ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКА ОБЛАСНА РАДА

ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ УПРАВЛІННЯ ТА ПРАВА ІМЕНІ ЛЕОНІДА ЮЗЬКОВА

НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ
з навчальної дисципліни
«Лексикологія»
для підготовки на першому (освітньому) рівні
здобувачів вищої освіти освітнього ступеня бакалавра
із спеціальності 035 Філологія
спеціалізація 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
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м. Хмельницький
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Завідувачка кафедри мовознавства
Докторка педагогічних наук, професорка

Ольга НАГОРНА

26.08.2025 року

СХВАЛЕНО

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Тетяна ТЕРЕЩЕНКО

26.08.2025 року

ЗМІСТ

1. Структура вивчення навчальної дисципліни

1.1. Тематичний план навчальної дисципліни

№ те ми	Назва теми	Кількість годин											
		Денна форма						Заочна форма навчання					
		усього	у тому числі					усьог о	у тому числі				
			л	п/с	лаб	інд	с.р.		л	п/с	лаб.	інд	с.р.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Lexicology as a Branch of Linguistics.	11		4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Etymological Analysis of Modern English Vocabulary	11		4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	The Morphemic Structure of the English Word	12		4	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Word-Formation in Modern English	14		6	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Semasiology	14		6			8						
6	Semantic Groups of Words	12		4			8						
7	English Vocabulary as a System	11		4			7						
8	Phraseology	11		4			7						
9	Stylistic Layers of English Vocabulary	11		4			7						
10	Lexicography	13		6			7						
	Усього годин	**120**		**46**	–	–	**74**		–	–	–	–	–

1.2. Практичні заняття
Практичне заняття 1-2

Тема 1. Lexicology as a Branch of Linguistics

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The object, subject, and basic concepts of Lexicology.
The connection between Lexicology and other branches of linguistics.
Methods and procedures of lexicological analysis.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових завдань з питань теми заняття.

Методичні вказівки

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Lexicology is the part of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of a language and the properties of words as the main units of language. It studies the vocabulary of a given language.

Vocabulary is the system formed by the totality of words in the language.

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.

General lexicology studies general laws of lexical system and language vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language.

Special lexicology is occupied with the lexical system of a given language.

Historical lexicology studies lexical system in diachrony, the origin of words, their change and development in the course of time.

Descriptive lexicology deals with the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development.

Syntagmatic relationships of lexical units are based on the linear character of speech and are studied by means of contextual, transformational and other types of analysis.

Paradigmatic relationships are relations that hold between elements of the same category (the interdependence of elements within words, the interdependence of words within the vocabulary).

Questions for self-control:

1. Give the definition of Lexicology and such terms as "vocabulary" and "word".
2. What branches is Lexicology divided into?
3. How does General Lexicology differ from Special Lexicology?
4. What is the difference between the Synchronic and Diachronic approaches to studying the English vocabulary? What branches of Lexicology deal with this issue?
5. What relations are referred to as paradigmatic? What relations are referred to as syntagmatic?
6. In what ways does Lexicology rely on Phonetics to distinguish between meanings?
7. How does the relationship between Lexicology and Grammar manifest in the word meaning?
8. Why is a knowledge of History essential for a diachronic analysis of English words?
9. How does Stylistics interact with Lexicology when analyzing the "coloring" of the English vocabulary?
10. What is the main objective of Contrastive Analysis in lexicological studies?
11. Describe the process of Immediate Constituent (IC) Analysis? What does it reveal about a word's structure?
12. How does Componential Analysis help in defining "semes" of synonymous words?
13. What role does Contextual Analysis play in resolving polysemy?
14. What is the theoretical and practical value of lexicology?

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2. Ніколенко А.Г. Лексикологія англійської мови – теорія і практика. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2007. С. 11–12.
3. Britannica-Linguistics. URL: https://www.britannica.com/science/linguistics
4. Glossary of linguistic terms. URL: https://glossary.sil.org/

Практичне заняття 3-4
Тема 2. Etymological Analysis of Modern English Vocabulary

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Historical background of English vocabulary. The original stock of English words.
Causes and ways of borrowings through history.
Assimilation of borrowings.
The distinction of the terms "source of borrowing", "origin of borrowing", "translation loans", "semantic

loans", "etymological hybrids", "etymological dublets".

Аудиторна робота
Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Borrowings (loan words, borrowed words) are words taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm of meaning, according to the standards of the English language.

The term *"source of borrowing"* denotes the language from which the loan word was taken into English.

The term *"origin of borrowing"* denotes the language to which the word may be traced.

Translation loans are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in British language but according to patterns taken from another language.

The term "*semantic loan*" denotes the development in an English word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language.

The term "*assimilation of loan words*" denotes a partial or total conformation to the phonetic, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system.

Barbarisms are words from other languages used by English people in conversation or in writing but not assimilated in any way, and for which there are corresponding English equivalents.

Etymological hybrids are words whose elements are derived from different languages**.**

Etymological doublets are two or more words different in form and meaning but originated from the same source at different times.

International words are words of identical origin, which occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowing from the same ultimate source.

Questions for self-control

1. What is Etymology?
2. Prove that the vocabulary of Modern English is a product of many epochs.
3. Comment on the main characteristic features of the native words in ME vocabulary.
4. Comment on the term "borrowing".
5. Why are words borrowed?
6. Comment on the Latin borrowings of different historic periods.
7. How did the Latin influence during the "Christianization" period (7th century) differ from the Latin influence during the Renaissance?
8. What can you say about the words of Celtic origin that are found in English? Give examples of such words.
9. When did Scandinavian borrowings enter the English language? What was their impact?
10. Comment on the Greek borrowings in the English vocabulary?
11. Give comments on French borrowings in the English vocabulary.
12. What does the term "assimilation of borrowings" stand for?
13. What is the difference between phonetic, grammatical, and lexical assimilation?
14. Comment on completely and partially assimilated loan words.
15. Explain the meaning of terms "source of borrowing" and "origin of borrowing", "translation loans" and "semantic loans".
16. What is meant by etymological hybrids?
17. What words are considered to be etymological doublets?
18. What words belong to the stock of international words?

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1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. С. 6–9.

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Практичне заняття 5-6
Тема 3. The Morphemic Structure of the English Word
Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

A word as a fundamental unit of the language. External and internal structure of the word. The unity of the word.

Morpheme, its definition and comparison with the word.

Classifications of morphemes. Free and bound morphemes. Roots and affixes. Derivational and functional affixes.

Allomorph as a positional variant of a morpheme.

Structural types of words

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Morpheme is the minimum meaningful language unit.

Free morpheme is defined as one that coincide with the stem or a word form

Bound morpheme occurs as constituent part of a word.

Semi-bound morphemes are morphemes that can function in a morphemic structure both as a free morpheme and as a bound one.

The root is a primary element of the word; its basic part conveys its fundamental lexical meaning.

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

Inflections (inflectional suffixes) are morphemes conveying the grammatical meaning.

A prefix is a derivational morpheme standing before the root and modifying the meaning of the word

Stems are words without their grammatical morphemes (inflectional suffixes inflections).

An allomorph is a positional variant of a morpheme occurring in a specific environment and characterized by complementary distribution.

Questions for self-control

1. What do we mean by the external and internal structure of the word?
2. What is the unity of the word? Comment on the external (formal) unity and semantic unity.
3. Give the definition of the term "morpheme".
4. What are the criteria of classification of morphemes?
5. Comment on the types of morphemes from the structural point of view.
6. What morphemes do we distinguish according to their role in constructing words?
7. Comment on the suffix as a derivational morpheme.
8. Comment on the prefix as a derivational morpheme.
9. Comment on the stem of the word and its kinds.
10. What do you know about allomorph?
11. What are the main structural types of English words?

References

1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. С. 9–10.
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Практичне заняття 7-9
Тема 4. Word-Formation in Modern English

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Productive ways of word-building: affixation, conversion, substantivation, compounding, shortening, phrasal verbs.
Semi-productive ways of word-formation: back-formation, blending, reduplication, lexicalization of the plural of nouns, sound imitation.
Non-productive ways of word-building: sound interchange, change of stress.

Аудиторна робота
Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Word-formation is the process of creating new words from the material available in the word-stock according to certain structural and semantic patterns specific for the given language
Affixation is the process of coining a new word by adding an affix or several affixes to some root morpheme.
Suffixation is the formation of words with the help of suffixes.
Prefixation is the formation of the words with the help of prefixes.
Conversion is a special type of affixless derivation where a newly-formed word acquires a paradigm and syntactic functions different from those of the original word.
Substantivation is the process in which adjectives (or participles) acquire the paradigm and syntactic functions of nouns
Compounding is the productive type of word-building in which new words are produced by combining 2 or more stems.
Neutral compounds are formed without any linking elements by a mere juxtaposition of two stems
Morphological compounds are represented by words in which two compounding stems are combined by a linking vowel or consonant.
Syntactic compounds are formed from segments of speech, preserving in their structure numerous traces of syntagmatic relations typical of speech.
Nonidiomatic compounds are represented by the compounds whose meaning can be described as the sum of their constituent meanings.
Idiomatic compounds are words whose meaning do not correspond to the separate meanings of their constituent parts.
Contraction (clipping) is the process of making a new word from a syllable (rare two) of the original word.
Initial shortening is the process of making a new word from the initial letters of a word group.
Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and adverb or a verb and preposition (or verb with both adverb and preposition).

Back-formation is a derivation of new words (mostly verbs) by means of subtracting a suffix or other element resembling it.

Blending is the formation of new lexical units by means of margin fragments of words into one new word, or combining the elements of one word with a notional word.

Reduplication compounds are made by doubling a stem.

Sound imitation (onomatopoeia) is the process in which words are made by imitating sounds produced by living beings and inanimate objects.

Sound interchange (gradation) is the process in which word belonging to different parts of speech may be differentiated due to the sound interchange in the root.

Questions for self-control

1. What are the productive ways of word-building?
2. What does the process of affixation stand for?
3. Comment on the suffixes as derivational morphemes and their classifications.
4. What is prefixation? How does it differ from suffixation?
5. Comment on conversion and its types.
6. Characterize and give examples of complete and partial substantivation.
7. Comment on compounding and how to distinguish compounds from word combinations.
8. What groups are compounds subdivided into structurally?
9. What is the difference between contraction (clipping) and abbreviation?
10. Name four types of clipping and supply the examples.
11. What sub-groups of abbreviation are known to you?
12. What are semi-productive ways of word-formation?
13. Comment on back-formation and blending.
14. How many examples can you present to demonstrate sound imitation?
15. Comment on non-productive ways of word-formation and illustrate your answer with examples.

References

1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. С. 10–13.

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6. Oxford English Dictionary. URL: https://www.oed.com/?tl=true

Практичне заняття 10-12
Тема 5. Semasiology

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Semasiology as the branch of Linguistics.

The problem of word meaning. Different approaches to word-meaning.

Types of word meaning. Motivation of meaning.

Semantic structure of the word. Monosemy, polysemy, semantic diffusion.

Change of meaning. Extension and narrowing of meaning. Elevation and degradation of meaning.

Transference of meaning. Linguistic metaphor. Linguistic metonymy. Hyperbole, litotes, irony, zoozemy.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Semasiology is the branch of the study of language concerned with the meaning of words.

Motivation is the interrelation between the structural pattern of the word and its lexical meaning.

Phonetical motivation is observed in words whose sound-clusters imitate the sounds they signify.

Morphological motivation is apparent part in derived words and nonidiomatic compounds due to their word-formation pattern.

Semantic motivation is the relationship between the direct and the transferred meaning of the word.

Referential approach to the word meaning implies establishing the interrelations between words and concepts which they denote.

Functional approach to the word meaning implies the observations of the functional use of a word in speech.

Grammatical (or structural) *meaning* is the component of meaning recurrent in identical sets of different words.

Lexical meaning is the meaning proper to the given linguistic unit in all its forms and distributions

Nominative meaning is the direct meaning of the wood.

Denotation (denotative meaning) is the expression of the direct meaning proper of the word without any emotive evaluation or stylistic colouring

Connotation is the supplementary expressive meaning presented either by emotive charge or by stylistic reference.

Syntactically conditioned meaning manifests itself in different collocations.

Phraseologically bound meaning manifests itself only in certain phraseological units.

Monosemy is the existence within one word of only one meaning.

Polysemy is the existence within one word of several connected meaning, and the rest are associated (marginal) meanings.

Semantic diffusion is observed in words which denote one concept, but can name an indefinitely large number of objects (referents).

Extension of meaning (generalization) means extension of the word-range.

Narrowing of meaning (specialization) is the process where a word of wide meaning acquires a narrower, specialized sense

Metaphor is a semantic transformation of a word in which the meaning appears as a result of associating two objects due to their outward similarity.

Metonymy is the device in which the name of one thing is changed for that of another, to which it is related by association of ideas, as having close relationship to one another.

Elevation of meaning (amelioration) is a semantic shift undergone by words due to their referents coming up the social scale.

Degradation of meaning (pejoration) is the process in which a word falls into disrepute, involves a lowering in the social scale.

Hyperbole is a statement exaggerated fancifully for the purpose of creating an effect.

Euphemism is the substitution of words of mild or vague connotations for expressions rough, unpleasant or for some other reasons unmentionable.

Litotes expresses the affirmative by the negation of its contrary.

Irony expresses one's meaning by words of opposite meaning, especially a simulated adoption of the opposite point of view for the purpose of ridicule

Zoosemy expreses names of animals used metaphorically to denote human qualities.

Questions for self-control

1. Comment on the term "Semasiology".
2. Comment on different types of motivation of words.
3. What are the main approaches to the problem of word meaning?
4. What do we mean by the lexical meaning of a word?
5. What is meant by the denotative meaning of the word?

6. What is meant by the connotative meaning of the word?
7. Give examples to show that apart from the lexical meaning the word meaning is always combined with its grammatical meaning.
8. Comment on semantic structure of the word.
9. What are the tendencies in the change of word meaning?
10. Comment on the extension of meaning
11. Comment on the narrowing of meaning.
12. Comment on the elevation of meaning.
13. Comment on the degradation of meaning.
14. What are the ways of transference of meaning?
15. Comment on linguistic metaphor and metonymy.
16. Comment on hyperbole, euphemism, litotes, irony and zoosemy.

Resources

1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. С. 13–15.
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Практичне заняття 13-14
Тема 6. Semantic Groups of Words

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Synonyms. Classification of synonyms. Sources of synonyms.
Antonyms. Types of antonyms.
Homonyms. Classification of homonyms. Sources of homonyms.
Polisemy vs homonymy.
Paronyms.

Аудиторна робота
Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:
Synonyms are words belonging to the same part of speech, differing in sound form, and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical (similar) denotational meanings.
Ideographic synonyms denote different shades of meaning or degrees of a given quality
Stylistic synonyms differ in usage and style.
Contextual synonyms are similar in meaning in certain context
Total synonyms can replace each other in any given context without the slightest alteration in denotative or emotional meaning and connotations.
Synonymic group is a group consisting of two or more synonymous words.
Synonymic dominant is the unit in the group of synonyms possessing the most general meaning of the kind.
Antonyms are words of the same category of parts of speech which have contrasting meaning.
Root or absolute antonyms are words regularly contrasted as homogeneous sentence members connected by copulative, disjunctive conjunctions, or identically used in parallel constructions, in certain typical context.
Derivational antonyms (affixal) are words in which affixes serve to deny the quality stated in the stem.

Complementarity is a binary opposition; it may have only two members; the denial of one member of the opposition implies the assertion of the other.

Complementary is a word that with another word forms a pair of mutually exclusive opposites.

Polysemy is the possession of multiple meaning; or the representation of two or more meanings by a single form.

Polysemantic word is a word that has more than one meaning.

Homonyms are words which are identical in sound and/or spelling, but different in their meaning and distribution.

Homonyms proper (Absolute homonyms) are words identical in pronunciation and spelling.

Homographs are words different in sound and in meaning but accidentally identical in spelling

Homophones are words of the same sound but of different spelling and meaning.

Full homonyms are words which are homonymous in all their forms.

Partial homonyms are words that are homonymous in some of their forms.

Simple lexico-grammatical homonyms belong to the same part of speech, their paradigms have only one identical form, it is never the same form.

Complex lexico-grammatical homonyms belong to different parts of speech and have one identical form in their paradigms.

Partial lexical homonyms belong to the same part of speech but identical only in corresponding forms of their paradigms.

Paronyms are words with similar pronunciations but different spellings and meanings.

Questions for self-control

1. How are synonyms traditionally defined? On what criteria is this definition based?
2. What subgroups are synonyms classified into?
3. Illustrate ideographic synonyms.
4. Give examples of stylistic synonyms
5. What sources of synonyms are widely recognized?
6. What word in a synonymic group is considered to be a synonymic dominant?
7. What is meant by antonyms?
8. What main groups do antonyms fall into?
9. What words do we call homonyms?
10. Speak on the problem of classification of homonyms.
11. What are the sources of English homonyms?
12. Comment on polysemantic words.
13. Illustrate the statement that polysemy is relevant to homonymy.
14. What is split polysemy?
15. What is meant by paronyms?

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Практичне заняття 15-16
Тема 7. English Vocabulary as a System

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Different types of non-semantic grouping.

Morphological grouping of words.

Lexico-Grammatical groups.
Thematic groups.
Semantic classification of words.
Hyponymic relations.
Vocabulary in the process of time.

Аудиторна робота
Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:
Notional parts of speech are words that perform certain functions in the sentence.
Functional parts of speech are words of incomplete nominative meaning, non-self-dependent, never perform any independent function.
Lexico-grammatical group is a class of words which have a common lexico-grammatical meaning, a common paradigm, the same substituting elements and possibly a characteristic set of suffixes rendering the lexico-grammatical meaning.
Thematic groups are words joined together by common contextual associations.
Semantic field is a sector of vocabulary which comprises words characterized by a common concept as the common denominator of their meaning.
Lexico-semantic groups are small lexical groups consisting of words of the same part of speech and sharing the identity of one of the components of their meaning.
Obsolete words are that drop out of the language altogether
Historisms are numerous names for social relations, institutions and objects of material culture of the past
Archaisms – a word which is no longer in general use but not absolutely obsolete.
Neologism is any word or set expression, formed according to the productive structural patterns or borrowed from another language and felt by the speakers as something new.
Hyponymy is the type of paradigmatic relationship when a specific term is included in a generic one.
Hyperonym is the name for the notion of the genus as distinguished from the names of the species.

Questions for self-control
1. What are the types of non-semantic grouping?
2. Comment on morphological grouping of words.
3. What is the basis for words grouping into word families?
4. Give characteristic to lexico-grammatical group.
5. What criteria are parts of speech discriminated on?
6. What groups are the words on the upper level of classification divided into?
7. What are the features of verbs and nouns?
8. What are the functional parts of speech?
9. Comment on the subdivision of each notional part of speech according to semantico-functional and formal features of the constituent words.
10. What is meant by the "thematic group"?
11. What is understood by the "semantic field"?
12. Comment on the hyponymic relations within the vocabulary.
13. Comment on the words distinguished due to the time aspect.

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Практичне заняття 17-18
Тема 8. Phraseology

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Phraseology as a branch of linguistics.
Free word groups vs set expressions.
Different approaches to the classification of phraseological units: semantic, functional, contextual.
L.P. Smith's thematic (etymological) classification of phraseological units.
The semantic principle of classifying phraseological units.
The structural principle of classifying phraseological units.
Formal and functional classification.
Ways of forming phraseological units.
Proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations and clichés.

Аудиторна робота
Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units, and like words they express a single notion.

Phraseological fusions are completely non-motivated; the meaning of components has no connection with the meaning of the whole.

Phraseological unities are partially non-motivated as their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit.

Phraseological combinations are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning, while the other is used metaphorically.

Idiomatic units are those that lack predictability of meaning, the meaning is not deducible from the meaning of individual components.

Proverbs – sum up the collective wisdom of the community, a popular truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imaginative way, they are metaphorical, they moralize.

Sayings are non-metaphorical, not figurative, and grammatically they are finished sentences.

Familiar quotations (крилаті вирази) come from literature, and in contrast to proverbs, they do not express finished judgment.

Phrasemes are binary formations, one component serves as the determining context and is usually used in its central meaning, the other component has a phraseologically bound meaning.

Questions for self-control
1. What is meant by phraseological unit?
2. What are criteria to distinguish phraseological units and free word groups?
3. Comment on classification of set-expressions on semantic principle.
4. Comment on classification of phraseological unit on structural-semantic principle.
5. What are proverbs, sayings and familiar quotations known for?

References
1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. С. 21–23.

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Практичне заняття 19-20
Тема 9. Stylistic Layers of English Vocabulary

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

Functional style.

Standard English vocabulary. Stylistically neutral words. Common literary words. Common colloquial vocabulary.

Special literary vocabulary. Poetic and highly literary words, terms, archaic and obsolete words, literary coinages and neologisms, barbarisms and foreign words.

Special colloquial vocabulary. Slang, jargonisms, professionalisms, dialectal words, vulgarisms and colloquial coinages. Standard English.

Standard English. Variants and dialects of the English language. American English. Canadian English. Australian English. Indian English.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Stylistics denotes a discipline surveying the entire system of expressive resources available in a particular language

Functional style may be defined as a system of peculiar expressions which belong to a specific sphere of communication.

By the *sphere of communication* is meant the circumstances attending the process of speech in each particular case.

Formal English is used to cover those varieties of the English vocabulary that occur in books and magazines, what we hear from a lecturer, a public speaker or, possibly, in formal official talk.

Informal vocabulary is used in personal everyday communication and may be determined socially or regionally.

Officialese are words of the official, bureaucratic language.

Barbarisms are words or expressions borrowed without any change in form and not accepted by native speakers as current in the language.

Neologisms are words and word-groups that denote new concepts.

Terminology is the system of terms used in a specific field of art, science, etc.

Term is a word or a word-group which is specially employed by a particular branch of science, conveying a concept peculiar to this particular activity.

Literary colloquial words are informal words that are used in every day conversational speech both by cultivated and uneducated people of all age groups and also met in written literary texts.

Slang is a language of a highly colloquial style, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense.

Jargonisms are informal words peculiar for a certain social or professional group.

Professionalisms are words which are connected with the productive activities of people united by a common occupation or profession.

Standard English is defined by the Random House Dictionary as the English language written and spoken by literate people in both formal and informal usage and that is universally current while incorporating regional differences.

Variants are regional varieties of the language possessing a literary form**.**

Americanism is defined as a word or set expression peculiar to the English language as spoken in the USA

Questions for self-control

1. Give definitions to terms "stylistics", "functional style" and " the sphere of communication".
2. What does the term "formal English" mean?
3. What groups of words is formal style (or literary-bookish words) presented by?
4. What groups of words are colloquialisms presented by?
5. Explain the difference between a local dialect and regional variety.
6. Be ready to describe the main dialects in the United Kingdom .
7. Give comments on the peculiarities of Cockney.
8. Discuss the differences in pronunciation, spelling, vocabulary and grammar in the British and American variants of the English language.

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Практичне заняття 21-23
Тема 10. Lexicography

Питання для усного опитування та дискусії

The subject-matter of Lexicography.
Historical development of Lexicography.
History of British and American Lexicography.
Modern Corpus-based Lexicography.
The main types of modern dictionaries.
The main problems in lexicography.

Аудиторна робота

Виконання студентами усних та письмових (тестових) завдань з питань теми заняття.
Підсумковий тест до курсу «Лексикологія».

Ключовими термінами, на розумінні яких базується засвоєння навчального матеріалу теми, є:

Lecicography is an important branch of applied linguistics which makes a study of compiling dictionaries.
Dictionary is the term used to denote a book listing words of a language with their meanings and often with data regarding pronunciation, usage and/or origin.
General dictionaries represent the vocabulary as a whole with a degree of completeness depending upon the scope and bulk of the book in question.
Etymological dictionaries state the origin of words: the source of borrowing, the origin of borrowing, all the subsequent changes in meaning and usage.
Unilingual or explanatory dictionaries give definitions of word meaning in the same language.
Bilingual or translation dictionaries represent the most ordinary, widespread type. They contain words and expressions of the native language and their foreign equivalents, or vice-versa.
Multilingual or polyglot dictionaries serve chiefly the purpose of comparing synonyms and terminology in various languages.
Glossaries are unilingual books giving definitions of terms.

Questions for self-control

1. What is Lexicography known for?
2. Comment on the history of dictionary making.
3. What is the term 'dictionary' used to denote?
4. What are the main principles of classification of dictionaries?
5. What is the main difference between an encyclopedia and a linguistic dictionary?
6. How is a dictionary entry organized?
7. What is the order of arrangement of meanings in a dictionary entry?
4. What are the modern trends in lexicography?
5. Why are corpora studies so important today?
6. What type of dictionary do the below-mentioned belong to?
a) The Cambridge International Dictionary of English
b) The New Oxford Thesaurus English
c) The Collins Dictionary of Allusions
d) The Penguin Dictionary of English Grammar
e) Random House Webster's Dictionary of American Slang
10. What are some of the main problems in lexicography?

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1.3. Самостійна робота студентів

Самостійна робота студента є однією з основних складових оволодіння навчальним матеріалом і виконується в позааудиторний час, передбачений тематичним планом навчальної дисципліни.

Під час вивчення навчальної дисципліни студенти повинні навчитися самостійно мислити, поглиблювати засвоєні на практичних заняттях знання, опановувати практичні навики спілкування за професійним спрямуванням.

Форма контролю самостійної роботи – перевірка конспекту або обговорення на практичному занятті. Питання самостійної роботи виносяться на поточний і підсумковий семестровий контроль.

Тема 1. Lexicology as a Branch of Linguistics
Питання для самостійної роботи
1. *Task*: Create a presentation and report about methods of lexicological analysis.
   Objective: To categorize the scientific tools used to study word structure, meaning, and usage.
   Guidelines: Construct a comprehensive presentation covering Contrastive Analysis (comparing L1 and L2), Statistical Analysis (frequency), Immediate Constituent (IC) Analysis (word-building), Componential Analysis (breaking meaning into semes) and Distributional Analysis (contextual environment) [1, 2 (Осн. Джерела), 2, 4, 5 (Дод. джерела)]

Тема 2. Etymological Analysis of Modern English Vocabulary
Питання для самостійної роботи
1. Task: Design a Mind Map "Genesis and Etymological Structure of English Vocabulary"
   Objective: To systematize knowledge regarding the origins of English words and their adaptation within the language system.

Guidelines: Construct a comprehensive mind map covering the Native Stock, Borrowed Element (categorized by source and period), the degree and types of Assimilation, and special cases like Etymological Doublets and Hybrids. Provide illustrative examples for each category.

2. Complete Exercises 1-5, p. 26; Exercises 1-3, p. 30; Exercises 3-5, p. 32 [2].
3. Complete Exercises 17, 18, p. 14 [3].

Тема 3. The Morphemic Structure of the English Word
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Visualize the classification of English morphemes in the form of a mind map.

Objective: To analyze the internal anatomy of the word and its constituent parts.

Guidelines: Use the center "The Morpheme". Branch into: semantic differantiation, structural classification, functional classificatio and positional classification principles.

2. Complete Exercises 1-2, p. 19; Exercises 5-6, p. 22; Exercises 3-5, p. 32 [3].

Тема 4. Word-Formation in Modern English
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Design a Mind Map "Word-Formation Patterns in Modern English"

Objective: To categorize and illustrate the structural diversity of English word-building processes.

Guidelines: Construct a comprehensive mind map that branches into Productive, Semi-productive, and Non-productive ways of word-formation. Provide illustrative examples for each node and use color-coding to distinguish the degree of productivity.

2. Compile a vocabulary list of neologisms coined by blending or shortening (20-30 positions).

3. Complete Exercises 6-7, 13 p. 100-101; Exercises 1, 4, p. 107; Exercises 16-17, p. 111; Exercises 1, 3 p. 124; Exercise 1 p. 126; Exercise 1, p. 127; Exercise 1, p. 128 [2].

4. Complete Exercises 3, 9, 10 p. 25-26; Exercises 12, p. 29 [3].

Тема 5. Semasiology
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Construct a comprehensive Mind Map titled "Word Meaning: Structure and development".

Objective: To deconstruct the concept of "Word Meaning" into its structural, functional, and evolutionary components.

Guidelines: Try to cover all aspects of the problem. Illustrate your mind map with practical examples.

2. Case-task: Create a word list of words (20) that manifest semantic processes of extension, narrowing, elevation and degradation. Present and comment on them in the class.

3. Complete Exercises 1, p. 155; Exercises 3, p. 161; Exercises 1, 3, p. 171; Exercises 1, 3, 5, 7 p. 175-177 [2].

4. Complete Exercises 3, p. 59 [3].

Тема 6. Semantic Groups of Words
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Create a mind map of semantic groups of English words, where for each type of systemic relationship (synonymy, antonymy etc.) give your own examples illustrating their classifications.

Objective: to visualize the paradigmatic relationships within the English word-stock and differentiate between various types of semantic proximity and opposition.

Guidelines: Construct a hierarchical map branching into synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and paronyms; illustrate specific sub-classifications with examples.

2. Complete Exercises 1, 6, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, p. 200-212; Exercises 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, p. 212-217; Exercises 3, p. 221 [2].

Тема 7. English Vocabulary as a System
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Design a mind map "The Hierarchy of Lexical Systems: From Thematic Clusters to Hyponymic Trees".

Objective: To master the differentiation between various types of word groupings by analyzing their internal structural and semantic dependencies.

*Guideline*s: Build a multi-layered model for a single broad lexical domain "Education" using the following parameters:

- thematic group (group words based on a common sphere of human activity or reality, e.g., Medicine – *doctor (n), surgical (adj), treat (v), hospital (n), urgently (adv)*);

- lexico-grammatic group (group words that share a common grammatical meaning combined with a general lexical idea, they share similar derivational patterns or functional roles, e.g., "Agent nouns" – *doctor, surgeon, patient*);

- word-families (words are grouped according to the root morpheme, e.g., *medicine, medical, medicate, medicament*);

- lexico-semantic group (group words of the same part of speech that share a "common central" semantic component, e.g., *treat, cure heal*);

- semantic field (system of words covering a specific concept; include synonyms, antonyms, and related concepts that define the boundaries of the domain);

- hyponymy groups (a vertical hierarchy based on the relationship of inclusion)*.*

2. Complete Exercises 1, 3 p. 241[2].

Тема 8. Phraseology
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Design a mind map of the English phraseological fund, categorizing idioms by their semantic cohesion, structural patterns, and etymological origins.

Objective: To systematically categorize the English phraseological fund by identifying the degree of semantic transparency, grammatical structure, and historical provenance of fixed expressions.

Guidelines: Structure your content hierarchically into three main branches and support each node by illustrative examples.

2. Complete Exercises 1, 2, 10, 18, 27, 31, 33, 38, 39, p. 287–306; Exercises 2, 4, p. 311 [2].

Тема 9. Stylistic Layers of English Vocabulary
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Mind Mapping "The Stylistic Differentiation of the English Vocabulary"

Objective: To systematically categorize the English word-stock based on its functional application and social environment, distinguishing between neutral, formal, and informal layers.

Guidelines: Construct a hierarchical mind map and demonstrate how words are distributed across different communicative spheres and provide illustrative examples for each stylistic group.

3. Develop presentation and a report about one of English Variants [2, P. 373-418].

4. Complete Exercises 1, 9, 14, p. 108-119 [3].

Тема 10. Lexicography
Питання для самостійної роботи

1. Task: Construct a conceptual map of English dictionaries, distinguishing between encyclopedic and linguistic types, and sub-categorizing special-purpose dictionaries.

Objective: To systematize knowledge regarding the origin, types and functions of different English dictionaries.

2. Complete Exercises 3. 4, p. 427 [2].

1.4. Індивідуальні завдання

Індивідуальні завдання передбачаються у формі рефератів-оглядів. Виконання індивідуального завдання у формі ІНДЗ може передбачає:

- підбір та опрацювання літератури за темою;

- складання плану і виконання роботи (вступ, *перше питання* - розкриття теоретичних аспектів проблеми, виклад основних ідей та пропозицій авторів; *друге питання* - аналіз фактичних та статистичних даних; висновки; список використаної літератури та інформаційних джерел);

- презентація ІНДЗ на практичних заняттях (виступ до 5 хвилин).

Індивідуальне завдання у формі рефератів-оглядів обирається студентом добровільно на початку семестру і виконується за усталеними вимогами.

1.4.1. Основні вимоги до написання рефератів-оглядів

При виконанні індивідуального завдання необхідно взяти до уваги, що реферат (лат. refero – доношу, повідомляю, переказую) – це короткий переказ змісту наукової роботи, книги або вчення, оформлене у вигляді письмової публічної доповіді; доповідь на задану тему, зроблена на основі критичного огляду відповідних джерел інформації (наукових праць, літератури по темі).

Зі свого боку, реферат-огляд складається на основі декількох джерел і зіставляє різні точки зору з досліджуваного питання.

Реферат-огляд, незалежно від теми, містить визначені реквізити: титульна сторінка встановленого зразка, вступ, розділи, висновки, список використаних джерел і додатки (у разі необхідності).

Обов'язково в тексті повинні бути посилання на джерела, що були використані при написанні реферату. Посилання подаються у квадратних дужках з вказівкою номера джерела, за яким воно внесене у список використаних джерел, та сторінки (якщо подається точна цитата або числові дані), наприклад [3, С. 8].

Технічні вимоги: текст має бути набраний шрифтом Times New Roman, 14 кеглем через 1,5 інтервали. Поля: верхнє – 2,0 см, нижнє – 2,0 см, ліве – 3,0 см, праве – 1,0 см. Загальний обсяг реферату-огляду – до 15 сторінок формату А4.

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1. The Role of Latin and Greek Elements in the Formation of International Scientific Terminology.
2. Blending as a Productive Way of Word-Formation in Modern Advertising and Branding.
3. The Productivity of Conversion in Contemporary English: From Nouns to Verbs.
4. Shortening and Abbreviation in Professional Discourses.
5. The Evolution of Meaning: Amelioration and Pejoration in English Vocabulary.
6. Zoonymic Idioms in English and Ukrainian: A Contrastive Semantic Study.
7. Semantic Transformations of Lexical Units in Global Digital Communication.
8. Analyze the vocabulary used in advertising and branding, focusing on persuasive language and word creation.
9. Compare and contrast lexical differences (slang, idioms) between two variants of English (e.g., Australian English vs. British English).
10. Language peculiarities of Canadian English.

* Теми наукових робіт, рефератів, текстів можуть змінюватись викладачем.

1.5. Підсумковий контроль

Підсумковий семестровий контроль проводиться у формі екзамену. Екзаменаційний білет містить 3 питання.

1.5.1. Питання для підсумкового контролю

1. Lexicology as the branch of linguistics. Main notions of Lexicology.
2. The connection of lexicology with other branches of linguistics.
3. A word as a fundamental unit of a language.
4. Borrowings as the source of the vocabulary enrichment.
5. Sources of borrowing and origin of borrowing. Comment on the distinction of the terms "translation loans", "semantic loans".
6. Assimilation of borrowings. Types and degrees of assimilation.
7. International words. Etymological hybrids and doublets.
8. Structural features of the word (internal and external structure/unity).
9. The original word stock of English vocabulary.
10. Morpheme. Classification of morphemes.
11. Specific peculiarities of allomorphs.
12. The main structural types of English words.
13. Suffixation. Types of suffixes.
14. Prefixation. Types of prefixes.
15. Conversion. Types of converted words.
16. Substantivation. Types of substantivized adjectives.
17. Compounding. Aspects of composition.
18. Shortening. Types of shortening.
19. Semi-productive and non-productive ways of word-formation (back-formation, blending, reduplication, lexicalization of the plural of nouns etc.).
20. Semasiology as the branch of linguistics.
21. Referential and functional approaches to word-meaning.
22. The meaning of the word. Types of word meaning.
23. Semantic structure of the word.
24. Semantic changes of word meaning (extension, narrowing, elevation, degradation etc.)
25. Transference of meaning resulting from tropes.
26. Classification of synonyms.

27. Sources of synonyms.
28. Antonyms. Types of antonyms.
29. Homonyms. Classification of homonyms.
30. Sources of homonyms.
31. Different types of non-semantic grouping of words. Morphological grouping.
32. Lexico-grammatical groups of words.
33. Semantic classification of words. The theory of semantic field.
34. Hyponymy and its relations.
35. Words in the process of time (historisms, archaisms, obsolete words and neologisms).
36. The classification of phraseological units based on the semantic principle.
37. The classification of phraseological units based on the structural principle.
38. The subdivision of phraseological units according to their function in communication.
39. Phraseological expressions (proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations).
40. Phraseological units and free word-groups. Criteria for distinguishing.
41. Specific peculiarities of functional style.
42. Stylistic aspects of formal English.
43. Colloquial words. Types of colloquialisms.
44. Dialectal and territorial vocabulary variations.
45. Historical development of lexicography.
46. The main types of modern dictionaries.

1.5.2. Приклад білета для екзамену

БІЛЕТ № 00

1. A word as a fundamental unit of a language.
2. Homonyms. Classification of homonyms.
3. Practical assignment.

Classify the stems of the words given below into simple, derived, compound; free, bound, semi-bound.
Babylike, bluebell, blue-eyed, book, cameraman, colour-blaindness, crossing, document, dusty, enrich, fashionmonger, foolishness, foresee, furnitureless, gladden, granulate, headachy, homeless, hyperslow, irresponsibility, look, old-maidish, playwright, reddish, rewrite, shoemaker, small, snow-whiteness.

2. Схема нарахування балів

2.1. Нарахування балів студентам з навчальної дисципліни здійснюється відповідно до такої схеми:

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│         Вивчення            │
│   навчальної дисципліни     │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
       ┌──────────────┐
       │  100 балів   │
       └──────────────┘
              │
    ┌─────────────────────┐
    │ Очна (денна, вечірня)│
    │   форма навчання     │
    └─────────────────────┘
              │
    ┌─────────────────────────┐
    │      40 балів –         │
    │ за результатами  навчання│
    │ під час практичних занять│
    └─────────────────────────┘
              │
    ┌─────────────────────────┐
    │      20 балів –         │
    │    за результатами       │
    │   самостійної роботи     │
    └─────────────────────────┘
              │
    ┌─────────────────────────┐
    │      40 балів –         │
    │ за результатами  складання│
    │   семестрового контролю  │
    └─────────────────────────┘
```
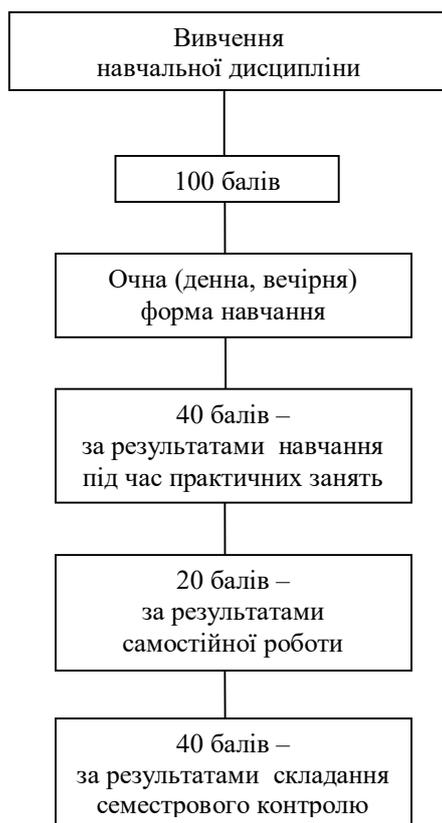
2.2. Обсяг балів, здобутих студентом під час практичних занять, самостійної роботи студентів, виконання індивідуальних завдань та семестрового контролю визначаються в Положенні про організацію освітнього процесу в Хмельницькому університеті управління та права імені Леоніда Юзькова, пункт 4 (https://surl.li/yghnib).

3. Рекомендовані джерела
3.1. Основні джерела

1. Закреницька Л.А. (уклад). English Lexicology. Навчально-методичний посібник для аудиторної та самостійної роботи. Хмельницький: ХГПА, 2025. 60 с.

2. Ніколенко А.Г. Лексикологія англійської мови – теорія і практика. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2007. 528 с.

3. Квеселевич Д.І., Сасіна В.П. Практикум з лексикології сучасної англійської мови: навч. посібник. Вінниця: «Нова Книга», 2001. 126 с.

3.2. Допоміжні джерела

1. Верба Л.Г. Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та української мов. Посібник для перекладацьких відділень вузів. Вінниця: «Нова книга», 2008. 248с.

2. Гороть Є.І., Бєлова С.В. Notes on Modern English Lexicology. Нариси з лексикології сучасної англійської мови. Луцьк: РВВ «Вежа» Волин. держ.ун-ту ім. Лесі Українки, 2008. 372 с.

3. Закреницька Л., Мудрик Д. Неономінації в сучасному англо- та україномовному освітньому дискурсі. Сучасні проблеми філології та методології викладання в умовах євроінтеграції: матеріали ІІ Міжнародної наук.-практ. інтернет-конф. (Хмельницький, 11 травня, 2022 р.) С. 26–31. (304 с.)

4. Мостовий М. І. Лексикологія англійської мови : [підруч. для ін-тів і фак. інозем. мов]. Харків: Основа, 1993. 255 с.

5. Crystal D. Words, Words, Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. 224 p

6. Ganetska L. V. Lexi-Maker: Modern English Lexicology in Tables, Figures and Exercises. Київ: Ленвіт, 2004. 96 с.

7. Plag I. Word-Formation in English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 264 p.

8. Traugott E. C., Dasher R. B. Regularity in Semantic Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 340 p. URL: https://www.academia.edu/91590722/Regularity_in_Semantic_Change

4. Інформаційні ресурси в Інтернеті

1. Britannica-Linguistics. URL: https://www.britannica.com/science/linguistics
2. English Corpora. URL: https://www.english-corpora.org/
3. Free Collocation Dictionary. URL: https://www.freecollocation.com/
4. Glossary of linguistic terms. URL: https://glossary.sil.org/
5. Online Etymology Dictionary. URL: https://www.etymonline.com/ua
6. Oxford English Dictionary. URL: https://www.oed.com/?tl=true
7. Sketch Engine. URL: https://www.sketchengine.eu/
8. The Free Dictionary-Idioms. URL: https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/