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Учреждение образования  
«Гомельский государственный университет  
имени Франциска Скорины»

С. В. КОРОТКЕВИЧ, Т. А. ЛОБАНКОВА

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

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*для студентов специальностей*

*1 – 02 03 06 01 "Английский язык",*

*1- 02 01 02 04 «История. Английский язык»*

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Лексикология английского языка : практическое  
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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В пособие включены упражнения по следующим разделам лексикологии английского языка: этимологии, словообразованию, фразеологии, семантике, вариантам и диалекта английского языка. Целью упражнений является выработка у студентов практических умений и навыков лексикологического анализа материала соответствующих разделов курса «Лексикология английского языка».

Упражнения по этимологии помогают проследить процесс становления английского языка как системы, определить основные группы лексики с точки зрения этимологии, проанализировать процесс ассимиляции заимствованных слов в языке.

Большое место в лексикологии занимает раздел, связанный с изучением значения слова. Упражнения по семантике помогают понять природу значения слова, а также причины и типы изменения значения слова, разграничить явления омонимии и полисемии в языке.

Упражнения по словообразованию помогут студентам понять морфологическую структуру слова и значение производных, сложных и сложнопроизводных слов, проанализировать основные модели словообразования.

Фразеология любого языка является неотъемлемой частью наследия всего народа. Упражнения по фразеологии дают представление о богатстве и разнообразии устойчивых словосочетаний, дают возможность выявить и провести анализ соответствий в русском и английском языках.

В последнее время все более актуальным становится проблема расширения ареала употребления американского варианта английского языка. Упражнения последнего раздела помогут определить лексико - грамматические особенности американского варианта английского языка, особенности употребления лексики и амери-канизмов.

В пособии приводится список литературы по данному курсу, лингвистический справочник и словарь терминов.

## UNIT 1

### ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN ENGLISH

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

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

**2 In the following sentences find examples of Latin borrowings; identify the period of borrowings.**

1. The garden here consisted of a long smooth lawn with two rows of cherry trees planted in the grass. 2. They set to pork – pies, cold potatoes, hard-boiled eggs, cold bacon, ham, grabs, cheese, butter, gooseberry-tarts, cherry-tarts, bread, more sausages and yet again pork-pies. 3. Instead of commendation, all we got was a tirade about the condition of the mackintosh sheets, which Matron had said were a disgrace both to the hospital and the nursing profession. 4. A cold wind knifing through downtown streets penetrated the thin coat she had on. 5. The substance of my life is a private conversation with myself which to turn into a dialogue would be equivalent to self-destruction. 6. It was the money, of course; money which did strange things to human beings, making them greedy, panicked, at times sub-human.

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

1. He went on to say that he was sorry to hear that I had been ill. 2. She was wearing a long blue skirt and a white blouse. 3. Two eyes – eyes like winter windows, glared at him with ruthless impersonality. 4. The sun was high, the sky unclouded, and the air warm with a dry fresh breeze. 5. If Eastin were right, Wainwright reasoned, the presence of the husband could be in with Wainwright's own theory of

an outside accomplice. 6. It's not such a bad thing to be unsure sometimes. It takes us away from rigid thinking.

**4 Copy out the examples of Norman and Parisian borrowings from the following passage. Describe the structural peculiarities of these words.**

1. It was while they were having coffee that a waitress brought a message to their table. 2. I knew nothing about the film world and imagined it to be a continuous ferment of personal intrigue. 3. The masseur and majordomo quietly disappeared. Replacing them like one more character emerging on stage was a chef, a pale, worried pencil of a man. 4. A limousine and chauffeur, available at any time from the bank's pool of cars, were perquisites of the executive vice-president's job, and Alex enjoyed them. 5. He would have dinner quickly and then get down to work. But as he opened the door he smelt Eau-Cologne and there was Ruth in a chair by the gate. 6. His bandaged head was silhouetted in the light from the little window. 7. "I don't see the matter", said Steven, helping himself to more mayonnaise. 8. Apart from being an unforgivable break of etiquette, you only make yourself extremely ridiculous. 9. However this John Davenant evidently knew more about the army and commerce than either of them. 10. At last I began to want my breakfast. I began walking in the direction of Madge's hotel and set down en route at a cafe no tar from the Opera.

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

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

**6 Think of 10-15 examples of Russian borrowings in English and English borrowings in Russian.**

**7 Explain the etymology of the following words. Write them out in the three columns.**

a) fully assimilated words;

- b) partially assimilated words;  
c) unassimilated words. Explain the reasons for your choice in each case.

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

**8 State the origin of the following etymological doublets. Compare their meanings and explain why they are called "etymological doublets".**

- 1) captain – chieftain, canal – channel, cart – chart;
- 2) shirt – skirt, shriek – screech, shrew – screw;
- 3) goal – jail, corpse – corps, travel – travail;
- 4) shadow – shade, off – of, dike – ditch.

**9 In the following sentences find one of a pair of etymological doublets and name the missing member of the pair.**

1. I led Mars (a dog) into the shadow of the building and looked around me. 2. "Unreliable", he said, "those fancy locks. Always getting jammed, aren't they". 3. The children hung on to her skirt and asked to play with them. 4. Nurse Lawson had been sent to the hostel to clean aprons for all of us. 5. When the four o'clock race at sweat ran down my back and sides. 6. The lunch was late because Steven had had an extra dig clinic at his London hospital. 7. He was attached to the ward, which specialized in head injuries and was called 'Corelli'. 8. A story was sometimes told about a teardown crew, which, as a practical joke, worked in spare time to disassemble a car, longing to one of their members. 9. Why, isn't in all? 10. Canvas sacks containing cash being delivered from an armoured truck outside, the money accompanied by two armed guards.

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



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

**11 Read the following jokes. Identify examples of international words.**

1. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. 2. A psychologist is man who watches everybody else when a beautiful girl enters the room. 3. An expert is a man who knows a great deal about very little; and who goes on knowing more and more about less and less until finally he knows practically everything about nothing; whereas a reviewer is a man who knows very little about a great deal and keeps on knowing less and less about more and more until finally he knows practically nothing about everything.

**12 State the origin of the following translation-loans. Give more examples.**

Five-year plan, wonder child, masterpiece, first dancer, collective farm, fellow traveller.

**13 What is the difference between the words in the following pairs? Analyze the examples and prove that the etymological and stylistic characteristics of words are closely interrelated.**

Motherly – maternal, fatherly – paternal, childish – infantile, daughterly – filial, womanly – feminine, brotherly – fraternal, to begin – to commence, to wish – to desire, to love – to adore, to build – to construct, to go on – to proceed, to take part in – to participate.

**14 Describe the etymology of the following words. Comment upon their stylistic characteristics. If necessary use an etymological dictionary.**

To rise – to mount – to ask – to question – to interrogate, fire – flame – conflagration, fear – terror – trepidation, holy – sacred – consecrated, time – age – era, goodness – virtue – probity.

**15 Classify the following words. a) according to their origin; b) according to their meaning.**

Ox, cow, beef, calf, veal, sheep, mutton, pig, bacon, deer, venison, chase, hunt, begin, commence, baker, tailor, weaver, butcher, shoemaker, painter, fisherman, mason, shepherd, lord, baron, lady, count.

**16 a) translate the following into Russian;**

**b) State from what languages the following expressions and shortenings are borrowed.**

- 1) coup d'etat, kindergarten, tete-a-tete, Blitzkrieg, enfant, terrible, persona grata, beau monde, leit-motive, bon mot, ptima donna, ottava rima, Hun, nazi;
- 2) etc., e.g., a.m., p. m.

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

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

**18 a) State the origin of the following doublets;**

**b) Comment on the different formation of the doublets and on the difference in the meaning, if any.**

1 abbreviate – abridge  
cavalry – chivalry  
captain – chieftain  
cart – chart  
fragile – frail

4 balm – balsam  
emerald - smaragdus  
hospital – hostel, hotel  
gaol - jail  
major - mayor

- 2 artist – artist  
 corpus – corpse  
 liquor – liqueur  
 rout – route  
 suit – suite  
 salon – saloon
- 3 shade – shadow  
 of – off  
 white – wight  
 dike – ditch

- pauper - poor  
 senior – sir  
 canal - channel  
 legal - loyal
- 5 skirt – shirt  
 screw – shrew  
 screech - shriek  
 nay – no
- 6 ward - guard  
 wage - gage

**19 Pick out the international words from the following sentences.**

1. Surely it should be Labourists to oppose all imperialist intervention in the Middle East and all imperialist support for reactionary governments against their own people.

2. An extra effort to save the Daily Worker by extending its circulation will be urged on Communist Party district committees this week-end.

3. The Women's International Democracy Federation had sent this telegram to Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina.

“Women's International Federation representing millions in all countries are shocked at brutal racist injustice committing two children, age eight and nine, to indeterminate terms in the state reformatory. We join outrage world public opinion in... condemning racist policy as inhuman and in violation of the United Nations Charter”.

**20 From the following sentences, pick out all special terms which have become international and state which of them are formed from Latin or Greek roots.**

1. Many of the things that we knew later were not then in existence - the telegraph, telephone, express company, ocean steamer, city delivery of mails. 2. The object of hydropulpers is to slush sheets of wood pulp and waste paper in a continuous operation and render them fit to pass through refiners with the use of minimum amounts of

power. 3. The purity of cotton cellulose accounts for its use in manufacture of gun cotton for high explosive. 4. One atom of sulphur will combine with two atoms of hydrogen or with one atom of bivalent metal, forming sulphides. 5. Wood is a heterogeneous substance fibrous in structure and made up of very small cells. 6. Bearings of the ball or roller type may be use in most of high-speed fans, or other machinery where it is desirable to prevent damage from oil leakage. 7. Somehow, Frank realized that his father was too honest, too cautious, but when he grew up, he told himself, he was going to be a broker, or financier, or a banker, and do some of these things. 8. He diagnosed the man's disease but refused on ground of medical etiquette to disclose its nature.

**21 a) Compare the meaning of the following Russian and English words;**

**b) Use them in the sentences of your own.**

Характер – character

Идея - idea

Реализовать - realize

Агент - act

Агитатор - agent

Имитировать - agitator

Иллюминировать - imitate

Иммунитет - illuminate

Объект - object

Принципиальный - principal

## UNIT 2 STUDY OF MEANING

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

Smart, adj.

Smart clothes, a smart answer, a smart house, a smart garden, a smart repletee, a smart officer, a smart blow, a smart punishment.

Stubborn, adj.

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

Sound, adj.

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

Root, n.

Edible roots, the root of the tooth, the root of the matter, the root of all evil, square root, cube root.

Perform, v.

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

Kick, v.

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

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

Face, heart, nose, smart, to lose.

**3 Try your hand at the following research work.**

*A) Illustrate the semantic structure of one the following words with a diagram; use the dictionary if necessary.*

Foot, n; hand, n; ring, n; stream, n; warm, adj; green, adj; sail, n; key, n; glass, n; eye, n;

B) *Identify the denotative and connotative elements of the meanings in the following pairs of words.*

To conceal - to disguise, to choose - to select, to draw - to paint, money - cash, photograph - picture, odd - queer

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

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

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

**5 In the examples given below identify the cases of widening and narrowing of meaning.**

1. While the others waited the elderly executive filled his pipe and lit it. 2. He was watching the birds. 3. The two girls took hold of one another, one acting gentleman, the other lady; three or four more pairs of girls immediately joined them and began a waltz. 4. He was informed that that the president had not arrived at the bank but was on his way. 5. He had followed a dictum all his life. If you want a woman to stick beside you, pick an ugly one. Ugly ones stayed to slice the meat and stir the gravy.

**6 a ) Pick out the metaphors from the following word combinations;**

**b) Use them in sentences of your own.**

1. A green bush; a green man; a green apple; green with envy
2. Seeds of a plant; seeds of evil.
3. A fruitful tree; fruitful work.
4. A fruitless tree; a fruitless effort.
5. The root of a tree; the root of a word.
6. A blooming rose; blooming health.
7. A fading or faded flower; fading or faded beauty.

**7 Comment on the etymology and meaning of the following cases of metonymy.**

1. Colt, Ford, sandwich, mackintosh, silhouette, boycott, hooligan, gladstone bag, dunce, quisling.
2. Electricity, magnetism, boston, cheviot, madeira, champagne, bordeaux, Mocco, malaga.

**8 Discuss the following cases of metonymy.**

1. He is the hope of the family.
2. She was the pride of her school.
3. I have never read Balzac in the original.
4. My sister is fond of old china.
5. The coffee – pot is boiling.
6. The pit loudly applauded.
7. He succeeded to the crown.

**9 a) Find perfect homonyms in the following sentences and translate them into Russian;**

**b) State their origin and meaning;**

**c) State whether they are complete or partial, lexical or lexicogrammatical homonyms.**

1. He managed to slighter on the bank. He was worried by the perfect storm of wildcat money which was floating about and which was constantly coming to his bank.

2. They will sack you as soon as things slacken. We' re going to sack of coal. I shall be obliged to get my breakfast and morning-draught of sack from the old Jacobite ladies.

3. His heart thudded so fast. He who feasts till he is sick, must fast till he is well.

4. They took up a lot of small fry. It's a shame to fry an egg as fresh as that one was.

5. You had to walk about fifty yards along the street in front. They were all playing in the back yard.

6. The little boy was still out. Still waters have deep bottoms.

7. He went over again to the sink. He saw the sun sink beyond the horizon.

8. He began to find out what a mean old rogue he is. What I mean is that he strikes me as a man who has gone to the bottom of things.

9. All agreed that to drink of the waters of the well was ominous to the descendant of that house. All is well that ends well.

10. "The only time I went down a mine was the model one at Blackpool", she said, " and that was a waste of threepence". It is no business of mine.

11. The repeated stamps of the heels of his heavy boots intimated that the wretched inmate was abandoning himself to uncontrolled agony. Having typed it out, he flung it under the table, for there had been nothing left from the five dollars with which to buy stamps.

12. He would send his trunk up to Shelley Hot Springs on Joe's ticket. He still retained the plaice, which he had occupied on the decayed trunk.

13. Here they found tea laid out for them. He had always had a strong desire to found a home.

14. "The horse," said the man, "belongs to a person who will make your honour, or any of your honorable friends, most welcome to him, flesh and fell". He stood maneuvering till the lamplight fell on his sleek waved hair. They fell to talking about the Opera.

15. "No", "he said ", if you want rest and change, you can't beat a sea trip". The rest of the bridegroom's friends left the castle.

16. The beams of the large vaulted room were rudely carved. The sunbeams falling on the window- sill shone in the gold of her hair.

**10 a) Find the homophones in the following sentences;**

**b) State to what parts of speech they belong.**

1. The advancing tide rolled nearer than usual to the foot of the crags. In the same way his other articles were tied up with the other leading San Francisco paper.



2. About life and the book he knew more than they. She and he were rather like new acquaintances.

3. We used to have street parties and banners across the road. He rode up to the little wicket of Alice's garden.

4. The dog stood aloof and bayed loudly. He bade them all farewell.

5. At school he'd won first prize. The only way they can beat us is by making us turn on one another.

6. The scene was worthy of an artist's pencil. There was laughter in the heart of Sam Du Plessis and it was to be seen in his eyes.

7. Ravenswood answered this observation with a cold and distant assent. They divided into two groups so as to move with more rapidity and make the ascent on the hill by dusk.

8. The funeral rites were always considered as a period of festival to the living. The Marchioness writes in this fashion.

9. She made an expedition into England, leaving behind her little sun upon the Continent, under the care of her French maid.

10. You will hardly see them in any public place without a shabby companion in a dyed silk, sitting somewhere in the shade close behind them. But no Forsyte had as yet died; they did not die; death being contrary to their principles, they took precautions against it.

11. All night long he paced the room. They were not actual diamonds. They were very brightest paste and shone prodigiously.

**11 a) Translate the following homographs;**

**b) State their different meanings;**

**c) Use them in sentences of your own.**

Lead, compact, slough, row, lower, invalid, buffet, polish, bass, desert.

**12 a) In the following groups of synonyms, find the synonymic dominant;**

**b) Give reasons for your choice.**

1. Exact, precise, accurate.

2. Savage, uncivilized, barbarous.

3. Hide, conceal, disguise.

4. Agree, approve, consent.
5. Recall, recollect.
6. Cry, weep, scream, shriek.
7. Lazy, indolent, idle, vain.
8. Clever, able, intelligent, keen, sharp.
9. Ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, misinformed.
10. Agile, nimble, alert, quick, brisk, active.

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

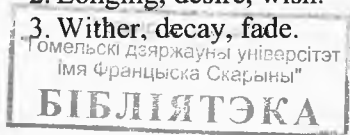
1. Victory, triumph, conquest.
2. Complain, grumble, mutter.
3. Sound, clatter, patter, creak, bang, clang, cluck.
4. Fragrance, scent, perfume, odour, smell.
5. Olive, pink, brown, colour, apple- green, pea- green, rose, flesh- coloured.
6. Scarlet, crimson, cherry, purple, red.
7. Footwear, shoes, rubbers, galoshes, felt- boots, over- shoes, slippers.
8. Dog, fox- terrier, hound, borzoi, colly.
9. Mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry.
10. Courage, bravery, gallantry, valour.

**14 a) Translate the following words into English and give as many synonyms to them as you can;**  
**b) Make up sentences with them.**

Просить, возможно, глупый, веселый, несчастье, начинать, выбирать, путешествие.

**15 a) Arrange the following ideographic synonyms according to their degree of intensity;**  
**b) Use them in sentences of your own.**

1. Ask, implore, beg.
2. Longing, desire, wish.
3. Wither, decay, fade.



4. Handsome, pretty, beautiful.
5. Irritate, annoy.
6. Pierce, penetrate.
7. Alarmed, frightened, terrified.
8. Abominable, detestable, execrable.
9. Happiness, pleasure, delight.
10. Affliction, despair, sadness.
11. Astonishment, consternation, surprise.
12. Excuse, pardon, forgive.
13. Accident, disaster, misfortune.
14. Malicious, naughty, nasty, wicked.
15. Genius, capability, talent.

**16 Analyze the reasons for using the following euphemisms and classify them according to the following groups.**

*a) Superstitious taboos. devil- deuce, dickens, etc;*

*b) Social and moral taboos. spit- expectorate, pantaloons- nether garments;*

*c) The need to soften painful news.to die- to pass away, to be no more;*

*d) Using a learned word which sound less familiar, hence less offensive. over- eating- indigestion.*

1. To eat - to partake of food, to partake of refreshment, to refresh oneself.

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

3. Mad - deranged, insane.

4. Cemetery - memorial park, necropolis.

5. Sweat - perspiration.

6. Foolish- unwise.

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

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

9. Pawn – shop – loan - office.

10. Pregnant- in the family way, in an interesting (delicate) condition.

11. Toilet- water- closet, retiring room, public comfort station.

**17 Give neutral words to the following euphemism and comment on the reasons for using the euphemisms.**

Intoxication, uneasy, help, delinquent, infirmary, hose, boson, to retire, gee-whiz, abdomen, plain, w. c., psychopathic hospital, d-d.

**18 a) Give antonyms to the following words;**

**b) Arrange them in three columns. derivational antonyms (model. careful- careless), absolute antonyms (model. slow- fast), mixed antonyms (model. correct- incorrect, wrong).**

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

**19 Give derivational antonyms to the following.**

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

**20 a) Point out antonyms indicating place, direction, time, and quantity from the pairs of antonyms given below;**

**b) use them in sentences of your own.**

Useful - useless, polysyllabic - monosyllabic, forethought - afterthought, upstairs- downstairs, super scribe - subscribe, underclothes - overclothes, inlet - outlet, pre-Revolutionary - post-

revolutionary, uniformity – multiformity, malevolent – benevolent,  
benefactor – malefactor, careless – careful, uptown – downtown.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

## UNIT 3 WORD-BUILDING

**1 a) Give examples of nouns with the following suffixes;**

**b) State which of the suffixes are productive.**

-tion, -dom, -ness, -ism, -ship, -er, -or, -ist, -ite, -ess, -ing, -th, -age, -red.

**2 a) Write out the words with adjective- forming suffixes;**

**b) Comment on the origin and productivity of the suffixes.**

1. Luckily, however, for the poor wretch, he had fallen into more merciful hands.

2. By wordless mutual agreement she and the preacher strolled slowly down High Street.

3. He had no place after that. The jokes were frightful, and merciless against him.

4. And soon he devised means of enjoying them as playthings; for the lamb's tail was long and pullable.

5. She has changed so suddenly into a lifeless, laughterless woman.

6. All around them were people, people talking and laughing and shaking his hand and patting him on the back; men and women, young girls and boys and half- naked little pot- bellied children.

7. The apartment was carpetless, and the dust of a decade lay deep on the old books and shelves.

8. A rosy- cheeked scholar- girl was just lifting a creamy mixture to her lips before the fountain.

9. He was long in answering, but kept his eyes with uncomfortable steadiness on James.

10. He was a sturdy youth, courageous and defiant.

**3 Translate the following sentences; comment on the meaning of the prefixes; notice the grammatical character of the stem they are prefixed to.**

1. He said it was most improper and she said she thought it unnecessary. When Mammy says something is unnecessary, it means she thoroughly disapproves.

2. But also he wanted, unsentimentally but also unquestioningly, out of the desire for comfort as well as piety, to prevent the place getting unlivable in to ensure that it didn't come apart at the seams.

3. To bring the college into the public light, to get it into the papers, was to Brown inadmissible and inexcusable.

4. He was a non-representative artist and he painted portraits of her in squares and oblongs.

5. "Have you heard that it's a piece of unforgivable injustice?" she demanded.

6. Of course you're not irresponsible men.

7. He was the last man to play about with servant girls. What a disgraceful thing to do!

8. He seemed able to conceal from himself an inconvenient personal dislike.

9. Many of them disliked his love of display.

10. He shrugged his massive ungainly shoulders.

11. He was less unwilling to leave Paris unvisited since each year he found it socially more unsatisfactory.

12. You think that he was flying all through the war and never even had a mishap.

**4 Translate the following adjectives paying attention to the difference in meaning, and analyze the structure of these words.**

1. Cheerful- cheery, healthful- healthy, fruitful- fruity, tasteful- tasty.

2. Continual- continuous, industrial- industrious, virtual- virtuous, special- specious, official- officious, ceremonial- ceremonious, sensual- sensuous, imperial- imperious, luxuriant- luxurious.

**5 Derive adjectives adding the suffixs; translate them into Russian and see from the step of what part of speech they derived.**

A. *suffix -ful*. 1) delight, 2) brim, 3) mouth, 4) spoon, 5) hand, 6) deceit, 7) doubt, 8) grace, 9) forget, 10) hate.

B. *suffix -ous, -eous*. 1) mountain, 2) danger, 3) adventure, 4) joy, 5) wonder, 6) advantage, 7) courage, 8) miscellany, 9) pity, 10) zeal.

- C. *Suffix -ive, -ative.* 1) talk, 2) instinct, 3) declare, 4) resist, 5) offense, 6) represent, 7) excess, 8) imagine, 9) create, 10) quantity.
- D. *Suffix -ish.* 1) girl, 2) book, 3) yellow, 4) school-boy, 5) sheep, 6) snake, 7) tall, 8) white, 9) up, 10) small.

**6 Add the negative prefix and translate each word.**

- A. *un-* 1) happy, 2) natural, 3) paralleled, 4) rivaled, 5) sophisticated, 6) certain, 7) doubted, 8) due, 9) ending, 10) failing, 11) pretending, 12) employed, 13) exemplified, 14) measured, 15) principled, 16) suspected, 17) tiring, 18) told, 19) heard, 20) grounded, 21) dreamed, 22) healthy, 23) matched, 24) easy, 25) ending.
- B. *In- (ir- il-, im-).* 1) measurable, 2) accessible, 3) comparable, 4) probable, 5) credible, 6) capable, 7) movable, 8) legal, 9) literate, 10) logical, 11) reconcilable, 12) repayable, 13) resolute, 14) respective, 15) proper, 16) accurate, 17) active, 18) audible, 19) attentive, 20) convenient, 21) human, 22) sufficient, 23) tolerable, 24) organic, 25) frequent.
- C. *Un- or in- (in-, il-, im-).* 1) fortunate, 2) significant, 3) justice, 4) certain, 5) visible, 6) relevant, 7) aware, 8) assuming, 9) decent, 10) efficient, 11) mentionable, 12) mistakable, 13) conscious, 14) gratitude, 15) professional, 16) natural, 17) eatable, 18) edible, 19) doubted, 20) dubitable, 21) regular, 22) pleasant, 23) adequate, 24) mortal, 25) modest, 26) able, 27) ability, 28) willing, 29) voluntary, 30) desirable, 31) sensible, 32) sensitive, 33) thankful, 34) suspected, 35) valuable.

**7 Write pairs of words (prefixed and non-prefixed); translate them paying attention to the meaning of the prefix and the meaning of the whole word.**

- A. 1) to uncover, 2) to undo, 3) to unsettle, 4) to unpack, 5) to unhinge, 6) to unfrock, 7) to unhand, 8) to unfold, 9) to unload, 10) to unmask, 11) to unman, 12) to unnerve.



- B. 1) to undercut, 2) to underrate, 3) to underact, 4) to understate, 5) to undersell, 6) to underscore, 7) to under expose, 8) to underestimate, 9) to underlie, 10) to undervalue, 11) undersecretary, 12) underproduction, 13) undergrowth, 14) underwear, 15) undertone.
- C. 1) to overact, 2) to overwork, 3) to overturn, 4) to overthrow, 5) to overawe, 6) to overburden, 7) to overlook, 8) to overrate, 9) to overreach, 10) to override, 11) to overdo, 12) to overhear.
- D. 1) to outbreak, 2) to outwear, 3) to outwit, 4) to outdo, 5) to outgrow, 6) to outlast, 7) to outnumber, 8) to outplay, 9) to outlive, 10) to outrun, 11) to outrival, 12) to outstay.
- E. 1) to dislike, 2) to displease, 3) to disapprove, 4) to discontinue, 5) to disconnect, 6) to discolour, 7) to disengage, 8) to disfigure, 9) to disobey, 10) to disorder, 11) to dislocate, 12) to disinherit, 13) to discharge, 14) to disagree, 15) to disfavour, 16) to displace, 17) to dispossess, 18) to disregard, 19) to disquality, 20) to distaste, 21) distemper, 22) disuse, 23) disrespect, 24) disrepair, 25) displacement.
- F. 1) to dethrone, 2) to depopulate, 3) to defame, 4) to demobilize, 5) to decamp.

**8 Form words with a negative meaning, using in-, un-, -dis-, -or de-.**

Ability, able, accessible, action, dispensable, admissible, expected, comprehensible, to tie, eatable, to bind, to charge, to obey, to organize, to mobilize, to bolt, just, justice.

**9 Identify the neutral compounds in the word combinations given below and write them in three columns. A. Simple neutral compounds. B. Neutral derived compounds. C. Neutral contracted compounds.**

An air- conditioned hall; a glass- walled room; to fight against H-bomb, a loud revolver-shot; a high -pitched voice; a heavy topcoat; a car's windshield; a show- white handkerchief ; a radio - equipped car; a big hunting- knife; a lightish - coloured man, to howl long and wolflike; to go into frantic U-turns; to fix M-Day.

## COMPOSITION

**10 Discriminate between compound words and free word-groups.**

Railway station, bluebell, dragon - fly, wolf-dog, pearl necklace, school - building, oak tree, mellow voice, give-and-take, passer-by, downfall, velvet mask, stone wall, brown bear, armchair.

**11 a) Classify the compounds according to the meaning of the first word; state whether it denotes time, purpose, cause, place, property, etc.**

**b) Translate them into Russian.**

Sunfish, snowball, writing-table, sick-leave, wrist-watch, dining-room, pickpocket, blood-thirsty, cut-throat, ear-ring, wash-house, horse-marines, die-hards, strike-breaker, Front-bencher, court-martial, lady-bird, blackleg, blackshirts, butter-fingers, lady-chair.

**12 a) Pick out the idiomatic compounds;**

**b) Translate them into Russian.**

1. Yet his soul now yearned for this. The people who lived in fine houses, who stopped at great hotels, and had men like Mr. Squires, and the manager of the bell-hops here, to wait on them and arrange for their comfort. And he was still a bell-hop.

2. He wore a blue jacket with mother-of-pearl buttons on it.

3. What lamb! What ladybird! Where is the girl!

4. She had a master key, which opened the postern-door.

5. She may be your mother-in-law.... That's what will happen.

6. A man of his wealth and high position might look on bell-hopping as menial, particularly bell-boys who chanced to be related to him.

7. His prejudices as a gentleman and a scholar were offended by the absence of horse-radish.

**13 a) Translate the compound words into Russian;**

**b) Compare the meaning of the compound word with that of its components.**

Lady-bird, nobleman, grandfather, bluebell, butter-fingers, bluestocking, lady-killer, bird's-eye, mother-of-pearl, mother-of-thousands, mother's mark, mother country, mother-ship, masterpiece, masterkey, sundew, sunflower, sunfish, cock-a-hoop, cock-horse, horse-fly, horse-marine, horse-radish, dough-boy, white-livered, red coat, red-handed, black sheep, red tape.

**14 Form as many compounds as possible, using the following stems as their first component.**

Lady-, grass-, hand-, ink-, horse-, mother-, pack-, steam-, steel-, tom-.

### **GRADATION**

**15 a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs and adjectives;**

**b) Transcribe these words.**

To excuse, to use, to advise, to breath, to clothe, worthy, to house, broad, wide, deep, long, to grieve, to live, to calve, strong, to bathe, to devise, to believe, to relieve, to shelve, to practise.

**16 Give the corresponding verb with gradation.**

Food, brood, blood, full, gold.

**17 a) Read the words with the accent. (1) on the first syllable. (2) on the second syllable;**

**b) Translate both variants into Russian.**

Accent, annex, conduct, permit, present, compound, concrete, conflict, decrease, object, frequent, forecast, contrast.

**18 a) State to what part of speech each of the following words belongs;**

**b) Comment on the stress in the following pairs.**

1. Solid – solidity.
2. Pathos – pathetic
3. Pathology – pathological
4. Pacify – pacific
5. Dickens – Dickensian
6. Spenser – Spenserian
7. Milton - Miltonian
8. Canada – Canadian.

**BACK – FORMATION**

**19 Comment on the formation of the words given below.**

To pettifog, to spring- clean, to burgle, to strap- hang, to typewrite, to sight- read, to mote, to darkle, to beg.

**SHORTENINGS**

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

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

**21 Write out in full the following shortened words.**

A.T., B-girl, UNO, UNESCO, V-day, mike, ike, ad, sub, USA, tec, mob, lab, comfy.

**BLENDS**

**22 a) Explain the formation of the following blends;  
b) Translate them into Russian.**

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

## SOUND IMITATION

**23. Give the words denoting sounds produced by the animals enumerated below.**

the cat.....

the dog.....

the cow...

the ox....

the cock...

the frog...

the sheep..

the crow..

the hen...

the cricket...

the pig...

the bee...

the duck...

the snake....

the goose...

the horse...

the sparrow....

**24. Comment on the formation of the following words and translate them into Russian.**

1. Hubbub, band, blubber, bluster, flare, gibber, grumble, thunder, twirl, whiz, hiss, prance, bump, plump, boom, numble, sizzle, twitter.

2. Murmur, pooh-pooh, pom-pom, dumdum.

3. Bibble-babble, swish-swash, sputter-spatter, babble gabble, gibble-gable, ding-dong, flip-flap, ping-pong, fizzle sizzle, click-clack, bleb-blob.

**25. Translate the following into English, using sound-imitative words.**

1) шипеть, жужжать, квакать, щебетать, грохотать, стонать, визжать, мяукать, хихикать, ржать, блеять, мычать, баюкать, лаять, чирикать, скрежетать, звенеть, тарыхтеть;

2) бах, трах, хлоп;

3) шорох, топот, рокот, грохот, вой, визг, рычание.

## CONVERSION

**26 Explain the term “conversion”. Find examples of conversion in the sentences below to illustrate your explanation. State to what part of speech they belong.**

1. The colonel carelessly handed him a paper headed “Protocol” and signed “Giovanni Bolla”.

2. “You made me better than anyone, Danny”, she used to say.

3. In football, the heroes of to- day are the has-been of tomorrow.

4. He had, for instance, strongly objected to Anette, so attractive, and in 1914 only thirty-four, going to her native France, her ”chere patrie” as, under the stimulus of war, she had begun to call it, to nurse her “braves poilus” forsooth! Ruining her health and her looks! As if she were really a nurse.

5. Air-raids also had acted beneficially on a spirit congenitally cautious, and hardened a character already dogged.

6. “Would you hook me”? she said. Soames hooked.

7. From that iron-bound cage there came the soft, sweet whistling of the swamp bird, my bird of the long ago.

8. Labor and farm spokesman, in a conference, mapped a joint program.

## **UNIT 4 PHRASEOLOGY**

**1 What is the source of the following idioms? If in doubt consult your reference books.**

The Trojan horse, Achilles heel, a labour of Hercules, an apple of discord, forbidden fruit, the serpent in the tree, an ugly duckling, the fifth column, to hide one's head in the sand

**2 Show that you understand the meaning of the following phraseological units by using each of them in a sentence.**

1. Between the devil and the deep sea; 2. To have one's heart in one's boots; 3. To have one's heart in the right place; 4. To wear one's heart on one's sleeve; 5. In the blues; 6. Once in a blue moon; 7. To swear black is white; 8. Out of the blue; 9. To talk till all is blue; 10. To talk oneself blue in the face

**3 Explain whether the semantic changes in the following phraseological units are complete or partial. Paraphrase them.**

To wear one's heart on one's sleeve; a wolf in a sheep's clothing; to fly into a temper; to stick to one's word; bosom friend; small talk; to cast pearls before swine; to beat about the bush; to add fuel to the fire; to fall ill; to fall in love; to sail under false colours; to be at sea

**4 Read the following proverbs. Give their Russian equivalents or explain their meanings.**

A bargain is a bargain. A cat in gloves catches no mice. Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. A good beginning is half the battle. A new broom sweeps clean. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. It never rains but it pours. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. Make hay while the sun shines.

**5 Give the English equivalents for the following Russian proverbs.**

Нет худа без добра. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше. С глаз долой, из сердца вон. Дуракам закон не писан. Он порошу не выдумает. Слезами горю не поможешь.

Поспешишь – людей насмешишь. Взятся за гуж, не говори, что не дюж.

**6 Give the proverbs from which the following phraseological units have developed.**

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

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

1. If I pay my rent, I won't have any money to buy food. I'm between ----. 2. It's no use grumbling about your problems – we're all -- --. 3. He's sold his house and his business to go to Australia, so he's really -- --. 4. She prefers not to rely on anyone else, she likes to -- --. 5. They didn't know whether to get married or not, but they finally -- --. 6. You can't expect everything to go right all the time, you must learn to -- --.

(To take the rough with the smooth; between the devil and the deep sea; to take the plunge; in the same boat; to paddle one's own canoe; to burn one's boats)

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

**A** As black as -- --

**B** -- -- as a lion

As green as -- --

-- -- as a lamb

As cold as -- --

-- -- as a mouse

As white as -- --

-- -- as a cat

As old as -- --

-- -- as a kitten



As changeable as -- --	-- -- as an eel
As safe as -- --	-- -- as an owl
As brown as -- --	-- -- as a wolf
As clean as -- --	-- -- as a cricket
As dull as -- --	-- -- as a bee

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

1. She was so embarrassed that she went as red as a -- --. 2. I can carry the suitcase easily, it's as light as a -- --. 3. The room is as warm as -- --. 4. My sister does so many things that she's always as busy as a -- --. 5. He is as proud as a -- -- of his new car. 6. It's as cold as -- -- in that office. 7. Once he's made up his mind, he'll never change it, he's as stubborn as a -- --. 8. She was so frightened that her face went as white as a -- --. 9. The postman always calls at 8 o'clock, he's as regular as a -- --. 10. However much he eats, he's always as thin as a -- --.

(Ice, beetroot, mule, feather, sheet, toast, clockwork, bee, rail, peacock)

**10 In the examples given below identify the phraseological units and classify them on the semantic principle.**

1. The operation started badly and everyone was in a temper throughout. 2. I know a man who would love meeting you. The perfect nut for you to crack your teeth on. 3. I wish I had you for Maths (my favourite subject). But alas, we cannot have our cake and eat it too. 4. He said. "Well, never mind, Nurse. Don't make such heavy weather about it". 5. Did you know that 50% of the time I've been barking up the wrong trees? 6. However, while appreciating that the best way to deal with a bully is to bully back, I never quite had the nerve. 7. What is it – First Aid? All you need know is how to treat shock and how to stop haemorrhage, which I've drummed into you till

I'm blue in the face. 8. Don't let them (pupils) lead you by the nose. 9. But I thought he was afraid I might take him at his word. 10. Ruth made no bones about the time she was accustomed to have her dinner. 11. Poor Eleanor – what a mess she made of her life, marrying that man Grey! 12. There was a list of diets up in the kitchen, but Auntie had it all at her finger-tips. 13. "Bob, give me a hand with the screen". Diana said. "Now be very careful, won't you sweetie"? 14. My common sense tells me that I'm making a mountain out of a molehill. 15. She thought he's obviously a very sensitive man, he can read between the lines. 16. Oh, said Arthur, someone might've bought the things cheap at an auction and put them by for a rainy day. 17. "I played like a fool", said Guy, breaking a silence. "I'm feeling a bit under the weather".

**11 In the examples given below identify the phraseological units and classify them on the structural principle. Translate the Phraseological units into Russian.**

1. Ella Friedenberg thinks she's Freud, but actually she's Peeping Tom. 2. What it symbolized was a fact of banking-corporate life. You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 3. There was a man I cared about, and this afternoon he told me out of a clear sky that he was poor as a churchmouse. 4. Finally he asked me out of the blue if I could drive a car. 5. But Nelson did not believe in letting the grass grow under his feet and applied for the headmastership of a Mission School that was being started in New Guinea. 6. He took his ideas from "Daily Telegraph" and the books in prep-school library, and his guiding rule in life was to play safe. 7. By God! I may be old-fashioned in my ideas, but women run around too much these days to suit me. They meet all kinds of crazy fish.

**12 Group the following italicized phraseological units, using Professor Koonin's classification system. Translate them into Russian.**

1. Margot brightened "*Now you are talking!* That would be a step up for women's lib (=liberation)". 2. Why was I more interested in the one *black sheep* than in all the *white lambs* in my care? 3. To the

young, clichés seem freshly minted. *Hitch your wagon to the star!* 4. *Out of sight out of mind.* Anyway it'll do you good to have a rest from me. 5. In a sense it could be said that *the ice was broken* between us. 6. Rose Waterford smothered a giggle? But the others preserved a stony silence. Mrs. Forrester's smile froze on her lips. Albert had *dropped a brick*. 7. "The fact is that Albert Forrester has made you all look a lot of damned fools". "All," said Clifford Boyleston. "We're *all in the same boat*". 8. It's *no good crying over spilt milk*. 9. Like many serious patriots, in her inability to know for certain *which way the cat would jump* she held her political opinions in suspense. 10. "How long do you want to go for? For always?" "Yes, for always". "Oh, *my God!*" 11. That also was a gentleman's paper, but it *had bees in its bonnet*. Bees in bonnets were respectable things, but personally Soames did not care for them.

**13 a) Analyze the structure of the following phraseological units;**

**b) Memorize them;**

**c) Give their Russian equivalents.**

1. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. 2. Can the leopard change his spots? 3. To have (to put) all one's eggs in one basket. 4. There's no use crying over spilt milk. 5. To set one's heart on (upon) something. 6. To set the Thames on fire. 7. When the cat's away, the mice will play. 8. To cut one's (the) coat according to one's (the) cloth. 9. As well be hanged (or hung) for a sheep as for a lamb. 10. To eat humble pie. 11. To let the grass grow under one's feet (to let no grass grow under one's feet). 12. To give somebody a piece (a bit) of one's mind. 13. A stitch in time saves nine. 14. Tell it to the marines! 15. To have other fish to fry. 16. To grasp a (the) shadow and let go (lose, miss) a (the) substance. 17. A skeleton in the cupboard (in the closet). 18. To have a finger in the pie. 19. To skate (to be) on thin ice. 20. To spare the rod and spoil the child. 21. To build castles in the air. 22. To take the bull by the horns. 23. To let the cat out of the bag. 24. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 25. Birds of a feather flock together. 26. Where there's a will, there's a way. 27. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. 28. To be in the same boat (box). 29. The pot calls the cattle black. 30. Let us

return to our muttuns. 31. To let off steam. 32. To put two and two together. 33. To make a clean breast of.

**14 a) Complete the following phraseological units so that the whole unit should alliterate (The desired meaning is given in the Russian translation in brackets);**

**b) Use these phraseological units in sentences of your own.**

*Model.* Betwixt and between (ни то, ни сѣ; так себе, средне).

Bag and ... (пожитки; in the combination со всеми пожитками).

2. Chop and ... (колебание, нерешимость); to chop and ... (колебаться). 3. Deaf and ... (глухонемой). 4. First and ... (прежде всего, в первую очередь). 5. House and ... (домашний уют). 6. Kith and ... (знакомые и родня). 7. Mops and ... (гримасы и ужимки). 8. Out and ... (совершенно, -ый; вполне, превосходно, -ый, законченный). 9. Pains and ... (муки и наказания). 10. Rough and ... (сделанный кое-как, сносно). 11. Safe and ... (здоровый и невредимый). 12. Spick and ... (шегольской, с иголки). 13. Stocks and ... (неодушевлѣнные предметы, бесчувственные люди). 14. End to ... (непрерывно). 15. Face to ... (лицом к лицу). 16. Neck or ... (либо пан, либо пропал). 17. Now or ... (теперь или никогда). 18. No sweat no ... (без труда ничего не получишь). 19. Neither (without) rhyme nor (or) ... (ни складу, ни ладу). 20. Through thick and ... (упорно несмотря на все препятствия). 21. To keep watch and ... (охранять). 22. With might and ... (изо всей силы).

**15 a) Compare the meaning of the expressions given in the two columns below;**

**b) Which of them are phraseological?**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. To have a fling at (something, somebody). | To have one's fling.               |
| 2. To lose heart.                            | To lose one's heart to (somebody). |
| 3. To take care.                             | To take care of ...                |
| 4. To open the mind.                         | To open one's mind.                |

- |     |                                  |                                       |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5.  | To cook somebody's<br>goose.     | To cook one's own goose.              |
| 6.  | To have a word with<br>somebody. | To have words with somebody.          |
| 7.  | To be the death of ... .         | To be dead on ... .                   |
| 8.  | In a family way.                 | In the family way.                    |
| 9.  | Pepper and salt.                 | Pepper-and-salt.                      |
| 10. | In and out.                      | Ins and outs.                         |
| 11. | Stick in the mud.                | Stick-in-the-mud.                     |
| 12. | A matter of fact.                | As a matter of fact.                  |
| 13. | Before long.                     | Long before.                          |
| 14. | Behind time.                     | Behind the times (behind one's time). |
| 15. | Milk and water.                  | Milk-and-water.                       |
| 16. | Nothing in common.               | Nothing out of the common.            |
| 17. | To take exception at. ...        | To take exception to ... .            |
| 18. | To play the fool.                | To play the fool with.                |
| 19. | To take a strong stand.          | To take one's stand.                  |

## **UNIT 5**

### **PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH IN AMERICA**

**1 Give the British equivalents for the following Americanisms.**  
Apartment, store, baggage, streetcar, full, truck, elevator, candy, corn.

**2 Explain the differences in the meanings of the following words in American and British English.**

Corn, apartment, homely, guess, lunch.

**3 Translate the following words giving both the British and American variants.**

Каникулы, бензин, осень, консервная банка, радио, трамвай, детская коляска, метро, справочное бюро, пакет, чемодан, бумажник, печенье, почтальон, ерунда, шашки, салфетка, очередь, пляж.

**4 State which of the following words are used in America and which in England.**

Mail-car, mail-van, mailman, postman, mail-box, pillar-box, special delivery, express post, domestic mail, inland post, foreign mail, overseas mail, telegraph blank, telegraph form.

**5 Point out words. (1) the meaning of which in American English is entirely different from that in British English, (2) the general meaning of which is the same in both American and British English, but which have acquired an additional specific meaning in American English.**

Apartment, tardy, guess, calculate, homely, mad, sick, faucet, billion, solicitor, calico, corn, dessert, quite, galoshes, plunder, commute, pie, lunch, cane.

**6 State the source and meaning of the following words of Indian origin.**

1. Squash, toboggan, hammock.
2. Connecticut, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Mohawk, Idaho, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Wyoming.
3. Illinois, Arkansas.

**7 a) Translate the following, using the prepositions current in America;**

**b) Translate the following, using the prepositions current in England.**

Стоять на углу, быть в списке, в школе, ездить на поезде, сходить с поезда, проверить список. Поезд придет вовремя.

Жить на улице Н., без четверти девять, четверть десятого, заполнить бланк.

**8 Point out words. (1) derived from the languages of people of different nationalities who had emigrated to America, (2) retaining old 17th-century meanings, (3) used in new meanings, (4) new words expressing new concepts.**

1. Samuel Griffiths. He has a big collar factory in Lycurgus. That's his ad you see in all the papers. 2. Some are loafers from Sissibel, Sulky, East Britters, etc., fellows whom you see loafing on the corner or always; with one foot raised in the gin joints and shooting pool. But there were some big shots, like Major Paulson, head of county relief, and Peter Tiffler, secretary of the Legion. 3. They organized back-to-work movements and through their hired press spread the alarm far and wide.... They deputized goons and supplied them with tear-gas and grenades. They shot and killed. 4. "Thanks for the lift", said Jon as he climbed down and picked up his baggage. 5. Francis Wilmot resumed his march.... He found the fifth turning, walked down "the block" and was no wiser; it was too dark to read names or numbers.... He retraced his steps. There it was.... , He had "located" her; and in the rising wind, he turned 'and walked home. 6. Deep in the purple valley

of Spruce Turnpike a bunch of men moved about a small log cabin. 7. There were no skyscrapers, no trolley-cars, no street electric lights; telephones were downtown curiosities, the railroads were in the link-and-pin stage, the automobiles, moving pictures and, of course, the radio and airplane, were not yet dreamed of. 8. Worst of all cargoes in this respect was lumber, especially planed lumber. 9. Great Canyons gashed the-country and in the background loomed magnificent Mount; Hood. 10. He was a uniformed servant with a gun; and he would go on to destroy the one thing that personalized all his vague dreamings and longings. 11. Next, the clerk who manipulated this particular soda-fountain, quite regularly received passes from the manager of the theatre next door, and into the lobby of which one door to the drug-store gave a most fascinating connection to-, Clyde. 12. "Yes, sir", replied Clyde, and took the dollar. The door closed and he found himself hustling along the hall toward the elevator, and wondering what a haberdasher's was. As old as he was—seventeen—the name was new to him. He had never even heard it before, or noticed it at least. If the man had said a "gent's furnishing store", he would have understood at once. 13. He asked her grandly if she had done much auto - mobiling about Kansas City, she merely smiled to herself. 14. There was a country store and here Hegglund, Higby and Ratterer got out to fetch candy. 15. In the? afternoon we shot down some rapids, where the river? boiled and bubbled strangely, and where the force and headlong violence of the current were tremendous. 16. Those who do not know the animals well may think I have humanized them, but those who have lived so near them as to know somewhat of their ways and their minds will not think so. 17. He turned to the head of the steps to meet the letter-carrier. 18. She gave me a dig about the quantity of canned fruit I had eaten. 19. The lion had got so close to the horses that, inspired by terror of their most dreaded foe, they had broken all bonds and stampeded into safety. 20. "When is he goin' to sea again?" "When his pay-day's spent, I guess", she answered. 21. Far down there in the orchestra circle was the one woman it to all the world. 22. He read storiottes, in the dailies and weeklies, scores and scores of storiottes, not one of which would compare with his. 23. He told her he had been sick, but was once more nearly well. 24. When I deserted the schooner and landed on the beach, I headed inland for some place of hiding. 25. Finally we found his "apartments", they



consisted of a single room over a barber's shop in a back street. Two chairs, a small table, an ancient valise, a wash-basin and pitcher (both on the floor in the corner), an unmade bed ... these were the contents of the room. 26. He knows better than to come bumming around here. 27. In the crash of his whole world, the crash of magazinedom and the dear public was a small crash indeed. 28. After several refusals. Singletree, Darnley and Co. accepted it, promising fall publication.

**9 Look through the following list of words and state what spelling norms are accepted in the USA and Great Britain so far as the given words are concerned.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 favour – favor<br>honour – honor<br>colour – color                                   | 2 defence - defense<br>practice - practise<br>offence – offense     |
| 3 centre – center<br>metre – meret<br>fibre – fiber                                    | 4 marvellous - marvelous<br>woollen - woolen<br>jewellery - jewelry |
| 5 to enfold – to infold<br>to encrust – to incrust<br>to empanel – to impanel          | 6 cheque - check<br>catalogue - catalog<br>programme - program      |
| 7 judgement – judgment<br>abridgement – abridgment<br>acknowledgement - acknowledgment |   |

**10 Write the following words according to the American norms of spelling.**

Honour, labour, centre, metre, defence, offence, catalogue, abridgement, gramm, enfold, marvellous.

**11 Write the following words according to the British norms of spelling.**

Judgment, practise, instill, color, flavor, check, program, woolen, humor, theater, catalog, thru, quartet, apologize, center, centering, luster, pretense, inflexion, jewelry, quarreled, harbor, pijamas, gipsy.

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## APPENDIX 1

### ETYMOLOGICAL DOUBLETS

abbreviate	L.	сокращать ( <i>слова</i> )
abridge	F.	сокращать ( <i>рассказ</i> )
artist	L.	артист, художник
artiste	F.	певец, балерина, артистка
balsam	Gk.,	бальзам
balm	L. F.	бальзам, болеутоляющее средство
canal	L.	канал
channel	F.	канал, пролив, русло
captain	L.	капитан
chieftain	F.	вождь ( <i>клана, племени</i> )
cart	L.	телега, повозка
chart	F.	карта (морск.), схема, таблица
cavalry	L.	кавалерия
chavalry	F.	рыцарство
corps	L.	корпус
corpse	F.	труп
dike	E.	плотина, канава, ров
ditch	E.	канава, ров
emeralds	F.	изумруд
smaragdus	Gr., L.	изумруд
fragile	L.	хрупкий, ломкий
frail	F.	хрупкий, болезненный
gaol	L.	тюрьма
jail	F.	тюрьма
hospital	L.	госпиталь, больница
hotel	F.	гостиница
hostel	F.	общежитие
legal	L.	легальный
loyal	F.	верный, лояльный
liquor	L.	жидкость
liqueur	F.	ликер

major	L.	майор
mayor	F.	мэр
nay	Sc.	нет
no	E.	нет
of	E.	<i>предлог</i>
off	E.	<i>наречие, послелог</i>
pauper	L.	нищий
poor	F.	бедный
rout	L.	разгром, поражение; пирушка
route	F.	маршрут, курс, путь
salon	L.	салон
saloon	F.	салон, бар, кабачок
screech	Sc.	пронзительно кричать
shriek	E.	вопить, кричать
screw	Sc.	винт, шуруп
shrew	E.	сварливая женщина
senior	L.	старший
sir	F.	сэр
shade	E.	тень, полумрак
shadow	E.	тень
skirt	Sc.	юбка
shirt	E.	рубашка
suit	L.	прошение, тяжба, процесс <i>и др.</i>
suite	F.	свита; набор, комплект
wage	E.	зарплата
gage	F.	залог
ward	E.	опека; палата ( <i>больничная</i> ); камера ( <i>тюремная</i> )
guard	F.	охрана, стража
whit	E.	нисколько, совсем нет
wight	E.	( <i>шутл.</i> ) человек, существо



## APPENDIX 2

### NEOLOGISMS

Word	Translation
A-bomb <i>n.</i>	атомная бомба
ack-ack <i>adj.</i>	противовоздушный
ack-ack <i>n.</i>	зенитная артиллерия
A.C.T.H. = adreno-critico-tropic hormone	лекарство от артрита
address <i>v.</i>	снять с должности судью
ad-lib <i>v.</i> (L. ad libitum)	добавлять, сочинять; импровизировать
ad man = advertising man	специалист по рекламе
adulthood <i>n.</i>	зрелый возраст
aerobee <i>n.</i>	особая ракета
aeroneurosis <i>n.</i>	аэрoneвроз
Affenpinscher <i>n.</i>	порода собак
agrobiology <i>n.</i>	агробиология
amputee <i>n.</i>	человек с ампутированной ногой или рукой
angel <i>n.</i>	человек, оказывающий финансовую поддержку
angledozer <i>n.</i>	машина для выравнивания дорог
area-bombing <i>n.</i>	неприцельная бомбардировка по квадратам
Arkie <i>n.</i>	кочующий с.-х. рабочий из штата Арканзас
armour <i>n.</i>	виды бронированного вооружения
ATC. = Air Training Camp	учебный лагерь военно-воздушных сил
atomoc age	атомный век
autostrade <i>n.</i>	автострада
bail out <i>v.</i>	прыгать с парашютом
barfly <i>n.</i>	завсегдатай ресторанов

beach wagon <i>n.</i>	автомобиль с деревянным или сделанным под дерево корпусом, напоминающий по форме легкую открытую повозку
belly-land <i>v.</i>	приземлиться без шасси (о самолете)
bibliofilm <i>n.</i>	фотокопия с книги
black-out <i>n.</i>	затемнение
black shirt	чернорубашечник, фашист
bleed <i>v.</i>	обрезать поля, захватив часть текста
Blitzkrieg <i>n.</i>	молниеносная война, блицкриг
blood-money <i>n.</i>	премия, выдаваемая за уничтожение самолета противника
blow sky-high	разнести, разбить
bobby pin	заколка
bottom dollar	последняя копейка
boysenberry <i>n.</i>	новый сорт ягоды, похожей на чернику, выведенной в Калифорнии Рудольфом Бойзен (Rudolph Boysen)
brush-off <i>n.</i>	резкий отказ
buy (the opinion) <i>v.</i>	стать на чужую точку зрения или заставить кого-л. присоединиться к своей точке зрения
candid camera	миниатюрный фотоаппарат для производства тайных снимков
check (into) <i>v.</i>	прибыть (например, в гостиницу)
chemurgy <i>n.</i> (chemistry + metallurgy)	отрасль прикладной химии, разрабатывающая способы внедрения в промышленность органического сырья
cinecamera <i>n.</i> (cinema + camera)	киноаппарат
climate <i>n.</i>	сложившаяся обстановка (например, political climate)

coach <i>v.</i>	1. натаскивать; 2. дать пилоту по радио указания о направлении курса
colour <i>n.</i>	яркая, броская характеристика какого-л. явления (например, радиопередача рекламного характера перед началом спортивных соревнований и т.п.)
contact-man <i>n.</i>	человек, нанятый дельцом для связи с властями
crack down <i>v.</i>	нанести внезапный удар, сбить с ног
de-icer <i>n.</i>	устройство для устранения обледенения самолета
demob suit	одежда, выдаваемая при демобилизации из армии
de-ration <i>v.</i>	снять с выдачи по карточкам
dim-out <i>n.</i>	неполное затемнение
dive-bomber <i>n.</i>	пикирующий бомбардировщик
dog-fight <i>n.</i>	воздушное сражение
E-boat <i>n.</i>	моторный тарпедный катер
falangist <i>n.</i>	фалангист, член испанской фашистской организации
fellow-traveller <i>n.</i>	(калька с русского) попутчик (в политике)
fifth column	пятая колонна
floor <i>n.</i>	самый низкий уровень цен
ghostwriter <i>n.</i>	лицо, сочиняющее речи и статьи за видных деятелей
golddigger <i>n.</i>	женщина, которая стремится найти богатого покровителя
hairdo <i>n.</i>	прическа
Hasenpfeffer <i>n.</i>	специально приготовленное жаркое из зайца
heavy water	тяжелая вода
just-right <i>n.</i>	человек, полный в меру
kitchen unit	комплект кухонной аппаратуры

Langlauf <i>n.</i>	лыжный поход на длинные дистанции
latchkey lady	самостоятельная женщина (букв.. “женщина, имеющая собственный ключ от квартиры”)
leftist <i>n., adj.</i>	левый (в политике)
Luftwaffe <i>n.</i>	немецкие военно-воздушные силы
man <i>v.</i>	укомплектовать людьми
microscopy <i>n.</i>	микроскопия
mock-up <i>n.</i>	учебная модель
nazi <i>n.</i>	нацист
newscast <i>n.</i>	передача последних известий по радио
oldster <i>n.</i>	пожилой человек (ср: youngster)
perm <i>n.</i>	перманент (завивка)
pre-plan <i>v.</i>	заранее планировать
push up <i>v.</i>	увеличить
quisling <i>n.</i>	квислинг, коллаборационист
radiobeam <i>n.</i>	радиолуч
realmleader <i>n.</i>	рейхсканцлер
re-issue <i>n.</i>	показ старого фильма
remilitaize <i>v.</i>	ремилитаризовать
rightist <i>n.</i>	правый (в политике)
roman a clef <i>n.</i>	роман-аллегория
sharkskin <i>n.</i>	шелковистая ткань
sit-down strike	итальянская забастовка
televiwer <i>n.</i>	телезритель
television beby-sitter	человек, который сидит с ребенком, пока родители смотрят телепередачу
too-fats <i>n.</i>	слишком толстые люди
too-thins <i>n.</i>	слишком худые люди

## APPENDIX 3

### BLENDS

adtevac = adsorption + vacuum.

angledozer = angle + bulldozer.

animule = animal + mule.

brunch = breakfast + lunch.

telegram = cable + telegram.

chortle = chuckle + snort.

dumbfound = dumb + confound.

dollarature = dollar + literature.

flush = flash + blush.

flurry = flash + hurry.

fruce = fruit + juice.

electrocute = electricity + execute.

galumph = gallop + triumph.

glaze = glare + gaze.

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

potato = potato + tomato.

slash = slay, sling + dash, gash.

swellgant = swell + elegant.

smog = smoke + fog.

twirl = twist + whirl.

zebrule = zebra + mule.

## APPENDIX 4

### SOUND IMITATION

LAUGHTER to laugh, to chuckle, to giggle, to cackle, to guffaw, to burst into

CALLING SOUNDS (PEOPLE) to call, to shout, to yell, to scream, to shriek

BIRDS SINGING chirping, chirruping, twittering

NATURAL SOUNDS the whispering breeze, murmuring breeze, howling wind, murmuring stream rustling of leaves, lapping of the waves, thunder of the waves, crashing of the waves, pounding waves

THINGS the creaky floor, squeaky shoes, a thud, a crashing noise

ANIMAL SOUNDS cats – miaw, purr dogs – bark, sheep – bleat cows – moo, horses – neigh, pigs – grunt, donkeys – bray, cocks and roosters – crow, lions – roar, hens – cluck, doves and pigeons – coo, frogs – croak, wolves – howl, hyenas – laugh, mice – squeak, snakes – hiss, owls – hoot, bees – buzz, insects – hum, mosquitoes – hum, flies – hum

## APPENDIX 5

### АМЕРИКАНИЗМЫ И БРИТАНИЗМЫ

Сравнение географических, политических, трудовых, торговых и других терминов американского варианта английского языка с соответствующими понятиями в британском варианте.

BE	AE	Перевод
Boot	Shoe	Ботинок
Nappy	Diaper	Салфетка
Chemist's	Drugstore	Аптека
(bank)note	Bill	Банкнота
Graduate	Alumn/us-a	Окончивший учебное заведение
Staff(of a university)	Faculty	Профессорско-преподавательский состав
Receptionist (at a hotel)	Desk clerk	Секретарь
Slot machine	Vending machine	Автомат
Timber	Lumber	Лесоматериалы
Ironmonger	Hardware dealer	Торговец железными, скобяными изделиями
Post	Mail	Почта
Shop	Store	Магазин, лавка
Tap	Faucet	Водопроводный кран
Lorry	Truck	Грузовой автомобиль
Pig breeding	Hog raising	Разведение свиней
Queue	Line	Очередь

Underground	Subway	Метрополитен
Autumn	Fall	Осень
Coach	Bus	Автобус
Holidays	Vacation	Каникулы
Witness box	Witness stand	Место для свидетелей (в суде)
Corn	Grain	Зерно
Tin	Can	Жестянка, консервная банка
BE	AE	Перевод
Undercut	Tenderloin	Вырезка (часть туши)
Cookery book	Cookbook	Поваренная книга
Flat	Apartment	Квартира
Inland revenue	Internal revenue	Годовой доход внутри (страны)
Barrister/solicitor	Attorney	Адвокат
Motorway	Freeway	Автомагистраль
Pack of cards	Deck of cards	Колода карт
Boot (of a car)	Trunk	Багажник
Guard (of a passenger train)	Conductor	Проводник
Maize	Corn	Кукуруза
Cooker	Oven	Плита, печь
Dustbin	Garbage can	Мусорный ящик
Draughts	Checkers	Шашки (игра)
Pavement	Sidewalk	Тротуар
Petrol	Gasoline	Бензин
Railway	Railroad	Железная дорога
Lift	Elevator	Лифт



Single (ticket)	One-way (ticket)	Билет в одну сторону
Return (ticket)	Round-trip	Обратный билет
Scribbling block	Pad	Притон, курильня опиума
Bonnet (of a car)	Hood	Капот (двигателя)
Vest	Undershirt	Нижняя рубаша
Waistcoat	Vest	Жилет

### PROBLEM WORDS

Words with different or opposite meanings on opposite sides of the Atlantic.

Problem Word	In US this Means	In UK this Means
Bathroom	A room with a toilet	A room with a bathtub
Billion	A thousand million	A million (dated)
Bomb	Big failure	Great success
Braces	Wire device worn to straighten teeth	Straps worn to hold up trousers (US, suspenders)
Bum	Homeless person	The buttocks
Cider	Non-alcoholic beverage made from apples	Alcoholic beverage made from apples
Corn	Maize	Wheat or oats
Cot	Small, collapsible bed	Small bed for a baby (US, crib)

Decorator	Person whose job is to plan the decorations for homes and offices	Person whose job is to paint homes and offices
Enjoin	Prohibit	Require
Fag	Rude word for a homosexual man	Cigarette
Faggot	Rude word for a homosexual man	Sausage patty; sticks of wood used as fuel for a fire
Fanny	The buttocks	(Vulgar slang) The female genitalia
First Floor	Street level	One floor up from street level
Gallon	3.8 liters	4.5 litres
Garden	Plot of land used to cultivate vegetables or flowers	Plot of grass adjacent to a house (US, yard)
Haberdashery	Men's clothing; a shop that sells men's clothing	Sewing supplies; a shop that sells sewing supplies
Hamper	Large basket for dirty clothing (clothes hamper)	Large basket for food (picnic hamper)
Homely	Ugly	Pleasant (US, homey)
Problem Word	In US this Means	In UK this Means
Hump	(Vulgar slang) Have sex with	Carry a heavy object

Inside Lane	Lane nearest center of road	Lane nearest side of road
Jelly	Fruit preserve	Gelatin
Jumper	Sleeveless dress worn over a blouse	Knitted pullover (US, sweater)
Knickers	Short trousers	Woman's undergarment
Knock Up	Impregnate	1. Awaken by knocking on the door 2. In tennis, a warm up session 3. Prepare hastily
Lemonade	Non-carbonated beverage	Carbonated beverage
Momentarily	In a moment	For a moment
Overalls	Loose-fitting trousers with a bib front and shoulder straps	Coat-like outer garment worn to protect clothes (US, smock)
Pants	Trousers	Woman's or man's undergarment
Paraffin	Candle wax	Oil distilled from petroleum or shale (US, kerosene)
Pavement	Paved surface of road	Paved walkway beside road (US, sidewalk)
Pissed	Angry	Inebriated
Poof	Exclamation used to express that something has happened	Rude word for a homosexual man

	suddenly or magically	
Pot Plant	Marijuana plant	Potted plant
Precinct	City district, for electoral or police administration purposes	Pedestrian shopping area
Presently	Now	Soon
Public School	State school	Private school
Punter	(Football) Player who performs a kick in which the ball is dropped and kicked before it reaches the ground	Customer or gambler
Randy	Man or woman's name	Libidinous
Problem Word	In US this Means	In UK this Means
Revise	Correct or update	Review
Robin	Larger bird, symbol of Spring	Smaller bird, symbol of Christmas
Rubber	Condom	Eraser
Semi	Tractor-trailer	Semi-detached house
Sick	Unwell	Nauseated
Slate	List of candidates	Criticize
Sod	Turf	Unpleasant person (deriv. sodomist)

Stuffed	Full from overeating	Part of a rude expression. "Get stuffed!"
Subway	Underground railway	Underground walkway
Suspenders	Straps worn to hold up trousers	Straps worn to hold up stockings
Table	Set aside	Bring to a vote
Tick off	Make angry	Reprimand
Vest	Garment worn over a shirt	Garment worn under a shirt
Wash Up	Wash hands and face	Wash dishes after a meal
Yard	An area of land next to a building which is covered with grass	An area of land next to a building which is covered with concrete

## APPENDIX 6

### ПРИМЕРЫ РИФМУЮЩЕГОСЯ СЛЕНГА КОКНИ

Выражение	Значение	Пример
Adam and Eve	Believe	I don't Adam and Eve it! (Обычно используется полное выражение)
Airs and Graces	Braces	He's got his new airs on.
Alderman's Nail	Tail	He's always wagging his alderman's.
Almond	Socks	Wouldn't it be nice if your almonds
Apple Fritter	Bitter (beer)	I've tried that new apple but I prefer my salmon [Salmon and trout - stout].
Apples and	Stairs	Get yourself up the apples.
April Showers	Flowers	I forgot it was my anniversary, so I picked some aprils on the way home.
Aristotle	Bottle	If you want milk, put the Ari on the doorstep!
Aristotle-Bottle-Bottle and Glass-Arse; therefore,	Arse	I gave him a good kick up the Aris
Army and Navy	Gravy	Can I have some army for my mashed?
Artful Dodger	Lodger	She's taken in an artful to help pay the way.

Auntie Nellie	Belly	I punched him in the Auntie but he didn't even notice.
Auntie Ella	Umbrella	Wonderful - it's starting to rain and me without my Auntie Ella.
Babbling Brook	Cook	My missus couldn't babble to save her life.
Babbling Brook	Crook	He's always on the babble
Bacon and Eggs	Legs	Lovely set of bacons.
Ball of Chalk	Walk	After a heavy meal I like quick ball round the square.
Balloon Car	Saloon Bar	I'll be at the balloon.
Barnaby Rudge	Judge	I'm up in front of the Barnaby tomorrow morning.
Barnet Fair	Hair	She must be going out - she's got her Barnet done.
Bat and Wicket	Ticket	I've got a bat for tonight's train.
Battle cruiser	Boozer	Boozer = pub = public house (a place to drink)
Beecham's Pill	Bill (statement)	I got my Beecham's from the tax people.
Bees and Honey	Money	Can't go in there without any bees.
Bertie Woofter	Gay man	From Bertie Woofter = poofter

Bird	Prison	From bird lime = time and in “doing bird”
Bird Lime	Time	What's the bird?
Biscuits and	Knees	I've been on my biscuits all day.
Boat Race	Face	Nice legs, shame about the boat
Bonney Fair	Hair	She's got beautiful shiny bonney.
Borassic Lint	Skint (broke)	He's right boric.
Bottle and Glass	Arse	I gave him a good kick up the bottle.
Bottles and Stoppers	Coppers (police)	Blimey - I think the bottles are on to me!
Bow and Arrow	Sparrow	Little bow and arrow fell out of the nest. (Обычно используется полное выражение)
Box of Toys	Noise	Hold your box - they can hear you miles away!
Brace and	Tits (breasts)	Blimey - what a brace!
Brahms	Pissed (т.е. «drunk»)	Brahms and Liszt = pissed
Brasic Lint	Skint (broke)	I'm brasic tonight.
Bread and Honey	Money	Let's drink with him – he's got bread.
Bread and Cheese	Sneeze	I hate allergy season – one good bread after another.
Bread and Butter	Gutter	Found him laying in the bread and butter (Обычно используется полное выражение)



Briney Marlin	Darlin'	You look lovely tonight, me old briney.
Bristol Cities	Titties (breasts)	She's got a lovely pair of Bristols.
Broun Bread	Dead	
Brussel Sprouts	Scouts	He's always been a brussel.
Bucket and Pail	Jail	One drink too many and I get seven days in the bucket.
Bull and Cow	Row (argument)	Had a right bull with my misses last night.
Burton on Trent	Rent	They've raised my burton again.
Bushel and Peck	Neck	He's got a bushel like tree trunk.
Butcher's Hook	Look	Here - take a butcher's at this.
Cain and Abel	Table	Sit yourself at the cain and I'll bring you your Tommy (Tommy Tucker - supper).
Cape of Good Hope	Soap	Go wash yourself - and use the cape.
Captain Hook	Book	I've read this captain.
Cash and Carried	Married	Poor bloke got cashed on the weekend.
Cat and Mouse	House	Went 'round to his cat to wake him up.
Chalk Farm	Arm	He broke his chalk.

Cheerful Giver	Liver	Lovely - cheerful for dinner tonight.
Cherry Hogg	Dog	My bloody cherry is off again.
China Plate	Mate	How are you, my old china?
Cobbler's Awls	Balls (testicles)	Go on! Kick him in the cobbler's!
Cock Sparrow	Barrow	He's wheeling his cock 'round the market.
Conan Doyle	Boil	
Crust of Bread	Head	Use your crust, mate.
Cuddle and Kiss	Miss	She a cute little cuddle.
Currant Bun	Son	He's awfully proud of his currant.
Current Bun	Sun	Old current bun's out today
Custard and Jelly	Telly (TV)	As usual, nothing on the custard tonight.
Cuts and Scratches	Matches	Do you have any cuts?
Daisy Roots	Boots	You can't go out in the rain without your daisies.
Dickory Dock	Clock	What's the time on the dickory?
Dicky Dirt	Shirt	Put your dicky on before the company sets here.

Dicky Bird	Word	He left without so much as a dicky.
Dig in the Grave	Shave	A quick shower and dig and I'll be ready to go.
Ding Dong	Song	Everyone gather round the piano for a ding dong (Обычно используется полное выражение)
Dog and Bone	Phone	She's always on the dog.
Donkeys Ears	Years	Ain't seen you in donkeys mate.
Duchess of Fife	Wife	Now my old dutch, where are we off to tonight?
Duke of York	Chalk	All I got for my birthday is a bit of duke.
Dustbin Lids	Kids	A nice girl but too many dustbin's.
Elbows and knees	Trees	
Elephant's Trunk	Drunk	He shouldn't be driving! He's bloody elephant's.
Errol Flynn	Chin	
Field of Wheat	Street	He out standing in the field, waiting for a bus.
Fine and Dandy	Brandy	A small drop of fine would suit me.
Fish Hook	Book	I've read the new fish by Deighton.

Five to Two	Jew	If you're a fiver then today's your Sabbath.
Flowery Dell	Cell	I've got three more years in this flower.
Four by Two	Jew	He's not from around here - he's a four.
Frog and Toad	Road	Don't ride your bike on the frog.
Gay and Frisky	Whisky	I'll have a gay and I'm off.
German Bands	Hands	Get your germans off my missus.
Ginger Beer	Engineer	He knows his stuff. He is a ginger, after all.
Ginger Beer	Queer	I don't know about that - sounds a bit ginger.
God Forbids	Kids	Couldn't hear a thing 'cause of all the Godfor's.
Gold Watch	Scotch	Scotch = watch
Goose's Neck	Cheque	He stuck me with a bouncing goose.
Grasshopper	Copper	He got nabbed by the grass.
Gregories	Glasses / spectacles	From Gregory Pecks = specs
Hampstead Heath	Teeth	His hampsteads (hamps) are a crime.
Hampton Wick	Prick	He gets on my wick.

Harry Randall	Candle	Look at all the Harry's on his cake.
Hearts of Oak	Broke (financial)	I'm skint mate. Bleedin' hearts.
Hit and Miss	Piss	Bloody dog's hit the floor again.
I Suppose	Nose	
Irish Rose	Nose	She gave me a kiss on my Irish.
Iron Tank	Bank	He lost his house to the iron.
Iron Hoof	Poof (homosexual)	He's a bit of an iron.
Jack and Jill	Hill	The store is up the jack.
Jack and Jill	Bill (statement)	I'm going home - can I have my Jack?
Jack Jones	Alone	He went to the pub all Jack.
Jack Tar	Bar (pub)	I'm off to the Jack.
Jam Jar	Car	Bloody jam is down again.
Jim Skinner	Dinner	Is my Jim ready yet?
Jimmy Riddle	Piddle (urinate)	I've had three pints - 1 could use a jimmy.
Joanna	Piano	He sparkles on the Joanna.
Johnnie Horner	Corner	I'll meet you 'round the Johnnie.
Kate Karney	Army	He's off and joined the Kate.
Kate and Sydney	Steak and Kidney	A lovely Kate and Sydney, pie

Khyber Pass	Arse	Stick it up your khyber.
Lilian Gish	Fish	Good day at the stream. Got a pair of Lilian's.
Linen Draper	Paper (newspaper)	Has the morning linen come yet?
Lion's Lair	Chair	Have a lion's while you wait.
Loaf of Bread	Head	Don't just stand there - use your loaf.
Loop de Loop	Soup	Nothing like a good loop on a cold day.
Lucy Locket	Pocket	Keep it in your Lucy.
Mickey Mouse	House	I'm taking my missus to the mickey tonight (Обычно используется в значении театр).
Mince Pies	Eyes	She got beautiful minces.
Mother Hubbard	Cupboard	There's nothing in the mother.
Mother's Ruin	Gin	Another mothers would sit well.
Mutt and Jeff	Deaf	Poor buggers mutt and jeff (Обычно используется полное выражение).
Nanny Goat	Boat	I took my nanny out on the river.
Near and Far	Bar (pub)	I saw him at the near.
Needle and Pin	Gin	I'll have a small needle and tonic.

Noah's Ark	Park	I'm taking my misses to the Noah.
North and South	Mouth	I gave him a punch up the north.
Oily Rag	Fag (cigarette)	Give us a rag.
Oliver Twist	Fist	Next thing I know he's got his Oliver in my face
Oxford Scholar	Dollar	Stupid horse cost me an Oxford.
Peas in a Pot	Hot	Don't touch that - it's bloody peasy.
Pen and Ink	Stink	That's a bit of a pen.
Pig's Ear	Beer	Can I buy you a pig?
Pimple and Botch	Scotch	He enjoys a good pimple.
Pitch and Toss	Boss	My bloody pitch kept me late again.
Plates of Meat	Feet	Get your plates of the table.
Pleasure and Pain	Rain	Any more pleasure and we'll be swimming.
Potatoes in the mould	Cold	Cor, taters out there in it?
Pope in Rome	Home	Let's pop 'round his pope and fetch him.
Rabbit and Pork	Talk	He's always rabbiting on about something.

Read and Write	Fight	He'd rather read than walk away.
Richard the Third	Bird	Look what that bloody Richard's done to my car!
Richard the Third	Turd (shit)	He's a bit of a Richard.
Rosy Lea	Tea	I've just put the rosy on.
Rub-a-dub-dub	Pub	I'm off to the rub-a-dub-dub.
Salmon and Trout	Stout (beer)	Stop by and have a salmon.
Sausage and Mash	Cash	I haven't got a sausage.
Sausage and Mash	Crash	He was in a fearsome sausage.
Scapa Flow	Go	Scapa off!
Scotch Pegs	Legs	Sit down and take a load off your pegs.
Septic Tank	Yank	He's not very bright... septic, you know.
Skin and Blister	Sister	She may be his blister but she's nothing like him.
Sky Rocket	Pocket	I've got nothing in my skies.
Sorry and Sad	Bad	That dinner was a bit sorry.
Stammer and Stutter	Butter	Extra stammer for me.
Stand at Ease	Cheese	Wouldn't mind a bit of ease.



Tea Leaf	Thief	He's always been a bit of a tea leaf. (Обычно используется полное выражение)
Teapot Lids	Kids	I'm taking my little teapot to country.
Teapot Lid	Quid	I'm down a teapot already.
Tiddley Wink	Drink	Just one more tiddley and I'm off; or, He's popped down to the pub for a tiddle.
Tit for Tat	Hat	Lovely titfer.
Tom and Dick	Sick	He's feeling a bit Tom.
Tom Thumb	Rum	A wee bit of Tom and I'm off.
Tommy <del>Tucker</del>	Supper	You can sing for your Tommy.
Trouble and Strife	Wife	I'm taking my trouble dancing tonight.
Two and Eight	State (anguish)	He's in a two and eight over it. (Обычно используется полное выражение)
Uncle Bert	Shirt	I've got to press my uncle.
Uncle Fred	Bread	Hey, mum. Can I have some Uncle Fred with this?
Weasel and Stoat	Coat	I left my weasel in the pub.

## APPENDIX 7

### LIST OF MAIN DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

**Abbreviation** – the process and the result of forming a word out of the initial elements (letters, morphemes) of a word combination.

**Affixation** – such type of word formation where the target word is formed by combining a stem and affixes.

**Amelioration** – the improvement of the connotational component of meaning.

**Antonymy** – semantic opposition, contrast.

**Antonyms** – a) words which have in their meaning a qualitative feature and can therefore be regarded as semantically opposite.  
b) words connected as correlated pairs.

**Archaic** – are words which are no longer recognized in modern English words that were in use in Old English and which have either dropped out of the language entirely or have changed in their appearance to much that they have become unrecognizable.

**Assimilation** – is a partial or total conformation to the phonetically graphical & morphological standards of the receiving language.

**Basis of opposition** – these are the features the two contrasted words possess in common.

**Blending** – combining parts of 2 words to form one word.

**Borrowing** – is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonetic shape spelling paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the English language.

**Clipping** – the process and the result of curtailing off a word to one or two usually initial syllables.

**Composition** – such word-formation where the target word is formed by combining two or more stems.

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

**Connotational meaning** – is an additional component of meaning i.e. the emotive charge & stylistic value of the word.

**Context** – a) the linguistic environment of a unit of a language which reveals the conditions and the characteristics features of its usage in speech.

b) the semantically complete passage to establish the meaning of a given word.

**Contiguity of meaning or metonymy** – is the semantic process of according two referents, one of which makes part of the other or closely connected with it.

**Conversion** – a special type of word formation where the word forming means is the paradigm of the word itself.

**Denotational meaning** – is a linguistic expression for a concept or a name for an individual object. It makes communication possible.

**Diachronic** – historical.

**Diachrony** – is the historical development of the system of language, as the object of linguistic investigation.

**Dialectical words** – are words which are in the process of integration of the English national language remained beyond its literary boundaries and their use is generally confined to a definite locality.

**Etymological doublets** – are two or more words of the same language which were derived by different routes from the same basic word.

**Etymology** – studies the origin of various words, their change and development. It investigates the linguistic and extra linguistic factors modifying their structure, meaning and usage.

**Functional style** – is a system of expressive means peculiar to a specific sphere of communication.

**General lexicology** – is the general study of word and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.

**Grammatical meaning** – is the component of meaning recurrent in identical sets of individual forms of different words / tense meaning, case meaning.

**Homographs** – different words coinciding in their orthographic expression.

**Homonymy** – the coincidence in the same sound form and orthographic complex of 2 or more different linguistic units.

**Homophones** – words with different morphological structure which coincide in the sound form.

**Homonyms** – two or more different linguistic units within one sound and orthographic complex.

**Ideographic synonyms** – differ in shades of meaning synonyms.

**An infix** – is an affix placed within the word.

**Jargon** – is a term for a group of words that exists in almost every language and whose aim is to preserve secrecy within one or another social group.

**Language** – is a semi logical system serving as the main and basic mean of human communication.

**Lexical distinctive feature** – feature capable of distinguishing a word form or meaning from a similar word or variant.

**Lexical meaning** – is the component of meaning proper to the word as a linguistic unit, recurrent in all forms of the word.

**Lexical opposition** – is a semantically relevant relationship between two partially similar words.

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

**Lexicology** – (from Gr. Lexis – “word”, and logos – “learning”) is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of the language and the properties of words as the main units of language.

**Morpheme** – is the smallest recurrent unit of the language, into which words may be analyzed.

**A native word** – is a word which belongs to the original English.

**Neologism** – a word, or a word combination that appears or is specially coined to name a new object or express a new concept.

**Nonce word** – is a word or word combination coined to suit one particular occasion.

**Obsolescent words** – are in the stage of gradually passing out of general use.

**Obsolete words** – which have already gone completely out of use but are still recognized by the English –speaking community.

**Onomatopoeia** – formation of words from sounds that resemble these associated with the object or action to be named.

**Paradigmatic relations** – are those that exist between individual lexical items which make up one of the subgroups of vocabulary items (e.g. Sets of synonyms).

**Peioration** – the acquisition by the word of some derogatory emotive charge.

**Phraseology**– is a brunch of linguistics connected with the meaning of words and word equivalents.

**Polysemy** – is a diversity of meaning, the existence within one word of several connected meanings as the result of the development and changes of its original meaning.

**Professionalisms** – are the word used in a definite trade profession.

**Semantic field** – part of reality singled out in human experience and covered in language by a more or less autonomous lexical micro system.

**Semantic lean** – is the development in the English word of new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language.

**Set expressions** – are word groups consisting of two or more words whose combination is integrated so that they are introduced in speech as ready-made units with specialized meaning of the whole unit.

**Similarity of meaning or metaphor** – is a semantic process of associating two referents, one of which in some way resembles the other.

**Sociolinguistic** – deals with casual relations between the way the language works and facts of social life.

**Special language** – deal with the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language.

**Stylistic** – deal with the problems of meaning, connotations, synonymy functional differentiation of vocabulary according to the sphere of communication and some other issues.

**Stylistic synonyms** – are such synonyms which without explicitly displaying semantic difference are distinguished stylistically, i.e. in all kinds of emotional, expressive and evaluative overtones.

**A suffix** – is a derivational morpheme following the stem & forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class.

**Synchronic** – representing and conventional historical stage in the development of age.

**Synchrony** – is a conventional isolation of a certain stage in the development of language as the object of linguistic investigation.

**Synonyms** – are two or more words belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical denotational meanings, interchangeable in some contexts these words are distinguished by different shades of meaning, connotations and stylistic features.

**Synonymy** – the coincidence in the essential meanings of linguistic elements which usually preserve their differences in connotations and stylistic characteristics.

**System** – denotes not merely the sum total of the English words, it denotes a set of elements associated and functioning together according to certain laws.

**Syntagmatic relations** – are those that define the meaning of the word possesses when it is used in combination with other words in the flow of speech.

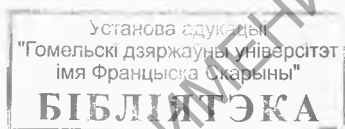
**Term** – a word or a word combination of a special (scientific, technical...) language which is created borrowed or adopted to express the definite concept specific for that science and name it's special object.

**Translation loan** – is a word and expression formed from the material already existing in the language according to the patterns taken from another language.

**Unit** – means one of the elements into which a whole may be divided or analyzed and which possesses the basic properties of this whole.

**Vocabulary** – is the system formed by the sum total of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses.

**Word** – is the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment. A word is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit.





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