

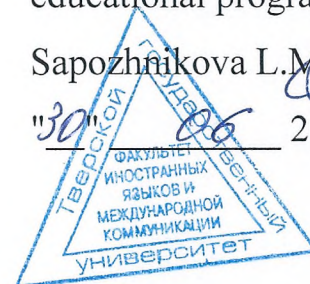
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Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
Tver State University

Approve: The head of the
educational programme:

Sapozhnikova L.M.

"30" 06 2023.



Work programme of the discipline (with annotation)

«**LEXICOLOGY**» (English)

Training direction 45.03.02 Linguistics

Training profile

"Theory and Methodology of Teaching Foreign Languages and Cultures",

"Translation and Translation Studies"

For 3rd year full-time students

Compiled by: Associate Professor I.V. Novikova

Tver, 2023

I. Annotation

1. Purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of mastering the discipline "Lexicology of modern English" is the formation and development of general professional competences in students of training direction 45.03.02. Practical objectives of the course are: 1) development of skills of lexical analysis of words; 2) formation of students' linguistic, linguistic (at the level of knowledge of the history and theory of lexicology) and communicative competence; 3) formation of skills of professional pedagogical and methodological orientation in the study of various topics of the course; 4) possession of the system of linguistic knowledge of basic phonetic, lexical, grammar, word formation phenomena, spelling and punctuation, the laws of functioning of the studied foreign

2. Place of the discipline (or module) in the structure of the curriculum (OOP)

The discipline belongs to the compulsory part of the curriculum of Block 1 and is linked to such disciplines as: "Practical course of the first foreign language", "Practical course of the second foreign language", disciplines of variative part ("Methods of teaching foreign languages"), educational and production practice (research work of the student), during which the ability to study special literature and other scientific and technical information, achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge and apply actual methods of processing, analysis and systematization of information on the subject are consolidated. For successful mastering of the discipline "Lexicology of the English language" it is necessary:

- Have an understanding of the main scientific trends in general linguistics;
- Have a basic knowledge of the terminology of the discipline of "Foundations of Linguistics";
- Know the grammar and vocabulary rules of English speech.

3 The volume of the discipline (or module):

3 credit units, 108 academic hours, **including**

- contact hours: 34 hours (lectures: 17 hours, seminars: 17 hours);
- independent work of students: 47 hours;
- supervision of independent work: 27 hours.

4. List of planned learning outcomes of the discipline (or module), correlated with the planned learning outcomes of the educational programme

The expected results of the educational programme (competencies to be acquired)	
<p>General Professional Competence-1 (GPC-1). The ability to apply the system of linguistic knowledge of basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, orthography and punctuation, the regularities of the functioning of the studied foreign language and its functional varieties.</p>	<p>GPC- 1.1. Interprets basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical , word-formation phenomena, rules of spelling and punctuation, identifies regularities in the functioning of the studied foreign language</p> <p>GPC- 1.2 Orientates in current scientific paradigms, schools, concepts of linguistics</p> <p>GPC- 1.3. Compares and analyses linguistic phenomena, functional varieties of language</p> <p>GPC- 1.5 Analyse the use of language in the text and in speech activities</p>

5. Form of intermediate assessment

The following are the main forms of ongoing and end-of-course monitoring of the above knowledge, skills and competencies:

- Oral questioning, checking home oral and written exercises;
- Performing exercises in the classroom;
- Preparation of abstracts, reports, presentations on topics;
- written quizzes, tests;
- spontaneous dialogues, discussions on topics covered;
- A final roundtable discussion on the material covered.
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The final inspection takes place at the end of Term 5 in the form of an examination.

7. The language of instruction is English.

II. Content of the discipline (or module) structured by themes (sections) indicating the number of academic hours and types of classes allocated to them

Curriculum - names of sections and topics	Total (hours)	Contact work (hours)				Independent work, including supervision (hours)	
		Lectures		Seminars/. Practical exercises/. Laboratory work (<i>keep as many as necessary</i>)			Supervision of independent work (including coursework)
		total	including practical training	total	including practical training		
1. Introduction.	12						
1.1 The subject of lexicology 1.2 The relationship between lexicology and other branches of linguistics. 1.3 History of English and American lexicography		2		2		3	6
2. a reflection of word theory in modern science.	14						
2.1. Word as the basic unit of the lexical language system 2.2 Phonetic and morphological structure of a word, its specificity at		3		3		3	6

these levels of formal structure. 2.3 Semantic characterisation of a word. The concept of the 'inner form' of a word.							
3. patterns of word production in English.	14						
3.1. Word formation. Different understandings of the term "word formation". 3.2 Affixation. 3.3 Word compounding. Other ways of word formation in modern English.		2,5		2,5		4	6
4. etymological characteristics of the modern English language.	14						
4.1 The etymological basis of the lexicon. 4.2 Borrowed vocabulary from a diachronic perspective. 4.3 Borrowed vocabulary in a synchronic aspect. Types of assimilation.		2		2		4	6
5. Meaning of the word.	14						
5.1 Current linguistic theories of meaning structure. Types of word meanings. The structure of a lexeme and a seme. 5.2 Polysemy, its essence and reasons. Homonymy, its place in the lexical system of the language. Sources of homonymy. 5.3 Linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons for changing the meaning of a lexical unit.		2,5		2,5		3	6
6. Paradigmatic relationships of words in the language system.	12						
6.1 Basic principles of semantic classification of		1,5		1,5		3	6

vocabulary. 6.2 The problem of synonymy. 6.3. Antonymic and correlative groups. Word-formation nests. Thematic groups. Lexicographic classes of words. Semantic fields.							
7. Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.	14						
7.1 English phraseology. A phraseological unit as an equivalent of a word. Definitions. Classifications. Idioms. 7.2. The problem of collocation in modern English. The heterogeneity of stable collocations in modern English.		2		2		3	5
8. Stylistic and territorial characteristics of the English language.	14						
8.1. General characteristics of the vocabulary of modern English. Changes in the vocabulary of a language as a sociolinguistic phenomenon. 8.2. Territorial differentiation of vocabulary composition in diachronic and synchronic aspects. Features of English in the USA, Australia, Canada and other countries.		1,5		1,5		4	6
TOTAL	108	17		17		27	47

III. Educational technology

Syllabus - names of sections and topics (<i>in strict accordance with section II of the CPD</i>)	Type of activity	Educational technology
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<p>Topic 1: The subject of lexicology. The relationship between lexicology and other branches of linguistics. The relationship between lexicology and other branches of linguistics.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p>Project technology Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic</p>
<p>Theme 2: Reflections of word theory in modern science.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p><i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic</p>
<p>Topic 3: Patterns of word production in English.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p><i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic</p>
<p>Topic 4: Etymological characteristics of modern English.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p><i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic</p>
<p>Topic 5: Meaning of words. Polysemy, homonymy. Reasons for changes in lexical meaning.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p><i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic</p>
<p>Topic 6: Paradigmatic relationships of words in the language system.</p>	<p>Lecture Seminar</p>	<p><i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive;</p>

		exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic
Topic 7: Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.	Lecture Seminar	<i>Project technology</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, roundtable, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist
8. Stylistic and territorial characteristics of the English language.	Lecture Seminar	<i>Project technology</i> <i>Information (digital)</i> Discussion technology (forum, symposium, debate, aquarium discussion, panel discussion, round table, facilitated, etc.), audiovisual; reproductive, productive; exploratory; constructivist analytical-synthetic; activity-heuristic

IV. Assessment materials for current and interim assessments

Midterm assessment materials (example assignments)

Semester 5

A total of **60 points** (out of 100) is allocated for the current control of the student's academic work.

Type and method of ongoing assessment	The wording of the assignment	Planned educational outcome (competence, indicator)	Criteria and scale of assessment
The aim of the assignment is to determine the degree of mastery of the system of linguistic knowledge and the regularities of the functioning of the language system, as well as to demonstrate the skills of argumentation and discussion on the problem.	<p>Assignment: Prepare in small groups (4-6 people) a project presentation on the proposed topics with your own examples. The presentation is presented orally by the group in class and accompanied by a Power Point presentation (presentation time 15-20 minutes). Use of audiovisual aids is encouraged. The preparation time of the report is 2 weeks.</p> <p>Suggested topics:</p>	<p>GPC- 1. Can apply the system of linguistic knowledge of basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, orthography and punctuation, the regularities of the functioning of the studied foreign language and its functional varieties</p> <p>GPC-1.1. Interprets basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, rules</p>	<p>5 points - successful completion of a group communication task; interaction is appropriate to the communicative task; the statement is logical and complete; vocabulary, grammatical structure and phonetics are appropriate to the task</p> <p>4 points - the communicative task</p>

	<p>1) The Object of Lexicology. 2) Lexicology and Other Branches of Linguistics. 3) The Notion of Lexical System. 4) The Basic Units of Vocabulary. Some General Problems of the Theory of the Words. 5) Some General Problems of the Theory of the Word 6) Word-groups and Phraseological Units</p> <p>The report should include a review of the main literature on the chosen topic, the student should know the names of scholars dealing with the topic, be prepared to give their own examples to illustrate the phenomena and phenomena under consideration in English.</p> <p>The group is expected to divide the report into its component thematic parts (general description of the phenomenon, classification, main types, etc.).</p> <p>In the final practical session, each participant presents his or her section of the report and is required to be well-versed in the topic and have an understanding of the relevant terminology. The presentation is followed by a discussion with the teacher and the audience.</p> <p>While preparing the practical assignment, students have the opportunity to consult the teacher.</p>	<p>of spelling and punctuation, identifies regularities in the functioning of the studied foreign language</p> <p>GPC- 1.2 Orient in current scientific paradigms, schools, concepts of linguistics</p> <p>GPC- 1.3. Compares and analyzes language</p> <p>GPC- 1.5 Analyse the use of language in the text and in speech activities</p>	<p>has been completed; the interaction between the participants is mostly appropriate to the communicative task; the statement is mostly logical and complete; the vocabulary, grammatical structure and phonetic formulation are generally appropriate to the task at hand</p> <p>3 points - communicative task is incomplete; participants' interaction is not always consistent with the communicative task; the statement is not always logical and/or incomplete; vocabulary, grammatical structure and phonetics are often not consistent with the task; allowed 5-8</p> <p>2 points - communication task not completed</p>
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The fifth semester concludes with an examination. The maximum score for the examination is **40 points**.

Type and method of ongoing assessment	The wording of the assignment	Planned educational outcome (competence,	Criteria and scale of assessment
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		indicator)	
An assignment in which the student demonstrates the ability to provide definitions of key terms and concepts in a foreign language and to analyse modern scientific schools, theories and scientific phenomena.	Write and submit an essay on one of the module topics (see list of topics and questions above).	<p>GPC- 1. Can apply the system of linguistic knowledge of basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, orthography and punctuation, the regularities of the functioning of the studied foreign language and its functional varieties</p> <p>GPC-1.1. Interprets basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, rules of spelling and punctuation, identifies regularities in the functioning of the studied foreign language</p> <p>GPC- 1.2 Orient in current scientific paradigms, schools, concepts of linguistics</p> <p>GPC- 1.3. Compares and analyses linguistic phenomena, functional varieties of language</p> <p>GPC- 1.5 Analyse the use of language in the text and in speech activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 75% of the text is original - 3 points • The originality of the text is 50-74% - 2 points • The originality of the text is 25-49% - 1 point • The originality of the text is less than 25% - 0 points • Reflection of the key aspects of the topic in the plan - 2 points; • Fragmented reflection of key aspects of the topic - 1 point; • Full compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the essay - 2 points; • Partial conformity of the content with the topic and plan of the essay - 1 point; • Comparison of different points of view on the same issue (problem) - 1 point; • All conclusions presented are justified - 2 points; • Some of the conclusions are justified - 1 point. • the references to the literature used are correct - 2

			<p>points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rules of spelling, punctuation and stylistic culture are followed - 2 points; the length of the abstract - 2 points.
Writing a final test paper	<p>Complete tasks 1-25</p> <p>1. What type of morphemes is the most recurrent in English words?</p> <p>(a) derivational affixes (b) roots (c) Functional affixes (d) markers</p> <p>2. What type of morphemes did E. Nida call outer formatives?</p> <p>(a) derivational affixes (b) roots (c) Functional affixes (d) markers</p> <p>3. The morpheme "man" in the word "seaman" refers to:</p> <p>(a) unique morphemes (b) Semi-affixes (c) root morphemes</p> <p>4. Affixes used to form new words in the period in question are called:</p> <p>(a) newly-formed (b) productive (c) active</p> <p>5. The term "hybrids" denotes:</p> <p>(a) Words referring to different classes (b) Words derived from two or more stems (c) elements derived from two or more different languages</p> <p>etc.</p>	<p>GPC- 1. Can apply the system of linguistic knowledge of basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, orthography and punctuation, the regularities of the functioning of the studied foreign language and its functional varieties</p> <p>GPC-1.1. Interprets basic phonetic, lexical, grammatical, word-formation phenomena, rules of spelling and punctuation, identifies regularities in the functioning of the foreign language under study</p> <p>GPC- 1.2 Orientates in current scientific paradigms, schools, concepts of linguistics</p> <p>GPC- 1.3. Compares and analyses linguistic phenomena, functional varieties of language</p> <p>GPC- 1.5 Analyse the use of language in the text and in speech activities</p>	<p>Each correctly completed task is worth 1 point (25 points total)</p>

V. Training, methodological and information support for the discipline

1) Recommended literature

(a) Basic literature:

1. Arnold I.V. Lexicology of Modern English : textbook / I.V. Arnold. - 2nd ed. revised. - M. : Flint, 2012. - 376 c. . -ISBN 978-5-9765-1041-8 ; The same [Electronic resource]. - URL:
<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=103311> (05.07.2017).

2. Morozova N.N. Lexicology of English Language=Practice Makes Perfect : textbook / N.N. Morozova. - M. Prometheus, 2013. - 102 c. - ISBN 978-5-7042-2484-6 ; Same [Electronic resource]. -URL:
<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=240149> (05.07.2017).

b) additional literature:

1. Babich G.N. Lexicology: A Current Guide=Lexicology of English : a textbook / G.N. Babich. - 5th ed. - M. : Flint, 2010. - 198 c. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0249-9 ; The same [Electronic resource]. -URL:
<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=83079> (05.07.2017).

2. Katermina V.V. Lexicology of the English language : workshop / V.V. Katermina. - Moscow : Flint, 2010. - 60 c. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0844-6 ; Same [Electronic resource]. -URL:
<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57954>(05.07.2017)

3. Tretyakova M.F. Lexicology of English [Electronic resource]: teaching aid / Tretyakova M.F. - Electronic text data.- Komsomolsk-on-Amur: Amur Humanitarian-Pedagogical State University, 2012. - 59 c. - Access mode:
<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/22294.html>.- EBS "IPRbooks"

c) dictionaries

Explanatory Dictionaries:

1. The Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Oxford, 1996.
2. Websters New International Dictionary of the English Language. 1989.

Learners Dictionaries:

1. A. Hornby. The Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English. 1997.
2. The Big English-Russian Dictionary. I.R. Galperin. M., 1996.

Special Dictionaries:

1. D. Jones. Everyman's English Dictionary. 1998.

2. Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms. S. 1995.
3. Ayto John. The Longman Register of New Words. Russian language. Moscow, 1990.
4. Green Jonathan. New Words. Bloomsbury Publishing Ltd. 1994.
5. Komissarov V.N. Dictionary of Synonyms of the Modern English Language. M., 1964.
6. Kunin A.V. Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary. M., 1967.
7. Trofimova Z.S. Dictionary of New Words and Meanings in English. Peacock, 1993.

2) Software

(a) A list of resources on the Internet necessary to master the discipline (or module)

Lectures by Professor Belyaeva on English lexicology for 3rd year students at PSU, textbook, 2000. (www.yandex.ru)

Lectures by Professor Gorodny on the lexicology of the English language. Textbook 1998 (www.yahoo.ru)

William Harris. Prof. Em. Middlebury College (www.Middlebury.edu/~harris)

www.libf.ru. The official website of the Library of Foreign Literature

www.wikipedia.ru - the free encyclopaedia

www.rsl.ru - Lenin library

www.rambler.ru

www.yandex.ru

www.google.ru

Phraseology of modern English <http://vernadsky.dnttm.ru/h4/w01358.htm>

<http://5ballov.ru/> = lexicology + of+English

Phraseology. htm

<http://www.iatp.md/articles/proverbs.htm>

Talk tidy (<http://www.talktidy.com>): John Edwards, the inventor/populariser of the term "Wenglish" and his books and CDs on the matter.

Some thoughts and notes on the English of South

Wales (<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/Thoughts.html>): D Parry-Jones, National Library of Wales journal 1974 Winter, volume XVIII/4

<http://refine.com.ru/pageid-1106-1.html>.

<http://www.referat.com>

<http://mglukp.narod.ru/lexicology.doc>.

VI. Guidance materials for students in mastering the discipline

Preparing for the practical exercises

Working with all materials (lectures and textbooks) requires the student to clearly understand the objectives of each specific task and to achieve them in the most rational way. When preparing for the practical sessions, one should constantly pay attention to the list of additional literature suggested by the teacher as a source of

materials and information on a particular issue. Careful thought should be given to technical details when preparing presentations.

The students' **independent work** involves

- study of compulsory and supplementary literature;
- work with the lecture notes;
- work with Internet resources;
- drafting of an outline and/or talking points;
- Familiarise yourself with and carry out/complete exercises and tests;
- Writing essays, papers, reports and presentations;
- Regular repetition of what has been learned, on which the material that follows is based;
- work with dictionaries and other lexicographic sources;
- The vocabulary and the active use of terms relevant to the topic of the unit.

Name of sections and topics	Clock	Form of work
1. Introduction.		
Particular branches of lexicology: etymology, semasiology, word formation, phraseology, lexicography.	5	1. Report on the topic of the section. 2. Writing test assignments. 3. Performing the test tasks. Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 5-9. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 9-31. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 7-11., 64-66.
2. a reflection of word theory in modern science.		
Semantic characterisation of a word. The concept of the 'inner form' of a word.	6	1. Exercises (to be carried out in writing). Grinberg L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology". № 11 - p. 11 (1-7), № 1, 2 - p. 62, № 1 - p. 64, № 1 - p. 65, № 1 - p. 66, № 1 - p. 67, № 2 - p. 68, № 1, 2 - p. 70, № 1 - p. 72, № 6 - p. 89, № 14 - p. 95, No. 19 - p.102, No. 5 - p. 102. 2. Report on the topic of the section.
3. patterns of word production in English.		

Word formation. Other ways of forming words in modern English.	6	<p>1. Exercises (to be carried out in writing). Grinberg. L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology". <u>Suffixation</u> No. 2 p. 20, № 4 p. 21, № 18 p. 25. <u>Prefixation</u> No. 21 p. 26, № 34 p. 31. <u>Affixation</u> No. 36 p. 32.</p> <p>2. Writing test assignments.</p> <p>3. Report on the topic of the section.</p>
4. etymological characteristics of the modern English language.		
Borrowed vocabulary in a synchronic aspect. Types of assimilation.	6	<p>1. Exercises (to be carried out in writing). Grinberg L. E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology" № 2 p. 9, №4 p. 10, № 5 p. 11, № 6 p. 12, № 7p. 12 (a).</p> <p>2. essay "Practical application of etymology in English lessons at school".</p> <p>3. Comparative analysis of vocabulary.</p> <p>4. Work with Internet resources.</p>
5. Meaning of the word.		
Linguistic and extra-linguistic reasons for changing the meaning of a lexical unit.	6	<p>1. essay "Comparative analysis of the reasons for changes in the meaning of a lexical unit".</p> <p>2. Report on the topic of the section.</p> <p>3. Work with Internet resources.</p> <p>Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 99-127. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 27-76. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 13-63.</p>
6. Paradigmatic relationships of words in the language system.		
Antonymic and correlative groups. Word-formation nests. Thematic groups. Lexicographic classes of words. Semantic fields.	6	<p>1. A comparative analysis of the word-formation nests of certain thematic groups.</p> <p>2. Execution of standardised tests.</p> <p>3. Report on the topic of the section.</p> <p>Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 142-153. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 194-215. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 51-63.</p>
7. Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.		

The problem of collocation in modern English. The heterogeneity of stable collocations in modern English.	6	1. Report on the topic of the section. 2. Writing test assignments. 3. Performing the test tasks. Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 173-182. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 165-181. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 74-88. Koonin A.V. Phraseology of the Modern English Language. M., 1971.
8. Stylistic and territorial characteristics of the English language.		
Stylistic differentiation of vocabulary, semantic and stylistic features of individual lexical layers of the English language.	6	1. essay "Stylistic features of individual (choice of) lexical layers of the English language". 2. Work with Internet resources. 3. Writing test assignments. Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 200-206. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 262-271. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 200-209.
Total	47	

Recommended topics for reports and presentations:

1. Object of Lexicology. Lexicology and other branches of Linguistics.
2. The Problem of the Word. The Theory of the Word.
3. The Inner Structure of the Word. The Morphemic approach, the Word-Structure.
4. The Inner Structure of the Word. IC Analysis. Association Approach.
5. Etymological Survey of the English Language. Native, Celtic, Scandinavian Elements in the English Language.
6. Classical Element in the English Language.
7. French Element in the English Language.
8. Affixation (Etymology, productivity, patterns).
9. Word-composition. Criteria of Composition.
10. Classification of Compound Words.

11. Conversion. Diachronical Approach to Conversion.
12. Classification of Conversion.
13. Shortening. Classification of Shortening.
14. Minor types of word-building.
15. Semantic Structure of English Words.
16. The Problem of Meaning.
17. Semantic Change.
18. Polysemy.
19. Classification of Words. Word-families.
20. Homonyms.
21. Synonyms and Antonyms.
22. Set Expressions. Classification of Set Expressions.
23. The Problem of Regional Varieties of the English Vocabulary.
24. Standard English Variants.
25. American English.
26. Canadian, Australian, Indian Variants.
27. English Lexicography. Main Problems of Lexicography.
28. Types of Dictionaries.

The abstract consists of an abstract review of the literature on the subject. The content of the paper is primarily determined by the topic. However, irrespective of the topic, there are a number of requirements that apply to all types of work. The general prerequisite is a clear understanding of the subject matter. For this reason, it is important to begin with a thorough understanding of the material presented in the textbooks. A thorough study of it will help to guide the choice of the topic and facilitate the process of writing the paper itself. This will also help you to write a preliminary outline.

There are four main steps in carrying out the work:

- 1) bibliography, i.e. the selection of literature on the research topic;
- 2) cataloguing, i.e. the accumulation and processing of linguistic material;
- 3) classification of the material;
- 4) a coherent description of the material studied, i.e. writing the paper itself.

Exercise books:

Grinberg. Exercises in Modern English Lexicology. L., 1966.

Sample test assignments for monitoring

Introduction to lexicology.

Fundamentals.

1. What does lexicology study?
 - a) the grammar of a language
 - (b) the vocabulary of a language
 - (c) Different stylistic devices
 - (d) Spelling rules
2. What branch of lexicology studies common features of vocabularies of different languages?
 - (a) Special lexicology
 - (b) contrastive lexicology
 - c) general lexicology
 - (d) etymology
3. What is not included into the subject of etymology?
 - (a) The origin of different words
 - b) the linguistic and extralinguistic forces modifying word structure, meaning and usage
 - c) the vocabulary of a language from the angle of its sound system
 - (d) Changes and development of words
4. What does semantics study?
 - (a) Meanings of words
 - (b) History of words
 - c) sound forms of words
 - (d) Word concessions
5. What approach to vocabulary studies is mainly used by descriptive lexicology?
 - (a) historical
 - (b) synchronical
 - (c) diachronical

The word as the basic unit of the lexical system.

The Theory of the Word. The Inner Structure.

1. What type of morphemes is the most recurrent in English words?
 - (a) derivational affixes
 - (b) roots
 - (c) Functional affixes
 - (d) markers
2. What type of morphemes did E. Nida call outer formatives?
 - (a) derivational affixes
 - (b) roots
 - (c) Functional affixes
 - (d) markers
3. The morpheme "map" in the word "seaman" refers to:
 - (a) unique morphemes
 - (b) Semi-affixes
 - c) root morphemes
4. Affixes used to form new words in the period in question are called:
 - (a) newly-formed
 - (b) productive
 - (c) active
5. The term "hybrids" denotes:
 - (a) Words referring to different classes

- (b) Words derived from two or more stems
- (c) elements derived from two or more different languages

*Vocabulary in the etymological aspect.
The Etymology of the English Words.*

Test 1

1. A word which belongs to the original English stock is:
 - (a) a native word
 - (b) a loan word
 - (c) assimilation of a loan
 - (d) a semantic loan

2. A word taken over from another language and modified according to the standards of the English language is:
 - (a) a native word
 - (b) a loan word
 - (c) a semantic word
 - (d) an etymological doublet

3. The native words are further subdivided into those of:
 - a) Indo-European stock and common Germanic original
 - (b) Latin and Roman original
 - (c) Greek and German origin

4. The term "source of borrowing" should be distinguished from the term
 - (a) a native word
 - (b) an evaluative word
 - (c) an origin of borrowing

5. The term denoting the development in an English word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language is:
 - (a) A loan
 - (b) loan translation
 - (c) Semantic loan

*Semantics of the word.
The Semantic Structure of a word.*

Test 1

1. What branch of lexicology studies the meaning of words?
 - (a) phraseology
 - (b) Semasiology
 - (c) descriptive lexicology

2. With what kind of meaning does semasiology deal?
 - a) with lexical meaning only
 - (b) with grammatical meaning
 - c) with meaning of borrowed words only

3. What does semasiology study diachronically?
 - a) word meaning at a given moment of time
 - (b) the change in meaning the words undergo
 - c) assimilation of borrowed words

4. What does the synchronic approach study?

- (a) Meanings of individual words
- (b) Semantic structures typical of the language studied
- (c) the change in meaning the words undergo

5. What is excluded from the object of semasiology?
- (a) Semantic development of words, its causes and classification
 - (b) Relevant distinctive features and types of lexical meaning
 - (c) semantic grouping of words
 - (d) The grammatical structure of words

1. Introduction.

Fundamentals: Lexicology, its object, methods.

- a) The Object of Lexicology.
- b) Lexicology and Other Branches of Linguistics.
- c) The Notion of Lexical System (Arnold, The English Word).
- d) The Basic Units of Vocabulary. Some General Problems of the Theory of the Words.

Literature.

1. Arnold I.V. The English Word. Chapter I, Chapter III (p.p. 51-59).
2. Ginzburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Chapter I, Chapter V.
3. Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1986. Ch. 2,3.
4. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English Language. M., 1956. C. 12.
5. Hidekel S.S. English lexicology in excerpts and extracts. JI., 1969. C. 6-8.

2. Reflection of word theory in modern science.

The Theory of the Word. Word-structure.

I. Some General Problems of the Theory of the Word.

Literature:

1. Arnold I. V. The English Word. L., 1971.
2. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English Language. M., 1969.

II. Word-structure.

Literature.

1. Ginzburg. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1966.
2. Arnold A.V. The English Word. M., 1966.
3. Marchand h. The Categories and Types of present-day English word-formation. M., 1971.
4. Shubin E.P., Troitskaya N.E. Definiuion-associative theory of internal word structure. K., 1972.
5. Kubryakova E.S. Fundamentals of Morphological Analysis. M., 1974.
6. Zyatkovskaya R.G. Suffixal System of Modern English. M., 1971.

3. Patterns of word production in English.

Word-formation in the Modern English Language.

I. Affixation.

1. Principle ways of word-formation. Affixation.

2. Suffixation. (Etymology, productivity, patterns).
3. Prefixation. (Etymology, productivity, patterns). Borderline cases.
4. Polysemy and Homonymy of Derivational Affixes.
Synonymy of Derivational Affixes.

Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinberg. L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology".

Suffixation 2 p. 20

4 p. 21

18 p. 25

Prefixation 21 p. 26

34 p. 31

Affixation 36 p. 32

The plan of the analysis of all the affixes:

- (a) Their origin
- (b) productivity
- (c) The pattern after which the word is formed.

Literature.

1. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology.
 - "Word-formation" p.p. 135-140
 - "Principle Ways of Word-formation. Affixation" p.p. 140-141
 - "Prefixation" p.p. 142-144
 - "Suffixation" p.p. 144-148
 - "Polysemy and Homonymy of Derivation Affixes" p.p. 148-149
 - "Synonymy of Derivational Affixes" p.p. 149-150
 - "Productivity of Derivational Affixes" p.p. 150-154
 - "Origin of Derivational Affixes" p.p. 154-157
2. Arnold I.V. The English Word.
 - "Classification of Suffixes" p.p. 69-71
 - "Prefixes" p.p. 71-74
 - "Boderline cases" p.p. 74-75
 - "The Valency of Affixes and Stems" p.p. 75-78
 - "Productive and Non-productive Affixes" p.p. 79-82
 - "The Etymology of Affixes" p.p. 82

II. Word-composition. (Arn. p.p. 85-90)

1. Criteria of composition (Arn. p.p. 91):
 - a) Borderline between compound words and free word-groups (Ginzb. p.p. 179-184);
 - b) Meaning of Compound words (Ginzb. p.p. 184-189);
 - c) Semi-affixes (Arn. p.p. 95-97);
2. Classification of Compound words (Arn. p.p. 97-100, 105-107; Ginz. p.p. 173-176, 1760179).
3. The structural and semantic correlation between compound words and free word-groups (Ginzb. p.p.192-196).
4. The Historical Development of English Compounds (Arn. p.p. 107-109; Ginzb.

p.p. 196-198).

Literature.

1. Arnold I.V. "The English Word".

2. Ginzburg R.S. "A Course of Modern English Lexicology".

3. "Reading in Modern English Lexicology:

Hans Marchand "The Categories and Types of Present-day English Word-Formation".

Compounding. p.p. 117-122.

Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinberg L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology".

13 p. 38

20 p. 40

III. 1. Conversion in Present-day English (Arn. p. 131; Ginzb. p.p.157-162; Arn. p.p.135-137).

2. Diachronic Approach Conversion (Arn. p.p. 133-135; Ginzb. p.p. 169-170).

3. Semantic Relationships in Conversion (Arn. p.p. 137-140; Ginzb. p.p. 163-164; 164-168).

4. Conversion and other types of word-formation (Arn. p. 140).

5. Partial Conversion (Arn. p.141-142).

Substantivation (Arn. p.p. 142-144).

6. Traditional and Occasional Conversion (Ginzb. p.p. 170-171).

Literature.

1. Arnold I.V. "The English Word".

2. Ginzburg R.S. "A Course of Modern English Lexicology".

3. Reading in Modern English Lexicology:

Hans Marchand "The Categories and Types of Present-day English Word-Formation".

4. Grinberg L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology".

1 p. 41

2 p. 41

IV. Shortening and Minor Types of Lexical Oppositions.

1. Shortening.

2. Graphical abbreviations. Acronyms. Lexical shortening. § 37 Ginzb.

3. Sound interchange. Distinctive Stress. Sound Imitation.

4. Back-formation.

Literature.

1. Arnold I.V. "The English Word".

2. Ginzburg R.S. "A Course in Modern English Lexicology".

3. Hans Marchand p. 133-144 (VI-X).

4. Etymological characteristics of the modern English language.

The Etymology of the English Words.

Etymological survey of the English word-stock.

- 1) Some basic assumptions.
- 2) Words of native-origin.
- 3) Borrowings in the English language:
 - (a) Early Latin borrowings;
 - (b) Celtic borrowings;
 - (c) Scandinavian borrowings;
 - (d) Early French borrowings.

Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinberg L. E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology"

2 p. 9

4 p. 10

5 p. 11

6 p. 12

7p. 12 (a)

Literature.

Arnold "The English Word", Ginzburg "a Course ..." "Readings in Modern English Lexicology", Charles F. Hockett "A Course in Modern Linguistics" (the conditions for borrowing - p.p. 172-175; kinds of loans - p.p. 175-178), J.A. Sheard "The words We use" (p.p. 183-189).

(e) late Latin borrowings;

(f) Late French borrowings;

(g) Other borrowings.

4) Etymological doublets.

5) International words.

6) Hybrids.

7) Archaisms and neologisms.

Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinberg L. E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology"

10 p. 13

11 p. 13

12 p. 14

13 p. 15

16 p. 15

17 p. 16

18 p. 16

20 p. 17

23 p. 19

5. Meaning of the word.

Semaseology. The Semantic structure of a word.

I. 1. Types of meaning.

2. Change of meaning. Causes of Semantic Change.

Literature.

1. St. Ullmann . Semantics. Chapter 6. Synonymy. pp 29-32; Synonymic Patterns. pp 32-34. Semantic Universals. Synonymy. Pp 38-39. St. Robertson. Changing

meaning and Values of Words. J. Lyons. Structural Semantics. An Analysis of Part of the Vocabulary of Plato (in "Reading in Modern English Lexicology").

2. Jespersen O. A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles. p VI.

3. Zvegintsev V.A. Semasiology. M., 1957.

4. Grigoryev V. P. Discussion of the problems of homonymy. V.YA. 1958 NO.2
Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinberg L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology".

1, 2 - p. 62 1, 2 - p. 70

1 - p. 64 1 - p. 72

1 - p. 65 6 - p. 89

1 - p. 62 14 - p. 95

1 - p. 67 19 - p.102

2 - p. 68 5 - p. 102

1 - p. 66 11 - p. 11 (1-7)

II. 1. Polysemy and context. Types of context. Lexical and grammatical Valency of words.

2. Methods of analysing polysemantic words.

3. Polysemy and Homonymy. Different Criteria.

4. Homonyms. Classification of Homonyms. Sources of Homonymy.

5. Additional points for classification.

Literature.

1. Harris Z.S. Methods in structural Linguistics.

2. Apresyan Y. D. Distributive Analysis of Meanings and Semantic Field Structure. Lexicographic Collection, vol. M. M., 1962.

3. Kolshansky G.V. On the nature of context. V.YA. NO. 4 1959.

4. Liz R.B. What is transformation? V.J. NO. 3 1961.

5. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English Language. M., 1966.

Exercises (to be done in writing).

Grinburg L.E. "Exercises in Modern English Lexicology".

1 - p. 72 11 - p. 83

5 - p. 75 12 - p. 84

6 - p. 75 13 - p. 84

6 - p. 78 5 - p. 77

6. Paradigmatic relationships of words in the language system.

The Main principles of classification of the English words.

The Problem of Synonyms. Criteria of Synonymy.

2. Classification of synonyms.

3. antonyms.

4. Paronyms. Hyponyms and hyperonyms.

Literature.

1. Antrushina A.B. The English Lexicology. M., 1985. pp. 142-153.

2. Arnold I.V. The English Word. M., 1986, pp. 194-215.

3. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. M., 1979, pp. 51-63.

4. Abayev V. I. On the presentation of synonyms in a dictionary. V.I., 1957, NO. 3.

7. Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

Phraseology.

I. Word-groups and Phraseological Units.

1. Some basic features of word groups.
2. Lexical and grammatical valency of words.
3. Structure of word-groups.
4. Meaning of word-groups.
5. Classification of word-groups.
6. Phraseology as a linguistic science. Some debatable problems.
7. Methods of phraseological identification.
8. Classification of phraseological units.

Literature.

1. Ginzburg R.S. On working on free word combinations. IYASH #3, 1958.
2. Stepanova M.D. Problems of the Valence Theory in Modern Linguistics. IYASH #6, 1973.
3. Kunin A.V. Phraseology of the Modern English Language. M., 1972.
4. Amosova N.N. Fundamentals of English Phraseology. M., 1966.

8. Stylistic and territorial characteristics of the English language.

Variants and Dialects of the English Language.

1. The Main Variants of the English Language.
2. The English Language of the British Isles and the USA.
3. Lexical Peculiarities of American, Canadian, Australian English.
4. Stylistic Stratification of the English Word-stock.
5. Differentiation with respect to time axis.
6. Other Regional Varieties of the English Vocabulary.

Literature.

1. S. Ullmann. Language and Style p.p. 16-20. St Ullmann. Semantic Universals.
- 4.2. Lexical Fields. p.p. 41-43; R.H. Robins. General Linguistics. 2.4. Semantic Field. Theory. p.p. 48-51 (In Readings in Modern English Lexicology).
2. Ch. Fries. The Structure of English. N.Y.. 1962.
3. J.R. Galperin. Stylistics.
4. J.R. Galperin On the term 'Slang'. V.J. 1956, NO. 6.
5. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology ...
6. Zvegintsev V.A. Semasiology.
7. Makovsky M.M. Structural Features of Modern English Dialects.
8. Belyaeva T.A. English outside England L., 1961.
9. Tomakhin G.D. America through Americanisms. M., 1982.
10. Schweitzer A.D. Literary English in the USA and England. M., 1971.
11. Popova L.G. Vocabulary of English in Canada. M., 1978.
12. Orlov G.A. Vocabulary of English in Australia. M., 1978.
13. Quirk R. A University Grammar of English. Longman, 1980. Ch. I.

Rating control requirements:

Module 1 - 30 points (work in seminar sessions, prepared oral answers and presentations, writing mid-term tests).

Module 2 - 30 points (work in seminar sessions, prepared oral answers and presentations, writing mid-term tests).

Exam - 40 points (writing a final test - 25 points, preparing an essay on one of the topics of the course - 15 points).

VII. Logistical support

203	Interactive whiteboard, projector, laptop computer	Windows 7 Pro Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2013
	Blackboard	
306	Blackboard	
307	Screen, projector, TV, DVD player, VCR	Windows 7 Pro Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2013
308	Blackboard	
409	Blackboard	
205	Scientific, educational and methodological literature	

VIII. Information on updating the work programme of the discipline

item no.	Updated section of the discipline's work programme	Description of the changes made	Details of the document approving the changes
1.			
2.			

