


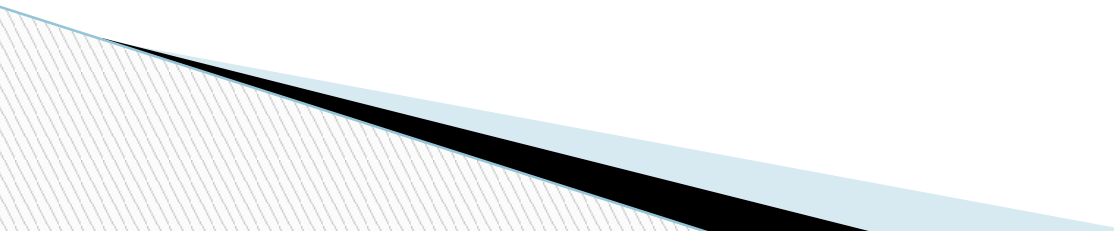
Questions to LECTURES




Lecture 1

- Where does the word “lexicology come from”?
 - Give the definition of lexicology.
 - What are the main objects of lexicological studies?
 - What two approaches can we apply to studying of linguistic phenomena?
 - Why isn't it correct to study words only from synchronic point of view? (beggar)
 - What is vocabulary?
 - What are lexical layers?
 - Why is lexicology closely connected with sociolinguistics?
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Lecture 2

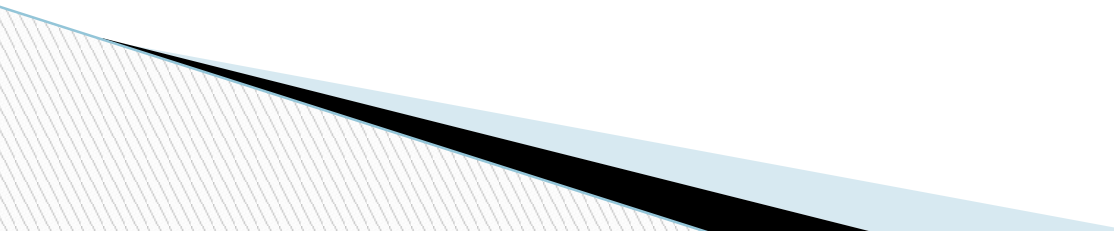
- What is the principal difference between a phoneme and a morpheme?
 - What are LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS? What type of lexicology studies them?
 - What is the difference between DESCRIPTIVE and SPECIAL lexicology?
 - What is another name for HISTORICAL lexicology?
 - Give a definition of sociolinguistics.
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Lecture 3

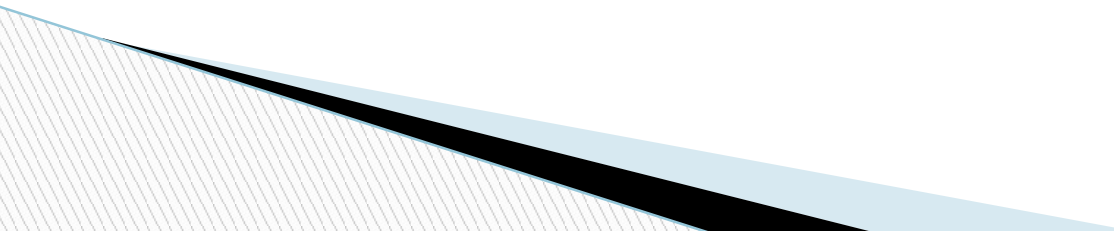
- What is semasiology?
 - What type of meaning does semasiology deal with?
 - Is semasiology the same notion as semantics or semiotics?
 - What does semiotics study?
 - What are the three branches of semiotics?
 - What two approaches to meaning do we know?
 - What are the two main types of meaning?
 - What are the two main components of the lexical meaning?
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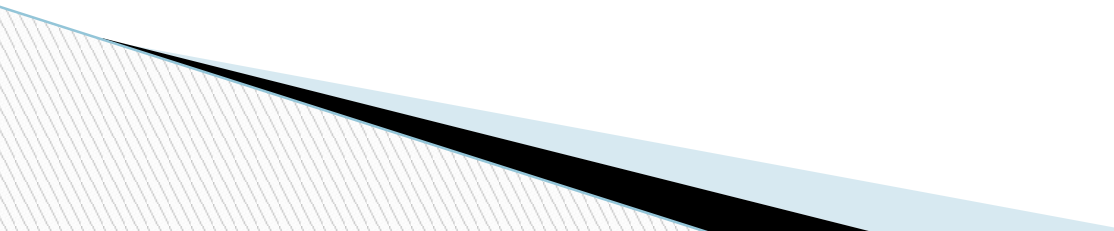
Lecture 4

- What school of approach to meaning do Saussure's disciples represent?
- What is meaning according to them?
- What is semantic triangle?
- Which scholars introduced this notion?
- What is the key innovation of the book "Meaning of meaning"?
- What is the Bloomfieldian approach to meaning?
- Give a definition of the MORPHEME?
- How do morphemes and words differ?
- In which way are they similar?

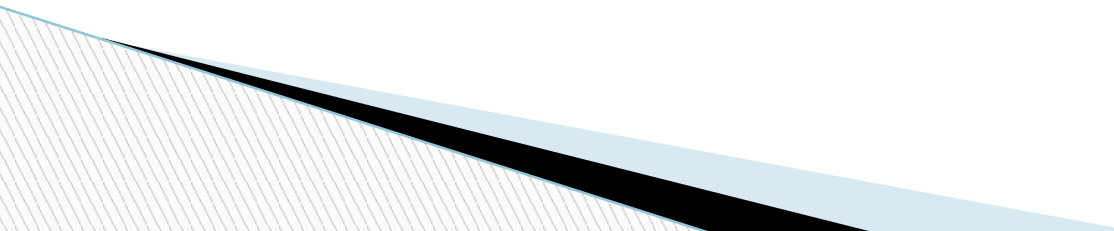
- Do morpheme possess grammatical meaning?
 - Do they possess lexical meaning?
 - Give an example of connotational meaning of a morpheme?
 - Which morphemes possess denotational meaning?
 - What other specific types of meaning do morpheme possess?
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Lecture 5

- Who does the most complete classification of the meaning change belong to? In what book is it presented?
 - How are the changes classified from the point of view of time and duration?
 - What are the main types of change in denotational meaning?
 - What are the main types of change in connotational meaning?
 - What kind of change is metaphor based on?
 - What kind of change is metonymy based on?
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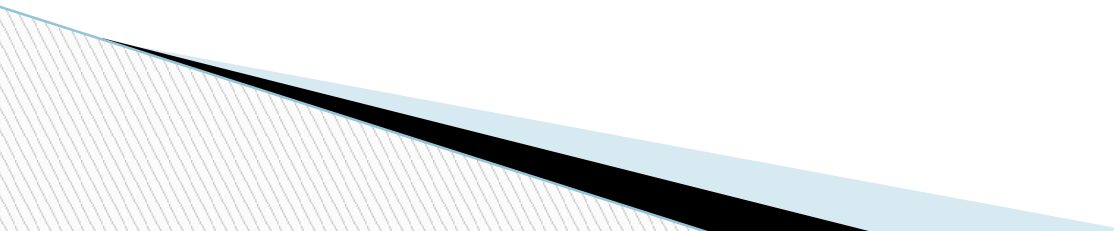
- What kind of similarity do we single out concerning metaphors?
 - What kind of contiguity is metonymy based on?
 - What is elevation of meaning? (other terms)
 - What is degeneration of meaning? (other terms)
 - Give examples of pejoration of meaning?
 - Give examples of amelioration of meaning?
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Lectures 6-7

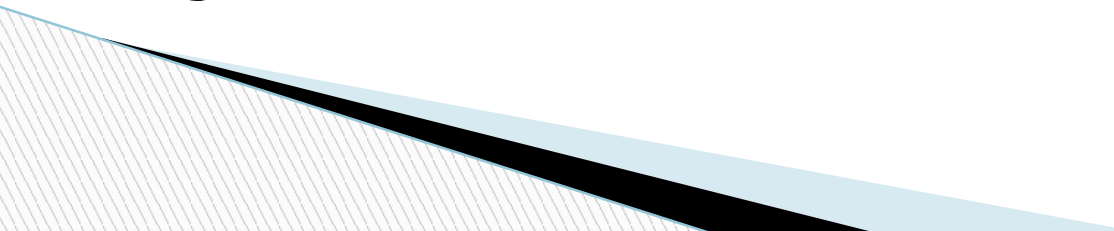
- What are monosemantic words?
 - What does the word “polysemy” mean?
 - What problem is of primary importance for studying polysemy?
 - What kind of meaning do polysemantic words possess?
 - What are the processes of the semantic development of a word? What is the main difference between them?
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- Give the definition of homonyms.
- Why is the English language rich in homonyms?
- How is the identical form of homonyms explained?
- What is the difference between full and partial homonyms?
- How can homonyms be classified according to the type of meaning?
- Give the classification of homonyms according to Smirnitskiy.
- What are homographs? Provide examples.
- What are homophones? Provide examples.
- What are the sources of homonymy?

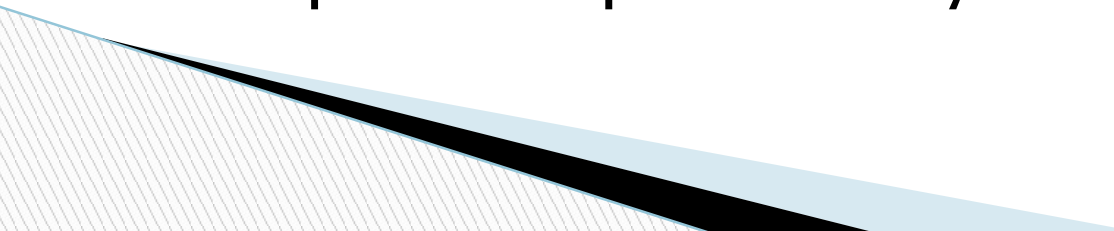
Lecture 8

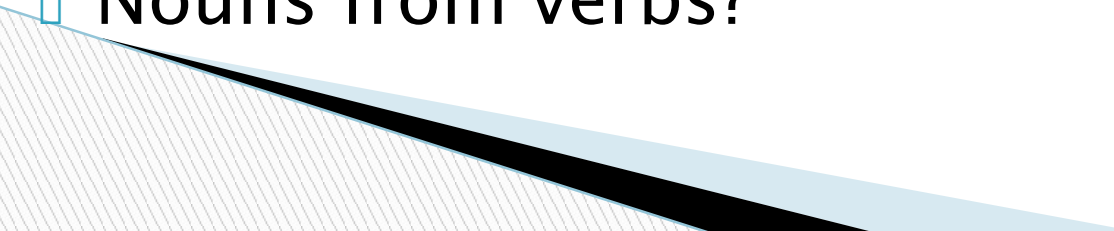
- What is synonymy?
 - Among which parts of speech can synonyms be found?
 - Give the examples of synonyms with different denotational and connotational components.
 - What kind of synonyms do we differentiate between?
 - What is antonymy?
 - What kind of antonyms do you know?
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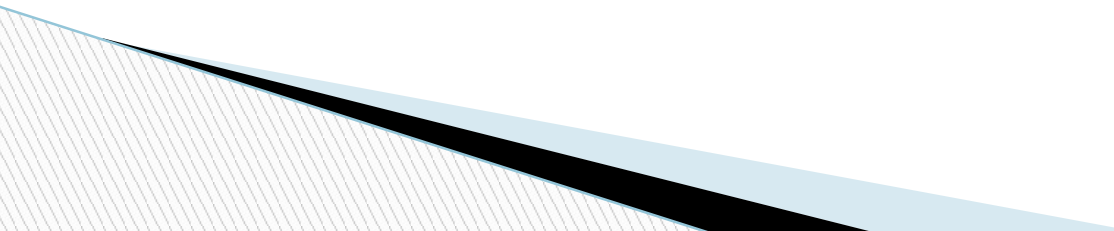
Lectures 9-10

- What are allomorphs?
 - What two classes do English words fall into according to their structure?
 - Give a definition of morphemic analysis?
 - What are the types of morphemic segmentability?
 - How do we classify morphemes from the structural point of view?
 - What are the classes of morphemes from the semantic point of view?
 - Give a definition of word-formation.
 - What are the two types of word formation in English?
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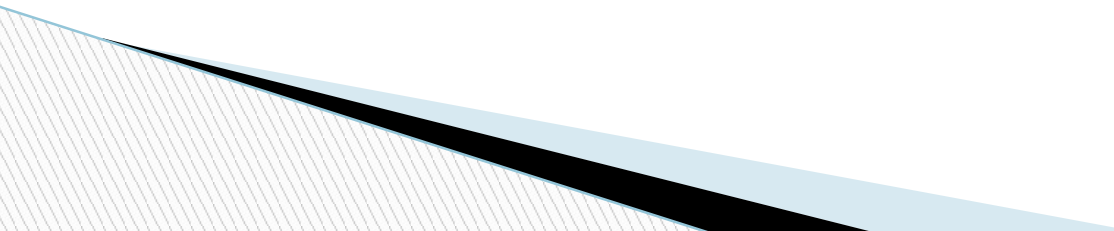
Lectures 11-12-13

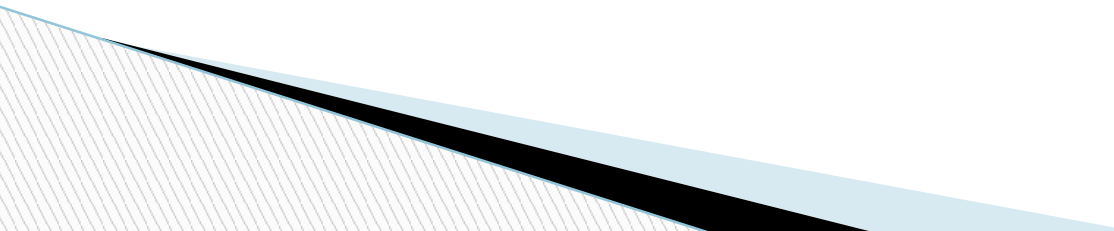
- Which parts of speech are formed with the help of suffixation? Prefixation?
 - How can prefixes be classified?
 - What categories of prefixes can we define from the point of view of their meaning?
 - What are the categories of prefixes from stylistic point of view?
 - Give the examples of productive and non-productive prefixes in English?
 - What suffixes are there from the point of view of the part of speech they form?
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- What are the suffixes from the point of view of the character of the lexico-grammatical base they are added to?
 - Give the semantic classification of suffixes.
 - What is conversion? Definition.
 - What are other terms for conversion?
 - Whom was the term introduced?
 - How does A. Marchand view conversion?
 - Does conversion occur only among simple words?
 - What semantic groups are singled out when verbs are converted from nouns?
 - Nouns from verbs?
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- In a converted pair how do we know which word is derived from which?
 - Which scholars studied this problem?
 - Is substantivization the case of conversion?
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Lectures 14-15

- What does the term “native” mean referring to the English word-stock?
 - What is the proportion between native and borrowed words in English?
 - What are the semantic groups native words belong to?
 - Enumerate affixes of native origin?
 - Why are most of native words polysemantic?
 - What are the characteristic features of native words?
 - What does the term “borrowing” imply?
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- What languages gave the greatest amount of borrowings at an early stage of its development?
 - What are the extra linguistic factors which account for this great amount?
 - What do the nature and character of borrowings depend on?
 - What are the two ways borrowings can enter the language?
 - What are the categories of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation?
 - What are barbarisms?
 - What do you know about the pronunciation of the digraph: CH?
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- What are the distinctive features of Latin borrowings?
 - What are the peculiarities of French borrowings?
 - What is another term for phonetic borrowings?
 - Give the example of translation loans?
 - What are hybrids?
 - What are etymological doublets?
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