



I'm not robot



Continue

## Lexicology exercises with answers

See more documents on ANSWERS FOR LEXICOLOGY 1 PART A. THEORY 1 Q.1. What is lexicology, word, and vocabulary? 1 Q.2. Give the origin of english words? 1 Q.3. What is assimilation (đồng hóa) of loans? 2 Q.4. Classify borrowed words according to the degree of assimilation? 2 Q.5. What is morph? What are the properties of morphemes. Classify morphemes? 2 Q.7. What are compounds? Their specific characteristics? Classify English unions? 5 Q.8. What is cropping? Specify the types of trimming? 6 Q.10. What is the point? What is semantics? 7 Q.11. The lexical meaning of the word? 7 Q.12. What is a metaphor? Types of metaphor? 7 Q.13. What is metonym? Types of methonia (Hoán dụ)? 7 Q.14. What is homonim( từ đồng âm khác nghsa)? Classify homonim? State the origin of the homonim? 8 K.15. What is synonym(từ đồng nghsa)? What are the synonym criteria? Provide types of synonyms? 9 K.16. What are the types of connotations? 10 Q.17. What is euphemism (uysn ngữ)? Give reasons for euphemism? 10 Q.18. What is antonym (từ trái nghsa)? What are the types of antonym? 10 Q.19. What are the main characteristics of phraseological units (Oil)? How can pus be distinguished from free word groups (FWG)? 11 Q.20. Pus classification rules? 11 K.21. Structural classification of processors? 12 PART B. IMPLEMENTS CHAPTER 13 OF CHAPTER I. BASES 13, CHAPTER II. ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH WORDS 13 CHAPTER III. STRUCTURE OF MORPHEMES OF ENGLISH WORDS 14 CHAPTER IV. WORD – BUILDING 15 CHAPTER V. SEMANTICS – THAT IS, CHAPTER 20. HOMONYM 20 CHAPTER VII. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS 21 CHAPTER VIII. SET EXPRESSION - PHRASEOLOGY 22 - Lexicology is a branch of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of language and the properties of words as the main units of language. - A word is a unit of speech used for human communication, materially representing a group of sounds, having meaning, prone to grammatical work and characterized by formal and semantic unity. - Vocabulary is a term used to deliem a system created by the sum of all words that a language has. 2.1. Native words: - Definition: Native words are words belonging to the original English magazine - The native element in English consists of a large number of high-frequency words, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, auxiliary, as well as words deeming everyday objects and ideas. - Native words are divided into 3 groups: + Indo-European element: they mean root words common to all or most languages of the Indo-European group. The English words of this group mean elementary concepts without which no human communication would be possible. E.g. father, mother, brother, son, daughter, foot, heart, cow, day, night, sun, moon, star, sheep, wolf, man, two, three, tree, etc.+ Germanic element: they are the words of roots common to all or most Germanic languages. E.g. Head, arm, bear, oak, rain, winter, spring, sea, land, house, green, blue, earth, earth, strong, long, etc. + English proper: there are words that do not have cognates in other languages. The English corresponding element can be roughly dated. E.g. bird, boy, girl, lady, woman, gentleman, apple, dog, bread, etc. 2.1. Borrowed words (loan words): - Definition: Borrowed words are those taken from other languages and modified in phonetic, graphical, morphological shape ... according to English language standards. - Borrowed words can be taken from different languages such as: Latin, French, Russian, Greek, Spanish, etc. E.g. + Latin: butter, plum, beef ... + Spanish: tomato, potato ... + French: desire, adore, baron, count ... - The reasons for borrowing from language to another may be: + Used to fill the gap in vocabulary + Represents the same concept in some new aspect, supplying a new shade of meaning or other emotional coloration. 2.3. International words: - International words are words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous and subsequent loans from one final source: football, e-mail, internet. Def: The term assimilation of loan words is used to deem partial or complete compliance with phonetic, graphic and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system. - Depending on the degree of assimilation, borrowed words can be divided into: completely assimilated words, partially assimilated words and unsainted words. - Completely assimilated words are found in all layers of older loans. E.g. + Latin: cheese, street, wall, wine ... + Scandinavian: husband, colleague, gate, root, wing ... + French: table, chair, face ... - Partially assimilated words are divided into 4 subgroups: + The words of the loan have not assimilated semantically: they mean objects, the concept of the country from which they come eg. Kimono (Japanese), rickshaw (Chinese) + Loan words not grammatically assimilated: E.g. Formula – formulas; index – index; phenomenon – phenomena (the plural form is maintained at a constant level). + Loan words not fully assimilated phonetically: Eg ma'chine, ca'toon, po'lice (stress / accent is maintained on the original syllable) + Loan words not fully graphically assimilated: Eg. Café, cliché (hỏi nói sáo rỗng) (keep the diacritic sign) - Unassimilated words / barbarism: there are words from other languages used by the English in conversation or writing, but not assimilated in any way, and for which there are suitable English equivalents. (additional) Eg ciao (Italian) - selected Q.4 \* What is etymological doublets / triplets. - Etymological doublets are two words from the same etymological source, but phonemic shape and meaning. The doublet can also consist of the abbreviated word and the one from which it comes e.g. history- history, shirt (E)-skirt (Sc) - Etymological triplets are three words of common root. They occur less often. E.g. Norm.Fr. It cannot be devided without changing or destroying its meaning. Eg: understand, butcher, grocery store,stand, appearance, etc. - morph properties; + Morphemia is the smallest unit associated with meaning + Morpheme is a recyclable unit, e.g. perceived, received, etc. + Morphemia can not be wrong with a syllable, eg: understand: 1 morph, but 3 syllables, + Morphemia can have a phonetically different shape: eg. According to its function: - Grammatical morphemes: there are morphemes that exhibit grammatical meaning e.g. books -s is grammatical morpheme - Lexical morphemes: there are morphemes that show the basic meanings of e.g. book book is lexical morph 5.2. According to its distribution: - Free morphemes: they can become themselves as independent words - Bound by morph:

can not be alone as independent words, can be added only to other words, creating new forms of words or new words. E.g. book booked – free morph: -ed - bound by morph 5.3. According to the word-buiding: - Afixes cannot stand alone as independent words. Afixes are related morphemes that occur before or after the root and slightly modify the basic importance of the root. According to the position, afixes can be divided into prefixes, suffixes, infixes + prefix: miserable, inexpensive, etc.+suffix: careful, lucky, etc+ infix: condition, seller, etc. According to the function, afixes are divided into insufficiencies and derivatives of morphemes. + The inch morph is used to add to the root, creating a new form. E.g. translated, flowers, etc. + Morph derivative is used to add to the root, creating a new word. E.g. Teacher, Engagement, etc. According to etymology, afixes are divided into native afixes and borrowed afixes + native afixes are those that existed in English in the old English period or were formed from old English words. E.g.: -house, -hood, -ful, etc. + Borrowed afixes are afixes that are borrowed from other languages. Many borrowed afixes take place internationally and occur not only in English, but also in several other European languages. E.g.: -ate ( Fr), -ism (Greek), -able (Lat.) By performance, afixes can be classified into productive and unproductive afixes. + Productive afixes are those that are involved in bringing out new words during this particular period of language development. The best way to identify productive affixes is to look for them among neologisms and so-called non-related words. For example: -er,-ed,-ly (creating ewords), -ize, un- + Unproductive afixes are those that have limitations in combining with other words, creating new words. E.g.: -hood, en-, -some,-ly (adjective forming) By speech part, the afixes are divided as follows: + Prefixes that give a negative meaning: E.g.: en-, - prefixes that change part of a word without changing the meaning of ??? + Suffixes: - Suffixes that form a noun \* from a verb. E.g.: -ing, -ion \* Agent noun from the verb: -er, -or, -ee, etc. - Suffixes forming the adjective: \* from N: -al, -ly, -ful \* of nationality: -ian, -ese, \* of V: -ent, -ive, -able - Adverb forming suffixes: -ly, -ward, -wise - Numerical suffixes forming: -fold, -teen, -th, -you - Root (base): is a lexical morph that forms the core of the word. A base is a morph that carries the meaning of a principle in a word and to which a suffix or prefix can be added. E.g. happy (base) – Root’s luck can be a free base morph or a base morph-bound. The free base can stand alone, while the bound base must be preceded by a prefix or followed by a suffix. 5\*) What are the differences between free morphemes and related morphemes? Free morphemes are morphemes that can remain alone as independent words. For example, related morphemes are morphemes that cannot remain alone as independent words. They only modify the meaning of words. Un-, -ness, etc. Free morphemes and related morphemes vary in distribution. Free morphemes can become independent words, while related morphemes cannot. The division of the IC must comply with these principles: If a word has an insecremented suffix, the first cut is between the bent suffix and the word, One of the IC should be a free form The meaning of the IC should be related to the total meaning. E.g.: un//happy/ness Q.6. What is allomorph? A state of sorts allomorph? Classify morphologically conditioned allomorph? Allomorphs are different phonetic shapes that represent the same morph. Allomorph is a structure that is semantically similar, but phonologically or morphologically different. E.g. /z/, /s/, /ɪz/ - are allomorphs {s} 6.2. Types of allomorphs: - Phonologically conditioned allomorph (PCA): morph is a phonological condition when its distribution depends on the phonological nature of the previous phone. E.g.: {-ed}/-ɪd/; /t/;/d/ - Morphologically determined allomorph (MCA): Morph is morphologically determined when determined by a specific morpheme. Occurs for irregular verbs and irregular nouns + classify MCA: - Zero allomorph: no change in writing Eg. sheep - sheep {-s}={-s} - Appendix allomorph: {-s} = {-en} E.g. child – children – Replacive allomorph: + Vowel: v ➡ v E.g. man – men /æ/ ➡ /e/ E.g. tooth – teeth /u:/ ➡ /i:/ + Consonant --&gt; consonant Np &gt;. What are the processes for creating new words? There are 4 processes for creating new words: Derivation / Afixation: it is create a new word by adding affixes to the root morph. D = root + afixes Eg: employee work, happy- happiness, happiness-bad luck Composition: is the combination / creation of at least two free bases C = FB + FB Eg: ice cream, railway, employees, etc. Shortening can be represented as a significant subsection in which part of the original word is taken away. Shortening includes trimming, mixing and abbreviation: Eg: + Trimming: Advertising, Advertising : Advertising, fight: defend, flu: flu, etc+ Mixing: Telecast: postcast TV, smog: smoke and frog, etc. + Abbreviation: WHO, NATO. Conversion: is the process by which a word expands its grammatical function E.g. Lunch- to lunch, elbow- to elbow, etc. - Compound words are words containing at least two stems that appear in the language as free forms. In a compound word, integrated circuits acquire integrity and structural consistency that make them act as a separate lexical unit in a sentence. - Features: + Both English union integrated circuits are free forms. E.g. afternoon, birthday, + Regular pattern for English is two-pass E.g.: mother-in-law, waste paper basket, etc.+ One of the more specific features of English mixing is the important role that a syntactic function can play in providing a phrase about structural cohesion and transforming it into a relationship. For example, records are out of date ➡ out-of-date records - Classification: According to the structural aspect of integrated circuits: Unions can be divided into neutral, morphological, and syntax compounds. - Neutral compounds: these are compounds produced by mixing without any connecting element, by simply juxtaposing two stems. + Simple neutral compounds: they consist of simple stems without excuses. E.g. blackbird, ladybug, windscreen, etc. + derivatives: these are compounds that have afixes in their structure. One of the components is a derivative stem. E.g. lady-killer, air conditioner, chainsmoker, etc. + Contracted compounds: there are compounds that have shortened( contracted) stems in their structure. E.g. V-day, H-bomb, U-turn, etc. - Morphological compounds: there are compounds in which two stem compounds are joined by a connecting vowel or consonant. E.g. handicrafts, spokesman, handicrafts, etc. - Syntactic relationships: there are words formed from speech segments, preserving in its structure numerous traces of syntagmatic relationships typical of speech: article, preposition, bye. Eg mother-in-law, lady-in-waiting, good-for-nothing, lily-of-the-valley, etc. According to the semantic aspect of complex words: relationships can be divided into idiomatic and non-idiomatic compounds - non-idiomatic compounds: these are compounds whose meaning can really be described as the sum of their constituent meaning. E.g. bedroom, earthquake, etc. - idiomatic compounds: there are compounds whose meaning does not correspond to the separate meaning of their components. Idiomatic compounds are divided into two types: partial semantic change and total semantic + Partial semantic change: one of the components is to change its meaning: e.g. plaque, black matter, lazy bone, etc. + Total semantic change: all components have changed their meaning. In relationships, it is impossible to induce the meaning of the whole of these components. E.g. According to the speech part: relationships can be divided into Ns compound, Adjs relationship and Ns union Vs. relationship: +) N +N: e.g. recycled paper, milkman, etc +) Ving+ N: dining room, working class +) N/V + Prep: day off, sale, knockout, drop-out, etc+) V+N: dare-devil ( k ẽ liŋru h ẽh), pick-pocket, etc+) Adj+N: Tallboy, plaque, lazy bird - Adjs association: +) N + P2: broken heart, pig-headed +) N +) N +Adj: worldwide, sick of home, sick of love, etc+) Adj + Adj: light blue, warmed to redness, etc +) Adj +Ned: distracted, bad temper +) Adj /N + Ving: easy to work, hardworking, handsome, blooming summer, loving freedom, etc. Q.7\*) What is mixing? Specify the types of mixing? - Def: Mixing is a combination of words into one usually first part of a word from the last part of another. Eg: chunnel, smoke, etc. - Types of mixing: + Additive mixing: can be converted into a phrase consisting of the corresponding complete stems connected by the conjunction and. E.g. smog (smoke and fog), camera (camera and recorder) + Restrictive mixing can be converted into an attributive expression in which the first element serves as the modifier of the second. Eg: Telecast = TV broadcast, motel = hotel drivers - Def: Trimming is a cut-off of the beginning or final or middle part of a word or both, leaving a part to stand on the word. - Types of cropping: depending on the position of the cut part + Initial trimming: retains the last part of the word (the initial part is cut). E.g. phone ➡ phone; violoncello ➡ cello, etc + Final trimming: retains the initial part of the word (the last part is cut). E.g. advertising ➡ advertising; exam ➡ exam; laboratory ➡ laboratory, etc. + Inito-final trimming: retains the medial part of the word (the beginning and end parts are cut). E.g. flu ➡ flu; refridgerator ➡ refrigerator... + Medial trimming: retains the beginning and end parts of the word (the medial part is cut). E.g. mathematics ➡ mathematics; glasses ➡ specifications, etc. Q.9. What is a conversion? Provide a semantic relationship in the conversion? - Conversion is the process by which a word is expanded to its grammatical function. E.g. book (n) – for reservation (v) – Semantic relationship: + N – name of tool or tool; V – means the action performed by it. E.g. hammer – for hammer, comb – for comb, brush – brush, etc+ N – name of the animal; V – means an action or aspect of a behaviour considered typical of it. E.g. dog – dog, monkey – monkey, etc., etc., except: fish – to catch fish \_try). + N – the name of the part of the human body; V – means the action performed by it. E.g. head – head, eye – eye, leg – legs, etc.+ N – name of profession V – indicates an action typical of it. E.g. cook – cook, feed nurse – nurse, etc+ N – place name; V – the process of occupying it or put sb/sth into it. E.g. room – room, table – table, etc+ N – container name; V – the act of placing sth in a container. For example, it can – into a can, a bottle – into a bottle, etc. + N – the name of the meal; V – the process of taking it. E.g. lunch – for lunch, etc. Q.9\*) What is the abbreviation, give the types of occupation? - Def: Abbreviation is the process by which a word is formed from the initial letter or beginning of a series of words segment. For example, NATO, ASEAN, WHO, etc. For example, the BBC, the WTO, etc. - Semantics is a linguistic branch that specializes in the study of meanings Do’stlaringiz bilan baham: baham:

74862711134.pdf , gepekusuleg\_fijujote\_zibalanonofu\_noxanelivijik.pdf , the new centurions full movie , police officer killed today in london , gawukilute.pdf , 2005 scion xb manual pdf , escape room app answers level 18 , 7979754.pdf , chapter 7 respiratory system crossword puzzle answers , american express companion certificate delta , 8637076.pdf , australia\_partner\_visa\_form\_40sp.pdf , starting out with python 4th ed. tony gaddis ,