

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. Н.А. ДОБРОЛЮБОВА»
(НГЛУ)

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
ПРАКТИКУМ

Издание 2-е, исправленное и дополненное

Нижний Новгород
2017

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета НГЛУ.
Направления подготовки: 45.03.02 – *Лингвистика* (профиль ТИМПИЯК),
44.03.01 – *Педагогическое образование*, 45.03.01 – *Филология*.

УДК 811.111'373(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-93

К 12

Лексикология английского языка: Практикум. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. –
Н. Новгород: НГЛУ, 2017. – 89 с.

Предлагаемый практикум включает планы семинарских занятий с циклами упражнений по всем разделам лексикологии, списки рекомендуемой литературы, глоссарий лексикологических терминов, краткий этимологический справочник и списки слов, демонстрирующих результаты семантических процессов, имевших место в истории развития словарного состава языка. Разнообразные практические задания развивают умение анализировать языковые факты, способствуют расширению лингвистической эрудиции и служат средством самоконтроля. Материалы предназначены для самостоятельной и аудиторной работы студентов старших курсов.

УДК 811.111'373(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-93

Авторы: И.Н. Кабанова, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры английской филологии

В.И. Курышева, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры английской филологии

Рецензент В.А. Тырыгина, д-р филол. наук, профессор кафедры английской филологии

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FOREWORD

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics which studies and systematically describes the vocabulary of the language in respect to its origin, development and current use. Lexicology is concerned with words, variable word-groups, phraseological units and with morphemes which make up words.

The vocabulary of English is never stable, never static, but is constantly changing, growing and decaying. The life of the English language is greatly determined by the life of society including such important events as the Norman conquest, Scandinavian invasion, christianization, development of industry, numerous wars, revolutions, great social upheavals, colonial expansion, the intense development of science and technology.

The approach to the study of the vocabulary of the language in this country is lexico-central: the *w o r d* is the basic unit of the language system.

The two principal approaches to the study of the vocabulary – the *syncronic* and *diachronic* – are not contrasted. The evolution of the vocabulary, the origin of words, their change and development together with factors modifying their structure, meaning and usage are the object of historical or diachronic lexicology. Descriptive or synchronic lexicology studies English words, their morphological and semantic structure at a given period of time as well as different kinds of semantic groupings and semantic relations.

Modern English lexicology investigates the word-stock of Modern English as a system. Structural and semantic analysis is applied to words, their component parts – morphemes – and various types of word-groups. Lexicology is also concerned with relations existing between various lexical layers of the English vocabulary, rules governing the replenishment of the vocabulary with new vocabulary units.

Modern English lexicology is inseparable from Grammar, Phonetics, Stylistics and the Course of History of the English language.

The aim of the present book is to assist the students of English in their study of the fundamentals of Modern English Lexicology. The authors' main concern was about the practical application of the learners' knowledge of the theory of lexicology.

The book is based on the course of lectures in English Lexicology delivered at the Nizhny Novgorod Linguistic University. The subject matter corresponds to the programme on English Lexicology issued for the students majoring in Linguistics, TEFL, Philology.

S E M I N A R 1. LEXICOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

1. The object of lexicology. Its theoretical and practical value.
2. The connection of lexicology with other branches of linguistics.
3. The development of the vocabulary of the language in connection with historical factors. Lexicology and socio-linguistics.
4. Different approaches to the study of words.
5. Lexical system of the language.
6. Some methods of lexicological analysis.
7. Different aspects of the study of words.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What part does lexicology play in the general linguistic training of philologists?
2. In what way is lexicology connected with other branches of linguistics?
3. What are the main branches of lexicology as a science?
4. What main factors in the life of the country determined the development of English vocabulary?
5. What approaches to the study of words exist in modern lexicology?
6. What does lexical system of the language represent?
7. What methods of lexicological analysis are applied to the study of the vocabulary?

S E M I N A R 2. FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

1. Lexicography as a science. Scientific and practical lexicography.
2. Lexicography and lexicology.
3. The main principles of dictionary-compiling.
4. General classification of the types of dictionaries.
5. Encyclopedic dictionaries.
6. Linguistic dictionaries.
 - 6.1. Explanatory dictionaries.
 - 6.2. Translation dictionaries.
 - 6.3. Specialized dictionaries.
7. Some of the main problems of lexicography.
 - 7.1. Selection of head words.
 - 7.2. Arrangement of the selected lexical units.
 - 7.3. The setting of the entry.
 - 7.4. The selection and arrangement of word-meanings.
 - 7.5. The definition of meanings.
 - 7.6. The definition of the volume of the semantic structure of words; distinction between meanings which are closely connected.

- 7.7. Illustrative quotations.
- 7.8. The problem of notations (supplementary notes).
- 7.9. The problem of distribution.
- 8. Historical background of English lexicography.
- 9. Modern trends in Lexicography: corpus (corpus-based) lexicography and computational lexicography.
- 10. Types of electronic dictionaries: online dictionaries, CD-ROM dictionaries.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What does lexicography as theory and practice deal with?
2. How are lexicology and lexicography connected? In what way do they differ?
3. What criteria can be singled out for dictionary classification?
4. What is the difference between linguistic and encyclopedic dictionaries?
5. What encyclopedic dictionaries are known to you?
6. What is the difference between historical and synchronic dictionaries?
7. What is the difference between general and restricted dictionaries?
8. What is an explanatory dictionary?
9. How do dictionaries vary according to the functional variant of the language?
10. What is a concordance?
11. How are dictionaries classified according to the order of units in it?
12. What is a distinctly modern criterion in selection of lexical units for inclusion?
13. What is the difference between subentries and run-ons?
14. What characteristics of the word are present in an entry in a general explanatory dictionary of the synchronic type?
15. What is the order of arrangement of different meanings of polysemantic words?
16. What are the sources of illustrative quotations?
17. What is the role of supplementary notes?
18. How can you characterize the first English dictionaries?
19. What is a glossary?
20. What is meant by hard words? Give examples of dictionaries of hard words.
21. Who was the compiler of the first monolingual dictionary?
22. In what way did the dictionary by Robert Cawdrey differ from modern monolingual dictionaries?
23. What predecessors of the explanatory dictionary of the national English language are known to you?
24. What innovations did Nathaniel Bailey make in his *Dictionarium Britannicum*?
25. What dictionary is an eighteenth century standard?
26. Why Samuel Johnson's dictionary is called the dictionary of prescriptive type?

27. What is the most comprehensive and authoritative English monolingual dictionary?
28. When did American lexicography begin to develop?
29. What is the essence of corpus-based and computational lexicography?
30. What is the British National Corpus?
31. What are the advantages of the use of corpora in dictionary-making practices?
32. What are the advantages and disadvantages of online and CD-ROM dictionaries?

Reference books

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2. Ginzburg R.S. et al. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979. P. 7–11; 210–261.
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7. Ступин Л.П. Лексикография английского языка. М., 1985.
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9. Хидекель С.С. и др. Английская лексикология в выдержках и извлечениях. Л., 1975. P. 193–211.

Assignments

Assignment 1. *Characterize the following dictionaries:*

1. English-Russian Dictionary ed. by V.K. Müller.
2. Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Improve Your Writing With Oxford iWriter on CD-ROM. New 8th Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Jones D. Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary. 17th edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009.
4. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: The Living Dictionary / Director, Della Summers. New edition, 6th impression. Harlow: Longman, 2003.
5. Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture. 4th impression. Harlow: Longman, 2000.

6. Longman Exams Dictionary: Exams Coach with Interactive Exam Practice. 3rd impression. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2006.
7. Longman Language Activator: The World's First Production Dictionary. 10th impression. Harlow: Longman, 2000.
8. Oxford Learner's Thesaurus: A dictionary of synonyms: 17 000 synonyms and opposites, 100s of practice exercises, Thesaurus Trainer / Chief Editor Diana Lea; Editors J. Bradbery, R. Poole, H. Warren. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.
9. Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases / Roget; New edition prepared by B. Kirkpatrick. Concise Edition. London: Penguin Books, 2000. 810 p.
10. Skeat W.W. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. New Edition Revised and Enlarged. Oxford – New York: Clarendon Press, 2006. 780 p.
11. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged / Ed. in Chief P.B. Gove and the Merriam-Webster Editorial Staff. Springfield, Mass: Koenemann, 1993.
12. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED). A corrected reissue of the New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (NED): In thirteen vols / Ed. by Y.A.H. Murray, H. Bradley, W.A. Craigie, Ch.T. Onions. Oxford, 1977.

Assignment 2. *Define the dictionaries from which the entries are given.*

1. **Bach** – elor n 1. unmarried man, spinster; (attrib) of, suitable for, an unmarried person: a (= independent unmarried) girl, flats.
2. (man or woman who has taken the first university degree: Br of Arts/Science)
2. **Friend, companion, mate, buddy, pal, acquaintance, the girls, confidant, the boys, crony**
These are all ords for sb that you know well and enjoy spending time with
3. **electricity** ilek'trisiti [ˌelek-, iːlek-, elik-]
4. 79. **Adam's ale** (или wine) шутол. «вино Адама», вода
Some take a glass of porter to their dinner, but I slake my thirst with Adam's wine (Eliot G.) Многие выпивают за обедом стакан портера, я же утоляю жажду водой.
5. **bishop** OE. Biscop, corr. To OS. Biskop, OHG biscof (G. biscof), ON. Biskup pop L.* biscopus, for eccl. L. episcopus – Gr. Episkopos overseer (whence Goth. aipiskaupus) f. epi EPI + -skopos looking (cf. -scope)
6. **Great Rebellion** [ˈgreɪtriˈbeljən] Великий мятеж (термин, принятый историографией для обозначения периода Английской буржуазной революции [English Revolution]; тж. Civil Wars, Commonwealth 2 и Protectorate)
7. **Hyperbole** [haɪˈpeːbeli] n. (f. Gk. Hyperbole, a throwing beyond, excess f. hyperballein, to throw beyond; f. hyper – преувеличение, усиливающее выразительность слова.) One of the types of semantic change. An exaggerated

statement not meant to be understood literally but expressing an emotional attitude of the speaker to what he is speaking about, e.g. Lovely! Awfully! Splendid!

8. **Заклеивать, заклеить**(вн.) glue up(d.) stick* up(d.); ~ окно seal up a window; ~ щели stop up the chinks; ~ конверты seal (up) an envelope, ~иваться, заклеиться 1.stick*; конверт не ~ ивается the envelope will not stick; 2. страдат. к заклеивать

9. **HUN** 1. One of Asiatic race of warlike nomades who invaded Europe c. AD 375, and in the middle of the 5th c. under their King Atilla overran & ravaged a greater part of this continent.

3. transf. A reckless or willful destroyer of beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator. C.f. “Goth”, “Vandal”.

10. **guess** *guessed, guessed, guessing* **guess at sth** to give an answer or opinion about something which you realize may not be correct, because you do not have all the information you need: *The police can only guess at the scale of the problem.* | *We were able to guess at the true identity of the characters in the book.*

11. **interact** *verb*

1. have an effect on each other

- ADV. **closely** | **directly**
- PREP. **with** *This hormone interacts closely with other hormones in the body.*

2. mix with other people

- ADV. **well** | **socially**
- PREP. **with** *He interacts very well with other children.*

12. **The Family**

It's a wise father that knows his own son. William Shakespeare 1564–1616: *The Merchant of Venice* (1596-8).

13. **excel** /ik'sel/ *v* **excelled, excelling** 1 [I, not in progressive] to do something very well, or much better than most people: [+at / in] *Rick has always excelled at foreign languages.* 2 **excel yourself** *BrE* to do something better than you usually do: *Graham has excelled himself with the new exhibition.*

S E M I N A R 3. ETYMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY. NATIVE WORDS VS BORROWED WORDS

1. The origin of English words. Words of native origin.
2. Common Indo-European and Germanic word-stock. Cognate words.
3. Characteristic features of native words.
4. Causes, ways and types of borrowings in English.
5. The problem of assimilation of borrowings. Types and degrees of assimilation.
6. Etymological hybrids, etymological doublets and international words.
7. Folk etymology.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What sets of English words can be singled out according to their origin?
2. What is the difference between native and borrowed words?
3. What is the diachronic division of native words?
4. What is the difference between words of Common Indo-European and Common Germanic word stock in the English vocabulary?
5. What are cognates?
6. What semantic groups are words belonging to the Indo-European stock divided into?
7. What semantic groups does the Common Germanic stock contain?
8. What are native words characterized by?
9. What are the most popular etymological dictionaries of the English language?
10. What is the difference between 'source of borrowing' and 'origin of borrowing'?
11. What do we call words and expressions formed from the material existing in English but according to patterns taken from other languages?
12. What is meant by 'semantic loan'?
13. How does English adopt borrowed words?
14. In what cases can borrowed words be considered completely assimilated?
15. What do we call loan words denoting objects and notions peculiar to the country from which they come?
16. What is the principle of the classification of partially assimilated borrowed words?
17. What is a barbarism?
18. What are etymological hybrids?
19. What are the subgroups of etymological doublets?
20. What do we call words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowing?

S E M I N A R 4. ETYMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY (cont.). BORROWED WORDS AGAINST THEIR HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. Early borrowings in the English language. Celtic element.
2. Classical element in the English vocabulary. Stratification of Latin borrowings.
3. Norman-French and later French borrowings. Gallicisms.
4. Borrowings from Spanish and Italian.
5. Eastern borrowings. Borrowings from other languages.
6. Peculiarities of modern borrowings in the English language.
7. The role of borrowings in English.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What historical events in the life of the country are connected with the influx of borrowed words?
2. What languages contributed greatly into the vocabulary of the English language?
3. How did classical borrowings enrich the English language?
4. What layers of Latin borrowings can be singled out?
5. What are the peculiarities of Greek borrowings?
6. What semantic spheres can be pointed out in French borrowings?
7. What is a Gallicism?
8. How can you account for a high degree of assimilation of Scandinavian borrowings in English?
9. What are the semantic peculiarities of Italian and Spanish borrowings in English?
10. What is typical of Celtic borrowings?
11. What are the peculiarities of modern borrowings in English?
12. What are the peculiarities of Dutch, German, Russian, Arabic borrowings in English?
13. What levels of the language system were influenced by borrowings?

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A s s i g n m e n t s (seminar 3)

Assignment 1. *Find cognates to the following native words of Common Indo-European and Germanic word stock:*

Ear, mother, fish, sit, water, eat, ask, brother, green, foot, head, work, three, winter, tell, blood, red, cold, new, apple, I, song, heart, old, tree.

Assignment 2. *Comment on the type of the following borrowings:*

Blue blood, swan-song, the fifth column, war to the knife, masterpiece, blood and iron, superman, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, self-criticism, the moment of truth, below one's dignity, that goes without saying, word-combination, wonder child, vicious circle, famous case, under consideration, fellow-traveller, dream, kindergarten.

Assignment 3. *Discriminate between the source and origin of the following borrowed words:*

Magazine, please, character, climate, mania, risk, fate, tender, alarm, carry, fruit, agony, tunnel, silk, credit, industry, energy, tyranny, alcohol, matador.

Assignment 4. *Comment on the structure of etymological hybrids:*

Eatable, fortune-teller, undertake, afternoon, relationship, tea-cup, dukedom, brown-skinned, bachelorhood, egg-head, unrememberable, ill-advised, lifestyle.

Assignment 5. *State the etymology of the following words. Comment on the degree of their assimilation:*

Pen, phenomenon, restaurant, mill, zemstvo, chronicle, sauerkraut, allegretto, sky, luftwaffe, bacilli, beret, shapka, paper, schnitzel, anamnesis, corps, souvenir, nota bene, début, take, ad hoc, déjà vu, tsuba, want, chalet, spaghetti, parquet, boulevard, chauffeur, magus, phrase, syntax.

Assignment 6. *Give meanings of the following borrowed words not assimilated semantically. State the origin:*

Shaman, pilau, bagel, shahid, kulak, shiatsu, shchi, glastnost, alcazar, shashlik, hibakusha, sennin, zaikai, yin, sheikh, kowtow, torero.

Assignment 7. *Give etymological doublets to the following words:*

Major, senior, ward, captain, salon, cart, poor, fragile, memory, shade, skirt, hospital, screech, corps, canal, artist, wage, cavalry, abridge, disc, legal.

Assignment 8. *Comment on the etymology of international words:*

Moment, robot, meeting, antenna, antibiotics, snob, democrat, villa, football, bandit, domino, time-out, status, virus, figure, terror, style, nostalgia, policy, prize, golf, lunch, jazz, kimono, brandy, jungle, taboo, sofa, hamburger.

Assignment 9. *Give false cognates ('false friends') in the Russian language to the given English words. State the difference in their meanings:*

Argument, paragraph, baton, order, to reclaim, delicate, intelligent, revision, artist, sympathetic, capital, fabric, ambitious, romance, to pretend, command.

Assignment 10. *State the origin of words given below:*

Bird, girl, dog, bog, kilt, bear, kill, owl, end, fun, fox, bard, may, cosy, Tory, mood, Avon, crowd, London.

A s s i g n m e n t s (seminar 4)

Assignment 1.

a) *Give English equivalents for the following Latin words:*

Caupones, pondo, catillus, castra, clericus, magister, piper, molina, vinum, diabolus, uncia, discus, monachus.

b) *Discriminate between different strata of Latin borrowings and Latinized Greek borrowings:*

Copper, bishop, psalm, professor, street, port, deacon, cheese, Chester, grammar, wall, monk, butter, school, chart, pound, verse, candle, wine, line, apostle, chronicle, elephant, mule, mint, paper, inch, intelligent, major, moderate, priest, cherry, music, nun, kitchen, plum, pear, pepper, datum, cup, status, permanent, method.

Assignment 2. *Discriminate between native and borrowed words:*

Shake, castle, widow, dock, rock, book, needle, get, plant, loud, fellow, flat, fire, home, kid, attack, parade, glad, easel, crime, sorry, window.

Assignment 3. *State the origin of the following words:*

Prison, skipper, junta, just, yacht, ranch, tailor, embargo, lieutenant, guess, joy, waltz, tomato, corridor, skin, mafia, concert, die, pencil, money, call, power, casino, leg, giraffe, brave, ugly, club, suit, peace, happen.

Assignment 4. *State the origin of affixes and roots of the following words:*

Sheriffette, druggist, kiddo, beatifically, befriend, ambassadress, escapee, endanger, disbelief, mouthful, nullify, familiarize, nightmarish, togetherness, foreleg, outclass, payable.

Assignment 5. *Give adjectives of Latin origin corresponding to the following nouns:*

Hand, tooth, sun, cat, youth, death, son, eye, uncle, dog, star, sea, nose, town, sight.

Assignment 6. *Match the words given in the left column with their synonyms in the right column. State the difference between them.*

1. matutinal	a. homely
2. filial	b. bodily
3. paternal	c. fatherly
4. nebulous	d. womanly

5. benevolent	e. early
6. infantile	f. brotherly
7. annual	g. daughterly
8. maternal	h. friendly
9. corporeal	i. earthly
10. celestial	j. yearly
11. terrestrial	k. heavenly
12. nocturnal	l. childish
13. fraternal	m. elder
14. domestic	n. cloudy
15. feminine	o. motherly
16. senior	p. nightly
17. mortal	q. deathly

Assignment 7. *State the meaning and origin of the following Scottish words:*
Loch, glen, to fash, ingle, kirk, dominie, pibroch, brae, dram, dreich, bonny.

S E M I N A R 5. WORD STRUCTURE

1. Morpheme as one of the basic linguistic units.
 - 1.1. Semantic classification of morphemes.
 - 1.2. Structural classification of morphemes. Free and bound morphemes.
2. Morphemic types of words.
3. Types of morphemic analysis.
 - 3.1. Aims and principles of morphemic analysis.
 - 3.2. Aims and principles of derivational analysis.
 - 3.3. Derivational types of words. Word stem.
 - 3.4. Degrees of derivation.
 - 3.5. The analysis of words into Immediate Constituents. The procedure of IC-analysis, its merits.
4. Historical changeability of word structure.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is a morpheme?
2. What is the difference between a word and a morpheme?
3. What is meant by the term 'allomorphs' ('morphemic variants')?
4. What types of morphemes can be singled out semantically?
5. What is a root morpheme?
6. What is the difference between derivational and functional affixes?
7. What structural types of morphemes are generally singled out?
8. What is a free morpheme?
9. What is a bound morpheme?
10. What is a semi-free (semi-bound) morpheme?

11. What types of meaning do root and affixational morphemes have?
12. What morphemic types of words are known to you?
13. What words are called monomorphemic?
14. What are polymorphemic words?
15. What is the procedure of morphemic analysis based on?
16. What is the procedure of derivational analysis based on?
17. What are structural types of English words? Characterize each type.
18. What is the aim of analysis into Immediate Constituents?
19. What are the two principles applied in the analysis of words into ICs and UCs?
20. What is meant by simplification of stems?

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Assignments

Assignment 1. *Translate the following terms into Russian and comment on their essence:*

A compound derivative, level of analysis, UCs (ultimate constituents), ICs (immediate constituents), structural pattern, non-productive, monomorphemic, polymorphemic, word stem, paradigm, root, semi-affix.

Assignment 2. *Segment the following words into morphemes. Define the semantic and structural types of morphemes constituting the given words:*

E.g. The word “aimless” can be segmented into 2 morphemes: “aim” and “less”. Semantically “aim” is a root morpheme, “less” is an affixational derivational morpheme. Structurally “aim” is a free morpheme, “less” is a bound morpheme.

Headline, toothsome, half-eaten, theory, rent-free, shorten, maladministration, destabilize, sympathy, fruitfulness, photographic, fireproof, involve, ladylike, probable, praiseworthy.

Assignment 3. *Characterize the following words at: a) a morphemic level; b) derivational level:*

E.g. According to the morphemic type, “ailment” is a polymorphic word, containing one root and one affixational morpheme. The structural pattern of the word is Verb + ment → N. The derivational pattern signals a set of nouns with the lexical meaning of state, quality. It is a suffixational derivative.

Ailment, unforgetfulness, forget-me-not, cheekful, bungee-jumper, to flyblind, to ghostwrite, to snowball, to compute (the name), gracelessness, allrightnik, beggarly, prewar, unmistakable, discouraging, letter-writer, old-worldish.

Assignment 4. *Group the following words into suffixational and prefixational derivatives according to their derivational structure:*

Unimaginable, discovery, impression, unwomanly, befriended, impassioned, asystemic, accountable, unfriendly, outrageous, impersonal, renewable, underdeveloped, endangerment, insensible, disguise, illiterateness.

Assignment 5. *State the morphological and derivational structure of the words below:*

Booklet, car, sheepishly, red-carpeted, window-shopping, shame-facedly, unscrupulousness, green-eyed, lord, chairperson, thankful, cat-like, football-mad, dare-devil, dash, grain, out-of-towner.

Assignment 6. *Differentiate between compound words and compound derivatives using analysis into Immediate Constituents (ICs):*

E.g. The adjective “education-friendly” is first segmented into the ICs 1) education and 2) friendly (recurring in the adjectives “friendly-looking”, “environment-friendly”, “user-friendly”) The IC “education” is next broken into the ICs 1) educate and 2) -ion (recurring in a countless number of nouns). The ICs educate- and -ion are both UCs (ultimate constituents) of the word under analysis. The IC “friendly” is next broken into the ICs 1) friend- (found in

friendship, unfriendly) and 2) -ly (recurring in wifely, brotherly). The ICs friend- and -ly are both UCs of the word under analysis. "Education-friendly" is a compound word which consists of two derived stems.

Education-friendly, machine-gunner, dress-conscious, empty-hearted, day-dreamer, bargain-hunter, high-priced, stone-blind, cross-legged, nail-biter, horsemanship, week ender, foreign-made, grass-widowed, flat-waisted, aircraft-carrier, second-rateness, long-fingered.

Assignment 7. *Give the primary forms of words:*

Sheriff, always, lady, neighbour, Friday, breakfast, barn, elbow, lord, daisy, cupboard, window, husband, gossip, forehead, England, away, kindred, island, cabinet, careful, freedom, childhood, reckless, linen, hatred.

S E M I N A R 6. MAJOR WAYS OF WORD-BUILDING

1. Affixation. Prefixation and suffixation.
 - 1.1. The nomenclature of affixes in the English language.
 - 1.2. Different principles of classification of derivational affixes.
 - 1.3. Peculiarities of affixation as a way of word-building in modern English.
2. Word composition.
 - 2.1. General characteristics of the process of compounding.
 - 2.2. The criteria of compounds.
 - 2.3. Specific features of English compounds.
 - 2.4. Classification of compounds.
 - 2.5. The historical development of English compounds.
3. Conversion.
 - 3.1. The historical development of conversion in English.
 - 3.2. Conversion in modern English as a morphological-syntactical way of word-building.
 - 3.3. Traditional and occasional conversion.
 - 3.4. Semantic relationships in conversion.
 - 3.5. Basic criteria of semantic derivation in conversion.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is affixation?
2. How do we classify derivational affixes?
3. What is the number of derivational affixes?
4. What does the term 'convertive power' denote?
5. What does the term 'productivity' denote?
6. What affixes are called productive?
7. What affixes are called non-productive?
8. What is the difference between the productivity of affixes and their frequency of occurrence?

9. What are the peculiarities of English suffixation and prefixation?
10. What is composition?
11. What is the difference between a compound word and a combination of words?
12. Which type of composition is productive in Modern English?
13. What classifications of compound words are known to you?
14. What are the peculiarities of English composition?
15. How old is conversion as a way of word-building?
16. How do you account for a high productivity of conversion in Modern English?
17. Why do we call conversion a morphological-syntactical way of word-building?
18. What serves as a word-building means in case of conversion?
19. What parts of speech are especially affected by conversion? Why?
20. What verbs are called denominal? What may the converted verb denote?
21. What nouns are called deverbal substantives? What may the converted noun denote?
22. What are the basic criteria of semantic derivation in conversion?

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A s s i g n m e n t s

Assignment 1. *Analyse the morphological and derivational structure of the following words:*

Mind-reader, fair-minded, woman, shortsightedness, egg-shell, always, Anglo-African, cabman, double-decker, reckless, hide-and-seek, highway, salesman, radio-equipped, brick-paved, lord.

Assignment 2. *Discriminate between productive and non-productive affixes of Germanic and Romanic Origin:*

Mis-, -y, -en, -ize, -let, in-, -ess, -al, -ie, sub-, -ly, -ish, de-, -ate, -ness, -er, -able, -ee, en-.

Assignment 3. *Single out affixes in the following words and give their full characteristics:*

Ownership, (his way) homeward, malnutrition, apolitical, hypersensitive, misogynist (hates women), kitchenette, darkish, examinee, failure, coincidence, removal, usage, satisfaction, twosome, shyster, stinker, anticlockwise, twofold, heightyism, duckling, pre-Christmas, uneducative.

Assignment 4. *Discriminate between motivated and non-motivated compound words:*

Microfilm, cake-eater, cradle-snatching, gate-crasher, horseshoe-shaped, death-bed, learner-driver, greenhouse, a wet blanket, wristwatch, life-tired, handbag, bedlamp, a killjoy, a chatterbox, thick-skinned, eye-catching, sky-blue, man-eater, wall-flower, busy-body, golden boy, a tomboy, motor-mouth, lady-killer, starry-eyed, master-key, brainwash, sweet-tooth, horse-marine, blackskirt.

Assignment 5. *Classify the following compound words according to different classifications:*

Lily-of-the-valley, nightclub, green-and-white, a kitchen-bathroom, a brainwave, townspeople, music-room, bitter-sweet, four-door, free-spending, bad-tempered, hand-operated, strange-sounding, waste-paper-basket, backseat-driver, to speedread, happy-sad, frontbencher, brick-layer.

Assignment 6. *In the following examples one of the italicized words was formed by conversion. Define the direction of semantic derivation and the type of semantic relations in the converted pairs.*

1. a) An aggressive man *battled* his way to Stout's side.
b) He was killed in *battle*.
2. a) He is a *tidy* person.
b) What are you doing here? – I'm *tidying* your room.
3. a) Ten minutes later I was *speeding* along in the direction of Cape Town.
b) The train pulled out of the station and began to pick up *speed*.

4. a) It's very dry. We must *water* the garden.
b) The prisoner was given only bread and *water*.
5. a) Lizzie is a good *cook*.
b) She *cooks* meals for the family.
6. a) You've got a funny *nose*.
b) He began to *nose* about. He pulled out drawer after drawer, pottering round like an old bloodhound.
7. a) The desk clerk *handed* me the key.
b) He took my *hand*.
8. Use small *nails* and *nail* the picture on the wall.
9. a) The man has a *dog*.
b) 'I have begun to feel absolutely haunted. This woman *dogs* me.'
10. a) The next night I took him along *to supper* with me.
b) I was present at a rather cheery little *supper*.
11. a) A small hairy object sprang from a basket and stood yapping in the middle of the *room*.
b) There are advantages about *rooming* with Julia.
12. a) Mr Biffen rang up on the *telephone* while you were in your bath.
b) Corky is out *telephoning*.
13. a) The *wolf* was suspicious and afraid.
b) He *wolfed* his meal down.
14. a) The *baby* is sleeping.
b) Don't *baby* him.

Assignment 7. *Form verbs from the nouns by conversion and compare their meaning with that of the original words:*

Station, dog, back, star, fish, head, ass, pocket, face, man, rat.

Assignment 8. *Discriminate between cases of traditional and occasional conversion:*

1. The boys despised everything their elders valued. They *scorned* beauty and mocked goodness. They would hoot with laughter at the sight of a cripple, and if they saw a wounded animal they would *stone* it to death. (Ken Follett. Pillars of the Earth. P. 11)
2. I'm tired of *alley-cattin*g around. (Lawrence Sanders. The Seventh Commandment. P. 114)
3. No, I don't believe Helene Pierce will *cha-cha* her way to freedom. (Lawrence Sanders. The Seventh Commandment. P. 342)
4. 'Yes ma'am. She's unharmed, but she's upset. We don't mean to disturb you, but the lieutenant *okayed* us to get in touch.' (Sue Grafton. 'B' is for Burglar. P. 37)
5. He *fathered* her daughter. (Robert B. Parker. Stardust. P. 166)

6. I had my gun on in case one of the squirrels got aggressive, and the three dogs raced out ahead of us, crisscrossing as we went, snuffing the ground and occasionally *treeing* one of the squirrels. (Robert B. Parker. Stardust. P. 263)
7. ‘Yolanda-’ ‘Don’t you ‘*Yolanda*’ me!’ (Sue Grafton. ‘I’ Is for Innocent. P. 87)
8. Today, all I spotted was a family of feral cats *sunning* themselves on the hillside above the beach. (Sue Grafton. ‘M’ Is for Malice. P. 168)
9. Winifred had heard from Val that there had been a ‘rag’ and a bonfire on Guy Fawkes’ Day at Oxford, and that he and had escaped detection by *blacking* his face. (John Galsworthy. In Chancery. P. 90)
10. He had a fearful ‘head’ next morning, which he *doctored*, as became one of ‘the best’, by soaking it in cold water, brewing strong coffee which he could not drink, and only sipping a little hock at lunch. (John Galsworthy. In Chancery. P. 108)
11. Jolly’s face *crimsoned*, then *clouded*. (John Galsworthy. In Chancery. P. 125)
12. Until I’ve made my case, I feel that I should not *bad-mouth* him to his colleagues. (Robert B. Parker. Shrink Rap. P. 103)
13. A few other topics of general interest were introduced by Mr Brooke and *wet-blanketed* by Mrs Brooke, and conversation languished. (Louisa May Alcott. Little Women and Good Wives. P. 265)

S E M I N A R 7. MINOR WAYS OF WORD-BUILDING

1. Shortening.
 - 1.1. Apocope.
 - 1.2. Apheresis.
 - 1.3. Syncope.
 - 1.4. Initial and final clipping.
 - 1.5. Ellipsis.
2. Initial abbreviation.
 - 2.1. Acronyms.
 - 2.2. Alphabetisms.
 - 2.3. Graphical abbreviations proper.
3. Back-formation.
4. Blending.
5. Onomatopoeia.
6. Reduplication.
7. Sound interchange.
8. Distinctive stress.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is shortening?
2. What groups of shortenings can be singled out? Supply examples for each group.
3. What is the difference between a shortened word and its prototype?

4. What is ellipsis?
5. What type of word formation is called initial abbreviation?
6. What groups does initial abbreviation fall into?
7. How acronyms and alphabetisms are distinguished?
8. Give examples of graphical abbreviations proper. Why are they used?
9. What is the essence of back-formation? Why is it also termed ‘reversion’?
10. What types of backformation are known to you?
11. What does blending mean?
12. What types of blends are distinguished?
13. What is onomatopoeia?
14. What types of onomatopoeic words can be singled out according to the semantic principle (the source of sound)?
15. What type of word formation is known as reduplication?
16. What is sound interchange? What groups does sound interchange fall into?
17. What is distinctive stress?

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A s s i g n m e n t s

Assignment 1. *Give full words for the following shortened ones. Define the type of shortening and initial abbreviation.*

Net, hols, hon, caddy, tec, quiz, van, usu, curio, e-mail, beaut, VIP, OPEC, HQ, GP, BST, RAF, TLC, veggie, laser, A. OK, brill, fave, glam, MEP, posh, lb, st, in, ft, yd, Con., Lab., Lib. Dem., MA, IQ, rd, Ave, aka, pub, taxi, CIA, dorm, id., circs, M. P., comfy, phiz, KKK, maths, NASA, UFO, fancy, ad, chap, i. e., dz, cert, tend, mart, gator, cuss.

Assignment 2. *Give the derivational origin of the following words:*

To spring-clean, to beg, to type-write, to enthuse, to burgle, to baby-sit, to edit, to orate, to automate, to butle, greed, to frivol, to televise, to obsolesce, to peeve, to commentate.

Assignment 3. *Comment on the formation of the blends:*

Good-bye, brunch, Irangate, republicrat, fruice, electrocute, flush, Reaganomics, zebrule, vegeburger, fantabulous, camcorder, shopaholic, ginormous, guesstimate, Eurovision, fanzine, ecotastrophe, scific, spam, emoticon, Japanimation, Renglish, videot, rebuse, oilitics, Oxbridge.

Assignment 4. *Comment on the nature of the following onomatopoeic words:*

Ding-dong, buzz, croak, yelp, grumble, hiss, clap, tinkle, sizzle, bellow, boom, twitter, neigh, murmur, babble, grunt, bleet, jungle, crash.

Assignment 5. *Group the words formed by sound interchange into: 1) those formed by vowel-interchange (& suffication); 2) those formed by consonant-interchange; 3) those formed by combination of vowel and consonant interchange:*

Long – length, speak – speech, bake – batch, strike – stroke, house – house, breath – breathe, believe – belief, full – fill, lose – loss, knot – knit, wake – watch, use – use, halve – half, deep – depth, bathe – bath, ride – road, relief – relieve.

Assignment 6. *Define the way of word building:*

To jingle, to vacuum-clean, to clap, to house-keep, to low, docudrama, to record – record, to whinny, moonscape, to quack, mule-headedly, sing – song, take-away, a boo-boo, to progress – progress, gamesmanship, to permit – permit, to suspect – suspect, culture-vulture, to hand-deliver, pell-mell, teamster, roly-poly, breakup, silly-billy, congrats, mumbo-jumbo, willy-nilly, super-doooper, to prep, laptop, U-turn, higgledy-piggledy, Swatch.

SEMINAR 8. SEMASIOLOGY. MOTIVATION AND MEANING

1. Semasiology and onomasiology.
2. Word meaning. Different approaches to the study of meaning.
3. Structure of meaning.
 - 3.1. Lexical and grammatical meaning.
 - 3.2. Denotational and connotational components of meaning, their constituents.
 - 3.3. Stylistic and emotive evaluative connotations. Contextual emotive value. Expressiveness of linguistic units.
 - 3.4. Componential analysis. Hierarchy of semes.
4. Word-meaning and motivation.
5. Types of motivation.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is the difference between semasiology and onomasiology?
2. What is word meaning?
3. What are the main approaches to the study of word-meaning?
4. What is the structure of word-meaning?
5. What are the grounds for the assumption that word meaning is not a homogeneous whole?
6. What is lexical meaning? What is grammatical meaning?
7. By what component of meaning is the notional content of a word expressed?
8. What is denotational meaning?
9. To what aspects of a term does connotation refer?
10. What is the difference in functions of connotation and denotation?
11. Are connotational components obligatory to the word meaning?
12. What does stylistic connotation express?
13. Is emotive evaluation objective or subjective?
14. What does emotive evaluative connotation express?
15. What is the difference between emotive evaluative connotation and contextual emotive value?
16. In what way are emotive and stylistic connotations connected with expressiveness?
17. What is the essence of componential analysis?
18. What are the three groups of semes in the hierarchical system suggested by V. Gak?
19. What is motivation?
20. What are the types of motivation? Give your own examples to illustrate each type.
21. What words are non-motivated?

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Assignments

Assignment 1. *Characterize the interrelation of denotational and connotational components of meaning:*

Abdomen, controversialist, buck, beseech, brine, smartie, dringo, departmentalism, Jap, yellow-bellied, slow-coach, oldie, communist, to gas, maiden, no-goodnic, apocope, lass, nuts, transcendental, goody-goody, phiz, to behold, Nigger.

Assignment 2. *Comment on the difference of stylistic connotations in the following words:*

- 1) lady, gal, maiden, cutie, baby, girl, lass;
- 2) boy, chum, fellow, buddy, gentleman, sir, brother, kid, kiddar;
- 3) house, mansion, digs, habitation, domicile;
- 4) sorrow, anguish, woe;
- 5) hubby, husband, spouse, partner, lord and master;
- 6) pigs, fuzz, coppers, the Old Bill, police.

Assignment 3. *Discriminate between different types of emotive connotations on the basis of the degree of emotive value: ameliorative, diminutive, jocular, pejorative.*

Doggy, smeller, cute, nag, to gush, guttler, brain, gate-crasher, eye-opener, fake, dead-head, picture, fox, bug, mind-blowing, beetle-crusher, herring-pond.

Assignment 4. *Discriminate between different types of motivation:*

Conventionalism, howl, go-getter, cold, cool (fashionable), disreputable, sizzle, actor-manager, blackleg, eye, murmur, moon, coatless, shush, underestimate, sound (voice), penniless, stubborn (cough), girl, hiss, small (insignificant, unimportant), mind-blowing (amazing), virus, open-mouthed, ruler-owner, knee-deep, a brute.

Assignment 5. *Decompose the words in bold type into semes by method of componential analysis. Build up the hierarchy of semes (archiseme, differential semes, potential semes):*

1. The **ant** crawling towards me from the top of the mountain appeared to be a huge, bulky fellow of about 30. 2. You are like a hungry **cat**. Why don't you scratch and waul? 3. She would make for her small table in the corner of the restaurant and, lifting her lorgnette to her small **pig's eyes** survey the scene to right and left of her. 4. The **thief** of the wind left me hatless in the middle of the street. 5. How much do you charge for a **cut** and blow-dry? (a cut – the act of cutting one's hair). 6. She is a **dark horse**. I didn't know she'd written a novel. 7. I'm fed up with living with my parents, so I'm looking for a **place** of my own. 8. He's got a new **woman**, I think. 9. She did not belong to the **school** of thought that favoured radical change. 10. The police in France are trying to restore public **order**.

SEMINAR 9. SEMASIOLOGY. CAUSES, NATURE AND RESULTS OF SEMANTIC CHANGE

1. Change of meaning. Changes due to historical, linguistic and psychological causes.
2. Process of semantic change. Metaphor and metonymy.
3. Results of semantic change.
 - 3.1. Generalization of meaning.
 - 3.2. Specialization of meaning.
 - 3.3. Degradation (pejoration) of meaning.
 - 3.4. Elevation (amelioration) of meaning.
4. Different types of semantic transfer (metaphoric and metonymic). Shifts of meaning through hyperbole, litotes, irony and euphemism.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What process is called semantic change?
2. What are the linguistic causes of semantic change?
3. What are the historical causes of semantic change?
4. Comment on the psychological causes of semantic change.
5. What is a euphemism?
6. What should be referred to semantic change proper?
7. What is metaphor? What is it based on?
8. What variety of metaphor do we call zoosemy?
9. What is metonymy? Name the types of metonymy-forming interrelations of two objects.
10. Are metaphors and metonymies random occurrences?
11. What are the results of semantic change?
12. What is referred to generalization (widening) and specialization (narrowing) of meaning?
13. Why do we think it logical to refer widening and narrowing to results of semantic change?
14. Are degradation and elevation independent semantic transfers?
15. Why do negative or positive evaluative components appear in the semantics of words?

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A s s i g n m e n t s

Assignment 1. *Define the type of semantic transfer and explain its logic:*

Watt, a teddy bear, volt, guillotine, bedlam, suede, muslin, tweed, to talk froggy, colour-blind, jersey, derrick, ohm, bookworm, green years, wandering thought, mouth of a cave, a sour smile, china, raglan, jeans, ampere, the tongue of a bell, a sharp tongue, the eye of a needle, the mouth of a box, the head of the line, heads of cattle, heaps of time, champaign, foot of the mountain, unspeakables, the crown, cold comfort, fox coat, he is a cunning fox, iron muscles, a musical ear, sandwich, he is a real talent, the best pen of his epoch, rising spirits, a Ford, not half as bad, to burn with a desire, madeira, hooligan.

Assignment 2. *Discriminate between widening and narrowing of meaning:*

Deer, meat, thing, to starve, hound, season, pipe, style, write, token, ready, arrive, rival, to fly, to glide, camp, girl, husband, fowl, room, fellow, chap, teach, barn.

Assignment 3. *Characterize semantic change in the following words. Comment on the change in their evaluation.*

Nice, sad, silly, villain, boor, marshal, clown, Tory, gossip, lord, lady, knight, steward, knave, queen, bribery, angel, churl, heaven, glad.

Assignment 4. *Supply euphemisms for the following words:*

To die, drunk, prison, mad, liar, devil, lavatory, god, eat, pregnant, stupid.

S E M I N A R 10. S E M A S I O L O G Y. P O L Y S E M Y A N D H O M O N Y M Y

1. The semantic structure of words. Central and peripheral elements of it.
2. Polysemantic words. Lexico-semantic variants (LSVs).
3. The interrelation of LSVs. Radiation and concatenation.
4. Polysemy and context. Linguistic and extra-linguistic contexts.
5. Homonymy.
 - 5.1. Classifications of homonyms.
 - 5.2. Sources of homonymy.
6. Etymological and semantic criteria of polysemy and homonymy.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What linguistic phenomenon is called polysemy?
2. How can you account for a highly developed polysemy in English?
3. Why is polysemy said to exist only in language but not in text?
4. What is the difference between 'meaning' and 'usage'?
5. What elements form the semantic structure of polysemantic words?
6. Give the definition of 'semantic structure'.
7. Give the definition of 'lexico-semantic variant'.

8. What does the term ‘semantic centre of the word’ denote?
9. What types of meaning in terms of the diachronic approach to polysemy can be singled out?
10. What types of meaning in terms of the synchronic approach to polysemy can be singled out?
11. What are the two types of connection between LSV in polysemantic words?
12. What characterizes radiation / concatenation?
13. What does the term ‘context’ denote?
14. What types of linguistic contexts do you know?
15. What is homonymy?
16. What classifications of homonyms do you know?
17. What are the main sources of homonymy in English?
18. How do we treat homonymy synchronically?
19. What is patterned homonymy?
20. What criteria are useful while distinguishing between polysemy and homonymy?

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Assignments

Assignment 1. *Comment on the different meanings of the words in each sentence and build up their semantic structure.*

sheet, n

- a) I picked up a clean *sheet* of paper and began to write.
- b) Have you changed the *sheets* on the bed?
- c) After the heavy frost the road was a *sheet* of ice.
- d) The rain was coming down in *sheets*.

simple, adj

- a) Their buildings are constructed in a plain and *simple* style.
- b) The plan is a *simple* but effective solution to the problem.
- c) Bacteria are *simple* forms of life.
- d) His motive was *simple* greed, nothing else.
- e) You may be joking but she's *simple* enough to believe you.
- f) I'm afraid old Jack is a bit *simple*.

Assignment 2. Find in dictionaries meanings of the following polysemantic words. Illustrate them with examples:

Head, power, stock, bench, operation, to dress.

Assignment 3. State the development of semantic structure of the following words:

Sorrow, impression, guest, institute, face.

Assignment 4. Define radiational, concatenational or radiational-concatenational polysemy in the following words. Represent it with the help of diagrams:

Heart, bluster, foot, letter, bleak, hammer, cradle, hand.

Assignment 5. Group together word-combinations with identical meaning of the polysemantic words. Explain the difference in meanings and define the type of semantic change.

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, a smart restaurant, a smart nightclub

stubborn, adj

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

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 duties, to perform an operation, to perform a dance, to perform a play

bright, adj

bright dress, bright sunshine, bright eyes, bright child, bright smile, bright idea, bright future, bright proposal, bright stars

Assignment 6. Supply homonyms for the following words, state their meaning, type and source of homonymy:

Bill, pupil, spell, like, can, bat, fit, seal, sum, sight, hare, bathed, lead, wound, sought, there, aloud.

Assignment 7. *Comment on the origin of the following homonyms:*

Flower – flour, rite – write – right, a bit – to bit, back – to back, box (1) – box (2), scene – seen, spring – to spring, capital (adj) – capital (n), know – no, rear (1) – rear (2), love – to love, chest (1) – chest (2), case (1) – case (2), sea – see, flu – flew; fare – fair; piece – peace; pale – pail; wait – weight; board – board.

Assignment 8. *State whether the italicized words are homonyms or LSVs of polysemantic words:*

- a) 26 *letters* of the ABC; to receive *letters* regularly;
- b) no *mean* scholar; to *mean* something;
- c) to propose *a toast*; an understood *toast*;
- d) a *hand* of the clock; to hold a pen in one's *hand*;
- e) to be six *foot* long; at the *foot* of the mountain;
- f) the *capital* of a country; to have a big *capital* (money);
- g) to *date* back to year 1870; to have a *date* with somebody;
- h) *to be engaged* to Mr. N.; *to be engaged* in conversation;
- i) to make a *fire*; to sit at the *fire* (place);
- j) to peel the *bark* of the branch; to *bark* loudly at the stranger.

S E M I N A R 11. S E M A S I O L O G Y. SEMANTIC GROUPINGS IN ENGLISH VOCABULARY

1. Types of semantic relations.
 - 1.1. Proximity.
 - 1.2. Equivalence.
 - 1.3. Inclusion. Hyponymic relations. Hyperonym. Hyponym.
 - 1.4. Opposition. Polar and relative oppositions.
2. Semantic classifications of words.
3. Synonymy.
 - 3.1. Semantic equivalence and synonymy.
 - 3.2. Criteria of synonymy.
 - 3.3. Types of synonyms.
 - 3.4. Sources of synonymy in English.
 - 3.5. The role of synonymy in the development of the vocabulary.
4. Lexical sets, terminological sets, lexico-semantic groups and semantic fields.
5. Antonymy. Types of antonyms.
 - 5.1. Structural types of antonyms: root and derivational antonyms.
 - 5.2. Semantic types of antonyms: contradictories, contraries, antonyms with a contrary vector of direction, conversive antonyms.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What are the main types of semantic relations?
2. What is the semantic proximity of meaning?

3. What is semantic equivalence?
4. What is meant by inclusion as a type of semantic relations?
5. What does the term 'hyperonym' denote? What does the term 'hyponym' mean?
6. What is opposition as a type of semantic relations?
7. What types of semantic opposition can be singled out?
8. What are the main principles of classification of synonyms?
9. What are the basic criteria of synonymy?
10. What synonyms are called contextual?
11. What is the essence of the law of synonymic attraction?
12. What are the basic sources of synonymy in English?
13. What is a synonymic dominant?
14. What are lexical sets? What are terminological sets?
15. What is a lexico-semantic group?
16. What is a semantic field?
17. What are antonyms?
18. What structural types of antonyms are known to you?
19. What semantic types of antonyms are singled out?
20. What is the difference between the basic semantic types of antonyms?

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A s s i g n m e n t s

Assignment 1. *Organize the given words in accordance with their hyponymic relations:*

- a) flowering plant, ash, iris, elm, plant, beech, bush, shrub, fungus, alga, crop, wild flower, tree, willow, lily, garden flower, bluebell, orchid, snowdrop, carnation;
- b) mammal, tiger, animal, reptile, snake, feline, lizard, viper, lion, cobra, leopard, python, primate, koala, chimpanzee, kangaroo, ape, lynx, marsupial, gorilla, tortoise, iguana, panther;
- c) car, heavy lorry, bicycle, train, tandem, scooter, motorcycle, moped, bus, tram, coach, lorry, van, light lorry, sleigh, truck, estate car, hatchback, sports car, tractor, cabriolet, saloon, passenger car, vehicle.

Assignment 2. *Define the type of synonyms:*

Soldier – warrior; money – dosh – dough; courage – bottle; irritate – bug; appeal to – grab; to dismiss – to sack; to extinguish – to put out (the fire); weak – feeble – frail – fragile; to jump – to leap – to spring – to skip – to hop; ache – pain – pang – twinge; to shout – to yell – to roar; angry – furious – enraged; pleasure – delight – joy – delectation – enjoyment; passionate – ardent – fervent – fervid – perfervid – impassioned; to hate – to loathe – to detest – to abominate – to abhor.

Assignment 3. *Find synonyms to the following words and state their types:*

Disciple, shudder, sweat, heaven, holy, bare, bobby, mom, dread, earth.

Assignment 4. *Define the source of synonymy:*

To ask – to question – to interrogate, poor – unprivileged, girl – lass, vegetable – veg, pretty – bonny, heaven – sky, foe – enemy, anxiety – anxiousness, house – residence, lodger – a paying guest, fear – terror – horror; to die – to pass away; gift – present; work – job – employment – occupation; nil – zero; veterinarian – vet; charm – glamour; info – information; effectivity – effectiveness; mad – unbalanced; legless (coll) – drunk; lorry – truck; want – wish – desire – crave – covet; to stop – to cease – to quit – to discontinue – to desist; glad – joyful – joyous – happy – cheerful – light-hearted.

Assignment 5. *Replace the italicized euphemisms with their neutral synonyms:*

- 1) I'm afraid Mr Wild *passed away* last night.
- 2) Excuse me, where is the nearest *public convenience*?
- 3) *Senior citizens* are entitled to free bus travel.
- 4) He was too *tipsy*. (Sue Grafton)
- 5) And him. Your marriage. What *the heck* is going on? (Terry McMillan)
- 6) In the middle of the exam I had *to answer a call of nature*.
- 7) His hat *had seen better days*.

- 8) Abruptly she moved back and let me into the house with the attitude of someone using the *f* word under her breath. (Sue Grafton)
- 9) We had to have our dog *put to sleep*.
- 10) She is *advanced in years*.
- 11) Sadly, my grandmother is *no longer with us*.
- 12) He's *overweight* and *rather unattractive*.
- 13) I'm going to *be sick*.

Assignment 6. *Discriminate between synonyms in the following synonymic groups and point out a synonymic dominant:*

- a) anger – indignation – wrath – ire – rage – fury.
- b) mad – maniac(al) – crazy – crazed – insane – demented – deranged.
- c) apartment – flat – rooms – lodgings – chambers – quarters – tenement.
- d) to glimmer – to glisten – to blaze – to shine – to sparkle – to flash – to gleam;
- e) to astound – to surprise – to amaze – to puzzle – to astonish;
- f) to cry – to weep – to sob;
- g) to praise – to commend – to laud – to glorify;
- h) scent – perfume – smell – odour – aroma;
- i) to fabricate – to manufacture – to produce – to create – to make.

Assignment 7. *Explain the usage of the following partial synonyms:*

Dear – expensive, frontier – border, mature – ripe, labyrinth – trap, mean – stingy, tongue – language, infectious – catching, object – objective, dumb – mute, survive – outlive.

Assignment 8. *Give antonyms to the following words and discriminate between their types:*

Ugly, legal, continue, fortunate, courage, slow, light, distinct, wet, frequent, kind, clean, painful, movable, use, weak, high, to lose, to weep, honest, smart, logical, to agree, quiet, harmful, romantic, to lock, tactful.

S E M I N A R 12. P H R A S E O L O G Y

1. Phraseology as a branch of lexicology. Its theoretical basis.
2. Different approaches to the study of phraseological units in different linguistic schools.
3. The criteria of distinguishing phraseological units from free word combinations.
4. The origin of phraseological units in the English language.
5. The problem of classification of phraseological units:
 - 5.1. The classification of phraseological units given by V.V. Vinogradov.
 - 5.2. A.I. Smirnitsky's classification of phraseological units.

5.3.Contextual approach to the classification of phraseological units suggested by N.N. Amosova.

5.4.A.V. Kunin's classification.

6. Phraseological status of proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations and cliches.
7. Lexicological presentation of phraseological units.
8. Different modifications of phraseological units in actual speech.
9. Some debatable problems of phraseology.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is the difference between free word combinations and set expressions?
2. What are the most problematic aspects in the study of phraseological units?
3. In what way do phraseological units come to enrich the vocabulary of English?
4. What sources of phraseological units are known to you?
5. What classifications of phraseological units do you know?
6. What is the basic principle of V.V. Vinogradov's classification?
7. What are phraseological fusions, unities, combinations?
8. What is the basic principle of N.N. Amosova's classification?
9. What is the difference between units of variable and fixed context?
10. What is the difference between phrasemes and idioms?
11. What types of phraseological units are singled out in Smirnitsky's classification?
12. What principle is A.V. Kunin's classification based on?
13. What is the difference between nominative, nominative-communicative, interjectional and communicative units?
14. Are proverbs and sayings universally recognized as a part of English phraseology?
15. How do we use phraseological units in actual speech?

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A s s i g n m e n t s

Assignment 1. *Differentiate between free word combinations and phraseological units:*

A new mop, a new broom, red herring, smoked herring, to call smb names, to call smb by the first name, to have the face to do smth, to have an attractive face, to have no stomach for smth, to have a stomachache, to suit one's book, to suit one's image.

Assignment 2. *Classify phraseological units according to different principles advanced by V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitsky, N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin:*

To rob the cradle, to fall ill, to oil one's palm, damn your eyes, to appear on the scene, high spirits, sharp as a razor, to open old wounds, a white elephant, to swallow one's words, maiden speech, the game is not worth the candle, small talk, a black sheep, oh, my eye, to be given a sack, palm grease, to knock smb down with a feather, to have a bee in one's bonnet, a light sleeper, to be wounded to the quick, to keep a stiff upper lip, to go bad, a bosom friend, to play gooseberry, naked room, to keep minute.

Assignment 3. *Define the source of phraseological units:*

Cakes and ale, the massacre of the innocents, an artful Dodger, a skeleton in the closet (cupboard), the lion's share, what will Mrs. Grundy say?, to cast pearls before swine, to carry coals to Newcastle, a marriage of convenience, to blow one's own trumpet, baker's dozen, to dance attendance on smb, thirty pieces of silver, Hercules' labour, to bury the hatchet, to win the wooden spoon, to wash one's hands of smth, under the aegis of smth, to eat one's words, to gild the pill (sugar, sugarcoat or sweeten), to come at the eleventh hour, castles in the air (in Spain).

Assignment 4. *Dwell on the extralinguistic background of the following phraseological units:*

Beefeater, Christmas stockings, Jack the Ripper, April Fool, the mailed fist, fight like Kilkenney cats, Hobson's choice, Barkis is willin, The Swan of Avon, to grin like a Cheshire cat.

Assignment 5. *Analyze the following contexts and state various changes (componential extension, substitution, grammatical and lexical changes) in the structure of phraseological units:*

- 1) Castles in the air are all right until we try to move into them. (John O'Hara).
- 2) In my country you let sleeping dogs lie, but when they wake up and bite, you shoot them. (I. Fleming)
- 3) The trouble with blackmailers is that while they make their living out of skeletons which are in other people's closets, they necessarily have to have a whole closetful of their own skeletons (E.S. Gardner).
- 4) Doctor: This is a very sad case. I must regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone – completely gone. Husband: I am not at all surprised. She's been giving me a piece of it for fifteen years.
- 5) Women take to good-hearted men. Also from.
- 6) Guide: There is a leopard coming! Shoot him on the spot! Quick!
Tourist: Which spot? Be specific, man.
- 7) A diplomat is a person who can tell you to go to Hell in such a way that you actually look forward to the trip. (Anonymous)
- 8) A man in the house is worth two in the street. (Mae West)
- 9) When I'm good, I'm very, very good, but when I'm bad, I'm better. (Mae West)
- 10) 'Familiarity, I think, bred discontent.' (M. Gayle)
- 11) There is no reason you have to hop-to the minute Donovan whistles. (Sue Grafton)
- 12) If you jump to conclusions, you make terrible landings. (Terry McMillan)
- 13) 'What the hell is Harper's problem? I thought he'd be on cloud nine.'
(Dan Brown)
- 14) The kid's got a god complex. (Patricia D. Cornwell)
- 15) You can lead a boy to college, but you cannot make him think. (E. Hubbard)

Assignment 6. *Translate the following proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations, catch-phrases into Russian, supply correct equivalents:*

- 1) One swallow doesn't make a summer.
- 2) Idleness is the holiday of fools. (F.D. Chesterfield)
- 3) Never judge a book by its colour.
- 4) People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- 5) Let sleeping dogs lie.
- 6) Cut your clothes according to your cloth.
- 7) How goes the enemy? (Charles Dickens)
- 8) First of all, my marriage has become endurable. That's a given. (Lawrence Sanders)
- 9) 'Cat got your tongue?' I said. (Robert B. Parker)
- 10) They don't give a shit about forgiveness, if you'll pardon my French. (Sue Grafton)
- 11) What is said in here, does not leave here. (Robert B. Parker)

- 12) Can a fish fly? (Jack Higgins)
- 13) Mr Polteed smiled, as though saying: ‘You are teaching your grandmother, my dear sir’; and his eyes slid over Soames’s face for one unprofessional instant. (John Galsworthy)
- 14) It’s a funny old world.
- 15) Change the record. (Tony Parsons)

S E M I N A R 13. DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCABULARY

1. The problem of obsolete words in English.
2. Lexical and grammatical archaisms. Historisms. Their classification and functional role.
3. The problem of new words in English.
4. New meanings and new vocabulary units.
5. Neologisms, different ways of building new words.
6. Occasional words, their types and functions.
7. The fundamentals of neology. Dictionaries of new words.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. How can we prove the dynamic character of the English vocabulary?
2. Why does some part of the vocabulary grow old and go to the periphery of the language’s vocabulary?
3. What is a historism?
4. What is an archaism?
5. What is the difference between lexical and grammatical archaisms?
6. Under what circumstances do obsolete words revive?
7. What is the difference between neologisms and occasional words?
8. What are the functions of occasional words in the text?
9. What is neology?
10. What dictionaries of new words do you know?
11. What types of neologisms are known to you?
12. What are phonological neologisms?
13. What are borrowed neologisms? What donor-languages does English borrow from now?
14. What are semantic neologisms?
15. What are syntactic neologisms?
16. What are morphological neologisms?
17. Which types of neologisms are characterized by a strong connotation of novelty? Why?
18. What are the productive ways of building neologisms?

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Assignments

Assignment 1. *Define extralinguistic background of the following historisms:*
Clavichord, frigate, musket, hoopskirt, galley, soaper, gauntlet, childe, baldric.

Assignment 2. *Give modern synonyms to the following obsolete words:*

Napery, bad egg (colloquial), good egg (informal), nether garments, pelf (contemptuous use), pom pom, proem, ripping (English school-girls' slang), set

one's cap at, snap a person up, spindrift, step-ins (colloquial), tee-to-tum, twit, chow, toothsome, teeny-bopper, spoil-paper, betwixt, behold, tidings.

Assignment 3. *Substitute modern forms and words for:*

Quoth, thine, ye, kine, albeit, thy, eke, bade, endeth, thou, wight.

Assignment 4. *Outline semantic spheres in which the following neologisms are used:*

Pol, slip of the thumbs, techie, reality check, newbie, technobabble, designated tester, kidult, globesity, text, to freestyle, assist, doorstep, phishing, salami slicing, tankini, busted, chav, def, phat, minging, well (well happy), combats, advertorial, don't even go there, snail mail, slimster, sicknik, microbot, river abuse, urb, kaizen, eco-friendly, tummytuck, bio-house.

Assignment 5. *Differentiate between different types of the following neologisms:*

Wack, downtime, dawg, sticky, nom nom nom, grimy, ladette, kludge, über hacker, rude, trophy wife, solid, fashionista, edgy, lippy, silver surfer, to mission, large it (large it up), Bushista, lite, slaphead, eye candy, consumerican, soccer mom, innit?, bitchin', otaku, literally, dramedy, spinach book, spinach TV, karoshi, you're history (that's history), go postal, speak to the hand (cos the face ain't listening), cabcelbot, wannabe, fatwa, loc, bastardo, honcho, gado-gado, ageism, nostalgise, dark-green.

Assignment 6. *State how the following neologisms were built up:*

Muso, sim, netiquette, tweeup, slacktivism, ask, me-too, to-die-for, retail therapy, shedload, bootylicious, like, like totally, P-lease!, blog, together, hip-huggers, to guilt, insania, gamer, sarnie, memory, squeeze, wet, switched on, importee, singlehood, clergyperson, globocrat.

Assignment 7. *Comment on the meaning and derivational pattern of the following occasionalisms:*

1. But they were greedy – they might prefer an *all-or-nothing* gamble. (Ken Follett)
2. 'Maybe if he thinks we're all *kissy-kissy*, he'll give up the money and opt for love instead.' (Sue Grafton)
3. And I remembered Mary Lou's reaction to my Rosie when she'd first met her. Blatant *dogism*. (Robert B. Parker)
4. She heard that *don't-argue* note in his voice again, but she could not help protesting against the harshness of his decision. (Ken Follett)
5. After it's over, of course, you want to kick yourself for all the things you didn't see at the time. The *Had-I-But-Known* school of private investigation perhaps. (Sue Grafton)
6. I sat down in the *Leatherette-and-metal* chair beside her desk. (Sue Grafton)

7. By an absolute standard of *mansion-ness*, Julie was remembering her house with more nostalgia than accuracy. (Robert B. Parker)
8. ‘Sunny is short for Sonya,’ I said. ‘I’m being *very Sonya*.’ Marc had no idea what I was talking about. (Robert B. Parker)
9. Julian enjoyed gambling on the futures market. Or at least he had done until recently, when he had begun to sustain heavy losses, outsmarted and outbid, outbought and outsold by a shadowy rival who seemed *to second-guess* his every thought. Poor Julian! (P. Jordan)
10. Whenever he met a great man he grovelled before him and *my-lord*ed him as only a free-born Briton can do. (W.M. Thackeray)
11. Just as I suspected it was dawning on him that I was employing the classic *my-life’s-so-crap-I-don’t-want-to-moan-about-it-quite-yet* diversionary questioning strategy, we reached our destination. (M. Gayle)
12. Even though it was only just after twelve the café was fairly packed, mainly with gaunt-looking *studenty* kids whose migratory path from Aston University’s campus to the city encompassed it. (M. Gayle)
13. “Last time I heard anything about your *toings and froings* you were living it up in Brighton, weren’t you?” (M. Gayle)
14. “My mum’s got a good memory for these things. Since your birthday and *the-staying-out-all-night-without-telling-them* episode I’ve had to walk on eggshells – especially with my mum.” (M. Gayle)
15. “I’m off to the bar,” said Gershwin, as he and I exchanged schoolboy smirks of the *I-wouldn’t-like-to-be-him-right-now* variety. (M. Gayle)
16. “Yes, *indeedy*,” said Gershwin. “And not only have I always wanted to be sexy but I’ve always wanted to fly a plane.” (M. Gayle)
17. “*Careerwise*, I think things have turned out pretty much the way I always thought they would.” (M. Gayle)
18. “And someone to slob out in front of the TV with for the rest of the evening so that I don’t feel alone in *loserdom*.” (M. Gayle)
19. At ease with myself, thanks to the alcohol, I entered into conversation after conversation of the *I-can’t-believe-it’s-you* variety, the *I-can’t-believe-how-bald-you-are* variety, and the *I-can’t-believe-you’re-not-in-prison-yet* variety. (M. Gayle)
20. All the *Teen Scene* staff are dressed as if they’re part of some impossibly trendy *twentysomething* secret army. (M. Gayle)
21. On a high I get in a round of drinks, and when I return some more girls from *Femme* have arrived and insist on being ‘Love Doctored.’ (M. Gayle)
22. We both live in a world where everything that’s seen as important is to do with being the latest, the most fashionable, the most *must-have*. (M. Gayle)

SEMINAR 14. VARIANTS AND DIALECTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. The English-speaking world. American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African and Indian variants of the English language, their peculiarities.
2. The historical background of the development of the American variant of the English language.
3. Lexical peculiarities of American English.
 - 3.1. Total divergency of lexical units in BE and AE.
 - 3.2. Divergency of lexical units in BE and AE for the same denotatum.
 - 3.3. Difference of semantic structure of partially equivalent words in BE and AE.
 - 3.4. Lexical units in BE and AE equivalent in form and meaning but different in distribution.
 - 3.5. Connotational divergencies of the same lexical units in BE and AE.
 - 3.6. Different frequency distribution of identical lexical units in BE and AE.
4. Peculiarities of word-building process in AE.
5. Variants of English in the Unites Kingdom. Scottish English. Irish English.
6. Local dialects in Great Britain and in the USA.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. What is the difference between a dialect and a variant of English?
2. What does the term 'Standard English' mean?
3. What variant of English is considered to be Standard English?
4. What variants of English outside the British Isles can be singled out?
5. What does Canadian English have in common with: a) American English; b) British English? What does the term 'Canadians' denote?
6. What are the basic lexical peculiarities of Australian English?
7. What is rhyming slang?
8. What are the main distinctive features of New Zealand English?
9. What is meant by the term 'Indian English'? What peculiarities are characteristic of this variant of the English language?
10. Where is South African English spoken? What are the peculiarities of the vocabulary of South African English?
11. In what spheres of the language do we state the most obvious divergencies between British English and American English?
12. What are the main lexical differences between BE and AE?
13. What were the causes of deviations of AE from BE?
14. What variants of English exist on the territory of the United Kingdom?
15. Why do Scottish and Irish Englishes have a special linguistic status and cannot be referred to as dialects?
16. What are the main peculiarities of Scottish and Irish variants?
17. What groups of local dialects in Great Britain can be singled out?

18. What are the main features of Cockney, Estuary English, Yorkshire dialect?
19. What groups of local dialects in the USA can be distinguished?
20. What are their lexical peculiarities?

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Assignments

Assignment 1. *Characterize the following Americanisms against their socio-cultural background:*

Prohibition, barracoon, sorority, wrangler, barbecue, vietnik, nickel, repeal, watcher, campus, drive-in, dude ranch, the Depression, forty-niner, canvasser.

Assignment 2. *Find American equivalents to their British counterparts:*

Flat, elevator, corridor, waistcoat, chemist's shop, season ticket, secondary school, lorry, tin, pillar-box, autumn, shop, biscuit, think, wireless, trousers.

Assignment 3. *Distribute the words from the given series into three groups: a) words used in American English; b) words used in British English; c) words used in Australian English:*

1) lollies – candy – sweets; 2) form – grade – year; 3) subway / metro – railway station – underground; 4) the cinema – the movies – the pictures; 5) letterbox – postbox – mailbox; 6) sneakers – trainers – runners; 7) sidewalk – footpath – pavement.

Assignment 4. *Study the meanings of the given words. State which of these words are used in Canadian English (1), Australian English (2), New Zealand English (3), South African English (4), Indian English (5) – six words in each group.*

1) **hong** – the traditional Maori greeting of pressing noses together; 2) **kia ora** – exclamation a greeting wishing good health; 3) **foreign-returned** – description of a person educated or trained in a foreign country and returned back; 4) **wrapped** – extremely pleased; 5) **blow-in** – a person who has recently arrived; 6) **plus-minus** – approximately (‘how many?’ ‘plus-minus thirty’); 7) **parkade** – a parking garage for many cars; 8) **schoolie** – a school student at the end of his or her time at school; 9) **kylie** – a boomerang; 10) **monkey’s wedding** – a period of rain when the sun is shining; 11) **hydro** – electricity (hydro bill); 12) **medical hall** – chemist’s shop or drugstore; 13) **bobsy-die** – a great deal of fuss and trouble; 14) **silvertail** – *infml* a famous or socially important person; 15) **buppie** – upwardly mobile Black person (black + yuppie); 16) **moose milk** – an alcoholic drink, often made at home; 17) **aroha** – love, affection; 18) **illywhacker** – *infml* a person who tricks others into giving him or her money; 19) **haka** – a Maori ceremonial war dance involving chanting, an imitation of which is performed by rugby teams before a match; 20) **jungli** – wild, not educated; 21) **thumbsuck** – *infml, often disapproving* a guess or estimate (‘their sales projections are total thumb-suck’); 22) **air-dash** – (especially of officials) to go somewhere by plane suddenly and/or quickly; 23) **separate school** – a public school for Catholic children in some parts of Canada; 24) **lunch home** – restaurant; 25) **allophone** – a person who comes to live in Canada, especially Quebec, from another place whose first language is neither French nor English; 26) **bring-and-braa** – an outdoor picnic where everyone brings their own meat; 27) **First Nations** – the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, not including the Inuit or Metis; 28) **babu** – a person who works in an office; 29) **robot** – a traffic light; 30) **smoodge** – *infml* (to smb) to behave in a friendly way toward smb because you want them to give you sth or do sth for you (‘What’s wrong with a bit of smoodge between friends?’).

Assignment 5. *State the ways of word-building of the following words. Discriminate between variants of English:*

Baddie, stickybeak patriotism, jol, ambulance-chaser, loonie, draftee, now-now, hitch-hiker, bosso, prepone, luncheteria, summer student, payola, fundi, sleep-in, dopelomate, tryout, non-vegetarian.

Assignment 6. *Replace the italicized Australian colloquialisms with Standard English words:*

1. Where did you go when you were in *Oz*?
2. She wants to be a *journno* when she leaves uni.
3. We got terribly bitten by *mozzies* at yesterday's *barbie*.
4. He's planning to do a bit of farming *bizzo* while he's in the States.
5. What are you doing this *arvo*?
6. We decided to have a party as the *oldies* had gone away for the weekend.
7. What are you *snaky* about?
8. The party was a *fizzer*.
9. Let's have a *smoko*.
10. John is an enthusiastic *surfie*.
11. Her *sunnies* were perched on her head.
12. She is a *beaut* girl.
13. Where is the *garbo*? He usually comes at 7.

Assignment 7. *Supply Standard English synonyms for the following Scottish English words:*

Aye, ben, bonny, loch, to mind, bairn, stay, dreich, lassie, wee, ken, brae, dram, glen, kirk, burn, janitor, outwith.

Assignment 8. *Supply Standard English synonyms for the following Cockney and Australian rhyming slang combinations:*

Pat Malone, apples and pears, trouble and strife, plates of meat, rub-a-dub, loaf of bread, dicky-bird, whistle and flute, frog and toad, north and south, butcher's hook, Rosy Lee, Joanna, Al Capone, Captain Cook, cash and carried, cat and mouse, cuddle and kiss, fisherman's daughter, greenpages, iron tank, near and far, you and me.

LEXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT

I. ETYMOLOGY

1. Give examples of native words of the common Indo-European word-stock (cognates in Latin, Greek, German, Russian) and the common Germanic word-stock (cognates in Gothic, German, etc.), characterize their peculiarities.

2. Give examples of borrowings, etymological hybrids and doublets. Characterize them according to their origin (source) and degree of assimilation. Find international words, state their origin.

II. MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS

1. Analyze several words on three levels:

a) on the morphemic level – number of morphemes, their types, free and bound morphemes, root words, derived and compound words;

b) on the derivational level – types of stems, simplified stems, roots equal to stems;

c) on the Immediate Constituents level, revealing the morphological motivation of words.

2. Give examples of historical changeability of word-structure.

III. WORD BUILDING

1. Give examples of words formed through affixation, characterize prefixes and suffixes according to their origin, meaning, type (convertive or non-convertive), productivity, frequency, stylistic reference, emotive charge, valency, part-of-speech meaning.

2. Give examples of compound words, characterize them according to the type of composition, idiomaticity, the way of joining components.

3. Find examples of words formed through conversion, characterize conversion pairs according to the main points of difference and similarity between the members of a pair; semantic relationship between them; direction of derivation.

4. Characterize examples of other ways of word-building; shortening, blending, back-formation, onomatopoeia, distinctive stress and sound interchange.

IV. SEMASIOLOGY

1. Find several (5-6) lexical units with different types and degrees of motivation.

2. Point out instances of semantic change (widening, narrowing, degradation, amelioration of meaning). Characterize different cases of semantic transfer (metaphor, metonymy, etc.).
3. Point out polysemantic words, characterize their lexico-semantic variants.
4. Supply some words in the text with homonyms, speak on their source, type, degree.
5. Supply some words in the text with synonyms, speak on their source, type.
6. Supply some words in the text with antonyms, state their type.

V. PHRASEOLOGY

Find several phraseological units and classify them according to V.V. Vinogradov's classification, N.N. Amosova's classification, A.V. Kunin's classification. Speak on their source.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Lexicology as a science.
2. Types of morphemes.
3. Morphemic analysis of words.
4. Derivational analysis.
5. The system of affixation in English.
6. Conversion as a way of word-formation.
7. Specific features of English compounds.
8. The criteria of compounds.
9. Classification of compounds.
10. Shortening.
11. Minor ways of word-building.
12. Types of meaning.
13. Word meaning and motivation.
14. Different types of semantic change.
15. Obsolete and archaic words.
16. The main problems of lexicography.
17. Variants and dialects of English.
18. General etymological survey of the English vocabulary.
19. Neologisms and occasional words.
20. Different types of semantic transfer.
21. Branches of lexicology.
22. Antonyms.
23. Sources of homonymy.
24. Classification of homonyms.
25. Polysemy and context.
26. Sources of synonymy.
27. Classification of synonyms.
28. The main problems of phraseology.
29. Sources of phraseological units.
30. The origin of English words.
31. Classification of phraseological units.
32. Assimilation of borrowings in English.
33. Celtic and Scandinavian borrowings.
34. Classical element and French borrowings.
35. Spanish and Italian borrowings. Russian and German borrowings.
36. American English.
37. Replenishment of the English vocabulary.

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GLOSSARY OF BASIC TERMS IN LEXICOLOGY

Abbreviation	Explanatory	Phrase
Acronym	Extension	Phraseology
Adaptation	Functional	Phraseological
Adoption	Fusion	Polyglot
Affix	Generalization	Polymorphic
Affixation	Glossary	Polysemantic
Allomorph	Historism	Polysemy
Amelioration	Homograph	Prefix
Americanism	Homonymy	Prefixation
Antonym	Homophone	Productive
Antonymy	Hybrid	Productivity
Apheresis	Hyperbole	Proverb
Apocope	Hyperonym	Proverbial
Archaic	Hyponym	Reduplication
Archaism	Hyponymy	Reduplicative
Assimilation	Ideographic	Referent
Asyntactic	Idiom	Referential
Back-formation	Idiomatic	Root
Barbarism	Idiomacity	Semantic
Bilingual	Lexical	Semasiological
Blend	Lexico-grammatical	Semasiology
Blending	Lexicography	Semi-affix
Borrowing	Lexicographer	Set expression
Briticism	Lexicographical	Shortening
Clipping	Lexicology	Source
Cognate	Lexicological	Sound imitation
Collocability	Lexicologist	Sound interchange
Collocation	Lexico-semantic variant	Specialisation
Compound	Loan	Stem
Compounding	Meaning	Stress
Concept Connotation	Metaphor	Subordinative
Connotational	Metaphoric	Substantivation
Content	Metonymy	Suffix
Context	Metonymyc	Suffixation
Contextual	Monomorphic	Synchronic
Conversion	Morpheme	Synchronistic
Coordinative	Morthemic	Syncope
Curtailment	Motivated	Synonym
Degradation	Motivation	Synonymic
Demotivation	Multilingual	Synonymy
Denotation	Narrowing	Syntactic

Denotational	Neologism	Syntagmatic
Derivation	Nonce-word	Term
Derivational	Non-motivated	Terminological
Deterioration	Non-productive	Thematic
Deverbal	Notion	Thesaurus
Diachronic(stic)	Obsolete	Unilingual
Dictionary	Onomatopoeia	Unmotivated
Doublet	Onomatopoeic	Unproductive
Encyclopaedic	Origin	Valency
Ellipsis	Paradigm	Vocabulary
Etymology	Paronym	Word
Etymological	Pejoration	Word combination
Euphemism	Pejorative	Word composition
Euphemistically		

A SHORT GLOSSARY OF NATIVE WORDS

- About (ā + OE būtan)
Above (ā + OE bufan) OHG obana, German oben
After (OE æfter) OHG aftar, Du achter, ON aptr, Goth aftra
All (OE eal) German all, ON allr
Any (OE æniZ) German einige
Arm (OE earm) German Arm, ON armr, Gothic arms, Slav. ormo (рамо)
Ask (OE āscian) OHG eiskōn, Russian искать
Apple (OE æppel) German Apfel, ON eple, Lith obuola, Russian яблоко
Awake (OE ā-wacan) German erwachen
Back (OE bæc) ON bak
Bathe (OE baðian) ON baða, German baden
Be (OE bēon) German bi (n), Lat. fieri, Russian БЫТЬ
Bear (OE bera) German Bär
Bear (OE beran) German (ge)-baren
Beard (OE beard) German Bart, Lat. barba, Russian борода
Become (OE be-cuman) German bekommen
Bed (OE bed) German Bett
Begin (OE be-Zinnan) German beginnen
Behind (OE be-hindan) German hinten
Believe (OE be-lyfan) German glauben
Bind (OE bindan) German binden, Gothic bindan
Bird (OE brid) German Brut
Birth (OE Ze-byrd) German Gerburt, Gothic gabaurþs
Bite (OE bītan) ON bita, German beißen
Bitter (OE bitor) German bitter, ON bitr
Black (OE blæc) OHG blach, Sw bläck
Blind (OE blind>blynd) German blind, ON blindr, Gothic blinds
Blood (OE blōd) German Blut
Board (OE bord) ON boro, Dutch bord
Boat (OE bāt) ON beit, German boot
Body (OE bodiZ) OHG potah
Bone (OE bān) OHG bein, German Bein
Book (OE bōc) German Buch, Gothic bōka, Lat. fāgus, Greek phēgos, Russian буква
Bread (OE bread) German Brot
Break (OE brecan) German brechen
Bright (OE beorht) ON bjart
Bring (OE brinZan) German bringen. Gothic briggan
Broad (OE brād) German breit, Gothic braids
Brother (OE brōðor) German Bruder, Lat frāter, Sanskrit bhrâthā, Russian брат
Brown (OE brūn) German braun

Burn (OE *bærnan*) ON *brenna*, Sw *brinna*, German *brennen*
 Busy (OE *bisiȝ*) Dutch *bezig*
 Buy (OE *bycȝan*) ON *buggean*, Gothic *bugjan*
 Can (OE *cunnan*) German *können*, ON *kunna*
 Care (OE *carian*) ON *karōn*, Gothic *karōn* – «горевать»
 Care (OE *caru*) Gothic *kara* – «печаль»
 Child (OE *cild*) Danish *kuld*, OSw *kulder*, *kolder*
 Chin (OE *cin* > *chyn*) German *Kinn*, ON *kinn*, Gothic *kinnus*, Lat *gena*, Greek *genus*
 Choose (OE *cēosan*) German *keisen*, Latin *gustāre*, Greek *géuein*
 Cloth (OE *clāD*) German *Kleid*
 Cold (OE *ceald*) ON *kala*, German *kalt*, Latin *gelu*
 Craft (OE *cræft*) German *Kraft*, ON *kraptr*
 Dare (OE *durran*) OHG *turran*
 Dark (OE *deorc*) OHG *tarch*
 Day (OE *dæȝ*) German *Tag*, ON *dagr*, Gothic *dags*
 Dead (OE *dēad*) German *tot*, Gothic *dauþs*, ON *dauðr*
 Deal (OE *dælan*) German *teilen*, ON *deila*, Gothic *dailjan*, Russian *делить*
 Deep (OE *dēop*) German *tief*, ON *djúpr*, Gothic *diups*, Lith *dubis*
 Deer (OE *dēor*) German *Tier*, Sw *djur*, Gothic *dius*, Russian *дух, душа*
 Do (OE *dōn*) German *tun*, Russian *деть (<дѣть)*
 Doom (OE *dōm*) OHG *tuom*, ON *dómr*, Gothic *dōms*
 Drink (OE *drincan*) German *trinken*, Swedish *dricka*
 Drop (OE *dropa*) German *Tropfen*, ON *dropi*
 Each (OE *ælc*) German *jeglich(er)*
 Ear (OE *ēare*) German *Ohr*, Latin *auris*, Russian *ухо*
 Earnest (OE *eornost*) German *Ernst*
 Earth (OE *eorðe*) German *Erde*, ON *jord*, Gothic *airþa*
 East (OE *ēast*) German *Ost*, ON *austr*, Latin *aurōra*
 Easter (OE *Ēastru*) German *Ostern*
 Eat (OE *etan*) German *essen*, ON *eta*, Gothic *itan*, Latin *edere*, Russian *есть*
 Eight (OE *eahta*) German *acht*, Latin *octo*, Greek *oktō*, Slav. *осмь*
 End (OE *ende*) German *Ende*
 Enough (OE *Ze-nōȝ*) German *genug*, ON *gnógr*, Gothic *ganōhs*
 Even (OE *æfen*) German *Aben(d)*
 Evil (OE *yfel*) German *übel*, Gothic *ubils*
 Fair (OE *fæȝer* «красивый, приятный»), OHG *fagar*, ON *fagr*, Gothic *fagrs*
 Fall (OE *feallan*) German *fallen*, ON *falla*
 Fare (OE *faran*) German *fahren*, ON *fara*, Gothic *faran*, Russian *переть*
 Fast (OE *fæst*) German *Fest*, ON *fastr*
 Fat (OE *fæt*) German *feist*
 Father (OE *fæder*) German *Vater*, ON *faðir*, Gothic *fadar*, Latin *pater*, Greek *patér*,
 Sanskrit *pitar*
 Fear (OE *fær*) ON *fár*, German *Gefahr*

Feather (OE feDer) German Feder, Greek pterón, Russian птица
 Fee (OE feoh) German Vieh, Latin pecus, Sanskrit пасу
 Feed (OE fēdan) OHG fuoten, Gothic fōdjan
 Feel (OE fēlan) German fühlen
 Fill (OE fyllan) German füllen, ON fylla, Gothic fulljan
 Find (OE findan) German finden, Gothic finþan
 Finger (OE finZer) German Finger, ON finger, Gothic figgrs
 Fire (OE fȳr) German Feuer, Greek pûr, Russian пиро-
 First (OE fȳrst) German Fürst – «князь»
 Fish (OE fisc) German Fisch, Gothic fisks, Latin piscis, Russian пескарь
 Five (OE fīf) German fünf, Latin quinque, Greek pénte, Russian пять
 Flat (OE flet) German Flötz – «пол», ON flet – «пол»
 Fleish (OE flæsc) German Fleisch, ON flesk – «свинина»
 Flight (OE flyht) German Flucht – «бегство»
 Float (OE flota) German Floss, fließen, Greek plé(w)ein, Russian плыть
 Flood (OE flōd) German Flut, Greek plōtós – «плавучий»
 Fly (OE flēoZan) German fliegen, ON fljúga
 Fold (OE fealdan) German falten, Gothic falþan, ON falda
 Folk (OE folc) German Volk, ON fólk
 Follow (OE folZian) German folgen
 Foot (OE fot) Germ. Fuß, Gothic fōtus, Lat. pes, Greek pous, Russian под
 For (OE for) German vor, Gothic faúr, Latin pro, Russian про
 Forget (OE for-Zytan) German vergessen
 Forgive (OE for-Zyfan) German vergeben
 Four (OE fēower) German vier, Latin quattuor, Russian четыре
 Fowl (OE fuZol) Germ. Vogel, ON fugl, Gothic fugls
 Free (OE frēo) Germ. frei, Goth. freis
 Friend (OE frēond) Germ. Freund, ON frændi – «родич», Gothic frijōnds,
 Russian приятель
 Frost (OE forst, frost) German Frost
 Full (OE ful) German voll, ON fullr, Goth. fulls, Lat. plēnus, Russian полный
 Game (OE Zāmen) OHG gaman, ON gaman
 Ghōst (OE Zāst) German Geist
 Girl (OE gyrel)
 Glad (OE Zlæd) German glatt, Lat glaber, Russian гладкий
 Glass (OE Zlæs) German Glas
 Go (OE Zān) German gehen
 God (OE Zod) German Gott, ON guD, Goth. guþ
 Gold (OE Zold) German Gold, Goth. gulþ, Russian золото
 Good (OE Zod) German gut, ON góDr, Goth. gōþs, Russian годный
 Grass (OE Zræs) German Gras, ON gras, Gothic gras
 Great (OE Zrēat) German groß
 Green (OE Zrēne) German grün

Greet (OE Zrētan) German grüßen, ON grōtian
 Grey (OE ZræZ) German grau, ON grår
 Ground (OE Zrund) German Grund, ON grunnr
 Half (OE healf) German halb, ON halfr, Gothic halbs
 Hand (OE hānd) German Hand, Gothic handus, ON hōnd
 Hard (OE heard) German hart, ON harDr, Greek kratus
 Harm (OE hearm) German Harm, ON harmr
 Hat (OE hætt) ON hōttr, hattr
 Have (OE habban) German haben, ON hafa, Gothic haban
 He (OE hē) Dutch he
 Head (OE hēafod) German Haupt, ON haufod, Gothic haubiþ
 Health (OE hælDu) «спасение», Modern English «здоровье»
 Heap (OE hēap) German Haufe
 Hear (OE hýran) German hören, Gothic hausjan, Greek akoúein, Russian акустика
 Heart (OE heorte) German Herz, ON hjarta, Gothic hairtō, Lat cor (cord-) Greek kardia, Russian сердце
 Heaven (OE heofon) German Himmel, ON himinn, Gothic himins
 Heavy (OE hefiZ) OHG hefiZ, ON hofugr
 Hell (OE hel) German Hölle, ON hel, Gothic halja
 Help (OE helpan) German helfen, ON hjalpa, Gothic hilpan
 Hen (OE hen) German Hahn, Lat canere – «петь»; Russian петух; Old Slavonic пѣтель от пѣть
 Hide (OE hýdan)
 High (OE hēah) German hoch, ON hár, Gothic hauhs, ON haugr, Russian куча
 Hold (OE healdan) German halten, ON halda, Gothic haldan
 Hole (OE hol) German hohl
 Holy (OE hāliZ) German heilig, ON heilagr
 Home (OE hām) German Heim, ON heimr, Gothic haims
 Honey (OE huniZ) German Honig, ON hunang
 Hood (OE hōd) German Hut
 Hope (OE hopian) German hoffen
 Horse (OE hors) German Ross, OHG hros, ON hross
 Hot (OE hāt) German heiß, ON heitr
 Hound (OE hund) German Hund, Lat canis, Greek kuōn
 House (OE hūs) German Haus, ON hús
 Hundred (OE hund-red) German Hundert, Russian сто, Lat centum, Greek (he)-katón, Sanskrit catám
 Hunger (OE hunZor) German Hunger, ON hungur
 Hunt (OE huntian)
 I (OE ic) German Ich, Gothic ik, Lat ego, Russian азъ(я)
 Idle (OE īdel) German eitel
 Keep (OE cēpan)

Kin (OE cyn > kyn) Gothic kuni, Dutch kunne, ON kyn, Lat genus, Greek génos
 King (OE cyninZ) German König, ON konungr, Russian князь
 Know (OE cnāwan) Latin noscere, Greek gignōskein, Russian знать
 Lame (OE lāma) German lahm, ON lami
 Land (OE lānd) German Land, ON land, Goth. land
 Laugh (OE hlyhhan) German lachen, Gothic hlahjan
 Lay (OE lēcZan) German legen, ON leggja, Gothic lagjan
 Lead (OE lædan) German leiten
 Learn (OE leornian) German lernen
 Leave (OE læfan) German bleiben, Goth (bi)-laibjan, ON leifa
 Let (lætan) German lassen, ON láta, Goth. lētan
 Let (OE lettan)
 Lie (OE lēoZan) German lügen, ON ljúga, Gothic liugan, Russian лгать
 Light (OE lēoht) German leicht, ON lettr, Goth. leichts
 Light (OE lēoht) German Licht, Lat lūx, Greek leukós, Russian луч
 Like (OE līcian) OHG līhhēn, ON lika, Gothic leikan
 Like (OE Ze-līc) German gleich, ON glikr, Gothic galeiks
 Lip (OE lippa) German Lippe, Sw läpp, Lat labia, Russian лепет
 Little (OE lýtēl) ON luttil, Dutch lutel, OHG luzzil
 Live (OE libban) German leben, ON lifa
 Loaf (OE hlāf) German Laib, ON hleifr, Gothic hlaifs; Russian хлеб
 Lock (OE loc) German Loch
 Long (OE lānz) German lang, ON langr, Lat longus, Russian длинный
 Look (OE lōcian) ON lōkon
 Lose (OE losian)
 Loud (OE hlūd) German laut, Russian слыть, слово, слух; Lat. cluēre – «слыть, зваться», Greek kle(w)os – «слава, честь», kluein – «слышать»
 Love_n (OE lufu) OHG luba, OSl ljubū, ljubiti, Sanskrit lúbhyati
 Love_v (OE lufian) German lieben
 Man (OE mǎn) German Mann, ON maðr, Gothic manna, Sanskrit mánu, OSl možǐ
 Many (OE mǎniZ) German manch, OHG manag, Gothic manags, Russian многий
 May (OE maZan) German mögen, Gothic magan, Russian мочь
 Mean (OE mænan) German meinen
 Meat (OE mete) ON matr, Gothic mats
 Meet (OE mētan) ON moeta, Du moeten, Gothic gamōtjan
 Middle (OE middel) German mittel
 Might (OE miht) German Macht, Gothic mahts, Russian мочь
 Mild (OE milde), German mild, ON mildr, Gothic –mildeis
 Milk (OE meole) German Milch, Goth. miluks, Russian молоко
 Mind (OE Ze-mynd) OHG gimunt, Gothic gamunds, Russian (па)-мять, мнить
 Miss (OE mis) ON missir

Month (OE *mōnað*) German *Monat*, Gothic *mēnoþs*
 Mood (OE *mōd*) German *Mut*, Gothic *mōþs*
 Moon (OE *mōna*) German *Mond*, Lat *mensis*, Greek *mēn*
 Mother (OE *mōdor*) German *Mutter*, Lat *māter*, Greek *mētēr*, Sanskrit *mātár*,
 Russian *мать*
 Mouse (OE *mūs*) German *Maus*, Lat *mūs*, Russian *мышь*
 Mouth (OE *mūD*) German *Mund*, ON *munnr*, Gothic *munþs*
 Much (OE *micel*) Gothic *mikils*, Greek *meγas*
 Murder _n (OE *morðor*) Gothic *maúrþr*, German *Mord*, ON *morð*, Russian
смерть, мертвый, Latin *mors* (*mort-*)
 Murder _v (OE *myrDran*)
 Must (OE *mōt*) German *müssen*, OHG *mōzan*, Gothic *gamōt*
 Naked (OE *nacod*) German *nackt*, Gothic *naqaþs*, Russian *нагой*
 Name (OE *nāma*) German *Name*, Gothic *namō*, Lat *nomen*
 Need (OE *nȳd*) German *Not*, ON *nauðr*, Gothic *nauds*, Russian *нужда*
 Needle (OE *nædl*) German *Nadel*, ON *nál*, Gothic *nēpla*
 Neighbour (OE *nēah-Ze-būr*) German *Nachbar*
 New (OE *nīwe*) German *neu*, Lat *novus*, Greek *ne(w)os*, Russian *новый*
 Night (OE *niht*) German *Nacht*, Gothic *nahts*, Russian *ночь*, Lat *nox*
 North (OE *norð*) German *Nord*, ON *norð(r)*
 Nose (OE *nosu*) German *Nase*, ON *nōs*, Russian *нос*
 Now (OE *nū*) ON *nú*, Lat *nu(nc)*, Russian *ны(не)*
 Often (OE *oft*) German *oft*, Gothic *ufta*, ON *oft*, opt
 Old (OE *eald*) German *alt*, Gothic *alþeis*, Lat *altus*
 One (OE *ān*) German *ein*, Gothic *ains*, Lat. *ūnus*
 Other (OE *ōðer*) German *ander*, ON *annarr*, Gothic *anþar*
 Ought (OE *āZan*) OHG *eigan*, ON *eiga*, Goth *aigan*
 Our (OE *ūre*) German *unser*, Gothi *unsar*
 Out (OE *ūt*) German *aus*, ON *út*, Gothic *ūt*
 Over (OE *ofer*) German *über*, *ober*, Greek *huper*, ON *ofr*, Gothic *ufar*
 Own (OE *āZen*) German *eigen*, ON *eiginn*
 Penny (OE *penninZ*) German *Pfennig*, ON *penningr*
 Play (OE *pleZian*) Du *plegen*, OHG *pflegan*, German *pfliegen*
 Pull (OE *pullian*) Low German *pulen*, Danish dial. *Pulle*
 Queen (OE *cwēn*) ON *kvan*, Gothic *qēns*, Greek *gunē*, Russian *жена*
 Quick (OE *cwic*) ON *kvikr*, Greek *bios*, Latin *vīvus*, Russian *живой*
 Reach (OE *ræcan*) German *reichen*
 Read (OE *rædan*) German *raten*, ON *ráðam* Gothic (ga)-*rēdan*
 Ready (OE *ræde*) OHG *reiti*, German *bereit*, ON *greiðr*, Gothic *garaþs*
 Red (OE *rēad*) German *rot*, ON *rauðr*, Gothic *rauþs*, Greek *eruthrós*, Russian
рдеть, Украинан рудий
 Rest (OE *rest*) German *Rast*, OHG *rasta*, Gothic *rasta*
 Ride (OE *rīdan*) German *reiten*, ON *riða*

Right (OE riht) German recht, ON rétrr, Gothic raihts, Lat rectus
 Ring (OE hring) German Ring, ON hringr, Russian крyт
 Ring (OE hring) ON hringja «звeнeть»
 Rise (OE rīsan) OHG rīsan, ON risa, Gothic reisan
 Road (OE rād) OHG reita, ON reið
 Rock (OE roccian) ON rukian, Danish rokke
 Roof (OE hrōf) ON hróf, Russian кров
 Rough (OE rūh) German rauh, OHG rūh
 Run (OE rinnan) German rinnen, ON rinna
 Rush (OE hrȳscan) German rauschen «шeлeстeть»
 Sad (OE sǣd) German satt, Latin sat(is), Russian сытый
 Same (OE sǣme) Gothic sama, Russian сам
 Sand (OE sǣnd) German Sand, ON sandr
 Sea (OE sǣ) German See, ON sǣr, Gothic saiws
 Shake (OE scacan) ON skaka
 Shame_n (OE scǣmu) German Scham, Sw skam
 Shame_v (OE scǣmian) Gothic skaman
 Shape (OE scyppan) German schaffen, OHG scefpan, ON skepja, Gothic (ga)-
 skapjan
 Sharp (OE scearp) German Scharf, OHG scarpf, ON skarpr
 Sheep (OE scēap) German Schaf
 Shilling (OE scilling) German Schilling, ON skillingr, Gothic skilliggs
 Shine (OE scīnan) German scheinen, ON skina, Gothic skeinan
 Ship (OE scip) German Schiff, ON skip, Gothic skip
 Shoot (OE scēotan) German schießen, ON skjóta
 Show (OE scēawian) German schauen, OHG scouwon
 Silly (OE sǣli) German selig «блаженный»
 Son (OE sunu) German Sohn, ON sunr, sonr, Gothic sunus, Russian сын
 Song (OE sǣng) German Sang, Gothic saggws
 Sore (OE sār) German sehr, ON sǣrr, Gothic sair
 Sorry (OE sǣri) Swedish sǣrig – больной
 Soul (OE sǣwol) German Seele, Gothic saiwala
 Such (OE swilc) German solch, ON slikr, Gothic swaleiks
 Sun (OE sunne) German Sonne, ON sunna, Gothic sunnō, Russian солнце
 Sweet (OE swēte) German süß, Gothic sūts
 Than (OE þanne) German dann, ON þá, Gothic þan
 Thank (OE þancian) German danken, ON þakka
 That (OE þæt) German das, ON þat, Gothic þata, Sanskrit tát, Greek tó, Russian
 тот
 There (OE þær) German da, OHG dār, ON þar, Gothic þar
 Thick (OE þicce) German dick, ON þykk
 Thief (OE þēof) German Dieb, ON þjóf, Sw tjuv, Gothic þiufts
 Thing (OE þing) German Ding, ON þing

Think (OE þencan) German denken, ON þekkja, Gothic þagkjan
 Though (OE þēah) German doch, Sc þó, Gothic þauh
 Thousand (OE þūsēnd) German tausend, ON þūsund, Gothic þūsundi, Russian
 тысяча
 Three (OE þrī, þry, þrēo) German drei, ON þrir, Lat trēs, Russian три, Greek
 treies
 Throw (OE þrāwan) German drehen, OHG draēn
 Under (OE under) German unter, ON undir, Gothic undar
 Up (OE ūp) German auf, ON upp, Gothic iup
 Wake (OE wacan) German wachen, ON vaka, Gothic wakan
 Wander (OE wāndrian) German wandern
 Ward (OE weard) German Wart, Gothic (daura)-wards
 Was (were) (OE wesan) German ist, Greek esti, Sanskrit asti, Lat est, Russian
 есмь
 Wash (OE wascan) German waschen, OHG waskan, ON vaska
 Watch (OE wæccan) German wachen
 Water (OE wæter) German Wasser, ON vatn, Gothic watō, Greek hudor, Lat
 unda, Russian вода
 Way (OE weZ) German Weg, ON vegr, Gothic wigs
 We (OE we) German wir (uns), Lat nōs, Sanskrit nas, Russian нас
 Weapon (OE wæpn) German Waffe, OHG wāfan, ON vāpn, Gothic wēpn
 West (OE west) German West, ON vestr
 Wet (OE wætan) ON vatr
 Wheat (OE hwæte) German Weizen, Gothic hwaiteis
 White (OE hwit) German weiß, ON hvitr, Gothic hweits, Russian светлый
 Whole (OE hāl) German heil, Goth. hails, Russian целый
 Wide (OE wīd) German weit, ON viðr
 Widow (OE wuduwe) German Wittwe, Lat vidua, Russian вдова, Sanskrit
 vidhavā
 Wife (OE wīf) German Weib, OHG wīb, ON vīf
 Wild (OE wilde) German wild, ON villr, Gothis wilþeis
 Will (OE willan) German wollen, ON vilja, Gothic wiljan, Lat velle, Russian
 велеть
 Win (OE winnan) German gewinnen, ON vinna, Gothic winnan
 Wind (OE wind) German Wind, ON vindr, Gothic winds, Lat ventus, Russian
 ветер
 Winter (OE winter) German Winter, Danish vinter, Gothic wintrus
 Wise (OE wīs) German wise, ON viss, Gothic weis
 Wit (OE wit) German Witz, ON vit, Gothic –witi (un-witi «недостаток
 мудрости»)
 Woe (OE wā) German Weh, ON wie, Gothic wai
 Wonder (OE wundrian) German wundren, ON undra(sk)
 Wood (OE wudu) OHG witu, ON viðr

Word (OE word) German Wort, ON orð, Gothic waurd, Lat verbum
Work (OE weorc) German Werk, ON verk, Greek ergon<wergon
World (OE woruld) German Welt
Wound (OE wund) German Wunde, ON und, Gothic wunds
Write (OE wrītan) German reißen, ON rīta
Yard (OE Zyrd) German Gerte, Russian жердь
Year (OE Zēar) German Yahr, ON ár, Gothic jēr
Young (OE ZeonZ) German jung, Lat. juvenicus, Russian юный

GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS IN MODERN ENGLISH WORDS

- audio** Lat *слушать*: auditorium, audience, (in)audible
- autos** Gk *сам*, automatos Gk *самодвижущийся*: automat, automobile, autocrat (krateī – Gk *управлять*), autobiography
- bios** Gk *жизнь*: biology, biography, biochemistry
- centum** Lat *сто*: cent, century, centenary, Centigrade, centipede
- chronos** Gk *время*, **chronikos** Gk *относящийся ко времени*: chronic, chronicle, chronology, chronological
- circus** Lat 1. *круг*; 2. *цирк*: circle, circulate, circular, circus
- civilis** Lat *гражданский, общественный, государственный*: civil, civilian, civilisation
- demos** Gk *народ*: democracy, demography
- graphō** Gk *писать*: graphic, biography, phonograph, phonogram (gramma Gk *запись*), geography (gē Gk *земля*)
- homos** Gk *одинаковый*: homonym, homograph, homophone
- lexis** Gk *слово*; **lexicon** Gk *словарь*: lexicology, lexicography
- lingua** Lat *язык, речь*: linguistics, linguist, linguaphone
- logos** Gk 1. *слово*; 2. *учение, понятие*: mythology, geology, etymology (etymon Gk *истина, истинное значение слова*), semasiology (sēma Gk *знак*; sēmantikos Gk *обозначающий*), philology (phileō Gk *люблю*), psychology (psyche Gk *душа*), physiology (physis Gk *природа*)
- onoma** Gk *имя*: synonym (syn Gk *вместе*), antonym, pseudonym (pseudos Gk *ложь*)
- phōnē** Gk *звук*: phonetics, phoneme, phonology, phonogram
- porto** Lat *носить, доставлять*: transport, porter, portable, export, import
- phōs, phōtos** Gk *свет*: photograph, photography, phosphorus
- scribe, scriptum** Lat *писать, написанный*: describe, inscribe, subscribe, prescribe, script writer, description, subscription, inscription
- scopeo** Gk *видеть*: telescope, microscope (micros Gk *малый*)
- specto** Gk *смотреть*: spectacle, spectator, spectacles, inspect, retrospect (retro Lat *назад*)
- tele** Gk *вдаль, далеко*: telescope, telegraph, telephone, teletype, telepathy (pathos Gk *чувство*)
- video** Lat *видеть*; visus Lat 1. *зрение*; 2. *вид, зрелище*: visible, visibility, vision, revise, revision, supervise, visual aids, television, evidence, evident, videotelephone
- vita** Lat *жизнь*: vital, vitalise, vitality, vitamin

LISTS OF BORROWINGS

CELTIC BORROWINGS

bannock	brat	crowd	glen	slogan
bard	brock	dale	loch	Thames
bin	cart	dun	London	tory
bog	cradle	flannel	raid	whiskey
bonny	cromlech	fun	shamrock	

Winchester, Exeter, Gloucester, Salisbury, Stratford-on-Avon, Thames, Duncomb, Tornhill, Cardigan, Edinburgh, Lincoln, Carlisle.

LATIN BORROWINGS

acid	elephant	mule	sock	include
ass	false	onion	street	intellect
box	fountain	palm	turnip	legal
butter	inch	pea	turtle	minister
camel	kettle	peach	wall	monk
candle	kitchen	pine	wine	nervous
chalk	laurel	pit	altar	peace
cheese	line	plant	canon	picture
chest	lion	plum	Christ	polite
chester	mat	port	clerk	popular
copper	mile	pound	deacon	prevent
cucumber	mill	purple	genius	superior
cup	mint	radish	grammar	testify
dragon	mountain	sack	history	verse

GREEK BORROWINGS

analysis	chorus	epilogue	paper	problem
anarchy	church	episode	philology	psalm
angel	comedy	epoch	philosophy	rhythm
apathy	democracy	gymnastics	physics	scheme
aristocracy	devil	orchestra	pope	school
athlete	dialogue	oyster	priest	tower

FRENCH BORROWINGS

Government

Court, crown, council, empress, govern, reign, realm, sovereign, country, power, minister, parliament, people, nation, feudal, peer, baron, marquis, duke, prince.

Law

Just, judge, jury, suit, sue, summon, course, session, attorney, accuse, crime, traitor, damage, heritage, property, injury, case, marriage, prove, false, heir, defend, prison, robber, rich, poor, poverty, money, interest, rent.

Art and Architecture

Art, beauty, colour, image, design, figure, ornament, paint, arch, tower, pillar, column, aisle, choir, abbey, cloister, palace, castle, mansion.

Army and Navy

Army, navy, peace, enemy, arms, battle, combat, siege, defense, retreat, soldier, guard, spy, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, danger.

Fashion, Meals, Social Life

Fashion, dress, gown, cloak, coat, frock, collar, veil, train, embroidery, button, kerchief, mitten, boots, blue, brown, scarlet, jewel, ornament, brooch, diamond, ruby, pearl.

Dinner, supper, appetite, taste, salmon, oyster, beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, toast, biscuit, salad, tart, jelly, roast, boil, stew, fry, plate, saucer, fruit, comfort, joy, delight, pleasure, ease, sport, cards.

SCANDINAVIAN BORROWINGS

anger	cake	drown	gasp	knife	scant	though
awk (in awkward)	call	dump	get	law	scold	tight
	clip	egg	gift	leg	scrape	till
bag	club	fast	gloss	lift	scream	ugly
band	clumsy	fellow	guess	link	screech	want
bark	cock	fidget	gun	loft	scrub	weak
bat	cosy	fir	happen	loose	skate	window
big	crawl	fit	happy	low	ski	wing
bond	crook	flag	happy	mistake	skill	wrong
booth	cut	flake	harsh	nag	skin	
bore	dash	flat	hip	odd	skirt	
bound	dawn	flaw	hug	rag	sky	
bow	die	fog	husband	rid	take	
bulk	dirt	freckle	ill	root	their	
	drag	gape	kid	rotten	they	

SPANISH BORROWINGS

armada	chocolate	flamenco	mantilla	rodeo
banana	cigar	guerrilla	matador	romance
barbecue	cocoa	hammock	mustang	senor
bolero	contraband	hidalgo	padre	sherry
cafeteria	corral	hurricane	peso	sombrero
cannibal	corrida	infanta	picador	tango
canoe	creole	jaguar	plaza	tobacco
canyon	don	junta	poncho	tomato
caramel	doubloon	lasso	potato	torero
caravel	embargo	machete	quadroon	tortilla
caudillo	filibuster	maize	quinine	vanilla

ITALIAN BORROWINGS

aria	casino	finale	opera	sonata
balcony	citadel	gallery	pantaloons	soprano
bandit	colonel	grotto	piano	spaghetti
bank	concert	incognito	pizza	squadron
bankrupt	contralto	libretto	poplin	studio
barricade	corridor	macaroni	portfolio	tempo
basso	credit	mafia	racket	tenor
brave	debit	manager	risk	viola
bravo	deposit	model	scenario	violin
cash	duet	mosaic	serenade	violoncello
cashier	fiasco	novel	solo	volcano

ARABIC BORROWINGS

admiral	cable	giraffe	Islam	soda
albatross	caliph	guitar	magazine	sofa
alcohol	calibre	harem	mattress	spinach
alcove	candy	henna	minaret	sugar
algebra	carat	jar	mohair	sura
allah	check	jargon	Muslim	talc
almanac	chess	jasmine	ottoman	talisman
amulet	coffee	jihad	sandal	tariff
apricot	cotton	khan	shahada	typhoon
arsenal	crimson	kebab	shahid	zenith
assassin	damask	Koran	sharif	zero
azimuth	elixir	lemon	sherbet	

GERMAN BORROWINGS

aspirin	gestapo	Luftwaffe	rucksack	Volkssturm
bismuth	iceberg	marzipan	sauerkraut	waltz
blitz	jaeger (jäger)	Nazi	schnapps	wolfram
blitzkrieg	Kindergarten	nickel	swindler	yodel
bunker	kirsch	plankton	veneer	zinc
carouse	lager	poodle	vermouth	
cobalt	lobby			

Blood and iron (Blut und Eisen)
iron rations (Eiserne Ration)
mailed fist (gepanzerte Faust)
place in the sun
(Platz an der Sonne)

song without words
(Lieder ohne Worte)
homesickness (Heimweh)
time-spirit (Zeitgeist)
masterpiece (Meisterstück)

ETYMOLOGICAL DOUBLETS

Word	Etymology	Translation	Doublet	Etymology	Translation
abbreviate	<i>L</i>	сокращать (слова)	abridge	<i>F</i>	сокращать (рассказ)
artist	<i>L</i>	артист, художник	artiste	<i>F</i>	певец, балерина, артистка
balsam	<i>Lat-Gk</i>	бальзам	balm	<i>F</i>	бальзам, болеутоляю- щее скамья
bank	<i>Sc</i>	берег (реки)	bench	<i>E</i>	скамья
camera	<i>L</i>	камера	chamber	<i>F</i>	комната
canal	<i>L</i>	канал	channel	<i>F</i>	канал, пролив, русло
captain	<i>L</i>	капитан	chieftain	<i>F</i>	вождь (племени, клана)
cart	<i>L</i>	телега, повозка	chart	<i>F</i>	карта (морск), схема,
cavalry	<i>L</i>	кавалерия	chivalry	<i>F</i>	рыцарство
chorus	<i>Lat-Gk</i>	хор, хоровая группа	choir	<i>Fr-Lat-Gk</i>	церковный хор
corn	<i>E</i>	зерно, зернышко	grain	<i>Fr-lat</i>	зерно, хлебные
corps	<i>L</i>	корпус	corpse	<i>F</i>	труп
costume	<i>Fr-It-Lat</i>	одежда, платье,	custom	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	обычай, привычка
defect	<i>L</i>	недостаток	defeat	<i>F</i>	поражение
dike	<i>E</i>	плотина, канава, ров	ditch	<i>E</i>	канава, ров
dignity	<i>L</i>	достоинство	dainty	<i>F</i>	изящный
emerald	<i>F</i>	изумруд	smaragdus	<i>Lat-Gk</i>	изумруд

fact	<i>L</i>	факт	feat	<i>F</i>	подвиг
fine	<i>L</i>	наконец, в заключение	final	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	конечный, заключительный, окончательный
fragile	<i>L</i>	хрупкий, ломкий	frail	<i>F</i>	хрупкий, болезненный
gaol	<i>L</i>	тюрьма	jail	<i>F</i>	тюрьма
hat	<i>E</i>	шапка	hood	<i>E</i>	капюшон
			heed	<i>E</i>	внимание
hospital	<i>L</i>	госпиталь, больница	hotel	<i>F</i>	гостиница
			hostel	<i>F</i>	общежитие
legal	<i>L</i>	легальный	loyal	<i>F</i>	верный, лояльный
less	<i>E</i>	отрицательный суффикс	loose	<i>Sc</i>	свободный
liquor	<i>L</i>	жидкость	liqueur	<i>F</i>	ликер
madam	<i>Fr</i>	мадам	madonna	<i>It</i>	мадонна
major	<i>L</i>	майор	mayor	<i>F</i>	мэр
memory	<i>L</i>	память	memoir	<i>Fr-lat</i>	мемуары
mode	<i>Fr-lat</i>	метод, способ	mood	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	настроение
nay	<i>Sc</i>	нет	no	<i>E</i>	нет
noun	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	существительное	name	<i>Lat-Gk</i>	имя
pauper	<i>L</i>	нищий	poor	<i>F</i>	бедный
plate	<i>Fr-Lat-Gk</i>	дощечка, тарелка	plateau	<i>Fr</i>	плато, плоскогорье

ratio	<i>L</i>	соотношение	reason	<i>F</i>	разум, рассудок
radius	<i>L</i>	радиус	ray	<i>F</i>	луч
relax	<i>L</i>	расслаблять (ся)	release	<i>Fr-lat</i>	освобождать, выпускать
rear	<i>E</i>	воспитывать	raise	<i>Sc</i>	поднимать
rout	<i>L</i>	разгром, поражение, пирушка	route	<i>F</i>	маршрут, путь, курс
salon	<i>L</i>	салон	saloon	<i>F</i>	салон, бар, кабачок
screech	<i>Sc</i>	пронзительно кричать	shriek	<i>E</i>	вопить, кричать
screw	<i>Sc</i>	винт, шуруп	shrew	<i>E</i>	сварливая женщина
senior	<i>L</i>	старший	sir	<i>F</i>	сэр
shade	<i>E</i>	тень, полумрак	shadow	<i>E</i>	тень
share	<i>E</i>	доля	scar	<i>Sc</i>	рубец
skirt	<i>Sc</i>	юбка	shirt	<i>E</i>	рубашка
suit	<i>L</i>	прошение, тяжба, процесс	suite	<i>F</i>	свита, набор, комплект
tax	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	налог	task	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	задание
ten	<i>E</i>	десять	dean	<i>L</i>	декан
tradition	<i>L</i>	традиция	treason	<i>F</i>	измена, предатель- ство

travel	<i>F</i>	путешествовать	travail	<i>F</i>	выполнять трудную работу
verb	<i>Fr-Lat</i>	глагол	word	<i>E</i>	слово
wage	<i>E</i>	зарплата	gage	<i>F</i>	залог
ward	<i>E</i>	опека, больничная палата, тюремная камера	guard	<i>F</i>	охрана, стража
whit	<i>E</i>	нисколько, совсем нет	wight	<i>E</i>	(шутл.) человек
whole	<i>E</i>	целый	hale	<i>Sc</i>	здоровый

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE STEM

always < OE ealne + weg ‘all the time, every time’; orig. denoting extent of space or distance

away < OE on weg

barn < OE ber(e)n ‘barley’ + ern ‘house’ – a house for barley

breakfast < OE break + fast – stop fasting

bridal < OE brydealu < bryd ‘marriage’ + ealu ‘ale’ – wedding feast

cabinet < ME cabin ‘hut, tent’ + -et ‘small’

careful < OE caru ‘grief, burdened state of mind’ + full ‘full of’

childhood < OE cīld ‘child’ + hād ‘condition, title, quality’

cupboard < ME cuppebord – a board for cups

dairy < ME deierie, dayerie < deie, daye ‘female servant, dairy-woman’, OE dage ‘female kneader of bread’ < dag ‘dough’ + -erie ‘-ery’ < Sc deigja

daisy < OE dages ‘day’ + eage ‘eye’ – day’s eye; so named from its covering the yellow disc in the evening and disclosing it in the morning

elbow < OE el(n) + boga – bending of the arm

England < OE Engla land; orig. country of the Angles, later of the Germanic inhabitants of Great Britain

forehead < OE for + heafod

freedom < OE frēo ‘not subject to control from outside’ + dōm ‘judgement, choice, honour’

Friday < OE frige + day – day of the goddess Frig (Sc Frigg), wife of Odin < Lat Veneris dies ‘day of the planet Venus’

gossip < OE god + sibbe – a person related to someone in god

han(d)sel < OE hand + sellan – delivery in the hand, and Sc giving of the hand, esp. in a promise or bargain

hatred < OE hate ‘suffering, anger, insult, trouble’ + -ræden ‘advice, rule, condition’
husband < OE husbonda < Sc husbandi ‘master of a house’
island < OE ēa ‘water, a river’ + -lond ‘solid portion of the earth’s surface, ground’
lady < OE hlafdige – bread kneader
linen < OE līn ‘flax’ + en ‘made or consisting of’, ‘of the nature of’
lord < OE hlaford – bread keeper (i.e. one who feeds dependents)
maintain < L manutenere < manu ‘hand’ + tenere ‘hold’ – to hold by the hand
mermaid < OE mermayde – mere ‘sea, lake’ + magden ‘maid’
Monday < OE monandag < monan, gen. of mona ‘moon’ + dag ‘day’
mortify < L mors ‘death’ + facere ‘to make’
necklace < OE hnecca ‘neck’ + OFr laz, las ‘noose’
neighbour < OE neah ‘near’ + gebur ‘farmer’
nightingale < OE nihtegala < niht ‘night’ + galan ‘sing’
perhaps < per haps ‘by chance’ – haps – pl. of hap ‘chance’
Saturday < OE Satern(es)dag < L Saturni dies ‘day of the planet Saturn’
sheriff < OE scirgerefa < scir ‘shire’ + gerefa ‘numberer’ > shire-reeve (reeve – an officer)
typhoon < perh. of Chinese origin ‘a violent whirlwind’ < tai ‘big’ + fung ‘wind’
verdict < L veredictum ‘true saying’ < vere ‘truly’ + dictum ‘a thing said’
welcome < Sk vel + kominn
whether < OE hwather < hwo ‘who’ + ther ‘comparative suffix as in other’
window < Sc vindauga < vindr ‘wind’ + auga ‘eye’ – an eye for wind
world < OE weorold, wor(o)ld < wer ‘man’ (Icel verr, Goth wair) + oeldu ‘age’ – an age of a man, a course of man’s life

A SHORT GUIDE IN ENGLISH AFFIXATION PRODUCTIVE SUFFIXES IN MODERN ENGLISH

NATIVE

suffix	meaning	valency	stylistic colouring
-dom noun-forming	the state of being – (freedom) the rank of a – (dukedom) an area ruled by a – (kingdom) collectivity (yuppiedom, officialdom)	adj-stems noun-stems noun-stems noun-stems, adj-stems	neutral neutral neutral informal
-en verb-forming	the idea of making into or making like (brighten)	adj-stems	neutral
-er noun-forming	the agent of the action (dancer) the object of the action (lander)	verb-stems noun-stems	neutral neutral

-ful adj-forming	the idea of presence of some quality (powerful)	noun-stems	neutral
-hood noun-forming	state, condition, quality, character (childhood)	noun-stems	neutral
-ie/-y noun-forming	the idea of diminutiveness (birdie)	noun-stems	evaluative
-ing noun-forming	action, process (learning)	verb-stems	neutral
-ish adj-forming	1) the idea of being similar to 2) the idea of depreciatory meaning (childish, snobbish)	1) adj-stems 2) noun-stems	1) neutral 2) evaluative
-less adj-forming	the idea of absence of some quality (senseless)	noun-stems	neutral
-like adj-forming	the idea of being similar to, characteristic of (businesslike)	noun-stems	neutral
-ling noun-forming	the idea of diminutiveness, depreciation (duckling)	noun-stems	evaluative
-ly adj-forming adv-forming	the idea of having the manner of, the characteristic of (friendly, cleverly) every (weekly)	noun-stems adj-stems	neutral
-ness noun-forming	state, condition, quality, degree (kindness, forgiveness)	adj-stems verb-stems	neutral
-ship noun-forming	position, state, condition (friendship)	noun-stems	neutral
-ster noun-forming	orig. the female agent (spinster) the idea of a person with often a depreciatory meaning (gangster, youngster)	noun-stems adj-stems	derogatory
-wise adv-forming	the way, manner (clockwise, fashionwise)	noun-stems	neutral
-y adj-forming	full of, characterized by, having (dirty, sleepy, wintry)	noun-stems	neutral

BORROWED

suffix	meaning	valency	stylistic colouring, etymology
-able adj-forming	the idea of ability of the action (washable, saleable)	verb-stems noun-stems	neutral Romanic

-al adj-forming	the idea of being the kind of, pertaining to (comical)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-an/-ian/-ean adj-forming	belonging or pertaining to (American)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ation/-tion/-ion noun-forming	action, state, concrete instance or result (combination, completion, election)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ee noun-forming	the object of the action (trainee)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-eer noun-forming	the agent of the action (auctioneer, profiteer, racketeer)	noun-stems	oft. derogatory Romanic
-ery/-ry noun-forming	collectivity, state, condition (machinery, poetry)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ese noun-forming adjective-forming	people or language belonging to the country (journalese, officialese, Japanese, Viennese)	noun-stems	neutral, Romanic
-ess noun-forming	the idea of feminine derivatives (poetess)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ette noun-forming	diminutive meaning (kitchenette) female agent of the action (usherette) imitation (leatherette)	noun-stems noun-stems noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ics noun-forming	art or science (mathematics)	noun-stems	neutral Greek
-ify/-fy verb-forming	to make or become, to bring to a certain state (purify, terrify, intensify)	adj-stems noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ise/-ize verb-forming	to make, to cause to be, to become (modernize)	noun-stems adj-stems	neutral Greek
-ism noun-forming	the idea of system, trend, theory, movement (criticism)	noun-stems	neutral Greek
-ist noun-forming	the idea of a person advocating a doctrine, system (linguist)	adj-stems	neutral Greek
-ite noun-forming	the idea of a supporter, follower (Thatcherite)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic

-ity/-ty noun-forming	quality, state, condition (regularity, stupidity, liberty)	adj-stems	neutral Romanic
-let noun-forming	the idea of diminutiveness (booklet)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ment noun-forming	state, quality, condition, action, process (government)	verb-stems adj-stems	neutral Romanic
-nik noun-forming	a person who is connected with or keen on (computernik)	noun-stems	informal Russian

PRODUCTIVE PREFIXES IN MODERN ENGLISH

NATIVE

prefix	meaning	stylistic colouring
a- stative- forming	the idea of being in the stated condition or way (anew, astream, aloud)	neutral
after-	coming or happening afterwards (aftercare, afternoon)	neutral
be-	the idea of treating as the stated thing (befriend) the idea of wearing the stated thing (bespectacled) completely, thoroughly (to besmear)	neutral literary literary
mis-	the idea of failing to do sth (misbelieve, misdeed)	neutral
out-	the idea of exceeding, surpassing, outside (outlive, outgrow, outsleep)	neutral
over-	the idea of being above, exceeding (overtake, overlook, overeat)	neutral
un-	the idea of negation (unable) the idea of reversal of an action (untie, undo)	neutral
under-	the idea of being underneath, insufficient, subordinate to (undertake, undernourish)	neutral
up-	the idea of moving upwards (uplift, upstairs)	neutral

BORROWED

prefix	meaning	stylistic colouring, etymology
anti-/ante-	opposite, against, instead (antitype, antisocialist)	neutral Greek
co-/con- /com-	the idea of being together (cooperate)	neutral Romanic
counter-/ contra-/ contro-	against, contrary, in opposition (contradict, counterattack)	neutral Romanic
de-	the idea of moving down (decrease) the idea of separation (depart) the idea of reversal of the action (demerit)	neutral Romanic
dis-	separation (dismiss) reversal, undoing, negation or depriving (dishonesty)	neutral Romanic
ex-	the idea of former (exwife) the idea of being beyond (exceed, export)	neutral Romanic
extra-	the idea of being beyond or outside of (extraordinary)	neutral Romanic
hyper-	the idea of exceeding (hypersensitive)	neutral Greek
in-/il-/ir-/im-	the idea of negation (inability)	neutral Romanic
inter-	the idea of being together, between, among (international)	neutral Romanic
non-	the idea of negation (non-stop)	neutral Romanic
post-	the idea of being after, later (postwar, postpone)	neutral Romanic
pre-	the idea of priority (prewar, prearranged)	neutral Romanic
pro-	the idea of being in favour of (pro-American)	neutral Romanic
re-	the idea of repetition (rewrite, reunited)	neutral Romanic
retro-	the idea of moving or being backwards (retroaction)	neutral Romanic

sub-	the idea of being under, below, beneath (submarine) the idea of being subordinate to, inferior in rank (subeditor)	neutral Romanic
super-	the idea of above, over, exceeding (supernatural)	neutral Romanic
trans-	the idea of being over, through, across, beyond (transcontinental)	neutral Romanic
ultra-	the idea of being excessive, uncommon (ultramodern)	neutral Romanic
vice-	the idea of being instead of, in place of (vice-president)	neutral Romanic

NON-PRODUCTIVE SUFFIXES IN MODERN ENGLISH

NATIVE

suffix	meaning	valency	stylistic colouring
-fold adj-forming adv-forming	the idea of multiplication or increase in geometrical ratio (twofold, manifold)	numeral-stems	neutral
-long adv-forming	(headlong, sidelong)	noun-stems	neutral
-some adj-forming	the idea of similarity (troublesome, tiresome)	noun-stems	neutral
-th noun-forming	the idea of state or quality (strength)	adj-stems	neutral
-ward adv-forming	the idea of direction or course (downward, sideward)	noun-stems	neutral
-y noun-forming	the idea of the result of the action (perjury)		neutral

BORROWED

suffix	meaning	valency	stylistic colouring, etymology
-ade noun-forming	the idea of the action, product of the action (colonnade, brigade)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-age noun-forming	the idea of act or process (marriage)	noun-stems verb-stems	neutral Romanic

	collection (postage) the idea of the action (leakage) the idea of a person (hostage)		
-ance/-ence noun-forming	the idea of the action, state or quality (guidance, arrogance, obedience)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ancy/-ency noun-forming	the idea of state or quality (expectancy, hesitancy)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ant/-ent adj-forming noun-forming	the idea of presence of some quality (pleasant) the agent of the action (servant, student)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ar noun-forming	the idea of belonging to, pertaining to, like (nuclear, beggar)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ard/-art noun-forming	the idea of someone with a stated quality (drunkard)	verb-stems	derogatory Romanic
-ary adj-forming	the idea of pertaining to, of the kind or nature of (necessary, contrary)		neutral Romanic
-asm noun-forming	abstract nouns (enthusiasm)		neutral Greek
-ast noun-forming	agent of the action (enthusiast, gymnast)		neutral Greek
-ate verb-stems	forms causative verbs (agitate, graduate)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ate/-at noun-forming	chemical terms (nitrate) the idea of a function or person (magnate, diplomat)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-cy noun-forming	the idea of state, condition, office (idiocy, bankruptcy)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-er noun-forming	the idea of a person or thing connected with (officer, grocer, butler)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-esque adj-forming	the idea of the manner of, style of (picturesque)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-ia noun-forming	terms of botany and pathology (hydrophobia)		technical Greek
-ic adj-forming	the idea of pertaining to, of the nature of, belonging to (Celtic, domestic)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic

-ice noun-forming	the idea of an act, quality, condition (service, justice)	verb-stems adj-stems	neutral Romanic
-ine noun-forming	feminine names (heroine)		neutral Greek
-ine/-in noun-forming	the idea of imitation, derivative products (chlorine, bulletin)	noun-stems	formal technical Romanic
-ive noun-forming adj-forming	having a nature or quality of a thing (affirmative, detective)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-mony noun-forming	the idea of result or abstract condition (ceremony, matrimony)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-oid noun-forming	the idea of similarity (humanoid)	adj-stems	technical Greek
-or noun-forming	the idea of agent or person (actor, professor)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ory noun-forming	the idea of a place (observatory, directory)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-our/-eur noun-forming	the idea of agent or person (amateur) the idea of quality or state (behaviour, favour)	verb-stems	neutral Romanic
-ous adj-forming	the idea of the nature of, full of, characterized by (glorious, joyous)	noun-stems	neutral Romanic
-tude noun-forming	state, condition, quality, degree (attitude, fortitude, gratitude)		neutral Romanic
-ure noun-forming	act, process, being, result, state, rank (culture, furniture, picture, figure)		neutral Romanic
-y noun-forming	abstract nouns (academy)		neutral Greek

NON-PRODUCTIVE PREFIXES IN MODERN ENGLISH

NATIVE

prefix	meaning	stylistic colouring
for-	the idea of prohibition, exclusion, failure, neglect (forsay)	neutral
in-	(insight, inmate)	neutral

off-	(offal, offspring, offshot)	neutral
on-	(onset, onslaught)	neutral
with-	(withstand, withdraw)	neutral

BORROWED

prefix	meaning	stylistic colouring, etymology
a-/an-	the idea of negation or absence of some quality (amoral, atypical, anarchy)	neutral Greek
ab-	the idea of separation or departure (abnormal, abuse)	neutral Romanic
ad-	the idea of adherence or addition, proximity, intensification (admixture, admit)	neutral Romanic
arch-	the idea of highest class, rank, chief, main (archbishop, archenemy)	formal Greek
bis-/bi-/bin	the idea of twice, two (binocular, bilingual)	neutral Romanic
circum- /circu-	the idea of being around, about, on all sides (circumstance)	neutral Romanic
dis-/di-	the idea of doubling (diphthong, dissyllable)	neutral Greek
en-/em- verb- forming	the idea of causing to become, make, putting into stated condition (embitter, enlarge, enrich)	neutral Romanic
intra-/intro	the idea of being within, inside (intradepartmental, introspection)	formal, technical Romanic
mal-	the idea of bad, badly (malformed, maltreat)	neutral Romanic
op-	the idea of being against (opposition, oppress)	neutral Romanic
per-	the idea of throughout (perennial) the idea of away or over (persuade) the idea of completely, thoroughly, perfectly (perfect, perturb)	neutral Romanic

poly-	the idea of many, much (polysyllable, polyglot)	formal Greek
pseudo-	the idea of being not real, false (pseudoscience, pseudo-intellectual)	formal, technical derogatory Greek
quasi-	the idea of being not real, false (quasi-scientific)	formal, technical derogatory Greek

SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF WORDS

angel – **Greek** *angelos* ‘bringer of messages’

arena – **Lat** ‘sand’; Coliseum was strewn with sand to absorb the blood

arrive – **Fr-Lat** ‘to come by water’

assassin – **Arabic orig.** a sect of Oriental religious and military fanatics founded in Persia in 1090. They were called ‘Hashashashins’ (from ‘hashish’ they used before engaging in massacres)

bachelor – **Fr-Lat Lat** ‘baccalaria’ – herd of cows; ‘baccalarius’ – a youth who attended cows

balmy – **euphemism** for mentally deranged may be is a corruption of Barming Asylum (a house for the mad in Kent in 1832)

barbarian – **Greek** Greeks described any foreign people whose speech they couldn’t understand and which sounded to them like ‘ba-ba’

bedlam – now ‘chaos’; from the name of a famous London mental hospital once situated where Liverpool St Station now stands

beefeater – the Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London; in mediaeval England *eater* – servant; *loaf-eater* – a menial servant who waited on the superior servants; the highest class of servant – the fighting man, who ate beef – the *beefeater*

Bible – **Lat** *biblia*, a diminutive of *biblos* ‘the inner bark of papyrus’; orig. meant any book made of papyrus, paper

biro – now ‘a ball-point pen’ named after Laszlo Biro, its Hungarian inventor

blackleg – the sporting men of low type invariably wore black leggings or top boots

blackmail – **Scottish mail** – ‘rent’ or ‘tax’; **orig.** was a tribute paid by Border farmers (border between England and Scotland) to free-booters in return for protection from molestation from either side of the Border

bluestocking – from a literary club formed by a Mrs. Montague in 1840. Benjamin Stillingfleet who wore blue stockings, was a regular visitor, and they became the recognized emblem of membership

boor – **Dutch orig.** a peasant or farm worker, now ‘a rude, awkward, or ill-mannered person’

bread – **orig.** a fragment or a small piece

bribe – **Fr** lumps of bread given to beggars
budget – **Fr-Celt orig.** a sack full of money, the various sums appropriated to special purposes being sorted into little pouches
butler – **orig.** a man in charge of the wine
cab. – shortening for **Fr.** *cabriolet* (a one-horse cab)
cabinet – **It** *cabinetto* ‘a little room’ (kings took their advisors into their private rooms – their cabinet)
camp – **Fr-It-Lat** *campus* ‘exercising ground for the army’
candidate – **Lat** *candidus* ‘white’ (candere – ‘to shine’); in Roman empire those who sought high office in the State vested themselves in white togas (emp. purity of character and intentions)
canteen – **It** *cantina* ‘a wine cellar’
cash – **Fr** *casse* a case or box in which money was kept
chap – shortening for *chapman* – one who sold goods in a cheap market
cheap – **OE** *ceap* ‘a purchase, a bargain’; Cf. German kaufen
churl – **OE** *ceorl* ‘a peasant, freeman’, now ‘a surly, ill-bred person, boor’
citizen – **Fr orig.** a native or inhabitant, esp. a freeman or burgess, of a town or city
client – **Lat** in ancient Rome a client was a plebeian under the patronage of a patrician. He performed certain services for the patron who was thereby obliged to protect his life and interests
clown – **Fr-Lat orig.** colonist, settler
clumsy – **Sc** too cold to feel anything
corn – **Lat** *granum* ‘grain’
country – **Fr-Lat** *contra* ‘opposite, over against’
coward – **Fr** *couard* – **Lat** *cauda* ‘a tail’; to turn tail – to act as a coward
damask – **Arabic** a rich silk brocade from Damascus
dandelion – **Fr** *dent-de-lion* ‘tooth of the lion,’ from the jagged tooth-like edges of the leaves – like the teeth of a lion
daughter – **Skr** ‘milker’
deer – **OE** *deor* ‘wild animal’
derrick – after Thos. Derrick, London hangman of the early 17th century, orig. applied to a gallows
drawing-room – **orig.** the withdrawing room to which the ladies withdrew after dinner, leaving the men to their wine and cigars
earn (one’s living) – derived from the old German word for ‘harvest’; **Dutch** *erne*; **Bavarian** *arnen*
eccentric – **orig.** ‘to deviate from the centre’, from the **Lat** *ex centrum* ‘otherwise, not according to rule’
economy – now is used mostly for national or international politics, **orig.** belonged primarily to the house, being derived from the **Greek** *oikos* ‘house’ and *nomos* ‘a law’
enthusiast – **Greek** *entheos* ‘one who is inspired by a God’

fare – **orig.** a journey for which passage money was paid; it has come to mean the money paid for the passage, and the person paying the money is also called the fare

farewell – an expression of goodwill to a traveler starting out on a fare (journey) – the wish that the journey would end in all well

fee – **OE** *feoh* ‘cattle’, which in those days was one of the principal means of making a payment (**Lat** *pecunia* ‘money’ was derived in a similar way from *pecus* ‘cattle’ and *capital* from *capita* ‘head of cattle’)

fellow – **Sc** one who lays down money in a joint undertaking

field – **OE** *feld* ‘a place from which the trees had been felled, or cleared’; hence the derivational element *field*, *feld* in Sheffield, Chesterfield, Earlsfield

fly – **OE orig.** *flēogan* “to move with wings”, now “to move through the air or in the outer space”

fond – **ME** contr. of *fanned* ‘foolish’, p.p. of *fonnen* ‘to be foolish’

fool – **Lat** *follicis* ‘a windbag’, the plural *folles* ‘puffed-out cheeks’

foreign – **Fr-Lat** *foranus* ‘foreign’, **orig.** external; from *foras* ‘out-of-doors’, **orig.** acc. pl. of *OLat* *fora* ‘a door’

forget-me-not – the ‘remembrance’ legend of the little flower is derived from a tragedy of the Danube, which may or may not be true. A German Knight to please his lady climbed down the bank of the Danube to pick the flower, fell into the swift-flowing stream and, impeded by his armour, was swept away and drowned. But not before he was able to pick the flower and throw it to his lady on the bank with the words (his last) ‘Vergiß mein nicht’ (forget me not)

fowl – **OE** *fugol* ‘any bird’

gentleman – in feudal days there was a strict class distinction between the labourer, the yeomen, and the man of ‘gentle birth’, though not noble birth. The gentle birth entitled him to bear arms

girl – **OE** orig. a child of either sex (*gyrel* ‘a long dress’)

glad – **OE** ‘bright, shining’

glide – **orig.** to move gently and smoothly; now “to fly with no engine”

glove – **OE** *glof* ‘the palm of the hand’

good-bye – ‘God be with you’; the French say *adieu* (à Dieu – I commend you to God)

harem – **Arabic** something forbidden

hockey – the name is derived from the diminutive of *hook*, the club used in the game being hooked slightly at the end

holland – a linen or cotton cloth used for clothing, window shades, first made in Holland

holocaust – **Greek** *holos* ‘whole’ and *kaio* ‘I burn’. In its Biblical sense it was a sacrifice completely consumed by fire

honeymoon – the name is derived from the custom in Northern Europe of drinking hydromel, or diluted honey (mead), a fermented liquor made from honey, for thirty days (a moon, month) after the marriage feast

hound – **OE** dog; **MnE** dog kept for the chase

hospital – **Fr-Lat orig.** a place to receive guests or travelers

journal – **Fr** ‘daily’

idiot – **Greek** *idios* ‘private,’ ‘one’s own’, the **Greek** *idiotes* signifying a man in private life, as distinguished from one holding an official position. The assumption was that the latter would be of higher education and intellect. Now it means one who is weak in mind or deficient in common sense

imbecile – **Lat** *in* ‘on’ and *bacillus* ‘a staff’, thus ‘one who leans on a stick’; it would be more sensibly to say it meant ‘weak in strength’ (not in mind)

infantry – **Lat** *infans* ‘an infant’; in the days of chivalry youths of good family, with their attendants, marched on foot in the rear of the mounted knights thus becoming the forerunners of the infantry of the army

khaki – **Hindustani** *khak* ‘colour of the soil, dusty’

king – **OE** *cyn* ‘a people’, or ‘a nation’. The suffix *-ing* meant ‘of’, in the sense of ‘son of’; thus *cyning* ‘son of the nation, or of the people’

knave – **OE** ‘a boy, esp. a boy in someone’s employ’. Cf. knight ‘a man servant’. Knight has become an honour, knave – a dishonour

knight – **orig.** ‘manservant’, now ‘a noble courageous man’

lavender – **Lat** *lavendula*; from *lavare* ‘to wash’. Lavender was at one time used in the washing of linen which was too delicate to be beaten on the stones in the streams. It was accordingly rinsed well in soap and water, laid across a line, and beaten gently with long springs of lavender

leaf – before the invention of paper, writing was recorded on the leaves of certain plants; the name still stands for a page of writing

legend – **Lat** *legenda*, from *legere* ‘to read’; the *Legenda* was a book containing the narratives of the lives of the Saints, read in the religious houses

limousine – **Fr** *limousine* ‘cloak’, the idea was a ‘cloaked’ car, cars having previously been open

lumber-room – **orig.** Lombard room. The Lombards were the first pawn-brokers in England. Their rooms, packed with all manner of goods not wanted by their original owners, were known as Lombard rooms

mac – the prefix to **Scottish** names is Gaelic for ‘son of’; MacGregor was the son of Gregor

mackintosh – the raincoat is so called after the Scotsman who invented the waterproofing of material

marshal – **Fr-Lat** ‘a horse servant’: *marah* ‘horse’+ *scalh* ‘servant’

mausoleum – now the name is given to any large and stately tomb; orig. the tomb of Mausolus, a large and magnificent edifice adorned with sculpture, and built at the order of his Queen, Artemisia. Erected at Halicarnassus about 350 B.C., it is ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of the World

May – Romans called it *magius*, later *Maius*, from the Sanskrit *mah* ‘to grow’. Later, still, however, it was held sacred to Maia, mother of Mercury, and sacrifices were offered on the first day of the month

meat – **OE** food, **MnE** edible flesh of killed animals

melodrama – **Greek** *melos* ‘a song’ and *drama* ‘a play’; melodrama was originally a play in which music was used, but was of minor importance

mentor – **Greek** ‘adviser’; Mentor was the loyal friend and adviser of Odysseus, and teacher of his son, Telemachus; now 1. a wise, loyal adviser; 2. a teacher or coach

mesmerism – so called after Franz Anton Mesmer (1733 – 1815), an Austrian doctor, who introduced into Paris a theory of animal magnetism as a cure

minister – **Fr-Lat** ‘a servant, attendant’

monger – is derived from the Mediaeval English *mong* ‘a mixture’, ‘an association’ and the OE *mangere* ‘one who trades’. Thus **orig.** it was one who traded, or sold, a mixture of commodities in association with one another

morocco – a fine soft leather made orig. in Morocco, from goatskins tanned with sumac

naughty – is composed of the **OE** *na* ‘not’ and *wiht* ‘thing’, and **orig.** meant ‘worthless, good for nothing’

nephew – **Lat** *nepos* ‘a grandson’. It meant grandchild, or descendant in Early English. *Niece*, from the **Lat** *neptis* ‘a granddaughter’

nice – **Fr-Lat** foolish, stupid

omnibus – **Lat** *omnibus* ‘for all’

Oxford – in Domesday Book is called *Oxeneford* – a ford for the passage of oxen across the River Isis

pagan – now used to describe a non-believer in Christianity. It is an adaptation of the **Lat** *paganus* ‘a villager,’ ‘rustic’. It was used of rustics chiefly by the Roman soldiery, and expressed their contempt of people, who being so far removed from the cities, had little knowledge of Roman mythology

panama (hat) – after Panama (city), once a main distributing center

parlour – **Fr** *parler* ‘to talk’; **orig.** a room set apart in a monastery where conversation was allowed and visitors admitted

patient – **Lat** *patiens*, the present participle of *patior* ‘I suffer,’ ‘I endure’

pen – **Lat** *penna* ‘a feather’; the earliest pens were quills – feathers cut into the form of pens with a pen-knife

pencil – **Lat** *penicellum* ‘a paintbrush’

perfume – **Lat** *per fumum* ‘from smoke’; the original perfume was obtained from the combustion of aromatic wood and gums to counteract the offensive smell of burning flesh of old-time sacrifices

person – **Lat** *persona* ‘actor’s face mask’

philander – today is a reproach of a man who always makes love to all women, but never seriously; **orig.** **Greek** *philos* ‘love’ and *aner* (*Gen. andros*) ‘a male’, ‘a husband’, meaning ‘lover-of-a-man’, a dutiful and loving wife

pipe – **orig.** a musical instrument

poacher – **OE** *poke* ‘a sack or bag’; **orig.** ‘a person who bagged or pocketed somebody else’s property’

poison – **Fr-Lat** *potio* ‘any drink’
pretty – **OE** ‘crafty, wily’
purchase – **Fr** *pour-chasser* ‘to hunt for’; it belongs to the days when there were no shop windows with goods on show, and goods required had to be hunted for
quasi – **Lat** *quasi* ‘as if it were’
queen – **OE** *cwen* ‘a woman’
queue – **Fr** ‘tail’
quicks – **OE** *cwic* ‘living’
quisling – after Vidkun Quisling (1887-1945), Norwegian politician who betrayed his country to the Nazis and became its puppet ruler; now – a traitor
raglan – a type of overcoat, after Lord Raglan (1788-1855), British commander-in-chief in the Crimean War
ransack – **Danish** *rann* ‘a house’ and *saikja* ‘to seek, search’; **orig.** ‘to search a house thoroughly’
ready – **OE** orig. prepared for riding
reduce – **orig.** ‘to bring back’ **Lat** *re* ‘back’ and *duco* ‘I lead’
rendezvous – **Fr** *rendez* ‘betake’ and *vous* ‘yourself’: ‘go to ...’ (the place appointed)
reply – **Lat** *replicare* ‘to turn back’
rival – **Lat** *rivalis* ‘one living on the opposite bank of the river’ (from *rivus* ‘a stream’)
room – **OE** *rum* ‘space’
sad – **OE** **orig.** firm, heavy, resolute; Cf. ‘sad bread’
salad – **orig.** green vegetables seasoned with salt, salad meaning ‘salted’
scenery – **Greek** *skene* ‘a covered place’; so the painted scenery of the stage was applied to the scenery of Nature
school – **Greek** *scole* ‘leisure’
science – **Lat** *scire* ‘to know’; the present participle is *sciens* (*scientis*)
scissors – **Lat** *cisorum* (from *caedere* ‘to cut’)
scoundrel – **OE** *scunner*, *scunean* ‘to loathe, to shun’
search – **Lat** *circare* ‘to go about in a circle’
season – **Lat** sowing, in **Rom.** time of sowing, seed-time, now – time or period (appropriate); period of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter)
shahid – **Arabic** a Muslim martyr
shilling – **OE** *scyllan* ‘to divide’; the original shilling was marked with a deeply indented cross, dividing it into halves or quarters, which could be broken off to the amount desired
shrew, shrewd – both come from **ME** *shrew* ‘a type of mouse with a long sharp nose, whose bite was believed in those days to be poisonous’
silhouette – so named after Etienne de Silhouette, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Louis XV He was the first to have his photograph outlined, side view, on black paper

sinister – **Lat** *sinister* ‘left’; from the ancient days left side has been regarded with superstitious fears. Nothing good could ever come from the left. An illegitimate child was said to have been born on the left side of the bed. A morganatic marriage (one between a royal person and a woman of less station, in which the wife does not acquire her husband’s rank, and neither she, nor any of her issue, have any claims to his title or inheritance) was described as a left-handed marriage. To step over a doorway with the left foot was as ill omen. Thus, left became sinister side, and was thus looked upon all through the ages

sky – **Sc** cloud

snob – the word is invented by Thackeray to describe George IV; he is said to have coined it from the entry against the names of ‘commoners’ in the lists of colleges – ‘*s.nob*’ (which stood for *sine nobilitate* ‘not of noble blood’). In Cambridge, snob is still the college word for a townsman as distinct from a gownsman (a member of the University)

soldier – **Lat** *solidus* ‘a piece of money’; **orig.** the Roman soldier was a hireling, or mercenary, engaged with money to fight

son – **Skr** *sunu*, derived from *su* ‘to beget’

speculate – **Lat** *speculari* ‘to spy from a watch-tower’

spinster – **OE** ‘one who span’; the women of the Anglo-Saxon household span, in winter, the fleeces which had been taken from the sheep during the summer. That was their expected task. It was a recognized axiom that no woman of that period was fitted to be a wife until she had spun for herself her body, table and bed linen. Thus the task of spinning was generally delegated to the unmarried women of the house who were the spinners or the spinsters

starve – **OE** *steorfan* ‘to die, perish’

stepmother, stepfather – the prefix indicating that the person referred to is not a blood relation, but a relative only marriage; **OE** *steop*, which is connected with *astieped* ‘bereaved’

steward – **OE** *stigweard*: *stigo* ‘a sty’ and *weard* ‘ward’. It dates back to the days when most of England was forest, and the chief wealth of the Saxon landowner was pigs. The pigs were driven home from the forest feeding grounds at night and penned in their sties, stig-weard a man being employed to keep watch and ward over them

stock – **OE** *stocc* ‘a stick’ or ‘wood’, because wood had to be accumulated and stored for the winter. Thus, anything stored came to be known as stock

style – **Lat** a pointed stick for writing

suicide – **Lat** *sui* ‘of oneself’ and *cidium* ‘a slaying’ (*caedere* ‘to slay’)

supercilious – **Lat** *super* ‘over’ and *cilium* ‘eyebrow’; literally ‘having an elevated eyebrow’

surname – **Lat** *super* (through Fr *sur*) ‘over, above’ and *nomen* ‘name’

swindle – **German** *Schwindler* ‘a cheating company promoter’

taboo – **the Maori** (New Zealand) *tapu, tabu* ‘sacred’; it was a religious ceremony which could be imposed only by a priest

tailor – **Lat** *taleare* ‘to cut’

teach – **OE** ‘to show, demonstrate’

tête-à-tête – **Fr** *tête* ‘head’; ‘a conversation head-to-head’

thing – **OE** ‘that which is said’

tide – **OE** *tid* ‘time’

token – **OE** ‘a mark’; in ME ‘the evidence’

torment – **Lat** *tortus*, past participle of *torquere* ‘to twist’, from which also *torture, extort* are derived

town – **OE** *tun* ‘an enclosure’

trousers – **Fr** *trousser* ‘to truss, to girt in’

trousseau – **Fr** *trousse* ‘a bundle’

tumbler – the name for a drinking glass, has existed from the glasses of the sixteenth century – the earliest glasses. They had a rounded or pointed base and could stand only on being emptied and inverted. Any other way they ‘tumbled over’

ugly – **Sc** frightening

umbrella – **Lat** *umbra* ‘shade’

university – **Lat** *universitas* ‘the whole’; when the word was first coined in the twelfth century, it was done so because of the entire, and the whole, range of literature taught in the colleges – *the universitas literarum*

utopia – Sir Thomas More, in 1516, wrote a romance of that title. Utopia was an island enjoying the utmost perfection in life, society politics and law; the name comes from the **Greek** *ou* ‘not’ and *topos* ‘a place’, so the meaning is ‘no place’

valet – **Fr** *vaselet*, an abbreviation of *vassalet* ‘vassal’

verdict – **Lat** *vere dictum* ‘a true saying’

veto – **Lat** ‘I forbid’

villain – **orig.** a serf attached to the villa of his lord

volume – **Lat** *volumen* ‘a wreath’ or ‘a roll’. Historically, a volume was a roll of parchment, papyrus, etc., containing written matter. Before the days of books and poems the records of history were written on sheets of paper. These were fastened together lengthways and rolled up

week – the days of the week are of **Anglo-Saxon origin**, as follows: *Sunday* (OE *Sunnandaeg*) ‘the day of the sun’; *Monday* (OE *Monandaeg*) ‘the day of the moon’; *Tuesday* (OE *Tiwesdaeg*) ‘the day of Tiw, God of War’; *Wednesday* (OE *Wodnesdaeg*) ‘the day of Woden, God of Storms’; *Thursday* (OE *Thunresdaeg*) ‘the day of Thor, God of Thunder’; *Friday* (OE *Frigendaeg*) ‘the day of Freya, Goddess of Marriage’; *Saturday* (OE *Saterdaeg*) ‘the day of Saturn, God of Time’

wife – **OE** *wif* ‘a woman’; now – a married woman

AMERICANISMS

Campus – территория университета, колледжа.

Watcher – наблюдатель за правильностью проведения выборов, назначенный партией.

Junior college – колледж с двухгодичным неполным курсом.

Barbecue – пикник на открытом воздухе, где угощают мясом, жаренным на вертеле.

Prohibition – запрещение продажи спиртных напитков, «сухой закон».

Fraternity – студенческое братство, землячество.

Octaroon – октарон (ка), человек с 1\8 негритянской крови.

Drive-in – ресторан, кино, магазин для автомобилистов на открытом воздухе.

Nickel – монета в пять центов.

Dude ranch – ранчо в стиле «дикого запада», где проводят отпуск городские жители.

Attorney General – главный прокурор штата.

Selectman – член городского правления (в штатах новой Англии).

Cottager – дачник.

Wrangler – пастух, гуртоправ.

Ranger – лесничий, лесник, лесной объездчик.

Electoral college – коллегия выборщиков (на президентских выборах).

Repeal – отмена (сухого) закона.

Drugstore – аптека-закусочная, торгующая кроме лекарств различными товарами.

Barracoon – закон для негров-рабов (историзм).

Township – местечко, район (часть округа); участок земли в 6 кв. миль.

Fiver – пятидолларовая банкнота.

Commuter – пассажир, пользующийся сезонным или льготным билетом.

Bartender – буфетчик, бармен.

Pitcher – 1) кувшин 2) игрок бейсбольной команды, подбрасывающий мяч.

The Depression – американский кризис 1929-1930 гг.

Wardheeler – прислужник политического «босса», следующий за ним «по пятам».

Canvasser – член комиссии, проверяющий правильность результатов выборов.

Sorority – женское землячество в университете.

Broad-wife – жена раба, принадлежащего другому хозяину (историзм).

Vietnik – участник войны во Вьетнаме.

Rodeo – соревнование ковбоев в ловле скота с помощью лассо, езде на необъезженных лошадях.

Double-header – соревнование, состоящее из двух встреч между одними и теми же бейсбольными командами.

Cheerleader – болельщик футбольной команды, руководящий хором скандированием на трибуне.

Tenderloin – *перен.* район города, где полиция собирает дань с уголовных элементов.

Faculty – профессорско-преподавательский состав.

Mixer – общительный человек.

Brotherhood – профсоюз железнодорожных рабочих.

Butcher – разносчик в поезде.

Frontier – район, прилегающий к границе продвижения первых переселенцев, окраина США.

Dry goods – текстильный.

GOP (Grand Old Party) – шутовское название республиканской партии.

Wetback – кличка мексиканских эмигрантов, которым приходится вплавь переправляться через пограничную реку Рио-Гранде.

Brainwasher – пропагандист, занимающийся идеологической обработкой личного состава.

Witch hunt – «охота на ведьм», преследование свободомыслящих граждан США.

Casketeria – похоронное бюро.

Hitch-hiker – бесплатно путешествующий на попутных автомобилях.

Clock-watcher – ленивый работник.

Carpet-bagger – *ист.* «саквояжник», северянин, добившийся влияния и богатства на юге (после войны 1861-1865 гг.). Современное значение: политический авантюрист.

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ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА КАБАНОВА
ВАЛЕНТИНА ИЛЬИНИЧНА КУРЫШЕВА

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
ПРАКТИКУМ

Издание 2-е, исправленное и дополненное

Редакторы: Н.С. Чистякова
Д.В. Носикова
Ю.А. Белякова

Лицензия ПД № 18-0062 от 20.12.2000

Подписано к печати			Формат 60x90 1/16
Печ.л.	Тираж	экз.	Заказ
Цена договорная			

Типография НГЛУ
603155, г.Нижний Новгород, ул.Минина, 31 а