

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

SEMINARS IN ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

Учебное пособие для вузов

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В основу предлагаемого пособия положена действующая программа по теоретическому курсу лексикологии современного английского языка для филологических факультетов университетов. Пособие предназначено для самостоятельной аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы студентов 3 курса английского отделения (специальности: 022600 «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур», 022900 «Перевод и переводоведение») всех форм обучения, а также студентов кафедры иностранных языков СОФ ВГУ.

В пособии предлагаются тренировочные упражнения и практические задания ко всем основным разделам курса лексикологии современного английского языка: семасиологии, словообразованию, стилистической дифференциация лексики, этимологическим основам словарного состава английского языка, фразеологии и лексикографии. Упражнения построены на материале художественных произведений английских и американских авторов XIX–XXI вв., газетно-публицистических текстах, извлеченных из базы Интернета. В пособие также включены тестовые вопросы, целью которых является контроль усвоения студентами теоретического материала,

Предлагаемые в пособии задания и упражнения призваны помочь студентам глубже усвоить теоретический материал, ознакомить их с основными особенностями лексического строя английского языка, обеспечить сознательный подход к практическому овладению лексикой, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в речи.

Пособие позволит подготовить студентов к более успешному восприятию других теоретических курсов – стилистики, истории языка и пр.

- 2) **White** clouds. **White** hair. A **white** elephant. The **white** race. **White** magic. **White** meat. As **white** as snow. **White** wine. It's **white** of you. **White** lie.
- 3) **Die** of hunger. **Die** a violent death. **Die** in one's bed. The day is **dying**. **Die** to the world. I'm **dying** to know. His secret **died** with him. **Die** in harness. **Die** game. Never say **die**.

***Exercise 2.** Group the following words into three columns in accordance with the sameness of their 1) grammatical; 2) lexical; 3) part-of-speech meaning.*

Boy's, nearest, at, beautiful, think, man, drift, wrote, tremendous, ship's, the most beautiful, table, near, for, went, friend's, handsome, thinking, boy, nearer, thought, boys, lamp, go, during.

***Exercise 3.** Study the two tables given below. Compare the classification of the connotational meanings suggested by prof. I.V. Arnold (Table 1) and that by G.B. Antrushina (Table 2) and give comments.*

Table 1

words	Denotative component	Connotative component	Type of connotation
daddy	father	coll. love, attachment	1) stylistic connotation 2) emotive connotation
celebrated	widely known	for special achievements in art, science, etc.	evaluative connotation, positive
notorious	widely known	for criminal acts or bad traits of character	evaluative connotation, negative
beseech	ask	eagerly and also anxiously	emotive connotation
superb	good	the largest possible degree of excellence	intensifying (expressive, emphatic)

Table 2

Types of connotation	Synonyms differentiated by the connotation
1) the connotation of degree or intensity	to like - to admire - to love - to adore - to worship
2) the connotation of duration	to flash (brief) - to blaze (lasting)
3) emotive connotation	alone - lonely
4) the evaluative connotation	produce - create (positive evaluation), manufacture (negative evaluation)
5) the causative connotation	shiver (with cold, from a chill) shudder (with fear, horror, etc.)

6) the connotation of manner	to stroll - to stride - to trot - to pace - to swagger - to stumble (length of pace tempo, gait, carriage, purposefulness, or absence of purpose)
7) the connotation of attendant circumstances	peep, peer
8) the connotation of attendant features	pretty, handsome, beautiful
9) stylistic connotation	to be off, to clear out (coll.); to take the air (sl.); to depart, to retire, to withdraw (formal)

Exercise 4. Identify the denotational and connotational aspects of lexical meaning of the given words. Analyze the similarity and difference between the components of the connotational aspect of lexical meaning in the given pairs of words.

Model: celebrated - notorious

Words	Denotational and connotational aspects	Components of the connotational aspect of lexical meaning which specify the difference between the words
<i>celebrated</i>	widely known, admired and talked about by many people because of good qualities	evaluation (positive)
<i>notorious</i>	widely known because of something bad (for being criminal, violent, or immoral)	evaluation (negative)

To deal with - to grapple with, sophisticated - hardened, adventure - ordeal, perfect - flawless, to glance - to glare, adulation - respect, ugly - repulsive, to murmur - to mutter.

Exercise 5. State the difference in the pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning in the following pairs of words. Pay special attention to the register of communication. State the possible participants of the communicative situation and their roles on which tenors of discourse are based.

Model: *to interrupt* — *to butt in*: Don't *interrupt* when your mother is speaking. There is an awful man in the front row who *butts in* whenever you pause.

Words	Register of communication	Participants of the communicative situation	Roles, which tenors of discourse are based on
<i>interrupt</i>	neutral	parent — child	family roles
<i>butt in</i>	informal	people who know each other well enough	social roles

- 1) **certainly - unquestionably:** I'm sorry if upset you, dear. I *certainly* didn't mean to. Japan has *unquestionably* one of the most successful economies in the world.
- 2) **dough - money:** He only married her for her *dough*. How much *money* will you pay me for this work, sir?
- 3) **picture - photograph:** Karen showed me a *picture* of her new boyfriend -he's very good-looking. Visitors are not allowed to take *photographs* inside the museum.
- 4) **skirt - girl:** So, Bill, off to chase some *skirt*? I didn't know you were friends with the *girl* I had seen you with last night.
- 5) **quality - thing:** There are certain *qualities* in Orwell's prose that I greatly admire. One of the *things* I like about Mary is the way she always keeps smiling, even when there are problems.

Exercise 6. 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.

Exercise 7. Explain the basis for the following jokes. Use the dictionary when in doubt.

- 1) Caller: I wonder if I can see your mother, little boy. Is she *engaged*?
Willie: *Engaged*? She's married!
- 2) Booking Clerk (*at a small village station*): You'll have to *change* twice before you get to York.
Villager (*unused to travelling*): Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I'm wearing.
- 3) The weather forecaster hadn't been right in three months, and his resignation caused little surprise. His alibi, however, pleased the city council.
'I can't stand this town any longer,' read his note. 'The climate doesn't *agree* with me.'
- 4) Professor: You *missed* my class yesterday, didn't you?
Unsubdued student: Not in the least, sir, not in the least.
- 5) 'Papa, what kind of a robber is a page?'
'A what?'
'It says here that two pages *held up* the bride's train.'

Exercise 8. The verb 'to take' is highly polysemantic in Modern English. On which meanings of the verb are the following jokes based? Give your own examples to illustrate the other meanings of the word.

- 1) 'Where have you been for the last four years?'
'At college taking medicine.'
'And did you finally get well?'
- 2) 'Doctor, what should a woman take when she is run down?'
'The license number, madam, the license number.'