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М. В. Антонова  
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ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

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**M. B. Antonova, A. V. Bakulev**

# ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

**М. Б. Антонова, А. В. Бакулев**

# ОСНОВЫ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА



**На английском языке**

Высота обложки: 220.0 mm

**М. Б. Антонова, А. В. Бакулев**

**ОСНОВЫ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**  
(на английском языке)



**M. B. Antonova, A. V. Bakulev**

**ESSENTIALS  
OF ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY**



**URSS**

**МОСКВА**

**Антонова Марина Борисовна, Бакулев Алексей Валентинович**

**Основы лексикологии английского языка (на английском языке).**

М.: ЛЕНАНД, 2024. — 232 с.

Учебное пособие посвящено важному разделу языкознания, которому уделяется серьезное внимание на факультетах иностранных языков и в образовательных программах направления подготовки «Лингвистика», — лексикологии современного английского языка. В учебном пособии рассматриваются темы, обязательные для изучения в рамках программы курса «Лексикология английского языка», а именно: понятие и определение слова, семасиология, словарный состав английского языка как система в синхронии и диахронии, фразеология, морфемика и словообразование. Пособие состоит из 12 разделов, которые включают теоретический материал в виде кратких обзоров, необходимых для того, чтобы студент сформировал представление об изучаемой теме, а также практические задания. В практических заданиях предлагаются вопросы, позволяющие более детально освоить содержание темы, упражнения на практическое применение полученных теоретических знаний и проектные (творческие) задания, предполагающие решение лексикологических задач в рамках определенной специализации: лингводидактика и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур, перевод и переводоведение, межкультурная коммуникация, лингвистика в моно- и междисциплинарном аспектах. После каждого четвертого раздела (Разделов 4, 8 и 12) даются тестовые задания. Завершается пособие примерными вопросами для экзамена, критериями оценивания экзаменационных ответов и материалов по подготовке к экзамену.

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов бакалавриата и специалитета, обучающихся по направлению «Лингвистика», но может быть полезно магистрантам, аспирантам, а также слушателям программ дополнительного профессионального образования, обучающихся данному и аналогичным направлениям.

**Antonova M. B., Bakulev A. V. Essentials of English Lexicology**

The textbook is devoted to lexicology of modern English, a branch of linguistics which enjoys particular attention at departments and institutes of linguistics and/or foreign languages at colleges and universities. The book covers the areas compulsory for the course, namely the definition of word, semasiology, English vocabulary as a system treated synchronically and diachronically, phraseology, word structure, and word formation. The book consists of 12 parts that include brief overviews of the theory and practical tasks. The latter feature questions and materials for students to apply their knowledge along with project tasks for the specializations within the field “Linguistics”: Foreign Language Teaching; Linguistics in Monodisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research; Translation and Interpreting; Intercultural and Cross-Cultural Communication. There are three progress tests and one end-of-course test. Besides, the book includes sample final exam questions, sample assessment criteria for the final exam, and final exam practice materials.

The textbook is designed for undergraduate and graduate students majoring in linguistics. The book can also be used at reskilling and retraining education programs focusing on the field.

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# Предисловие

Предлагаемое учебное пособие представляет собой курс лексикологии английского языка и предназначено для студентов лингвистических университетов, институтов, факультетов и иностранных языков, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки 45.03.02 и 45.04.02 – лингвистика. Пособие может быть также востребовано на программах дополнительного профессионального образования, осуществляющих языковую, методическую и переводческую подготовку.

Целью учебного пособия является ознакомление студентов с базовыми понятиями лексикологии современного английского языка: понятие и определение слова, семасиология, словарный состав английского языка как система в синхронии и диахронии, фразеология, морфемика и словообразование. Книга состоит из 12 разделов. Каждый раздел включает краткую обзорную теоретическую часть, охватывающую ключевые моменты, рассматриваемые в классических учебниках по лексикологии английского языка, а также практические задания, направленные на работу с эмпирическим материалом по рассматриваемым темам, и творческие проектные задания с учетом специализаций студентов, обучающихся по направлениям подготовки 45.03.02 и 45.04.02 – лингвистика: теория и методика обучения иностранным языкам, перевод и переводоведение, межкультурная коммуникация и теория языка. После каждого четвертого раздела (Разделов 4, 8 и 12) даются тестовые задания. Завершается пособие итоговым тестом, примерными экзаменационными вопросами, критериями оценивания ответов и тренировочными материалами для практической части экзамена.

Особое внимание в книге уделяется освоению терминологического аппарата: в начале каждого раздела приводится список терминов с определениями, которые затем контекстуализируются в теоретическом обзоре и последующих вопросах, а также в практических и тестовых заданиях.

Отличительной чертой данного учебного пособия является то, что оно построено на современном эмпирическом материале, отражающем динамику изменений, происходящих на синхронном уровне в английском языке. Источниками заданий послужили произведения англо-американских

писателей конца XX – XXI вв., а также материалы научных статей и средств массовой информации, публикуемые офлайн и онлайн.

Материалы учебного пособия апробированы авторами в рамках дисциплин «Лексикология английского языка» и «Теория первого иностранного языка: лексикология», читаемых на программах бакалавриата и дополнительного профессионального образования в Школе иностранных языков Национального исследовательского университета «Высшая школа экономики».

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# Foreword

The textbook focuses on the course of lexicology of Modern English and is designed for undergraduate and graduate students majoring in linguistics and foreign languages. The book can also be used at reskilling **and** retraining education programs.

As the aim is introducing to students essentials of lexicology of Modern English, the book consists of 12 parts covering its key areas: the definition of the word, semasiology, English vocabulary as a system treated synchronically and diachronically, phraseology, word structure, **and** word formation. Each part includes a brief overview of the theory, practical activities for students to work with relevant empirical materials and project tasks designed for specializations within the field “Linguistics”, i.e. Linguistics in Monodisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research; Foreign Language Teaching; Translation and Interpreting; Intercultural and Cross-Cultural Communication. There are progress tests given after Parts 4, 8, **and** 12. The book is concluded by the final progress test, sample final exam questions, sample assessment criteria for the final exam, and practice materials for the final exam preparation.

The book places special **emphasic** on the acquisition of lexicology terms. The beginning of each part/unit features a list of topic terms and definitions which are then contextualized in reviews of the theory, follow-up discussion questions, practical activities, and tests.

The book is based on empirical materials that reflect trends occurring synchronically in Modern English. The sources of the empirical materials are literary works by British and American writers of the end of 20–21 centuries alongside research and mass media articles published offline and online.

The book materials have been piloted by the authors for several academic years while teaching the courses “English Linguistics: Lexicology” and “Lexicology of the English Language” taught at the undergraduate program “Foreign Languages and Intercultural Communication” and the retraining program “Translation in Professional Communication.”

# Introduction

**Lexicology**, as the term suggests, is literally the study of words, or, to be more precise, words and word groups. This branch of linguistic explores diverse features of words and word groups as the word **stock** of a language termed vocabulary. The **word**, or lexeme, being the central unit in question can be defined in a variety of ways. In its core, the word is a **sign**, i.e. a two-facet unit, the outer facet being the sound form (and spelling), and the inner facet being the meaning. In greater **detail**, along with the sound form and meaning, the word possesses morphemic, morphological, and syntactic features.

Overall, the **word** can be defined as a language unit that is a unity of form and content made up of elements existing in language; it is the association of a particular meaning with a particular sound form, capable of a particular grammatical employment; it is characterized by semantic integrity, indivisibility, impermeability, relative autonomy, and relative positional mobility.

**Meaning** is treated as the inner facet of the word as a sign. Within the **semantic triangle** by Charles Ogden and Ivor Richards, the meaning is treated as the association resulting from the interconnection between the referent, or the signified entity of reality, the concept, or the mental reflection of the referent, and the symbol, or the sound form. The **functional approach** reveals meaning through context – a stretch of discourse necessary and sufficient which lexico-semantic of a polysemantic word or which of two or more homonyms is at play. The **operational approach** views meaning as the information conveyed from the sender to the recipient.

Meaning is not homogeneous, but consists of three components. The **grammatical component** of meaning is recurrent in identical sets of forms of different words, like tense, aspect, number forms, etc. The **lexical component** of meaning is recurrent in all forms and distributions of one word. The verb *to run* will still name the action of going fast by quick leg movements. The **part-of-speech component** of meaning groups words into classes – words denoting animate or inanimate object of phenomena (nouns), words denoting features



(adjectives), words denoting actions (verbs), words denoting features of actions or other features (adverbs), etc.

The lexical component is treated in a variety of ways. Here, we stick to the view offered by the team of the eminent Soviet linguists (team leader – Rozalia Zalmonovna Ginsburg) from Maurice Thorez Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages. The team subdivides the lexical component of meaning into three aspects: denotational, connotational, and pragmatic (Ginsburg et al., 1986).

The **denotational aspect** of the lexical component of meaning establishing a direct correlation between the name and the object, phenomenon, action, state, or feature this name refers to. The **connotational aspect** of the lexical meaning comprises evaluation, emotive charge, intensity (expressiveness), and imagery. The **pragmatic aspect** of the lexical component of meaning includes time and space relations, participants and community, tenors of discourse, and register (Ginsburg et al., 1986). In other studies, the pragmatic aspect is referred to as stylistic reference; frequently, the connotational and pragmatic aspects are referred to as stylistic connotations (Antrushina et al, 2023; Arnold, 1986).

The vocabulary of any language is a **system** – a set of interconnected and interrelated elements. In language the key relations are syntagmatic and paradigmatic. **Syntagmatic relations** are relations between words in a stretch of discourse. **Paradigmatic relations** are relations a word has with other words by which it can be replaced.

Lexicology thus studies vocabulary as a system with all its peculiarities. If the focus is the vocabulary of any language, we deal with general lexicology. Special lexicology investigates the vocabulary of a certain language, in our case English.

Lexicology, like other branches of linguistics, embraces the Saussurian dichotomy “synchrony – diachrony.” **Synchronic**, or **descriptive** lexicology studies the vocabulary of a given language at a certain time period. **Diachronic**, or **historical** lexicology studies the vocabulary evolution in the course of time. This book focuses on synchronic special lexicology, i.e. lexicology of Modern English, involving, of course, outcomes discovered and established by general and diachronic lexicologies.

This book covers the following areas:

- morphological word structure and word formation in English;
- etymological survey of English vocabulary;
- meaning and semantic change;
- polysemy and homonymy;
- semantic relations within English vocabulary;
- lexicological phenomena based on those relations, i.e. synonyms and antonyms;
- word groups and phraseology.



# Part 1. Word-structure: morphemes. Word segmentability

*English words, like words in any language, are not inseparable entities, but units segmentable into elements called morphemes. This part focuses on the definition and classification of morphemes and the meanings they carry synchronically and diachronically.*

**Match the terms and their definitions. Discuss your choice with your partner(s). Give reasons for your decisions. Then, check your ideas with the keys.**

Terms	Definitions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. morpheme</li> <li>2. free morpheme</li> <li>3. bound morpheme</li> <li>4. semi-bound morpheme</li> <li>5. root-morphemes (or radicals)</li> <li>6. non-root morphemes</li> <li>7. allomorph</li> <li>8. derivational base</li> <li>9. derivational pattern</li> <li>10. derivational set</li> <li>11. derivational cluster (or word-cluster, word-family)</li> <li>12. pseudo-morpheme (or quasi-morphemes)</li> <li>13. unique roots (or cranberry morphemes)</li> <li>14. lexical meaning</li> <li>15. differential meaning</li> <li>16. distributional meaning</li> <li>17. part-of-speech meaning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a morpheme that does not coincide with a separate word-form, it occurs only as a constituent part of a word</li> <li>b) this meaning reflects the order and arrangement of morphemes making up a word</li> <li>c) it includes a root and may contain derivational affixes</li> <li>d) a group of words which share one and the same root</li> <li>e) a minimal linearly distinguishable element of language that has a semantic and structural function</li> <li>f) it comprises denotational and connotational components of meaning</li> <li>g) this morpheme occurs only in one word; it does not possess lexi-</li> </ol>

	<p>cal meaning while possessing both differentiatinal and distributional meanings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>h) a morpheme that lacks lexical and functional (part-of-speech) meaning while possessing both differentiatinal and distributional meanings</li><li>i) all different phonemic shapes of the given morpheme</li><li>j) this meaning indicates the part of speech to which a derivative belongs</li><li>k) a morpheme that coincides with a word-form of an independently functioning word</li><li>l) a structure that imposes rigid rules on the order and nature of the derivational bases and affixes that may be brought together</li><li>m) they include inflections and affixes</li><li>n) this meaning serves to distinguish one word from all others containing identical morphemes</li><li>o) a morpheme that can function both as an affix and as an independent full-meaning word</li><li>p) the lexical nucleus of words</li><li>q) words made up after the same derivational pattern</li></ul>
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## Topics for review

**Consult the sources at the end of the book to find out the relevant information.**

1. Root-morphemes (or radicals) and non-root morphemes.
2. Free morphemes.
3. Allomorphs.
4. Bound morphemes.
5. Unique roots.
6. Pseudo-morphemes.
7. Semi-bound morphemes.
8. Factors accounting for the change of a free morpheme status:
  - a) productivity;
  - b) partial desemantization;
  - c) lexical isolation.
9. Types of word segmentability:
  - a) complete segmentability;
  - b) conditional segmentability;
  - c) defective segmentability.
10. Lexical meaning.
11. Differential meaning.
12. Distributional meaning.
13. Morphological stem.
14. Derivational base.
15. Derivational pattern.
16. Word-cluster.
17. Historical process of word-structure simplification.

## Theoretical Essentials

The morpheme is a minimal linearly distinguishable element of language that has a semantic and structural function. The morpheme cannot be further segmented into smaller meaningful units. A morpheme, unlike a word, is not independent syntactically, since it can be used in speech only as a constituent part of a word, and it is not independent semantically, since it cannot serve as a means of naming the denotate.

Semantically, morphemes can be divided into 1) **roots**, or **radicals**, and 2) **non-root morphemes**. The root morpheme is isolated if the morpheme is common to a set of words, e.g.: *duke, ducal, duchess, duchy; please, pleasant, pleasure; proud – pride; poor, poverty*. Morphemes may have different phonemic shapes. All the representations of the given morpheme that manifest alteration are called **allomorphs**, or morpheme variants. The root morphemes are the core elements of a word that carry the main lexical meaning.

**Non-root morphemes** include inflections and affixes. Prefixes and suffixes are attached to the root-morphemes to modify their meaning or create new words.

Structurally morphemes fall into three types: 1) **free**, 2) **bound** and 3) **semi-bound** (or **semi-free**) morphemes.

A **free morpheme** is one that coincides with a word-form or the stem of an independently functioning word, e.g.: *hero-* in *heroism*; *week-* in *weekly, week-end*; *pig* in *piglet*; *drop* in *droplet*. Free morphemes can be found only among roots. A great many root-morphemes are free morphemes.

A **bound morpheme** does not coincide with a separate word-form, it occurs only as a constituent part of a word. Affixes are, naturally, bound morphemes, for they always make part of a word, e.g.: *unlimited, decipher, daily, deafness, characterize, rewrite*.

The class of bound morphemes also comprises so-called **unique roots**, which in fact are pseudo-morphemes. As it is clear from the term, such a root occurs just in one word, e.g.: *pocket, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Friday; goose-* in *gooseberry, mul-* in *mulberry, cran-* in *cranberry*. Unique roots are also called “cranberry morphemes”.

Besides unique roots there belong **pseudo-roots** which recur in different linguistic environment but never independently, as a full-meaning word, e.g.: *theor-* in *theory, theoretical; barbar-* in *barbarism, barbarian; -ceive* in *conceive, perceive; horr-* in *horror, docu-* in *document*.

A special case of bound root-morphemes represent the so-called combining forms, i.e. morphemes borrowed from Latin or Greek in which they functioned as free forms. A peculiarity of combining forms consists in the fact that they occur in compounds and derivatives which did not exist in the language of their origin but they were built only in Modern times in English, Russian, French, Spanish, etc. such as *television*. Combining forms are mostly international. E.g.: *astrology, astronomy; lexicology, philology, geology; herbicide, homicide*.

**Semi-bound, or semi-free, morphemes** are morphemes that can function both as an affix and as an independent full-meaning word. Thus, it stands midway between a root and an affix. That is why they are also called **semi-affixes**, e.g. *ill-bred*; *person-wise*, *examine-wise*; *environment-friendly*, *user-friendly*; *job-oriented*; *calorie-conscious*, *fashion-conscious*; *postman*, *fireman*, *chairman*, *policeman*; *playwright*, *shipwright*.

Semi-affixes used to be free roots, and as a root participated in comprising compound words. But in the course of time one of the elements of compound words changed its status, and ceased to be used independently, for e.g. the second elements of the following words have undergone this change: *ironmonger*, *playwright*, *clockwise*. The morphemes *-dom* and *-hood* have gone all the way from free to bound status. The suffix *-dom* developed from the Old English noun meaning 'a law, decree, judgement, justice', appearing in the compound *doom-book* (*dom-bok*) 'book of decrees or laws'. But it was frequent as the second element in *kingdom*, *freedom*, *wisdom* with the meanings of 'domain, condition'; in time it came to be seen as a suffix. The suffix *-hood* developed from the Old English noun meaning 'rank, condition' and has had a similar history. The same is true as far as prefixes are concerned. For e.g., the prefixes *over-* and *out-* developed from the Old English adjectives *extra*, *upper* and *foreign*, *external* respectively.

Morphemes can also convey different types of meaning. Root morphemes have lexical, differential and distributional meanings. Affixational morphemes besides these three types of meaning also possess part-of-speech meaning. **Lexical meaning** is the primary meaning of a morpheme that refers to a concept, object, action, or quality. **Differential meaning** refers to the meaning that distinguishes one word from all others containing the same morphemes. For e.g.: *film-maker*, *film-goer*, *filmset*, *filmic*, *filmdom*, *filmography*. **Distributional meaning** refers to the meaning of the order and arrangement of morphemes comprising a word, e.g.: *pesticide* vs *\*cidepesty*.

A **morphological stem** is a unit to which inflections can be added. It is the starting point for word forms. It presents the lexical and the part-of-speech meanings. For instance, *taste* > *tastes*, *tastier*, *tastiest*; *friend* > *friends*; *friendly* > *friendlier*, *friendliest*.

A **derivational base** is a unit to which derivational morphemes can be added. For instance, the word *untouchable* includes two bases: *touch* used as a base for creating *touchable*, which, in turn, serving as a base to obtain *untouchable*. Other examples: the derivational base of the adverb *unnaturally* is *natu-*

*rally*; the derivational base of the adverb *unrestrictedly* is *unrestricted*. So, the adverb *unnaturally* is derived via prefixation, while the adverb *unrestrictedly* is formed via suffixation.

Overall, the derivation base has the following distinguishing features:

a) It is the starting point for new words, e.g. *friend-* > *friendly*; *heart-* > *heartly*, *heartless*, *heartedly*; *Big Brother-* > *Big Brother-esque*, *prima donna-* > *prima donna-ish*, *blackmail-* > *blackmailer*. Do not confuse with the forms of the word, a DB does not help to produce grammar forms like *hearts*.

b) It does not predict the part-of-speech meaning of the derived word, e.g. -approve- > *disapprove*, *approval*.

c) It represents only one meaning of the polysemantic source word, e.g.: *to commute* –1) to regularly travel a long distance to get to work; 2) to change the punishment given to a criminal to one that is less severe; 3) to exchange one thing for another. The derivative *commuter* represents just one meaning of this polysemantic verb, the first one.

Morphological stems and derivational bases can coincide, e.g. *friend* (*stem*) > *friends*; *friend-* (*base*) > *friendly*; *heart* (*stem*) > *hearts*; *heart* (*base*) > *heartly*.

A **derivational pattern** is a structure that imposes rigid rules on the order and nature of the derivational bases and affixes that may be brought together: *re-read*, *re-election*, *reskilling* (*re-*+N =>N; meaning ‘that is done again’); *defrost*, *dethrone*, *de-conflict*, *derecruitment* (*de-*+N => V; ); meaning ‘remove, reverse’); *privatize*, *Americanize*, *bulletize*, *calendarize*, *dollarize* (*Adj/N*+ize =>V; meaning ‘make, become’).

Words made up after the same derivational pattern are called a **derivational set**: *quickly*, *slowly*, *interestingly*, *definitely*. Words which share one and the same root are referred to as a **derivational cluster**, or **family** of words: *obey*, *disobey*, *obedient* (see also above *duke*, *ducal*, *duchess*, *duchy*; *please*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*; *proud* – *pride*; *poor*, *poverty*).

## Questions

1. What is a morpheme?
2. What types of morphemes are singled out?
3. In what way do free and bound morphemes differ?
4. What does the term ‘allomorph’ imply?



5. What morphemes are categorized as ‘semi-bound morphemes’?
6. What morphemes are called pseudo-morphemes? Give examples.
7. What morphemes are classified as non-root morphemes?
8. What is meant by the term ‘morphological stem’?
9. What words does a word-cluster comprise?
10. What is meant by the term ‘derivational base’?
11. Does the derivational base predict the part-of-speech meaning of the derived word?
12. What is meant by the derivational pattern?
13. What is meant by the derivational set?
14. What morphemes are called cranberry morphemes? Give examples.
15. What factors affect the status of a free morpheme so that it may become a semi-bound morpheme? Give examples of semi-bound morphemes.
16. What types of word segmentability are distinguished?
17. What type of segmentability are words with unique roots characterized by?
18. What words have the so-called conditional segmentability?
19. What words characterized by complete segmentability?
20. Can a polymorphic word become a monomorphic? Give examples.
21. What does the term ‘lexical meaning’ denote?
22. What does the term ‘differential meaning’ denote?
23. What does the term ‘distributional meaning’ denote?

## Tasks

1. **Arrange the words given below into two groups: a) words including unique roots; b) words with defective or conditional segmentability; c) words with complete segmentability.**

Gooseberry, barbarian, detain, pocket, retain, horrible, Sunday, remit, pious, conceive, mulberry, horror, student, document, atrociously, theory, cranberry, Friday, perceive, previous, awake, barbarism, contain, deceive, raspberry, luxury, Saturday, exclude, girly, submit, huckleberry, derive, deform, ominous, discern, Monday, receive, hamlet, priority, atrocious, reject.

2. **A) Identify the segmentability of the words given below: a) complete as in *rewrite*, b) conditional as in *retain*, c) defective as in *budget*.**

Barbarism, reject, document, confederation, village, mulberry, Wednesday, fraction, befogged, deceive, footage, perceive, headphones, Friday, withdraw, deprive, private, hostage, conclude, subconscious, cranberry, kleptocracy, influx, recede, dethrone, theory, opposition, Tuesday, anew, bedewed, precede, brownish, pocket, pretend, horrible, oenophile, becalmed, prescribe, omit, scatterbrained, ascend, exclude, pioneer, re-open, vegetation, exterminate.

**B) For the words with conditional segmentability give words comprising the same morphemes.**

**3. Determine the morphemic composition, derivational bases and derivational patterns of the given words.**

**Model: unforgettable**

**morphemic composition: 3 morphemes, prefix+root+suffix;**

**derivational base: forgettable**

**derivational pattern: prefix+Base<sub>adj</sub> => Adj**

Unhyphenated, decentralization, encouragement, mismanagement, enrichment, unconquered, inexperienced, transformational, unprejudiced, light-heartedness, uncountability, disappearance, maltreatment, unpredictable, refinery, egg-headed, underpayment, enslavement, untruthfulness, uncompromising, recrystallization, electioneering, defensible, boyfriendless, nonbeliever, unimpressive, counterclockwise, atrociously, perviousness, unconstitutional, straightforwardly, hospitalization, unproductiveness.

**4. Follow the instructions in task 3.**

Arable, applicable, exhale, prehistoric, antidisestablishmentarianism, unstoppable, inconsiderate, nonentity, tripod, prepossessing, lonelinesslessness, unilaterally, disrespectfully, semihemidemisemiquaver, representation, magnanimous, extra-terrestrial, uncomfortably, deodorize, unceasingly, hypersensitive, commemoration, indivisible, vegetation, prefabricated, unstimulating, interchangeable, provocative, horrifyingly, disenchanting, skin-headed, polyextremophile, exacerbation.

**5. Identify derivational bases and morphological stems in the given words. Arrange the words into two groups according to the character of their bases:**

a) bases that coincide with stems, e.g. help + -ful > helpful, helpful + -ly > helpfully, un- + helpfully > unhelpfully;

b) bases that coincide with word-forms, e.g. un + blocked > unblocked, dis + charged > discharged;

c) bases that coincide with word-groups, e.g. blue-eyed, long-lasting.

Old-fashioned, suspected, valuable, skillfully, unmerciful, predetermined, updated, piggish, fixedly, inventiveness, respectable, dim-witted, sensitive, well-paid, adorned, comparable, accused, natural-sounding victimization, speechify, innumerable, inhospitable, long-legged, torn, presupposed, renowned, ungrammatical.

**6. Analyze the words given below. Identify the derivational patterns after which they are formed and the derivational meaning of each pattern. Give more words for each pattern.**

a) Reread, refluent, re-election, re-cover, re-examine re-enter, reskilling, reactivate.

b) Refine, resound.

c) Defrost, dethrone, de-conflict, de-recruitment.

d) Privatize, calendarize, Americanize, bulletize, dollarize.

e) Circumnavigate, circumstance, circumflex, circumference, circumlocution.

f) Abed, afire, aloud, abash, atingle, ashore, afloat, aside, aflutter, afoot, a-hunting, asleep, alive, a-running, anew.

**7. Choose the appropriate derivational prefix *a-*, *dis-*, *in-/ir-/il-/im-*, *non-*, *un-* to form words with opposite meanings. In some cases, a base can attach two or more prefixes thus forming derivatives with different meanings.**

Balance, refutable, sympathetic, nuclear, secure, alcoholic, honesty, sexual, connect, sincere, perfect, franchise, logical, smoker, similar, typically, moral, consciously, historical, tested, agreeable, profit-making, happiness, interested, verbal, adventurous, symmetrical, establish, political, processed, social, func-

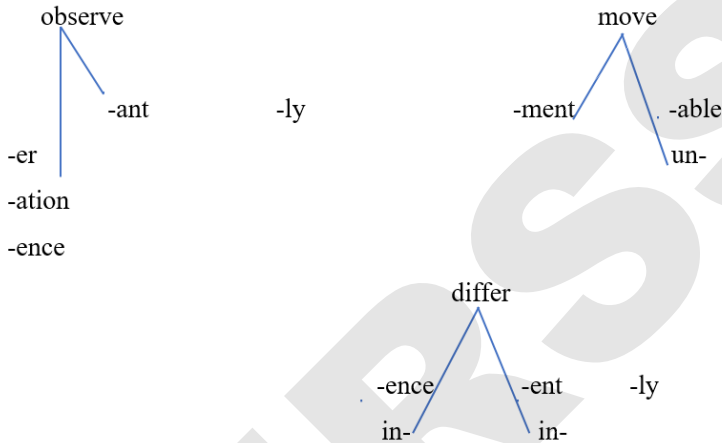
tion, sense, appear, fiction, toxic, important, linear, qualified, reducible, conclusive, art, finite, relevance, interference, lock, practical, abrasive, complete, refined, truth, loyal, fidelity, faithfulness, academic, hospitable, reconcilable, partial, assemble, alignment, admissibility, equitableness, algebraic, inhabited, dubitable, citizen, existence.

**8. Form derivational sets with the help of the following derivational affixes. Identify the derivational patterns underlying the sets and their meanings (mind that suffixes can be polysemantic or homonymous, i.e. they can have more than one meaning).**

-fy / -ify	-hood	-en	mis-	en-/em-
ample	adult	black	apply	able
beauty	baby	dark	behaviour	bed
city	brother	deep	deed	case
class	child	earth	demeanor	circle
dandy	father	gold	do	close
false	false	heart	esteem	courage
glory	knight	height	fire	crust
intense	lady	length	fortune	danger
jolly	likely	red	interpret	dear
pure	man	sad	judge	gulf
simple	monk	sharp	know	face
solid	mother	strength	lead	large
zomby	nation	wax	manage	mesh
	neighbour	weak	name	noble
	parent	wide	pronounce	plane
	people	wood	report	power
	person	wool	spelling	rich
	priest		take	robe
	self		treat	shrine
	serf		trust	slave
	sister		understanding	thrall
	victim		use	throne
	widower			tomb
	wife			wind
	woman			

**9. Study the structure of the derivational clusters and their graphical representations given below.**

**Model: observe + -er > observer**



**observe + -ation > observation**

**observe + -ence > observance**

**observe + -ant > observant + -ly > observantly**

**10. Analyze the morphemic structure of the given derivatives and draw graphical representations of the derivational clusters in which they are included.**

Unimaginative, misadventurous, impatiently, enthronement, unhelpfully, affectionately, unprofitably, unfaithfulness, unimpressively, subconsciousness, disqualification, hospitality, incalculability.