Seminar questions

Phraseological Units and their classifications . What do we mean when we say that an idiom has a “double” meaning?

What are the two major criteria for distinguishing between phraseological units and free word-groups? Explain the semantic principle of classification for phraseological units. How do proverbs differ from phraseological units?

What words are called synonymous words? Which word in a synonymic group is considered to be the dominant synonym? Say why synonyms are one of the language’s most important expressive means.

What words are called antonyms words? Which parts of speech do most antonyms belong to?

Classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation: fully assimilated borrowings, partly assimilated borrowings, barbarisms. Borrowings partly assimilated semantically, grammatically, phonetically and graphically. What is the earliest group of English borrowings?

Phonological neologisms and borrowings as strong neologisms.  Social stratification and neologisms. Semantic groups of neologisms referring to everyday life. Phonological neologisms and borrowings as strong neologisms. Morphological and syntactical neologisms. Changes in pronunciation.

Local varieties of English on the British Isles. American English: reasons for lexical differences between British and American English.

Which words are called euphemisms? What are their two main types?