.5 Explain the basis for the following jokes. Use the dictionary when in doubt.**

1. Caller: I wonder if I can see your mother, little boy. Is she *engaged*?

Willie: *Engaged!* She's married.

2. Booking Clerk (at a small village station):

You'll have to *change* twice before you get to York.

Villager (*unused to travelling*): Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I'm wearing.

3. The weather forecaster hadn't been right in three months, and his resignation caused little surprise. His alibi, however, pleased the city council.

"I can't stand this town any longer," read his note. "The climate doesn't *agree* with me."

4. Professor: You *missed* my class yesterday, didn't you?

Unsubdued student: Not in the least, sir, not in the least.

5. "Papa, what kind of a robber is a page?" "A what?"

"It says here that two pages *held up* the bride's *train*."

**5.6 Try your hand at being a lexicographer. Write simple definitions to illustrate as many meanings as possible for the following polysemantic words. After you have done it, check your results using a dictionary.**

Face, heart, nose, smart, to lose.

**5.7 Explain the logical associations in the following groups of meaning for the same words. Define the type of transference which has taken place.**

1. The wing of a bird — the wing of a building; the eye of a man — the eye of a needle; the hand of a child — the hand of a clock; the heart of a man — the heart of the matter; the bridge across-the-river — the bridge of the nose; the tongue of a person — the tongue of a bell; the tooth of a boy — the tooth of a comb; the coat of a girl — the coat of a dog.

2. Green grass — green years; black shoes — black despair; nickel (*metal*) — a nickel (*coin*); glass — a glass; copper (*metal*) — a copper (*coin*); Ford (*proper name*) — a Ford (car); Damascus (*town in Syria*) — damask; Kashmir (*town in North India*) — cashmere.

**5.8 Analyse the process of development of new meanings in the italicized words in the examples given below.**

1.1 put the letter well into the *mouth* of the box and let it go and it fell turning over and over like an autumn leaf. 2. Those who had been the *head* of the line paused momentarily on entry and looked around curiously. 3. A cheerful-looking girl in blue *jeans* came up to the stairs whistling. 4. Seated behind a desk, he wore a light patterned suit, switch from his usual *tweeds*. 5. Oh, Steven, I read a *Dickens* the other day. It was awfully funny. 6. They sat on the rug before the fireplace, savouring its warmth, watching the rising *tongues* of flame. 7. He inspired universal confidence and had an *iron* nerve. 8. A very small boy in a green *jersey* with light red hair cut square across his forehead was peering at Steven between the electric fire and the side of the fireplace. 9. While the others were settling down, Lucy saw Pearson take another bite from his *sandwich*. 10. As I

walked nonchalantly past Hugo's house on the other side they were already carrying out *the Renoirs*.

**5.9 Explain the basis for the following jokes. Trace the logical associations between the different meanings of the same word.**

1. Father was explaining to his little son the fundamentals of astronomy.

"That's a comet."

"A what?"

"A comet. You know what a comet is?"

"No."

"Don't you know what they call a star with a tail?"

"Sure — Mickey Mouse."

2. "Pa, what branches did you take when you went to school?"

"I never went to high school, son, but when I attended the little log school-house they used mostly hickory and beech and willow."

3. What has eyes yet never sees? (Potato)

4. He (*in telephone booth*): I want a box for two.

Voice (*at the other end*): Sorry, but we don't have boxes for two.

He: But aren't you the box office of the theatre?

Voice: No, we are the undertakers.

**5.10 Have the italicized words evaluative connotations in their meanings? Motivate your answer and comment on the history of the words.**

The directors now assembling were admirals and field *marshals* of commerce. 2. For a businessman to be invited to serve on a top-flight bank board is roughly equivalent to being *knighthed* by the British *Queen*. 3. I had a nice newsy *gossip* with Mrs. Needham before you turned up last night. 4. The little half-starved guy looked more a victim than a *villain*. 5. Meanwhile I nodded my head vigorously and directed a happy smile in the direction of the two *ladies*. 6. I shook hands with Tom; it seemed *silly* not to, for I felt suddenly as though I were talking to a child.

**5.11 a) Give examples with the same words as are given in bold type in the following sentences, using them in other meanings. b) State whether the words in your examples are polysemantic or homonymous with the words given in bold type.**

1. A **ball** might have done for me in the course of the war, and may still, and how will Emmy be bettered by being left a beggar's widow? (Thack.). 2. As the time passed he started to set the type for the little revolutionary **sheet** they published weekly (J. L.). 3. The slender, flexible **right** hand was badly cut and grazed. The Gadfly held it up (Voyn.). 4. Considerable **scandal**, indeed, arose against Sir Geoffrey Peveril, as having proceeded with indecent severity and haste upon this occasion; and rumour took care to make the usual additions to the reality (W. Sc.). 5. One evening Mr. Venus passed a scrap of **paper** into Mr. Boffin's hand, and laid his finger on his lips (Dick.). 6. To be sure it is pleasant at any **time**; for Thornfield is a fine old **Hall**, rather neglected of late years perhaps (Ch. B.). 7. I was honoured by a cordiality of reception that made me feel I really possessed the power to amuse him; and that these evening **conferences** were sought as much for his pleasure as for my benefit (id.). 8. What of that? More unequal **matches** are made every day (id.). 9. Listen, then, Jane Eyre, to your **sentence**: to-morrow, place the glass before you, and draw in chalk your own picture, faithfully, without softening one defect (id.). 10. Taggart sat down too, lit his own **pipe**, took a **sheet** of paper and scrawled the words: "Georgie Grebe Article" across the top (Galsw.). 11. ... I think I have a right to know why you ask me that (Voyn.). 12. "No crowding," said Mr. Rochester; "take the drawings from my hand as I finish with them; but don't push your **faces** up to mine" (Ch. B.). 13. It appeared as if there were a sort of **match** or trial of skill you must understand, between the kettle and the cricket (Dick.).

**5.12 a) Comment on the different meanings of the word "one" as used in the following sentences; b) Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. He lit his pipe; and almost at once began to revolve the daily problem of how to get a job, and why he had lost the one he had (Galsw.) 2. The Gadfly shuddered: "Ah!" he said softly, "that hurts, doesn't it, little one?" (Voyn.). 3. But it is not easy for one to climb up out of the working class—especially if he is handicapped by the possession of ideals

and illusions (J. L.). 4. For it is in the nature of a Forsyte to be ignorant that he is a Forsyte, but young Jolyon was well aware of being one (Galsw.). 5. One cold, rainy day at the end of April George Osborne came into the Coffee House, looking very agitated and pale (Thack.). 6. He did not utter one word of reproach (Dick.). 7. One mighty groan of terror started up from the massed people (Tw.). 8- One can't eat one's cake and have it. 9. To bite off one's nose in order to spite one's face. 10. "One minute!" said Soames suddenly, and crossing the room, he opened a door opposite (Galsw.).

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## 6 Homonyms in English



### 6.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. A definition of homonyms.
2. The main types of homonyms:
  - a) full homonyms or homonyms proper;
  - b) homophones;
  - c) homographs.
3. Different ways of classifying homonyms:

- a) classification of homonyms, suggested by prof. A.I. Smirnitsky;
- b) lexical homonymy, lexico – grammatical homonymy; grammatical homonymy;
- c) full and partial homonymy;
- d) other classifications of homonyms.

#### 4. Sources of homonyms:

- a) the breaking of semantic links between certain meanings of a polysemantic word as a source of homonyms in English;
- b) other sources of homonyms.

### 6.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Homonyms** – words which are identical in sound form and spelling or at least in one of these aspects, but different in meaning.

**Homonyms proper** – words identical both in spelling and in sound-form, but different in meaning.

**Homographs** – words identical in spelling, but different both in their sound-form and meaning.

**Homophones** – words identical in sound-form, but different both in spelling and in meaning.

**Paronyms** – words similar, but not identical in form and different in meaning.

### 6.3. Find the homonyms in the following extracts. Classify them into homonyms proper, homographs and homophones.

"Mine is a long and a sad tale!" said the Mouse, turning to Alice, and sighing. "It is a long tail, certainly," said Alice, looking down with wonder at the Mouse's tail; "but why do you call it sad?" 2. a) My seat was in the middle of a row. b) "I say, you haven't had a row with Corky, have you?" 3. a) Our Institute football team got a challenge to a match from the University team and we accepted it. b) Somebody struck a match so that we could see each other. 4. a) It was nearly December but the California sun made a summer morning of the season. b) On the way home Crane no longer drove like a nervous old

maid. 5. a) She loved to dance and had every right to expect the boy she was seeing almost every night in the week to take her dancing at least once on the weekend. b) "That's right," she said. 6. a) Do you always forget to wind up your watch? b) Crane had an old Ford without a top and it rattled so much and the wind made so much noise. 7. a) In Brittany there was once a knight called Eliduc. b) She looked up through the window at the night. 8. a) He had a funny round face, b) — How does your house face? — It faces the South. 9. a) So he didn't shake his hand because he didn't shake cowards' hands, see, and somebody else was elected captain. b) Mel's plane had been shot down into the sea. 10. a) He was a lean, wiry Yankee who knew which side his experimental bread was buttered on. b) He had a wife of excellent and influential family, as finely bred as she was faithful to him. 11. a) He was growing progressively deafer in the left ear. b) I saw that I was looking down into another cove similar to the one I had left. 12. a) Iron and lead are base metals. b) Where does the road lead? 13. Kikanius invited him and a couple of the other boys to join him for a drink, and while Hugo didn't drink, he went along for the company.

**6.4 A. Find the homonyms proper for the following words; give their Russian equivalents.**

1. *band*— a company of musicians. 2. *seal*— a warm-blooded, fish-eating sea-animal, found chiefly in cold regions. 3. *ear* — the grain-bearing spike of a cereal plant, as in corn. 4. *cut* — the result of cutting. 5. *to bore* — to make a long round hole, esp. with a pointed tool that is turned round, 6. *corn* — a hard, horny thickening of the skin, esp. on the foot. 7. *fall* — the act of falling, dropping or coming down. 8. *to hail* — to greet, salute, shout an expression of welcome. 9. *ray* — any of several cartilaginous fishes, as the stingray, skate, etc. 10. *draw* — something that attracts attention.

**B. Find the homophones to the following words, translate them into Russian or explain their meanings in English.**

Heir, dye, cent, tale, sea, week, peace, sun, meat, steel, knight, sum, coarse, write, sight, hare.

### C. Find the homographs to the following words and transcribe both.

1. *To bow* — to bend the head or body. 2. *wind* — air in motion. 3. *to tear*— to pull apart by force. 4. *to desert* — to go away from a person or place. 5. *row* — a number of persons or things in a line.

#### 6.5 Match homophones:

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1) heir    | a) son    |
| 2) dye     | b) right  |
| 3) cent    | c) meet   |
| 4) week    | d) die    |
| 5) peace   | e) course |
| 6) sun     | f) here   |
| 7) meat    | g) weak   |
| 8) steel   | h) cite   |
| 9) coarse  | i) sent   |
| 10) write  | j) hair   |
| 11) sight  | k) piece  |
| 12) hare   | l) still  |
| 13) tale   | m) maid   |
| 14) made   | n) night  |
| 15) knight | o) tail   |
| 16) see    | p) bred   |
| 17) bread  | q) sea    |

#### 6.7 A. Classify the following italicized homonyms. Use Professor A.I. Smirnitsky's classification system.

1. a) He should give the *ball* in your honour as the bride. b) The boy was playing with a *ball*. 2. a) He wished he could explain about his *left* ear. b) He *left* the sentence unfinished. 3. a) I wish you could stop *lying*. b) The yellow mouse was still dead, *lying* as it had fallen in the crystal clear liquid. 4. a) This time, he turned on the *light*. b) He wore \$ 300 suits with *light* ties and he was a man you would instinctively trust anywhere. 5. a) When he's at the door of her room, he sends the *page* ahead. b) Open your books at *page* 20. 6. a) Crockett's voice *rose* for the first time, b) I'll send you roses, one *rose* for each year of your life. 7. a) He was *bound* to keep the peace for six months, b) You should *bound* your desires by reason. 8. a) The pain was almost more than he could *bear*, b) Catch

the *bear* before you sell his skin. 9. a) To *can* means to put up in airtight tins or jars for preservation, b) A man *can* die but once.

**B. Explain the homonyms which form the basis for the following jokes. Classify the types as in part A.**

1. An observing man claims to have discovered the colour of the wind. He says he went out and found it blew.

2. Child: Mummy, what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?

Fat mother: I have no idea, dear, or I'd take some myself.

3. Advertisement: "Lion tamer wants tamer lion."

4. Father: Didn't I tell you not to pick any flowers without leave?

Child: Yes, daddy, but all these roses had leaves.

5. Diner: Waiter, the soup is spoiled.

Waiter: Who told you that?

Diner: A little swallow.

6. The difference between a cat and a comma is that a cat has its claws at the end of its paws, and a comma has its pause at the end of a clause.

7. A canner exceedingly canny

One morning remarked to his grannie:

"A canner can can anything that he can,

But a canner can't can a can, can'e?"

**6.8 Provide homonyms for the italicized words in the following jokes and extracts and classify them according to Professor A. I. Smirnitsky's classification system.**

1. Teacher: *Here* is a map. Who *can* show us America?

Nick goes to the map and finds America on it.

Teacher: Now, tell me, boys, who *found* America?

Boys: Nick.

2. F a t h e r: I promised to *buy* you a car if you *passed* your examination, and you have failed. What were you doing *last* term?

Son: I was learning to drive a car.

3. "What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first *ray* of the *sun* comes into my window."

"Isn't that rather early?" "No, my room *faces* west."

4. "Here, waiter, it seems to me that this fish is not so fresh as the fish you served us last Sunday."

"Pardon, sir, it is the very same fish."

5. Old Gentleman: Is it a *board* school you go to, my dear?

Child: No, sir. I believe it be a brick one!

6. Stanton: I think telling the truth is about as healthy as skidding round a corner at sixty.

Freda: And life's got a lot of dangerous corners — hasn't it, Charles?

Stanton: It can have — if you don't choose your *route* well. *To lie* or not to lie — what do you think, Ol-wen? (From *Dangerous Corner* by J. B. Priestley)

### **6.9. Explain how the following italicized words became homonyms.**

1. a) Eliduc's overlord was the king of Brittany, who was very fond of the *knight*, b) "I haven't slept a wink all *night*, my eyes just wouldn't shut." 2. a) The tiger did not *spring*, and so I am still alive, b) It was in a saloon in Savannah, on a hot night in *spring*. 3. a) She left her *fan* at home, b) John is a football *fan*. 4. a) "My lady, ... send him a belt or a ribbon — or a ring. So *see* if it pleases him." b) Eliduc rode to the *sea*. 5. a) The Thames in London is now only beautiful from certain viewpoints — from Waterloo Bridge at dawn and at night from Cardinal's Wharf on the South *Bank*. b) Perhaps the most wide-spread pleasure is the spectacle of the City itself, its people, the *bank* messengers in their pink frock coats and top hats. 6. a) The young page gave her good advice: no *need* to give up hope so soon, b) The verb *to knead* means to mix and make into a mass, with the hands or by machinery, especially, mix flour and water into dough for making bread. 7. a.) *Ads* in America are ubiquitous. They fill the newspapers and cover the walls, they are on menu cards and in your daily post, b) "Is that enough?" asked Fortune. "Just a few more, *add* a few more," said the man. 8. a) The teacher told her pupils to write a composition about the

last football *match*, b) Give me a *match*, please. 9. a) I can *answer* that question, b) He had no *answer*. 10. a) Does he really *love* me? b) Never trust a great

**6.10 Do the following italicized words represent homonyms or polysemantic words? Explain reasons for your answers.**

1. 26 *letters* of the ABC; to receive *letters* regularly. 2. no *mean* scholar; to *mean* something. 3. to propose a *toast*; an underdone *toast*. 4. a *hand* of the clock; to hold a pen in one's *hand*. 5. to be six *foot* long; at the *foot* of the mountain. 6. the *capital* of a country; to have a big capital (money). 7. to *date* back to year 1870; to have a *date* with somebody. 8. *to be engaged* to Mr. N; *to be engaged* in conversation. 9. to make a *fire*; to sit at the fire (place). 10. to peel the *bark* off the branch; to *bark* loudly at the stranger. 11. A *waiter* is a person who, instead of *waiting* on you at once, makes you *wait* for him, so that you become a *waiter* too.

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## 7 Synonyms and Antonyms in Modern English



### 7.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. A definition of synonyms. Criteria of synonymy.
2. The sources of synonyms in English.
3. The problem of classification of synonyms:
  - a) the main groups of synonyms in English: ideographic, stylistic and absolute.
  - b) the arbitrary character of this division.
4. The idea of the synonymic dominant in a group of synonyms.
5. Different methods of distinction between the synonyms (componential analysis, analysis through lexical collocability and grammatical valency).
6. Euphemisms as a specific type of synonyms.
7. A definition of antonyms. Types of words correlated as antonyms.
8. Classification of antonyms.
9. Interrelations between synonyms and antonyms. Analogy in their use and development.

### 7.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Synonyms** – two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical denotational meanings, interchangeable, at least in some contexts without any considerable alteration in denotational meaning, but differing in morphemic composition, phonemic shape, shades of meaning, connotations, style, valency and idiomatic use.

**Ideographic synonyms** – words which differ in denotational component; they are also called semantic synonyms as they denote different shades of meaning.

**Stylistic synonyms** – are words which have the same denotational component but differ in stylistic colouring and in connotational component.

**Total (absolute) synonyms** - are words of exactly the same meaning; they can replace each other in any given context.

**Synonymic dominant** – a word in a group of synonyms with the most general meaning. It belongs to the neutral style and can substitute any word in the synonymic group.

**Euphemisms** – words used to replace some unpleasant or offensive words.

**Antonyms** – two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style, nearly identical in distribution, associated and used together so that their denotational meanings render contrary or contradictory notions or meanings.

**7.3 The sentences given below contain synonyms. Write them out in groups and explain the difference where the words are familiar.**

1. a) While Kitty chatted gaily with her neighbours she watched Walter. b) Ashenden knew that R. had not sent for him to talk about weather and crops. c) As he spoke he rose from the bed. d) He is said to be honest. e) He'll tell you all about himself. f) If you wish to converse with me define your terms. 2. a) She felt on a sudden a cold chill pass through her limbs and she shivered. b) Her lips trembled so that she could hardly frame the words. c) I was shaking like a leaf when I came here. d) He shuddered with disgust. 3. a) He gave his wrist-watch a glance. b) Tommy gave her a look out of the corner of his eye. c) But her abstract gaze scarcely noticed the blue sea and the crowded shipping in the harbour. d) Let me have just one peep at the letter. 4. a) Bessie gets up and walks towards the window. b) He did nothing from morning till night but wander at random. c) I saw a man strolling along. d) The men sauntered over to the next room. 5. a) I began to meditate upon writer's life. b) You had better reflect a little. c) The more he thought of it the less he liked the idea. d) I'm sure that a little walk will keep you from breeding. 6. a) The next witness was Dr. Burnett, a thin middle-aged man. b) The woman was tall with reddish curly hair and held a scarlet kimono round her slender figure. c) The girl was slim and dark. d) Studying him, Mrs. Page saw a spare young man with high cheekbones and blue eyes. 7. a) There was a fat woman, who gasped when she talked. b) She came in like a ship at full sail, an imposing creature, tall and stout. c) She was twenty-seven perhaps, plump, and in a coarse fashion pretty. d) He was a person of perhaps forty, red-faced, cheerful, thick. 8. a) Strange, unstable woman. It was rather embarrassing that she would

cry in a public gallery. b) It was a life that perhaps formed queer characters. c) I thought it odd that they should allow her to dance quite quietly in Berlin. d) It is a veritable picture of an old country inn with low, quaint rooms and latticed windows.

**7.4 Give as many synonyms for the italicized words in the following jokes as you can. If you do not know any of them consult the dictionaries.**

1. "I hear there's a new *baby* over at your house, William," said the teacher. "I don't think he's new," *replied* William. "The way he cries shows he's had lots of experience."

2. A little boy who had been used to receiving his old brother's old toys and clothes remarked: "Ma, will I have to marry his widow when he *dies*?"

3. Small boy (to *governess*): Miss Smith, please excuse my speaking to you with my mouth full, but my *little* sister has just fallen into the pond.

4. A *celebrated* lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who *wanted* to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an *old maid* who didn't know what she wanted.

5. Boss: You are twenty minutes late again. Don't you know what time we *start* to work at this office?

New Employee: No, sir, they are always at it when I *get* here.

6. He (as they drove along a *lonely* road): You look *lovelier* to me every minute. Do you know what that's a sign of? She: Sure. You are about to run out of gas.

7. Husband (*shouting* upstairs to his wife): For last time, Mary, are you coming? Wife: Haven't I been *telling* you for the last hour that I'll be down in a minute.

8. "Oh, Mummie, I hurt my toe!" *cried small* Janey, who was playing in the garden. "Which toe, dear?" I *inquired*, as I *examined* her foot. "My youngest one," *sobbed* Janey.

**7.5 In columns "B" find synonyms to the words in columns "A":**

A			B
unlikely	checks	matted	lovely
dissimilar	air	solitary	pair
absurd	fortitude	courage	fear
corner	general	ability	squares
pail	grandeur	bucket	preposterous
capacity	lonely	improbable	manner
clumsy	trust	awkward	magnificence
couple	amiable	unlike	angle
dread	tangled	belief	universal

**7.6 Single out the denotative and connotative components of meanings of the synonyms in the examples given below.**

1. a) At the little lady's command they all three *smiled*. b) George, on hearing the story *grinned*. 2. a) Forsyte — the best palate in London. The palate that in a sense had made his fortune — the fortunes of the *celebrated* tea men, Forsyte and Treffry... b) June, of course, had not seen this, but, though not yet nineteen, she was *notorious*. 3. a) Noticing that they were no longer *alone*, he turned and again began examining the luster. b) June had gone. James had said he would be *lonely*. 4. a) The child was *shivering* with cold. b) The man *shuddered* with disgust. 5. a) I am *surprised* at you. b) He was *astonished* at the woman's determination. 6. a) It's impolite to *stare* at people like that. b) The little boys stood *glaring* at each other ready to start a fight. c) The lovers stood *gazing* into each other's eyes. 7. a) They *produce* great amounts of wine but this is not all they produce in that part. b) The story was *fabricated* from beginning to end. 8. a) On hearing from Bosinney that his limit of twelve thousand pounds would be exceeded by something like four hundred, he had grown white with *anger*. b) "It's a damned shame," Andrew burst out, forgetting himself in a sudden rush of *indignation*. 9. a) He was an *aged* man, but not yet *old*. b) He was an *elderly* man at the time of his marriage. 10. The distance between the Earth and the Sun may be said to be *immense*; the distance between the poles is *vast*.

**7.7 Prove that the rows of words given below are synonyms. Use the semantic criterion to justify your opinion.**

To shout — to yell — to roar. 2. angry — furious — enraged. 3. alone — solitary — lonely. 4. to shudder— to shiver— to tremble. 5. fear—terror— horror. 6. to cry — to weep — to sob. 7. to walk — to trot — to stroll. 8. to stare — to gaze — to glare. 9. to desire — to wish — to want. 10. to like — to admire — to worship.

**7.8 Arrange the following ideographic synonyms according to their degree of intensity: 1), 2), 3).**

- 1) ask, implore, beg,
- 2) longing, desire, wish,
- 3) wither, decay, fade,
- 4) handsome, pretty, beautiful,
- 5) irritate, annoy,
- 6) pierce, penetrate,
- 7) alarmed, frightened, terrified,
- 8) abominable, detestable, execrable,
- 9) happiness, pleasure, delight,
- 10) affliction, despair, sadness,
- 11) astonishment, consternation, surprise,
- 12) excuse, pardon, forgive,
- 13) accident, disaster, misfortune,
- 14) malicious, naughty, nasty, wicked,
- 15) genius, capability, talent.

**7.9 Classify the following synonyms in two columns according to: a) degree (intensity) of the referent; b) brief or lengthy duration of the referent.**

1. Gratify, please, exalt, content, satisfy, delight. 2. Cry, weep, sob. 3. Glance, gaze, glare, stare. 4. Tremble, shiver, shudder, shake. 5. Worship, love, like, adore, admire. 6. Talk, say, tell, speak. 7. Roar, shout, cry, bellow, yell. 8. Astound, surprise, amaze,

astonish. 9. Cold, cool, chilly. 10. Want, long, yearn, desire, wish. 11. Vast, immense, large.

**7.10 Write out synonymic groups and classify them into: A. synonyms differentiated by evaluative connotations; B. synonyms differentiated by connotation of manner.**

1. Besides, Jack is a *notorious* domesticity for John! 2. His eyes *sparkled* with amusement. 3. "Joey-Joey...!" I said *staggering* unevenly towards the peacock. 4. Betty would have liked to *peep* in but could not. 5. Presently I saw a man *strolling* along. 6. Her eyes *glittered* with hatred. 7. Those artisans produce pottery with great skill. 8. He was a *well-known* scientist. 9. It's getting late, so I must *trot* away. 10. The boy was *peering* into a dark room. 11. He *swaggered* along the corridor, evidently in high spirits. 12. The will was *fabricated*. 13. There was a picture of a *celebrated* painter on the wall.

**7. 11 Find the dominant synonym in the following groups of synonyms. Explain your choice.**

**A.** 1. to glimmer — to glisten — to blaze — to shine — to sparkle — to flash — to gleam. 2. to glare — to gaze — to peep — to look — to stare — to glance. 3. to astound — to surprise — to amaze — to puzzle — to astonish. 4. strange — quaint — odd — queer. 5. to saunter — to stroll — to wander — to walk — to roam. 6. scent — perfume — smell — odour — aroma. 7. to brood — to reflect — to meditate — to think. 8. to fabricate — to manufacture — to produce — to create — to make. 9. furious — enraged — angry. 10. to sob — to weep — to cry.

**B.** 1. exact — precise — accurate. 2. savage — uncivilized — barbarous. 3. hide — conceal — disguise. 4. agree — approve — consent. 6. cry — weep — scream — shriek. 7. lazy — indolent — idle — vain. 8. clever — able — intelligent — keen — sharp. 9. ignorant — illiterate — uneducated — misinformed. 10. agile — nimble — alert — quick — brisk — active.

**7.12 State whether the word given in bold type is a) a synonymic dominant or b) the general term.**

1. victory, triumph, conquest. 2. complain, grumble, mutter. 3. sound, clatter, patter, creak, bang, clang, cluck. 4. fragrance, scent, perfume, odour, smell. 5. olive, pink, brown, colour, apple-green, pea-green, rose, flesh-coloured. 6. scarlet, crimson, cherry, purple, red. 7. footwear, shoes, rubbers, galoshes, felt-boots, overshoes, slippers. 8. dog, fox-terrier, hound, borzoi, collie. 9. mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry. 10. courage, bravery, gallantry, valour, fortitude.

**7.13 Point out a) euphemistic, b) archaic, c) poetical and d) dialectal synonyms.**

girl - lass	foolish - unwise
pretty - bonny	also - eke
Shut up! -Hush!	lake - mere
learned - erudite	fighting-man - warrior
stomach - belly	trousers - unmentionables
possible - feasible	toothpowder - dentifrice
good-bye - farewell	gay - blithe
evening - eventide	yes - aye
musician - minstrel	Country - clime

**7.14. Find the euphemistic substitutes for the following words:**

Drunk, prison, liar, devil, stupid.

**7.15 Classify euphemisms according to the following groups:**

- superstitious taboos: devil — deuce, dickens, etc;
- social and moral taboos: spit — expectorate, pantaloons—nether garments;
- the need to soften painful news: to die — to pass away, to be no more;
- using a learned word which sounds less familiar, hence less offensive: over-eating — indigestion.

1. to eat — to partake of food, to partake of refreshment, to refresh oneself.

2. to die—to breathe one's last, to depart this life, to pay one's debt to nature, to go to one's last home, to go the way of all flesh, to kick the bucket, to hop the twig, to join the majority.

3. mad — deranged, insane.

4. cemetery — memorial park, necropolis.

5. sweat — perspiration.

6. foolish — unwise.

7. God — Dear me! Oh, my! Good gracious! Golly! Gosh!

8. trousers — inexpressibles, inexplicables, indescribables, unmentionables, unwhisperables, one's mustn't-mention-'ems, one's sit-upons, sine qua nons, drawers, pants.

9. pawn-shop — loan-office.

10. pregnant — in the family way, in an interesting (delicate) condition.

11. toilet — water-closet, retiring room, public comfort station.

**7.16 Give antonyms to the following words. Arrange them in three columns: a) derivational antonyms (model: careful — careless), b) absolute antonyms (model: slow — fast), c) mixed antonyms (model: correct — incorrect, wrong).**

Alert, discord, amity, alive, active, post-meridian, ugly, artless, appearance, assist, arrange, courage, attentive, descend, safety, consistent, aware, benefactor, timidity, convenient, competent, continue, conductor, preceding, correct, sufficient, frequent, distinct, faulty, expensive, afterthought, hostile, faithful, wet, enemy, employed, legal, lower, kind, misanthropy, final, improper, temporary, order, polite, uniformity, slow, sane, exhale, rational, post-war, distrust, progressive, ignoble, normal, underestimate, painful, revolutionary, thesis.

**7.17 Give derivational antonyms to the following:**

just, justice, use (*v*), use (*n*), fortunate, fortune, grateful, gratitude, like (*v*), like (*adv.*), life, lively, movable, moved, related, relative.

**7.18 Change the following sentences so that they express the contrary meaning by using antonyms.**

1. All the seats were occupied. 2. He always wore striped shirts with attached collars. 3. The room was lighted by the strong rays of the sun. 4. He added three hundred to the sum. 5. I came in while you were asleep. 6. A lamp is a necessary thing in this room. 7. The door was closed and locked.

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## 8 Phraseology as a Branch of General Lexicology



### 8.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The term “phraseological unit”.
2. Phraseological units and free word-groups.
3. Classifications of phraseological units:
  - a) semantic classification of phraseological units by V.V.

Vinogradov;

- b) structural classification of phraseological units by A.I. Smirnitsky;
- c) functional (syntactical) classification of phraseological units by I.V. Arnold;
- d) prof. A.V. Koonin’s classification of phraseological units;
- e) etymological classification of English phrases.

### 8.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Phraseology** – is a branch of lexicology, specializing in word-groups which are characterized by stability of structure and transferred meaning.

**Phraseological units** – stable word-groups characterized by a completely or partially transferred meaning. They cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units.

**Phraseological fusions** - are completely non-motivated word-groups.

**Phraseological unities** - are partially non-motivated word-groups as their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit.

**Phraseological collocations** - are motivated word-groups, but they are made up of words possessing specific lexical valency which accounts for a certain degree of stability in such word-groups.

**Proverb** – is a collection of words that states a general truth.

**Saying** – is any common, colloquial expression or remark often made.

### 8.3 Combine proverbs. See appendix F.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. There is no smoke         | a) as he is painted         |
| 2. The proof of the pudding  | b) a good ending            |
| 3. Cut your coat             | c) before you sell his skin |
| 4. It is no use              | d) without fire             |
| 5. The devil is not so black | e) crying over spilt milk   |
| 6. No news                   | f) is in the eating         |
| 7. East or West,             | g) then speak               |
| 8. A good beginning makes    | h) according to your cloth  |
| 9. Catch the bear            | i) is good news             |
| 10. First think,             | j) home is best             |

### 8.4 Complete the following similes. Translate the phraseological units into Russian. If necessary, use your dictionary.

- |   |                     |   |                 |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| A | as black as --      | B | -- as a lion    |
|   | as green as --      |   | -- as a lamb    |
|   | as cold as --       |   | -- as a mouse   |
|   | as white as --      |   | -- as a cat     |
|   | as old as --        |   | -- as a kitten  |
|   | as changeable as -- |   | -- as an owl    |
|   | as safe as --       |   | -- as an eel    |
|   | as brown as --      |   | -- as a wolf    |
|   | as clean as --      |   | -- as a cricket |
|   | as dull as --       |   | -- as a bee     |

### 8.5 Give the English equivalents for the following Russian proverbs. If necessary, consult appendix F.

1. Нет худа без добра. 2. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. 3. С глаз долой, из сердца вон. 4. Дуракам закон не писан. 5. Он пороху не выдумает. 6. Слезами горю не поможешь. 7. Поспешишь – людей насмешишь. 8. Взятся за гуж, не говори, что не дюж.

### 8.6 Give the proverbs from which the following phraseological units have developed.

Birds of a feather; to catch at a straw; to put all one's eggs in one basket; to cast pearls before swine; the first blow; a bird in the bush; to cry over spilt milk; the last straw.

**8.7. Match the following sentences, using the phraseological units given in the list below. Translate them into Russian.**

1. If I pay my rent, I won't have any money to buy food. I'm between -----.
  2. It's no use grumbling about your problems — we're all -----.
  3. He's sold his house and his business to go to Australia, so he's really-----.
  4. She prefers not to rely on anyone else, she likes to -----.
  5. They didn't know whether to get married or not, but they finally-----.
  6. You can't expect everything to go right all the time, you must learn to-----.
- a) to take the rough with the smooth;
  - b) between the devil and the deep sea;
  - c) to take the plunge;
  - d) in the same boat;
  - e) to paddle one's own canoe;
  - f) to burn one's boats

**8.8 Complete the following sentences, using the words from the list below. Translate the phraseological units into Russian.**

1. She was so embarrassed that she went as red as a -----.

2. I can carry the suitcase easily, it's as light as a -----.

3. The room is as warm as -----.

4. My sister does so many things that she's always as busy as a -----.

5. He is as proud as a ----- of his new car.

6. It's as cold as ----- in that office.

7. Once he's made up his mind, he'll never change it, he's as stubborn as a -----.

8. She was so frightened that her face went white as a -----.

9. The postman always calls at 8 o'clock, he's as regular as -----.

10. However much he eats, he's always as thin as a -----.

- a) ice;
- b) beetroot;
- c) mule;
- d) feather;
- e) sheet;
- f) toast;
- g) clockwork;
- h) bee;
- i) rail;
- j) peacock.

### **8.9 Explain the etymological background of the following phraseological units.**

**Translate them into Russian.**

Hercules' labour; to cut the Gordian knot; the sword of Damocles; thirty pieces of silver; Solomon's judgement; the massacre of the innocents; to shed crocodile tears; to cross the Rubicon; Judas' kiss.

### **8.10 Give Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs and sayings.**

1. Proverbs are children of experience. 2. When a man's coal, is threadbare, it is easy to pick a hole in it. 3. Books are ships which pass through the vast seas of time. 4. Advice like water takes the form of the vessel it is poured into. 5. Knowledge is a treasure: but practice is the key to it. 6. People may be petty, but work never is. 7. Men make, houses, but women make homes. 8. Two heads are better than one. 9. A man will never change his mind if he has no mind to change. 10. A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat. 11. An empty bag cannot stand upright. 12. Necessity is a hard nurse, but she raises strong children. 13. Little things please little minds. 14. Fortune favours the brave. 15. Better die standing than live kneeling. 16. By the street of "By-and-by" one arrives at the house of "Never." 17. Dear is honey that is licked from the thorn. 18. From the same flower the bee extracts honey and the wasp gall. 19. A candle lights others and consumes itself. 20. A dwarf on a giant's shoulders sees further of the two. 21. Use soft words and hard arguments.

### **8.11 Give Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs and sayings.**

1. What we acquire without sweat we give away without regret. 2. Money spent on brain is never spent in vain. 3. No pains no gains. 4. A stitch in time saves nine. 5. As you sow, you shall mow. 6. A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds. 7. Common fame is seldom to blame. 8. A fault confessed is half redressed. 9. Little strokes fall great oaks. 10. What can't be cured must be endured. 11. Calf love — half love; old love — cold love. 12. A cheerful wife is the joy of life. 13. Love rules without a sword, and binds without a cord. 14. A faithful friend loves to the end. 15. Old birds only laugh when you try to catch them with chaff. 16. Folly is wise in her own eyes. 17. When need is

highest, help is nighest. 18. Truth may be blamed, but never shamed. 19. Who are ready to believe are easy to deceive. 20. Good advice is beyond price. 21. As the baker, so the buns; as the father, so the sons.

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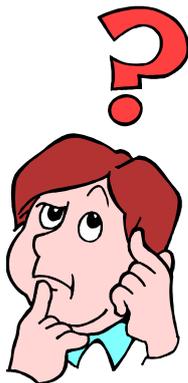
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## 9 Lexical Valency and Collocability in Modern English



### 9.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. Grammatical or syntactical and lexical valency and collocability.
2. Norms of lexical valency and collocability.
3. Word-groups in English.
4. Stable word-combinations of non-phraseological character and their classification.

### 9.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Grammatical or syntactical valency** – is the possibility of syntactical connection of a word with other words.

**Syntactical collocability** – is the realization of the grammatical valency in speech.

**Lexical valency** – is the possibility of lexico-semantic connections of a word with other words.

**Lexical collocability** – is the realization in speech of the potential connections of a word with other words.

**Distribution** – is the sum total of all different positions of a word as regards all other words; words have different lexical meanings in different distributional patterns.

**Distributional pattern** - is a minimal context to form a word-group.

### 9.1. State which of the italicized word-combinations are phraseological units.

Name the factors which ensure stability of phraseological units in each case.

1. Where do you think you *lost your purse*?
2. When losing the game one shouldn't lose one's temper.
3. Have a look at the reverse side of the coat.
4. *The reverse side of the medal* is that we'll have to do it ourselves.
5. *Keep the butter* in the refrigerator.
6. *Keep an eye* on the child.

7. He threw some cold water on his face to wake up.
8. I didn't expect that he would *throw cold water upon our project*.
9. The tourists *left the beaten track* and saw a lot of interesting places.
10. The author *leaves the beaten track* and offers a new treatment of the subject.
11. I don't want to have a *busman's holiday*.
12. She looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

**9.2 Give Russian equivalents of the following word-combinations of non-phraseological character and phraseological units. Explain the difference in their meaning.**

Blue book; black ball; blue bottle; hot head; hot house; dancing master; flying man; blue stocking; shooting party; skiing instructor.

**9.3 Guess the meaning of the following phraseological units. State the degree of motivation. If necessary, use your dictionary.**

To risk a sprat to catch a whale; a grain of wheat in a bushel of shaft; to measure another's corn by one's own bushel; to set the tortoise to catch the hare; to sift out ashes from the cinders; to swap horses while crossing the stream.

**9.4 Analyse the following word-groups semantically and structurally.**

To fish in troubled waters; to cause pain; to take effect; to have one's tongue in one's cheek; to talk nineteen to the dozen; to guild the pill; a white lie; the Mediterranean Sea; to take revenge; to yield results; a strong box; a blank wall; to turn over a new leaf; to strike while the iron is hot; a naked room; to get a dose of one's own medicine; to go to the wall; to pay through the nose; to talk through one's hat; to have a bee in one's bonnet; a bay horse; neat whisky; a blank cartridge; Dutch courage; to have snakes in one's boots.

**9.5 State which of the italicized word-combinations are phraseological units.**

**Translate them using a dictionary.**

1. He *looked round* but saw nothing suspicious. 2. I'll *show you round*, I know the city. 3. Who can *bear out* your words? 4. He heard the noise and *rushed out*. 5. *Step aside*. 6. It is late. I think I'll *turn in*. 7. He is not to *be taken in so easily*. 8. What brought *about the crisis*? 9. Don't worry; the sick man will *pull through*. 10. She *let down the bucket into the well*. 11. He won't *let you down*. 12. *Is Mr. Todd in?* 'No, he *is out*.' 13. You *are all in*. Have a rest. 14. He *is all out* to get the prize.

**9.6 Choose from the list of phraseological units those similar to the Russian ones.**

To rub smb. the wrong way; to lose one's head; to stick one's nose into other people's affairs; to cry over spilt milk; to see eye to eye with smb.; to stick at nothing; to lick one's wounds; a tempest in a tea cup; calm before the storm; to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth; as like as two peas; between two fires; to turn over a new leaf; to eat one's words; to follow the line of least resistance; to nip smth. in the bud; to save one's bacon; to give smb. a false scent; to throw smb. off the scent; to get the right scent; to be on the right scent; to see how the wind blows; to wash one's hands of smth.; in the jaws of death; to play a double game; out of the frying pan into the fire; in the seventh heaven; a red rag to a bull.

**9.10 Translate the following sentences using a dictionary. Explain their double meaning.**

1. Who was the first to draw the sword? 2. All went down the drain. 3. It's a pin prick. 4. He was at sea. 5. Keep your chin up. 6. Don't wash dirty linen in public. 7. Let sleeping dogs lie. 8. Mr. Deeds goes to town. 9. The prime minister went to the country. 10. Do you want to hang the jury? 11. What do you know? 12. Don't stroke him the wrong way. 13. It went down the drain. 14. We were sailing before the wind. 15. She has got a bee in her bonnet. 16. What have you got up your sleeve? 17. He was skating on thin ice.

### **9.11 Find and explain mistakes in the translation of some phraseological units.**

#### **Give the correct translation.**

1. The shoe is on the other foot now. Теперь туфель на другой ноге.
2. He knows on which side his bread is buttered. Он знает, с какой стороны его хлеб намазан маслом.
3. Let's call a spade a spade. Давайте называть лопату лопатой.
4. He always runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds. Он всегда и с зайцем и с собаками.
5. I don't want to be anyone's cat's paw, least of all yours. Я не хочу не для кого служить кошачьей лапой, и меньше всего для вас.
6. Well, Mr. Carter, Rome wasn't built in one day. Да, мистер Картер, не сразу Москва строилась.
7. He sleeps like a log. Он спит, как бревно.
8. I've got pins and needles in my leg. У меня в ноге булавки и иголки.
9. It is like carrying coals to Newcastle. Это все равно, что ехать в Тулу со своим самоваром.
10. She is crying for the moon. Она хочет невозможного.
11. He got off with a whole skin. Он не пострадал.
12. Mr. Smith is a free lance now. Мистер Смит теперь вольный казак.

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## 10 The Peculiarities of the English Language in the USA and Other English Speaking Countries



### 10.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. The cause of spreading the English language abroad.
2. Language - dialect – variant.
3. Peculiarities of the English vocabulary in the USA: quantitative and qualitative differentiations of the English vocabulary in the USA:

1) Peculiarities in pronunciation and grammar;

2) Certain differentiations in the meaning and usage of a number of words in England and in the USA;

3) Differentiations in the vocabulary of the American English due to borrowings in the American variant;

4) Differentiations in spelling;

5) Slang in American colloquial speech;

6) Some specific features of idioms in the USA, American variants of some English phraseological units.

4. The peculiarities of the English vocabulary in Canada, Australia and other English speaking countries.

### 10.2 Find British words to these Americanisms. If necessary, consult appendix G.

Apartment ; store; baggage; street car; full; truck; elevator; candy; corn; subway; drug store.

### 10.3 Write the following words according to the British norms of spelling.

Judgment, practice, instill, color, flavor, check, program, woolen, humor, theater.

### 10.4 Give the synonyms for the following American shortenings.

Gym, mo, circs, auto, perm, cert, n. g., b. f., g. m., dorm.

### 10.5 Write the following words according to the American norms of spelling.

Honour, labour, centre, metre, defence, offence, catalogue, abridgement, gram, unfold, marvelous.

### 10.6 Translate the following words giving both the British and American variant.

Russian	British	American
1. Каникулы	1.	1.
2. Бензин	2.	2.
3. Осень	3.	3.
4. Консервная банка	4.	4.
5. Радио	5.	5.
6. Трамвай.	6.	6.

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## 11 Lexicography



### 11.1 Consider your answers to the following.

1. Aims and tasks of compiling dictionaries.
2. Historical development of British and American lexicography.
3. Encyclopedia and linguistic dictionaries.
4. The selection and arrangement of the material in a linguistic dictionary. A word article.
5. Types of dictionaries: general and special dictionaries (explanatory, etymological, phraseological, synonymical, ideographic, teaching, dialectal, dictionaries of slang, etc.)
6. The most important unilingual English dictionaries. Bilingual dictionaries.

### 11.2 Remember the following definitions.

**Lexicography** – is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries.

**Linguistic dictionaries** – are word-books, their subject matter is lexical units and their linguistic properties such as pronunciation, meaning, usage.

**Encyclopedic dictionaries (encyclopedias)** - are thing-books, which give information about the extra-linguistic world; they deal with concepts (objects and phenomena) and their relations to other objects and phenomena.

**Explanatory (unilingual) dictionaries** – are dictionaries in which the words are defined in the same language.

**Translation (bilingual) dictionaries** – are dictionaries in which the words are explained in another language.

### 11.3 Read the following extract. Be ready to speak on the history and main problems of lexicography.

1. The theory and practice of compiling dictionaries is called lexicography. Lexicography is closely connected with lexicology, as they both deal with the same

problems – the form, meaning, usage and origin of vocabulary units. On the one hand, the material collected in dictionaries is widely used by linguists in their research. On the other hand, the principles of compiling dictionaries are based on linguistic fundamentals, and the selection and arrangement of the material reflects the current knowledge and findings of linguists in various fields of language study.

The main problems of lexicography are as follows:

1) In the first place it is the selection of words for inclusion. What words should be reflected in the dictionary? Should obsolete and archaic words, technical terms, dialectisms... be included into a dictionary? It depends on the type of dictionary, the aim the compiler pursues. So, diachronic and synchronic dictionaries differ in their approach to the problem. The spoken and written language also differs in its presentation in dictionaries.

2) In the second place, different dictionaries arrange their entries differently. Most dictionaries arrange their entries in a single alphabetical listing. In others the words are arranged in nests based on different principles (synonymic sets in synonymic dictionaries, constant elements of phrases in phraseological dictionaries). An alphabetical index is usually supplied for more convenient handling of such dictionaries.

3) Then comes the problem of the word-meaning and arranging them in the way that must be useful and helpful for those using the dictionary. The number of meanings of a polysemantic word and their choice depends on the aim of the compiler and type of dictionary. Diachronic dictionaries give more meanings than synchronic dictionaries of current language.

4) Meanings of words are also defined in different ways: 1) by general explanation; 2) paraphrases; 3) with the help of synonyms; 4) by means of cross-references.

5) In a translating dictionary it is sometimes difficult to choose an adequate equivalent or give a precise translation of this or that word; give not only profound information about the meanings of a word and about its usage, but also reflect emotional, stylistic colouring of the word and its usage.

2. The need of a dictionary was felt very early in the history of the cultural growth of many civilized peoples.

The history of dictionary-making for the English language comes as far back as the old English period where we can find glosses of religious books with interlinear translation from Latin.

Regular bilingual English-Latin dictionaries existed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Later on English-French and English-German dictionaries appeared because there were trade relations between these countries.

The first unilingual English dictionary explaining difficult words, occurring in books, by English equivalents appeared in 1604. The author of this dictionary was Robert Cawdry, a schoolmaster.

In 1721 an English writer and scientist Nathan Baily published the first etymological dictionary. This dictionary explained the origin of English words and gave their pronunciation.

In 1775 an English scientist and writer of some books Samuel Johnson published a famous explanatory dictionary of the English language. This dictionary made an epoch in the history of English lexicography. Every word in this dictionary was illustrated with examples taken from English literature. The dictionary was a great success. It was republished many times both in Britain and in America and it influenced the development of British and American lexicography. Johnson's influence on the English language, on its style was of great importance. His dictionary made it possible to preserve English spelling conservative as we have it now.

The aim of the explanatory dictionaries was to normalize the vocabulary, to point out the words that should be used and the words that should not be used.

In 1858 one of members of the English Philological society doctor Trench raised the question of compiling such a dictionary which would include all the words existing in the English language irrespective of their style.

The first volume of the dictionary was published in 1884, the last in 1918, i.e. in 70 years after the society adopted the decision to compile the dictionary. This dictionary is called "A New English Dictionary" (NED). Neither Dr. Trench, nor the editor-in-chief James Murray saw the conclusion of the work. About one thousand people took part in collecting the material for the dictionary, which had 12 volumes. In 1933 the dictionary

was republished under the title “The Oxford English Dictionary”. The new edition consisted of 13 volumes. There are also short editions of this dictionary: “The Shorter Oxford Dictionary” (in which there are less examples (1956) – 2538 pages (now), “The Concise Oxford Dictionary” was first published in 1911. It includes only modern words and no examples.

The Oxford English Dictionary is the source of scientific material for linguists working on British lexicology.

A little bit later than the English lexicography the American lexicography began to develop. It is a strange coincidence but the name of the first American dictionary writer was also Samuel Johnson. The dictionary was not large and was specially made for schools. It was published in 1798.

But the most famous American dictionaries were those compiled by Noah Webster, who was an active statesman and public man (wrote many books on political, ethical, linguistic problems).

His first dictionary was published in 1806. Webster tried to reform the English spelling, to simplify it, though this reform was adopted only partly. In 1898 Webster published a two-volume dictionary containing 70 000 word-articles. The most valuable feature of the dictionary is the precision in defining different meanings of words. The dictionary was republished many times. In its edition (1958) there are about 600 000 word-articles. There are reference books in it: the geography reference book has 13 000 geographical names, the biography reference book has 36000 names. In the introductory part of the dictionary there are some data about English pronunciation, transcription, word-building, spelling and so on.

Other types of dictionaries appeared in England too. A pronouncing dictionary was first published in 1780 by Thomas Sheridan. Then John Walker, an actor, published his critical pronouncing dictionary in 1791. His pronunciation was adopted later in other pronouncing dictionaries.

The history of English lexicography is very rich. In 1873 W.W. Skeat founded the English Dialect Society. A large group of scientific workers (more than a thousand people) went on expeditions to the remotest parts of Great Britain and collected a lot of examples

from different dialects spoken in Wales, England, Ireland and Scotland. A six-volume dialect dictionary was compiled and published by Joseph Wright in 1905. And Walter Skeat published a famous etymological dictionary in 1910. There are more than 80 dictionaries of English synonyms. One of the most famous is "The Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous Expressions" first published in 1938 by Soule.

3. There are many different types of English dictionaries. First of all they are divided into two groups - encyclopedic and linguistic. They differ in the choice of items included and in the sort of information given about them. Linguistic dictionaries are word-books, their subject matter is lexical units and their linguistic properties such as pronunciation, meaning, usage. The encyclopedic dictionaries, (encyclopedias) are thing-books, which give information about the extra-linguistic world, they deal with concepts (objects and phenomena) and their relations to other objects and phenomena.

Though some of the items included in encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries coincide, information presented in them is different. Ex.: influenza. In a linguistic dictionary the word article presents pronunciation, grammar characteristics, synonyms... In an encyclopedia the entry includes the causes, symptoms, characteristics of this disease and various treatments and remedies for it.

The most famous encyclopedias in English are "The Encyclopedia Britannica" (in 24 volumes) and "The encyclopedia of Americana" (in 30 volumes). There are also numerous reference books, confined to definite fields of knowledge.

4. Lexicology is closely connected with linguistic dictionaries which are a source of scientific material for linguists. The selection of the material in a linguistic dictionary depends on its type and the aims the compilers pursue, on the size of the dictionary, the prospective use and some other considerations. Explanatory and translation dictionaries usually include words and phraseological units, some of them also affixes. Pronouncing, etymological dictionaries deal only with words. The order of arrangement of the entries (word-articles) to be included is different in different types of dictionaries. Usually the entries are given in a single alphabetical listing, but in some dictionaries the lexical units are arranged in nests based on this or that principle (a synonymic dominant in a synonymic dictionary; a constant element of phrases in phraseological dictionaries, the root of a word

in a word-family, etc.) A word-article in different types of dictionaries includes different kind of information about the linguistic characteristics of the word. The etymological dictionary gives the origin of a word, the source of borrowing and main stages of the development of some form and meaning, points out some roots characteristic of Indo-European languages, etc. The pronouncing dictionary gives information on pronunciation (all its possible variants) and no any interpretation of the meaning.

The word-article of "The Oxford English Dictionary" begins with stating to what part of the speech the word belongs, then pronunciation is given in all its variants. If a word is a term or belongs to some dialect, or it is archaic, special marks are made. Then the history of the word is given: the development of its sound form and its etymology. Then the meanings of the word are given - first primary ones, then secondary ones. Every meaning is illustrated by a lot of examples given in etymological order. The last example is the late one. In general there are about 2 million examples in the dictionary. The dictionary also gives word combinations characteristic of the word. Antonyms and synonyms are also given in the word article.

5. Dictionaries in which the words are defined in the same language are called explanatory or unilingual, but dictionaries in which the words are explained in another language are called translation dictionaries or bilingual. Then there are multilingual or polyglot dictionaries in which words (usually synonyms, terms) are compared in many languages.

There is one more subdivision of dictionaries into general and special. To general dictionaries belong different explanatory dictionaries (both unilingual and bilingual), then etymological, frequency, pronouncing, rhyming and thesaurus type of dictionaries (ideographical). The aim of special dictionaries is to cover a certain part of the vocabulary. Those are dictionaries of scientific terms (medical, technical, biological, botanical, etc.), dictionaries of abbreviations, antonyms, synonyms, toponyms, borrowings, neologisms, proverbs and sayings, phraseological dictionaries and so on. Dictionaries of American English, dialect and slang dictionaries also refer to the type of special dictionaries. They may be unilingual or bilingual as well.

6. English lexicography is probably the richest in the world. A great variety and number of dictionaries are published as the demand for them is great. Correct pronunciation and spelling are of great social importance, as they are necessary for efficient communication. A bilingual dictionary is useful to those who study a foreign language, to specialists reading a foreign literature, to translators, travelers, linguists and so on.

The most important unilingual dictionaries of the English language are "The Oxford English Dictionary", A.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenly, H. Wakefield "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English" (1948). There is also a newly published "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English" by A. S. Hornby with A.F. Cowie, 1982 - special edition for the USSR. Then we must mention also such important dictionaries as E.L. Thorndike and I. Lorge "The Teacher's Word-book of 30 000 words"; "Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" (first published in 1882, latest abridged edition is issued in 1962). In our country we have some reliable bilingual dictionaries such as English-Russian dictionaries by V.K. Muller, by V.D. Arakin, O.S. Achmanova, A.I. Smirnitsky. The most representative is the New English-Russian Dictionary edited by prof. I.R. Galperin. There is a very good bilingual dictionary of phraseology as well. It was compiled by prof. A.V. Koonin. In 1979 an English-Russian dictionary of synonyms was published by Y.D. Apresyan, A.U. Rosenman and some other authors. Any teacher of English or interpreter should be able to use different types of dictionaries in his work.

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**Appendix A**  
**(essential)**  
**Archaisms**

Таблица А. 1

Obsolete Word	Modern English Equivalent	Translation
1	2	3
albeit	although	хотя
anon	at once	сразу, сразу же
athwart	across	через, по
aught	anything	что-либо
bade	bid	просил
bear'st	bear	несешь
begat	begot	рождать, производить
billow	wave	волна
brine	sea, ocean	море, океан
charger	horse	лошадь
clad	clothed	одетый
clomb	climbed	карабкался, влезал
courser	horse	лошадь
crew	crowed	кричал, кукарекал
didst	did	делал
diest	die	умираешь
dire	dreadful	ужасный, страшный
dost	do	делаешь
doth	does	делает
drave	drove	ехал
eke	also	также
ere	before	перед, до, раньше

Продолжение таблицы А.1

1	2	3
even	evening	вечер
hallowed	holy	святой
haply	perhaps	может быть, возможно
hath	has	имеет

height	called	назывался, был назван
hither	here	здесь, сюда
kine	cows	коровы
main	sea, ocean	море, океан
methinks	it seems to me	мне кажется
morn	morning	утро
natheless	nevertheless	тем не менее
oft	often	часто
perishest	perish	погибнешь
quoth	said	сказал
rhymeth	rhymes	Рифмует (ся)
sate	sat	сидел
shalt	shall	будет
sooth	truth	правда
spouse	wife	жена, супруга
steed	horse	лошадь
swain	peasant	крестьянин
thee	you	тебя
thine	your	твой
thou	you	ты

Продолжение таблицы А.1

1	2	3
throve	thrived	процветал
thy	your	твой
thyself	yourself	ты сам
troth	truth	правда

vend	sell	продавать
vernal	spring	весенний
wert	were	(ты) был
whilom	formerly	прежде
whit	thing	вещь
wight	man	человек
wrought	worked	работал
yore	in ancient times	в былые (древние) времена

**Appendix B**  
**(referential)**  
**Neologisms**

Таблица В. 1

Neologism	Meaning
1	2
ANIME	n. See JAPANIMATION
ARTSY, adj.	Pretending to be artistic. Overly artistic. [Compound of arts + 'y' (adjectival ending, "have the characteristic of")].
A.S.S. GRADUATE, n.	A long-winded person (who's attended the "American Sidebartending School").
AUDIOPHILE, n.	One who loves and collects audio equipment and media [compound from L. audio 'hear' and G. phile 'loving']. Context and source: "Being an audiophile, I own an 8 track player, phonograph, cassette player, CD player, DAT recorder, and a Minidisc player". (Conversation)
AUTO "DENTIST", n.	One who repairs dents, hail damage, and other types of minor damage on automobiles ["dentist" to mean "one who repairs dents"]. Context and source: "Auto 'dentist' specializing in dents, dings, and hail damage; high quality, affordable rates, advertisement painted on the auto dentist's car (used by persons associated with car body repair - none phrase).
BACK STORY, n.	The events of a character's life prior to the start of a fictional story. Also used metaphorically to mean "background"[compound of "back" and "story"].

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
<p>BAGGRAVATION, n.</p>	<p>A feeling of annoyance and anger one endures at the airport when his bags have not arrived at the baggage carousel but everyone else's bags have [blend formed from words bag and aggravation]. Context and source: "Nancy couldn't help but feel baggrivation as she watched other passengers get their luggage and leave the airport". (Internet)</p>
<p>BENEDICT, n.</p>	<p>[Alter, of Benedict] a newly married man who has long been a bachelor [based on the Shakespearean character from <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>]. Source: Word a Day</p>
<p>BFE , adj.</p>	<p>Very far away: Beyond Fuji or Egypt. also B.F.E., b.f.e. [Acronym. Egypt was chosen somewhat arbitrarily as a country on the opposite side of the world. Variant: Bamboo Egypt]. Context and source: "My car is parked BFE!" (Conversation)</p>
<p>BIG-EYED, adj.</p>	<p>One who eats when she/he is not hungry; greedy [compound of big+eye+d 'adjective forming]. Context and Source: If I see food, I want to eat it. I'm so big-eyed. (Conversation)</p>
<p>BLADING, v.</p>	<p>The act of rollerblading, or skating while wearing a modified version of roller-skates called rollerblades which have only one continuous line (a blade) of wheels on the underside of each boot [clip of verb rollerblading]. Context and source: "I'm going blading around the inner loop if you want to come".</p>

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
BRONCO BAG, n.	Tarp material used to protect well-coifed TV types from sun or rain.
BTW, conj.	Shorthand method of expressing by the way, commonly used in office memorandums and email communications. Context and source: "BTW, there's a diversity training class meeting at 1:00 in the conference room". (Memorandum at work)
CADILLACING, v.	Slang. Relaxing. syn. chilling. Context and source: "He didn't work at all. He was just cadillacing".
CAMPOS, n.	The campus police who patrol Rice University; refers to one policeman, a group of them, and/or the collective entity of policemen [clipping/blend of 'campus' and 'police']. Context and source: "You could get a ticket from the campos if you park your car here".
CARJACKING, n.	An incident by which a usually armed individual coerces the driver of an automobile to give up his vehicle or drive it and the assailant to some specified location [blend of car and hijacking]. Context and source: "A carjacking at the corner of Cherry Lane and the Interstate 30 access road has left local residents shocked".
COMETISED - adj.	Used to describe Netscape when it freezes or jams [based on the observation of a "shooting star" or a comet (cannot really tell) that appears on the Netscape button, in the upper right corner of a Netscape browser]. Context and source: "Oh geez, Netscape is cometised." (Internet Newsgroup)

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
CORDS, n.	A garment or article of clothing made of corduroy fabric [clipping of corduroy]. Context and source: "Hey, I like your cords!" (Conversation)
CROSS-TRAINER, n.	A type of athletic shoe designed for cross-training, an all encompassing fitness routine [compound formed from roots cross and train+-er].
DATE RAPE, n.	An incidence of forced sexual intercourse by one of two individuals after an initial social encounter, usually a date [compound formed with roots date and rape]. Context and source: "You Can Protect Yourself Against Date Rape"
DETOX, n.	A clinic or treatment facility at which substance abusers attempt to rid themselves of dependency on a particular drug. Part of this process entails the actual physical removal of toxins present in the body due to the abuse of a substance [clip of detoxification]. Context and source: "Mrs. Herrod checked herself into detox..."
DISORIENT EXPRESS, n.	A state of confusion [novel formation]. Context and Source: "I felt like I was on the Disorient Express for good this time".
EARWITNESS, n.	An individual who hears an incident occur, especially one who later gives a report on what he heard [blend of ear and eyewitness]. Context and source: "I didn't see what happened, I just heard it. I guess I was an earwitness". (Conversation)

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
EATERS COMA, n.	A condition characterized by sluggishness, sleepiness, and often a lack of motivation to do anything but rest/relax or sleep. Context and source: "I have a lot of homework to do, but I just ate a big dinner and now I've got eaters coma". (Conversation)
EATERS DEATH, n.	The acute form of eaters coma; characterized by difficulty in standing up and walking, onset occurs after an extremely large meal. Context and source: "I've got eaters death and I don't think I can get up from this chair".(Conversation)
E-MAIL, n.	An application of personal computers through which messages are automatically (electrically) sent through networks of computers to Electronic mailboxes [clipped compound formed from electronic and mail]. Context and source: "I need to check my e-mail" (Conversation)
EMOTICON, n.	A symbol, usually found in e-mail messages, made up of punctuation marks that resemble a human expression [Blend of emotion and icon]. Context and source: " I received a strange symbol at the end of an e-mail and was informed that it is called and emoticon".
FANTABULOUS, adj.	Beyond fabulous [blend of fantastic and fabulous]. Context and source: "It's fantabulous!"; adj. excellent, superlative, both fabulous and fantastic. [blend of fantastic and fabulous]. "This fantabulous four-poster bed can be yours..." (Television advert)

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
F.I.N.E, adj.	<p>Acronym (F*cked up, Insecure, Neurotic, and Emotional). Usually derogatory; indicated by tone of voice.</p> <p>Context: "We all know he's F.I.N.E, just like those freaks he hangs out with".</p>
FLAGGIN', v.	<p>Slang. Flashing or giving gang signs [derived from flag - to flash]. Context and source: Don't go flaggin' in the wrong 'hood or you gonna end up dead.</p>
FLAME, v.	<p>A personal attack within a post on Usenet [metaphorical extension of flame]. Context and source: "Please don't flame me if you disagree with this". (Usenet article)</p>
FLOW, v.	<p>Slang. Rapping [from the observation that rapping usually contains long strings of text without many pauses].</p> <p>Context and source: "Flow on the mike". (Conversation)</p>
FRO-YO, n.	<p>A frosty, creamy dessert; frozen yogurt [clipping of frozen yogurt]. Context and source: "Chocolate fro-yo is my favorite dessert!" (Conversation)</p>
FUNKINETICS, n.	<p>A very energetic form of step aerobics that mixes exercise and soul music [blend of funk and kinetics (motion)]. Context and source: If you like soul music and aerobics, you'll like funkinetics.</p>
FUNNY, n.	<p>A joke; a humorous comment or remark, sometimes unintentionally humorous [zero-derivation of adj. funny]. Context and source: "Did I make a funny?" (Conversation)</p>

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
FURTHER-FETCHED, adj.	Beyond far-fetched [Compound further and fetched]. Context and Source: "That's even worse. That's further-fetched". (Lecture)
GARDEN BURGER, n.	A hamburger made with a non-meat, vegetarian patty instead of beef, served by Rice University Food Service. Also garden burger. Context and source: "The garden burger is a healthy alternative to a hamburger." (Conversation)
GET FUNGED	Epithet for when someone bungles an important task (in honor of criminalist Dennis Fung).
GINORMOUS- adj.	Extremely large [blend of gigantic and enormous]. Context and source: "Oh my! It is not gigantic. It is ginormous!" (Conversation)
GLOBOBOSS, n.	A cosmopolitan executive that has the ability to perform well across the globe. Context and Source: "Wanted a globoboss who's at home anywhere and sings the same tune- profits- everywhere".
HOT-SEATING, v.	To use the same boat but switch out rowers for consecutive races, as in races that occur immediately after another [Rowers' jargon]. Context and source: "We're hot-seating the next race". (Conversation)
IMHO	In My Humble Opinion [Acronym used on the Internet]

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
INTERQUEL, n.	A television production that dramatizes a story lying temporally between the story in the original production and that of its sequel. [Analogical formation from model word sequel, first extension prequel via precutting to form new morpheme quell; then prefixed with inter-'between']. Context and source: "Having written and filmed a "Lonesome Dove" sequel and prequel, come about 1997 Mr. McMurtry plans to finish an interquel" Comanche Moon," about his heroes' prime adulthood".
ITO'D, v.	To get hit on the head, especially with a TV crew's boom microphone.
JAPANIMATION, n.	A type of cartoon or animation originating in Japan carrying robotic and futuristic themes. Also refers to the style of animation. The characters have a distinctive type of appearance, usually incorporating a lock of hair hanging in front of an eye, and nudity. Also known as anime [blend of Japan and animation].
JONES, n.	Slang. An intense desire. Context and source: "Geez, you really got the jones for her." (Conversation)
JORDANESQUE, adj.	Reminiscent of Michael Jordan [coined by NBC Sports commentator Mary Albert. The -esque ending means 'like', as found on words like Romanesque and statuesque] Context and source: "He made a jordanesque move under the basket". (Conversation)

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
K-MART EXPRESS, n.	Vulgar. Nicely but, a cheap tart [derived from the notion that K-Mart sells cheap goods, and express meaning quick]. Context and source: "All his girlfriends is K-Mart Express."
KRUNK, adj.	Slang. Awesome. syn. tight, cool. [? blend of funk and (k)ool; African American Vernacular English] Context and source: <u>That was a krunk song.</u>
LATE PLATE, n.	Dinner/meal eaten after the regular (family-style) dinner is served (Rice University). Context and source: "Late plate doesn't start until 6:15". (Conversation)
LOC, n.	Slang. gangster, as in a member of street gang [derived from the Spanish word loco meaning "crazy"]. Context and source: "Don't mess with Steve, he's a loc". (Conversation explaining gang terminology)
LOCS, n.	Slang, dark sunglasses. Context and source: "¿Donde están mis locs? [Where are my sun glasses?]" (Conversation explaining gang terminology)
LOSINGEST, adj.	In last place, worst off, lagging behind the rest. ["losing"+ superlative]. Context and source: "CBS is being asked to pay producers more for its series because, as the losingest network, CBS cancels more of them".
MACINTRASH, n.	A Macintosh computer. Derogatory reference. [blend of Macintosh and trash ]. Context and source: "I hate doing work on these d*** Macintrashes!"

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
MALLRATS, n.	Collective term used for pre-teens and teenagers for whom it is commonplace to spend large amount of time socializing and wandering through urban shopping malls [compound formed from roots mall and rat]. Context and source: "I really don't want my sister running around with that gang of mallrats".
MCJOB, n.	A job in a service related field with low pay, low prestige and little opportunity for advancement [analogous word formed from prefix Mc- and job]. Context and source: "...a message that I suppose irked Dag, who was bored and cranky after eight hours of working his McJob".
MEDIA LEAKS CENTER, n.	The row of Porta Potties (portable public toilets) outside the courthouse.
MEANDERTHAL, n.	An annoying individual moving slowly and aimlessly in front of another individual who is in a bit of a hurry [blend formed from meander and Neanderthal]. Context and source: "As much as he tried, Ben could do nothing to get around the meanderthal on the narrow sidewalk".
MOTO, n.	Energy for action toward a goal; motivation [clipping of "motivation"]. Context and source: "I need some motto to go workout at the gym today".(Conversation)
NETIZEN, n.	A person who spends an excessive amount of time on the Internet [blend of Internet and citizen]. Context and Source "...investors and Netizens alike were ....

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
<p>NOAH'S ARKING, v. pres. part.</p>	<p>The state of wearing pants in which the length is hilariously short (in other words, it is more than a couple of inches above the ankle.) [Metonymic coinage. Noah's Ark refers to the great biblical flood, when the world was covered by "high water". "Noah's Arking." has replaced the earlier term flooding. A related term for the too-short pants themselves was high water pants]. Context and source: His pants are too short. He is "Noah's Arking".</p>
<p>PILTROL (registered tradename) n.</p>	<p>A fabric/material which is resistant to pilling [clipped compound of "pilling" and "control"]. Context and source: "These coats are made with PiltrolR which resists pilling on cuffs and waistband." (Land's End catalog)</p>
<p>PLUGGERS, n.</p>	<p>Individuals leading a very nondescript and mediocre life who nonetheless always put forth their best effort and make do with the lot life has given out [noun formed from verb plug]. Content and source: "Pluggers prefer baseball caps over fancy toupees and hair treatments".</p>
<p>POPAGANDA, n.</p>	<p>Music that is popular with the general public, and has purpose or is trying to promote particular ideas. [Blend of pop (clipping of popular) and propaganda]. Content and source: Title of a K.D. Lang album.</p>

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Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
RUBBER-CHICKEN CIRCUIT, n.	The round of fund-raising dinners attended by politicians. Refers to the standard unappetizing, rubbery chicken served at such dinners [compound].
SARCASTROPHE, n.	An embarrassing and catastrophic event occurring when an individual attempts and fails to use humorous sarcasm [blend of sarcasm and catastrophe]. Context and source: "Todd's failed attempt at humorous sarcasm resulted in a sarcaastrophe at dinner." (Internet)
SCHECK HAPPENS	General epithet used when things go awry. [blend: Scheck, eponym in honor of criminal defense lawyer Barry Scheck, + 'sh-t happens', bumper sticker cliché].
SCHIZO, n.	Found in Newsweek. A cup of coffee made with equal parts of caffeinated and de-caffeinated coffee [clip of schizophrenia]. Context and source: Menu list, Sundance Coffee.
SEA LAWYER, n.	One who attempts to shirk responsibility or blame through trivial technicalities. [This word is used chiefly in the Navy and at the Naval Academy to describe a midshipman or officer who uses technicalities and other trivial excuses to escape responsibility or punishment. Based on the popular stereotype of lawyers always arguing technicalities and trivial details coupled with the fact that the Navy is closely associated with water and the sea]. Context and source: "Most sea lawyers are not well respected by their classmates".

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
SECADEM, n.	A Rice student whose double majoring in both Group I or II and III. [Blend of Rice terms S/E (Group III major) and academy (Group I or II)]. Context and source: "Are you an S/E or an academy?" "Actually, both. I am a secadem". (Conversation)
SEXAHOLISM, n.	A condition describing someone who is addicted to sex and alcohol [blend of sex and alcoholism]. Source: An episode of the "Simpsons."
SHOPGRIFTING, v.	To 'rent' something for free by purchasing it and then returning it within 30 days for a full refund. [Compound of shop + grift "to swindle"] Context and source: His shopgrifting is totally shameless". (Conversation)
SLACKADEM, n.	A term used by science/engineering majors at Rice University for a person majoring in humanities or social sciences due to a perceived lack of work or effort put forth by the latter [blend formed from words academy and slacker ]. Context and source: "If you'll excuse me, I've got to study for a test. Not everyone can be a slackadem and watch TV all day". (Conversation)
SLOW-SPEED CHASER, n.	A celebratory drink after court is adjourned.

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
<p>SNAIL MAIL, n.</p>	<p>The standard system of mail delivery in which letters, documents, and packages are physically transported from one location to another, in contrast to electronic mail [rhyming compound formed from roots snail and mail]. Context and source: "More and more companies and individuals are looking to e-mail as an alternative to the traditional means of sending information and documents, snail mail".</p>
<p>SPACE-POSSESSION DICTATORIAL, adj.</p>	<p>Overly concerned with: one's possessions, the placement of these, and the placement of others' possessions in the vicinity of one's possessions. Context and source: "My roommate is so space-possession dictatorial!"</p>
<p>SPAM, n.</p>	<p>Multiple posts of the same message to the same or different Usenet newsgroups or to an e-mail account. The message is usually adverts or marketing promotions and contains no useful or worthwhile information; v. - the act of sending multiple copies of a useless message to a newsgroup or an e-mail account. [Extension of the word Spam, the processed meat]</p>
<p>SPEEL, n.</p>	<p>An informal speech, usually brief and sometimes impromptu. Also spiel. Context and source: "Now I'll give my little speel about drinking". (Conversation)</p>
<p>SPIDER, n.</p>	<p>Person or computer program that searches the web for new links and link them to search engines [metaphor, a spider spins webs].</p>

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
SPORK, n.	A utensil with bowl and tines, a combination of spoon and fork [blend of spoon and fork]. Context and source: "I hate these stupid plastic sporks".
STALKERAZZI, n. (pl. stalkerazzis)	Tabloid journalist who pursues celebrities night and day, dogging their every move [blend of stalker and paparazzi, tabloid journalists, after eponymous character in Fellini movie. Italian plural –i reanalyzed to singular]. Context and source: "Broomfield hooks up with a pair of "stalkerazzis" who work for the tabloids..."
SWANGIN', v.	Swerving a car back and forth by rapidly turning the steering wheel (left and right ...repeatedly.). Context and source: "I lost a wheel while swangin". (Conversation explaining gang terminology)
SWOOSH, n.	The logo of the Nike Corporation, resembling a rounded off check-mark. Context and source: "The Nike logo is called the swoosh, it appears 32 times in the annual report..." (Conversation)
SWOOSHTIKA, n.	Derogatory reference to the distinctive logo of the Nike Corporation. Alludes to the powerful hegemony of Nike in the world of sportswear and marketing, the blind logo-worship of unthinking masses of people, and Nike's treatment of its third world workers like slave labor; implicit comparison with Nazi party and the its swastika [blend of swoosh + -tika, from 'swastika']. Context and source: "People are already beginning to talk about the 'swooshtika'".

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
TAGGIN', v.	Spray painting a gang's name on walls (leaving a trademark; graffiti) [from tag- meaning to mark or a label]. Context and source: "We were taggin' all night."
TELESCAM, n.	Illegal money-making schemes conducted by phony telemarketers [compound tele- (clipping of telephone) and scam]. Context and source: "For Downs, the secret finally came out when she gave her 19 children and grandchildren shoe boxes stuffed with nearly identical collections of telescam trash".
TELEVANGELIST, n.	An evangelist who conducts regular religious services on television [blend of television and evangelist]. Context and source: "Ole Anthony and his merry band take on the televangelists".
TERRAFORM, v.	To change a planet's surface and atmosphere so that life as it exists on Earth is possible [compound from L. terra 'land' and form]. Context and source: "And that's the question that will shift us to the next level of our fascination with the place, the idea that we could live there, that Mars could be terraformed".
TOUCH, n.	An abbreviation of touchdown, the scoring of six points in American football by penetrating an opponent's end zone while in possession of the football [clip formed from touchdown]. Context and source: "Farve drops the screen pass off to Edgar Bennet and he takes it in for the touch".

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
TROLL, n.	A person who sends messages to a Usenet newsgroup to incite emotions and cause controversy [metaphorical extension of troll, a supernatural creature (dwarf) that lives in a cave].
TYSON, adv.	Characterized by an insane rage, particularly in the context of a sporting event [reference to boxer Mike Tyson]. Context and source: "He wins absolutely Tyson in the Monday Night Football opener against the Green Bay Packers".
VATOR, n.	Something which lifts, an ascending platform; an elevator [clipping of elevator]. Context and source: "Push '3' on the vator to get to the third floor...". (Conversation)
VERTICALLY-CHALLENGED, adj.	Short, not tall [compound formed from vertical + -ly (adv.) and challenge + ed]. Context and source: "Don't call him short, he's vertically challenged". (Conversation)
VIDEOPHILE, n.	One who loves and collects video equipment and media [compound from L. video 'see' and G. phile 'loving']. Context and source: "The picture quality will be vastly improved, pleasing videophiles". (US News and World Report, 1 December 1997). "I guess owning a Beta, RCA Selectavision, SVHS, Laserdisc, and DVD makes me a videophile". (Conversation)

Продолжение таблицы В.1

1	2
WAC, adj.	Very unpleasant, undesirable; inappropriate, incorrect or not the way something should be or expected to be, contrary to the social norm; bad or negative in a general sense. Also wack [clipping of wacky]. Context and source: "That test was wac!" "Her outfit was totally wac!" (Conversation)
WALLIN', v.	Slang. To sit or stand against a wall at a party [derived from, of course, wall]. Context and source: I didn't dance. Just wallin'.
WHATEVER, v.	To dismiss or ignore. Desire to dismiss [zero derivation of whatever]. Context and source: "That guy really whatevers me". (Conversation)
WORDROBE, n.	A person's vocabulary [blend of word and wardrobe]. Context and source: "He has an extensive wordrobe" (a web page on the Internet).
WORRYWORT, n.	A person who tends to worry habitually and often needlessly [compound of worry and wort]. Context and source: "The people in charge of making sure an HMO stays solvent seemed like worrywarts".
Y2K, n.	The year 2000. The problem in which some computer hardware and software are unable to process dates after 31 December 1999 [acronym from Y (year) + 2 + K (Gr. 'kilos' thousand)].

## Appendix C (essential)

### Etymological Doublets

Таблица С. 1

Word	Etymology	Translation	Doublet	Etymology	Translation
1	2	3	4	5	6
abbreviate	L.	сокращать (слова)	abridge	P.	сокращать (рассказ)
Artist	L.	артист, художник	artiste	F.	певец, балерина, артистка
Balsam	Gk., L.	Бальзам	Balm	F.	бальзам, болеутоляющее средство
Canal	L.	Канал	channel	F,	канал, пролив
Captain	L.	Капитан	chieftain	F.	вождь племени
Cart	L.	телега, повозка	chart	F.	карта (морск.), схема, таблица
Cavalry	L.	Кавалерия	chivalry	F.	Рыцарство
Corps	L.	Корпус	corpse	F.	Труп
Dike	E.	плотина, канава, ров	ditch	E.	канава, ров
Emerald	F.	Изумруд	smaragdus	Gk., L.	Изумруд
Fragile	L.	хрупкий, ломкий	Frail	F.	хрупкий, болезненный
Gaol	L.	Тюрьма	Jail	F.	Тюрьма
hospital	L.	госпиталь, больница	hotel	F.	Гостиница
			hostel	F.	Общежитие

Продолжение таблицы С.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Legal	L.	Легальный	loyal	F.	верный, лояльный
Liquor	L.	Жидкость	liqueur	F.	Ликер
Major	L.	Майор	mayor	F.	Мэр
Nay	Sc.	Нет	No	E.	Нет
Of	E.	Предлог	Off	E.	наречие, послелог
Pauper	L.	Нищий	Poor	F.	Бедный
Rout	L.	разгром, поражение, пирушка	route	F.	маршрут, курс, путь
Salon	L.	Салон	saloon	F.	салон, кабачок
Screech	Sc.	пронзительно кричать	shriek	E.	вопить, кричать
Screw	Sc.	винт, шуруп	shrew	E.	сварливая женщина
Senior	L.	Старший	Sir	F,	Сэр
Shade	B.	тень, полумрак	shadow	E.	Тень
Skirt	Sc.	Юбка	Shirt	E.	Рубашка
Suit	L.	прошение, тяжба и др.	Suite	F.	свита; набор, комплект
Wage	E.	Зарплата	Gage	F.	Залог

## Appendix D (essential)

### Affixes

#### Prefixes

Prefixes of Germanic Origin Which Still Exist as Separate Words

Таблица D. 1

Prefix	Productive or non-productive	Form of the independent word	Etymology	Examples*	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
after-	pr.	after	OE.	<i>afternoon, afterthought,</i>	alone, also
all-	pr-	all	OE.	<i>after-crop</i>	
by-	pr.	by	OE.	<i>always, almost byroad, byway, bypath, byword</i>	
fore-	non-pr.	before	OE.	<i>forearm, forebode, forefather, foresee, forecast, forerun,</i>	Forehead
forth-	non-pr.	forth	OE.	<i>foretell</i>	
in-	non-pr.	in	OE	<i>forthcoming, forthright insight, inmate, inlet</i>	
mis-	Pr.	miss (n. and v. in the sense of 'failing to do smth.')	OE.	<i>miscarry, misbelieve, misdeed, misbehave</i>	Mistake
off-	non-pr.	Off	OE.	<i>offal, offspring, offshoot</i>	

Продолжение таблицы D.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
on-	non-pr.	On	OE. On	<i>onset, onslaught</i> <i>outlet, outcast, outside</i> (forms verbs with the meaning of	<i>Understand</i>
out-	pr.	Out	OE.	'exceeding', 'excelling', 'surpassing'): <i>outact,</i> <i>outdare, outsleep</i>	
over-	pr.	Over	OE. Ofer	<i>overtake, overturn,</i> <i>overlook, overflow</i> <i>undergrowth,</i>	
under-	pr.	Under	OE, under	<i>underbred, underlet,</i> <i>undertake,</i> <i>undernourish, underfed</i>	
up-	pr.	Up	OE. Up	<i>upshot, upstairs, uplift</i>	
with-	non-pr.	With	OE. 'against', 'back'	<i>withstand, withdraw</i>	

Prefixes of Germanic Origin

Таблица D. 2

Prefix	Productive, non-productive or dead	Meaning or Function	Examples	
			I	II
1	2	3	4	5
a-, an-	non-pr.  Dead Dead Dead	1. In OE. 'a' (meaning 'of') 2. In OE. 'of' (orig. meaning 'off') 3. in OE. 'and-' 4. in OE. 'ge-' 5. in OE. 'on-'	<i>arise</i>  <i>adown</i>	<i>answer</i> <i>aware, afford</i> <i>awaken,</i> <i>ashamed</i>
be-	non-pr.	OE. be. In Mn. E. forms: 1. verbs with a reinforcing sense of 'about' or 'over', or with a meaning of 'all around', 'all over' 2. transitive verbs with the force of 'to affect' or 'by means of'	<i>beclasp, bescreen</i>  <i>bedew, beflag, begem</i>  <i>bedash,</i>	

Продолжение таблицы D.2

1	2	3	4	5
For	non-pr	<p>3. verbs with the sense of 'thoroughly', 'completely', 'violently', 'repeatedly'</p> <p>4. verbs with the sense of 'away', 'from'</p> <p>5. transitive verbs implying action done for, to, at, by, over, against</p> <p>6. verbs (from adjectives or nouns) with the force of 'to make' or 'to cause to be'</p> <p>7. verbs with the sense of 'to name'</p> <p>Used with verbs to indicate</p>	<p><i>bedazzle, bemuddle, besmear</i></p> <p><i>bereave</i></p> <p><i>becrawl, begroan, beleap</i></p> <p><i>becripple, befool</i></p> <p><i>bebrother, belady</i></p> <p><i>Forsay</i></p>	
1	2	3	4	5

		<p>prohibition, exclusion, failure, neglect</p> <p>May also be used with intensive force denoting</p>	<p><i>forbriuse, forride</i></p>	
un-	pr.	<p>completel y', 'overwhelmingly'</p> <p>1. Signifies 'not'</p> <p>2. Shows the reversal of an action</p>	<p><i>unwilling, unbearable, unable</i></p> <p>tie — <i>untie</i>, bind — <i>unbind</i>, do — <i>undo</i></p>	

Prefixes of Romanic Origin

Таблица D. 3

ab-	Non-pr.	Signifies 'from', 'away', separation, or departure	<i>abnormal</i>	<i>abuse, absent, abstain</i>
ad-	Non-pr.	Expresses adherence or addition, proximity, or merely intensification	<i>admixture, admix</i>	<i>admonish, admit</i>
ante-, anti-	Non-pr.	Denotes preceding', 'in front of or 'prior to'	<i>antechamber</i>	<i>anticipate</i>
bis-, bi-, bin-	pr.	Means 'twice', 'two'	<i>bicarbonate, bicentenary</i>	<i>bicycle, biscuit, binocular</i>
circum-, circu-	Dead	Adverbially signifies 'around', 'about', 'on all sides'		<i>circumfuse, circumrotation, circumstance, circuit</i>
con-, co-	Non-pr.	1. Means 'with', 'together'	<i>confraternity, confrontation, configuration cooperate, co-tidal, cosignatory</i>	<i>condition, conduct</i>
contra-,	pr.	2. Corresponds to the Russian <i>co</i> Means 'against',	<i>correlative - соотносительный</i>	<i>contradistinction, contradict,</i>

contro-, counter-		'contrary', 'in opposition'	<i>contradistinguish,</i> <i>counter-revolutionary,</i> <i>counter -attack</i>	counterman
de-	Non-pr.	Means: 1. 'down'  2. separation		<i>descend,</i> <i>degrade,</i> <i>decrease, depose</i> <i>depart, decamp,</i> <i>deduce, deduct</i>
	pr.	Signifies reversing or undoing of an action	<i>demerit, deodorize,</i> <i>demobilize</i>	<i>deplete</i>
dis-	pr.	Denotes:	<i>dismember</i>	<i>distract,</i>
		1. separation or parting from  2. reversal, undoing, negation or depriving 'two' Denotes: I. 'formerly but not now'	<i>disown, disunion,</i> <i>disaffection</i>	<i>disperse,</i> <i>dismiss</i> <i>disease</i>
duo- ex-	Non-pr. pr.	Denotes: I. 'formerly but not now'	<i>duodecimal</i> <i>ex-minister, ex-king, ex-</i> <i>president</i>	<i>duodenum</i>
		2. 'out of' 3. 'beyond'	<i>export, exhale</i> <i>exceed</i>	<i>express</i>
extra-	pr.	Forms adjectives denoting 'beyond', 'outside of', 'outside the scope of'	<i>extraordinary,</i> <i>extraspecial (edition),</i> <i>extracerebral, extra-</i> <i>nuclear, extra-parental</i>	<i>extravagant</i>
in-	pr.	Means 'not',	<i>infirm, incapable,</i>	

il-		'non-', 'un-' An assimilated form of <i>in-</i> ('not') and of <i>in-</i> ('in')	<i>inactive</i> , <i>inaccurate</i> , <i>inability</i> <i>illiterate</i> , <i>illogical</i> , <i>illumine</i>	<i>illicit</i> , <i>illegible</i> , <i>illegitimate</i>
-ir-		An assimilated form of <i>in-</i>	<i>irrational</i> , <i>irregular</i> ,	<i>irrigate</i> , <i>irruption</i>
en- (em- is used before b, p, or m)	Non-pr.	Signifies 'in', 'into'; forms verbs; sometimes the prefix adds a mere intensive force	<i>irresponsive</i> , <i>irrespective</i> , <i>irresolute</i> <i>enclose</i> , <i>enact</i> , <i>encircle</i> , <i>enlarge</i> , <i>enliven</i> <i>embank</i>	<i>enchant</i> <i>employ</i> , <i>embargo</i>
inter-	pr.	Means 'together', 'between', 'among'	<i>interlace</i> , <i>interflow</i> , <i>interfacing</i> , <i>international</i>	
Intro-	Dead	Signifies		<i>introduce</i> ,
mis-	pr.	'to', 'into', 'within', 'inward' Means 'amiss', 'wrong', 'ill', 'wrongly'	<i>misadventure</i> , <i>mischance</i>	<i>introspection</i> <i>introversion</i> <i>mischievous</i> , <i>miscreant</i>
non-	pr.	Means 'not', 'on-', 'in-'	<i>nondescript</i> , <i>non-party</i> , <i>non-stop</i> (flight)	<i>nonsense</i>
op-	Dead	'against'		<i>opposition</i>
per-	Non-pr.	Signifies: I. throughout' (in space or time)		<i>perspicuous</i> , <i>perennial</i>

post-	pr.	2. 'away", or 'over' 3. 'completely', 'thoroughly', 'perfectly' Means 'after', 'subsequent', 'later'	<i>postdate, postwar</i>	<i>persuade</i> <i>perturb, perfect</i> <i>postpone,</i> <i>postscript</i>
pre-	pr.	Denotes priority	<i>prearrange, pre-war, pre-revolutionary</i>	<i>prepare, predict</i>

re-	pr. Nonpr.	Means: 1.'again' 2. back	<i>reread, rewrite, renew,</i> <i>recollect, re-form,</i> <i>recreate</i>	<i>restore,</i> <i>retrace</i>
super-	pr.	2. 'next lower than' 'subordinate to', 'inferior in rank' Signifies 'above', 'over'	<i>subjudge, subcommittee,</i> <i>subdivision, subeditor</i>  <i>supernatural</i>	<i>submit</i>  <i>superlative,</i> <i>superman</i>
trans-	pr.	Means 'over',	<i>Trans-Atlantic,</i>	<i>transmit, transfer</i>

ultra-	pr.	'through', 'across', 'beyond' Means 'beyond', 'exceedingly', 'beyond what', 'uncommon'	<i>transcontinental</i> <i>ultraradical, ultraliberal,</i> <i>ultraviolet</i>
Vice(vis-)	pr.	Means 'instead of', 'in place of' (cf. the Russian вице-)	<i>vice-president, vice-</i> <i>governor</i>

\* Examples in Column I include the prefixed words, while in the examples given in Column II the prefixes have fused with the stem of the word and no longer are felt as prefixes.

#### Prefixes of Greek Origin

Таблица D. 4

a-	non-pr.	Means: 'not', 'un-', 'non'	<i>atheist, atheism</i>	<i>apathy,</i> <i>anonymous</i>
amphi-	non-pr.	Signifies 'about', 'of on both sides', 'of both kinds'	<i>amphitheatre</i>	<i>amphibious</i>
anti-, ant-	Pr.	Signifies 'opposite', 'against', 'instead'	<i>antitype, antithesis,</i> <i>antiaircraft, antarctic</i>	
dis-, di-	non-pr.	Means: 'twice', 'double'	<i>dissyllable</i>	<i>diphthong</i>
poly-	non-pr.	'many' or 'much'	<i>polysyllable, polytheist</i>	<i>polyglot</i>

## Suffixes

### Noun Suffixes of Germanic Origin

Таблица D. 5\*

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
dom	OE. dom- 'judgment'; Mn. E. doom	Forms nouns with the meaning: 1. 'dignity', office', 'dominion', 'realm' or jurisdiction' 2. 'state', condition', or 'fact of being'	pr.      non-pr.	kingdom, dukedom, earldom, martyrdom, squiredom, Christiandom  freedom, wisdom, boredom	
-hood	OE. had- 'state', 'degree'	Noun- forming suffix denoting in general state, condition, quality,  character	non-pr.	manhood, boyhood, childhood, motherhood	

-ship	OE. <i>scipe</i> 'shape'	Denotes: 1. state, condition or quality	non-pr.	<i>friendship</i>	
		2. office, dignity or profession		<i>clerkship, authorship</i>	

\* In Table D. 5, those suffixes are included which were used in OE. both as independent words and suffixes.

Таблица D. 6\*

Suffix	Meaning	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
			I	II
1	2	3	4	5
-en -er	Means 'to make', 'to render' Forms: 1. nouns from verbs denoting the agent 2. nouns from nouns or adjectives of place, denoting resident of, one living in	non-pr. pr. pr.	<i>quicken, whiten rider, miner, worker, teacher  Londoner, islander, New Zealander</i>	
	3. nouns from nouns, with the sense of 'one who has to do with', esp. as a matter of trade, profession, etc.	pr.	<i>tinner, cutter, beater, embosser</i>	

-ier, -yer	Noun-suffix equivalent to <i>-eer</i>	non-pr.	<i>gondolier, cashier, grenadier, lawyer</i>	<i>cavalier</i>
-ing	Suffix denoting 'belonging to', 'of the kind of,	non-pr.		<i>atheling, shilling</i>
-ing	'descended from' Forms nouns from verbs. It means: 1. 'act', 'fact', 'art of doing'	pr.	<i>reading, learning, boating</i>	
-ling	2. 'that which does' or 'that which results from', 'accompanies' Conveys a diminutive or a depreciatory force	pr.	<i>covering, sweepings</i> <i>firstling, duckling, seed</i> <i>ling, nestling, hireling',</i>	
-ness	Forms nouns denoting state, condition, quality or degree	pr.	<i>underling, princeling</i> <i>goodness,</i> <i>carelessness,</i>	<i>witness,</i> <i>wilderness</i>
-ster	Originally denoted the female agent. In Mn. E. The suffix is joined to nouns and, more rarely, to adjectives, the notion of agency tending to	non-pr.	<i>songster</i> <i>roadster, gangster,</i> <i>oldster, youngster,</i> <i>dragster, rhymester</i>	<i>spinster</i>
	often having a be lost, and the suffix			

-th	depreciatory meaning Forms nouns of state or quality, from adjectives	non-pr.	<i>breadth, length, width, strength</i>	<i>birth</i>
-ie, -y	Forms diminutives	pr.	<i>birdie, auntie, laddie,</i> <i>lassie, granny, Billy,</i> <i>aunty, Johnny</i>	
-y	Noun suffix denoting result of action	non-pr.	<i>augury, perjury</i>	

\* In Table D.5, those suffixes are Included which have always been used as suffixes.

### Noun Suffixes of Romanic Origin

Таблица D. 6

Suffix 1	Source 2	Function 3	Productive or non-pro- ductive 4	Examples	
				I 5	II 6
				-ade	L, ata F. ade
-age	L, aticum; O.F. -age	Suffix, used to form nouns denoting: 1. act or process	non-pr.	<i>passage, marriage,</i> <i>pilotage</i>	

		2.collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or		postage, average, shrinkage, mileage	
-an, -ian	L. -anus, -aneus	arising from 3. When added to the verbs, it expresses the action 4. a person Forms primarily adjectives which, however, are often used substantively, with the senses of 'belonging to', 'following a system or doctrine'	non-pr.	breakage, leakage  hostage republican, librarian,	savage dean
	Fr. -ain, - en	inhabitant of a place	pr.	Oxonian, Lenin- gadian	
-ence, -ance  -ancy, ency	L. -antiam, -entiam; F. -ance  L. -antia	Forms nouns of action as in OF, and nouns indicating state or quality as in L.	non-pr.	guidance, hindrance, arrogance, obedience  brilliancy, vacancy,emergency,	
				constituency	

-ant, -ent	L. -antem, -entem; F. -ant	Suffix used to form: 1. adjectives 2. nouns denoting a person or thing acting as an agent	non-pr.	<i>errant, defiant</i>  <i>student, claimant</i>	<i>merchant, pedant, servant</i>
-ar  -ard, -art  -er  -eer, -o(u)r  -ate, -at	L. -aris, -are  Low. L. -ardus; OF. -ard, -art OF. -ier  L. - atum, -ate	Signifies; 'belonging to', 'pertaining to', 'like', 'of the nature of' Forms derivative nouns which have an intensive, often contemptuous force Forms nouns denoting a person or thing connected with Denotes agency  Denotes state or quality  Forms nouns denoting chemical	non-pr.  non-pr.  non-pr.  pr.	<i>nuclear, consular</i>  <i>drunkard, braggart</i>  <i>archer, practitioner, officer, carpenter, grocer</i> <i>charioteer,</i> <i>cannoneer</i> <i>fervo(u)r, error</i>  <i>chlorate, hydrate, nitrate</i>	<i>coward</i>  <i>butler</i>
		l terms Denotes function or person	non-pr.	<i>mandate, legate, consulate, magistrate, advocate, diplomat</i>	<i>magnate, curate</i>
-cy	L. -cia, -tia	Forms nouns indicating state, condition, office	non-pr.	<i>idiocy, bankruptcy, diplomacy</i>	<i>curacy</i>

-ee, -ey, -y	L. -atus, -ata; F. -e, -ee	Denotes the object of an action, the one to whom an action is done or on whom a	pr.	devotee, absentee, refugee, grandee, trustee, assignee, grantee	clergy, jury, bailee, ally, attorney
-ess	L. -issa; F. -esse	right is conferred Forms feminine derivatives	pr.	poetess, lioness, countess, goddess, adventuress, murderess	
-let	F. 1 + et	Forms nouns with a diminutive sense	pr.	leaflet, booklet, cloudlet, booklet	hamlet
-ice	L. -itius, -itia, -itum; OF. -ice	Denotes act, quality, condition	non-pr.	service, justice	
-ine, -in	L. -inus, - ina;	Forms nouns indicating imitations, derivative products	non-pr.	arsine chlorine	bulletin
-ion	F. -ine L. -ionem; F. -ion	Forms abstract nouns	non-pr.		union, opinion, session, legion

-ive	L. -ivus	Signifies: 1. having a nature or quality of (a thing) 2. given or tending to	non-pr.	affirmative	
-ence	L. -entia	Forms abstract nouns signifying action, state, quality or	non-pr.	conclusive existence	



-tude	L. -tudo; F. -tude	action, state, and concrete instance or result Forms nouns and is equivalent to <i>-ness</i>	non-pr.	<i>organization</i>  <i>longitude,</i> <i>promptitude</i>	<i>attitude</i> <i>fortitude,</i> <i>magnitude,</i> <i>gratitude</i>
-ty	L. -tas, -itas; F. -te	Forms abstract nouns of quality, state, condition	non-pr.	<i>fraternity, liberty,</i> <i>cruelty, poverty,</i> <i>frailty</i>	
-ure	L. -ura; F. -ure	Forms nouns indicating: act, process, being; or result (of an act), state; rank	non-pr.		<i>culture,</i> <i>furniture,</i> <i>picture,</i> <i>seizure,</i> <i>figure</i>

## Noun Suffixes of Greek Origin

Таблица D. 7

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
-asm	Gk. -asm	Forms abstract nouns	non-pr.		<i>enthusiasm</i>
-ast	Gk. -aster	Forms agent nouns denoting 'one who does or makes the practice of 'one who adheres to'	non-pr.		<i>enthusiast, gymnast</i>
-ic, -ics	Gk. -ik- os; L. -ic-us; F. -ique	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'after the manner of, 'of the nature of, 'pertaining to', 'art or science'	non-pr.	<i>phonetics, mathematics, physics</i>	<i>cynic, skeptic, cleric, logic, music</i>
-ine	Gk. -ine; F. -ine	Forms feminine names	non-pr.	<i>heroine</i>	
-ism	Gk. -ismos, L. -ismus	Forms nouns of action naming the process, the completed action, or its result; forms the name of a system or theory or practice	pr.	<i>communism, socialism, atheism, Marxism, Leninism</i>	

-ist	Gk. -istes, -ite; L.-ista	Forms nouns denoting a person who practices some method or art or who adheres to, or advocates a given doctrine, system, cause	pr.	<i>communist,</i> <i>socialist,</i> <i>dramatist</i>	<i>artist</i>
-ite	L. -ita	Forms adjectives and nouns with the senses: 'connected with' or 'belonging to', 'a native or citizen of'	pr.	<i>Leningradite</i>	
-ite	L. -ita	'one of a party', 'sympathizer', 'follower'		<i>Leninite</i>	
-oid	Gk. -o- eides	Means; 'like', 'in the form of '	pr.	<i>metalloid,</i> <i>anthropoid,</i> <i>colloid,</i> <i>spheroid</i>	
-y ia	Gk. -ia L. -ia	Forms abstract nouns Forms nouns, chiefly Modern Latin terms of pathology and botany	non-pr.		<i>academy</i> <i>dyspepsia,</i> <i>hydrophobia</i>

## Adjective Suffixes of Germanic Origin

Таблица D. 8

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-pro- ductive	Examples	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
-fold	OE. -feald	Used with numerals to form adjectives and adverbs, denoting multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc.	Non-pr.	<i>twofold, threefold, fourfold, manifold</i>	
-ful	OE -ful	Denotes 'full of, 'abounding'	pr.	<i>thankful, hopeful, powerful</i>	
-less	OE. -leas	Denotes (with nouns) 'without', 'destitute of, 'not having', 'free from'	pr.	<i>hopeless, senseless</i>	
-ish		Means: 1. similar to 2. adds a depreciatory colouring	pr.	<i>Reddish, foolish</i>  <i>childish,</i> <i>womanish, girlish</i>	
-like	OE. -lic	Means: 'like that', (or 'those of); 'having the characteristic of	pr.	<i>businesslike,</i> <i>warlike, tigerlike,</i> <i>lifelike</i>	

-ly		Means: 1. 'like in appearance, manner or nature', characteristic of 2. 'rather' 3. 'every'	pr.	womanly, manly  cleanly, sickly, poorly, weakly weekly, daily, monthly	
-some	OE. -sum	Means: 'similar to' or 'almost the same as'		troublesome, irksome, tiresome	handsome
-ward	OE. -weard	Denotes direction or course	pr.	downward, wayward, sideward	
-y	OE. -ig	Means: 'characterized by', 'having', 'full of '	Non-pr.	mighty, crafty, angry	

### Adjective Suffixes of Romanic Origin

Таблица D. 9

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
-able	F. -able; L. -abilem	Forms adjectives from verbs	pr.	eatable, fashionable, manageable,	

				saleable	
-al		Forms adjectives having the senses; 'of the kind of, pertaining to'	pr.	<i>comical, dramatical, poetical, logical</i>	
-an, -ean	L. -anus; F. -ain, -en	Means: 'belonging or pertaining to'	non-pr.	<i>Roman, European, Pythagorean</i>	
-ary	L. -aris; F. -aire	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'pertaining to', 'of the kind or nature of'	non-pr.		<i>necessary, contrary, ordinary</i>
-ese	L. -ensis; F. -eis	Signifies: 'of, pertaining to', or 'originating in' (a certain place)	non-pr.	<i>Japanese, Chinese</i>	
-esque	It. -esco	Denotes 'in the manner or style of, 'like'	non-pr.	<i>picturesque</i>	<i>arabe sque,</i>
		manner or style of, 'like'			<i>grote sque</i>
-ic	L. -icus	Signifies: 'of, 'pertaining to', 'of the nature of, 'belonging to'	non-pr.	<i>Celtic, domestic</i>	

-ine	L. -inus; F. -ine	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'of, 'like', 'pertaining to', 'characterized by'	non-pr.	<i>infantine</i>	
-ive	L. -iv-us; F. -if	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'having a tendency to', 'having; the nature, character or quality of, or 'given to some action', etc.	non-pr.	<i>talkative</i>	<i>native</i>
-ous	L. -os, -us, -a, -um	Forms adjectives denoting: 'characterized by', 'of the nature of, 'abounding in', 'full of	non-pr.	<i>glorious, perilous, joyous, piteous, virtuous</i>	<i>obvious, serious, vicious</i>

### Verb Suffixes

Таблица D. 10

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6

-en	OE. -en	Has the sense of 'to make', 'to make into' or 'to make like'	pr.	brighten, blacken, lengthen, darken	
-ate	L. -atus	Forms causative verbs	non-pr.	agitate, graduate, vaccinate	aggravate
-fy	L. -ficare; F. -fier	Forms verbs with the senses; 'to make', 'to produce', 'to bring to a certain state', 'to make a specified thing', etc.	non-pr.	terrify, magnify, intensify	
-ize, -ise	Gk. -iz; L. -izare	Forms verbs denoting: 'to make', 'to conform to', 'to charge', etc.	pr.	organize, generalize, apologize	

### Adverb Suffixes

Таблица D. 11

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
				5	6
1	2	3	4		
-ly	OE. -lice	Signifies direction	non-pr.	badly, deadly, newly	
-ward (s)	OE. -weard		non-pr.	back(wards), forward(s), homeward(s)	
-long -wise	OE. -long OE. -wise	Denotes 'way', 'manner', 'respect'	non-pr. non-pr.	headlong, sidelong otherwise, crosswise, clockwise	

## **Appendix E (essential)**

### **Blends**

adtevac = adsorption + temperature + vacuum

angledozer = angle + bulldozer

animule = animal + mule

brunch = breakfast + lunch

cablegram = cable + telegram

chortle = chuckle + snort

dumbfound = dumb + confound

dollarature = dollar + literature

flush = flash + blush

flurry = flash + hurry

fruce = fruit + juice

electrocute = electricity + execute

galumph = gallop + triumph

glaze = glare + gaze

good-bye = good-night, good-day + goodbye (god be with ye)

pomato = potato + tomato

slash = slay, sling + dash, gash

swellegant = swell + elegant

smog = smoke + tog

twirl = twist + whirl

zebrule = zebra + mule.

## **Appendix F (essential)**

### **Phraseological Units**

Murder will out – Шила в мешке не утаишь.

If the cap fits, wear it – На воре шапка горит.

Deeds- not words – О человеке судят по его делам.

Every dog has his day – Будет и на нашей улице праздник.

A drowning man will catch a straw – Утопающий хватается за соломинку.

There is no smoke without fire – Нет дыма без огня.

Pride goes before a fall – Кто слишком высоко летает, тот низко падает.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating – Все проверяется на практике.

Neck or nothing – Либо пан, либо пропал.

Cut your coat according to your cloth – По одежке протягивай ножки.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched – Цыплят по осени считают.

Care killed the cat – Заботы до добра не доводят.

Practise what you preach – Слова не должны расходиться с делом.

It is no use crying over spilt milk – Слезами горю не поможешь.

The devil is not so black as he is painted – Не так страшен черт, как его малюют.

To make a silk purse out of the sow's ear – Сделать человека.

Brevity is the soul of wit – Краткость – сестра таланта.

No news is good news – Лучшая новость – отсутствие всякой новости.

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you – Не кличь беду, сама придет.

East or West, home is best – В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

A good beginning makes a good ending – Лиха беда начало.

Great boast, small roast – Звону много, толку мало.

Don't cross a bridge till you come to it – Наперед не загадывай.

Bad news travels fast – Худые вести не лежат на месте.

Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours – Услуга за услугу.

The rotten apple injures its neighbours – Паршивая овца все стадо портит.

Hunger is the best sauce – Голод – лучший повар.

Appetite comes with eating – Аппетит приходит во время еды.

Appearances are deceitful – Наружность обманчива.

What is done cannot be undone – Сделанного не воротишь.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away – Кушай по яблоку в день и врач не понадобится.

Catch the bear before you sell his skin – Не убив медведя, шкуры не продавай.

Every cloud has a silver lining – Нет худа без добра.

First think, then speak – Слово не воробей, вылетит не поймаешь.

One good turn deserves another – Долг платежом красен.

To tell tales out of school – Выносить сор из избы.

Two heads are better than one – Одна голова хорошо, а две лучше.

Still waters run deep – В тихом омуте черти водятся.

Don't halloo till you are out of the wood – Не говори «гоп», пока не перепрыгнешь.

Curiosity killed a cat – Много будешь знать, скоро состаришься.

A stitch in time saves nine- Дело вовремя – не бремя.

Little strokes fell great oaks – Терпение и труд все перетрут.

There's many a slip between the cup and the lip – Это бабушка на двое сказала.

Everything is good in its season – Всему свое время.

Look before you leap – Не зная броду, не суйся в воду.

So many men, so many minds – Сколько голов, столько умов.

Better late than never – Лучше поздно, чем никогда.

He laughs best who laugh last – Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним.

It never rains but it pours – Пришла беда – отворяй ворота.

Business before pleasure – Делу время, потехе час.

Never say die – Не вешай носа.

Tastes differ – О вкусах не спорят.

It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back – Последняя капелька переполняет чашу.

Honesty is the best policy – Честность – лучшая политика.

Let sleeping dogs lie – Не буди лихо, пока лихо тихо.

Second thoughts are best – Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

Handsome is as handsome does – О человеке не по словам, а не по делам.

While there is life there is hope – Где жизнь, там и надежда.

Live and learn – Век живи – век учись.

The early bird catches the worm – Кто рано встает, тому Бог подает.

To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds – И нашим, и вашим всем спляшем.

A friend in need is a friend indeed – Друзья познаются в беде.

All is not gold that glitters – Не все то золото, что блестит.

Nothing venture, nothing have – Волков боятся – в лес не ходить.

Make hay while the sun shines – коси коса, пока роса.

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today – Не откладывай на завтра того, что можешь сделать сегодня.

Forewarned is forearmed – Предупреждение – тоже бережение.

Let bygones be bygones – Кто старое помянет, тому глаз вон.

Actions speak louder than words – А человеку судят по его делам.

One man's meat is another man's poison – Что полезно одному, то другому вредно.

In for a penny, in for a pound – Взялся за гуж, не говори, что не дюж.

The leopard cannot change his spots – Горбатого могила исправит.

The least said, the soonest mended – В добрый час молвить, в худой промолчать.

Jack of all trades and master of none – За все дела браться – нечего не сделать.

Half a loaf is better than no bread – На безрыбье и рак – рыба.

No pains, no gains – Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда.

To make a mountain out of a molehill – Делать из мухи слона.

Rome was not built in a day – Москва не сразу строилась.

As well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb – Семь бед – один ответ.

Where there is a will there is a way – Где хотенье, там и уменье.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush – Не сули журавля в небе, а дай синицу в руки.

Talk of the devil and he will appear – Легок на помине.

Fortune favours the brave – Смелость города берет.

Don't look a gift horse in the mouth – Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.

All is well that ends well – Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it – Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.

Out of sight, out of mind – С глаз долой – из сердца вон.

To kill two birds with one stone – Убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом.

In borrowed plumes – Ворона в павлиньих перьях.

It goes without saying – Само собой разумеется.

After death, the doctor – После пожара да за водой.

A word is enough to the wise – Умный слышит с полслова.

A little pot is soon hot – Дурака легко вывести из себя.

A honey tongue, a heart of gall – На языке мед, а под языком лед.

A hungry belly has no ears – Голодное брюхо ко всему глухо.

A hard nut to crack – Орешек не по зубам.

When the pigs fly – Когда рак на горе свистнет.

A drop in the bucket – капля в море.

A dog in the manger – Собака на сене.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools – Дело мастера боится.

## **Appendix G (essential)**

### **Americanisms**

#### **British English**

aerial (radio/TV)  
American football  
anorak  
articulated lorry  
aubergine  
autumn  
bank holiday  
bank note  
bap  
bat (ping pong)  
bath  
bath (v.)  
bathroom  
big dipper  
bill  
bill/account  
billion = million million  
biscuit (sweet)  
black or white?(coffee)  
blackleg/scab  
black treacle  
blind (window)  
block of flats  
block of flats  
blue jeans  
bomb (success)  
bonnet (car)  
book (v.)  
boot (car)  
bootlace/shoelace

#### **American English**

antenna  
football  
parka  
trailer truck/semi trailer  
eggplant  
fall  
legal holiday  
bill  
hamburger bun  
paddle  
bathtub  
bathe  
bathroom/restroom/washroom  
roller coaster  
check (restaurant)  
account  
billion = thousand million  
cookie  
with or without?  
scab  
molasses  
shade  
apartment house  
apartment building  
dungarees/jeans  
bomb (disaster)  
hood  
make reservation  
trunk  
shoestring

bowler/hard hat	derby
braces	suspenders
break (school)	recess
briefs/underpants	shorts/jockey shorts
broad bean	lima bean
bureau de change	currency exchange
butter muslin/cheese cloth	cheese cloth
candyfloss	cotton candy
caravan	trailer
caretaker/porter	janitor
car park	parking lot
catapult	slingshot
cattle grid	Texas gate
centre (city/business)	downtown
central reservation	median strip/divider
chairman (business)	president
chemist	druggist
chemist's shop	pharmacy/drugstore
chest of drawers	dresser/bureau
chips	French fries
cinema	movie house/theater
class/form (school)	grade
cloakroom	check room
cloakroom attendant	hat check girl
clothes peg	clothes pin
conscription	draft
contraceptive/condom	rubber
convoy	caravan
cooker	stove
corn flour	corn starch
corporation/local authority	city/municipal government
cot/crib	crib
cotton	thread
cotton reel	spool
cotton wool	cotton batting

courgette	zucchini
court shoe	pump
cream cracker	soda cracker
crisps	chips/potato chips
cul-de-sac	dead end
cupboard	closet
curtains	drapes
desiccated (coconut)	shredded
director (company)	manager
directory enquiries	information assistance
directory enquiries	directory assistance
district	precinct
diversion	detour
drain (indoors)	sewer pipe
draper	drygoods store
draught excluder	weather stripping
draughts	checkers
drawing pin	thumb tack
dressing-gown	bathrobe
dual carriageway	divided highway
dummy	pacifier
dungarees	overalls
dustbin/bin	garbage can/trash can
dynamo	generator
eiderdown	comforter
state agent	realtor
estate car	station wagon
fair (fun)	carnival
filling station / petrol station	gas station
film	movie
first floor	second floor
fish slice	spatula/egg lifter
fitted carpet	wall to wall carpet
flannel	wash cloth
flat	apartment

flex	electric cord/wire
fly-over	overpass
football/soccer	soccer
fortnight	two weeks
foyer	lobby/foyer
full stop (punctuation)	period
funny bone	crazy bone
gallery (theatre)	balcony
gangway	aisle
gaol	jail
garden	yard
gear lever	gear shift
giddy	dizzy
give a bell(to phone)	give a buzz
goods truck (railway)	freight truck
goose pimples	goose bumps
gramophone/record player	phonograph/record player
greenfingers	green thumb
grill (v.)	broil
guard (railway)	conductor
gym shoes/plimsolls	sneakers/tennis shoes
tennis shoes/trainers	sneakers/tennis shoes
hair grip/kirby grip	bobbie pin
handbag	purse/pocket book
hardware	housewares
headmaster/mistress	principal
hire purchase	installment plan
holiday	vacation
homely (=pleasant)	homely (=ugly)
hoover (n.)	vacuum cleaner
hoover (v.)	vacuum
housing estate	sub-division
ice/sorbet	sherbet
iced lolly	popsicle
icing sugar	powdered sugar

icing sugar	confectioner's sugar
identification parade	line-up
immersion heater(electric)	water heater
interval	intermission
ironmonger	hardware store
jab (injection)	shot
joint (meat)	roast
jug	pitcher
jumper/sweater/pullover	sweater/pullover
kiosk/box (telephone)	telephone booth
kipper	smoked herring
knickers (girl's)	underwear/panties
knock up (tennis)	warm up
label	tag
larder	pantry
lavatory/toilet/w.c./loo	john/bathroom/washroom
lay-by	pull-off
leader (leading article )	editorial
leader(1st violin in orchestra)	concert master
left luggage office	baggage room
let	lease/rent
level crossing (railway)	grade crossing
lift	elevator
limited (company)	incorporated
lodger	roomer
lorry	truck
lost property	lost and found
mackintosh	raincoat
made to measure	custom made
managing director/MD	general manager
marrow	squash
methylated spirits	denatured alcohol
mileometer	odometer
motorway	freeway/throughway
motorway	super highway

nappy	diaper
neat (drink)	straight
net curtains	sheers/under drapes
newsagent	news dealer/news stand
nought	zero
noughts and crosses	tic-tac-toe
number plate	license plate
off license/wine merchant	liquor store
oven cloth/gloves	pot holder/oven mitt
overtake (vehicle)	pass
pack (of cards)	deck
packed lunch	sack lunch/bag lunch
panel beater	body shop
pants (boy's underwear)	shorts/underwear
paraffin	kerosene
parcel	package
pavement/footpath	sidewalk
personal call	person-to-person call
petrol	gas/gasoline
pillar box/letter box	mail box
plaster/elastoplast	bandaid
point/power point/socket	outlet/socket
post	mail
postal code	zip code
postman	mailman/postman
postponement	raincheck
pram	baby carriage/baby buggy
prison	penitentiary
public convenience	bathroom/restroom/washroom
public school	private school
pudding	dessert
purse	change purse
pushchair	stroller
put down/entered(goods)	bought/charged
put through (telephone)	connect

queue (n.)	line
queue (v.)	stand in line/line up
rasher (bacon)	slice
reception (hotel)	front desk
receptionist	desk clerk
return ticket	round trip ticket
reverse charges	call collect
reversing lights	back up lights
ring up/phone	call/phone
roof/hood (car)	top
roundabout (road)	traffic circle
rubber	eraser
rubbish	garbage/trash
saloon car	sedan
scribbling pad/block	scratch pad
sellotape	scotch tape
semi-detached	duplex
semolina	cream of wheat
shattered	exhausted
shop assistant	sales clerk/sales girl
sideboard	buffet
sideboards (hair)	sideburns
silencer (car)	muffler
single ticket	one way ticket
sitting room	living room
living room	living room
lounge	living room
drawing room	living room
skipping rope	jump rope
skirting board	baseboard
sledge/toboggan	sled
smalls (washing)	underwear
sofa	davenport/couch
solicitor	lawyer/attorney
sorbet	sherbet

spanner	monkey wrench
spirits (drink)	liquor
spring onion	scallion/green onion
staff (academic)	faculty
stalls (theatre)	orchestra seats
stand (for public office)	run
standard lamp	floor lamp
state school	public school
sellotape	adhesive tape
stone (fruit)	pit
sultana	raisin
surgery(doctor's/dentist's)	office
surgical spirit	rubbing alcohol
suspender belt	garter belt
suspenders	garters
swede	turnip/rutabaga
sweet corn	corn
sweet shop/confectioner	candy store
sweets/chocolate	candy
Swiss roll	jelly roll
tadpole	pollywog
tap	faucet
teat (baby's bottle)	nipple
tea trolley	tea cart
telegram	wire
telephone box	phone booth
term academic (3 in a year)	semester(2 in a year)
tights	pantyhose
time-table	schedule
tin	can
tip (n. and v.)	dump
torch	flashlight
traffic lights	stop lights
traffic lights	traffic signals

traffic lights

trousers

truncheon (police)

trunk call/long distance

tube/underground

turnover

turn-ups (trousers)

undergraduates:

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4th year

unit trust

stop signals

pants/slacks

night stick

long distance call

subway

sales/revenue

cuffs (pants)

undergraduates:

freshman

sophomore

junior

senior

mutual fund

## Appendix H

### Test Questions

- 1 The object of Lexicology. Links of Lexicology with other branches of linguistics.
- 2 Vocabulary as a system. The notion of lexical system.
- 3 The approaches to language study.
- 4 The word as a fundamental unit of language. The phonetic, grammatical and semantic characteristics of the word.
- 5 Methods of linguistic analysis.
- 6 The basic word – stock of the English language. Its relative stability and general use. The extension of the English Vocabulary.
- 7 General characteristics of the Modern English Vocabulary (volume, changeability, causes of changeability).
- 8 English vocabulary as a system. Different principles of grouping the vocabulary.
- 9 The theories of Semantic Fields.
- 10 The notion of etymology. The etymological background of the English vocabulary.
- 11 The main features of genuine English words. Words of native origin, words of Indo–European origin and words of Common Germanic origin.
- 12 Loan–words (borrowed words) in English. Sources and ways of borrowings in English.
- 13 Assimilation of loan–words. Types of assimilation. Degrees of assimilation.
- 14 Etymological doublets of different origin.
- 15 International words in Modern English. Translation–loans.
- 16 Morphological structure of words in Modern English. Structural and semantic classification of morphemes.
- 17 Different types of words: root-words, derivatives, compounds proper and derived compounds.
- 18 Various ways of word–building in English:

- 19 Affixation as a way of word-building in English. Classification of English affixes.
- 20 Conversion as one of the most productive ways of making new words in Modern English.
- 21 Composition in English and its specific features. The problem of distinguishing compounds from word-combinations .
- 22 Shortening of words and word combinations as a productive way of building words in Modern English.
- 23 Other ways of word-building: gradation, stress – shifting, blending, back formation and sound- imitation.
- 24 The word and its meaning. Semasiology. Two trends in modern Semasiology.
- 25 Semantic structure of a word. Polysemy in English and its cause.
- 26 Changes in the semantic structure of a word (social, historic and linguistic factors).
- 27 Homonymy in English. The main types of homonyms.
- 28 Different ways of classifying homonyms.
- 29 Classification of homonyms in English.
- 30 Sources of homonymy in English
- 31 Criteria of synonymy. The sources of synonyms in English.
- 32 The problem of classification of synonyms.
- 33 The main groups of synonyms in English: ideographic, stylistic and absolute.
- 34 The idea of the synonymic dominant in a group of synonyms.
- 35 Euphemisms as a specific type of synonyms.
- 36 Types of words that are correlated as antonyms. Classification of antonyms.
- 37 Interrelations between synonyms and antonyms. Analogy in their use and development.
- 38 Phraseology as a linguistic subject. Criteria of phraseological units.
- 39 Classifications of phraseological units.
- 40 Peculiarities of the English vocabulary in the USA .

- 41 Peculiarities of the English vocabulary in Canada, Australia and other English speaking countries.
- 42 Aims and tasks of compiling dictionaries. Encyclopedia and linguistic dictionaries.
- 43 Historical development of British and American lexicography.
- 44 The selection and arrangement of the material in a linguistic dictionary. A word article.
- 45 Types of dictionaries. The most important unilingual English dictionaries. Bilingual dictionaries.
- 46 Grammatical and lexical valency and collocability. Norms of lexical valency and collocability.
- 47 Word-groups in English.
- 48 Stable word-combinations of non-phraseological character and their classification.

# Appendix I

## Self-Assessment Test

1 Find the proper correlation between the term and its definition:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Words identical in pronunciation and spelling belonging to one part of speech but different in meaning. | a) Homographs               |
| 2. Words identical in spelling but different in pronunciation and meaning.                                 | b) Perfect or full homonyms |
| 3. Words identical in pronunciation but different in spelling and meaning.                                 | c) Homophones               |

2 Define the type of the following synonyms:

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Stool and chair       | a) Absolute    |
| 2. To begin- to commence | b) Ideographic |
| 3. Noun-substantive      | c) Stylistic   |
| 4. To die- to go west    | d) Euphemisms  |

3 Define the type of the following antonyms.

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Careful-careless        | a) Phraseological |
| 2. Good-bad                | b) Absolute       |
| 3. On purpose- by accident | c) Derivational   |

4 Identify the period of the following Latin borrowings:

- |            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. music   | a) the 1 <sup>st</sup> century B.C. |
| 2. kitchen | b) the 5 <sup>th</sup> century A.D. |
| 3. street  | c) the 7 <sup>th</sup>              |
| 4. candle  | d) Renaissance                      |

5 Identify the etymology of the following borrowings:

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. lady   | a) Indo-European   |
| 2. spring | b) Common Germanic |
| 3. cow    | c) proper          |

6 Match the ways of word-building in the following examples:

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. merry-go-round | a) sound imitation      |
| 2. BBC            | b) abbreviated compound |

3. V-day
4. quack

- c) initial abbreviation
- d) syntactical abbreviation

7 Match the word with the language from which it was borrowed:

1. violin
2. potato
3. drozhky
4. kindergarten

- a) German
- b) Italian
- c) Spanish
- d) Russian

8 Match the definition with the author it belongs to:

1. Word is a speech unit used for the purposes of human communication materially representing a group sounds possessing a meaning susceptible to grammatical employment and characterized by formal and semantic unity.

- a) St. Ulman
- b) F. Berezin
- c) G. Antrushina
- d) L. Bloomfield

2. Word is a sequence of human sounds conveying a certain concept, idea in meaning which has gained general acceptance in a social group of people speaking the same language and historically connected

3. Word is meaningful unit which composes meaningful segments of some connected discourse.

4. Minimum free form.

9 Find the proper correlation between the term and its definition:

1. Words related in meaning but different in morphemic composition, phonetic form and usage, expressing the most delicate shades of thoughts, feelings and imagination.

- a) Antonyms

2. Two, rarely more words of the same language belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style, merely

- b) Homonyms

identical in distribution, associated and used together so that their denotational meanings render contrary or contradictory notions or meaning.

3. Words which are identical in sounds and spelling, or, at least, in one of these aspects, but different in meaning.

c) Synonyms

10 Identify the type of word-building:

1. perfectly

2. to broadcast

3. a go

4. Anglo-American

a) conversion

b) affixation

c) morphological composition

d) backformation

11 Define the type of lexicological approach to language study:

1. Type of lexicology that deals with the origin, change and development of the words in the course of time.

2. Type of lexicology that studies words irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.

3. Type of lexicology that devotes its attention to the description of words of a particular language.

4. Type of lexicology that is concerned with the vocabulary at a given time.

a) General lexicology

b) Synchronic or descriptive lexicology

c) Historical or diachronic lexicology

d) Special lexicology

12 Define the type of the etymological duplets:

1. Yard and Garden

2. Shirt and Skirt

3. Canal and Channel

4. Inch and Ounce

a) Latin-French

b) Scandinavian-English

c) Franco-French

**d) Miscellaneous**

13 Define the type of shortenings:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Words that have been clipped at the beginning.                             | a) Syncope                                   |
| 2. Words that have been clipped at the beginning and at the end.              | b) Apocope                                   |
| 3. Words in which some syllables or sounds have been omitted from the middle. | c) Aphaeresis                                |
| 4. Words that have been clipped at the end.                                   | d) Combination of the apocope and aphaeresis |

14 Identify the type of semantic changes:

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. A transfer of the meaning on the basis of comparison.   | a) Hyperbole |
| 2. A transfer of the meaning on the basis of contiguity.   | b) Metaphor  |
| 3. A transfer of the meaning when it becomes better in the course of time.                             | c) Metonymy  |
| 4. A gradual process when a word passes from a general sphere to some special sphere of communication. | d) Elevation |

15 Define the type of connotations in the groups of synonyms

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. to like - to admire - to love - to adore - to worship                            | a) connotation of duration |
| 2. to tremble - to shiver - to shudder  | b) degree of intensity     |
| 3. to stare - to glare - to gaze - to glance - to peep - to peer                    | c) connotation of manner   |
| 4. to stroll - to stride - to trot - to pace - to swagger - to stagger - to stumble | d) causative connotation   |

Keys

1.1-b	4.1-d	7.1-d	10.1-b	13.1-c
2-a	2-a	2-c	2-d	2-d
3-c	3-b	3-d	3-a	3-a
	4-c	4-a	4-c	4-b

2. 1-b	5.1-c	8.1-c	11.1-c	14.1-b
2-c	2-b	2-b	2-a	2-c
3-a	3-a	3-a	3-d	3-d
4-d		4-d	4-b	4-a
3.1-c	6.1-d	9.1-c	12.1-d	15.1-b
2-b	2-c	2-a	2-b	2-d
3-a	3-b	3-b	3-a	3-a
	4-a		4-c	4-c