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методики викладання іноземних мов

ОПОРНИЙ КОНСПЕКТ ЛЕКЦІЙ

з дисципліни

«ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА ЛЕКСИКОЛОГІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ»

для студентів денної та заочної форм навчання спеціальності 014 «Середня освіта (англійська мова та зарубіжна література)»

Мукачево
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Видання містить опис базових понять з лексикології двох віддалено споріднених мов – англійської та української. Дано визначення основним термінам, наведено приклади в таких підрозділах лексикології як словотвір, функціональна деривація лексики, семасіологія, фразеологія, етимологія, та ін. Видання призначене для студентів спеціальності 014 «Середня освіта (англійська мова та зарубіжна література) для підготовки до написання контрольних / модульних робіт, підготовки до практичних занять, екзамену.

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ЗМІСТ

Вступ

Навчальне видання призначене для факультетів вищих навчальних закладів, що готують вчителів англійської мови. Орієнтиром для підбору навчального матеріалу послужила логіка предметно-понятійної сфери даної спеціалізації.

Метою видання є допомогти студентам сформувати та засвоїти знання про лексичні системи англійської та української мов. Лексикологія є однією з частин теоретичного дослідження мови з однієї сторони, а також дуже творчою з другої. Тому завдання курсу – надати студентам всі необхідні базові знання, вміння та навички для подальшої роботи з мовою.

Завдання курсу:
- ознайомити студентів із специфікою предмету «Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов»;
- розкрити особливості лексичних понять англійської мови у порівнянні з їхніми відповідниками в українській мові;
- сформувати у студентів навички та вміння, необхідні для аналізу лексичних одиниць двох мов;
- дати базові знання для роботи з художньою літературою.

Заняття складаються із лекційної частини, де викладаються основні моменти теорії і практичної, яка включає перевірку знань засвоєних на лекційному курсі.

В результаті вивчення предмета студенти повинні знати структурні методи вивчення лексичної системи мови та їх застосування у порівняльній лексикології.

Внаслідок вивчення курсу студенти повинні вміти визначати спільні та відмінні риси у лексичних системах двох мов.

Програма курсу

Змістовий модуль 1. Comparative Lexicology as a science.

Тема 1. The subject of Comparative Lexicology

Comparative Lexicology as a science
Outer Structure of Word
Inner Structure of Word
Motivation of Word
Word Equivalent

Тема 2. Structural Methods in Vocabulary Analysis

Distributive Analysis
Valency of Word
Analysis of Immediate Constitutents
Componential Analysis
Transformational Analysis

Тема 3. Word. Its Structure and Motivation

Word
Word Structure
Word Meaning (Semantics)
Motivation
Phonetic Motivation

Тема 4. Word-Formation

Morphological Word- Formation
Classification of Prefixes
Hybrids
Productivity of Prefixes
Classification of Suffixes
Homonymous Suffixes
Syntactic(al) Word-Formation
Semantic Word-Formation

Тема 5. Functional Differentiation of the Vocabulary

Stylistically neutral vocabulary
Bookish vocabulary
Colloquial vocabulary

Тема 6. Semasiology

Polysemy
Synonyms
Antonyms
Homonyms

Тема 7. Phraseology

The subject-matter and units of Phraseology
Classification of phraseological units
Proverbs and sayings
Stability of phraseologisms

Тема 8. Etymology

Etymological layers of the vocabulary
Types of borrowings
Assimilated words
Internationalisms

Theme 1. SUBJECT MATTER AND OBJECTIVES OF COMPARATIVE LEXICOLOGY

Plan
1. Comparative Lexicology as a science
2. Outer Structure of Word
3. Inner Structure of Word
4. Motivation of Word
5. Word Equivalent

The course is a part of the cycle of linguistic disciplines that form the philogical base of philologist and interpreter.

The goal of the course is to reveal the nature of the material of the basic concepts of English lexical items compared to their counterparts in the Ukrainian language. In other words, comparative lexicology considers:

♦ structural methods of studying language lexical system and its application in comparative lexicology;

♦ word as a unit of language and its motivation in English and Ukrainian languages;

♦ derivation; productive types of word formation in English and Ukrainian; word formation methods characteristic of only one of the compared languages; occasional translation as the problem;

♦ etymology; functioning of the common origin of words in two languages; problem of loans and their assimilation; word-internationalisms problem and false friends of the translator;

♦ meaning and effects of polysemy, homonyms, paronymy; functional differences between English and Ukrainian words that are considered to be equivalents;

♦ change of meaning of words in two languages; metaphorical transfer value; common and different metaphorical transfer value of the most common groups of words;

♦ stylistic stratification of vocabulary in two languages; the main features of the functional styles of the vocabulary in English and Ukrainian languages;

♦ stylistic and ideographic synonyms; antonyms; stylistic restrictions of the use of synonyms in the English and Ukrainian languages;

♦ English and Ukrainian phraseology, idiomatic equivalents problem and the use of proverbs in two languages.

Lexicology as the science of language studies vocabulary in all its aspects - from the definition of the word and its limits, its motivation, phonetic, morphological, semantic-stylistic features to structured vocabulary.

Word is the basic unit of language, characterized by a certain value, common for a certain group of sounds in certain grammatical environment. Equivalent words are those sustainable semantically linked phrases, as opposed to syntactic structures which are not created in the process of speech, and belong to a fixed ratio of semantic structure and certain lexical and grammatical structure - that is, a complete unit.

Equivalent phraseologisms are words varying in the degrees of motivation.

The word can be considered in terms of its internal and external structure.

The external structure of the word is its morphemic composition. It is considered in terms of free and bound morphemes. The units are external structure word prefixes, suffixes, roots base and their combinations composed of lexical units in two languages. The external structure of the word is the subject matter of word formation. Word formation in English and Ukrainian language has much in common, and often words have a similar structure.

To identify the differences in the rules and laws of compatibility of morphemes, the relative weight of various methods of derivation is the task of comparative lexicology. A large number of prefixes and suffixes are unique in two languages (writer; student; teacher / writer, student, teacher), and the equivalent of the English word with a certain affixes will also be characteristic of Ukrainian. Some Ukrainian typical suffixes (suffixation system in Ukrainian is much more developed and richer than in English) have no formative counterparts in the English language (сонце and сонечко, хвилина and хвилинка). And even where such analogs exist – affectionate appeal to children or parents – мамо and матусю, тату and татусю (mummy, daddy) – they are not so elaborated. Certain differences have been noticed in their functioning. Yet in the Ukrainian language word formation is potentially much richer - мамочко, мамусенько, матусенько, мамцю, матінко; татку, татуню, таточку.

The internal structure of words is its meaning, values and types of shades, which are considered as a part of lexicology called semasiology. Semasiology explores the meaning, motivation, the connection between external form and the meaning of the word, semantic groups of words, and change of meaning. Some words have quite clear phonetic motivation: buzz, splash, snore and дзижчати, хлюпати, хропіти – in two languages they follow the imitation of sounds, which being identical in nature, may be different in perception.

Semantic processes in language are universal, so are common to both languages and specific expression of narrowing or widening of the word meaning, its reduction or increase, specific stylistic restrictions on the use of certain words reveals the typical cases of langage peculiarities. Language consciousness of each nation provides core, central and peripheral elements or secondary meanings that in some cases are the same, but when the word is used metaphorically they may be different.

The motivation of the words may be structural or morphological – that is one should know the value of fixed suffixes and prefixes, especially when the interaction is based on compound words, and the meaning is motivated. And here again, we find peculiar British and Ukrainian types of motivation. For example, widespread in Ukrainian type of compound adjectives with coordinated links between its parts (механіко-математичний, курортно-реабілітаційний, etc) English is not distinctive in this respect, and extremely easy in transition from one part of language to another – conversion (monkey - to monkey, microwave - to microwave). Lexicalization groups of the type "don't-wake-the-baby voice" or "soldier-of-fortune ambition" have no equal status among lexical equivalents in Ukrainian, although the motivation of words in all the above mentioned cases is clear and transparent.

Section of lexicology which studies the origin of words - etymology - is important for a comparative study of the vocabulary of the English and Ukrainian languages. Both languages have a significant number of words and common origin, and many of the words have lost simply phonetic or/and semantic similarity.

Recommended literature: 2, 5, 6.

Theme 2. STRUCTURAL METHODS OF VOCABULARY ANALYSIS

Plan
1. Distributive Analysis
2. Valency of Word
3. Analysis of Immediate Constitutents
4. Componential Analysis
5. Transformational Analysis

When comparing words and phrases one can use the experience of their own language, however it would not avoid subjectivity. More accurate results will be when applying the scientific methods of structural linguistic analysis:
Distributive Analysis
Valency of Word
Analysis of Immediate Constitutents
Componential Analysis
Transformational Analysis
Distribution analysis (from the Lat. distribuere - to distribute, share) a method of language study, based on a study of all possible environments linguistic unit, in this case the words in the text (without semantic aspects of words). Basic principles of distributive analysis were formulated by the American scientist Leo Bloomfield in the 20s of XX century. He was the first to use it mainly in phonology and morphology, and later proved it fruitful for other levels of linguistic structure.

Potential valency of words – possible combinability – thus receiving formal expression and contrastive language learning can be an important tool for determining which meaning of an ambiguous word is realized in this distribution. We can easily find many Ukrainian equivalents of English words and distributive analysis will show that they are equivalent only in certain environments and can not be the same for others.

For example:
get + N – receive (get a letter)
get + Adj – become (get angry)
So, distributive analysis is more relevant for studying the semantics of the English words.

Immidiate constituents analysis is the analysis of linguistic unity (in our case the word) through its representation as a hierarchy of nested elements that form a structure. Thus, in the case of e.g. non-governmental we first distinguish two components - non / -governmental, as it formed the word non-government, then

government / al, and finally govern / ment.

Analysis by immidiate constituents helps to identify morphological motivation of words, productivity of morphemes that form these words, identify patterns that underlie the creation of new words in the compared languages. It is particularly important when analyzing neologisms or occasionalsism (copyright word formed by a combination of productive morpheme).

Componental analysis is a method of linguistic analysis of lexical units by decomposition of lexical semantic value to the minimum ingredients (seven) and a lexical meaning representation as sem structure. Examples of component analysis began with a study of words denoting kinship. In J. Katz and John. Fodor component analysis is an example of the word bachelor:

bachelor - (physical the object) (live) (person) (person) (adult) (he never married).

Meanwhile, there are two more the following meanings: (a physical object) (live) (person) (person) (one who has an academic degree after the first four college courses)

(physical object) (live) (person) (person) (Knight, who served under the standards of the other Knight).

Another structural method of language research is transformational analysis. Its essence lies in the fact that linguistic unit at any level is converted into another unit without changing the content. In our case, we can say that certain words or expressions through the transformation can detect values that do not have formal expression. For example, to give help - to help; to receive help - to be helped. In the Ukrainian language so you can identify the phrase class properties надавати допомогу - допомагати (active state) and щтримувати допомогу (passive) – has no one-word expression.

Transformational analysis successfully is used to detect semantic relationships between components of a compound word; it will give a complete picture of the possible values of derivative words, when a suffix or prefix can have several meanings, or in the case of homonyms morpheme.

Recommended literature: 2, 5, 10.

Theme 3. WORD, ITS STRUCTURE AND MOTIVATION

Plan
Word
Word Structure
Word Meaning (Semantics)
Motivation
Phonetic Motivation

The meaning in Ukrainian and English has, at first glance, no difference. The word as a unit of language - sound complex designating a concept - is common in

linguistics. Semantic Triangle as circuit naming – "denotation" or "referent" (ie a particular object, phenomenon, feature, performance, process) - "concept" (ie generalization of essential features of referent in thinking) and "symbol" (ie the very sound complex having fixed certain value) is given without any options in the works to study the vocabulary of any language. For comparative analysis it is important to compare the volumes concepts of designated words in two languages, structural organization and boundaries of words, the ratio of words and word forms (English, unlike the Ukrainian has a large number of paradigmatic forms which are analytic) motivation of speech.

Word is the basic structural and semantic unit of language that is used for naming of objects, phenomena and their characteristics, actions, conditions and relations. It is characterized by semantic, phonetic and grammatical features characteristic of each language in particular. Characteristic features of speech are its integrity, the ability to be differentiated by reproducibility and free speech. Within the word structure we distinguish phonetic structure (set of phonemes), morphological (morphemic structure) and semantic (set of meanings). The word has lexical and grammatical meaning. Depending on the set of lexical and grammatical meanings of the words are divided into parts of speech.

In the Ukrainian language lexical and grammatical meaning in most cases are expressed by morpheme same position, in the English a word in a sentence very often appears to be an indicator of its grammatical and lexical meaning.

In the Ukrainian language both lexical and grammatical meaning are transmitted by using affixes and inflections - *голова, головний, головна, головними, головувати*.

The problem of allocation of speech includes such aspects as its separateness (ie, word or sequence of characters between two spaces in the text - for computer analysis, it is certainly a sufficient criterion). At the same time we know about the convention rules of spelling and language practice which will give us quite a lot of examples where, say, the share of non-Ukrainian language is written together or separately, and in English often postpositive adverbs are written together in nouns, and verbs - separately (*blackout - to black out*). The same can be said of some difficult words in the dictionary which can be submitted in two instead of three options, and *first aid / first-aid* (перша допомога), *blackland / black land* (чорнозем).

From a structural point of view the word is a sequence of sounds, in between which another element can be inserted into without violating its grammatical and semantic integrity. In fact, in combination *give up*, you can insert pronoun - *give it up*, then when the word *blackout* does not accept any insertion. At the same time the word in its holistic paradigm may become a phrase (eg, Ukrainian pronoun *ніхто* in the genitive case becomes a phrase *ні в кого*). English verb paradigm simply is overloaded with analytical forms *do - will do, is doing, has done, will have done*. So, word forms in both languages can be analytical and consist of two / several words. Interesting to find out that auxiliary verbs can lexicalize and receive its independent lexical meaning, such as, for example:

The secret was to quit while you were at the top, go out like a champion and

not fade into an object of pity like a has been fighter who could not quit the ring. (Niven),

As for semantics, the integrity of importance in determining the words, unlike the phrase is rather arbitrary. And it just turns over, when comparing languages. For example, the familiar simple words and a group of words as counterparts, both in Ukrainian and in English, such as

доба - twenty four hours, day and night, and fortnight – два тижні.

Even integrity of meaning of simple words with their cross-language comparison will be different - the English adjective *blue* indicates generalized meaning that the Ukrainian language has two labels – *синій and голубий*, although this does not mean that the Englishman shades of color are not distinguished, in English there are words like *navy-blue, light-blue*.

Communication between object and sound systems that it indicates in most cases is arbitrary. Motivation of words mainly occurs when the word is derived, and the to meaning of the root morpheme the meaning of affixes is added, then the word becomes complex and not understandable in motivation. In addition, each of the languages the words are phonetically motivated.

The word consists of morphemes. Morpheme is a minimum mark, the minimum phonetic complex, which has a meaning, and is no longer divided into simpler units of the same level.

Depending on the role that morpheme performs and meaning they express, they are divided into root and affix. Root morpheme is found in the roots of words. Morpheme affixes are divided into prefixes and suffixes. We are not concerned here with inflections, this morpheme has no lexical but the grammatical menaing.

Analyzing the composition of words, we have consistently faced with the concept of stem. Stem is a part of a word, expressing its lexical meaning. In the words of the morphemic division stem is the part that remains after the extraction of grammatical affixes meaing. For the Ukrainian language stem has a much wider application, because it is an inflected language, and any lexical analysis begins with the extraction of just grammatical morphemes.

Morphemes are free and linked. Free morpheme is the one that coincides with the stem material. Bound morpheme never coincides with a stem that is found only in combination with other morpheme. This is what determines the difference between the two languages, in English word formation gives a much more transparent, morphologically motivated and derivatives is a relatively simple procedure that allows you to expand the dictionary to infinity.

Derivational affixes - in English and in Ukrainian – are prefixes and suffixes. Infix for these languages are not typical. Prefix is a morpheme preceding roots. In English prefixes have only a derivation function, while in Ukrainian grammar (робити – зробити) they combine both lexical and grammatical meaning. In English prefixes are mostly used for the creation of new words in pure platformers.

Suffix, joining the root word, forms and translates it to a class of words with some general categorical meaning, -ness, -ity / -ist, -ot, -a - is creation of abstract nouns. Suffixes may have some grammatical meaning. For example, the English noun suffix -ee (addressee, refugee blackmailee), except for the designation of the

person is also passive, value; a person who is the object of action expressed verbal root. The same passive meaing in adjectival suffix - able - readable, manageable (one that can be read, now and readable, manageable, one which can cope)

Derivational affixes serve to clarify the objective meaing of the root. Yes, we already mentioned derivatives such words as teacher, thinker, (teacher, philosopher) contain some kind of morpheme - suffix that denotes a person figure; Compound words heartache, schoolteacher, sunray (vacuum cleaner, steamer) usually are morphologically motivated, since direct components have their meanings.

At the same time, some derived words have lost motivation, or have some kind of morpheme that is not used alone and lost motivation.

Compound words may be idiomatic, that contain elements that are used metaphorically and not directly call the object or effect (a young tearaway; to blackmail /шибайголова, шантажувати) and then the word can also be considered as having erased or implicit motivation. That is morphologically it is clear, and the meaning is already a part which goes into more complex semantic relationships between elements considered in the section of semasiology.

Phonetic motivation of words is based on the phenomenon of onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia) is a way of making words by onomatopoeia, simulation and sounds that are given by animals or reproduction of sounds in a word that are associated with a specific action, which has a sound expression or is accompanied by a characteristic sound. At a time when the sounds that accompany the action, in English and Ukrainian language often coincide, it is "the language of animals" heard something different.

Examples of onomatopoeia in English can be the following words:

buzz; splash; baa; bam; bang; bay; beep; bleep; blubber; blurt; bong; boom; bowwow; brattle; bumble; cackle; caw; chatter; choo-choo; chuffle; clack; click; clop; cock-a-doodle-doo; coo; croak; dong; gaggle; giggle; ghig; gnar; gnarr; guffaw; ha-ha; harrumph; haw; hee-haw; hem; hiss; honk; hoot; hum; jabber; jar; jingle; lall; meow; mew; moo; munch; ping; plop; pule; purr; quack; rattle; rub-a-dub; rumble; rustle; skelp; squeal; tick-tack; ticktock; tweedle; tweet; ululate; whiz; yap; zoom.

As these are the Ukrainian verbs:

свистіти; шипіти; хропіти; хлюпати; дзижчати; торохтіти; гриміти; бубоніти; мимрити; шепотіти; дзвеніти; гриміти; цокотіти; квакати; мурчати; муркотіти; крякати; клацати; каркати; белькотіти; тутукати; гарчати; воркувати; бемкати; кудкудакати; бекати; мекати; мукати; нявчати; скавучати; шелестіти; цвірінчати; лулукати.

Interestingly, in both Ukrainian and English languages in these words often used metaphorically when people talk about, and have emotional connotations and this imitation may really differ aming native speakers of two langauages, which may be explained that a language is a highly conscious phenomena.

Recommended literature: 2, 4, 5.

Theme 4. WORD-FORMATION

Plan
1. Morphological Word- Formation
2. Classification of Prefixes
3. Hybrids
4. Productivity of Prefixes
5. Classification of Suffixes
6. Homonymous Suffixes
7. Syntactic(al) Word-Formation
8. Semantic Word-Formation

Vocabulary of the language is constantly growing. It can be replenished by both external reserves (borrowing) and the use of internal reserves of language. Part of linguistics that studies the word in terms of the way of its formation is called derivation.

There are several types of word-formation – derivation or morphological derivation (creating words by using affixes), syntactic derivation (formation of compound words) and semantic derivation (the use of existing words in a new sense).

In case of morphological word-building we are dealing with the formation of new words by adding morphemic method.

First of all, the morphological English word-building portion of free root morphemes is of much higher proportion of free morpheme in Ukrainian. Secondly, the English derivation is often pure, while in Ukrainian domint way is prefix-suffixes model.

unable (inability)   нездатний (нездатність)
unjust (injustice)   несправедливий (несправедливість)
incalculable (uncalculable)   незлічений
inconstant (unconstant)   непостійний
inconsolable (unconsolable) невтішний, безутішний
incontrollable (uncontrollable) неконтрольований
unerring (inerrant)   безпомилковий, непогрішний
unmistakeable   безпомилковий
unsuccessful   безуспішний, невдалий

A very productive way of creating new words in the English language is conversion – affix-less way of creating words, when the noun (adjective, or another part of speech) formed a new word (verb), with another distribution, another paradigm without any word-formation affixes. The essence of conversion is a change of syntactic functions of words and is accompanied by the change in meaning.

Even a cursory glance at the dictionary shows that the number of words that can be used in the function of several parts of speech in English is extremely high.

N   -   V
head   -   to head
sign   -   to sign
water   -   to water

stain   -   to stain
place   -   to place

If we analyze the dictionary definition of the verbs formed from nouns by means of conversion, we can see that their semantics can be extremely diverse, and the same verb can have several meanings:

to head - to go at the head of or in front of lead {вести, головувати)

to eye - to fix the eyes upon; view (розглядати, дивитися)

to shoulder - to push with or as if with the shoulder, esp. roughly (про-штовхуватися, а також взяти на плечі)

to hand- to deliver or pass with or as if with the hand (подавати)

to nose - to smell or sniff., to seek as if by smelling or scent: to meddle or pry (винюхувати)

to finger - to touch or handle something with the fingers (торкатися пальцями, переґортати тощо)

to back-to support, as with authority, influence, help, or money (підтри-мувати)

to doctor - act as a physician (лікувати)

to volunteer - to offer oneself for some service (зголоситися добро-вільно)

to monitor- to supervise, or regulate, to watch closely, check continually: to serve as a monitor, detector, supervisor, etc. (перевіряти, на-глядати)

to place - to put or set in a particular place (помістити)

to sign - to affix a signature to, to mark with a sign (підписати, позначити)

to corner - to force into an awkward or difficult position or one from which escape is impossible (заганяти в кут)

Quite common is a verb - noun transition. Such nouns in English have a simpler semantic structure - it's usually a one-time action, the place where the act or process and the result of:

a cut- the act or the result of cutting; an incision, wound

a lift-the act of lifting, or a ride in a vehicle, esp. one given to a pedestrian

a look - the act of looking

a walk -an act or instance of walking or going on foot; a path or way for pedestrians at the side of a street or road

a burn - a burned place or area

a find- something found; a discovery, esp. a valuable or gratifying

a cheat - a person who acts dishonestly, deceives, or defrauds

In the Ukrainian language substantivized adjectives and participles usually have no grammatical boundaries - the young, the groom, the wounded, etc. - have all grammatical forms.

Compound words which are formed by folding the roots, are the important part of the vocabulary in both English and Ukrainian languages. In a compound word semantic parts fused to a holistic denotion of the concept and it is perceived as a complete unit. The degree of meaning fusion is different; in some components of the

semantics of words is stored, and it is expressed as a variance of word writing (hyphenated or combined).

Sometimes the semantics of a compound word acquires some idiomatic character and

is not reduced to the sum of the meanings of the components. Yet, blackboard – a black oard (although it is not often black).

For example, old adjective meaning of *quick* is *alive*. So words like quicksand, quicksilver (пливун/сипучий пісок; ртуть/живе срібло) are historically motivated, but their motivation has been lost up till now.

In other cases compound words are quite transparent in motivation, that is meaningfull component has not been changed, and the integrity of the concept results from the meaning of its parts (birthday, sunray, airplane, wheelchair, teapot, ice-cold, olive-green, knee-deep, etc.). In Ukrainian compound words are usually by composition of stems, often with the addition of the derivative morpheme.

Compound words can be found among the different parts of speech. In English they are mostly nouns, then adjectives, and then - verbs. In Ukrainian - adjectives, nouns and then, a small part of verbs.

In terms of semantic relationships between the components of the compound words we can highlight words which have the same morpheme status (*secretary-manager, gray-green / секретар-референт, сіро-зечений*). Close to these words are words that are reduplicated forms like *fifty-fifty, goody-goody*, and even of rhymed formation type *drip-drop, helter-skelter, super-dooper, fuddy-duddy* - they are called pseudo-compound words as they formed purely on the basis of phonic expression.

Compound words, as we see, have a lot in common in English and Ukrainian languages; English and Ukrainian counterparts mostly will have a different structure, except complex adjectives where one component specifies the quality expressed by a major component, such as *blood-red, green-grey - криваво-червоний, зелено-сірий*.

It should be noted that adjectives such as *соціально-політичний, історико-філологічний, народно-демократичний* etc., are very productive in the Ukrainian language, but have no equivalents of compound words in English and usually presenter by two adjectives.

Recommended literature: 2, 4, 5.

Theme 5. FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE VOCABULARY

Plan
1. Stylistically neutral vocabulary
2. Bookish vocabulary
3. Colloquial vocabulary

The vocabulary of any language is heterogeneous according to its usage in

different functional styles. Some lexical structures are relatively universal and may be used by all native speakers in any situation. This span of vocabulary is generally used and stylistically neutral. Stylistically coloured vocabulary is the span of words, which except their denotative meaning have some stylistic connotation. Such nouns as *father - parent - dad {батько, тато - предок – татусь, татко)* have the same denotat, but are used in different functional styles; the first being neutral, the second may be used in formal speech, the last – in colloquial style. Such words may be marked in dictionaries as colloquial, bookish, terminological. The boundaries of the stylistic usage of such words may be quite different in two languages.

Let us first consider stylistically neautral vocabulary which is the most widely used layer. Here belong the vast majority of the words of both English and Ukrainian, e.g. *day,evening, wind, sun, rain, go, beat, eat, green, young (день, вечір, вітер, сонце, дощ, їхати, бити, їсти, зелений, молодий)* etc. Those are words denoting natural phenomena, basic actions, qualities, words of everyday usage; without such words communication is impossible.

Stylistically neutral vocabulary is all the time enriching by words from other narrower spheres of usage of words and even form the colloquial layer. The bookish layer is composed by somehowold fashioned words, mostly borrowed from other languages. So, here belong bookish words and terms. Mainly bookish vocabulary is used in scientific articles, official documents, by professors during lectures, in public speeches. Such verbs, as *act, proceed, compute, indicate,* adjectives *imminent, miscellaneous, erroneous, adverse,* nouns *accomodation, donation, reservation, data, criterion,* adverbs *consequently, approximately, potentially,* archaic conjunctions as, *hereby, furthermore, inasmuch, thereafter*, etc do not beling to any term system and have stylistically neutral equivalents (comp. *to do, to continue, to add up, to show; likely to occur, varied, incorrect, unfavourable; lodging, gift, withholding, information, standard, rule; as a result, nearly, possibly; by means or as a result of this; besides, since, afterward*).

Special vocabulary is those words limited in usage by a definite group of people. That is the lexis used by people of different professions, living on different territories, characterized by different social status.

Colloquial vocabulary is the literary words used mainly in speech. Here belong shortenings, pseudoshortenings, words used in indirect meaning, etc. (*fridge, phone, doc, pro; old, dead, pretty*).

Typical colloquial phenomena for Ukrainian is compression of word combination into one word with suffex –к *електричка (електричний потяг), маршрутка (маршрутне таксі), гуманітарка (гуманітарна допомога) заліковка (залікова книжка), читалка (читальний зал), аскорбінка (аскорбінова кислота), хімічка (вчителька хімії), мобілка (мобільний телефон) etc.*

Typical for colloquial speech is the usage of such words as *awfully, terribly,million, thousand, hundred;* Ukrainian *страшенно, жахливо, мільйон, тисяча, сто* in the function of intensifiers having no categorical menaing, but adding the stylistic colouring.

Vernacular or reduced (not normative) vocabulary is typical for conversational speech includes insulting, derogatory or abusive words, and is mainly used in

informal communication: *Damn, blast, devil, bloody; якого дідька/біса, чортів, etc.* comparing the number of words marked by the sign "not normative" in dictionaries of two languages, one must notice the bigger number of them in Ukrainian dictionary. The usage of such words in publicistic style usually adds ironical character.

A very important part of the colloquial vocabulary in both languages is taken by slang; the latter is a social or professional dialect used by a definite group of people, e.g. youth slang, computer slang, show business slang, student's slang, etc. The boundaries of slang are somehow blurred. This layer is chacaterized by expressiveness and ironical colouring in both languages. In the English language slang is a very rich lexis stratum. E.g. slangisms denoting money: *Money ace (a one-dollar bill.), ackers, beans, bees and honey, billies, boodle, brass, bread,cabbage, cake, clams, dough, duckies, gelt), gold, gravy green, greenbacks, greenies, guineas, hoot, roll, sausage and mash, sugar.*

Ukranian nominations for money are mostly based on borrowings: *бабки, бакси, зелень, зелені, єврики, стольник, штука.*

Ukranian conversational language is constantly being enriched by compound words composed by diminuting (pet) suffixes. These suffixes are very productive and completely non typical for the English language; the paradigm of their formation is sometimes difficult to understand and that is why hard for the foreigners to study and correctly use. E.g. малий - маленький, малесенький, манюній, манюпусенький; мама - мамочка, матінка, матуся, мамунечка, бабуся, бабега; пити — питоньки, питусі, питочки; мороз - морозець, морозище, морозяка.

So, adding a stylistically coloured suffix to the neutral Ukrainian word it is possible to reffer it to the stylistically coloured layer of the vocabulary.

Recommended literature: 2, 5, 6, 7.

Тема 6. SEMASIOLOGY

Plan
1. Polysemy
2. Synonyms
3. Antonyms
4. Homonyms
5. Paronyms

Semasiology is a branch of lexicology that studies the semantic aspect of the word, its meaning, components of the word, and word grouping according to certain semantic features. The common definition of a word is as follows, the word is the main structural and semantic unit of the language, which is used to name objects and their properties, phenomena, etc., which is characterized by semantic, phonetic and grammartical attributes specific to each language.

Lexical meaning of the word can be divided into denotative and connotative. Each word has a certain denotation, that concept (thing, phenomenon, action, process, status, character, quality); some words except denotative value possess connotations.

Connotative component complements denotatum with grammatical and linguistic content of the unit that is with associative and imaginative ideas and gives it expressive functions - as, for example, the words *father* and *dad* have the same denotations, but different stylistic connotations – neutral / spoken scope of usage. *Well-known, famous, notorious* as well possess the same denotation, but the evaluative connotations are different – neutral, positive-evaluative and negative-evaluative. Ukrainian: батько - татко; відомий - славетний - сумнозвісний.

The lexical meaning can be direct and figurative. Direct one is directly aimed at objects, events, performance and quality and reflects general social understanding. Figurative lexical meaning is inherent in the words that are the names of indirect objects. For example, the English word *hand* has 92 dictionary meanings: *the terminal, prehensile part of the upper limb in humans and other primates, consisting of the wrist, metacarpal area, fingers, and thumb (рука) маємо найрізноманітніші його переносні значення: something resembling a hand in shape or function, as various types of pointers: the hands of a clock (стрілка); a person employed in manual labor or for general duties; worker; laborer: a factory hand; a ranch hand (робітник); skill; workmanship; characteristic touch: a painting that shows a master's hand (майстерність); a member of a ship's crew: All hands on deck! (член екіпажу корабля); assistance; aid; active participation or cooperation: Give me a hand with this ladder, (допомога); style of handwriting; penmanship: She wrote in a beautiful hand, (почерк); a promise or pledge, as of marriage: He asked for her hand in marriage (згода на шлюб).*

Those are some examples of phraseologicaly bound word combinations, where the figurative meaning of the word or word combination is based on the comparison (simile) or contiquity (metonymy). In some cases this word (*hand*) has the same Ukrainian equivalents (*не вистачає робочих рук, відчувається рука майстра, прошу вашої руки*), but mostly they differ in associations. For example, *hands and face of the clock* is not associated with the parts of the body for the Ukrainians; though the Ukrainian word *циферблат* – is borrowed from the German.

Comparing English and Ukrainian words according to the degree of connotation, one must mention that Ukrainian is richer in creating words with connotations, especially those having evaluative, estimating and quantitative connotation. For example, *вітер ->вітерець - вітрище - вітрюга*. English diminutive suffixes are not so spread - *ie/y, -let, -ette (sonny, daddy, piglet, kitchnette)*, and the connotation of such words greatly differ from their Ukrainian equivalents, they usually have ironical and contemptuous tone.

Polysemy is the phenomena which makes it possible to enrich the language nominative potential without enlarging the number of lexical units. A word used in a definite context always has one meaning. The context usually solves the problem of polysemy, except those examples when the word is used in two meanings on definite stylistic purpose, that is to create the stylistic devices of zeugma and pun.

The words belonging to one part of speech completely or partially similar in meaning and having the ability to substitute one another are called synonyms. Words having the same meaning are combined into synonymic rows (lines). Although there are words having various semantics, they may belong to different synonymic rows.

That is, the English adjective great simultaneously belongs to the following synonymic lines:

1) in the meaing of unusually or comparatively large in size or dimensions: immense, enormous, gigantic, huge, vast, grand;

2) in the meaing of notable: remarkable; exceptionally outstanding, noteworthy;

3) in the meaing of important; highly significant or consequential: weighty, serious, momentous, vital, critical;

4) in the meaing of distinguished; famous: famed, eminent, noted, notable, prominent, renowned;

5) in the meaing of of noble or lofty character: elevated, exalted, dignified;

6) in the meaing of chief or principal: main, grand, leading.

Ukranian adjective великий also belongs to a number of synominic lines:

1) великий, чималий, немалий, величезний, велетенський, гігантський, колосальний, грандіозний, могутній, потужний здоровий, здоровезний, здоровенний, здоровецький, порядний, отакенний;

2) великий, капітальний, монументальний, масивний, громіздкий, об'ємний, об'ємистий, рослий;

3) великий, дорослий;

4) великий, видатний, славетний.

Having compared the synonymic rows, one cannot but mention that the synonyms are not always interchangeable; the members of the same synonymic line differ in denotative value; such synonyms are called ideographic. The other members have different stylistic colouring; such synonyms are called stylistic ones.

Antonyms are the words belonging to the same part of speech, but having the opposite meanings: *arrive — depart, give - take; приїжджати - їжджати. давати - брати.* The reason for the existence of antonyms in the language is the ability of the word to posses the scale of qualitative and quantitative changes and evaluations. The logical base for the phenomenon of antonymy is the existence of two types of oppositions – contrastive and complementary. The first type presupposes the existnace of the middle, intermediate meaning between the two opposite ones (*poor - rich, easy - difficult / бідний - багатий, легкий – важкий).* The intermediate meanings for the following examples are *well-to-do - заможний, wearisome - трудомісткий, забарний.*

Complementary opposition is the one between the words which together form one generic term and are final by their character. Unlike the first type there can be no intermediate word between the; for example: *dead - alive; true – false; живий - мертвий, справжній – фальшивий.*

Homonyms are words that coincide in form, but have different meanings. Homonymy may be complete when all forms of a word coincide, for example, English nouns *mail* (пошта) and *mail* (кольчуга) or Ukrainian *коса* (braided hair) and *коса* (a tool for cutting grass) and *коса* (a narrow strip of alluvial land in the sea, river, connected from one side with the coast). They are identical in all paradigmatic forms have the same sound and the same spelling.

The sources of homonymy may be various. One of them in both English and

Ukrainian is splitting of polysemy, loss of motivation of words, erasing of metonymic or metaphorical relationship between the main and figurative meanings. In case of the example with the word *коса* – all three words have common sema (the form of it in all three case is uneven).

English has an extremely high number of partial homonyms created by afixless derivation. E.g.

dry - drier - the driest   to dry - dried, drying
monkey - monkeys   to monkey - mokeyed

To incomplete homographs also belong homographs and homophones. Homographs are the words that match in spelling, but differ in pronounciation. In English it finds expression in, for example, words such as *lead* [li: d] – to show the way to (an individual or a group) by going with or ahead; and *lead* [led] – a heavy toxic bluish-white metallic element that is highly malleable (Symbol: Pb (lead).

As Ukrainian spelling is based on the phonetic principle, we may define only such homographs which differ in accent, e.g. деревина – a single tree and wood; деревина – material for construction and production of various items.

Homophones are words that coincide in pronunciation, but have different spellings. In English, there are a number of words which pronunciation coincids as a result of the phonological system, but have kept traditional spelling, e.g. *see / sea, write / right, meet / meat, weak / week, red / read, wring / ring* etc. The large number of homophones can impede communication, and in each case, the context helps to determine a categorical identity and semantics of the word.

In the Ukrainian language homophones are very little in number; they are a few borrowings with doubled consonants (біль / білль).

Paronyms are words that are similar but not identical in form, which mainly derived from the same root through various affixes (and word that accidently became similar in pronunciation or writing). They belong to the same class of lexical and grammatical words and can hamper communication because of their wrong interpretation. E.g.

physicist n. a scientist who specializes in physics (фізик)
physician n. a person who is legally qualified to practice medicine; doctor of medicine (лікар)
politics n. the science or art of political government (політика)
policy n., pi. -cies. a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, facility, etc.; a course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, political party, etc. (політичний курс)
economical adj. avoiding waste or extravagance; thrifty (ощадливий, економний)
economic adj pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities (економічний)
civic adj. of or pertaining to a city; municipal; of or pertaining to citizenship (міський, цивільний)
civil adj. of, pertaining to, or consisting of citizens; of the commonwealth or state: civil affairs (громадянський, громадський)
manifesto n., a public declaration of intentions, opinions, objectives, or

motives,

> *as one issued by a government, sovereign, or organization (маніфест)*
> *manifest n.a list of the cargo carried by a ship, made for the use of various agents and officials at the ports of destination.; a list or invoice of goods transported by truck or train (декларація вантажу транспортних засобів)*

logic n. the science that investigates the principles governing correct or reliable

> *inference (логіка).*
> *logistics n. (used with a sing, or pi. v.) the branch of military science and operations dealing with the procurement, supply, and maintenance of equirpment (логістика, техніка перевезень).*

In Ukrainian, e.g.
громадський - громадянський
економний - економічний
соціальний - соціалістичний
компанія - кампанія
статичний - статистичний
абонент - абонемент

Comparing paronyms in two languages, one may notice that if in one language there are two similar words with different suffixes, in the other language there would be only one word having both meanings, and in Ukrainian there are more such paronyms, which perhaps, leads to greater confusion.

Recommended literature: 1, 2, 4, 5.

Тема 7. PHRASEOLOGY

Plan
1. The subject-matter and units of Phraseology
2. Classification of phraseological units
3. Proverbs and sayings
4. Stability of phraseologisms

The subject matter of phraseology is combinations of words that are formed not spontaneously, but are included in speech as ready blocks with certain meanings. Ususally, the meaning of a phraseologism is not to be reduced to the sum of meanings of words included in it. Metaphoric and imagery character is characteristic for phraseologisms; they belong to stylistically colored vocabulary. Lexical research of this area has proved that these words can appear in synonymic rows and have antonyms.

The most widely accepted classification of phraseologisms is the one suggested by academician V. Vynogradov. According to his classification, we may differentiate phraseological fusions – unjustified units, the meaning of which does not appear from

the menaing of its constituents. E.g. *beat about the bush, to rain cats and dogs /пекти раків, у сірка очі позичати.* These phraseologisms appear as a syntactic monolith, they do not allow any restructuring or inclusions in the form of additional definitions or clarifications.

Phraseological unities are such phraseologisms which are semantically undivisible, but the common meaning is perceived by the speakers as motivated; the associations of it have not been ruined; e.g. *передати куті меду, мухи не зобидити, міняти шило на мило / to be on the seventh heaven of delight, to see red.* Such unities are also semantically indivisible; they appear in language as one single unit.

Phraseological combinations are such phraseologisms which consist of two components, the one of which is bound, while the other retains its denotative meaning and can be easily decrypted; e.g. *кидати погляд, пробігти очима, насупити брови / to take to heart, to cast a glance, to shrug one's shoulders.*

To phraseological systems of both languages we also refer proverbs and sayings, which also possess reproducibility and indirect nomination; e.g. *two heads are better than one; better late than never / краще пізно, ніж ніколи; одна голова добре, а дві краще.*

Proverbs and sayings usually have their own national specificity and reflect the worldview of a people.

Catch words are stable aphoristic expressions from folklore, but more of a literary origin. These are words of famous people in critical or typical situations; they are often translated literally and have many direct equivalents in both languages, e.g. *the die is cast; after us the deluge, Caesar's wife is above suspicion – жереб кинуто, після нас хоч потоп, дружина Цезаря поза підозрою.*

A big number of catch words is composed by words taken from the Bible, the so-called bibleisms, e.g.

an eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth – око за око, зуб за зуб
the salt of the earth — сіль землі
man does not live by bread alone – не хлібом єдиним живе людина
to wash one's hands in innocence – умивати руки
to turn the other cheek – підставити другу щоку
to cast pearls before swine – розкидати перли перед свинями
manna from above – манна небесна

In terms of comparison special interest should be paid to the idiomatic study of semantic groups of phraseologisms. Conceptually phraseologisms are based on various types of naturally reflection of geographical and historical conditions of the people. Thus, Britain as an island country with a mild humid climate, therefore, depends on the sea and marine professions, so marine (sea) phraseologisms which use weather vocabulary play an important role in English phraseology. Ethnonyms in phraseology are also a part of the geographical situation and historical relations of the country. Zoosemantic and botanical elements are also a part of national experience. The creation of a certain way, accentuation of quality in the English and Ukrainian languages appear in comparable areas and is often based on other similar elements.

Proper names as the parts of phraseologisms of the Ukrainian language, have a

few matches in the English language, e.g.

на бідного Макара всі шишки летять *flies fo to the lean horse*

На Миколи та й ніколи   *on the Greek calends; when the Ethiopian changes his skin; when the moon turns green cheese*

у всякого Мусія своя затія   *every cock sings in its own manner*

у всякої Федорки свої одговорки   *idle folk lack no excuses,*

що буде, то буде, а ти, Марку, грай *we shall see what we shall see*

за царя Панька   *When queen Anne was alive*

казала Настя, як удасться   *there's many, a slip between the cup and the lip*

Кожен Івась має свій лас   *tastes differ/ there is no accounting for tastes*

на безлюдді й Хома чоловік   *among the blind one-eyed man is king*

не вмер Данило, так болячка задавила   *as broad as it is long / it is six and half a dozen*

який Сава, така й слава   *crooked stick throws a crooked shadow*

Recommended literature: 2, 3, 9.

Тема 8. ETYMOLOGY

Plan
1.   Etymological layers of the vocabulary
2.   Types of borrowings
3.   Assimilated words
4.   Internationalisms

Etymology – is a branch of lexicology, which studies the origin of words in the language. According to its origin the vocabulary of two languages consists of the following to layers:

a) common Indoeuropean vocabulary; equivalents in two langauges may be similar (nose, son, mother, brother /ніс, син, мати, брат), or may differ in sound form which reflects historical phonological processes different in two languages (three, full, apple / три, повний, яблуко).

Besides semantic development also caused considerable differences in the meanings of words; for a non-linguist it might be different to find common origin between such words as stone і стіна, sit і сидіти, work і вергати, answer і сварити

b) specific Germanic element in English and specific Slavic element in Ukrainian;

c) borrowings.

Specific words (such as Indo-European, Germanic in English and Slavic in Ukrainian) belong to the basic vocabulary, being stylistically neutral or, in the case of obsolescence belonging to bookish vocabulary.

A special group of words in a lexical system is comprised by the so-called traditional international words or internationalisms. An internationalism is largely a terminological formation of a morpheme of Greek and Latin origin used in different spheres of life – science, culture, politics etc. Their peculiarity is that they existed neither in Greek nor in Latin (e.g. telephone, organization, inauguration, consilium / phone, organization, inauguration, consultation). Such internationalisms can occur in many different languages, and they have a similar form and sounding in Ukrainian and English.

There may also appear such internationalisms that match in one of the meanings but differ in another, they are called pseudointernationalisms, e.g.: *construction, address, operation, stress, technical, concern* etc. Pseudointernationalisms that differ in all meanings are called false friends of a translator, e.g.: *accurate, academic, technique, familiar, faculty, scholar, intelligence, composition, anonymous, figure, data, order.*

Recommended literature: 2, 4, 10.

Завдання для самостійної роботи студента

Task 1.
Compare the distribution of such verbs:

    stop   ставати
    get   отримувати
    take   брати

Task 2.
    a) Select the direct elements in such English words:

unprecedented	unanimous	readability
readaptation	disapprovingly	discouragement
dishpan	dishwasherproof	disyllabic
misunderstand	missionary	misspend
mistiness	mistrustfulness	mistress
prehistoric	precolonial	predatory
foretell	forestless	

    б) Select the direct elements in such Ukrainian words:

невблаганний	непересічний	небожитель
невістка	неврастенія	неопозитивізм
неоригінальний	неореалістичний	проамериканский
проблематичний	пробудитися	пробувати
пробуксовувати	пробковий	перепитувати
переганяти	переможний	передопераційний
передоручений	передовик	

    Task 3.
With the help of transformational analysis define the relations between the components of such compound words:

wristwatch	earring	newspaper
sick-leave	cutthroat	skyscraper
blackleg	minefield	nightclub
nightdress	birthday	cry-baby
railway	dragon-fly	armchair

    Task 4. Explain the motivation of words. Give Ukrainian equivalents

1. Harry hissed at her to be quiet and beckoned them all forward. (Rowling). 2. Something that should not be in salad, got stuck in my throat. No amount of clearing and hurrumphing could get rid of it and I stood up in a slight panic (Binchy). 3.1 was awakened quite suddenly by a kind of mindless hooting that sounded almost like laughter. (Eddings). 5. He watched me a lot after that, and he always giggled when I winked at him. (Eddings). 6. Even so, he managed some movement, painful though it was - and managed to croak out one word in such a way that, if any had

been able to hear in that terrible room, there would be no mistaking its intent. (Chalker). 7. "Go away!" barked the voice from inside. "I don't want to see anybody! (Chalker). 8. As she made the curve, wheels squealing, she came in sight of the object, coming straight in toward her. (Chalker). 9. He drew a deep breath, and Tomas could hear it rattle in his throat. (Feist). 10. Whenever one of them thought of something, he blurted it out with no regard for what came before or after, or for who was saying what. (Jordan). 11. As dawn came, the silence was broken by the crowing of roosters and the mooing of cows, barnyard sounds incongruous in an urban setting.(Crichton). 12. She poured a kitten a saucer of milk. "Oh, look at the poor thing, it's starving," she cooed. (King). 13.1 think it (the cat) woke her up, meowing. (King). 14. No sound in the room but the peaceful crackle of the fire and the peaceful purr of the cat in his lap (King). 15. He could hear the approaching wasp-whine of an engine (King).

Task 5. Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian words with negative prefix *не-*:

небажаний, небачений, невблаганний, невгамовний, невдалий, невдоволений, невдячний, невидимий, невиліковний, невимовний, невимушений, невинний, невиразний, невідомий, невірний, невловимий, невмирущий, невпинний, неврівноважений, невтішний, невтручання, негарний, недавній, недалекий, недбалий, недійсний, недоброзичливий, неживий, недоля, недоцільний, незадоволений, незгода, нетактовний, немилосердний, ненапад, неосяжний, неповага, неплатник, непорушний, непорядний, непорядок, непрацездатний, непропорційний, несмачний, нехитрий, нечесний, нечуваний, нещасний, нещасливий

Task 6. Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian verbs with prefix *роз-*:

розгортати, розгадати, розв'язати (вузол), розв'язати (задачу), розвалити, розпакувати, розклеїти (конверт), розклеїти (оголошення), роздавати, розрядити (гвинтівку), роздягти, роз'єднати (контакти), роззброїти, розгвинтити, розігнути, розірвати, розблокувати, розвантажити, розлити, розкрити, розмірковувати, розморожувати, розірвати, розіслати, розкрутити, розлюбити, розпиляти, розчинити, розрити, розпалити, розтопити, розтоптати, розцвісти.

Task 7. Give Ukrainian equivalents. What is the meaning of the suffix *-er*?

banker	bomber	intruder
builder	cutter	tanker
loser	player	lover
lawyer	duster	newcomer
roller	bumper	prisoner
broker	hunter	poster
swimmer	folder	reminder
trailer	owner	adviser

Task 8. What termsystems do the following words belong to?

base	база
vector	вектор
value	крило
solution	критичний
wing	

Task 9. Compare the groups of synonyms. Difine their types.

подія; випадок; факт; інцидент; казус / event; occurrence; incident; fact; accident; happening; affair

наполегливий; упертий; цілеспрямований; настійливий; вольовий; невтомний/persistent; stubborn; persevering; tenacious; headstrong; wilful; hardy

швидкий; прудкий; стрімкий; меткий; жвавий; спритний: рухливий; моторний; в'юнкий / quick; nimble; agile; sprightly; alert; brisk; rapid; swift; fast; hasty; dexterous

радість; радощі; втіха; торжество; тріумф/ happiness; joy; gaiety; merriment; merry-making

великий; чималий; немалий; велетенський; гігантський; колосальний; могутній; потужний; масивний; громіздкий; здоровий; грандіозний/ immense, enormous, gigantic, huge, vast, grand

сміливий; хоробрий; відважний; мужній; відчайдушний; зухвалий; безстрашний / bold, courageous, daring, dauntless, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, plucky, resolute, undaunted, valiant, valorous

Task 10. Compare the groups of synonyms. Give their Ukrainian equivalents
ask; implore; beg
longing; desire; wish
alarmed; frightened; terrified
happiness; pleasure; delight
affliction; despair; sadness
accident; disaster; misfortune
malicious; naughty; nasty; wicked
genius; capability; talent
policeman; bobby; cop
master; owner; head; proprietor; possessor
mansion; house; habitation; residence; abode
worker; labourer; toiler; hand
fabricate; construct; frame; invent; forge; manufacture; feign
cheat; swindle; blackleg

Task 11. Translate in Ukrainain.
1. It had taken him just five years to turn Tech-Electric, a failing electronics firm that he'd bought for a song in 1979, into a leading manufacturer of business and personal computer products (Clancy). 2. Don't make the error of thinking you can wash your hands of this now (Clancy). 3. I'd never forgive myself if we lost this battle but want of a horseshoe nail (Cody). 4. "A pity you turned a deaf ear to Daddy's

lectures", said Boudicca. "It would have been in your best interests to have been more attentive (Cussler). 5. I'm usually known as a reserved type, and I've been talking the hind leg off a donkey (Cody). 6. "You see, Mr. Shore, I have my troubles like everyone else". "Yes", said Brush, "but you have what they call a silver lining. I never saw a home with so many nice and good-looking girls in it." (Wilder). 7. All right. Have it your own way and be a sucker. It cuts no ice with me. (O'Neill). 8. That it was not even the fact that they had busted his pet accountant or that the Federal tax people were in on it and were obviously loaded for bear this time.(King). 9. "Just understand that busting Darnell and whatever bee you 've got in your bonnet about that kid.are two different things." (King). 10. I'm not going to spend a month going in and out playing cat and mouse with them (Binchy). 11. Eventually, Jack had flown back to Los Angeles with Thomberg Kinderling in custody - Thomberg Kinderling, just an inoffensive,   bespectacled farm-insurance salesman from Centralia, wouldn't say boo to a goose (King).

Task 12. Give corresponding equivalents.

to find common ground	давати залп
to find fault with	давати дорогу
to find favour in one's eyes	давати завдання
to find flaws in the sun	давати завісу
to find heart to do smth	давати зелене світло
to find knots in bulrush	давати знати
to find one's death	давати клятву
to find one's legs	давати маху
to find one's level	давати місце
to find one's match	давати осічку
to find one's tongue	давати оцінку
to find voice	давати притулок
to find a mare's nest	давати здачі
to find vent	давати стусана
to find a solution	давати повноваження

Task 13. Complete the phraseologisms.

as old as...	блідий як...
as wise as...	старий як...
as poor as...	впертий як...
as cross as...	жвавий як...
as merry as...	ясно як...
as like as...	солодкий як...
as sound as ...	верткий як...
as stubborn as...	гіркий як...
as fit as...	хитрий як...
as cool as ...	схожий як...
as quick as...	здоровий як...
as quiet as...	п 'яний як...

as silent as ...	злий як...
as snug as...	холодний як...
aslongas...	м'якийяк...
as plain as...	круглий як...
as swift as...	мокрий як...
as sill y as...	гострий як...
as blind as...	глухий як...
as green as...	чорний як ...

Task 14. Find the equivalents
good riddance (to bad rubbish)
once bitten twice shy
speak of the devil, and he will appear
quick choice, long repentance
easy come and easy go
too many cooks spoil the broth
as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb
look before you leap
teach one's grandmother to suck eggs
every cook praises his own broth

не варта шкурка вичинки
бачили очі, що купували, їжте, хоч повилазьте
вовків боятися - в ліс не ходити
одна голова добре, а дві - ще краще
не вмер Данило, та болячка задавила
голодній кумі хліб на умі
брат братом, сват сватом, а гроші не рідня
прийшло махом, пішло прахом
поки сонце зійде, роса очі виїсть
і сам не гам, і другому не дам

Орієнтований перелік питань з дисципліни

1. What is Comparative Lexicology of the English and Ukrainian Languages?
2. What is etymology?
3. Inner and outer structure of a word.
4. Word – equivalents in Ukrainian and in English.
5. What is word?
6. Structural methods of word analysis.
7. Distributive analysis.
8. Immediate constituent analysis.
9. Transformational analysis.
10. Componential analysis.
11. Potential Valency of a Word.
12. Word motivation. Types of motivation.
13. Types of morphemes. Allomorphs.
14. Types of word formation.
15. Productivity of Affixes in Ukrainian and in English.
16. "Unproductivity" of Affixes in Ukrainian and in English.
17. Back formation in Ukrainian and in English.
18. Conversion.
19. Compounding.
20. Semantic relations between the components of compounds.
21. Types of abbreviation.
22. Acronyms in Ukrainian and in English.
23. Occasionalisms in Ukrainian and in English.
24. Functional differentiation of the Vocabulary.
25. Denotative and connotative meaning of Word.
26. Generalisation of meaning.
27. Types of metaphor.
28. Metaphorisation of word meaning in Ukrainian and in English.
29. Metonymy in Ukrainian and in English.
30. Polysemy in Ukrainian and in English.
31. Synonyms in Ukrainian and in English.
32. Antonyms in Ukrainian and in English.
33. Homonyms in Ukrainian and in English.
34. Types of homonyms in Ukrainian and in English.
35. Types of Praseologisms in Ukrainian and in English.
36. Paronyms in Ukrainian and in English.
37. Variability of Phraseological Units in Ukrainian and in English.
38. Assimilation in Ukrainian and in English. Types of Assimilation.
39. Barbarisms in Ukrainian and in English.
40. Regionalisms in Ukrainian and in English.
41. Internationalisms.

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