

МЕЛІТОПОЛЬСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

Філологічний факультет

Кафедра германської філології

Методичні рекомендації

«English Vocabulary as a System»

з теоретичного курсу лексикології англійської мови

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Методичні рекомендації «English Vocabulary as a System» з предмету “Теоретичний курс англійської мови лексикологія” (II курс) / Уклад.: О.Л. Гармаш – Мелітополь: МДПУ ім. Б. Хмельницького, 2019 – 48с.

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Методичні рекомендації до практичної частини лексикології англійської мови мають комплексний навчальний характер, містять практичні завдання, що відповідають основним складовим теоретичної частини курсу.

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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.

- **Semasiology**
- **English Vocabulary as a System**
- **Free Word-Groups**
- **Phraseology**
- **Fundamentals of English Lexicography**

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.

Semasiology.

English Vocabulary as a System.

Topics for discussion.

1. Semasiology as the branch of linguistics which studies the meaning of linguistic units. Referential and functional approaches to meaning. Definition of meaning.
2. Meaning and concept (notion).
3. Types of word meaning: lexical, grammatical meanings. Denotational and connotational components of lexical meaning. Implicational meaning.
4. Polysemy. The semantic structure of a polysemantic word.
5. Context. Types of context.
6. Change of meaning. Extension, narrowing, elevation, degradation of meaning of a word, metaphor, metonymy.

Topics for discussion.

1. Definition of the term "synonyms". A synonymic group and its dominant member.
2. Problem of classification of synonyms:
 - a) different principles of classification: according to difference in denotational component of meaning or in connotational component (ideographic or stylistic synonyms);
 - b) according to the criterion of interchangeability in linguistic context (relative, total and contextual synonyms).
3. Characteristic pattern of English synonyms.
4. The sources of synonymy.
5. Homonyms. Classification. Origin of homonyms.
6. The English vocabulary as an adaptive system. Neologisms.
7. Traditional lexicological grouping. Lexico-grammatical groups. Word-families.
8. The concept of polarity of meaning. Antonyms. Morphological classification of antonyms: absolute or root antonyms and derivational antonyms. Semantic classification of antonyms: antonyms proper, complementaries, conversives.
9. The theory of the semantic field. Common semantic denominator.

10. Thematic or ideographic groups. Common contextual associations.

11. Hyponymy, paradigmatic relation of inclusion. Hyponyms, hyperonyms, equonyms.

Tasks and exercises

MEANING AND SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH WORDS

Exercise 1. a) *Consulting an etymological dictionary, analyse the structure and origin of the following words. Comment on the phenomenon of folk (false) etymology.*
b) *Translate the words into Ukrainian.*

Buttery, cutlet, may-day /an international radio-telephone signal/, mushroom, nightmare, pantry, periwig, primrose, reindeer, rosemary, sandblind, shamefaced, slow-worm, sparrow-grass, standard.

Exercise 2. a) *Comment on the lexical meaning of the words in bold type, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "If he cut off my **allowance**, I should be very much in the **soup**" (Id.). 2. The man was goggling. His entire **map** was suffused with a rich blush (Id.). 3. He put her **coat** across her shoulders. "I'll **walk** you back to the hotel," he said (H. Robbins). 4. He **fished out a cigarette** and put it in his mouth (Id.). 5. She **threw** her arms around him and kissed him (Id.). 6. "I'm sorry, Johnny," he said softly. "It wasn't my idea. I tried to **talk** him out of it" (Id.). 7. His face **broke** into a guilty smile (Id.). 8. He'll work himself up till he gets that pain in the **tummy**, and then he won't be able to eat his supper (A. Christie). 9. "I say, what a **beastly** thing to happen!" (Id.). 10. "Well, so **long**. Thanks very much... It's **awfully** good of you" (Id.). 11. "Life was not then extinct?" asked the coroner. "No, **deceased** was still breathing" (Id.). 12. "It seems to me you're absolutely **batty**." said Frankie crossly. (Id.).

Exercise 3. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the different meanings of the words in bold type. Comment on their lexical and grammatical contexts.*

A. Nouns

1. I wasn't in the least surprised at Bingo wanting to lug Jeeves into his private **affairs** like this (P.G. Wodehouse). 2. Tutin, married sixteen years, with three children, had

an **affair** with his secretary, Phyllis, aged eighteen. 3. In through his open bedroom window came the sweet-scented **air** (J. Galsworthy). 4. At his tone her colour rose and she lost her **air** of comradeship (A.J. Cronin).

5. The German **attacks** spent their force, and the huge Allied counter-attacks began (R. Aldington). 6. "Chest! Oh God, my chest is coming apart!" Brian knew now. The pilot was having a heart **attack** (S. Paulsen). 7. When the train steamed out, Jimmie went to the station bar and had a whisky and soda (W.S. Maugham). 8. The bartender put his hands on top of the bar (R. Chandler). 9. She threw back the shawl and revealed a box, scarcely as large as a cigar box (A. Derleth). 10. I gave him a lift to the next telephone box (R. Gordon). 11. The next morning, Hunter was sitting in St. Louie's special box at the Grand Stadium (M. Maloney). 13. Simultaneously their hands tapped the rifle-butts in salute, as they turned right (R. Aldington). 13. On the window lodge stood an ashtray full to the brim with cigarette butts (E. Queen). 14. "I've seen her driving about in her **car**" (A. Christie). 15. He pushed the elevator button. The **car** began to descend (Th. Dreiser). 16. In **colour** the shell was deep cream, touched here and there with fading pink (W. Golding). 17. **Colour** crept back into his cheeks (H. Robbins). 18. The pages brought him the robe of tissue gold, and set the **crown** and the sceptre before him (O. Wilde). 19. When she sat, he bent over and lightly kissed the **crown** of her head (J. Fowles). 20. A fat dark woman was rolling **dough** on a large wooden table (H. Robbins). 21. "It's eight minutes past three, Walden. I figure a guy with your drag can still get **dough** out of the bank. We're giving you an hour to raise ten grand (R. Chandler). 22. A strange glitter came into Ronsen's eyes. They loomed intensely behind his **glasses** (H. Robbins). 23. Two men stood drinking from pint glasses and talking quietly (S. Barstow).

B. Adjectives

1. He unscrewed the bottle of beer. Unusually **bitter** beer, but decidedly refreshing (A. Christie). 2. I was **bitter**, sore at the world. I wasn't thirty years old and had lost my leg (H. Robbins). 3. The road pavement was of big, round cobblestones, made **bright** and clean by the rains (Th. Dreiser). 4. The agent used the language well; his mind was fast. He was, indeed, **bright** (R. Ludlum). 5. Bobby studied him more

closely - the **crisp** curling chestnut hair..., the big nose, the strong jaw...(A. Christie). 6. The fresh **crisp** odour of the bacon rose from the plate (H. Robbins). 7. It was a woman's face... A **fair** woman with wide-apart eyes (A, Christie). 8. The restaurant was small... The food was only **fair**, its prices high, and the drinks were expensive (R. Ludlum). 9. The fat Italian owner waited cheerfully on his customers (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). 10. The first fat drops of rain struck the captain in the face (P. Benchley). 11. "There'll be a **fat** bonus in this for you, Rhys" (S. Sheldon). 12. Her voice was low. "I'm sorry, Johnny, I didn't want to be **mean**" (H. Robbins). 13. He could not bear to throw his money about. He was not exactly **mean**, but he was not generous... (W.S. Maugham). 14. What I felt was **plain** hatred, fierce and basic (D. Francis). 15. She was not **plain**, but not beautiful (Id.). 16. Finally, old Hartly settled down near his wife's family in rural Kent, with a smallish pension, a tiny '**private**' income, and the world of his swarming progeny (R. Aldington). 17. The Markhama lived in the attic where the rooms were **private** as pockets, with low ceilings and sloping walls (H. Hudson).

C. Verbs

1. "Cheer up, we all have our little troubles. I'm sure you didn't mean to **break** that thermometer (M. Dickens). 2. Their excitement occasionally **broke** through the military restraint (R. Aldington). 3. The day was just **breaking** as we landed (A. Christie). 4. "Do you want to see the picture I'm finishing?" And George **dragged** an easel with a large canvas on it, into the light (R. Aldington). 5. We waited. The time **dragged**. Jik yawned and Sarah's eyes were dark with fatigue (D. Francis). 6. Reggie Burnside was a rich young man **engaged** in some mysterious 'research work' at Cambridge (R. Aldington). 7. "We heard you were **engaged** to a girl out West" (P.S. Fitzgerald). 8. "Give me the revolver. We shall not need it now." "But if this fellow tries to **escape**?" (A. Christie). 9. A sigh **escaped** his lips (H. Robbins). 10. He **felt** very faintly uncomfortable about it (A. Christie). 11. Taking the front steps rather slowly, he **felt** for his latchkey (A.J. Cronin). 12. One shell in the gun had been **fired**. The barrel smelled of powder fumes (R. Chandler) 13. "I hear you **fired** all your servants." "I wanted somebody who wouldn't gossip" (P.S. Fitzgerald). 14. These

picture people were all alike. They couldn't **manage** their own money (H. Robbins). 15. I tried not to be sore. I **managed** a weak grin (Id.). 16. We were to ride there on camels, and the beasts were patiently kneeling, waiting for us to **mount** (A.Christie). 17. Mrs. Fielding's anxiety and feeling of helplessness **mounted** (J. Fowles). 16. Sam Browne, still mystified, **read** the telegram (R. Aldington). 19. The clock on his desk **read** ten minutes past seven (H. Robbins).

Exercise 4. a) *Comment on the diffused meanings of the words in bold type, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. He bought fantastic **things** for Isabel - a coral brooch,... a turkey,..., a new shawl, boxes of ls.6d. a pound chocolates... (R. Aldington). 2. Delia Caruthers did **things** in six octaves so promisingly (O. Henry). 3. He rolled on his back and felt his sides and his legs, moving **things** slowly. He rubbed his arms; nothing seemed to be shattered or even sprained all that badly (G. Paulsen). 4. The water looked a little murky and there were small **things** swimming in the water, small bugs (Id.). 5. "Come, old boy, you had much better have the **thing** out at once" (O. Wilde). 6. He was extremely upset by this crisis in his family life... Divorce was a very serious **thing** (J. Gary). 7. Nancy was a little wild, but she had such a good heart. Nancy was always doing **things** for people (K. Norris). 8. "When you're boss, Johnny, you're on your own. You got no friends, only enemies...Being boss is a lonely **thing**, Johnny, a lonely thing" (H. Robbins). 9. "There are a lot of **things** I got to catch up with around here," he said. "Everything has changed" (Id.). 10. If there's one **thing** I like, it's a quiet life (P.O. Wodehouse). 11. Before I knew what was happening, she had darted at me, kissed me, and legged it from the room. I'm bound to say the **thing** rattled me. So dashed sudden and unexpected (Id.). 12. Mrs. Rivington... was clearly a woman of more looks than brains, who accepted **things** as they were presented to her (A. Christie). 13. All traces of youth and innocence had vanished. The pity of **things!** (A. Christie). 14. "What on earth did that last **thing** he said mean?" (J. Fowles). 15. Off the screen Annabel Christopher looked a puny little **thing** (M. Spark). 16. She began to cry, poor **thing**, and I felt very sorry for her (W.S. Maugham). 17. "Good night, Mr. Wooster." "Good night, old **thing**," I said (P.C. Wodehouse) 18. He got his wife

off a German farmer... She was a young **thing** then and scared to death (Sh. Anderson). 19. "A sorry **thing** for me I over listened to you!" (S. O'Casey). 20. I've higher **things** to think of and greater **things** to do..." (Id.). 21. *Big Daddy*: You don't know a goddam **thing** and you never did!' (T. Williams). 22. *Big Daddy*: Pretenses! Ain't that mendacity? Having to pretend stuff you don't think or feel or have any idea of... (Id.). 23. "Everybody start with the loose **stuff** - flak suits and all like that" (J. Hertey). 24. /Bob/ tells her what a great brother she had,.., how her brother would always volunteer for **stuff** nobody else would volunteer in a million years, dangerous **stuff**, like doing recon (T. O'Brien). 25. "You know we interview hundreds of people for each position. You're up against a lot of economics majors who know their **stuff**. Why do you want to be an investment banker?" (M. Lewis). 26. "You careless old woman! You give my hotel bad names... Tomorrow you leave my hotel, by great Scotland!" And more to the same effect, all good, ripe **stuff**. (P.G. Wodehouse). 27. Clancy has resisted signing a new book contract with his publisher, Putnam, "because I don't want all the pressure over me, the delivery date and all that **stuff** (Time).

CHANGE OF MEANING

Exercise 5. a) *Using an etymological dictionary, define the type of meaning of the words in bold type.* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Dr. Nicholson seemed content with mere **bolts and bars...** Bobby felt certain that this little **door** should not have been left open. As the **villain** of the piece, Dr. Nicholson seemed regrettably careless (A. Christie). 2. She **shot** him a started glance (J. Cope). 3. In the Cotswolds... the **towns** are small and **sweet** and the inns snug (A.E. Coppard). 4. "He makes **delicious** hot buttered toast" (A.A. Cronin). 5. Mrs. Page sat at the **head** of the **table** with her **back** to the **fire** (Id.). 6. A **faint mustache** of perspiration appeared on her upper lip (P.S. Fitzgerald). 7. He orders the city gates closed and the people up on the **walls, bows** and other **weapons** at the ready (J. Fowles). 8. Michael **sandwiched** Pauline's **hand** between both of his (B. Lowry). 9. The key fit but would not turn. He jiggled it, **rattled** the knob... Finally the **lock gave** (Id.). 10. "Oh, **honey**, you know I can't **stand** to **sit** still more than a minute" (Id.). 11. Pauline had two choices, to **feed** her mother a **sugared** lie or to **throw** truth in her

face (B. Lowry). 12. He **stacked** some pages and turned them **face** down (Id.). 13. **Cradling the spine** of Will Hand's **book**, Michael turned pages by delicately **running** his hand down the length of each one (Id.). 14. "It made a great **splash** you know," I said. "It was the **party** of the **season**. Did you enjoy it?" (W.S. Maugham). 15. Kastellan was a big, red-faced **fellow** with **sleek** black hair (Id.). 16. With **fork** on shoulder and dog slinking at heel. He set off up the hill towards his hut (J. Morrison). 17. The car pulled up in the only **place** where there was **room** to turn (Id.). 18. "I had my hour, dear - I had my **scraps** from the full **table** of life" (K. Norris). 19. He steered his unwieldy craft into the eye of the setting **sun** (V. Palmer). 20. Bright **pictures** of the future flitted before his eyes (Id.). 21. "We'll have to get out of here, Slug," said Martha. "I never liked the **place** and now it's gone **sour** on both of us" (Id.). 22. She wished she had not been so **sharp** with him (K.S. Prichard). 23. He had made himself a little **fire** on the **brow** of the **hilt** (Id.). 24. Wasser was coming to the **meat** of the **will**, and he had paused. The lawyer seemed embarrassed, or uneasy (E. Queen). 25. "You might **lose control** of yourself and **foul up** the whole **deal**" (Id.).

Exercise 7. a) *With the help of an etymological dictionary comment on the results of semantic changes in denotation and connotation, comparing the present-day and former meanings of the words in bold type.*

b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

A. Extension of meaning

1. When the **season** opened, the huntsman, in red coat... would blow the small horn... - and they were away (M. Bragg). 2. The prices were so ruinous that even **foreigners** blenched at them (A. Christie). 3. Sir Charles called his few witnesses, the prisoner himself went into the box and told his story (Id.). 4. "Don't you agree that we've rather neglected that **channel** of inquiry?" (Id.). 5. "It doesn't necessarily mean that the man's a dangerous criminal. Lots of respectable **citizens** fall in love with other people's wives" (Id.). 6. She had expected a **wire** in reply appointing some rendezvous, but nothing had come (Id.). 7. He sat long about his **meal** until a white-faced **maid** came to clear the table (A.E. Coppard). 8. "There will be a question in the **House** presently. I had that from Lord Ungar only yesterday" (A.J. Cronin). 9.

"Surely, Sir William, this is matter either for the **Board** of Trade or the Mines Department" (Id.). 10. Ravello is a delightful **place** with a delightful little hotel (B.M. Forster). 11. The elderly man... had come into the yard with a dog, driving the cows to their milking (J. Galsworthy). 12. The sky, the flowers, the songs **of birds!** (Id.). 3. He looked... exactly like any errand boy or house boy (N. Gordimer). 14. He wore a well-out, well-fitting suit of dark grey, American in **style**, and a turn-down collar (D.H. Lawrence). 15. The young man took the seat behind the cold metal desk and began to **fire** questions at me (is). 16. For the most part, Pauline's **salary** from various jobs paid their and bought their food (B. Lowry).

B. Narrowing of meaning

1. John had a view - the fox racing across a skyline,... tail straight up in the air to leave no scent. But the **hounds** had the view as well, and they were after it. (M. Bragg). 2. There was no orchard and even cooking-apples had to be purchased - but there she was lucky as John did not care much for fresh **fruit** (Id.). 3. Wonder how he's getting on? The sort of fellow who could be **starving** and sleeping in the street and he'd never complain (P. Hardy). 4. As a **girl** she wanted to be a movie star (B. Lowry). 5. "There's a certain responsibility about having been the **wife** of genius" (W.S. Maugham). 6. There was only one **room**, a room in which everything could be seen from the doorway (J. Morrison). 7. He sat down and examined all the details of the tapestry picture. A man... had just killed a **deer** with an arrow (H. Munro). 8. Nothing to do all day but sit at the door of his hut and watch the **fowls** rooting among the empty jam tins! (V. Palmer). 9. The **meat** was wet with juice and rich and had the taste of the smoke in it (G. Paulsen). 10. Many of the boys come from the very best **families** (E. Waugh).

C. Degradation of meaning.

1. Beresford did not die. He had taken less of the **poison** than his wife (A. Berkeley). 2. "I really feel I've been terribly **silly**," she said (A. Christie). 3. /Moira/ moved rapidly away. Bobby sprang up to follow her, but Frankie pushed him firmly back... "Stay there, **idiot**, leave this to me" (Id.). 4. "Possibly you are paying too much attention to local gossip. Local gossip is very unreliable I have heard the wildest

stories" (Id.). 5. She looked **sad** and thoughtful (Id.) 6. "You know, Lady Frances, there are some queer **customers** going about" (Id). 7. Many of them were **seedy**, even **doubtful characters** (A.J. Cronin). 8. "I am ashamed of you! It will ruin me! A miserable **boor! A churl! A clown!** It will degrade me in the eyes of all the gentlemen of England! (Th. Hardy). 9. "He left me when Maryann was a baby, went mining to America, and after about six months never wrote a line nor sent me a penny bit. I can't say whether he's alive or dead, the **villain**" (D.H. Lawrence). 10. Men liked to talk to anyone whose looks were pleasant to their eyes; **homely** women really had a better chance with women, and an almost equal break with men (K. Morris). 11. *Robert*: I never want to set eyes on you again, Stanton. You're a thief, a cheat, a liar, and a dirty **cheap** seducer (J.B. Priestley).

D. Elevation of meaning.

1. **Marshal** Von Grock was a true Prussian... He had the sense of reality which belongs to soldiers (G.K. Chesterton). 2. "You can leave that to me. I've got a **splendid** idea" (A. Christie). 3. He accepted the **lady's** invitation to come down and stay at her little cottage at Chipping Somerton (Id.). 4. "You've been wonderful - simply wonderful... You've been an **angel,**" said Frankie (Id.). 5. Eliduc's overlord was the king of Brittany, who was very **fond** of the **knight** and looked after his interests (J. Fowles). 6. When Johnson closed the door, Sharkey gazed after him. What a good **comrade** he is, he thought (F. Hardy). 7. "She's amusing to talk to and she's **nice** to look at" (W.S. Maugham). 8. Then came the catastrophe... **Lord** Kastelian learnt the truth (Id.). 9. "It seems that it is as difficult to see you as a Prime **Minister,** Dr. Audlin" (Id.). 10. James was the **handsome** one. A huge boy, yet graceful as a buck (D. Carter). 11. *Napoleon* I am only the servant of the French republic, following humbly in the footsteps of the **heroes** of classical antiquity (B. Shaw).

TRANSFERENCE OF NAMES RESULTING FROM TROPES

Exercise 6. a) *Explain the logic of metaphoric transference in the following collocations.* b) *Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

A branch of linguistics, a dull fellow, a film star, a flight of imagination, a fruitless effort, a green youth, a pack of lies, a ray of hope, a sour smile, a sweet temper, a thin excuse, a vehicle of propaganda, bitter thoughts, blooming health, faded beauty, fruitful work, hot rage, mint drops, naked truth, on wings of joy, pricks of conscience, seeds of evil, the eye of a needle, the foot of a hill, the head of a cabbage, the head of the firm, the heart of the country, the logs of a table, the mouth of the river, the neck of a bottle, the root of the word, the wings of a plane, to burn with impatience, to hatch a plot, to meet smb's interest, rogues of flame, to shower smb. with questions, to stumble through the text, to swim in bliss, warm sympathy.

Exercise 7. a) *Explain the logic of metonymic transference in the following words and collocations in bold type.* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. George Dial /was/ dressed in smart gray **flannels** (R. Chandler) 2. "Moira Nicholson is a nice little **soul** and I didn't want her to get landed in a mess" (A. Christie). 3. Thoroughly sympathetic with **beauty** in distress, he... did all he could (Id.). 4. Over a period of two weeks the old man executed a hundred and forty **silhouette** portraits of Evelyn (E.L. Doctorow). 5. "Do you all sell anything to eat here? one questions **the grizzled old carpet slippers** who opens the door (Th. Dreiser). 6. One **table** was playing dominoes already (E. Hemingway). 7. So I resolved to sell no more muscle and to become a vendor of **brains** (J. London). 8. His **jeans** were too short to be fashionable (B. Lawry). 9. At lunch-time the people sat on the grass beside their buggies and ate **sandwiches** and drank tea they poured from billies (A. Marshall). 10. **The Stars and Stripes** dangled languidly from a flagstaff (W.S. Maugham). 11. As a man Eisenstein was delightful **company**. He had humour, wit, brilliance of conversation (I. Montagu). 12. *Birling*: Well, have another **glass of port**, Gerald - and then we'll join the ladies (J.B. Priestley). 13. She took out a suitcase and started toward the door. A1 **redcap** came forward to help, but she waved him away (B. Queen). 14. "To Peter Kessler and his good wife, Esther," he said, holding a glass of **champagne** in his hand (H. Robbins) 15. Around the walls were **Renoirs, Chagalls, Klees** and two early **Courbets** (S. Sheldon). 16. The loving and united **home** at Sheffield was in some consternation when Isabel did not

return for lunch (R. Aldington). 17. "We're going to work with helium, and not hydrogen... Helium has four times the mass, and twice the charge, of a proton. You don't need any million **volts**. Perhaps a quarter would do the trick" (M. Wilson).

Exercise 8. a) *Classify the collocations in bold type into comparative, metaphoric and metonymic epithets.* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. And there she was gray and **moth-like** (R. Aldington). 2. One night, a sweet rural night, with a **lemon moon** over the sweet, **breast-round**, soft English **country**,... George Augustus kissed Isabel (Id.). 3. Seeing the old men on the seats he waved his stick with an amazing gaiety at them. It was like the brandishing **of a youthful sword** (H.B. Bates). 4. Having one by one popped peppermints into their mouths they sucked for a long time with **toothless and dumb** solemnity...(Id.). 5. One of them, a **Dresden china girl** with a **heart-shaped face**, was the center of attraction (K. Brush). 6. The redhead leaned against the wall, and crossed her **pencil-thin**, long-kneed **legs** (T. Capote). 7. Her **voice was boy-husky** (Id.). 8. Jesus Fever raised the derby a **respectful inch** (Id.)- 9. Smiling with a **tight-lipped savage intensity** he whispered, "They'll never stop me!" (D. Carter). 10. As far as the eye could peer the ice could be neon, formless shapes bowed in **the chains of the merciless frost** (Id.). 11. He had **an egg-like head, frog-like jaws** (G. Chesterton). 12. He rose and poured himself out another drink, splashing the whisky in with a **liberal hand** (A. Christie). 13. "Well, she was handsome in a way," admitted Frankie. "A sort of bold, coarse, **vampish way**" (Id.). 14. He was a tall, lanky fellow with an orange **handlebar moustache** (A.J. Cronin). 15. Her black **button eyes** searched his face (Id.). 16. The money she had accepted was two soft, green, **handsome ten-dollar bills** (Th. Dreiser) 17. We were at a **particularly tipsy table** (P.S. Fitzgerald). 18. We drank in long, **greedy swallows** (Id.).

SEMANTIC GROUPS OF WORDS. SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN PARADIGMATICS. SYNONYMS

Exercise 9. a) *Pick out synonyms from the sentences below. Comment on their shades of meaning and stylistic reference,* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. a) He did not love Helene. He was not even certain he liked her (S. Sheldon), b) Ivo adored women, and to him they were all beautiful (Id.), c) "I worship her, Bertie! I worship the very ground she treads on!" (P.O. Wodehouse). 2. a) "You are a very clever woman, Mrs. Merrowdene. I think you understand me" (A. Christie), b) He was intelligent, learned quickly and everyone adored him (S. Sheldon), c) His children were bright and beautiful, and he was proud of them all (Id.), d) "I thought you were smart enough to figure it out," Walden sneered (R. Chandler), e) He was inexperienced, of course, but quick-witted (W.S. Maugham). 3. a) From a nearby house came the sharp smell of strong coffee and cigar smoke which mingled with and almost obliterated the odor of dead fish (I. McEwan). b) The faint scent of his cologne... spread about the table (Id.), c) A sharp stench of powder fought with the sour smell of the plaster dust (R. Chandler), d) The aroma of a wood fire is the significant part of a camper's delight (A.C. Morrison). e) George...felt self-reproachful, thinking of Priscilla and her delicate, English-garden fragrance (R. Aldington). 4. a) Frederick thought them (the stories) funny and giggled with her (M. Spark), b) The earnest conversation of the other guests made them titter like schoolchildren (I. Mc. Ewan). 5. a) "How Nasty!" said Jane Helier, and shuddered (A. Christie), b) Her body grew tauter and shook till her teeth chattered and she could no longer speak (I. McEwan). c) Her bare arms felt cold,... and she shivered a little (Id.), d) Her lips quivered, and when she spoke it was in so low a voice that they all had to strain to hear her (E. Queen), e) Her body was trembling, not with exhaustion, but with excitement (S. Sheldon). 6. a) She must in her youth have been very handsome (W.S. Maugham), b) He was a nice-looking young fellow, tall and spruce (A. Christie), c) Mrs. Merrowdene was rather a fine-looking woman (Id.), d) Finally the floor was left to Mrs. Robinson, a charming little bride who was there with her husband (Id.), e) "She was pretty - really very pretty. Fair-haired, you know, and a lovely skin" (Id.). 17. a) There on the table were two big bottles of lemonade, a cream cake,... and a big box of marshmallows (I. McEwan). b) He made me sit on the other side of the room in a great leather armchair (Id.), c) Robert returned at last with a large, unlabeled bottle of red wine (Id.), d) The mixed sounds of footsteps, television

music... and innumerable voices rose from the streets as though from a gigantic orchestra and choir (Id.), e) He wore a pale blue uniform, and white gloves made his hands look enormous (R. Chandler), f) An immense sow reposed on her side in the middle of the pen (A. Huxley), g) The kitchen was a huge stone cavern with an open fireplace (J. Mortimer), h) The day of massive armies facing each other were probably gone (N. Maloney). i) They turned a corner and ahead of them loomed a mammoth stadium (Id.).

Exercise 10. a) *Give synonyms to the words in bold type, b) Make up sentences with them.*

1. "I want to be quite **frank** with you" (W.S. Maugham). 2. The Avon Swim Club appeared to be a very **luxurious** complex (R. Ludlum). 3. **Grinning**, satisfied with himself, he stood away from the car (Sh. Jackson). 4. Isabel sat quite **still** at her dressing table (K. Morris). 5. In a **swift**, reflex action, Amandaris swung the wheel sharply to the left (S. Sheldon). 6. There was just one tiny **flaw** in Simonetta. When she became jealous, she turned into a savage (Id.). 7. It was an ordinary bus **trip** with crying babies and hot sun (J. Kerouac). 8. There was **complete** silence... You could have heard a feather falling (R. Stout). 9. "I used to work in the theater." "An actress!" This idea **stirred** Caroline (I. McEwan). 10. "There were several things about it all that struck me as - well, **queer**" (A Christie). 11. "We are utterly **dumbfounded** at this strange series of disasters" (Id.). 12. When she laughed it came out loose and young (T. Morrison). 13. Walden's face glistened with sweat (R. Chandler). 14. A cigarette tip **glowed** in the darkness (Id.) 15. "You're not **angry** with me, Mor? (I. Murdoch).

Exercise 11. a) *Find the synonymic dominant in the following groups of synonyms.*

b) *Give analogous groups in Ukrainian.*

Faint, feeble, frail, weak; lean, slender, slim, thin; odd, quaint, queer, strange; fat, fleshy, plump, stout; cheerful, gay, jolly, joyful, merry; affair, business, case, matter, thing; ask, enquire, demand, interrogate, question; brave, audacious, bold, daring, courageous, gallant; choose, elect, pick out, select; ache, pain, pang; coarse, rough, rude; amaze, astonish, surprise.

Exercise 12. a) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian, b) Find neutral stylistic synonyms to the colloquial and low-colloquial words in bold type.*

Now that he was in his mid-seventies he signed his rare letters to her '**Daddy**' or even **Tops**' (J. Mortimer). 2. "Either you believe or you don't, isn't it? Personally I couldn't **stomach** that idea of a personal God" (J. Joyce). 3. I began crying and swearing and **socking** myself on the head for being such a damn fool (J. Kerouac). 4. "I told my uncle he was a sentimental romantic. He was." She stopped... "I'm not. I'm **hard-boiled**" (R. Stout). 5. Eleanor was... awkward starting the car under his eye; perhaps he will keep **popping out** at me all along the drive, she thought (Sh. Jackson). 6. The boy... came running in great excitement. "We had **smashing** fun." (H.E. Bates). 7. Squeezing her arm, he said into her ear, "You're some **looker** now, kid." "Thanks." (A. Saxton).

Exercise 13. a) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

b) *Find neutral stylistic synonyms to the bookish words in bold type.*

1. With an effort he concealed his growing dismay, and **endeavored** to speak in a rational tone (A. Christie). 2. He **contrived** to appear as cool and unemotional as ever (Id.). 3. They said good-day, and all **departed** together (I. Murdoch). 4. Montparnasse has still for me the **tranquil** air of a provincial town (W.S. Maugham). 5. Catherine dipped a cloth in a bowl of cold water, wiped the **perspiration** off the soldier's forehead (I. Stone). 6. Between the rigorous minds of her father, her uncle Isaac Smith and grandfather Quincy, and from her own natural thirst for knowledge which she slaked by **exploratory** reading, she had achieved a **rudimentary** education along with the valuable tools of logic and objective thinking (Id.). 7. It is **notorious** that Great Britain, as compared with Italy, France, Spain and the Netherlands, has made a **meagre** contribution to the visual arts (E. Waugh). 8. Hogarth's... **Marriage a la Mode** has given **continuous** pleasure for two hundred years and has inspired generations of worthy **disciples** (Id.). 9. It may seem both **presumptuous** and unkind to return from six weeks' **generous entertainment** abroad and at once to sit down and criticize one's hosts (Id.). 10. My father taught me that it was **flagitious** to leave a letter of any kind unanswered (Id.). 11. He didn't mention

the poverty... of the Hartly family, or the innumerable **progeny** (R. Aldington). 12. He **abode** in the village inn (Id.). 13. The only 'drink' ever allowed in the family was Pa Hartly's 'drop o' grog' secretly **consumed...** (Id.). 14. By the example of his own rather **fastidious** manners he corrected schoolboy **uncouthnesses** (Id.) 15. After a long day of **unremitting** but not very **remunerative** toil George had gone to call on his friend (Id.).

Exercise 14. *Comment on the stylistic effect produced by the pairs of synonyms given in bold type.*

1. "It is not only your **skill and dexterity** that fascinates me" (J.K. Jerome). 2. Her **cleanliness and purity** had reacted upon him, and he felt in his being a crying need to be clean (J. London). 3. "Nothing," she said, "upsets me more than being hungry; I **snarl and snap** and burst into tears" (Sh. Jackson). 4. "It was a shark attack, **clear and simple**. And if you'd seen the body, you'd agree" (P. Benchley). 5. "My darling," said George, "for purely **personal and private** reasons into which I need not enter, I must not leave you" (P.G. Wodehouse). 6. "The thing over and done with," summed up the Captain (A. Christie). 7. She spoke to him - very **softly and gently** (Id.). 8. The green glittered in the sunshine and the sky was **blithe and cheerful** (W.S. Maugham). 9. I don't believe she took their curses and graces any more seriously than she took **the aches and pains** of characters in a novel (Id.). 10. A **mistake** maybe - a **foul-up** in the paperwork (T. O'Brien).

Exercise 15. *Give English counterparts of the following Ukrainian synonyms.*

Бистрий, жвавий, меткий, моторний, порський, прудкий, рухливий, скорий, стрімкий, стрімливий, хуткий, швидкий, шпаркий, шустрий.

Вродливий, гарний, дивний, красивий, пишний, прекрасний, чарівний, чудовий. Безстрашний, відважний, доблесний, мужній, сміливий, хоробрий.

Велетенський, великий, величезний, гігантський, грандіозний, здоровезний, здоровий, колосальний, неосязний, непомірний, чималий.

Боятися, жахатися, лякатися, побоюватися, полахатися, торопіти, тремтіти, труситися.

Вразити, збентежити, здивувати, ошелешити, приголомшити, спантеличити.

EUPHEMISMS

Exercise 16. *Give direct words to the following euphemisms.*

abdomen, blooming, bosom, briefs, call girl, comfort station, consumption, the deceased, delinquent, the departed, deranged, expectorate, expire, gay, gents, help, ill-favoured, infirmary, intoxicated, ladies', the late, memorial park, merry, necropolis, perspiration, privy, pro, retiring room, rounder, small clothes, T.B., tight, W.C.

Exercise 17. *a) State which words are replaced by euphemisms in the following sentences. b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Will and Wanda weren't married then - Wanda had been unable to locate the sharp salesman to get her divorce - but they were '**going around together,**' as people called it (B. Lowry). 2. Anna began to realize that he was **insane**. She was terrified (S. Sheldon). 3. "So you drove here straight from Pisa?... Then you'll want to use **the facilities**" (J. Mortimer). 4. "And where shall I be in August? Set out on **the Great Package Tour of the Skies.**" It was her father's habit to refer to his approaching death as a sort of cosmic joke (Id.). 5. "Jones was in possession of some knowledge,... which was dangerous to them. So they accordingly tried **to eliminate him**" (A. Christie). 6. /She/ used to go riding **in the altogether** because her horse was allergic to clothes, or something (C. Brown). 7. He took another look at me, but I had my arms crossed over my **superstructure** real tight (Id.). 8. Dave said, "If I had a gun. I'd give that **so-and-so** both barrels" (D. Carter). 9. /"Another one/ drove my best freight canoe square into the dock,.. just for amusement! And the s.o.b. hauls out his cheque-book and wants to know how much he owes!" (Id.). 10. Clyde Mercer began to curse... Ned Jordan and his wife Clara. "If that **blank** hadn't dropped out! If his **blanking** wife hadn't spoken for that **blanking blank** of a Nelson!" (Id.). 11. "Oh, **Great Scott!**" I said. "Don't tell me you're in love again" (P.G. Wodehouse). 12. "See here, mister - I don't know your **darn** name!" (Id.). 13. I brooded like **the dickens** (Id.). 14. "I thought it would save disturbance and unpleasantness if I merely **abstracted** the case from the man's pocket as I assisted him with his coat, sir. Here it

is" (Id.). 15. "**Deuced** sorry to wake you up, Jeeves, and what not, but all sorts of **dashed** disturbing things have been happening" (Id.).

ANTONYMS

Exercise 18. a) Find antonyms for the words given below, b) Translate the antonyms into Ukrainian.

A. alike, alive, big, black, clean, clever, darkness, to die, dry, enemy, evil, to give, good, joy, to laugh, life, light, to love, narrow, old, to open, poor, quick, to reject, right, sad, slowly, strong, ugly, wet, wide, young.

B. active, artless, attentive, careful, convenient, descend, disarrange, discord, downstairs, employed, fruitful, immature, impossible, misunderstand, order, outlet, painful, polite, pre-war, selfish, successful, underestimate, unknown, useless.

Exercise 19. a) Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian, b) Classify the words in bold type into affixal and root antonyms.

1. This man Steuer fancied that he was **dishonest**, and that he, Mollenhauer, was **honest** (Th. Dreiser). 2. The love of a mother for her children is dominant, leonine, **selfish and unselfish** (Id.). 3. "I told you, I'm a walking man, but I been heading in this direction for seven years. Walking all around this place. **Upstate, downstate, east, west...**" (T. Morrison). 4. He never got it right, but they ate those **undercooked, overcooked, dried-out** or **raw** potatoes anyway, laughing, spitting and giving him advice (Id.). 5. His vitality was **absolute, not relative** (J. Galsworthy). 6- On those walls, wherever the eye roved, were prints **coloured and uncoloured, old and new**, depicting the sports of racing and prizefighting (Id.). 7. To see both sides of a question vigorously was at once Jon's **strength and weakness** (Id.). 8. And behind this **tangible** dread there was always that **intangible** trouble, lurking in the background (Id.). 9. Emmy **attracted** and at the same time **repelled** him (A.J. Cronin). 10. Ho looked harder, both **physically and mentally** (J. Jones). 11. The old rules are no longer binding, the old truths no longer true. **Right** spills over into **wrong, order** blends into **chaos, love** into **hate, ugliness** into **beauty, law** into **anarchy, civility** into **savagery** (T. O'Brien). 12. If the stakes over became high enough - if **the evil** were evil enough, if **the good** were good enough - I would simply

tap a secret reservoir of courage that had been accumulating inside me over the years (Id.). 13 The plant specialized in pork products, and for eight hours a day I stood on a quarter-mile **assembly** line - more properly, a **disassembly** line (Id.). 14. The American war in Vietnam seemed to me wrong. **Certain** blood was being shed for **uncertain** reasons (Id.). 15. You can't fix your mistakes. Once people are **dead**, you can't make them **undead** (Id.). 16. What sticks to memory, often, are those odd little fragments that have no **beginning** and no **end** (Id.).

HOMONYMS

Exercise 20. a) *Classify the words in bold type into homographs, homophones and absolute homonyms.* b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1) a) **Minute** by minute, the silence seemed to grow more pregnant with possibilities (A. Christie), b) Poirot was busy mopping a grey suit with a **minute** sponge (Id.). 2. The cupped receiver made a biasing sea-sound. Like the sound of distant surf you heard when you held a sea **shell** over your ear (Ch. Barnard, S. Stander). b) He dropped the gun. Barney picked it up, jacked a **shell** into the chamber, and handed the gun back (E. Queen). 3. a) They returned to the **bar** where they ordered beer (A. Saxton). b) Joe fumbled in his knapsack and took out a **bar** of chocolate (H. Robbins). 4. a) He raised his **mug** and John clinked it with his own (M. Bragg), b) "I broke my nose playing baseball when I was a kid," Mugger said earnestly. "It give me this ugly **mug**, see..." (E. Queen). 5. a) The terrace tiles were already warm under her **bare** feet (J. Mortimer), b) The **bear** was huge. Reared up on its hind legs, it loomed over her... (B. Lowry). 6. a) Then came **spring**, the great time of travelling (J. Kerouac). b) She was all wound up like a tight **spring** (H. Robbins). 7. a) She lined up their shoes in the cupboard in a tidy **row** (I. McEwan). b) "Scandals all round us. What a **row** everyone makes" (A. Christie). 8. a) He remembered two **mortar** rounds hitting close by (T. O'Brien), b) Stephen's embarrassed hand moved over the shells heaped in the cold stone **mortar** (J. Joyce), c) The marble blocks were fitted without **mortar** (E.L. Doctorow). 9. a) He was of medium height, his face was rather long and **pale**, his eyes looked tired (D.H. Lawrence), b) She... went down the stairs and drew from the sink on the ground floor a **pail** of water (E.L. Doctorow). 10. a) I

looked around the room and lowered my voice to **match** his (H. Robbins). b) He struck a **match** with shaking fingers and lit a cigarette (Id.).

Exercise 21. a) *Find the absolute homonyms for the following words,*

b) *Give the Ukrainian equivalents to these homonyms.*

Band, bank, bear, blow, can, cape, club, corn, count, down, duck, ear, fair, fan, firm, fast, fit, hail, hide, lay, like, lime, long, march, may, mean, mesa, mint, miss, mood, pawn, pen, port, race, row, scale, school, seal, sound, spoil, tap, tart, temple.

Exercise 22. a) *Find the homographs to the following words and transcribe both.*

b) *Give the Ukrainian equivalents to these homographs.*

Bass, bow, buffet, celt, close, compact, desert, house, housewife, invalid, minute, object, polish, row, slough, tear, wind.

Exercise 23. a) *Find the homophones to the following words, b) Give the Ukrainian equivalents to these homophones.*

Air, birth, coarse, core, cite, dessert, fare, fir, flower, hare, heal, key, knight, meat, oar, pair, paw, piece, pole, rain, right, sail, sea, sell, sole, son, sow, suite, whether, whole.

Exercise 24. a) *Find homonyms to the words given in bold type, b) State whether they are lexical or grammatical homonyms.*

1. **A school** of bright blue-and-yellow surgeonfish fluttered by (P. Benchley). 2. Fed by neither streams nor **springs**, the lake was often filthy (T. O'Brien). 3. As he sat, **some** effect of the firelight threw a bar of shadow across his face... (A. Christie). 4. "People who can't help themselves always irritate me." "Oh, **but** do be **fair!** What can she do? She's no money and nowhere to go" (Id.). 5. "We **suit** each other and we're going to be happy" (Id.). 6. Again Denny laughed. His laugh was an insult, which made Andrew **long** to hit him (A.J. Cronin). 7. Again there was a silence in the wooden shed, broken only by the drumming of the **rain** upon the tin roof (Id.). 8. He walked with an odd **gait**, **a I kind** of shuffle... (R.L. Doctorow). 9. A cloud began to cover the **sun** slowly, shadowing the bay in deeper green (J. Joyce). 10. Freddy, looking at her, **figured** that she was going to cry (E. Hemingway). 11. "He certainly wasn't much of a business man. Maybe he was.

Maybe he **just** trusted me" (Id.). 12. "You aren't treating me **square.**" he said (Id.). 13. /His mother/ took Malone to **mass** in the village and made him **light** candles for his aunts and uncles in America (A. Holleran). 14. Valerie was beginning to **pine** for a home (D.H. Lawrence). 15. He had to **marshal** his thoughts (R. Ludlum). 15. A stone caught her **heel** and she cursed... (A. Maltz). 20. A coal fire had sunk to **ashes** behind the polished black **iron** bars of the **grate** (K. Norris). 21. *Mrs. Birling*: Arthur, what about this famous **toast** of yours? *Birling*: Yes, of course ... /Raising his glass/ So here's wishing the **pair** of you - the very best that life can bring, Gerald (J.B. Priestley). 22. She opens the box, taking a cigarette, and the box plays its own charming tinkly version of the Wedding **March** (Id.). 23. I had a **date**, but I could cancel it (H. Robbins). 24. The youngest, Isa, was a schoolgirl with long yellow **plaits** (M. Spark).

Exercise 25. a) *Comment on homoforms in bold type. Compare their initial forms.*

b) *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. a) Fingering still the letter in his pocket he drew the pin out of it. Common pin, oh? He **threw** it on the road (J. Joyce), b) As in a dream we scorned **through** small crossroads towns smack out of the darkness (J. Kerouac). 2. a) He looked away from me. He **knows** (J. Joyce), b) Her **nose** was too pointed and she took too much advantage of her eyelashes (R. Stout). 3. a) Heat waves **rose** from the fields (L. Hughes), b) He wore a cream linen jacket and a straw hat with a black **band**, a rose or carnation in his buttonhole (S. Hill). 4. a) Arnold Leadbetter had left the Pay *Corps* at the end of the war (J. Mortimer), b) He **wore** a beat sweater and baggy pants (J. Kerouac). 5. a) A wind **blew** from the south (P. Benchley). b) He wore a short-sleeved shirt and dark **blue** trousers (J. Mortimer). 6. a) In other parts of the country,...were meadows, mountains, deserted beaches, a path that **wound** through a forest to a lake (I. McEwan). b) "You expected us to think the **wounds** could not have been self-inflicted" (R. Stout). 7. a) Winstone **made** for the stairs (O. Orwell), b) While they were out,... a **maid** came and tidied the beds (I. McEwan). 6. a) Wolfe's head went **left** and right. "It isn't necessary, Mrs. Chapin" (R. Stout), b) Each morning he **left** the house carrying a black case (S. Hill). 9. a) The huge sheepdog slapped his

tail against the **ground** (B. Lowry). b) He **ground** his cigarette out in a tray (H. Robbins). 10. a) "If it wasn't for the **mist** we could see your home across the bay," said Gatsby (P.S. Fitzgerald), b) Of course, as had happened a few times before, I had **missed** the boat (R. Stout).

Exercise 26. a) *Set off homonyms traced back to the same etymological source and lexico-semantic variants of polysemantic words, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. a) The tips of Anna's long **fair** hair brushed on the page (E. Bowen). b) "You've done your best to be **fair** to everyone" (J. Gary), c) It was raining, a fair drizzle (A. Siltoe). d) "I should make a pretty **fair** job of it" (Ch.P. Snow). e) If she hadn't had Erik's immersion in his own work as an example, she might have been able to think herself a **fair** scholar (M. Wilson). 2. a) A heavy voice from the back of the **room** demanded the chairman's attention b) "Where are you staying? Stay with me. I've plenty of **room**" (Id.) 3. a) "Will you have a cigarette? They're in that box on the table" (E. Hemingway), b) I gave him a lift to the next telephone **box** (R. Gordon), c) His frail big-browed wife was sitting on a **box** studying her finger-nails (J. Lindsay). 4. a) I sat in the **bar** and read the papers (E. Hemingway), b) I stood at the **bar** and drank a glass of coffee (Id.), c) As a young man, I had practiced at the **Bar** (Ch.P. Snow), d) A careless maid left a bar of soap at the top of the stairs (S. Sheldon), e) She seemed to have no eyebrows of her own but two **bars** made with a Magic Marker (S. Bellow). 5. a) "He will present you on **board** my yacht at the appointed hour" (P.O. Wodehouse). b) "We tread out the grapes, and another drinks the wine. We sow the corn, and our own **board** is empty" (O. Wilde), c) I told my father, who was a member of the school **board**, that the teacher had scolded me (D. Marquis).

PARONYMS

Exercise 27. a) *Define the meanings of the following paronyms, b) Use them in constructing sentences of your own.*

Anterior - interior; canal - channel; career - carrier; cause - course; complement - compliment; conscience - consciousness; draught - draughts – drought; physics -

physique; popular - populous; preposition - proposition; prescription - proscription; price - prize; wander - wonder.

Exercise 28. a) *Deduce the meanings of the paronyms in bold type, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. a) "And now perhaps you had better leave me. The doctor made a point of **quiet** and repose" (P.O. Wodehouse). b) The drawings were pleasing enough, with **quite** a sense of atmosphere (J. Galsworthy) 2. a) Then the moon **rose** like a wonderful silver shield (O. Wilde), b) At a less anxious moment he might have been amused by the conflict his words **aroused** (J. Galsworthy), c) "Forgive me, old man, for asking you not to **raise** your voice" (P.G. Wodehouse). d) "Not dangerous?" "Yes, sir, when **roused**" (Id.). 3. a) "I remember before the war when Charles inspected the **Corps** on a white horse (J. le Carre). b) There were noises, and directions from Cramer, about removing the **corpse**, and in a couple of minutes heavy feet as they carried it out (R. Stout). 4. a) "Nuclear physics," said Erik reflectively. "Maybe that's for me... Did Pox ever ask you why you wanted to be a **physicist** when you first came here?" (M. Wilson), b) "Hello, doc. You got a job here as house **physician**?" (R. Stout). 5. a) Shearing was **conscious** of the madman behind him, he could hear every one of Dean's gasps (J. Kerouac). b) Jon was such a tender-hearted chap, affectionate to his bones, and **conscientious**, too... (J. Galsworthy). 6. a) "I have no idea what this talk with you will do to me. I see no reason why it should have any **effect** one way or another" (R. Stout), b) The truth is, my dear, we both have pasts, which it is now my task to make known to you, because they so grievously and deeply **affect** your futures (J. Galsworthy). 7. a) "I apollgize," said Loring persuasively. "It's a **personal** idiosyncrasy and has nothing to do with our business" (R. Ludlum). b) The major was gone taking hospital **personnel** in the staff car (E. Hemingway). 9. a) Early the next morning the **Mayor** was walking in the square below in company with the Town Councilors (O. Wilde), b) The **major**... had been in the war in Libya and wore two wound-stripes (E. Hemingway). 9.a) He was wearing a navy blue **suit**, a blue shirt and a white starched collar (M. Wilson), b) We went into a motel court and bought a comfortable little **suite** for about four dollars (J. Kerouac).

SEMANTIC RELATIONS FIELDS. HYPONYMY IN PARADIGMATICS. SEMANTIC

Exercise 29. *Arrange the following words into three lexical sets, constituting semantic fields of parts of the body, kinship, and colour.*

Arm, auburn, aunt, back, beige, belly, black, blacken, blue, bluish, body, bone, brethren, bronze, brother, brother-in-law, brow, brown, buff, calf, cheek, chest, child, cobalt, colour, colourful, cousin, crimson, daughter, daughter-in-law, discolour, ear, elbow, eye, face, family, father, father-in-law, finger, foot, forehead, grandfather, grandmother, gold, gray, green, hair, hand, hazel, head, heel, homefolks, husband, in-law, joint, khaki, kin, kinsman, kinswoman, knee, knuckle, leg, limb, mother, mother-in-law, multi-colour, neck, nephew, niece, nose, offspring, orange, parent, pink, purple, red, redden, relative, rouge, scarlet, sister, sister-in-law, son, son-in-law, spouse, tan, temple, thigh, thumb, toe, torso, twin, ultramarine, uncle, vermilion, violet, waist, white, whiten, wife, yellow, yellowness.

Exercise 30. *Classify the following words into groups, comprising the generic term (hyperonym) and the names of the species (hyponyms).*

Acacia, ash, aspen, baobab, bed, birch, bookcase, buffet, buggy, bureau, bus, cabinet, car, carriage, cart, cedar, chair, chest, chestnut, chicken, cock, couch, cupboard, cypress, desk, dresser, duck. Earth, elm, eucalyptus, fir, fowl, furniture, goose, hen, hickory, highboy, jeep, Jupiter, maple, Mars, Mercury, mirror, motorcycle, Neptune, oak, palm, pheasant, pine, plane, planet, Pluto, poplar, rover, Saturn, sequoia, sideboard, sleigh, sofa, stool, sycamore, swan, table, taxi, tree, truck, turkey, Uranus, van, vehicle Venus, wagon, walnut, willow.

FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC CLASSES

Exercise 31. *a) Arrange the qualifiers in bold type according to the degree of intensity. State to what part of speech they can be traced back, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. They'd practically gone through school together and would miss her a lot (P. Abrahams). 2. He was... fat, about fifty years old, balding **sort** of and his face was **completely** minus any human sensitivity (R. Brautigan). 3. Sammy was a good kid,

kind of (T. Capote). 4. He was **terribly** good to me (N. Cato). 5. "He's worried **stiff** about something and he's drinking himself blind" (R. Chandler). 6. "Yes, but this /flat/ isn't at a price. It's **dirt** cheap. Eighty pounds a year!" (A. Christie). 7. "Minnie Lawson is a **thoroughly** good woman" (Id.). 8. She and Miss Maϕie moved in **entirely** different circles (Id.). 9. He thought it probable (Id.). 10. "Busy?" he asked. "**Moderately** so" (A. Christie). 11. A man or woman is **hardly** cold in their coffin before most of the mourners are scratching each other's eyes out (A. Christie). 12. "Poor Minnie **nearly** fainted, she told us" (Id.). . "Bit gone here," he said (Id.). 14. "You're **mighty** touchy tonight," she said. 'Do you feel all right?" (F. O'Connor). 15. He found her lying on the couch beneath the window, **dead plumb fast** asleep (A. Coppard). 16. "I'm **powerful** sorry, Doctor, indeed I am, but Doctor Griffiths has gone to Swansea" Cronin). 17. "What a thing to say!... It's only because he's a **morsel** down today. But he'll soon be up and doing again" (Id.). 16.1 was on my way to get **roaring** drunk (P.S. Fitzgerald). 19. "I didn't mean to interrupt your lunch," he said. "But I need money **pretty** bad" (Id.). 20. "My dear man. So **unspeakably** sorry about last night" (J. Fowles). 21. "I'm **jolly** glad you warned me" (Id.). 22. It was **plenty** dark but I could tell good where we were (E. Hemingway). 23, "I am **utterly** unable to resign myself," he said (Id.). 24. Brett was **damned** good-looking (Id.). 25. Matilda loved painting and music, and read a **good** many novels (D.H. Lawrence). 26. She found Hadrian and her father talking **away** (Id.).

Responsives

Exercise 32. a) *Comment on the responsives in bold type. State to whatj parts of speech some of them can be traced back, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "**Goodness!**" said Emily, mouth half-open (M.Bragg). 2. Her arched brows lifted, "**Well?**" (K. Brush). 3. "He's fixing to take a nap, so let's not talk loud, hear?" "**Pshaw!**" said the other twin (T. Capote). 4. "What's the top price?" "Twenty-five grand." "**Nuts.**" Sunset was emphatic, even rude (R. Chandler). 5. "You are Philip Marlowe, a private detective?" "**Check**" (Id.). 6. ":It's quite foggy." "**Damn.**" she said (J. Cheever). 7. "Oh I wish I were dead," she cries... "**There, there,** dear," ho says thickly (Id.). 8. "**Oops.** I nearly forgot my bamber-shoot." Then she was gone (Id.). 9.

"**Hell**, the way I look at it, it's the only real chance for promotion" (J. Christopher). 10. "**Now, now**, Bert," Mrs. Holbrook smiled in fond protest (A.J. Cronin). 11. "**Bully!**" said Anne. "I mean-er-splendid..." (J. Galsworthy) 12. "**Jesus**," her husband said, looking at the pair on his steps. "That the new tenants?" (H. Hudson). 13. "But must you be there to see him?" "**Alas!**" (A.Huxley). 14. "I think we'd all like it better." "**Swell!**" (J. Lambert). 15. "There's Edward the Roo! **Say!** isn't he pale and desperate!" (S. Leacock). 16. "This is my own fault!" "Oh, **beans!**" Brackett said. "It's more sun spots than it's you!" (A. Maltz). 17. "Oh, **come**, Mr. Ashenden, that's really going too far" (W.S.Maugham). 18. It was only three days to the weekend. "**Whoopee!**" (I. Murdoch). 19. "Poppy, you're so hard on everyone. Charlotte really did try to kill herself." "**Pooh!**" (Id.). 20. *Jimmy*: Anyone who doesn't like real jazz, hasn't any feeling either for music or people. *Helena*: **Rubbish!** (J. Osborne). 21. He was always the one who had to stand at the door and whisper, "**Cheezit**," if anybody was coming (J. Dos Passes). 22. *Rex*: You're all invited. *Dinah*: **Gosh!** - that's marvelous (J.B. Priestley). 23. And he had half thought of going! **Dear, dear, dear!** (Id.). 24. "How about making the first run of the season with me?" "**Great**", Michael said (I. Shaw). 25. "Will the lifts be open?" "Nine a.m." "**Oh, bliss**" (Id.). 26. "Would you care for some coffee?" "**Why**, that's very kind of you. Yes, thank you" (S. Sheldon). 27. "**My**, you look lovely, dear! So elaborate, though" (L. Tushnet). 28. "**Huh?**" I responded in my surprise (R.P. Warren). 29. "You will go down in history," I said. "**Boy**, wouldn't I" (Id.). 30. *Billy*: I'm having a bloody beard. *Alice*: **Hey, hey, hey!** Language! (K. Waterhouse, W. Hall).

Recommended Literature

Rayevska N.M. English Lexicology. - K., 1979. - P. 116-119, 127-175.

Ginzburg and others. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. - M., 1979. - P. 13-38.

Arnold I.V. The English Word. - M., 1973. - P. 112-133.

Arnold I.V. The English Word. - M., 1986. - P. 37-76.

Харитончик З.А. Лексикология английского языка. Минск: В. ш., 1992-С. 27-71.

Free Word-Groups.

Topics for discussion

1. The problem of definition of free word-groups. Various approaches to the definition of the term "word-group". Difference between a word-group and a set phrase.
2. Structure of free word-groups: syntactic connection as the criterion of classification (subordinative, coordinative, predicative), classification of subordinative free word-groups according to their head-words (nominal, adjectival, verbal etc.).
3. Meaning of free word-groups: lexical meaning, structural meaning, Interrelation of structural and lexical meanings in word-groups. Motivation in word-groups.
4. Lexical and grammatical valency.

Tasks and exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the text below, find free word groups. Classify them according to the criteria of syntactic connection and the head words.*

Business games is a resource book for teachers. It presents activities designed to provide business students with an opportunity to develop fluency.

The topics are business-oriented, but all of them can be used successfully without any job-specific or even business-specific knowledge. They require only an awareness of contemporary life.

Most of the activities require very little preparatory reading which means that they can be set up in the minimum possible time, allowing the maximum time for the activity itself. For the same reason, the activities can be used at all levels from elementary to advanced, providing teachers realise that individual groups or students should be allowed to perform to the level of their own competence.

(Jenny Mawer. Business Games, LTP 1992)

Exercise 2. *Think of the possible collocability of the words listed below. Provide your classification of the word-groups according to their head words.*

E.G. Initiative n: peace initiative (nominal), to act/de smth. on one's initiative, to take the initiative, to show/ display the initiative, to brake initiative (verbal) etc.

Exercise 3. *Read the text and insert the words missed.*

Why do you always give me the ... to do - why don't you give it to someone else for a

change ?

1) Why do you always give me the ... to do - why don't you give it to someone else for a change ?

2) She is a very stubborn person and always insists on having the ...

3) The MP was criticised by the Prime Minister for not towing the ...

4) Good jobs are in ... these days so you'll just have to take what you can get.

5) How do you feel about the use of...

Exercise 4. *Listed below are some words with a very narrow range of combinability.*

(1) Find words they go with to produce free word combinations in the second list (2).

(1) Aquiline a, be thwarted in V, catholic a, shrug v, tacky a, tick v, wistful a, wolf v.

(2) shoulders, profile, plans, paint, tastes, eyes, nose, food, aims, sympathies, mood, varnish, expression, watch, manner, ambitions, meter, interests.

Exercise 5. *Complete the following sentences with appropriate verbs which are frequently collocated with the given nouns. State the type of these word-groups.*

1. Although our company wants to expand rapidly, we must.....in mind

that we have limited cash to do so.

2. It is important to into account all options before a decision.

3. The Financial Director has the conclusion that we must reduce costs by 10%.

4. Finally, the Chairman his opinion about the matter. After we had listened to him, we were able to to an agreement.

5. Patricia .. an interesting suggestion at the meeting.

6. If we don't come up with new products, we the risk of falling behind our competitors.

7. Our chairman is too old for the job. Some of the directors have pressure on him to resign.

8. The writer has some recommendations in his report.

9. What conclusion have you , . from the facts given in his letter ?

10. I have a great deal of thought to our financial problems.

11. After five hours' negotiation, we finally agreement.

12. I don't want to...., action until I've heard everyone's opinion.

Recommended Literature:

1. Antrushina G.B. and others. English lexicology. - M., 1985. - p. 173-180.
2. Arnold I.V. The English Word. - M., 1986.- p. 165 - 169.
3. Ginsburg R.S. and others. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. - M., 1979. - p. 86-99.
4. Мостовий М.І. Лексикологія англійської мови. - Харків, 1993. - стор. 130-135.
5. Readings in Modern English Lexicology. - L., 1969. - p.63-73.

Phraseology.

Topics for Discussion

1. Free word combination and phraseological word combination. The problem of definition of phraseological word combination. The essential features of phraseological units: lack of semantic motivation (idiomaticity) and lexical and grammatical stability. The concept of reproducibility.
2. Different approaches to the classification of phraseological units: semantic, functional (according to their grammatical structure), contextual.
3. Academician V.V. Vinogradov's classification of phraseological units. The degree of idiomaticity as an essential requirement for the classification:
 - a) phraseological combinations; phraseological unities; phraseological fusions.
1. Stylistic aspect of phraseology. Polysemy and Synonymy of Phraseological Units.
2. N.N. Amosova's concept of contextual analysis. Definition of fixed context. Two types of units of fixed context: a) phrasemes, b) idioms. Two types of idioms.
6. S.V. Koonin's concept of phraseological units. Functional and semantic classification of phraseological units.
7. Formal and functional classification.
8. Phraseological stability.
9. Proverbs, sayings, familiar quotations and cliches.

Tasks and Exercises

Exercise 1. *Explain the meaning of the following combinations of words: a) as free word combinations and b) as phraseological units.*

Be on firm ground, best man, the bird has flown, black ball, blow one's own trumpet (horn), break the ice, burn one's fingers, first night, keep one's head above water, meet smb. half-way, show smb. the door, run straight, touch bottom, throw dust in one's eyes, throw fat in the fire.

Exercise 2. *State which of the phraseological units are a) fusions b) unities c) collocations (combinations).*

Bark up the wrong tree, air one's views, turn a blind eye to smth., to hit below the bolt, to lower one's colours, to make a mistake, once in a blue moon, to make haste, sharp words, to stick to one's guns, to know the way the wind is blowing, small talk, take the bull by the horns, pull smb's leg, cat's paw, lady's man, by heart, green room.

Exercise 3. *Read an excerpt from Professor Adam Makkai's introduction to a Dictionary of American Idioms on the problem of roots of the English language prominent idiomaticity.*

"Why is English, and especially American English, so heavily idiomatic? The most probable reason is that as we develop new concepts, we need new expressions for them, but instead of creating a brand new word from the sounds of the language, we use some already existent words and put them together in a new sense. This, however, appears to be true of all known languages. There are, in fact, no known languages that do not have some idioms.

In learning idioms, though, a person may make an incorrect guess. Consider the idiom *Oh well, the die is cast!* What would you guess it means - in case you don't know it? Perhaps you may guess that the speaker you heard is acquiescing in something because of the *Oh well* part. The expression means 'I made an irreversible decision and must live with it'. You can now try to reconstruct how this idiom came into being: the image of the die that was cast in gambling cannot be thrown again; that would be illegal; whether you have a one, a three, or a six, you must face the consequences of your throw, that is win or lose, as the case may be, (Some people

may know that the phrase was used by Caesar when he crossed the Rubicon, an event that led to war.)"

Exercise 4. *In the list below find set expressions, corresponding to the following definitions.*

1. Express one's opinion openly, often with the suggestion of doing so to the annoyance of other people. 2. Direct one's attack, criticism or efforts to the wrong quarter. 3. Bear the main stress or burden (of a task, contest, etc.). 4. Talk around the point instead of coming direct to the subject. 5. Fail to carry out one's promise. 6. Change ownership (generally used of a business). 7. Constantly follow smb. importunately, thrust one's presence upon smb. 8. Fail to gain any information, or achieve any result from inquiries, investigation, etc. 9. Be docile; give no trouble; do whatever smb. wishes. 10. Pay all the expenses incurred. 11. Do smth. completely; not stop at half-measures. 12. Give in, surrender. 13. Be almost decided to do smth. 14. State the real facts about a situation, guess accurately. 15. Push oneself in front of a queue in order to get on to a vehicle, or to get served with goods before one's turn. 16. Remain mentally calm, and keep control of oneself in an emergency or a difficult situation. 17. Know, from experience, the best way or method of doing something. 18. Help, assist. 19. Indulge in strong or violent language to relieve one's feelings. 20. Pass the time by continuing some kind of work or activity without getting any farther in it. 21. Draw an inference from given facts. 22. Be in agreement, hold similar views. 23. Run away hurriedly. 24. Ignore smth., pretend not to see it, 25. Disclaim further responsibility or concern.

The list:

Jump the queue; bark up the wrong tree; foot the bill; let off steam; see eye to eye; air one's views; lend a hand; haul down one's flag; beat about the bush; take to one's heels; eat out of smb's hand; mark time; hit the nail on the head; keep one's head; change hands; turn a blind eye to smth.; put two and two together; bear the brunt; know the ropes; have a good mind to do smth ; break one's word; draw a blank; go the whole hog; dog smb's footsteps; wash one's hands of smth.

Exercise 5. *Find phraseological units in the sentences given below. Translate*

phraseological units. Compare them with the relevant word-groups. Comment upon difference between free word-group and phraseological unit. Answer the questions following.

1, I've let the cat out of the bag already, Mr. Corthall, and I might as well tell the whole thing now. 2. Suddenly Sugar screwed up his face in pain and grabbing one foot in his hands hopped around like a cat on hot bricks. "Can't we get a tram, Jack? My feet is giving me hell in these nov (new) shoes." 3. No doubt a life devoted to pleasure must sometimes show the reverse side of the medal. 4. The day's news has knocked the bottom out of my life. 5. Cowperwood had decided that he didn't care to sail under any false colours so far as Addison was concerned. 6. Falstaff... I was beaten myself into all the colours of the rainbow. 7. About three weeks after the elephant's disappearance I was about to say. one morning, that I should have to strike my colours and retire, when the great detective arrested the thought by proposing one more superb and masterly move. 8. we lived among bankers and city big wigs.

Questions:

1. What do we mean by the term 'fixed context'?

Do phraseological units given above belong to 'phrasemes' or 'idioms'?

2. To which group do these phraseological units belong if we follow V.V.Vinogradov's classification?

Exercise 6. *In the following sentences, there is an idiom in bold. Decide on the key word, then look in your dictionary to see if you are right. Suggest a non-idiomatic variant.*

1. Don't believe what he said about Trish. He was **talking through his hat**. He doesn't even know her.

2. Come here! **I've got a bone to pick with you!** Why did you tell Anne about ken and me splitting up? I told you not to tell anyone.

3. I don't think correct spelling is terribly important, but my teacher has **a bee in his bonnet** about it. If I ever make a spelling mistake, he makes us write it out twenty times.

4. Ford Motors have a new saloon car **in the pipeline**, and it will be revealed for the

first time at next year's Motor Show.

5. You have to be careful with sales people. They have the **gift of the gab**. Suddenly you can find you've bought something that you really didn't want.

6. The company has put forward many reasons why it can't offer a substantial pay rise. The reason, **in a nutshell**, is that the company is very nearly bankrupt.

7.- I met a man called Anthony Trollope.

- Mmm. The name **rings a bell**, but I can't put a face to it.

8. - Come on, John! Who is right, me or Peter?

- Don't ask me to decide. **I'm sitting on the fence**.

Exercise 7. *Determine which of the underlined word-combinations are phraseological units.*

1. Where do you think you lost your purse? 2. When losing the game one shouldn't lose one's temper. 3. Have a look at the reverse side of the coat. 4. The reverse side of the medal is that we'll have to do it ourselves. 5. Keep the butter in the refrigerator. 6. Keep an eye on the child. 7. He threw some cold water upon her. Wake up. 8. I didn't expect that he would throw cold water upon our project. 9. The tourists left the beaten track and saw a lot of interesting places, 10. The author leaves the beaten track and offers a new treatment of the subject. 11. I don't want to have a bushman's holiday. 12. Let's stretch a point for him. 13. The weak go to the wall. 14. She looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

Exercise 8. *a) Group the phraseological unite in bold type according to their classification based on the semantic principle, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. He went to the bed and sat on the edge but did not lie down. It was **not in the cards** for him to sleep that night. The phone rang. (S. Bellow). 2. "You're a very self-sufficient person, with a life plan of his own." There she was right **on the nail** (Id.). 3. "Would you like her yourself, Reggie?" "My God, would I not! She's terrific. A trifle **long in the tooth**, mark you, but she has style, real style" (J. Braine). 4. "Aren't you clever?" said Tuppence. "Especially at **drawing red herring across the track**. Let's go back to what we were talking about before" (A. Christie). 5. "Come, let us

not **beat about the bush**" (Id.). 6. "**All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.**" That's been the Hemmingway motto for over a hundred years (AJ. Cronin). 7. He said: "Jimmy, for God's sake don't **bring a hornet's nest about your ears**" (Id.). 8. He **took** good **care** of his heart by eating the boiled meats (J.P. Donleavy). 9. "**You're talking through your hat,**" he said aimlessly and largely in order to get time (Th. Dreiser). 10. Junior was **the apple of her eye**, and she had big marital plans for him when that time came (D. Dunne). 11. Kay Kay was a very **different cup of tea** from Brenda and the Grenville sisters (Id.). 12. From the age of twelve she knew, that she could **wrap** men **around her little finger**, an expression her mother was fond of using (Id.). 13. "It's **raining cats and dogs.**" said Billy finally. "My mantilla will be ruined," said Ann (Id.). 14. Yes! Indeed! His affairs were in **apple-pie order** (J. Galsworthy).

Exercise 9. *a) State the source of the following idioms, b) Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

Achilles' heel, smb.'s cat's paw, to cross the Rubicon, to out the Gordian knot, Damocle's sword, forbidden fruit, Judas' kiss, a labour of Hercules, the lion's share, the massacre of the innocents, to meet one's Waterloo, Procrustes bed, Pyrric victory, the serpent in the tree, Sisyphean labour, Solomon judgemem sour grapes, thirty pieces of silver, the Trojan horse, to turn the other cheek, ugly duckling, under the rose, a wolf in a sheep's clothing.

Exercise 10. *Translate the following English proverbs into Ukrainian.*

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; A fault confessed is half redressed; As the baker, so the buns; as the father, so the sons; As you sow, you shall mow; By the street of "By-and-by" one arrives at the house of "Never"; The cobbler should stick to his last; Don't cross your bridges before you come to them; Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs; East or West, home is best; Enough is as good as a feast; Fine words butter no parsnips; First catch your hare, then cook him; Handsome is as handsome does; Hunger is the best sauce; If ifs and ans were pots and pans; It is the first stop that costs; It's better late than never; Like cures like; Murder will out; One good turn deserves another; Second thoughts are best; Two heads are better than one.

Exercise 11. *Give the proverbs from which the following phraseological units have developed.*

A bee in one's bonnet; beer and skittles; a bird in the bush; birds of a feather; a black sheep; to cast pearls before swine; to catch smb. with chaff; to clutch at a straw; to cry over spilt milk; the early bird; to eat one's cake and have it; the last straw; to lock the stable door; to make hay; a new broom; an old bird; to put all one's eggs in one basket; a silver lining; to stick to one's last; a stitch in time; to take care of the pence; a velvet paw.

Exercise 12. *Give the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian proverbs and sayings.*

Буде й на нашій вулиці свято; Вовків боятися - в ліс не ходити; Горбатого могила виправить; Дарованому коневі в зуби не дивляться; Друзі пізнаються в біді; 3 дурної голови та на здорову; Куй залізо, поки гаряче; Курчат восени лічать; Лихо не без добра; Лякана ворона куца боїться; М'яко стелить, та твердо спати; На безвідді і рак риба; На Юрія о цій порі, як рак свисне на оборі; Не все те золото, що блищить; Не спитавши броду, не лізть у воду; Порожня бочка гучить, а повна мовчить; По своєму ліжку простягай ніжку; Скажеш "гоп", як перескочиш; Скрипливе дерево довго живе; Соловей піснями не ситий; Тринди-ринди коржі з маком; У багатьох няньок дитина без ока; У тихому болоті чорти водяться; Шила в мішку не сховаєш; Шкурка за вичинку не стане; Щоб рибу їсти, треба в воду лізти; Яка яблунька, такі й яблука; Якби та якби та вирости в роті гриби; Як посієш так і пожнеш.

Exercise 13. *a) Pick out stable idiomatic similes and comment on their set mantic.*

b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "I hate my own hometown," I said. "But that's different. Look, Dufton's awful. It stinks. Literally. It's dead as mutton. Warley's alive" (J. Braine). 2. Next day he was about the same, more dead than alive (J. Galsworthy). 3. She woke in the morning, feeling bright as a new dime (A. Saxton). 4. He started getting serious as hell, like my Dad (J.D. Salinger). 5. He was hot as a firecracker (Id.) 6. He's as poor as a church mouse, whatever a church mouse may be (A. Christie). 7. "Plain as a pikestaff," said

the inspector (Id.). 8. "It's going to rain like billy-ho in about two ticks" (D.L. Sayers). 9. "He must be as mad as a hatter," exclaimed the Colonel (W.S. Maugham). 10. "What note?" She took it from the shelf and handed it to him. "Here it is, plain as black and white" (A. Sillitoe). 11. "Don't be an ass. You've got the wrong man. They'll laugh at you like blazes over this at Scotland Yard" (E. Waugh). 12. "Did you have a good night, Jake?" "I slept like a log!" (E. Hemingway). 13. "You're as sound as a bell, really" (R.Gordon). 14. "You didn't see me coming. I was backpedaling like anything" (H.G. Wells). 15. If the whole thing were not disposed of within the next few months the fellow would turn up like a bad penny (J. Galsworthy).

Exercise 14. a) Complete the following stable idiomatic similes.

b) Translate them into Ukrainian.

(Choose the words from the lists in brackets).

1. as black as..., as brown as..., as busy as..., as clean as., as clever as..., as cold as..., as dull as..., as green as..., as light as..., as obstinate as..., as old as..., as pleased as..., as proud as..., as red as..., as regular as..., as safe as..., as stubborn as..., as thin as..., as warm as..., as white as...

(a beetroot, the Bank of England, a donkey, a feather, ditch-water, a boo, a gooseberry, a mule, hills. Punch, a toast, a monkey, soot, clockwork, a sheet, a berry, a new pin, a peacock, a rail, charity)

2. ...as a bat, ...as a bell,...as brass, ... as a cockroach on a hot stove ... as a cricket, ...as a cucumber, ...as an eel,... as a fiddle, ...as a gun,... as a hunter, ...as a kitten,... as a lamb, ...as a lion, ...as a lord, ...as a mouse, ...as nails, ...as a needle, ... as a rock, ...as thieves.

(as brave, sound, fit, sharp, weak, sure, quiet, bold, slippery, meek, drunk, thick, hard, merry, stupid, hungry, blind, firm, busy, cool).

Exercise 15. a) Classify the units in bold type into four groups: nominative, communicative, nominative-communicative and pragmatic phraseological units, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "I found it in her bag!" Thomas shouted. "The dirty criminal slut stole my gun!" /.../ "Found it my eye!" Sarah Ham shrieked. 2. The question caught John as it were,

between wind and water (J. Galsworthy). 3. "**There you are!** Dartie's gone to Buenos Aires!" Soames nodded. "**That's all right**", he said, "**good riddance**" (Id.). 4. "**If the worst comes to the worst**, and this man is traced to you can you trust yourself not to give my brother away?" (Id.). 5. The fellow was **a thorn in his side** (Id.). 6. "Irene," he said, "**let bygones be bygones**. If I can, surely you might. Let's begin again, as if nothing had been. Won't you?" (Id.) 7. When they were coated, Charmian began abruptly: "Well, **here** goes! The story starts with Uncle Mathew..." (A. Christie). 8. Father did not press her /.../. He let her **take her time** (Id.). 9. "He is not a suitable friend for a young girl /.../. I suppose she is meeting **him on the sly**, is that it?" (Id.). 10. Some day, of course, she would **come a cropper**. You could only bear a charmed life for so long (Id.). 11. Nurse Hopkins said sententiously: "**Fine feathers make fine birds**" (Id.). 12. "All the wives I know are hankering to go out and dance, and weeping because their husbands will wear bedroom slippers and go to bed at half past nine And you do dance so nicely, Tommy dear." "**Gently with the butter**. Tuppence" (Id.). 13. I suppose he **knows which side his bread's buttered** (J. Gary). 14. Whatever the explanation, we **were being made the goats** (M. Wilson). 15. "He'll be all right." "**God grant it**," she replied (R.P. Warren). 16. "How are things here?" Mac Neal asked then. "Silent." "Quiet or silent?" Mac Neal said. "Dead silent. **Silent as the grave**" (J. Redgate). 17. "Do you want us along?" Gail asked... "**It's up to you**. You're welcome to come if you want." (P. Benchley) 18. "**Sssshhh! For God's sake**. Can't you keep your voice down?" (Id.). 19. "**You are getting out of hand**," his wife said to him (J. Aldridge). 20. Van Gogh is a painter of figures and regained so to the end, although there are many more landscapes, flower compositions and **still life** than figure paintings in his work (G. Knuttel). 21. "**Good heavens**," Sarah exclaimed. "I'd forgotten about that"! (D. Francis). 22. "I am sorry to say there are liars in our club." "Why should you say this of all things? I for one am not a liar." "Well, **if the cap fits, wear it**" (B. Waugh). 23. She pushed him away with a smile. "**Act your age**, Peter," she said (H. Robbins).

Exercises 16. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following pragmatic phraseological units.

A fine how-d'ye-do; all my eye and Betty Martin; all Sir Garnet; and be done with it; and that's all there is to it; any more bright ideas?; as good as a circus; as I live by bread; ata (atta) boy; boo to you; can you beat it (that)?; catch me doing that; chase yourself; come again; come off it; dead cert; every barber knows that; everything is George; excuse my French; finders keepers; gee whiskers; get lost; go lay an egg (a brick); good for you; half a mo (a sec); hang it all; haven't seen you for ages; hold your horses; honour bright; I beg to differ; I'll buy it; I own it; it's no go; it's quite too; it won't wash; joking apart (aside); keep your fingers crossed; look alive; man alive; mum's the word; no monkey business; nothing doing; nuts to you; of all the cheek; please yourself; quite the cheese; so help me; strike me; take it easy; that's a deal; that's another pair of shoes; that's a scream; that's it; the penny drops; there you are; the very idea; touch wood; well, I declare; well, I never; what next; what of it; what's up; who cares; you bet; you can like it or lump it; you don't say so; you'll have a long wait; you're welcome.

SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN PHRASEOLOGY

Exercise 17. *a) Define the meanings of the following polysemantic units in bold type. Comment on the ways of developing their polysemy, b) Translate the sentence into Ukrainian.*

1. a) "That's all up **in the air**. That's the trouble with you. You're too impractical for words (A.J. Cronin). b) Some were excited because there was scandal **in the air** (Ch.P. Snow). 2. a) "Oh, I wouldn't let you pay me, Professor Alsto!" "I'll try to get the department **to foot the bill**" (U. Sinclair), b) "Never mix your emotions with your duties. It always ends us with your having **to foot the bill**" (S. Heym). 3. a) "You don't seem yourself. You've been overdoing it." "It's nothing." She forced a smile. "No, you're a bit **off colour**" (A.J. Cronin). b) "/.../ I If I crack anything that's just the least bit **off colour** I get the razz for fair!" (S. Lewis). 4. a) "Some poor sod's **come a cropper**," he said, bending to look at the prostrate body (A. Sillitoe). b) He had been involved in a duel between two rival groups of company promoters, and **came a cropper** (K.S. Prichard). 5 a) He **let fly** at the cows with a handful of small stones (Longman¹), b) "You're up against me. Sorry, but there it is! You can **let fly**" (J.

Galsworthy). 6. a) When Ma heard about it, she came right out and **put her foot down** hard. She told my old man she wasn't going to let Handsome and me break our backs picking berries for him to sell (B. Caldwell). b) I don't like driving fast, so I get really afraid when he **puts his foot down** (Longman). 7. a) "If we're going to mention each other's shortcomings, you're a far **cry** from Mister Universe" (P. Nichols), b) "H'm" said Troy. "**Far cry** from the tour across France?" (S. Heym). 6. a) At a desolate place something **went wrong** with the motor (S. Heym). b) "Aw Jesus", muttered one, "have we gotta hear how another girl **went wrong?**" (D. Cusack, P. James), c) "What I was going to do! And instead - one thing after another - all **gone wrong!**" (A.J. Cronin). 9 a) **By all means** she must remain (J. London). b) *Trench: /.../* You wont mind my taking Blanche In to dinner, I hope, sir? *Sartorius: By all means*, Dr. Trench. Pray do so (B. Shaw). 10. a) He stretched out his hand and helped Marian into the seat by his side; then **gave the** brisk little **pony his head**, and they rattled cheerily along (E. Yates). b) *Constance: /.../* Good-bye, darling. I hope you'll get on all right in my absence. Just give the cook **her head** and you'll have no trouble (W.S. Maugham). 11. a) "You look right as rain, Mr. Carmody; You'll **be on your feet** again in a week" (F. O'Connor), b) I thought that you could stop any plan to prosecute me in this matter, and gave me time **to get on my feet** again" (Th. Dreiser).

Exercise 18. a) *Group the following phraseological units into synonymous pairs.*

b) *Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

To smooth the ice; safe and sound; the day pigs fly; every day is not Sunday; by a short cut; to catch it hot; to ride Shanks' mare; an old salt; that's where the shoe pinches; to turn a blind eye to smth.; to pin smb. to the wall; after a Christmas comes a Lent; to kick up a dust; to come to the wrong shop; such master, such servant; to spoil one's game; in a bee line; to take the wind out of one's sails; on tomorrow come never; to leg it; to drive smb. into a corner; to have one's heart in one's mouth; to paint the lily; after dinner comes the reckoning; a sea dog; to close one's eyes to smth.; alive and hearty; to raise a big smoke; such as a tree is, such is the fruit; to get it in the neck; there's the rub; one's heart sinks into one's boots; if you dance you must pay the fiddler; to bark up a wrong tree.

Exercise 19. a) *Comment on the occasional changes the phraseological units have undergone in the following sentences, b) Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. "I suppose you're beginning to look forward to your father's shoes" (J. Galsworthy). 2. "You'll have to be looking out for a nice safe investment then. Don't put too many eggs into one basket, that's all" (W.S. Maugham). 3. The old man, he felt sure, had been one of the courthouse gang, a rural worthy with a dirty finger in every pie and he knew he would not have been able to stomach him (F. O'Connor). 4. Does Inspector Queen have a finger in every New York police pie? He seems more like an omnibus than a man" (E. Queen). 5. "She's an independent sort - no complaints, stiff upper lip, smiling through, that sort of bilge" (Id.). 6. "What on earth did that last thing he said mean?" /.../ "Oh." She smiled. "Nothing. Just one of the bats in his belfry" (J. Fowles). 7. "You're like the leopard." "I'm not in the least like a leopard. What particular leopard had you in mind?" "The one that couldn't change its spots" (P.G. Wodehouse). 8. "What about the man, Guido?" Bridget giggled. "He had a terrific crush on Elvira," she said (A. Christie). 9. Perhaps after all it was there where the new world lay, in some almost impossible fusion whereby he could eat his cake and have it (P. Mortimer). 10. But he does make me feel like a piece of china in a bull shop sometimes (R. Gordon). 11. I wasn't keen on washing this kind of dirty linen in public (Ch.P. Snow) 12. "This baby's no fool," he thought, "It's not going to be so easy to pull the wool over those baby-blue eyes" (H. Robbins). 13. Stein was on the rocks. But what rocks? In mid-ocean or near shore? Was he desperate or only resigned to uncomfortable economies? (G. Greene).

Exercise 20. a) *Choose antonyms to the following phraseological units (Use the list in brackets below). b) Translate these antonymous pairs into Ukrainian.*

Milk for babes; Tom Thumb; to know smth. from A to Z; to keep one's chin up; under a bushel; a green hand at smth.; within one's reach; big wigs; as slow as a snail; to keep one's tongue between one's teeth; cold as a fish; not to care a rap for smth.; to be worse than one's word; not to have a penny to bless oneself with; to be in one's good books; as rich as Croesus; to open a door to smth.

(as quick as a flash; to be in one's bad books; to close the door to smth.; not to know A from B; as poor as a church mouse; to keep one's word; a hard nut to crack; hot as pepper; to wag one's tongue; above board; to hang down one's head; an old hand at smth.; to make much of smth.; above one's reach; small potatoes; to roll in money; long drink of water.)

Exercise 21. a) *Consult dictionaries and find homophrases to the following units; illustrate their meaning with examples of your own.* b) *Give their Ukrainian equivalents.*

Black ball, black belt, black box, blue belt, blue book, blue coat, blue collars, blue print, blue room, blue stocking, bull's eye, chain reaction, dark room, dead horse, double book-keeping, hard hat, negative sign, old man, on the rocks, plain sailing, red cap, red coat, red herring, safety valve, strong point, white collars, white feather, yellow jacket.

Recommended Literature

1. Rayevska N.N. English Lexicology. - K., 1979. - P.265-283
2. Ginzburg R.S. A Course in Modern English Lexicology. - M., 1966. P. 87-193
3. Arnold I.V. The English Word. - M., 1986. - P.165-181 .

Fundamentals of English Lexicography.

Topics for Discussion

1. The main problems in lexicography. 2. Types of dictionaries. 3. History of Lexicography:

- a) the history of British Lexicography;
- b) the history of American Lexicography.

Exercise 1.

1. Analyse V. Muller's Anglo-Russian Dictionary, state what type it belongs to; comment on the principles of selection of words, structure of dictionary entry, what information about a word can be deduced from the dictionary entry.

2. Analyse I.R.Galperin's Big Anglo-Russian Dictionary, state what type it belongs to; comment on the principles of selection of words, structure of dictionary entry; what information about a word can be deduced from the dictionary entry.

2. According to the above suggested pattern (see the table) analyse the dictionaries: The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Webster's New World Dictionary.

Exercise 2.

Choose one word out of the following list: *head, hand, arm, body, thing, to go, to take, to be* and analyse its dictionary entry and its semantic structure as presented in the following dictionaries:

1. V. Muller's Anglo-Russian Dictionary;
2. The Concise Oxford English Dictionary;
3. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles
4. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English by L.S. Hornby

Answer the following questions

1. How are the dictionary entries (for the word under analysis) built in these dictionaries? What information is contained in the dictionary entry?
2. How many meanings constitute the semantic structure of the word? How are they explained?
3. What meaning comes first in different dictionaries? Explain the difference, if any.
4. What shapes of meanings are registered by the dictionary (main/derived, primary/secondary, direct/figurative, general/special).

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