**Seminar 4. English Lexicology. Morphological and Etymological structure of English word-stock**

1. Lexicology as a branch of linguistics, its branches and links
2. The word as a basic unit of Lexicology:
* definition and characteristic features;
* morphological structure and types of morphemes;
* structural types of words and morphemic analysis
1. Types of word-building. Affixation. Classifications of affixes
2. Conversion and composition. Classification of compounds
3. Minor types of word-building
4. The Etymological Diversity of the English Vocabulary. Classification of Borrowings
5. Foreign elements in Modern English

**Do the practical assignments:**

*Exercise 1.* Analyze the following lexical units according to their structure. Point out root and affixational morphemes. Identify a) allomorphs, b) bound morphemes, c) free morphemes.

management unsystematic accompany computerise expressionless illiterate opened superprivileged moisture lengthen pleasure impossible specify recapitulate pleasant trainee irregular books specialise stronger please

*Exercise 2.* Analyze the following words from the point of view of their ICs and UCs:

Disappointment, effective, affixational, interdependence, unforgettable, carelessness, disrespectful, unmanageable, disobedience, short-sightedness, unanswerable, home-sickness, fruitful.

*Exercise 3.* Classify the words below taking into account the part-of-speech meaning of affixational morphemes:

Democracy, suitable, careless, similarly, combination, befriend, modernize, parenthood, picturesque, enlarge, westwards, vivacious, beautify, foliage, readable, strengthen.

*Exercise 4.* Discriminate between aphaeresis, apocope and syncope in the following list of shortenings. Give their full forms:

Lab, phone, zoo, demob, specs, tec, exam, ma’m, bike, fax, story, piano, demo, fancy, gym, exam, maths, plane, ad, flu, fridge, doc, photo.

*Exercise 5.* Analyze the following lexical units. State the type of word-building:

Algol (algorythmic language), re’cord, TB (tuberculosis), Ala (Alabama), to beg, cinerama (cinema, panorama), to wet, cuckoo, EDay (entrance day), customs, food – to feed, to tinkle, ingratitude, smog, to per’fect, chatter, speedometer, hothouse, to emote, hot – to heat, ping-pong, to summer, ex’port, blue-eyed, a local, the obvious, Hon (Honorable), comp (accompaniment), stay-at-home, go-go.

*Exercise 6.* Analyse the following words from the point of view of the degree of assimilation. Distribute the words into a) nonassimilated; b) partially assimilated; c) completely assimilated:

School, city, phenomenon, prima-donna, mazurka, table, ox, caftan, street, moustache, clichй, stimulus, bravado, commence, faзade.

**Evaluation criteria**

- content of the report 20 p.\*

- accuracy 20 p

- range of vocabulary and grammar 20 p.

- delivery of presentation (speaking/reading/pronunciation)  20 p.

- slide organization and design 10 p.

- concluding remarks (summarizing/emphasizing the key ideas) 10 p.

Total 100 p.

\* 20 points maximum are given for the content of the report if it contains a piece of original research and language illustration material from authentic resources.

**References**

Lecture notes 5, 6 <https://learn.ztu.edu.ua/mod/folder/view.php?id=188446>

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4. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. – Cambridge University Press, 1995. – 498 p.
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6. Kvetko P. English Lexicology in Theory and Practice. – Trnava, 2005. – 203 p.
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