**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**I. ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ**

1. **Установите, к какой группе (исконно английской или заимствованной) относятся следующие слова:** dress, caramel, white, year, to give, thick, brother, foot, kvass, moon, man, to have, to eat, umbrella, macho, blitz, yoghurt, to become, broad, wind, to follow, hand, fun, candle, window, odd, accuse, iceberg, sugar, danger. **Определите этимологию заимствованных слов.**
2. **Классифицируйте лексику по степени ассимиляции:** peso, cup, status quo, tête-à-tête, chauffeur, leisure, debris, unique, pseudonym, symbol, repertoire, analysis, scanty, big, myth, law, c´est la vie, encore, chateau, bonsai.

**II. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ**

1. **Определите тип морфологической структуры слов:** likewise, lady, Monday, blackmailer, barefaced, pencil-lined, thin, child-friendly.
2. **Выделите аффиксы в следующих словах и приведите их полные характеристики:** wisdom, autumnal, mega-famous, flatlet, harmful, undivided.
3. **Определите способ словообразования:** to diplome, hoity-toity, to squeal, to boo, to insult – insult, fab, Dr, Benelux, postie, BA, feed, exams, spender, big-head, a no-good.

**III. СЕМАСИОЛОГИЯ**

1. **Определите тип семантического переноса и объясните его:** a flexible friend, biro, mackintosh, angora, champagne, to pass away, shadow economy, a foxy look, to beg a thousand pardons, the wing of a building.
2. **Приведите омонимы для следующих слов, классифицируйте омонимы согласно существующим классификациям, определите источник омонимии:** sent; rein; row; date; heal.
3. **Определите тип и источник синонимии:** to leave – to abandon – to desert – to forsake; hard – difficult – arduous – laborious; associate – companion – crony – pal – buddy; to chat – to talk – to say – to tell – to converse; shy – bashful – diffident – modest – coy – timid; rest – repose – relaxation – ease – leisure.
4. **Подберите антонимы к следующим словам. Определите их типы:** long, dull, to take, to accept, truth, enemy.

**IV. ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯ**

1. **Классифицируйте следующие фразеологические единицы согласно существующим классификациям (классификации В.В. Виноградова, А.И. Смирницкого, Н.Н. Амосовой, А.В. Кунина):**  Hobson's choice, to lick one's wounds, by hook or by crook, a tempest in a tea cup, good (goodness) gracious!

**10.4 Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.**

Все типы заданий, выполняемых студентами, в том числе в процессе самостоятельной работы, содержат установку на приобретение и закрепление определенного Государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования объема знаний, а также на формирование в рамках этих знаний соответствующих навыков и компетенций.

**Вопросы к зачету:**

1. The object of lexicology. Links of lexicology and other branches of linguistics.
2. Branches of lexicology.
3. Approaches to language study.
4. Definition of word.
5. Word meaning and its types.
6. Aspects of lexical meaning.
7. Word meaning and motivation.
8. Causes, nature and results of semantic change.
9. Polysemy. Diachronic and synchronic approach. Polysemy and context.
10. Homonymy. Classification of hompnyms.
11. Definition, classification and meaning of morphemes.
12. Morphemic types of words. Word segmentability.
13. Morphemic analysis.
14. Affixation. Classification of suffixes and prefixes.
15. Productivity, etymology of affixes.
16. Conversion.
17. Word composition. Classification of compound words.
18. Minor types of word formation.
19. Words of native origin.
20. Borrowed words.
21. Assimilation of borrowings.
22. Structure and classification of word-groups.
23. Types of meaning and motivation of word-groups.
24. Phraseological word-groups: types, semantic structure.
25. British English.
26. American English.
27. Local dialects in Great Britain.
28. Local dialects in the USA.
29. Social variation of the English language. Gender issues. Occupational varieties.
30. English lexicography.
31. Classification and types of dictionaries.
32. Modern trends in English lexicography. Corpus-based, computational lexicography.

**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

**1. Consider your answers to the following:**

1. What is understood by composition? What do we call words made by this type of word-building?

2. Into what groups and subgroups can compounds be subdivided structurally? Illustrate your answer with examples.

3. Which types of composition are productive in Modern English? How can this be demonstrated?

4. What are the interrelationships between the meaning of a compound word and the meanings of its constituent parts? Point out the principle cases and give examples.

5. What are the criteria for distinguishing between a compound and a word- combination?

6. What are the italicized elements in the words given below? What makes them different from affixes? From items? (Statesman, waterproof, cat-like, trustworthy).

7. What are the two processes of making shortenings? Explain the productivity of this way of the word-building and stylistic characteristics of shortened words. Give examples.

8. What minor processes of word-building do you know? Describe them and illustrate your answer with examples.

**2. Define the morphological structure of the compounds:**

Letter-box, salesmen, good-looking, forget-me-not, handicraft, snow-white, Anglo-Saxon, speedometer, man-of-war, long-legged, good-looking

**3. Pick out the metaphors from the following word-combinations:**

Green bush, green man, green apple, green with envy, the root of a word, a fading flower, blooming health

**Семинарское занятие №5.**

**Theme: Vocabulary stock and society.**

1. Vocabulary stock and society. Formal and informal vocabulary, their main differences.

2. Social difference of the words. Terms and their problems. Professional terminology.

3. Jargonisms and slang words. Types of slang and their peculiarities.

4. Literary and bookish words. Dialect words. Colloquial words and their types.

5. Lexical differences of territorial variants.

Обязательная литература:

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**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ 1**

**1. Consider your answers to the following:**

1. What determines the choice of stylistically marked words in each particular situation?

2. In what situations are informal words used?

3. What are the main kinds of informal words? Give a brief description of each group.

4. What is the difference between colloquialisms and slang? What are their common features? Illustrate your answer with examples.

5. What are the main features of dialect words?

6. Why should slang and dialect words not be included in the students' functional vocabulary?

7. Where are formal words used?

8. Are learned words used only in books? Which type of learned words, do you think, is especially suitable for verbal communication? Which is least suitable and even undesirable?

**2. The italicized words and word-groups in the following extracts are informal. Write them out in two columns and explain in each case why you consider the word slang/colloquial. Look up any words you do not know in your dictionary** (see Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка: учеб. пособие для студентов. М.: Дрофа, 2008. С. 22-23).

**3. Read the following extract. Write out the informal words and word-groups which occur in the passage and explain why you think the author uses so many of them** (see Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка: учеб. пособие для студентов. М.: Дрофа, 2008. С. 23-25).

**4. Read the following jokes. Write out the informal words and word-groups and say whether they are colloquial, slang or dialect** (see Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка: учеб. пособие для студентов. М.: Дрофа, 2008. С. 25-26).

**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ 2**

**1. Consider your answers to the following:**

l. Say why synonyms are one of the language's most important expressive means. Illustrate your answer with examples.

2. Synonyms are sometimes described as words with "dual" characteristics. What is meant by this?

3. How are synonyms traditionally defined? On what criterion is this definition based? Which aspects of this definition are open to criticism?

4. Which words do we usually classify as antonyms? Give your own examples of such words?

5. Antonyms characterized by common occurrence may be said to possess certain "reflected associations". Explain what is meant by this phrase.

**2. In columns “B” find synonyms to the words in columns “A”**

**A**

Unlikely, dissimilar, absurd, corner, pail, capacity, clumsy, couple, dread, checks, air, fortitude, general, grandeur, lonely, trust, amaiable, tangled

**B**

Matted, solitary, courage, ability, bucket, improbable, awkward, unlike, belief, lovely, pair, fear, squares, preposterous, manner, magnificent, angle, universal

**3. Give antonyms to the following words. Arrange them in three columns: derivational, absolute and mixed antonyms. (model: derivational – careful-careless; absolute- slow-fast; mixed – correct-incorrect, wrong)**

Alert, discord, amity, alive, active, 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, final, improper, temporary, order, polite, uniformity, slow, sane, exhale, rational, post-war, distrust, progressive, ignoble, normal, underestimate, painful, revolutionary, thesis.

**1. Consider your answers to the following:**

1. What do we mean when we say that an idiom has a "double" meaning?

2. Why is it very important to use idioms with care? Should foreign- language students use them? Give reasons for your answer.

3. The term "phraseological unit" is used by most Russian schools. What other terms ore used to describe the some word-groups?

4. What are the two major criteria for distinguishing between phraseologocal units and free word-groups?

5. What is the basis of the traditional and oldest principle for classifying phraseological units?

6. What other criteria can be used for the classification of phraseological units?

**2. Define the meaning of the following phrases and find out their equivalence in your mother tongue:** a bee in ones bonnet, a mare’s nest, to take the bull by the horns, to weаr ones heart on ones sleeve, to wash ones dirty linen in public, to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, white lie, as dead as a door nail, to nip in the bud, in the soup, a pretty kettle of fish

**3. Pick out phraseological units from the following sentences and comment on them:**

a) There are five hundred men here to back you up through thick and thin.

b) “Heanen alive! You do not mean to say you have shown the white feather? ”

c) He showed his teeth at her, but she was not afraid of him.

d) He noted: “By hook or by crook we ought to accede to Englands request”.

**1a. Consider your answers to the following:**

1. What is lexicography?

2. What are the important characteristic features English-English, English-Russian, English-Kazakh dictionaries?

3. How often do you use dictionaries?

4. What is the theoretical and practical value of dictionaries?

5. What is the difference between encyclopaedic and linguistic dictionaries?

6. What is the difference between general and special dictionaries?

7. What problems does a compiler face in compiling dictionaries?

8. What are the functions of unilingual and bilingual dictionaries?

9. What is the role of dictionaries in language learning?

10. What is a dictionary?

11. What is the learners’ dictionary?

12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic and printed dictionaries?

13. What is translation or polyglot dictionary?

14. What methods of linguistic analysis can be found in dictionaries?

15. What modern dictionaries do you know?

**1b. Consider your answers to the following:**

1. What are the aims, principles of contrastive analysis?

2. What are the important characteristic structural and semantic features English, Russian, Kazakh lexical units?

3. What are the reasons of appearing of contrastive methods?

4. What is the theoretical and practical value of comparative-contrastive methods?

5. What is the difference between the terms comparative and contrastive?

6. Why some lexical items cannot be translated from one language into another?

7. What are the drawbacks of word-for-word translations?

8. What are the modern directions in linguistics?

9. Why do we compare and contrast the notions?

10. What are the results of comparative analysis?

11. What stimulates the difference between the structure and semantics of the languages?

12. What is the role of comparative methods on increasing and improving one’s vocabulary?

13. What things can be compared in different languages?

14. What is the role of translation?

15. What is the role of comparative and contrastive methods on three aspects of language, its vocabulary, its grammar and sound system?

**2. Read the following jokes. Explain the etymology of the italicized words** (see Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка: учеб. пособие для студентов. М.: Дрофа, 2008. С. 57).

**3. In the following sentences find examples of Latin borrowings. Identify the period of borrowings** (see Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка: учеб. пособие для студентов. М.: Дрофа, 2008. С. 58).

**Тест тапсырмалары:**

1. Lexicology is…

A) &a science of the word

B) a science of phonology

C) not a science

D) deals with English grammar

E) a branch of phonetics

2. Relationship between Lexicology and Stylistics is called…

A) Phonostylistics

B) Stylistics

C) &Linguostylistics

D) Stylistic devices

E) Lexicology

3. Two main parts of Lexicology are…

A) Historical and General

B) Descriptive and Notional

C) &General and Special

D) Descriptive and General

E) Descriptive and Historical

4. What does the Diachronic approach deal with?

A) The changes of language

B) The changes of vocabulary units

C) &The changes and development of vocabulary in the course of time

D) The changes of vocabulary at a certain time

E) The changes of sounds

5. Modern English Lexicology aims at…

A) giving theoretical conclusions of historical development of language

B) giving description of Old English Word-Stock

C) giving rules of reading

D) &giving systematic description of word stock of Modern English

E) giving a system of pronunciation

6. Lexicology investigates the problems of…

A) word groups

B) &word –structure and word formation

C) word building only

D) English pronunciation

E) styles of writing

7. Semasiology … is a branch of Lexicology.

А) &That is devoted to the study of meaning structure

В) That is devoted to the structure of words

C) That is devote to the study of sentence

D) That is devoted to the study of phrase

E) That is devoted to the study of word structure

8. The main two types of meaning are

A) Connotational and Denotational

B) &Grammatical and Lexical

C) Structural and Semantic

D) Structural and Historical

E) Semantic and part of speech

9. The smallest two-facet unit is…

A) word

B) phrase

C)& morpheme

D) sentence

E) letter

10. Metaphor is …

A) &similarity of meanings

B) contiguity of meaning

C) change of meaning

D) stability of meaning

E) meaning itself

11. Polysemantic words are words which…

A) have only one meaning

B) have no meaning

C) &possess more than one meaning

D) antonyms

E) synonyms

12. The word “ table’ has at least…

A) 1 meaning

B)& 9 meanings

C) 5 meanings

D) 4 meanings

E) has no meaning

13. Homonyms are words …

A)& identical in their sound-form but different in their meaning

B) identical in their meaning but different in their sound form

C) have different meanings but possess to one parts of speech

D) have no meaning at all , sound cluster

E) belong to parts of speech

14. Homographs are types of homonyms which are…

A) identical in sound form

B) identical in sound form and graphic form

C)& identical in graphic form

D) not identical in sound form, but identical in graphic form

E) identical in sound form and meaning

15. What is the definition of Synonyms?

A) &Different in their sound form but similar in their meaning

B) Semantic contrasts

C) Identical in their meaning but different in their sound form

D) Identical in their sound-form but different in their meaning

E) Identical in sound form and graphic form

16. Antonyms are words...

A) identical in their sound-form but different in their meaning

B)& with different sound form characterized by different types of semantic contrast

C) different in their sound form but similar in their meaning

D) identical in their meaning but different in their sound form

E) identical in sound form and graphic form

17. Word-groups may be analyzed into:

A) &Lexical and grammatical components

B) Structural and semantic components

C) Lexical and Semantic components

D) Grammatical and Structural components

E) Structural and grammatical components

18. Phraseological units are:

A)& non-motivated units

B) motivated units

C) partially motivated

D) fully motivated

E) set phrases

19. Phraseological fusions are:

A) Partially non-motivated word-groups

B) Motivated word-groups

C)& Completely non-motivated word-groups

D) Completely motivated word-groups

E) Partially motivated word groups

20. Тhere are …types of morphemic segmentability of words

A) two

B) &three

C) four

D) ten

E) no

*21. Retain. detain, receive* can be characterized by ….segmentability of words:

A) complete

B) defective

C) additional

D) &conditional

E) partial

22. Semantically morphemes fall into two classes:

A) Free and Root morphemes

B)& Root-morpheme and non-root or affixational morphemes

C) Root-morpheme and Free

D) Free and Bound

E) Root and free

23. –ness,-ship, -ize etc.are:

A)& Suffixes

B) Prefixes

C) Affixes

D) Endings

E) Inflections

24. re-, de-, un-, im-, in- etc are

A) Suffixes

B) &Prefixes

C) Affixes

D) Endings

E) Inflections

25.Stem of the derived word *international* is:

A) inter

B) –al

C)& nation

D) national

E) international

26. An absolute productive way of forming words by means of affixes is called

A) Conversion

B) &Derivation

C) Polysemy

D) Composition

E) Shortening

*27. week-end, office-management, fancy dress-maker* formed by way of :

A) &conversion

B) composition

C) shortening

D) derivation

E) blending

28.The term used in linguistics to denote the process of adopting words from other languages is:

A) borrowing

B)& phrase

C) metaphor

D) slang

E) jargon

29. Phonetic assimilation comprises:

A)& changes of word-meaning

B) changes of word-structure

C) changes in sound-form and stress at words

D) any change in words

E) change of language

30.Vocabulary extension is..

A) the approach to word-structure

B) the appearance of borrowings

C)& the appearance to new lexical meanings

D) the appearance of new lexical item

E) the appearance of language

# Негізгі әдебиеттер

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