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1. Lexicology and linguistics. Contrastive lexicology, objects, purpose and tasks. 2. The history of contrastive lexicology, main units and terms. Ukrainian scientists, manuals, observe. 3. Language and vocabulary. The branches of Contrastive Lexicology. 4. Structural aspects of a word: External and internal structure. Scientific methods to lean English and Ukrainian words in Comparison. 5. The semantic device in one word. Polysemy: types of semantic component. Sema, Semema, semantic field. 6. The most important scientific aspects: syntagmatics and paradigmatics in contrastive lexicology. 7. Contrastive lexicology and lexicography. 8. Structure of the vocabulary in modern English and Ukrainian. The main groups of words. Colloquial words, the main stock... viewing more content... 2. The history of contrastive lexicology, main units and terms. Ukrainian scientists, manuals, observe. The term Lexicology was first introduced in French D. Diderot and d'Alembert's encyclopedia in 1765. But as a separate part of Linguistics, lexicology appeared relatively recently. In the early 20th century, an American linguist Leonard Bloomfield thought that linguistics should generally not engage in semantics. Ukrainian researchers presented the Kiev and Kharkov school: Жлобенко, Голубовський, Жайворонко, Корунець, Бублейник, Кононенко. The second half of the 19th century. Stylistics, grammar, lexicology are contrastive. 3. Language and vocabulary. The branches of Contrastive Lexicology. Lexicography is the science and art of compiling dictionary. The first book published under the English title Dictionary was the Latin-English Dictionary by Sir Thomas Elyot (1538). For a medieval scholar, a dictionary was a collection of diction or phrases together for the use of students studying Latin. One of the purposes of the dictionary in the Middle Ages was to smooth texts and use synonyms for them. Dictionaries are prepared to serve various practical needs of the people. A reader looks at the dictionary mainly from the following comments: (1) as a reference book for different types of information on words such as pronunciation, etymology, usage, etc. this can be called the storehouse function in the dictionary. (2) As a reference point for Lviv National University named after Ivan Franko Lexicology Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics named after Hryhoriy Kochur Nadiya Andreichuk, Associate Professor The object of contrastive lexicology of English and Ukrainian Contrast is occurring various elements to create interest. Fundamentals 1.1. Subject of lexicology. 1.2. Subdivisions of lexicology. 2. Data such as contrastive lexicology. Its theoretical and practical value.what language is Language is many things..... What are they? The scale and diversity of human thinking and human experience places great demand on language. One of the most basic claims in modern linguistic analysis is that all languages have some common features.... are they? All languages have means to enable their speakers to express any suggestions that the human mind can produce. With regard to this criterion all languages are absolutely the same as instruments of communication and thought. The main task of this course is limited to the study of similarities and differences in the lexical systems of English and Ukrainian. This task belongs to the field of contrastive linguistics or more accurately contrastive lexicology.comparative vs contrastive linguistics Comparative Linguistics an umbrella term to denote all types of linguistic enterprises based on the assumption that languages can be compared.comparative linguistics General Comparative Linguistics Comparative Linguistics stik descriptive Synchronic Linguistics Historical Linguistics Contrastive Linguistics Genetic comparative linguistics Specialized comparative linguistics Theory of linguistic contact Area LinguisticsLexicology (ლეიკო - словесний , словниковоий, ლეიკო - вчення) as a separate branch of linguistics: concerned by the character nature, meaning and use of words and word combinations, raises some important questions about the interpretation and evaluation of the vocabulary in a language. Deep treatment of theory and methods in lexicum can be found in books by О.С.Ахманова, В.Н.Ягсева, А.А.Уфимцева, I.V.Arnold, N.N.Amosova, G.А.Zhsmelko, K.T.Barantsev, F.S.Batssevich, A.I.Smirnitskiy, M.A. Zhovtobriuh et al. [Сучасна укр. літ. мова 1973] considered classical.acknowledge lexicological studies but often include them in books about grammar : The study of words is the business of lexicology, but the regularities in their formation are similar in kind to the regularities of grammar and were closely connected to them [Extensive grammar 1965, p.11]. In Ukrainian linguistic tradition lexicology can be specified as historical lexicology studying the regularities of the formation, development and enrichment of language vocabulary from antiquity and descriptive lexicology studying the lexical composition of modern language vocabularies of all languages is constantly changing. Some of these changes are relatively small and occur very quickly (for example, the addition of new words such as spin doctor, yuppie, chunnel, internet, yobocracy, able-bodism, grunge, nukemare in English or плеймейкєр, грант, ошоронїий, фїтнес, палперс in Ukrainian. Other changes have a more dramatic effect on the overall form of language and usually occur over a long period of time. The development of any vocabulary, as well as of its only elements, is the object of historical lexicology. This branch of linguistics discusses the origins of different words, their change and evolution, and examines the linguistic and extra-linguistic factors changing their form, meaning and use.historical lexicology is closely associated with etymology (έτυμολογία – primary meaning of the word, the root word from which others are derived) treats the origin of a word by pointing out the root or primitive on which it is based. I.K.Blodid considers etymology a part of historical lexicology (Суч. укр. літ. мова, Київ,1973]. In a broader sense lexicology is intimately related to culture the latter is defined as socially inherited customs in a society shared and accepted by humans. At the same time, speaking experience of the people is their cultural experience, that is, the structures, spheres and means of activity that speakers are part of. It is the whole range of things that affect the understanding and use of vocabulary in a particular language at a certain stage of its development studies morphological and semantic structures of words that examine the interdependence between these two aspects are also concerned with stylistic differentiation of the lexical entities in modern languages, their active and passive layers in the current state of function. Being a collective expression of every language has aesthetic factors – phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological – that it doesn't fully share with any other language [Sapir]. Our task is to discover how the color and texture of its matrix can be transferred without loss of modification that without a literary work of art can never be translated [E. Sapir]. Speaking of lexicology as a branch of linguistics, I.Arnold [Arnold 1973, p.9] and N.Rayevska [p.10] mention that the general study of vocabulary, regardless of the specific characteristics of any particular language is known as general lexicology and the description of the characteristic peculiarities of the vocabulary in a particular language such as special lexicology. There are many differences between English and Ukrainian that even a superficial examination of their sound patterns, vocabulary, and word order reveals. But this does not mean that there are no limits to the type of lexical system that people can acquire and use. On the contrary, recent research suggests that there are important lexical principles and tendencies shared by all human languages. Studying these principles contributes to the development of general linguistic theory and is the main concern of contrastive linguistics.becomes apparent if we realize that it forms the study of one of the three most important aspects of language, i.e. its vocabulary, the other two are its grammar and sound system. just as the small set of Arabic numerals can be combined to express in writing some natural figures, so the small set of sounds and letters can be combined to express in speech and writing respectively an unlimited number of words.contrastive lexicology came into being to meet the needs of many different branches of applied linguistics: translation, lexicography, standardization of terminology, information processing, teaching in foreign languages , literature criticism and others. stimulates a systematic approach to facts in and plays a prominent role in the general education of each linguist. The treatment of words in lexicology cannot be distinguished from the study of all other elements of the language system as words belong in the communication process, all these elements are interdependent and are in firm relationships with each other. We separate them to facilitate studies, but afterwards we should put them back together to achieve a synthesis.the lexical level of language systems provides the most obvious information about the regularity of the evolutionary processes in contrasted languages, and therefore should be examined first and foremost and can be considered as a clear model for contrastive examination of other language levels.The word is studied in all branches of linguistics. It is closely linked to general linguistics, the history of language, phonics, grammar, stylistics, psycholinguistics and others. Each subdivision of linguistics has to deal with vocabulary in a language. Phonologists try to make explicit statements about the sound patterns of individual languages in order to discover something about the linguistic knowledge that people need to use these patterns. The study of phonology attempts to discover general principles underlying the patting of sounds in human language. The presence of patterns in the language depends on the organization of certain basic elements or entities that combine to make up these patterns. Some elements are said to contrast (or be distinctive or be in opposition) when their presence alone can distinguish shapes with different meanings from each other. E.g.[s] and [z] contrast in the words sip and zip, as well as vowels of hit and hate. Thus they are lexically relevant. Contrasts are language-specific: sounds that are distinctive in one language will not necessarily be distinctive in another. For example, the difference between the two vowels [e] and [æ] is crucial for Eng., as we can see from minimal pairs of ben [bɛn] and bans [bæn]. But in Ukr., this difference in pronunciation is not distinctive and will not make any difference to the meaning. Compare nepo [peɾo] and nepo [peɾo]. Sounds that do not contrast in Ukr., such as long and short vowels are distinctive in Eng.: bit [bɪt] and beat [bi:t]. Historical phonology can be very useful in the dichronic study of synonyms, homonyms and polysemy. When sound changes loosen the bonds between members of the same word family, this is an important factor in facilitating semantic changes. E.g. Whole, healing and hail are etymologically related. Whole originally meant unharmed, unwoven. The early verb whole meant good whole, hence heal. Its sense of freshness led to its use as a salutation, which hail is conditioned by the many bonds between the purpose of their study. Even isolated words presented in a dictionary bear a definite relationship to the grammatical system of the language because they belong to some part of speech and conform to lexico-grammatical characteristics of the word class to which they belong. Words must be combined into larger units, and grammar includes a complex set of rules that specify such combinations. Therefore, in addition to their lexical meaning words possess some grammatical meaning.connection of lexicology with grammar Some grammatical functions and meanings are possible only for those words whose lexical meaning makes them suitable for these functions, and, on the other hand, some lexical meanings in some words occur only in certain grammatical functions and forms and in the definite grammatical patterns. For example, the verb go when in the continuous tense, followed by even infinitive serves to express an act in the near or immediate future, or an intention with future action: I will be very strict. And participle II of the same verb that follows the link verbete denotes absence: The house is gone.the former is based on the speech's linear nature i.e. on the influence of context. context is defined as the minimum distance of speech that is necessary and sufficient to determine which of the possible meanings of a word is used., e.g. blue eyes – to feel blue; вільна країна – вільне місце. Syntagmatic relationships are studied using contextual, valency, distribution, transformation and other types of analysis. Paradigmatic relationships carry our attention to: (a) the interdependence of elements within words, (b) the interdependence of words within the vocabulary. Words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a certain way. The main component of the word structure is the morpheme, the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. Contrastive lexicology aims to compare Eng. words and Ukr. words as structures described in terms of morphemes and patterns in which morphemes are arranged. Not every semantic contrast morphologically expressed in Eng. will also manifest in Ukr. E.g., there is no equivalent for Eng. it and one in Ukr some contrasts expressed in Ukr. is not manifested in Eng., e.g. sex oppositions such as кравець – кравчиня. When morphology treats words as lexical entities it is about their structural modification. We can therefore talk about lexical morphology or word-building and grammatical morphology or form-building. Morphological indicators often help to differentiate the variant meanings of words. Plural forms, for instance, can serve to form special lexical meanings: damage – damage, damage - compensation; вік - тривалість життя; віки – довгий час. Recurring designs of design building seen in terms of their relevance to the most general lexical categories present a great linguistic interest. The regularity of such a formation gives every reason to refer coins of this type to lexico morphological categories. Interactions between vocabulary and grammar have their own peculiarities in syntax. These are revealed use of syntactic patterns of different types. E.g. distinction between semantic and syntactic transitivity: Intransitive use (a) The child jumped for joy. (b) He skipped ten pages of the book. Transitive use (a) He breathed freely. (b) He could not breathe a word.lexicology and syntax To find out which particular class a particular word belongs to it is often not enough to study an isolated form. E.g.round: He took his daily rounds - noun a round table – adjective, He failed to round lamp-post – verb, Come around tomorrow – adverb, He went around the house – preposition. When such paradigmatic homonymy occurs syntactic relationships between words make the necessary meaning clear. A shift of voice in verb phrases containing modal auxiliary troops may be accompanied by a shift of modal significance: John cannot do so. – It cannot be done (by John). John can't be taught - She can't teach John Winston Churchill has twice visited Harvard. - Harvard has twice been visited by Winston Churchill.Some difference between the meaning of an active sentence and its passive counterpart has also been noted in examples where both objects and subjects of the active sentence are generic: Beaver build ponds. Dams are being built by beavers. Excessive drinking causes high blood pressure. High blood pressure is caused by excessive drinking. Meaning relationships in the language system are the activities of semantics or semantics (from the Greek word sēmasia - signification, which in turn derives from sēma – characters and sēmantikos – significant). The part of semasiology that deals with the meaning of morphemes and words, namely lexical semasiology, is actually part of general lexicology.lexicology and semasiology Lexicalization – the process in which concepts are encoded in the words of a language, a fixed focus for linguistic analysis is on the knowledge system that makes it possible to speak and understand a language, there are lexicalization differences whose characteristics can shed light on how linguistic systems express meaning. The meaning of linguistic expressions when expressed in specific types of situations is dealt with in pragmatics, which are concerned by the communicative power of linguistic opinions. G.Leech in his Principles of Pragmatics points out that the problem of separating language (langue) and language (parole) has revolved around a border dispute between semantics and pragmatisms. Both fields are concerned with meaning, but the difference between them can be traced on two different uses of the verbs to mean: [1] What does X mean? 2] What did you mean by X? Semantics traditionally treats meaning as a Dyadic relationship which in [1] pragmatics treats meaning as a triadistic relationship as in [2] Thus meaning in pragmatics is defined in relation to a speaker or user of the language, while meaning in semantics is defined only as a characteristic of expression in a particular language, in abstraction from specific situations, speakers or hearing machines (G. study of various factors involved in the appropriate use and understanding of the language, such as the following: the speaker's intentions and how they are surmised by the addressee, the background attitude and beliefs of the speaker and addressee, their understanding of the context in which the opinion is made, and their knowledge of how language can be used for a variety of purposes are bound by contrastive lexicological studies. Stylistics as a branch of linguistic studies are not about the elements of language as such but with their expressive potential. Stylistics of the word explores the expressive resources found in the vocabulary of a language, examining the stylistic implications of such phenomena as word-formation, synonymy, ambiguity, or the contrast between vague and precise, abstract and concrete, rare and common terms etc. Psycholinguists study how words, meaning and discourse meaning are represented and calculated in the mind. They study how complex words and sentences are composed in speech and how they break down into their constituents during listening and reading. In short, psycholinguists try to understand how language is done. The lexicological study tries to characterize the system with categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. The psycholinguisticstudy of morphological processing tries to understand how this word structure plays a role in language

processing. Research of language in social contexts ranges from the very limited and localized context of a single conversation to the study of the parlance of entire populations. The locus of all sociolinguistic investigation is the speech community. The important characteristics of a speaking community are that its members share a particular language (or a certain variation in a language) as well as the standards (or rules) for their language to be used appropriately in the social context, and that these speakers are distinguished from other comparable groups by similar socio-linguistic criteria. The term number type is the label given to that language (or form of language) used by any group of speakers. This term refers to the basic vocabulary, phonology, morphology, and syntax shared by members of the group or to the number used by members of the group in specific situations. Number kinds are of several types: standard language, social number kinds, regional number kinds functional number kinds. varieties according to attitude, namely the choice of linguistic form based on our attitude to the hearer (or reader), to the subject, and to the purpose of our communication. Communication.

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