

МЕЛІТОПОЛЬСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

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Методичні рекомендації
«Word-formation in Modern English»
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Методичні рекомендації до практичної частини лексикології англійської мови мають комплексний навчальний характер, містять практичні завдання, що відповідають основним складовим курсу.

Затверджено навчально-методичною комісією філологічного факультету

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Вступ

Методичні рекомендації до практичної частини лексикології англійської мови призначені для студентів II курсу заочного та стаціонарного відділень, які вивчають англійську мову як першу іноземну, а також викладачів, аспірантів, пошукачів.

Всі практичні завдання подані у відповідності до запропонованих для розгляду теоретичних питань базових тем курсу.

- **The object of Lexicology. Language units.**
- **Etymological Survey of the English Stock**
- **Word-formation in Modern English**

До кожної теми пропонується низка практичних вправ та завдань. Мета вправ - виробити у студентів практичні вміння та навички лексикологічного аналізу з відповідного розділу курсу. Методичні рекомендації мають полегшити процес підготовки студентів до семінарських занять, поточних та підсумкових видів контролю знань, тим самим організувати аудиторну і самостійну роботу студентів з курсу.

Значна кількість завдань передбачає аналіз уривків з лінгвістичних робіт вітчизняних та зарубіжних авторів і мають мету як теоретичного, так і практичного характеру. Методичні рекомендації розраховані на загальну кількість семінарських та самостійних занять. Викладач має сам визначати обсяг матеріалу для семінарів, самостійних робіт та форму контролю знань студентів.

Список рекомендованої літератури містить значну кількість новітніх вітчизняних та зарубіжних джерел.

The object of Lexicology. Language units.

Topics for discussion.

- Language units.
- The smallest language unit.
- The function of a root morpheme.
- The main function of suffixes.
- The secondary function of suffixes.
- The main function of prefixes.
- The secondary function of prefixes.
- Splinters and their formation in English.
- The difference between affixes and splinters.
- Structural types of words in English.
- The stem of a word and the difference between a simple word, a stem and a root.
- The difference between a block compound and a nominal binomial.
- The difference between a word and a phraseological unit.
- The similarity between a word and a phraseological unit.

Exercise 1. *Analyze the following lexical units according to their structure. Point out the function of morphemes. Speak about bound morphemes and free morphemes.*

Point out allomorphs in analyzed words:

accompany	unsystematic	forget-me-not
computerise	expressionless	reservation
de-restrict	superprivileged	moisture
lengthen	clannish	pleasure
beautify	workaholic	reconstruction
beflower	inwardly	counterculture
specialise	moneywise	three-cornered
round table	Green Berets	to sandwich in

Exercise 2. a) *Make the morphemic analysis of the following words.*

b) *Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

act, ailment, air, asymmetry, beggarly, chairman, childishness, conclude, democratic, disturbance, drawback, eatable, eliminate, everydayness, expressionless, eyelet, fact, footballer, foretell, gentlemanly, governmental, honeymooner, illegal, illumination, illumine, illustrate, immeasurable, immovable, inflammability, innovation, irrelevance, landmark, lovable, marriage, matter-of-factness, monopolize, old-ladyish, outstay, pot, power, prospective, receive, self-praise, serve, troublesome, undernourishment, unsystematic, voyage, warmonger, winter, womanishness, workmanship, zeal.

Exercise 3. *Classify the stems of the words given below into simple, derived, compound; free, bound, semi-bound.*

babylike, bluebell, blue-eyed, book, busload, cameraman, colour-blindness, crossing, document, dusty, enrich, fashionmonger, foolishness, foresee, furnitureless, gladden, granulate, headachy, homeless, hyperslow, irresponsibility, kindheartedness, look, old-maidish, playwright, purify, reddish, resist, rewrite, shockproof, shoemaker, small, snow-whiteness, sunflower, take, truckload, trustworthy, unbutton, unfriendliness, unpleasantness

Exercise 4. a) *State the origin and meaning of combining forms (bound root morphemes) in the words given in bold type.*

b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. The compound **microscope** is used for viewing very small objects (Science in a Changing World). 2. The **spectroscope**, the refracting and reflecting **telescopes**, and many other precise instruments have been introduced to make it possible for man to explore the universe (Id.). 3. The **periscope** is a telescope in which a totally reflecting prism is placed near each end to change the course of the beam of light through ninety degrees (Id.). 4. One of the most convenient instruments for studying electric charges is the gold-leaf **electroscope** (Id.). 5. At the receiver the variations produced in the electric current and the radio wave by the iconoscope must be used in such a way as to build up a true picture of the scene transmitted. This is accomplished by

means of a special cathode-ray tube, called a **kinescope** (Id.). 6. Ocean basins are the depressed portions of the **litho-sphere** that lie between the borders of the continental shelves (Id.). 7. The first improvement in the **thermometer** was made by a French physician, Jean Rey (Id.). 8. A number of **thermocouples** are sometimes connected in series. Such a combination is called a **thermopile** (Id.). 9. Air is pumped into an **automobile** tire until the gauge reads 30 lb (Id.). 10. The **hydrometer** is a familiar object at every gasoline filling station (Id.). 11. **Geology** is a history of the earth and its past inhabitants (Id.). 12. An understanding of how rocks are formed from minerals demands some knowledge of **mineralogy** and **petrology** (Id.). 13. About forty years after the introduction of the **telephone**, the radio appeared (Id.). 14. It is duty of airway stations to furnish information to pilots, and this is accomplished through sequence **teletype** reports (Id.). 15. The **telegraph** greatly increased the speed of communication (Id.). 16. The ultimate aim of **television** is to bring to people the rapidly changing panorama of important events as they happen (Id.). 17. The **phonograph** is one of Edison's great inventions (Id.). 18. The wave forms of sound may also be studied by means of a **microphone** connected with an **oscillograph** (Id.). 19. Distant earthquakes may now be located by an instrument called a **seismograph** (Id.). 20. The various parts of the sun are its **photo-sphere**, reverting layer, **chromosphere**, and corona (Id.). 21. The **photoelectric** cell, popularly known as the electric eye, is called upon for many different fields (Id.). 22. In the camera the size of the aperture is adjustable, and controlled by the **photographer** (Id.). 23. The early Babylonians... were ardent and successful students of **astronomy** (Id.).

Exercise 5. a) *Comment on polysemy and homonymy of affixes in the following words, b) Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

unbearable, untie; degrade, depart, demobilize; dismember, disown; ex-president, export, exceed; submarine, subdivision; kingdom, freedom; miner, Londoner, boiler; reading, covering; marriage, postage, breakage, hostage; errant, servant; amazement, abridgement, development; amateur, grandeur; greyish, womanish, Finnish, manly, poorly, monthly; brighten, golden; badly, lovely.

Exercise 6. a) *Comment on the structural types and patterns of the following words.*

b) *Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

unforgettable, curio, aggro, bookish, sailor, devastate, nothing, fount, heavier-than-air, fine, diplomacy, news-stand, father-in-law, exam, asleep, courage, Anglo-American, snow-capped, anxious, ne'er-do-well, sun-bleached, lady-killer, walking-stick, eye, fridge, telephone, artillery, penny-a-liner, speedometer, fruice, true-to-life, ill-fitting, phone, engage, discover, cupboard, notify, indefatigability, supremacy, snow-white, clumsy, democratic, inhabit, newspaper, impress, wonder, gym, comfy, civic-mindedness.

Exercise 7. *Analyze the following words into their immediate and ultimate constituents.*

absentmindedness, beautifully, disappointment, disapproval, disreputable, generalization, gentlemanlike, hydromechanic, imperceptibility, imperturbable-ness, unconceivable, innumerable, insufficient, lexicological, meaninglessly, painfully, preoccupation, reassurance, repetitiveness, transformational, unachievable, unfortunate, unintentionally, womanishness.

Etymological survey of the English word-stock.

Topics for discussion.

1. Definition of terms native, borrowing, translation loan, semantic loan.
2. Words of native origin and their characteristics.
3. Foreign elements in Modern English. Scandinavian borrowings, classical elements-Latin and Greek, French borrowings, Ukrainian-English lexical correlations.
4. Assimilation of borrowings. Types and degrees of assimilation.
5. Etymological doublets, hybrids.
6. International words.

Tasks and exercises.

Exercise 1. *Study the following passage. In which ways may the influence of a foreign language be exerted?*

The influence of a foreign language may be exerted in two ways, through the spoken word, by personal contact between the two peoples, or through the written word, by indirect contact, not between the peoples themselves but through their literatures. The former way was more productive in the earlier stages, but the latter has become increasingly important in more recent times. Direct contact may take place naturally in border regions, or by the transference of considerable number of people from one area to another, either by peaceful immigration, settlement or colonisation, or through invasion and conquest. It may also take place, though to a more limited extent, through travel to foreign countries and through residence abroad, for trade or other purposes, of relatively small numbers of people.

The type of words borrowed by personal contact would undoubtedly at first be names of objects unfamiliar to the borrowers, or products and commodities exchanged by way of trade. If the contacts were maintained over a long period then ideas concerned with government, law, religion, and customs might be absorbed, and perhaps the names of these would be adopted. Only in the case of nations in relatively advanced stages of civilisation would there be much influence exerted through the written word; concrete objects would come first, then abstract ideas learnt from what might actually be seen from their effects in everyday life and abstract ideas through the indirect contact achieved by books would come much later

(J.A.Sheard. The words we use).

Exercise 2. *Explain the origin of the following words:*

father, brother, mother, dog, cat, sheep, wolf, house, life, earth, man, apple, live, go, give, begin, strong, long, wide, to, for, from, and, with, I, he, two, well, much, little.

Exercise 3. *Analyse the following words from the point of view of the type and degree of assimilation. State which words are: a) completely assimilated; b) partially assimilated; c) non-assimilated:*

prima-donna, ox, caftan, city, school, etc., mazurka, table, street, they, century, sky, wall, stimulus, reduce, cup, present.

Exercise 4. *Comment on the different formation of the doublets and on the difference in meaning, if any is:*

balm-balsam, suit-suite, senior-sir, legal-loyal, skirt-shirt, emerald-smaragdus, major-mayor, pauper-poor, of-off, history-story, catch-chase.

Exercise 5. *The following are loan translations (calques). What do they actually mean in English. How and when are they used?*

the moment of truth (Sp. el momenta de la verdad); with a grain of salt (L cum grano salis); famous case (Fr. cause celebre); master people (Gr herrenvolk). underground movement (Fr.L. mouvement souterrain); that goes without saying (Fr. cela va sans dire).

Exercise 6. *Read the following text. Find the international words. State to what sphere of human activity they belong.*

British dramatists.

In the past 20 years there has been a considerable increase in the number of new playwrights in Britain and this has been encouraged by the growth of new theatre companies. In 1956 the English Stage Company began productions with the object of bringing new writers into the theatre and providing training facilities for young actors, directors, and designers; a large number of new dramatists emerged as a result of the company productions Television has been an important factor in the emergence of other dramatists who write primarily for it; both the BBC and IBA transmit a large number of single plays each year as well as drama series and serials.

Exercise 7. *Find English words of Indo-European origin cognate to the following German and Ukrainian words.*

Vater, батько; Mutter, мати; Bruder, брат; Sohn, син; Tochter, дочка; Fuß, п'ядь; Nase, ніс; Herz, серце; Kuh, корова; Schwein, свиня; Gans, гуска; Birke, береза; Tag, день; Nacht, ніч; Sonne, сонце; rot, рудий; neu, новий; zwei, два; ich, я; stehen, стояти; sitzen, сидіти.

Exercise 8. *a) Give British equivalents of the following German words, b) Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

Hand, Arm, Finger, Bär, Fuchs, Kalb, Eiche, Gras, Regen, Frost, Winter, Sommer, See, Land, Haus, Raum, Bank, Boot, Schiff; grün, blau, grau, weiß, schmal, dick, heiß, alt, gut; sehen, hören, sprechen, machen, geben, trinken, antworten, sagen.

Exercise 9. *a) Using an etymological dictionary, classify the following words of native origin into: 1) Indo-European, 2) Germanic, 3) English proper.*

always, answer, bear, birch, bird, bone, boy, child, corn, cow, daisy, daughter, eat, fir, fox, girl, glad, good, goose, grey, hand, heart, hundred, know, lady, land, lip, lord, make, man, moon, night, nose, old, three, thousand, tree, red, room, sad, sea, see, spring, star, water, woman.

Exercise 10. *a) Find native English words in the extracts given below.*

b) Give their cognates (if any) in the languages you know.

It was a glorious morning, late spring or early summer, as you care to take it, when the dainty sheen of grass and leaf is blushing to a deeper green; and the year seems like a fair young maid, trembling with strange, wakening pulses on the brink of womanhood (J.K. Jerome).

The road of the pass was hard and smooth and not yet dusty in the early morning. Below were the hills with oak and chestnut trees, and far away below was the sea. On the other side were snowy mountains (E. Hemingway).

Once upon a time two poor Woodcutters were asking their way home through a great pine-forest. It was winter, and a night of bitter cold. The snow lay thick upon the ground, and upon the branches of the trees: the frost kept snapping the little twigs on either side of them, as they passed... So cold was it that even the animals and the birds did not know what to make of it (O. Wilde).

Exercise 11. *a) Pick out the Ukrainian borrowings from the following sentences,*

b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They tried to reveal the mystery of the legendary Hetman Pavlo Po-lubotok's treasures (News from Ukraine). 2. The first donation of J.000.000 karbovanets was made by the Lviv Regional State Administration (Id.). 3. Ukraine is the biggest supplier of horilka (Id.). 4. The Association "Svit Kultury" has done a lot: it organized the international festivals of Ukrainian songs "Zoloti Trembity", competitions of kobza players and spiritual music (Id.). 5. Now the "Pysanka" duet has in its repertoire spring songs: gaivki, vesnianki;...Christmas songs -shchedrivki, koliadki (Id.). 6. The tune to the concert was set by kobzar Pavlo Suprun... (Id.). 7.

Regional ethnographers of Zaporizhya have found evidence of scholars' suppositions that Zaporizhyan Cossacks had an undersea fleet (Id.). 8. Mr. Chornovil announced that Rukh was going to launch a massive campaign called "The Spring of Ukraine" (Id.). 9. In the Philarmonic Society Hall, the forgotten legends about Pysanka... and Easter songs were heard for the first time after many years of oblivion (Id.). 10. Perhaps as fate willed Oxana Savchuk - a singer from Bukovina, and Ivan Kavatsyuk - a musician from Gutsulland, met each other at the first All-Ukrainian variety song festival "Chervona Ruta" (Id.).

Exercise 12. *State from what languages the following words are borrowed. Comment on their meaning.*

alarm, algebra, anchor, artel, banana, bandura, cannibal, canoe, caravan, cargo, chimpanzee, chocolate, cocoa, colonel, czar, devil, dollar, gorilla, guerilla, hopak, jungle, kangaroo, kindergarten, khaki, law, lilac, machine, maize, mazurka, mule, nun, opera, pagoda, piano, potato, school, skipper, squaw, steppe, tobacco, taboo, tomato, umbrella, verandah, verst, vanilla, violin, waltz, wigwam, zinc.

Exercise 13 *a) Explain the etymology of the words given in bold type, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. His anger poured over me like **lava** (P. Francis). 2. When the **number** was finished, the **maestro** would nod his head if he was **satisfied** (H. Robbins). 3. I finished my chops, leaned back in my **chair**, and lit a **cigarette** (Id.). 4. He took out a long **cigar** and **placed** it in his mouth (Id.). 5. The charter of a machine-gun rose in a **crescendo** over their heads (Id.). 6. She was carrying a tray. On it was a pot of **coffee** and two **cups**. (Id.). 7. (John Major) came to see himself as part of a European **troika** - a team mate in future-building with Helmut Kohl of Germany and Francois Mitterrand of France (Newsweek). 8. They turned a corner and ahead of them loomed a **mammoth stadium** (M. Maloney). 9. "'Tis a fine airplane," Fitz said, looking at the **behemoth** aircraft (Id.). 10. The **robot** looked at him impassively out of its faceted eye (H. Kuttner). 11. "Here's Len Minogue, he'll play a **polka** for us," he roared, dragging a little man with an **accordion**, over to the **piano** (K.S. Prichard). 12. She had left the flat for less than half an **hour**, to buy some sandwiches at a

delicatessen near Sloanc Square (J. Fowles). 13. "She bought some **chintz**, out of her own **money**, for the drawing-room **curtains** (S. Waugh). 14. In "Daydreams" he played a **rajah in a turban** (I. Montagu). 15. They **dined** at a tiny seafood **restaurant**, jealously **concealed** from the **tourist hordes** in one of the back **alleys** (W. Smith). 16. Myra had **potato** chips and **pretzels** cheese **cubes and a dish** of tiny **pieces** of herring, and finally a large tray of cocktail **knishes** (L. Tushnet). 17. She went into the kitchen, filled a glass with **equal portions of vodka and orange juice**, and brought it to him (P. Benchley). 18. A **horde of mosquitoes** gathered immediately in the lee of the car (E. Queen). 19. "I've been taking **karate lessons**, and I gave him a **sample**. He didn't try it the **second** time" (Id.). 20. The columnist was... **dressed** in a heavy **silk kimono of authentic manufacture** (Id.). 21. Everyone had to get used to handling dog teams and building **igloo** shelters (S.L. Doctorow). Father **mentioned** that he had shot that **zebra** on a hunting trip in Africa (Id.).

Exercise 14. a) *Compare the meaning of the following etymological doublets. State their origin.* b) *Translate the doublets into Ukrainian.*

eatable - edible, naked - nude, nine - noon; bench - bank, corn - grain, lapel - label, name - noun, ward - guard, word - verb; draw - drag, hale - hail, shabby - scabby, shirt - skirt, shriek - screech; abbreviate - abridge, camera - chamber, capital - chapter, major - mayor, masculine - male, pauper - poor, radius - ray, strict - strait, vast - waste, wine - vine, zealous - jealousy; basis - base, cathedral - chair, deacon - dean, papyrus - paper; chief - chef, hostel - hotel, saloon - salon, sergeant - servant, suit - suite; camp - campus, cross - crux, inch - ounce, street - stratum; canal - channel, card - chart, catch - chase, cavalry - chivalry, warden - guardian; corpus - corpse - corps, debit - debt - due, dragon - dragoon - drake, estate - state - status, regal - real - royal; gentle - genteel - gentile - jaunty, plan - plane - plain - piano, senior - sire - sir - seigneur - signer, stack - stake - steak - stock.

Exercise 15. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Discuss the words in bold type.*

1. The faculty for myth is innate in the human race (W.S. Maugham). 2. She had long white legs and blue eyes and a **complexion** like strawberry ice cream (T. O'Brien). 3.

"That door leads to the long **passage** and then into the front hall," she said. The doctor chuckled "Wrong, my dear. That door leads to the **conservatory**" (Sh. Jackson). 4. For a half-century Toscanini reigned supreme in the **popular** estimation as the world's greatest **conductor** (Time). 5. The influence of the late nineteenth century **Dutch** art is strongly marked in Van Gogh (G. Knuttel). 6. She was young and pretty, she was warm-hearted and **intelligent** (O. Greene). 7. An elderly woman with blue hair and a blue dress and lots of gold rings **occupied** one of the sofas (Id.). 8. "I have to act as hostess whenever Doctor Fischer gives a **party**" (Id.). 9. There had been no **communication** from Doctor Fischer, although we had sent him an announcement of the date (Id.). 10. The **dispute** only ended when she wept against the pillow and I surrendered (Id.). 11. He had closely followed the **scandal** surrounding her name (S.L. Doctorow).

12. They talked volubly and with little **reserve** (J. Joyce). 13. She stood up in a sudden **impulse of terror**. Escape! She must escape! (Id.). 14. Dobbins carried between 10 and 15 pounds of **ammunition** draped in belts across his chest and shoulders (T. O'Brien). 15. "Up to now, everything I told you is from **personal** experience... From here on it gets to be... I don't know what the word is." "Speculation" (Id.). 16. In the background, just audible, a woman's voice was half singing, half chanting, but the **lyrics** seemed to be in a foreign tongue (Id.) 17. All I thought was that he wanted to thank me in broken **accents** and tell me what a good chap I had been (P.O. Wodehouse). 18. His **geniality** sagged a trifle, I thought, but he didn't heave me out... (Id.). 19. "I suspect that Mr. Little will be calling round shortly for **sympathy** and assistance" (Id.). 20. "You're lost in a daydream, Miss Marple. What are you thinking out?" Miss Marple gave a **start**. "So stupid of me," she said (A. Christie).

Recommended Literature

1. Мостовий М.І Лексикологія англійської мови.- Харків, 1993.- с. 151-174.
2. Харитончик З.А. Лексикологія англійського язика. - Минск, 1992. - с. 17-19.

3. Arnold I.V. The English Word. - Л., 1986. - с. 252-262.
4. Ginsburg R.S. and others. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. М., 1979. - p. 160-175.
- 5 Rayevska N.M. English Lexicology - К., 1979. - p.214-242

Word-formation in Modern English.

Topics for discussion

1 The morphological structure of a word. The morpheme. The principles of morphemic analysis, Types of morphemes. Structural types of words: simple, derived, compound words.

2 Productivity. Productive and non-productive ways of word-formation.

3 Affixation. General characteristics of suffixes and prefixes. Classification of prefixes according to: a) their correlation with independent words; b) meaning; c) origin. Classification of suffixes according to: a) the part of speech formed; b) the criterion of sense; c) stylistic reference; d) origin. Productive and non-productive affixes, dead and living affixes.

4 Word-composition. Classification of compound words: a) from the functional point of view; b) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together; c) from the point of view of different ways of composition, Coordinative and subordinative compound words and their types.

5 Conversion, its definition. The word-building means in conversion. Different viewpoints on conversion. Typical semantic relations within a converted pair (verbs converted from nouns, nouns converted from verbs).

6 Shortening. Lexical abbreviations. Acronyms. Clipping. Types of clipping: apocope, aphaeresis, syncope.

7 Non-productive means of word formation. Blending. Back-formation. Onomatopoeia. Sentence - condensation. Sound and stress interchange.

Tasks and exercises.

Exercise 1. *Analyse the following words morphologically and classify them according to what part of speech they belong to:*

post-election, appoint, historic, mainland, classical, letterbox, outcome, displeasure, step, incapable, supersubtle, illegible, incurable, adjustment, ladyhood, elastic, perceptible, inaccessible, partial, ownership, idealist, hero, long-term, corporate.

Exercise 2. *Analyse the structure of the following compounds and classify them into coordinative and subordinative, syntactic and asyntactic:*

bookbinder, doorbell, key-note, knife-and-fork, hot-tempered, dry-clean, care-free, policy-maker, mad-brained, five-fold, two-faced, body-guard, do-it-yourself, boogie-woogie, officer-director, driver-collector, building-site.

Exercise 3. *Classify the compound words in the following sentences into compounds proper and derivational compounds:*

1) She is not a mind-reader. 2) He was wearing a brand-new overcoat and hat. 3) She never said she was homesick. 4) He took the hours-old dish away. 5) She was a frank-mannered, talkative young lady. 6) The five years of her husband's newspaper-ownership had familiarised her almost unconsciously with many of the mechanical aspects of a newspaper printing-shop. 7) The parlour, brick-floored, with bare table and shiny chairs and sofa stuffed with horsehair seemed never to have been used. 8) He was heart-sore over the sudden collapse of a promising career. 9) His heavy-lidded eyes and the disorder of his scanty hair made him look sleepy.

Exercise 4. *Study the following passage. What is understood by the term "productivity"?*

Word-formation appears to occupy a rather special place in grammatical description. In many cases the application of apparently productive rules leads to the generation of compounds and derivatives that are, for one reason or another, felt to be unacceptable or at least very odd by native speakers, and the grammarian must decide what status he is to give to such rules and their output in his grammar. The decision is by no means easy, and can lie anywhere between the setting up of maximally general rules of a generative type, with little concern for the fact that much of their output may in some sense be questionable, and the simple listing and classifying, in terms of syntactic function and internal structure, of attested forms... Processes of word-formation often seem to belong to a somewhat vague intermediary area between

grammar and lexicon, and while this needs not prevent us from giving formal statements of these processes, it may often be necessary to state restrictions on their output in primarily semantic terms if we want to hold on to the criterion of native speaker acceptance as an essential measure of the adequacy of our description. Thus in the area of English nominal compounds it would seem that actually occurring compounds are not as a rule created like new sentences in order to refer to momentary conditions. Leaving aside the possible difficulties of stating such semantic considerations in a reasonably rigorous way in any given case, the problem is to determine, for the various word-formative processes in which they appear to play a part how they can most reasonably be accommodated within an over-all framework, of grammatical and semantic description.

(Karl E. Zimmer, Affixal Negation in English and other languages).

Exercise 5. Study the following passage and be ready to discuss denominal verbs in Modern English.

The meanings of ordinary denominal verbs, it seems clear, bear at least an approximate relationship to their "parent" nouns, from which they were historically derived. The verb *bottle* bears some relation, at least diachronically, to its parent noun *bottle*. To illustrate the major relationships, we will present classification of more than 1300 denominal verbs collected from newspaper, magazines, novels, television. To make our task manageable, we have included only those verbs that fit these four guidelines:

(a) Each verb had to be formed from its parent noun without affixation (though with possible final voicing, as in *shelve*). This is by far the commonest method of forming denominal verbs in English.

(b) The parent noun of each verb had to denote a palpable object or property of such an object, as in *sack*, *knee*, and *author* - but not climax, function, or question, (c) Each verb had to have a non-metaphorical concrete use as far as possible. This again was to help keep our theory of interpretation within limits, although in some cases we couldn't avoid examining certain extended meanings.

(d) Each verb had to be usable as a genuine finite verb. This excluded expressions

like three - towered and six - legged, which occur only as denominal adjectives. (E. Clark and H. Clark. When nouns surface as verbs).

Exercise 6. *Comment on the formation of the words given below:*

to burgle, to springclean, to typewrite, to beg, to note.

Exercise 7.

Explain the formation of the following blends:

flush, glaze, good-bye, electrocute, pomato, twirl, dollarature, cablegram, galumph, frutopia drink.

Exercise 8.

Give verbs corresponding to the nouns that have been underlined. Compare the place of the stress in the noun and the verb.

1. He looked up; all among the trees he saw moving objects, red like poppies, or white like May-blossoms. 2. I am not sure that I can define my fears: but we all have a certain anxiety at present about our friends. 3. Accent is the elevation of the voice which distinguishes one part of a word from another. 4. Her conduct was deferential.

Exercise 9. *Abbreviate the following nouns to the first syllable.*

Mitten, doctor, grandmother, cabriolet, public, house, gymnasium, proprietor, fraternity, laboratory, margarine, sister, mathematics, trigonometry, veterinary, gladiolus.

Exercise 10. *Comment on the way the underlined words are formed.*

1. After dinner, the woman cleared the table. 2. Finally, to quiet him, she said unthinkingly, she hadn't really meant it. 3. The differences are now being narrowed. 4. Her face, heated with his own exertions, chilled suddenly. 5. Warmed by the hot tea, he warmed to the argument. 6. She came dressed up to the nines. 7. A win in this match is a must. 8. Turn your ought into shalls.

Exercise 11. *Supply the corresponding full names for the given abbreviations of American state*

(e.g. Colo - Colorado) and so: Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kan., Ken., Md., N.D., NJ, NY, Oreg., S.C., Tex.

Exercise 12. *a) Form words with the following productive prefixes. State to what part of speech they belong. b) Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

anti-, co-, counter-, de-, ex-, extra-, in- (il-, im-, ir-), inter-, mis-, non-, out-, over-, post-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-, ultra-, un-, under-.

Exercise 13. *a) Form words with the following productive suffixes. State to what part of speech they belong. b) Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

-dom, -ee, -eer, -er, -ess, -fol, -ics, -ie (-y), -ing, -ism, -ist, -ness, -able (-ible), -an (-ian, -n), -ed, -ish, -less, -like, -ly, -y, -ate, -(i)fy, -ize.

Exercise 14. *a) State the origin of the prefixes and suffixes in the following words. b) Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

actor, **afternoon**, **antithesis**, apologize, **auntie**, **badly**, **brighten**, **bicycle**, **businesslike**, **clockwise**, **contradict**, **co-operate**, **counterattack**, **cruelty**, **darkness**, **dismiss**, **doggy**, **domestic**, **dramatist**, **duckling**, **emergency**, **exceed**, **existence**, **extraordinary**, **famous**, **feeling**, **freedom**, **friendship**, **government**, **graduate**, **grayish**, **guidance**, **heroism**, **homeward(s)**, **hopeful**, **illogical**, **international**, **inability**, **irregular**, **leaflet**, **magnify**, **miner**, **misbehave**, **motherhood**, **necessary**, **obedience**, **organization**, **overall**, **poetess**, **poetry**, **polyfunctional**, **postage**, **postwar**, **pre-war**, **quicken**, **rewrite**, **strength**, **submarine**, **supernatural**, **transplant**, **troublesome**, **trustee**, **ultra-modern**, **unbearable**, **undertake**, **untie**, **womanly**, **worthless**, **youngster**.

Exercise 15. *a) Compare the meanings added by the suffixes to the same stems. b) Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

absorb: absorbable, absorbed, absorbedly, absorbency, absorbent, absorber, absorbing, absorbingly, absorption, absorptive, absorptiveness, absorptivity;

beauty: beauteous, beauteously, beauteousness, beautician, beautification, beautifier, beautiful, beautifully, beautify;

centre: centring, central, centralization, centralism, centralize, centrality, centrally, centric, central, centrally, centralness, centricity;

man: mandom, manful, manfully, manfulness, manhood, manlike, manliness, manly, manned, mannish, mannishness;

woman: womanfully, womanhood, womanize, womanish, womanishly, womanishness, womanlike, womanliness, womanly.

Exercise 16. a) Analyse the words with negative prefixes and comment on their origin. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Eisenstein's appetite for experience was **insatiable** (I. Montagu). 2. There was so much he couldn't understand! So much he'd **miscalculated**, **misread**. He'd been outmaneuvered at every important juncture (R. Ludlum). 3. He was not going to make me **independent** while I insisted on going in for **misguided** fooleries (C.P. Snow). 4. The weeks, the months passed with **unimaginable** rapidity (W.S. Maugham). 5. Elliott's face bore a look of frigid **disapproval** (Id.). 6. He was a **non-representative** artist and he painted portraits of her in squares and oblongs (Id.). 7. He liked her shyness, her almost **uncouth immobility** (A. Coppard). 8. The man uses automobiles to get around... He strikes and **disappears**. God knows where (E.L. Doctorow). 9. His hat was absurdly small for his **abnormally** large head (Id.). 10. He had never known such feelings of **dissatisfaction** (Id.).

Exercise 17. a) Analyse the words with diminutive suffixes. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The apartment consisted of one bedroom, a **kitchenette**, and a living room (E. Queen). 2. "The Temple girl is given an alibi by her **roomie**, as you just found out (Id.). 3. Art has banished joy, trading warm color for industrial detritus. It needs a shot of Henri Matisse - his **tomatoes** reds and Mediterranean blues (Newsweek). 4. "A clever little **mannie** - " said Emmie, with a jeering grim-ace.(D.H. Lawrence). 5. "My **ducky**, it's only just eleven now," Little Jon was silent, rubbing his nose on her neck. "Mum, is **daddy** in your room?" (J. Galsworthy). 6. Since the end of the War, he had occupied at least half a dozen different flats and **maisonnettes** (A. Christie). 7. "Hallo!" said **Piglet**, "what are you doing?" "Hunting," said Pooh (A. Milne). 8. I think it is a **Brownie**, but I'm not quite certain. (**Nanny** isn't certain, too) (Id.) 9. "I warn you that your **Mummy** won't be pleased" (R. Kipling). 10. He dug a package of **cigarettes** out of his pocket (R. Chandler).

Exercise 18. *Give the corresponding words denoting living beings of the female sex.*

abbot, ancestor, bachelor, boar, boy, brother, bridegroom, bull, cock, count, doctor, don, drake, drone, duke, emperor, father, fox, gander, gentleman, governor, hero, horse, husband, king, lad, lion, lord, man, mister, monk, murderer, nephew, ox, poet, ram, signor, singer, son, sorcerer, stag, tiger, uncle, widower.

Exercise 19. *Translate the following words into Ukrainian paying attention to the difference in their meaning.*

amusing - amused, bored - boring, childish - childlike, colourful - coloured, delightful - delighted, distressed - distressing, economic - economical, embarrassed - embarrassing, exhaustive - exhausting - exhausted, feverish - fevered, flowery - flowered -flowering, godlike - godly, historic - historical, loving -lovely - lovable, manly, mannish, pleasant- pleased, reddened - reddish, respected - respectful - respectable, rightful - righteous, shortened - shortish, snaky - snake-like, starry - starred, tasty - tasteful, touchy - touched - touching, watery - water-ish, womanlike - womanly - womanish.

Exorcise 20. *Translate the following words into English. Compare the English and Ukrainian word-building affixes.*

безбарвний, безбілетний, безболісний, безводний, безглуздий, безголосий, бездітний, бездомний, бездонний, безжалісний, беззахисний, беззвучний, безкровний, безмежний, безнадійний, безперечний, безпідставний, безпомічний, безсердечний, безсоромний, безстрашний, безтактний, безтурботний, безформний, безхмарний, безцільний, безшумний; безвідповідальний, бездіяльний, беззастережний, беззбройний, безособовий, безперебійний, безперестанний, безпринципний, безробітний, безсистемний, безсмертний, безцеремонний, безчесний;

небажаний, невдалий, невдячний, невитриманий, невідомий, невізнаний, невірноважений, негідний, недобрий, не достойний, незабутній, незадовільний, незаперечний, незаслужений, незвичайний, незвичний, нездоровий, незручний, некваліфікований, некультурний, нелюдимий, немислимий, ненадійний, необмежений, неодружений, незброєний, неофі-

ційний, неохайний, непевний, непередбачений, непереконливий, непоказний, непохитний, непочатий, непривітний, неприємний, неприйнятний, неприродний, непритомний, непроханий, нерозумний, несподіваний, несправедливий, несприятливий, нестійкий, нестримний, нещасливий; невічливий, негамовний, невдоволений, невидимий, невиліковний, невиразний, невичерпний, невіддільний, невирушій, невпинний, невітшний, недовірливий, недопустимий, недоречний, недорогий, недосконалий, недостатній, недоцільний, незадоволений, нездоланий, незліченний, незмінний, незначний, незримий, незрівнянний, незрозумілий, неїстівний, неймовірний, некомпетентний, нелюдський, немилосердний, неможливий, ненаситний, ненормальний, непереможний, неписьменний, непідкупний, неповний, неподільний, непомітний, непоправний, непослідовний, неприпустимий, непрохідний, нерішучий, нерозривний, нерозчинний, нескінченний, нескромний, неслухняний, неспроможний, несумісний, нетерплячий, неточний, неуважний, нечесний, нечіткий, нечутний, нещирий;

агентство, безумство, будівництво, віроломство, геройство, господарство, громадянство, дворянство, дитинство, дівоцтво, жіноцтво, керівництво, консульство, королівство, красномовство, кріпацтво, лицемірство, лісництво, людство, материнство, міністерство, нахабство, підданство, продовольство, рабство, садівництво, свідоцтво, скотарство, співавторство, співробітництво, студентство, суперництво, суспільство, тваринництво, товариство, хабарництво, хамство, хліборобство, християнство, хуліганство, царство, членство, шарлатанство, шпигунство, юнацтво;

бездітність, безкарність, безнадійність, безпосередність, благодійність, величність, взаємність, видимість, вимогливість, винахідливість, вихованість, відданість, відповідальність, ворожість, впевненість, галантність, гостинність, грамотність, грубість, гуманність, давність, далекозорість, двомовність, дикість, діяльність, еквівалентність, жвавість, злагодженість, зосередженість, зрозумілість. Інвалідність, легкість, легковажність, можливість, мужність, напруженість, ніжність, обмеженість, переконливість, розбірливість,

розгубленість, солідарність, схожість, таємничість, тактовність, творчість, уважність, халатність, хитрість, хоробрість, цікавість, чутливість, щедрість, щільність.

Exercise 21. a) *Analyse the words given in bold type. State to what part of speech they belong. Comment on their origin, formation and meaning.*

b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I couldn't get my **breath**; I couldn't stay **afloat**; I couldn't tell which way to swim (T. O'Brien). 2. "The guy is **strictly a no-goodnik**" (B. Queen). 3. "Well, she and Glory were a tight **twosome**. They never had the troubles most **temperamental artists** have with their **managers** (Id.). 4. Pat had done a good job putting the rooms in order... Even the curtains were **rehung** (R. Ludlum). 5. A foursome emerged from inside the **grilled entrance**, the girls giggling, the men laughing **resignedly** (Id.). 6. Old Priscilla ... had lost a great deal of money, dropped it in **handfuls and handfuls** on every racecourse in the country (A. Huxley). 7. Cora, in all she did, showed a **cheerful competence**, an air of **responsive willingness** that **plainly** expressed her **eagerness** to please (A.J. Cronin). 8. She looked at him a moment, an eyebrow lifted **archly** (H. Robbins) 9. Her smile **broadened to a mischievous** grin (Id.). 10. He finished **undressing** and went into the bathroom (Id.). 11. He... set the box on the table. He stood for a moment admiring its **workmanship** (A. Dorleth). 12. She hadn't objected to his cigars then; she said they wore **manly** (H. Slesar). 13. "It's an older house, as I told you... But the inside has all been **re-done**" (J. Redgate). 14. Max, a tall, thin, **scholarly** type around 40, was the city **lawyer** (M. Maloney). 15. A short, black **goatee** gave him a sinister look (Id.). 16. "We got her on the program that same week... We just wanted her because she had such a **beautiful New-Yorkese** accent" (J.D. Salinger). 17. "I'll tell you a family secret," she whispered **enthusiastically** (P.S. Fitzgerald). 18. He was pale, and there were dark signs of **sleeplessness** beneath his eyes (Id.). 19. After the **excitement**, she slept **heavily and dreamlessly** (A. Christie). 20. (The room) was not nice at all, and only **barely tolerable**; it held **enclosed** the same **clashing disharmony** that marked Hill House throughout (Sh. Jackson). 21. Dr. John Montague was a doctor of **philosophy**... He was **scrupulous** about the use of his

title because, his **investigations** being so **utterly unscientific**, he hoped to borrow an air of **respectability**, even **scholarly authority**, from his **education** (Id.). 22. The car made its way through the **untracked, parklike** country (E. Hemingway). 23. Macomber felt a wild **unreasonable happiness** that he had never known before (Id.). 24. She set herself to **minimise** the matter... Her description was a masterpiece of **understatement** (J. Galsworthy). 25. Her mother was **inaccessibly entrenched** in a brown study; her father contemplating fate in the **vinery** (Id.).

COMPOUNDING (COMPOSITION)

Exercise 22. *Arrange the compounds given below into three groups: a) juxtapositional compounds, b) morphological compounds, c) syntactic compounds.*

red-hot, blackbird, landlady, good-for-nothing, snowfall, Medium-sized, AA-gun, old-fashioned, bread-and-butter, looking-glass, stay-at-home, speedometer, bird's-eye, window-sill, mother-in-law, bluebell, high-heeled, sunlight, cinema-goer, man-of-war, Afro-Asian, toothpaste, hide-and-seeK, barometer, V-day, world-famous, electromagnetic, stone-cold, home-made, salesgirl.

Exercise 23. *a) Find compounds in the following sentences, define their structural type and state to what part of speech they belong, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Only a short time ago, Mel Bakersfeld had been a national spokesman for ground logistics of aviation (A. Hailey). 2. Most people who thought about airports did so in terms of airlines and airplanes (Id.) 3. A great theatre-goer all his life, he was very lukewarm towards modern actors (J. Galsworthy). 4. She could not make up her mind whether she was as carefree as she seemed, or whether hurt, angry, or heartsick (W.S. Maugham). 5. A bluebottle caught between the windowpanes, buzzed for a moment like a circular saw (J. Cary). 6. She was a young girl with honey-coloured hair flowing down to her shoulders. 7. Johnny looked at his wristwatch. It was a quarter past nine (H. Robbins). 8. He was a little over medium-height, thick-shouldered and narrow-hipped (J. Redgate). 9. At first I thought it was another party, a wild rout that had resolved itself into "hide-and-go-seeK" or "sardines-in-the-box" with all the house thrown open to the game (P.S. Fitzgerald). 10. He was a tough looking fellow, heavy,

with a big face and a voice deep in his throat (H. Hemingway). 11. The highway was new, and Barney kept the speedometer hovering at ninety (B. Queen). 12. "My secretary, Maurice, is very efficient. He nodded to a sheet of typed foolscap on the sideboard (V. Canning). 13. This Eileon Otis was a beefy little roughneck (T. Capote). 14. "I been scouring this city, I don't know how long, looking for that no-good brother of mine" (J. Baldwin). 15. "You will not tempt my husband to jump out of airplanes with you or dive for treasure or whatever it is you do underwater" (I. Shaw). 16. "This is some sort of a trap! I can't talk to just anyone on the phone!" (R. Bradbury). 17. Instantly, she was wakened from her late-at-night trance (D.H.Lawrence). 18. "I love your coat... It's lovely. It's the first really good camel's-hair I've seen since the war..."(J-D. Salinger). 19. She was weekendening with relatives down in castings (J. Fowles). 20. Colin only half-listened, then grew interested (J. Lindsay).

Exercise 24. *a) Analyse the structure of the ICs of the following compound words. Arrange them into five groups mentioned above, b) Translate the compounds into Ukrainian.*

snow-storm, heart-broken, fancy-dress-maker, do-gooder, bell-shaped, rainbow, taxpayer, green-eyed, A-bomb, blue-linen-suited, sea-front, plain-clothes-man, anybody, aircraft-carrier, A-level, first-nighter, window-cleaner, camera-shy, far-reaching, enemy-occupied, good-looking, backbencher, moss-grown, moth-bitten, bus-driver, week-ender, L-driver, four-roomed, airport, machine-readable, air-cooled, office-management, fingerprint-man, left-winger, windscreen-wiper, bedroom.

Exercise 25. *a) Discriminate between compounds proper and derivational compounds given in bold type. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. For over a year he had been beating his way along the south shore of Lake Superior as a **clam-digger and a salmon-fisher** or in any other capacity that brought him food and bed (P.S. Fitzgerald). 2. Her blouse, made of some **loose-woven** fabric..., was **long-sleeved and tight-wrested, high-necked**, Edwardian in style (J. Fowles). 3. He was expensively **well-dressed**, with precisely combed, **gray-streaked** hair (A. Hailey). 4. A big awkward **tractor-trailer** unit lay on its side across the road,

blocking all traffic movement (Id.). 5. Normally, from this **glass-walled** room, the entire airport complex... was visible (Id.). 6. At the offices on lower Broadway, he asked to see the manager, whom he found to be a large, **gross-featured, heavy-bodied** man of fifty, **grey-eyed, grey-haired**, puffily outlined as to the countenance, but keen and shrewed, and with short, **fat-fingered** hands, which drummed idly on his desk as he talked (Th. Dreiser). 7. Her **matter-of-factness** appeared to infuriate Amy (K. Brush). 6. The **red-headed** girl, smiling easily back, dropped her cigarette on the floor and crushed it out with a **silver-shod** toe (Id.). 9. Elmer's big new Buick, **mud-splashed** but imposing, stood tilted on the uneven road (R. Suckow). 10. He had a wonderful collection of Indian relics and **six-shooters** (J. Thurber). 11. He was a strong, **thickset** man (W. March). 12. Miss Politt, the **dressmaker**, lived in rooms over the post office (A. Christie). 13. "Such a dear little boy and a passionate **stamp-collector**. Knows all about stamps" (Id.). 14. Emily French had been a **strong-willed** old woman, willing to pay her price for what she wanted (Id.). 15. A tall young woman with bare legs, in a light-weight **tan-coloured** dress and sunglasses, stood outside (I. Montagu). 16. Charlie did at last show us some **rough-cut** scenes from the film...(Id.). 17. So still the young man sat, that a mother-goose, with stately **cross-footed** waddle, brought her six yellow-necked **grey-backed** goslings to strop their little beaks against the grass blades at his feet (J. Galsworthy). 18. The moon ... peered through the bars of an ash tree's **half-naked** boughs (Id.) 19. He saw her at parties, **self-possessed** and triumphant (W.S. Maugham). 20. Near the door was a round **marble-topped** table and two armchairs beside it (Id.).

Exercise 26. *Translate the following words and phrases into English using the stems in brackets.*

автоматичний (self, act), багатосторонній (many, side), безвільний (weak, will), безжурний (light, heart), бухгалтер (book, keep), вантажник (freight, handle), веселоці (merry, make), вибійник (coal, out), власник землі (land, own), воротар (goal, keep), врівноважений (even, mind), гучномовець (loud, speak), далекозорий (long, sight), двобортний (double, breast), доброзичливий (well, mean), загорілий (sun, bum), закоренілий (deer, root), засніжений (snow, cover), заспівувач хору

(choir, lead), каменяр (stone, crush), контужений (shell, shock), любитель музики (music, love), малосольний (fresh, salt), напівзруйнований, (half, ruin), недорікуватий (tongue, tie), непосильний (back, break), низькорослий (under, size), обморожений (frost, bite), спортсмен-парашутист (sky, dive), товстошкірий (thick, skin), трикотажний (machine, knit), цілеспрямований (goal, direct).

Exercise 27. *Deduce the meanings of the following words from the meanings of their ICs. Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

bulletproof, waterproof, shockproof, damp-proof, fireproof, fool-proof; countryman, cameraman, horseman, seaman, cabman, chessman, radarman, madman, chairman, postman, policeman, yesman; fatherland, motherland, wonderland, homeland; flowerlike, arrow-like, balloon-like, cowardlike, businesslike, manlike, ladylike, childlike, cat-like, lifelike, lamblike, snakelike, suchlike; anyway, sideway(s), always, likeways, otherways; likewise, clockwise, crosswise, otherwise, longwise, lengthwise; scandalmonger, warmonger, newsmonger, fashionmonger, ironmonger, fishmonger; playwright, shipwright, wheelwright; lovable, noteworthy, trustworthy, praiseworthy; mini-bus, mini-skirt, mini-magazine, midi-coat, maxi-skirt; self-made, self-protection, self-help, self-starter; half-broken, half-witted, half-done, half-eaten; ill-dressed, ill-fed, ill-housed.

Exercise 28. *a) Comment on the meaning of the words with semi-affixes in the sentences given below. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1.1 have a recollection... of little **mouse-like** spinsters, with soft voices and a shrewd glance (W.S. Maugham). 2. There was a **trigger-like** arrangement on the lid of the box (A. Conan Doyle). 3. A double row of huge old poplars stood **spirelike** heavy in July sunlight (R. Aldington). 4. He combed and brushed and re-combed his coarse **hay-like** hair (Id.). 5. His expression was habitually gentle, his eyes **doe-like** (I. Murdoch). 6. Galatea never does quite like Pygmalion: his relation to her is too **godlike** to be altogether agreeable (B. Shaw). 7. His skin, which had not felt the direct rays of the sun for many years, was the **claylike** colour of an oyster (R. Wilder). 8. His voice had a high, **flutelike** sound which seemed perpetually charged with excitement (Id.). 9. She twisted her head from one side to the other in **birdlike**

jerks (Id.). 10. /The Baron/ was eating salad -taking a whole lettuce leaf on his fork and absorbing it slowly, **rabit-wise** (K. Mansfield). 11. "The Northeast is the major trading partner with the Coasters. We both assembled a lot of airliners... Anything big and **airworthy**" (M. Maloney). 12. Hunter was right on his tail at the moment, and Jones wiggled his wings to acknowledge his **wingman's** presence (Id.). 13. In all big cities there are **self-contained** groups that exist without intercommunication (W.S.Maugham). 14. Sometime I think the girl is **half-witted** (A.Christie). 15. Despite his outburst, Mel thought, the maintenance chiefs usual cocky **self-assurance** seemed abated (A. Hailey). 16. It... may have been accidental or automatic or even a sort **of self-defence** (O.K. Chesterton). 17. "He looks positively **self-satisfied**" (R. Ludlum). 18. There was a new gap in the reef line... **Otherwise** the sea was unchanged (P. Benchley). 19. If you answer like that and smile a bit **sideways**, it makes people interested - it's a mystery (A. Wilson). 20.1 **half-know, half-guessed** that the people on whom he had counted had forgotten him (R. Aldington). 21. In contrast to the **miniskirt** a skirt whose hemline cornea as low as midcalf has been called a midiskirt... Another term for this same comparatively long garment is **maxi-skirt** (P.S. Crawford).

Exercise 29. *Give Ukrainian equivalents for the compounds given below. Set off endocentric and exocentric compounds.*

make-believe, wrist-watch, sweet-tooth, textbook, oilcloth, break-down, kill-joy, spacecraft, makepeace, writing-table, diehard, paperback, season-ticket, know-all, butterfingers, horse-marines, suit-case, sweetheart, lady-bird, chessman, sea-bear, evening gown, armchair, crow's-foot, stay-at-home, man-of-war, sleeping-car, chatterbox, lazybones, time-table.

Exercise 30. *a) Pick out occasional syntactic compounds (integrated phrases) in the following sentences. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "Ellis, where are you taking us for this business-mixed-with-pleasure drink?" (J. Baldwin). 2. Her Highness arrived in style. Cadillac of squashed strawberry and pastel blue, with... fashion-plate-from-Paris wife and junior edition of same (A. Christie). 3. It was still the same quite-a-few-people abroad, walking and enjoying the

sun (J. Jones). 4. And here came Zib's light, easy, boarding-school-and-seven-sisters-college voice (R.M. Stern). 5. /Her hair/ smelled just the way it always had, a good, clean, well-washed, little-girl-ready-for-a-party smell (R.P. Warren). 6. The park was as usual: children were playing these-are-the-days-of-my-youth, and old people were sunning now what the grave would dark-on soon enough... (R. Brautigan). 7. "We've been living in a queer hectic get-on-with-it-quickly atmosphere" (A. Christie). 8. "I don't believe in the Papa-knows-best-in-all-matters theory" (R.M. Stern). 9. Her look didn't have any question, or protest, or rebuke, or command, or self-pity, or whine, or oh-so-you-don't-love-me-any-more in it (R.P. Warren). 10. Henry wasn't George. He, George, was the world, the warm, muddled up, never-know-where-you-will-be-tomorrow world (V. Canning). 11. One of them nudged his friend with a 'look-what-I-see' gestures (R. Katz). 12. She was timid and sensitive and shy, but it wasn't any squealing, squeaking, pullet-squawking, teasing, twitching, oh-that's-not-nice-and-I-never-let-anybody-do-that-before-oh kind of shyness (R.P. Warren). 13. What made her attractive wasn't her figure, graceful as it was, nor her face, which was pretty in a clean-cut all-American-girl way. It was her honesty, her intensity (D. Uhnak). 14. "No soak-the-rich tactics would have any effect on him. He'd just soak the soakers" (A. Christie). 15. Year after year Arthur Hailey has given his readers meticulously-researched, brilliant novels making his name synonymous with sheer entertainment and edge-of-the-chair suspense (Bantam Book Catalog). 16.1 was sitting in a two-pictures-for-seventy-five-cents theater called the Times (R. Brautigan). 17. The midnight passenger-to-be-picked-up flare sputtered on the tracks (R. Bradbury). 18. And the process was an all-or-nothing one; either you failed to modify at all, or else you modified the whole way (A. Huxley). 19. Slowly shifting my reclining body into a sitting position on this strange, sodd-as-a-pillow mattress, I looked at my watch (B. Greene). 20. A simple tale, yet beautifully told, with the exception of the wafting-through-the-summer-countryside-scenes, which... are better left to the commercials (Chambers's Encyclopaedia).

REDUPLICATION

Exercise 31. *a) Pick out reduplicative compounds; comment on their ICs. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Mr. Sloane murmured something close to her ear (F.S.Fitzgerald). 2. Burke launched into British social chitchat (E. Queen). 3. "Let's have coffee outside. We'll finish our powwow in the lounge" (A.J. Cronin). 4. I was sick and tired of all this flimflam. Why didn't he talk straight? (H. Robbins). 5. He didn't like me calling him 'sir' - we were supposed to be buddy-buddies (E. Lacy). 6. Through the barred but open window, he had heard...the lazy rise and fall of Sheriff Fred Stratton's sing-song voice calling out a greeting to the man inside' (J. Craig). 7. The house, once furnished, stayed as it was with Emily quite capable of replenishing knick-knacks, repapering the walls..,(M. Bragg). 8. Sometimes when her son was in a particularly amiable humour he would boisterously help her to small titbits from his plate (A.J. Cronin). 9. Bordering the meadows of the river Leven, were the galleries, coco-nut shies, lab-in-the-tub and molly-dolly stalls, the fruit, lemonade, hokey-pokey and nougat vendors, and a multitude of small booths which engaged and fascinated the eye (Id.). 10. It was a reconnaissance photo, the kind taken from an airplane camera...It depicted an airport, easily identified by its criss-crossed runway lines (M. Maloney). 11. The other chair was occupied by a lovely slender creature..., a really tip-top Ambrose McEvoy (R. Aldington). 12. A bum see-sawed blindly across his path yelling (A. Maltz). 13. My particular anger with these Nature Men such as my friend, springs, I think, from the singularly irritating kind of language that they use: a sort of ingratiating wee-wee way in which they amalgamate themselves, as it were, with nature (S. Leacock). 14. Already his name was whispered in connection with the All England ping-pong championship (Id.). 15. The young wife and mother should sedulously avoid the cowsiewowsie type of humor (J. Thurber).

Exercise 32 *a) Set off idiomatic and non-idiomatic phrasal verbs. Comment on their meaning. b) Translate the sentences Into Ukrainian.*

1. She reluctantly decided that to go on was the only thing to be done (A. Christie). 2. "I mustn't keep you up. It's - it's very good of you letting me come and talk to you"

(Id.). 3. I make up a little story about beauty and pretend that it has something to do with truth and goodness (A. Christie). 4. "No, don't bother to shift, I can get by" (A. Sillitoe). 5. "Go on," she cried. "You're daft. I can never make you out" (Id.). 6. "No," he said, "it's no life for a woman. Nobody to look after her and take her out when she feels like a good time" (Id.). 7. Do you expect stupid people to love you for showing them up? (B. Shaw). 8. "When we're married they'll soon come round. People always come round to facts" (J. Galsworthy). 9. Elliott called me up one morning (W.S. Maugham). 10. He went to the door and called out after them (G. Greene). 11. I got out, heaving my luggage after me, and he drove away at once (M. Dickens). 12. Miss Faulkner put on a long pale green dinner dress (Id.) 13. "I'm thinking of giving up the shop soon" (J. Braine). 14. He picked up the magazine and went out (Id.). 15. He settled in one of the armchairs in the outer room and turned over the pages of the New Yorker, waiting until someone he knew should turn up (S. Waugh). 16. "I must be getting along" (R. Gordon). 17. I peeped out - he was putting on his hat with a hasty and uneasy air (A.J. Cronin). 18. It took minutes of ringing before Ince came down to let us in (C.P. Snow) 19. They took their seats in the plane and set off (A. Huxley). 20. "I promise I won't give you away" (J. Gary).

CONVERSION

Exercise 33. *Comment on the examples of converted words in the sentences below. State to what part of speech they belong and the derivational pattern of conversion.*

1. Miss Watkins was a nobody. She was a drifter. No family, no close friends (P. Benchley). 2. He turned his head wearily on the pillow. The nurse shooed us from the room then (H. Robbins). 3. I stood up as they neared my table (Id.). 4. I called Jane in and told her to get all the department heads up into my office... What was the good of being boss if nobody showed up for you to boss? (Id.). 5. George signalled for the check. The waiter brought it and he paid him (Id.). 6. Mr. Murchison had one little eccentricity, which he kept extremely private. It was a mere nothing, a thought, a whim; it seems unfair to mention it (J. Collier). 7. The talk reverted to the subject, which had been tabooed before (A. Christie). 8. Seizing the knocker, she executed a deafening rat-a-tat-tat and, in addition, thumped upon the panels of the door (Id.). 9. I

heard a miaow behind me, and, turning, saw a lean white cat (H. Wells), 10. He was sweating a little from being down around the engines, and he straightened up and wiped his face with a piece of waste (E. Hemingway). 11. Caroline put the palms of her hands out to the sun to get them browned (M. Spark). 12. She pursed her lips. "Well, you certainly are in a vile humor," she observed (P.O. Connor). 13. They had 37 reached the bus stop. There was no bus in sight (Id.)- 14. His face paled. Hatred choked him (Id.). 15. The fun-fair was blaring as we shied at everything and walked along the front avoiding fire-crackers (I. Montagu). 16. My thoughts have been much occupied with the ups and downs, the fortunes and misfortunes of married life (W.S. Maugham). 17. With long strokes he began to scrub the inside of his left forearm (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). 18. The paper lay on the work table already grayed with one night's duet (M. Wilson). 19. Down the road, in twos and threes, more people were gathering in for the day of marketing, the day of festival (R. Bradbury). 20. "I think she spotted someone she knew and asked for a lift home" (R. Ludlum). 21. By now it was midday and with a miraculous swiftness the shore began to empty itself of people (H.E. Bates). 22. What sort of boat do you row in?" "An eight." (Id.).

Exercise 34. *Translate the sentences below into Ukrainian. Analyse semantic relations between the denominal verbs in bold type and the original nouns.*

1. Soames walked eastwards, **mousing** along the shady side (J. Galsworthy). 2. Paul **eyed** him shyly across the table (E. Waugh). 3. Pavements began to be **hosed** and swept now and milk was delivered (J. Redgate). 4. He took a sheet of paper out of the typewriter, folded it, put it into an envelope, **addressed** it, and **stamped** it (Id.). 5. Molly was nine, the eldest, and when she remembered this superiority, she **mothered** the party (J. Gary). 6. He greeted them warmly and **waved** them to chairs (H. Robbins). 6. He watched some of the women of the village **queuing** to draw hot water from the condenser of the pumping engine (G. Parker). 8.1 **telephoned** and soon received an appointment (I. Montagu). 9. The wind had risen to thirty knots, and it **whipped** whitecaps across the surface of the ocean (P. Benchley). 10. The captain **shielded** his eyes against needles of rain and spray (Id.). 11. The time came when Arpad **motored** her over to a nursing home in Kent (A. Coppard). 12. His hands were

in the pockets of his white coat and he **fingered** his stethoscope absently (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). 13. He j intended to **paint** his house in the spring and sat by the stove calculating the cost of paint and labor (Sh. Anderson). 14. The foyer was thickly **carpeted** (R. Ludlum). 15. The well-dressed man **spotted** the person he was looking for at a table in the rear (Id.). 16. There was no lift. Poirot **toiled** upwards round and round the narrow corkscrew staircase (A. Christie). 17. Along the quiet street the rain fell, **pittingjhe** snow (A. Saxton). 18. Mrs. Wimbush's boudoir was in the central tower on the garden front. A little staircase **corkscrewed** up to it from the hall (A. Huxley). 19. He turned round to **shepherd** his little flock. They made their way along the aide of the house to the entrance of the yew-tree walk (Id.). 20. Slipping his arm round her waist, he began jubilantly to **waltz** her round the hall (A.J. Cronin). 21. Her heart **hammered** and she swayed on the chair. Nearly a hundred pounds had been in the box, and it was gone (S. Barstow). 22. In winter there were great snows and she **skied** a lot (H.E. Hates).

Exercise 35. *Translate the sentences below into Ukrainian. Analyse semantic relations between deverbal nouns in bold type and the original verbs.*

1. Taylor took on a **look** of mock astonishment (S. Parker). 2. I used often to go out for a **swim** in the Pacific (I. Montagu). 3. She went for a late **bite** to Henry's (Id.). 4. They walked in the ankle-deep shallows and she gave muted, appreciative **screams** at the coldness of the water (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). 5. This was Helena's last try (M. Spark). 6. She liked the **feel** of her father's fingers groping hers as they walked home (K. Norris). 7. She quickened her pace to a stumbling run (S. Barstow). 6. It was a dark night, not cold, with low cloud **cover** (C.P. Snow). 9. She gave him the quick, delightful **smile**, with a slight **lift** of her fine eyebrows (W.S. Maugham). 10. She was wearing a tweed coat trimmed with fur, smart travelling clothes, foreign in **make** and **cut** (A. Christie). 11. He waited, and the **wait** was not long (R. Ludlum). 12. Andrew felt a quick **rush** of anger sweep over him (A.J. Cronin). 13. Though Freddie made a great **show** of interested listening, his eyes kept rolling round the room (Id.). 14. After a **shave** and a bath... he felt less tired (Id.). 15. "If you feel you must make a break," she said, sadly but without bitterness, "there's no more to be said" (J. Gary).

16 .He pulled off his fogged glasses and looked at me with a hopeful myopic **squint** (C. Brown). 17. "If you don't mind, I'm going to take a dip in the pool... It's been a hot day" (A. Saxton). 18. "I could offer you a **ride** in town in the morning," Mackay was proposing (Id.). 19. "I'll give you a ring after dinner. Are you doing anything special tonight?" (J.D. Salinger). 20. Mrs. Ernest Weldon wandered about the orderly living-room, giving it some of those feminine **touches** (D. Parker). 21. He mustn't make a slip. A life, a valuable human life depended on it (A. Christie).

Exercise 36. a) *Analyse the converted compounds given in bold type. State to what part of speech they belong and the derivational pattern of conversion, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. This was Rita. She was a bit of a **know-all**, with a tendency to argue back at the junior surgeons (Ch. Bernard, S. Slander). 2. He parked in among stunted **shore-side** bushes (Id.). 3. The other man fumbled in a pocket... and produced an old **draw-string** tobacco bag (Id.). 4. In the **floor-to-ceiling** mirrors that lined the sloping glaring lobby I saw **myself full-length...** (J. Updike). 5. "I got to **high-tail** it. You won't take a cent?" (Id.). 6. Helen spent a couple of years singing in a **speakeasy** (J. Susann). 7. Timothy Rian was bedridden with arthritis and had **round-the-clock** nurses (J. Susann). 8. "Next time you see a body lying anyplace," the policeman said, "you just let it lie until the law arrives" (I. Shaw). 9. Me Cain, who ran the jump centre and who had taught Michael to **free-fall**, was waiting at the shed (Id.). 10. He looked very smart in... high suede **after-ski** boots (Id.). 11. Fabian was wearing...a smart, short, canvas hunting coat over his **houndstooth** jacket and corduroy pants (Id.). 12. He was a huge fat man in a ruffled suit, with three **ball-point** pens slipped into the breast pocket of his jacket (Id.). 13. "He calls himself," said Adam, "a consultant detective." "I think he's pretty much of a **has-been.**" said Ann (A. Christie). 14. "I mean the **highups** are worried. Our awful governments are worried..." (Id.). 15. She belonged to a young, bright, **go-ahead** set in London (Id.). 16. Darrow... begged his friends to get another appointment for him and ended, **man-fashion**, by accusing Mrs. Cregg of not delivering his messages (I.Stone). 17. The beautiful new green Thunderbird was a **write-off**. Luckily nobody was injured (S.

Dunleavy, P. Brennan). 18. "I'll turn up among the '**also-ran**' and keep out of eight" (J. Galsworthy). 19. I had met Terry the evening before. He is a low-key, thoughtful, attractive young man (A. Hotchner). 20. "Delighted to make your acquaintance," said Joel, in his very best **dancing-class** style (T. Capote). 21. Chrissie said virtuously that she would occupy herself writing **thank-you** letters to hostesses (D. Eden).

Exercise 37. *Make up sentences, using the following words formed by means of conversion.*

a) verbs: to book, to comb, to dog, to dress, to dry, to even, to hand, to lound, to parrot, to pocket, to afar, to table, to weekend, to wet, to wire; to but-onhole, to corkscrew;

b) nouns: a break, a buy, a catch, a cover, a cut, a dear, a fall, a gain, a make, I move, a return, a sting, a try, a two, the ups and downs, a fightback, smb's look-dike.

SUBSTANTIATION

Exercise 38. *a) Pick out all the substantivized adjectives from the following sentences. Comment on their structural-semantic features and the degree of substantivation. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Her father, a native of that island, practised as a veterinary surgeon (W.S. Maugham). 2. And they do say to the pure all things are pure (Id.). 3. The real criminals of our present time are not those who can be detected, or if so detected, seized (Th. Dreiser). 4. I turned towards the office and the five letters in Spanish and the three in Turkish which lay on my desk (G. Greene). 5. Doctor Fischer and the Divisionnaire were the only Swiss nationals in the group (Id.). 6. "He'd play parts in amateur theatricals" (Id.). 7 I had found my employment to augment my pension and the little which I had inherited from my parents (Id.). 8. I left him walking across the yard in the dark (R.P. Warren). 9. I went to the Mason City Cafe... and sampled the washed potatoes and fried ham and greens (Id.). 10. I think of the poor, the unemployed, the elderly, the handicapped, the helpless and the sad, and they need us more than ever (W. Mondale) 11. "And suppose he's a terrible fought" (A. Christie). 12. She was a capital girl, a senior nurse, due to take her finals in a month or so (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). 13. At every corner miniature golf shouted its temptations, with

the same water traps, bridges, arches and tunnels and decorative gnomes in rival crimsons, yellows and bright blues (I. Montagu). 14. "Oh a pretty! a little pretty! Oh a cold little pretty, come in a railway-train!" (D.H. Lawrence). 15. "I am by disposition one of life's neutrals, a human Switzerland," says Jack Broderick (Time). 16. Puccini and Verdi were favorites in the opera house (Time). 17. This reading provided, so to speak, a hole in his otherwise hopeless existence, through which he escaped from the intolerable into the incredible (J. Collier). 19. At the console in the rear was the cameraman on the picture, a weary, gray professional of about sixty-five (I. Shaw). 19. "Take your valuables with you to the court," Laimer said (Id.). 20. The picture in front of me looked authentic... The right excellence of draughtsmanship, the right indefinable something which separated the great from the good (D. Francis). 21. He stopped and gazed at... the 'stills' in the case on the wall by the cinema entrance (S. Barstow). 22. The grey of the morning was slowly turning to gold (H. Robbins). 23. We ordered old-fashioned, steak, french fries, and coffee (Id.). 24. His car was a bright-blue sports convertible with a peculiarly long hood (J. Cheever). 25. The thick of the crowd had already passed (H. Wells). 26. Pinza, after a distinguished career at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, went on to star in musicals (London Calling). 27. "I'm ready to accompany Mr. Moorehouse to Washington on the Congressional" (J. Dos Passes). 28. Dick and Pat danced and he whirled her around until the sealskin browns and the highallers cheered and clapped (Id.). 29. They drank the gin with bitters and went to bed (Id.). 30. The curly white of his hair gave a strangely youthful look to his puffy red face (Id.). 31. "They wanted to have their commons in here with you" (B. Waugh).

ADJECTIVIZATION

Exercise 39. *Compare the following pairs of nouns and adjectives. Comment on their meanings. Use the adjectives in sentences of your own.*

camp (n.) - camp (a.); cloth-cap (n.) - cloth-cap (a.); cod (n.) - cod (a.); jet-set (n.) - jet-set (a.); looking-glass (n.) - looking-glass (a.); mixed-media (n.) - mixed-media (a.); Nellie (n.) - nellie (a.); no-growth (n.) - no-growth (a.); no-lead (n.) - no-lead

(a.); nuts-and-bolts (n.) - nuts-and-bolts (a.); platinum (n.) - platinum (a.); redbrick (n.) - redbrick (a.); soul (n.) - soul (a.).

PHRASAL NOUNS

Exercise 40. *a) Define the meaning of the following phrasal nouns and compare it with the meaning of the corresponding phrasal verbs, b) Translate the nouns into Ukrainian.*

black-out, breakdown, breakout, break-through, build-up, call-up, changeover, climb-down, getaway, high-up, kick-off, let-up, link-up, look-out, make-up, pick-up, pile-up, pull-out, sell-out, send-off, set-back, set-out, set-up, shut-down, sit-down, sit-in, take-off, take-over, tie-up, toss-up, turn-over, walk-out, writedown.

Exercise 41. *Translate the sentences given below: discuss the words in bold type.*

1. Neither Tom nor his family has even admitted that he has had a **breakdown** - it is called a holiday, a rest cure (J. Gary). 2. This was the weekend he was going to make the **get-away** (B. Deal). 3. We could buy lunch nearby at a **takeaway** and eat in the garden (D. Francis). 4. "And get ready a further **handout**. The press will see the matter is pursued" (J. Lindsay). 5. "I'm afraid we must count Kit a **wash-out**" (Id.)- 6. The interior of the helicopter was one long bank of computers, dials, twitches, lights,...digital **read-outs**, computer keyboards and video screens (M. Maloney). 7. Hunter watched at a hundred players each from the Gold and Silver teams went through their pre-game **warm-ups** on the field (Id.). 8. In the end, he had agreed to follow Gus on to Football City only as a **stopover** on his trip to the Coast (Id.). 9. It was more than a **set-back**, it was a disaster (W.S. Maugham). 10. She was a small woman with an hourglass figure, blunt unfeminine hands, and very little **makeup** (E. Queen). 11. "I've got a couple **of blow-ups**. If you want to take a closer look at the face" (J. Redgate). 12. "Naturally, we all have emotional **hang-ups**. But we can't let them influence our decisions" (Id.). 13. The loudspeaker was announcing the **take-off** (A. Saxton). 14. "There must be a **mix-up**. You must have mixed up the babies," said Raymond (M. Spark). 15. Technological **breakthroughs** start with sophisticated new materials and microchip (Time). 16. A sketchphone service... transmits the design... to a small screen at the other end for storage or **printout** (Id.). 17. Pan Am is

considering putting the ailing shuttle up for sale... If a **takeover** happens, it could be at a painfully low price (Id.). 18. "It's not wise for one company to try to supply everything. That's why we're ready for **tie-ups**, or other cooperative opportunities, anywhere in the world" (Id.). 19. Smart terminals now alert a gas-buying motorist if he also needs a **tune-up** or an oil change (Id.). 20. "What! A thousand pounds!" Duncan exclaimed. "Well worth it," said the Agent..." A thousand's not high if it helps you to avoid a **crackup**" (J. Wyndham).

SHORTENING

Exercise 42. *a) Arrange the following words in four columns according to the type of clipping. b) Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

ad, amp, bus, cab, chute, combi, deli, disco, divi, dub, exam, fan, fancy, fence, fiadge, flu, fridge, gas, hols, lab, limo, mike, math, mayo, mob, nuke, para, perm, phone, plane, pop, prefab, props, retro, specs, tec, tech, teeny, frank, trannie, vac, vamp, veggies, Becky, Bella, Bess, Kate, Tony.

Exercise 43. *a) Comment on the formation of the clipped words given in old type. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. At that hour the express bus no longer ran, and I spent twelve bucks in **cab** fare to avoid the local, which made thirty stops (S. Bellow). 2. The traffic **cop** made me circle, because near medical buildings there's always a crowded hack stand (Id.). 3. He's taking **lab** tests because a fatal disease is suspected (Id.). 4. She was at the airport, waiting for the **plane** to Greece (M. Spark). 5. I wrapped my **hanky** round my thumb (Id.). 6. "I loved **maths**. But it wasn't well taught" (Id.). 7. "I still keep that **photo**" (Id.). 8. "Put the **mac** over your head, do" (Id.). 9. Bach man checked his black combat jump suit for **ammo**, hand grenades and the other necessities of hand-to-hand combat (M. Maloney). 10. In fairness, Tom Clancy should not be dismissed as merely another **book-biz** commodity (Time). 11. It was his sister's voice from the stairs. "Oh, Matthew, you promised." "I know, **sis**. But I can't" (A. Christie). 12. He made the **phone** call for the **taxi** (B. Deal). 13. Updike looked enquiringly at Chuckles, who was still glued to the **telly** and still abdicating from the role of hostess (D. Francis). 14. Michael got himself **demobbed** the moment the war was finished.

(S. Maugham). 15. "We made that **demo** against the fascist meeting in the Albert Hall" (J. Lindsay). 16. Mandie had had a new **perm** (Id.). 17. "Hey, Dick, « you down," he called... "In a **mo**," said Dick (Id.). 18. The ship continued to slow, coming in on a spiral, adjusting her speed to that of the satellite. The **gyros** started up to give stability (J. Wyndham). 19. "I do nearly all shopping and most of the cooking since my old **ms's** had her **op**" (J. Cary). 20. I came down here, and put up at a pub just outside Kerrith (D. du Maurier).

ABBREVIATION

Exercise 44. a) *Pick out all the abbreviations from the sentences given below. Comment on their formation.* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "Mind you, you have to remember that T.B. is a most unpredictable disease, most unpredictable" (D. Cusack). 2. "Well, he said the ray shows that the lesion is definitely smaller, the A.P. is working beautifully, and my pulse is gettin» slower" (Id.). 3. Her candid eyes stared at them from a photograph of her in her A.W.A.S. uniform (Id.). 4. "I'm going to be a candidate," said Mor. "Whether I'll be an M.P. depends on the electorate" (I. Murdoch). 5. He had fought the North African campaign as an infantry officer and gained the MC (J. Fowles). 6 He said, "Where were you?" "Leeds. For my Dip AD. Then two terms at the RCA" (Id.). 7. "Fetch me an A.B.C., will you?" (A. Christie). 8. That night. Inspector Coota was again on TV, announcing that he had solid leads and would solve the dastardly crime (J. Fletcher & D. Bain). 9. "If I had trouble believing the events at Ainsworth Manor, the next day's edition of the Times, as well as a barrage of news items over the BBC, made a believer of me (Id.). 10. The UV rays from the sun attack the nucleus of the skin cell (New Idea). 11.1 also had nice letters of introduction from both H.G. Wells and G.B.S. to the Fairbanks and Pickford manage and Charlie Chaplin (I. Montagu). 12. It was only mid-March, but already winter coats had been shed (H. Robbins). 13. The man wore khakis, a T-shirt, and basketball sneakers (P. Benchley). 14. "She's nice enough, but she's got the IQ of an artichoke" (Id.). 15. The doctors examine X-rays on high-quality teleradiology monitors and conduct video consultations with patients (Newsweek). 16. The National Commission on AIDS... reported that up to half of all

Americans with AIDS are either homeless or are about to lose their homes (U.S. News & World Report).. 17. Pr. Darby and Mrs. Darby have always been very kind to me (M. Spark). 18. Under the heading 'Killed in Action', one of these later lists contained the words: 'Winterbourne, Edward Frederick George, A/Capt., 2/9 Battn., R. Foddershire Regt.' (R. Aldington). 19. To secure an adequate number of N.C.O's the Colonel had to promote nearly every man who had any experience of the War, even transport drivers who could scarcely write their names (Id.). 20. He heard several shells fall in and around Company H.Q. just as he came along the trench (Id.). 21. He had a nice UNESCO pension, plus stock in the Pittsburgh firm...(S. Bellow). 22. Matilda spent weeks taking notes for a Ph.D. thesis (Id.).

Exercise 45. *Give English words or phrases corresponding to the following Latin abbreviations:*

A.D., p.m., e.g., L. (Ib.), op.cit., P.S., viz., ad lib, q.v., cf, id., loc.cit, ob., ibid., v.

BACK-FORMATION (REVERSION)

Exercise 46. *a) Determine the source words of the following verbs formed through back-formation. b) Translate the verbs into Ukrainian.*

audit, awn, baby-sit, beach-comb, benefact, blood-transfuse, broke, burgle, butch, catalyse, cobble, conscript, diplome, donate, edit, emote, emplace, onthuse, escalate, fingerprint, force-land, free-boot, free-wheel, frivol, hawk, hihack, house-hunt, house-keep, kittle, legislate, liaison, locomote, muck-rake, orate, peddle, pettifog, propink, sight-read, spring-clean, stage-manage, swindle, tape-record, televise, typewrite, ush, vacuum-clean, waft.

Exercise 47. *Comment on the origin and structure of the words given in bold type. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "He does everything that way," Jim said. "Drives fast, **chain-smokes**, never sleeps, and drinks too much" (J. Redgate). 2. Trowson helped me round up the men to write the scientific articles, and I dug up the boys who could **pseudo** them satisfactorily (W. Tenn). 3. Was it that he had correctly **intuited** under the remarks a deeper train of hatred and intrigue? (J. Lindsay). 4. "Carry your bag, missus?" "Boy! Don't **beg** here! Don't you know this is not allowed here?" (J.A. Maimane). 5. To be rebuffed by

a part-time **barkeep** meant that he had suffered some lots of social esteem (J. Cheever). 6. My mother learned to **figure-skate** in the little New England village of St. Botolphs (Id.). 7. Eric returned to his reading. He **cross-checked** every reference and dug up new ones (M. Wilson). 8. "We really must have a good old-fashioned picnic down by the brook." "We can ask Mrs Dudley to **hard-boil** some eggs" (Sh. Jackson). 9. The Mole had been working very hard all the morning, **spring-cleaning** his little home (K. Grahame). 10. "I want to talk like them, dress like them, **handwrite** like them, think like them" (D. Dunne). 11. *Bloom* (With a sour tenderish smile): A little **frivol**, shall we, if you are so inclined? (J. Joyce). 12. Lester, her husband, **buted** in a short white coat (I. Montagu). 13. /X rays/ cause certain objects to **fluoresce**, that is, to glow with a faint light (Science in a Changing World). 14. "There's a bunch of thieves about," I said. "Who follow up the sales of painting and **burgle** the houses of those who buy" (D. Francis). 15. "I don't baby-sit or anything, that's not my function in life /.../" (Good Housekeeping). 16. For years the Scots, with five ministers to speak for them, have **arm-twisted** governments (Economist). 17. We **sunbathe** on camp cots dragged out in the long grass (M. Gallant).

BLENDING

Exercise 48. a) *Comment on the formation of the following blends. b) Translate the blends into Ukrainian.*

airtel, animule, atomaniac, beefalo, beefish, bit, boatel, breathalyser, brunch, cablevision, cashomat, chortle, chunnel, cinegoer, cinerama, colorcast, cyclotron, datamation, dawk, dictabelt, dumbfound, dunch, ecopolitics, oldercare, electrocute, Eurovision, Euratom, flurry, flush, fruice, galumph, glasphalt, glaze, goodbye, helibus, heliport, jetomic, keyphone, lansign, medicare, motel, motorcade, Oxbridge, paratroops, positron, refereader, skurfmg, slanguage, slash, slimnastics, smaze, spam, spork, stagflation, swellegant, telecast, teleprinter, tigon, trans-Reiver, transistor, travelogue, twirl, yakow, zebrule, zedonk.

Exercise 49. a) *Pick out the blends from the following sentences; trace their etymology. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "Give me twenty minutes, Harry, and we'll have brunch (E. Queen). 2. Hunter was squeezed into the cockpit of the big chopper as it approached the helipad atop the skyscraper (M. Maloney). 3. The crowd cheered with each maneuver. Hunter added his applause, although he could have performed the team's aerobatics in his sleep (Id.). 4. He chortled in his joy (L. Carroll). 5. He left it dead, and with its head he went galumphing back (Id.). 6. My head twirls; I did unwisely to come out (G. Meredith). 7. He would have turned... for the noisy and quite vacuous applause accorded him as Genius Jester to the American booboisie Th. Dreiser). 6. Too many bad loans to Third World countries ruled by what that same paper called kleptocrats - i.e., military or bureaucratic officials who transferred these borrowed billions to private accounts in Switzerland (S. Bellow). 9. Inside his office, Mac Neal's intercom buzzed and he pressed the talk button (J. Redgate). 10. There was no place in the universe from which the quasars could not be seen (I. Asimov). 11. The third day of the rain it slacked up awhile in the afternoon, so me and Andy walked out to the edge of the town to view the mudscape (O. Henry). 12. "What'll the expressage be to take me out there with you?" /express + passage/ (Id.). 13. Christopher Robin / Had wheezles/ And sneezles,/ They bundled him/ Into/ His bed /wheeze + measles, sneeze + measles/ (A. Milne). 14. "Owl! it isn't a sponge, it's a spudge!" /sponge + sludge/ (Id.). 15. "All I did was I coughed," said Tigger. "He bounced," said Eeyore. "Well, I sort of boffed," said Tigger /bounce + cough/ (Id.). 16. Piglet... said that he had nothing to do until Friday, and would be delighted to come, in case it really was a Woozle /weasel + bamboozle/ (Id.). 17. Although a 'hamburger' contains no ham, the word must have been analysed as 'ham + burger', in view of the large number of expressions next formed with '-burger': cheeseburger, beefburger, fishburger and many others in the USA (B. Foster), 18. Some of the developments of today are: cinerama, 3-D, and even smellovision (N. Tucker). 19. Peter flushed and looked flustered (Ch. Barnard & S. Stander). 20. "Chadwick as the discoverer calls it the 'neutron'. The mass of this particle is fairly close to that of the proton, and there is no electric charge at all" (M. Wilson).

MINOR TYPES OF WORD-FORMATION

CHANGE OF STRESS

Exercise 50. a) Pronounce the following words with the stress: 1) on the first syllable; 2) on the second syllable.

b) Translate both variants into Ukrainian.

c) Use the words in sentences of your own.

absent, abstract, accent, affix, annex, asphalt, attribute, compact, compound, compress, concrete, conduct, conflict, contest, contract, contrast, convict, decrease, digest, essay, export, extract, forecast, frequent, impact, import, impress, increase, insult, object, perfect, perfume, permit, present, produce, progress, project, protest, rebel, record, subject, survey, torment, transfer, transport.

SOUND INTERCHANGE (GRADATION)

Exercise 51. a) Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs and adjectives b) Translate the pairs into Ukrainian.

abide, advice, bathe, believe, bite, blood, breathe, breed, broad, calve, choose, clothe, deep, devise, excuse, feed, fill, gild, glaze, grieve, halve, house, lout, live, long, loose, lose, practise, prove, relieve, serve, shelve, speak, strike, strong, use, wide, worthy, wreath.

SOUND IMITATION (ONOMATOPOEIA)

Exercise 52. a) Pick out all sound-imitative words from the sentences given below.

b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. My phone buzzed. I picked it up (H. Robbins). 2. Day after day she heard only the chirping babble of her daughters (K. Norris). 3. He tip-toed across the porch and gently opened the screen door, remembering that it screeched when yanked (P. Benchley). 4. The car moved through the city, its motor humming in the warm afternoon (E.L. Doctorow). 5. Passenger liners tooted their basso horns (Id.). 6. The carriage was clapping along in Central Park, being whooshed at by passing cars (E. Queen). 7. Clap-clap came through the window (Th. Dreiser). 8. Dreadful young creatures - squealing and squawking and showing their logs (J. Galsworthy). 9. Pons

puffed reflectively on his pipe (A. Derleth). 10. He said something, and she giggled (H. Slesar). 11. There was a rending crash and people began to scream inside the plane (B. Deal). 12. "Peewit," said a peewit, very remote (H.G. Wells). 13. On a heavy summer day you would hear nothing there but the sound of rooks musing and croaking (H.E. Bates). 14. A little child gave a squeak of laughter (K. Mansfield). 15. He could hear the cheap clock ticking on her mantelpiece (V. Woolf). 16. The cat leaped from the garden to the window-sill; there was a thrush in its mouth, shrieking (A.S. Coppard). 17. The German machine-guns were tat-tat-tatting at them, and there was a ceaseless swish of bu-litts (R. Aldington), 16. A salvo of whizz-bangs greeted them as they went out to look at it (Id.). 19. Zwiing, Crash, Claang! - four heavy shells screamed towards them and detonated with awful force within a hundred yards (Id.). 20. The dormitory was alive with sounds: the tread of feet in the corridor, the rumble of men's voices and laughter, and the distant, repetitious, semi-rhythmic pock tock from the tennis courts (M. Wilson).

Exercise 53. Give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words.

a) verbs: ахкати, бурмотати, вищати, воркотіти, гавкати, гарчати, гелітати, гуркотіти, дзвеніти, дзижчати, іржати, каркати, крякати, кувати, кукурікати, кумкати, люляти, мекати, мукати, мурмотіти, нявкати, скавучати, скиглити, скреготати, стогнати, торохкотіти, ухкати, хихикати, цвірінькати, шамкати, шарудіти, шипіти, щебетати;

b) nouns: виск, виття, гавкіт, гарчання, гуркіт, рев, рокіт, тріск, тупіт, шурхіт, щебет;

c) interjections; ачхи, бах, дзвяк, дзень, кра, кукуріку, куку, лусь, няв, рох, тік-так, туп-туп, тук-тук, ха-ха, хі-хі, хлюп, цвірінь-пвірінь, шльоп, шубовсть.

Exercise 54. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following English interjections:

a-tishoo, baa, bow-wow, saw, chirp-chirp, chuck, clippety-clip, cluck-cluck, cock-a-doodle-doo, croak, cuckoo, ding-dong, drip-drop, flop, gook-gook-gook, haw-haw, kerplunk, meow (mew, miaow, miaou), moo, oink-oink, pit-pat, quack, rat-a-tat, splosh, tap-tap, te-hee (toe-hee), thump-thump, tick-tack (tick-tick, tick-tock), tweet-tweet, wah, weet-weet, whoosht, wuff-wuff, yak-yak-yak, zonk.

LEXICALIZATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

Exercise 55. a) Compare the meanings of the words given below with the meanings of their source singular forms; b) Translate the pairs into Ukrainian.

arms, attentions, authorities, belongings, colours, customs, lines, manners, pictures, works, clothes, damages, developments, disturbances, directions, duties, draughts, glasses, honours, talks.

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