

**ПРИВАТНЕ АКЦІОНЕРНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО «ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ
ЗАКЛАД
«МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ»**



Науково – навчальний інститут міжнародних відносин
і соціальних наук
Кафедра іноземної філології та перекладу

**Методичні рекомендації
Для самостійної роботи студентів
з дисципліни
Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та російської мов**

Київ
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Підготовлено професором кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу
Баховим І.С.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу
(протокол № 1 від 29 серпня 2018 р.)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом.

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни **«Порівняльна лексикологія англійської та російської мов»** “Переклад” спеціалізації “Англійська мова.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, плани семінарських занять, теми самостійного опрацювання, матеріали для аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи, питання для самоконтролю, зразки залікової контрольної роботи, список літератури.

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации к курсу "Сравнительная лексикология английского языка и русского языка" разработаны с целью содействия студентам в организации самостоятельной работы по подготовке к семинарским занятиям и освоению тем, вынесенных на самостоятельное изучение. Предлагаемые методические рекомендации содержат планы семинарских занятий, темы для самостоятельной работы, тематику рефератов и научных сообщений, а также дидактические материалы (тексты, упражнения, практические задания) по практическому циклу дисциплины.

Задания самостоятельной работы студентов:

- углубить понимание студентами категориального аппарата и основных понятий дисциплины;
- расширить знания студентов об основных направлениях исследований в области лексикологии;
- способствовать развитию умений и навыков использования различных видов словарей;
- научить студентов распознавать алломорфные и изоморфные черты в лексических системах английского и русского языков;
- способствовать развитию у студентов интереса к научным исследованиям;
- средствами феномена негомогенности и неконгруэнтности семантического объема лексических единиц в сравниваемых языках эксплицировать возможные трудности при переводе и учить студентов находить адекватные средства перевода.

Завершив курс, студенты должны знать:

- предмет исследований лексикографии, этимологии, семасиологии, ономастики, дериватологии, неологии, фразеологии, диалектологии;
- подходы к изучению слова, виды значений;
- особенности морфемного строения слова в русском и английском языках;
- особенности словообразования в английском и русском языках;
- продуктивные аффиксы деривации в каждом из языков;
- семантико-синтаксические способы словообразования, их частотность и преобладание в английском и русском языках;
- внутренние семантические процессы изменения значения слова, обуславливающие их причины;
- идиоматические группы лексических единиц в русском и английском языках;
- критерии, способы группировки слов в ряды и классы, средства образного значения слова;
- этимологическую, функциональную, хронологическую стратификацию словарного состава сравниваемых языков.

После практических занятий и самостоятельной работы над темами курса студенты должны уметь:

- применять методы конституентного, семного, трансформационного, дистрибутивного анализа при изучении слова;
- делать морфемный анализ слова;
- анализировать аффиксы с точки зрения их производительности, происхождения, частеречной принадлежности;

- определять способ словообразования, учитывая второстепенные и безаффиксные способы;
- распознавать сложные и сложносокращённые слова, определять способ их образования;
- анализировать процессы обобщения, сужения, ухудшения или улучшения значения слова в процессе его исторического развития, комментировать полисемию и виды омонимии;
- проявлять прямое / переносное, лексическое / грамматическое / стилистическое, свободное / связанное значение слова;
- группировать слова в синонимические / антонимические, энантосемические ряды;
- выявлять слова паронимы, этимологические дублиеты, парагоны, бахуврихи;
- определять к какому функциональному, хронологическому регистру относится слово;
- характеризовать устойчивое выражение с точки зрения уровня идиоматизации значения;
- определять заимствования по критерию уровня ассимиляции и, по возможности, устанавливать их происхождения.

ПЛАН СЕМИНАРСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

SEMINAR 1. Topic: *Contrastive Lexicology as a Study of the Structure and the Semantics of the Lexical Units in the Contrasted Languages*

1. The subject-matter and the tasks of contrastive lexicology.
2. Contrastive lexicology in relation to grammar, stylistics, phonetics, sociolinguistics
3. Branches of lexicological studies: derivational lexicology, neology, phraseology, semasiology, onomastics, lexicography, phonosemantics, dialectology; subject-matter of the scientific research of each, prominent scholars.
4. Methods of the analysis of the lexical units applied in contrastive lexicology: constituent, sememic, transformation, distributions ones.
5. Etymological strata of the Russian vocabulary: Indo-European lexicon, lexis of the primitive Slavonic language, Russian words proper, loans from Turkic languages, classic languages, French, Italian, German, English (periods of borrowings, spheres of denotation and functioning).
6. Etymological strata of the English vocabulary: Indo-European lexicon, Germanic lexis, English words proper, loans from the Scandinavian languages, classic languages, Spanish, French, Italian, the Oriental languages (periods of borrowing, spheres of denotation and functioning)

Literature Recommended [2; 6; 8; 10; 12]

SEMINAR 2. Topic: *Basic Notions of Contrastive Lexicology*

1. The notion of the word in contrastive lexicology; functions, the word as a signification sign, semiotic and semantic characteristics of the word.
2. The meaning of the word. Functional and referential approaches to the study of the meaning of the word. The correlation between the notion, the concept, the term, the meaning. The congruence of words in English and Russian.
3. Types of the meanings of the word: lexical, grammatical; denotative/ referential, signification; logical, cognitive, stylistic, pragmatic; direct, figurative; free, bound ones. Types of the motivation of the meaning of the word: phonetic, morphological, semantic ones.
4. The seme as a content unit of the word. Types of the semes: integral, differential, archesemes, hyposemes. The theory of interlingual semantic equivalence.
5. Word valency and distribution. The word vs free word combination vs set phrase. Classifications of phraseological units in Russian and English: idioms, unities, collocations, phraseological expressions. Structural and morphemic types of set expressions.
Types of semantic congruence and equivalence of the phraseological units in Russian and English.
6. Sayings, proverbs, aphorisms, set expressions in the system of the Russian and English phraseology. Classification of the set expressions according to the sources of origination.

The search of translation equivalents. Stylistic peculiarities of the use of the phraseological units.

Literature Recommended[2; 4-6; 9; 10]

SEMINAR3. Topic:*Derivational Word Building in Russian and English*

1. The morphemic analysis of the word. The notions of morphs and allomorphs in the contrasted languages. The morpheme as a verbal sign.
2. Types of morphemes according to their position in the word: prefixes, suffixes, root, stem, infixes, postfixes, inflexions. Differences of the morphemic build of the word in the analytical and synthetic languages.
3. Semantic types of the morphemes: free, bound, functional, derivational ones.
4. Structural types of the morphemes: simple, derived, compound ones. Structural patterns of the words inherent to English and Russian.
5. Derivational word building of the nouns: contrastive analysis of the English and Russian noun-building affixes into semantics, productivity, origin. Contrastive analysis of the augmentative and diminutive suffixes in both languages.
6. Derivational word building of the adjectives: contrastive analysis of the English and Russian adjective-building affixes into semantics, productivity, origin.
7. Derivational word building of the verbs: contrastive analysis of the English and Russian verb-building affixes into semantics, productivity, origin.
8. Derivational word building of the adverb: contrastive analysis of the English and Russian adverb-building affixes into semantics, productivity, origin, structural types.

Literature Recommended[1-3;10;12]

SEMINAR 4. Topic: *Compounding and Shortening as Productive Means of Word Building in the Contrasted Languages*

1. Structural types of composites in Russian and English. Compound and composite nouns, adjectives, verbs in both languages. Structural differences of the compound words in Russian and English.
2. Types of composites according to the syntactical ties: coordinate, subordinate ones. The share of each in either language.
3. Composites as analyzed from the point of view of the nature of connection: juxtapositional, interfixal, syntactical ones. Their share in either language. Reduplicative composites and compounds in English and Russian.
4. Lexicalization of the syntactical forms as a productive means of English word-building.
5. Derivational-compounding, clipped compounding as productive means of word-building in Russian.
6. Clipping as analyzed from the point of view of word-building productivity and stylistic relevance in the contrasted languages. Types of the clipped words according to the place of shortening: anaphora, anhaeresis- endocentrism, syncope. The share of each in either language. Abbreviations and acronyms in the contrasted languages. Sources of donation and prerogative spheres of functioning.
7. The phenomenon of blending as a productive means of building word innovations in political, economic, newspaper, mass-media, advertising, scientific texts in Russian and English. Structural differences of the blended word in Russian and English.

Literature Recommended[1-3; 6; 11]

SEMINAR 5. Topic: *Inner-semantic Processes of Word-building in the Contrasted Languages*

1. Conversion on the morphological, syntactical and semantic levels. The share of each in either language.

2. Types of converted words in Russian and English: substantiation, adjectivation, verbalization, adverbialization, inteijectivation.
3. Secondary ways of word-building: gradation, stress change, back formation, reconversion, echoing, rhyming. The part of each in neutral, colloquial, official styles in the Contrasted languages.

Literature Recommended[3; 4; 6; 10]

**SEMINAR6. Topic: *Paradigmatic, Epidigmatic and
Syntagmatic Relations in the Lexical Systems of the
English and Russian Languages***

1. Language as a system and a structure. Characteristics of the i hierarchical and centric relations in a language. J]
2. Characteristics of the paradigmatic, syntagmatic and epidigmatic relations in relation to their constituents: semantics, distribution, associative ties.
3. Inner-semantic processes in the word: generalization, specification, pejoration, elevation, euphony, enantiosemy, loss of meaning. Social, the meaning.
4. Polysemy and homonymy. Logical and figurative components in the meaning of the polysemous word. Types of homonyms according to the degree of congruence: partial, complete. Types of homonyms according to the homonymous component: homographs, homophones, semantic homonyms in the contrasted languages. Homonymy in proper names. Paronyms and etymological doublets. The reasons of their spread. Interlingual homonymy, the search of the translation equivalents.
5. Word groups, classes, theme groups. The notion of the semantic field. Synonyms: partial/ total; idiographic/ stylistic/ contextual ones. Synonymic rows; synonymic dominant. Relations of the opposites. Antonyms: semantic/ derivational; contrary/ contradictory ones. Genus-species relations: hyponyms, hyperonyms; term words versus synonymic dominants.

Literature Recommended[1-3; 5; 10; 12]

**SEMINAR 7. Topic: *English and Russian Lexical Systems from the
Point of View of the Categories of Time and
Expressiveness***

1. Stylistic components of the meaning of the word: emotive, evaluative, expressive, connotative, ethic, aesthetic ones. Stylistic meanings of the lexical units: figurative, pragmatic, derogatory, poetic etc. The part of the context in the distribution of the meaning of the lexical unit.
2. Phenomena of the figurative and expressive use of the meaning of the word: metaphor, metonymy, simile, litotes, hyperbole, oxymoron in the contrasted languages. Functional and cognitive approaches to the study of the transferences of the meaning. Words-paragons, ideals, bahuvrihi as the figurative verbal recourse of a language.
3. Outdated words in the lexical stock of Russian and English: historical words, archaic words proper, etymological doublets.
4. Modern lexical innovations in the systems of Russian and English: reasons determining the spread of lexical innovations in either language; source languages donating borrowings to Russian and English; paramount word-building patterns of the innovative lexis; purification and internationalization language policies in Russian and English; language mixes (Frenchlish, Spanlish, Russian-Ukrainian etc.) versus the theories of language accommodation and language codification).

Literature Recommended[1; 2; 5; 6; 8;

SEMINAR 8. *Topic: Functional Stratification of the Lexical Systems of Russian and English*

1. Styles differentiated in Russian and English: formal, neutral, informal, low. Styles of speech and language: debatable issues. Lofty (bombastic) speech register versus bureaucratic ones differentiated in Russian official speech.
2. Lexis of the official style: bookish words, terms, words of official papers, poetic ones, tender ones, high flown ones, archaic ones, folk and epic words in Russian and English. The phenomenon of malapropism.
3. Informal style: colloquial words, words of everyday use, dialectal words, patois in Russian and English. Characteristics of the style according to recurrence and norm criteria.
4. Substandard in a language: social and lingual factors facilitating its functioning. Criteria to differentiate between colloquial and slang words. Slang discourses common to English and Russian: school, youth, newspaper, political, computer ones. Slang and jargon words in comparison in both languages. The spheres of denotation.
5. Cross-cultural etiquette: taboo words, argot words, vulgarisms in correlation to social and language norms. Comparative analysis of the semantics, structure of the words of this stratum and the spheres of their functioning.
6. Dialects as the colloquial variant of a literary language. Dialects versus regional variants of a language: to the problem of classification. English dialects (Irish, Welsh, Scottish ones) and Russian dialects (central-Russian one, northern-Russian one, western-Russian one, eastern-Russian one: phonetic, structural, semantic differences, spheres of life receiving dialectal denotation.

Literature Recommended [2; 6; 8; 9; 11]

ТЕМЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТАМИ

Seminar 1. *Topic: Etymological composition of the English and Russian Vocabularies*

1. Etymological strata of the Russian vocabulary: Indo-European lexicon, lexis of the primitive Slavonic language, words of Russian proper, borrowings from Turkic languages, classic languages, French, Italian, German, English — periods and spheres of denotation and functioning.
2. Etymological strata of the English vocabulary: Indo European lexicon, Germanic lexis, words of English proper, early and late borrowings from the Scandinavian languages, classic languages, Spanish, French, Italian, the Oriental languages — periods and spheres of denotation and functioning.

Literature Recommended [2; 3; 9; 18]

Seminar 2. *Topic: English and Russian Phraseology*

1. Classifications of phraseological units in Russian and English: idioms, unities, collocations, phraseological expressions.
2. Structural and morphemic types of set expressions.
3. Types of semantic congruence and equivalence of the phraseological units in Russian and English.
4. Sayings, proverbs, aphorisms, set expressions in the system of the Russian and English phraseology.
5. Classification of the set expressions according to the sources of origination. The search of translation equivalents.
6. Stylistic peculiarities of the use of the phraseological units.

Seminar 7. Topic: ***English and Russian Vocabularies from the Point of View of the Time Reference***

1. Outdated words in the lexical stock of Russian and English: historical words, archaic words proper, etymological doublets.
2. Modern lexical innovations in the systems of Russian and English: reasons determining the spread of lexical innovations in either language; source languages donating borrowings to Russian and English; paramount word-building patterns of the innovative lexis; purification and internationalization language policies in Russian, and English; language mixes (Frenchlish, Spanglish, Runglish etc.) versus the theories of language accommodation and language codification).

Literature Recommended[2; 4; 9; 11;

15; 16; 19]

Seminar 8. Topic: ***Substandard Language***

1. Social and lingual factors facilitating functioning a substandard language.
2. Criteria to differentiate between colloquial and slang words.
3. Slang discourses common to English and Russian: school, youth, newspaper, political, computer ones.
4. Slang and jargon words in comparison in both languages. The spheres of denotation.
5. Cross-cultural etiquette: taboo words, argot words, vulgarisms in correlation to social and language norms. Comparative analysis of the semantics, structure of the words of this stratum and the spheres of their functioning.

Literature Recommended[7; 15; 18; 19]

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ АУДИТОРНОЙ РАБОТЫ

The Word and its Meaning

Ex.1. Match the surnames of the scholars to the fields of linguistics they elaborated or famed in:

a) semiotics; b) semaseology; c) onomastics; d) derivatology; s) neology; f) lexicography; g) dialectology; h) social linguistics; i) etymology; j) phraseology; k) terminology.

И.В.Арнольц, А.А.Потебня, А.Трубачов, М.Полюжин, Е.В.Пядучева, Н.Д.Арутюнова, Ю.Караулов, В.А.Звегинцев, Е.С.Кубрякова, Б.А.Серебряников, Г.В.Колшанский, В.Г.Гак, В.Н.Телия, Д.Н.Шмелев, А.А.Уфимцева, А.Шахматов, Ф.Фортунатов, Ш.Балли, А.В.Кунин, Ю.Д.Апресян, И.С.Олейник, Г.М.Удовиченко, Ф.Т. Жилко, Л.П.Якубинский, В.М.Жирмунский, В.В.Виноградов, А.Д.Швейцер, Ю.Д.Дешериев, О.А.Стишов, М.П.Кочерган, Б.М.Ажнюк, И.К.Белодед, И.Р.Вихованец, Я.А.Голдованский, К.Г.Городенская, В.А.Горпинич, С.Я.Ермоленко, В.В.Жаворонок, М.А.Жовтобрюх, Ю.А.Зацкий, Р.П.Зоривчак, Т.Р.Кияк, В.Т.Коломиец, Р.Я.Крицберг, В.Н.Манакин, И.Огиенко, С.И.Ожегов, Л.С.Паламарчук, М.Я.Плющ, В.М.Русановский, С.В.Семчинский, Ю.О.Тевелев, A.Pott, Y.Treer, R.Rask, C.K.Ogden, I.A.Richards, W.von Humboldt, H.Stentahl, H. Shukhard, B. Matesius, F. Boas, B. Worf, W. Wemreich.

Ex. 2.State the type of the motivation of the English words (phonetical, morphjlogical, semantic, syntactical ones):

Hub-hub, event, bluebell, repellent, flip-flap, crime, hide-and-seek, incognito, impracticability, pit-a-pat, why-do-I-know (look), fraternity, plane, fizzle-sizzle, man-of-war, prosperity, cherry-orchard, mud, intricacy, gunfire, kitchenware, likeability, click-clack, cruel-

hearted, protagonist, fresh, environmentally-friendly, desamantization, bleb-blob, head (of the procession), contextual, foot (of a mountain), amoeba, approximately, too-too, traveling-bag, fata morgana, indivisibility, to pop out, winter, ready-made-clothes (department), authoritative, night, delinquency, hiss, calorie-intensive, unprecedented, moon, fortysomething, luminescent, detergent-free, moan, underestimation, flare, tongue, malnutrition.

Ex. 3. State the type of the motivation of the Russian words (phonetical, morphological, semantic, syntactical ones):

транспортная артерия, лукашенковцы, редактор, бело-голубые и оранжевые, бизнес-инкубация, головоломка, плюх-плюх, реконструкция, витиевато, анатомический, рупор правды (человек), горница, шипеть, хлопнуть, арт галерея, нефтеперерабатывающий, словоблудие, кредитор, гавань (любви), чернуха (ягоды), проститутка, ретроград, умиротворение, Иерихонова труба, воцерковление, самовозвеличивания, сникерсуй, римейк, мироздание, краснолампасник (генерал), взяткодатель, диагностика (авто), фермеризировать, роится (мысли), легчик-истребитель.

Ex. 4. Comment on the nature of the motivation of the following Russian proper names:

Синегор, Подопригора, Боголюб, Сокирич, Непейвода, Убийволк, Милостивичи, Лежебока, Вишнев, Кожанка, Ровно, Звенигород, Нечитайло, Сирота, Кожумьяка, Осокорки, Теремки, Вереснев, Пидбородько, Непитальская, Задонск, Доброгорская, Богуславская, Заречье, Предславенск, Незнайко, Радомир, Каменка, Перекопск, Змиенец, Вернигора, Колисановка. Вдовиченко, Листопадовое.

Ex. 5. Comment on the type of motivation in the names of the flowers:

waterlilies, seaweed, marigold, primrose, dandelion, snowdrop, carnation, poppy, pansy, buttercup, cowslip, foxglove, meadowsweet, monk's-hood, old man's beard, oxlip, speedwell, sunflower, cornflower, sweetbriar, wallflower, wintergreen, yellow-cup;

наперстянка, коровяк, душица, трумбета, чарзелье, красная рута, роза, Синеглазка, пижма, девясил, чебрец, собачки, золотойус, расторопша, мать-и-мачеха, грицики, подорожник, барвинок, тысячелистник, деревий, кувшинки.

Ex. 6. Comment upon the associations onomatopoeic words create. Suggest their equivalent translation:

birds and insects: bees buzz, birds twitter/ cheep/ screech, butterflies flit, cicadas chirm/' chirp/' chirr/' whirr, chickens cluck, cocks crow, cranes clang, crows croak, ducks quack, flies hum, geese cackle/ honk, grasshoppers chirp, hens cackle/ cluck, hawks squawk, larks/ nightingales warble, magpies chatter, owls hoot, pigeons coo, tit call/ chatter, sparrows cheep/' peep/' pip/' chitter, turkeys gobble, donkey-hee-haw;

animals: bears/ tigers roar, bulk low, cats meow/ miaow/ purr, cows /oxen/calves bellow/ bleat, dogs bark/ growl, donkeys/ bray, elephants trumpet, foxes yelp, frogs croak, goats baa/ bleat, horses neigh/ snicker, mules heehaw, mice squeak, piglets squeal, pigs grunt/' snort, sheep bleat, snakes hiss, wolves howl/ snarl.

people moan/ cry/ scream/ shriek/ sob/ murmur/ mutter/ mumble/ stammer/ stumble/ hiccup/ yawn/ sigh/ snore/ grunt/ grumble/ grown/ whisper/ gasp/' boo/' cheer/' clianL/' pant/' wheeze/' shriek/ snigger/' titter/' chiicklfi/ sniff.

Ex. 7. Determine the nature of the inner-semantic change in the following words (generalization, specification, degradation, elevation):

acre, adore, arrive, angel, bread, box, cattle, clerk, comrade, deer, fame, family, free, fortune, fruit, fowl, girl, greedy, guest., handsome, hospital, hound, idiot, knight, lad, lady, lord, marshal,

maid, meat, nice, paper, picture, pipe, popular, salary, season, shroud, shrewd, silly, slim, splendid, starve, stock, team, uncouth, voyage, rival, vulgar, villain, weeds, wife;

ангел, береза, белый, бить, ведьма, голос, фунт, дача, день, живот, зерно, земля, Евангелие, идол, иррациональный, чинить, лицедей, карантин, клоун, клубок, королева, ловелас, меценат, сатрап, плотник, стрелять, пиво, Прасковья, юродивый, халтура.

Ex. 8. Comment upon the meanings of the following English and Russian polysemous words:

to take a stress pill, ideas to be taken seriously, to take the oath, to take Susan out, to take time and effort, to be taken in by one's deception, to take up surfing, to take to little Kate, to take the notes aside, to take over McDonald's share;

a great crowd; one of the Rembrandt's famous paintings; Volodymyr the Great; to great fun time; Woody Allen, one of the all-time greats of the cinema;

to bring the knife, to bring back happy memory, to bring the building crashing to the ground, to bring in the verdict of not guilty, to bring in a law, to bring oneself to refuse the request, to bring up the subject again;

to send an e-mail, to send children to stay with the parents, to send smb away, to send down for drinks and meals, watching TV sends me to sleep, to send the company's share price plummeting, to send smb to Coventry;

bad weather, bad-tempered, to get bad publicity, to be bad for one's health, to go from bad to worse, bad debt, to take the bad with the good, bad language, bad faith;

наблюдать Землю из космического корабля; сидеть на земле; пахать землю; передать землю в наследство; славянские земли; увидеть землю после плавания на подводной лодке;

большое облако, большая группа людей; подумаешь, велика печаль; сильный мороз, сказать настоящую правду, иметь большое сердце, Великий пост, Великое воскресенье, большое горе, большое дело, большая сила; лед тронулся; наломать дров, сломить сопротивление, ломать двери, укрощать, ломать стереотипы/традиции, ноет и ломит тело, поломать вдрызг.

Ex. 9. Give Russian equivalents of the following English words and state the degree of semantic congruence between them by their logical meanings:

star, heart, kitten, book, language, tongue, stone, silk, silly, dome, tower, cell, vogue, to capture, tale, skin, to cook, to turn, branch, to kiss, spoon, fish, reptile, squirrel, rare, bluebottle, whiteroot, wildrose, to issue, finger, the Moon, hurricane, to squat, brilliant, to squash, fine, brittle, constant, point, croissant, regime, fox, screw, tail, awesome, tomb, endeavor, sparkle, stream, hillock.

Ex. 10. Suggest contexts for the following words to actualize them:

stony peak, pile Japanese to loom, neck, wooden. to tap. to lick, to hammer, to pop-eye, rubbish, to intervene, thoroughfare, hard, to thunder, to crash, to fuel, earthly, to slam, to pinch, taste, sky, anaemic, fiction, haze, marine, to glow, to blaze, to rattle, to crash, luminous, lax, grandeur, passionately, adore, to crawl. to brag, body, donkey, trade bloody, hairy, starry, dog, bird, bead, rostrum;

извиваться, подвывать, умиротворенный, носиться, нищета, переливаться, отголосок, противный, пересекаться, качать, взбешенный, вырезать, ноябрь, возрастной, оторопеть, изящный, нахлобучить, подогреть, плести, дуб, ремесло, звездопад, омытый, заложники, лихолетье, колокол, манить, ледяной, предрассветный, кружево, горизонт, вероломный, памятный, стучать, корни, проблеск, сияние, стон, прошептать, вышколенный.

Morphemic Structure of the English and Russian Words

Ex. 11. Classify the stems of the words given below into simple and derived ones:

homeless, asleep, involuntary, voyage, poet's, capped, fabulous, sought, fridge, irresponsibility, (is) writing, (his) writing, soften, undernourishment, dreamed, womanish, zest, change, unfriendliness, taken;

русое, русые, звери, знаковый, подавлен, живой, вдвоем, когда-то, верхом (как?), сады, садочки, пригоршни, суть, сущность, существенный, фальшь, беззубый, состояние, величие, рекорд, немилость, боевой, героям, часовой

Ex.12. Differentiate between derived and compound stems in the following words:

outstay, chairman, dishonesty, headache, misbehavior, football, foretell, outdated, undecipherable, root-words, unquestionable, blackmail, renovate, immovable, short-sighted, theorist, moneyholic, breakdown, takeaway, intolerable, nevertheless, itemize, blindfold, stifling, courtesy, cowman, detonator;

льстивый, рыбокомбинат, перенаселен, отстранен, смо-лоскип, злоумышленник, бережливый, энергосберегающие, сумерки, потусторонний, многолюдный, дендрология, легковоспламеняющийся, соцветия, суеверие, Звенигород, миндалевидный, непостижимый, фактологичный.

Ex. 13. Make the morphemic analysis of the words:

deterrent, cerography, four-wheeled, encashment, germicide, inevitable, mispronunciation, indubitably, mistreated, misdemeanor, fairyism, faithfully, exonerative, drapery, inflammability, fashionmonger, kind-heartedness, workmanship;

публичный, немощный, степенный, скакать, ретроспектива, продажный, автомобильный, калейдоскоп, беспощадный, неапробированный, отголосок, непреодолимый, безоговорочно, рекордсмен, приверженный, просторечия, бескомпромиссный, оболстительный, кровля, неугомонно, старославянский, намеренно, точно, сторонник, украдкой

Ex. 14. Select the words with prefixal morphemes:

access, abortive, adrift, apology, ameliorate, approximately, American, amnesia, becloud, benevolent, benefit, bethink, beseech, benzene, bipartisan, biblical, biscuit, bifold, biggish, bicycle, bitter, debris, debate, debase, debile, decent, debtee, decease, dispatch, dispute, disuse, district, dismantle, distort, distinct, enchant, encore, enclose, encase, encaprus, incomer, include, incentive, incarnate, inattention, inane, inactive, incidence, increase, mission, miscalculate, missile, mislaid, missal, mistake, mistress, misty, nonsense, nonny-nunny, non-alcoholic, nonic, nonage, nonetheless, nonce, real, react, reader, realm, rebound, rebus, reclaim, recoinage, receive, recognize, unite, unironed, unisexual, uninventive, unclad, uncle.

Ex.15. Select the words with prefixal morphemes:

апатия, агония, артист, алогично, атония, анатомия, априори, артос, угодить, дорога, земной, осязание, точно, дотла, достаточно, чрезвычайный, в дальнейшем, надежно, манит, надеяться, немощный, бестолковый, непогода, лишения, несчастья, ненависть, племянница, небо, нерест, невероятно, некроз, подвал, подстрекать подневольный, подъем, подхалим, подло, снисходительность, набожность, быт, уважение, полон, мимо, проститутка, объект, обезболить, оборот, с двух сторон, расчетливый, обедки, обволакивать, обуглить, обещание, обетованный, примерный, привилегия, привозной,

поздороваться, призматический, призрак, по крайней мере, принтер, передний, прихожая, переживать, перевод, убедить, перекупщик, перечень, поскандалить, перемирие

Ex. 16. Classify the words into simple, derived ones, compounds, derivational compounds:

wedding-finger, were, kingdom, ethics, sun-bleached, forget-me-not, opera, domes, detergent, unintentionally, ill-fitting, scapegoat, unconsolidated, trapezoid, uncome-at-able, summumbonum, sun-dried, spawn, propagandist, proof, prophesier, pronunciamento, porter-house, portorage, ornithomancy, ornament, opal, one-decker, open-handedness, nanny-goat, naturopathy, napkin-ring;

гигроскопичный, портативный, волна, октава, умиротворишь, вероятность, землеустройство, грядущий, разгуляй, стосемнадцатый, перемерзнуть, латиноамериканский, мать-и-мачеха, землекоп, газомер, мягкосердечный, летчик-космонавт, летопись, историограф, иностранный, жаворонок, жар-птица, естество, европеизация, этнологический, энергобаланс, электропоезд, тетя

Word Building In English And Russian

Ex. 17. Suggest all possible derivatives of the following words, determine the root morpheme in each:

attract, author, breathe, character, civilize, class, consider, consume, construct, debate, decide, decor, develop, difference, effect, equal, examine, fame, hostile, host, image, impress, intend, invest, quality, know, navigate, norm, observe, occupy, oppose, refer, regular, respond, person, probe, produce, present, popular, prophet, sense, sympathetic;

блеск, болеть, быть, верх, вера, вода, возить, учить, отрасль, голод, два, двор, день, жить, звук, потерять, звезда, цветок, крыло, кричать, летать, язык, небо, пиццать, рана, род, резать, роса, сам, мир, сыпать, снег, состояние, старый, плетень, читать, шить, цвет.

Ex. 18. Make compounds or composites with the following combinatory forms:

auto-, chrono-, demo-, homo-, photo-, tele-, hypo-, video-, ono(ma)-, -graph-, -phone-, -scope, -phobia, astro-, mono-, cyber-, mega-, super-, -burger, hyper-, -friendly, -speak, -driven, -led, -intensive, -free, -proof, -abuse, -aid, -city, -compatible, -free, -holic, -line, -loud, -mail, -nomics, -person, -something, -size, -style, -watch;

гидро-, страт-, гипер-, поли-, анти-, антропо-, термо-, гетеро-, хроно-, прото-, экстра-, псевдо-, лого-, гомио-, нарко-, энерго-, ино-, этно-, эко-, дем-, теле-, арт-, био-, мульт-, фарм-.

Ex. 19. Form nouns denoting agents or doers of the action with the following suffixes, give their Russian or English counterparts, accordingly, and explain the level of semantic congruence between them:

-er/-or, -ing, -ee, -ice, -ician/ -ian, -ist, -ite, -ent, -ant;

-ar/ -яр, -ач/ -яч, -тель, -ник. -ист/ -ыст. -ант/ -ент. -ан, -ат, -ес, -ор.

Ex. 20. Derive the words with the help of diminutive suffixes:

дорога, ребенок, цветок, тихо, милый, глаз, дерево, рыба, ясный, вежливо, обильно, малыш, облако, дождь, сапог, мама, папа, дочь, кот, гусь, окно, нога, сердце, голос.

Ex. 21. Make words to illustrate the use of the diminutive suffixes in English:

-en, -et, -kin(s), -let, -ock.

Ex. 22. Explain the meaning of these derivatives, state the productivity of suffix "-ee":

appointee, amputee, assignee, bailee, cohabitee, dedicatee, detainee, devotee, divorcee, draftee, escapee, evacuee, examinee, franchisee, grantee, internee, interviewee, kisee, licensee, nominee, pardonee, patentee, resignee, trainee, transferee, trustee, vacinee.

Ex. 23. These are the cases of back formation. State their deriving forms:

to baby-sit, to beg, to burgle, to broke, to catalyze, to cold-shoulder, to edit, to enthuse, to finger-print, to hotfoot, to house break, to peddle, to reminisce, to sculpt, to softpedal, to spring-clean, to stage-manage, to strap-hang, to televise, to type-write, to ush, to vacuum-clean, to well-wish;

позитив, астрал, интим, акциз, интенсив, синхрон, Нобель, нелегал, деструктив, эксклюзив, колорадский жук, воз, печь, автокефаль, муниципал, транснационал, регионал, языковед.

Ex. 24. Define the types of the word building processes in the following lexical units:

to baby-sit, unreasonable, torchlight, eatable, merry-go-round, CNN, T-shirt, to buzz, a find, handicraft, lab.cello, fatalism, glamorama, cross-examination, tec, specs, a tune-up, a climb-down;

дендрология, ахать, проминвестбанк, мол, стотридцатитысячный, несущественный, райсовет, хрупкенький, бионика: мотель, прибрежный, сш, этноцид, замок / 'замок, шелест (от: шелестеть), хруст (от: хрустеть), неформал, депы (депутаты), спикериада, мерс, Афган, жебракизация, шопинговать, нефте-халявщик.

Ex. 25. Decompose the blended words into the stems constituting them:

buppie, yummie, chuppie, huppie, netiquette, selectorate, televangelism, petrodollars, petrocurrency, docudrama, twelveplex, ageism, sexism, ragazine, datamation, masscult, kidult, slumlord, airtel, artocrat, multiversity, slumpflation, fantabulous, animatronics, infomercial, teleport, sexcapade, ecotourism;

солнцемобиль, парламенталитет, реанимобиль, метробус, банкомат, электропед, Азиопа, кучмонизм, витрищатик.

Ex. 26. Rewrite the following words or word groups using shortening or blending:

Christmas, compact disc, direct current, fraternity, gladiolus, hi-fidelity, laboratory, limousine, linotype, margarine, mathematics, parachute, preparatory, public house, telecommunication, trigonometry, veterinary, teleprinter + exchange, cybernetic + organism, formula+ translation, middlebrow + culture, mimicry + memorialization, animal liberation, Nixon + economics, big momentum, neo-conservative, hi-fidelity, science fiction, atomic bomb, learner-driver, victory day, teenage person;

Автобус, специальный, физкультура, фотография, газ+гнать, деньги + проводить, слово+любить, Філіпп (Кіркоров) + миллениум, фанатик, кибернетик, мобильный телефон, проффесионал.

Ex. 27. State the way of word formation of the following innovations in English and Russian:

nanosatellite, nanotech, environmentally-friendly, glamorati, journalati, couplehood, thrillerdom, netiquette, X-press, cradle-to-grave, just-in-time (politics), dot-comer, loadsamoney, nanny state, reporterette, spin-doctor, IT-friendly, ape-diet, salad-dodger, restaurateur, entrepreneur, guestworker, zhlub vote, additive-free, twentysomething, market-driven, market-led, webmail, barfmail, ecospeak psychobabble, milkaholic, eco-efficiency, fattyism, geneism, heterosexism, smokeism, e-school, e-business, i-biology, T-short-able, T-shaped, CD reader, HIV-infected.

Ex. 28. Study the following acronyms and their homoforms functioning in current cyberlanguage:

GAL (Get A Life); JAM (Gust A Minute); HAND (Have A Nice Day); Tips (Terrorism Information and Prevention System); ELF (English as Lingua Franca); NOTE (Not over there, either); BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything); CAM (Complementary and Alternative Medicine); SCORE (Special Claim on Residual Equity) also (System on Computerized Order Routing and Execution); STARS (Securities Transferred and Repackaged) also (Short Term Auction Rate Stock); CATS (Certificate of Accrual on Treasury Securities) also (Computer Assisted Trading System); BBS (Be Back Soon) also (Bulletin Board System); CU (See You) also (Cracking Up); CUL (See You Later) also (Catch You Later); G (Grin) also (Giggle); WN (What Now?) also (What Next?); WRT (With Respect To) also (With Regard To).

Semantic Classes of the Words in English and Russian

Ex. 29. Point to idiographic and stylistic synonyms in the following pairs of words:

bold, valiant; firm, hard; think, deem; clothes, attire; first-rate, ace; revise, recapitulate; vanish, perish; wrong, faulty; inadequate, not up to scratch; chuckle, giggle, extract, deracinate; achievement, accomplishment; explosive, eruptive; latest, with-it; laugh, be in stitches; narcotic, downer; opinion, viewpoint; generous, lavish; to love, to canoodle; merciless, harsh; confusing, misleading; monastery, abbey; notability, celeb(rity); unbiased, bias-free; exhausting, tiring; inventor, creator; inoffensive, harmless; infinite, boundless; infatuation, calf love; rudeness, disrespect;

смелый, отважный; анемия, малокровие; небосвод, горизонт; вьюга, метель; дебошир, сорвиголова; языкознание, лингвистика; чуткий, участливый; везде, повсюду; тайнопись, криптография; обильный, щедрый; появляться, возникать; почивший, покойный; почет, уважение; почесать, почухать; просверлить, прокрутить; прямо, откровенно; путеводитель, указатель; болтун, пустомеля; светать, благословляться на свет; распри, ссоры; животное, тварь.

Ex. 30. Give per two idiographic synonyms to the following words:

disease (n.), firm (adj.), confident (adj.), disagreement (n.), manage (v.), organize (v.), shine (v.), think (v.), lift (v.), strange (adj.), love (n.); friend (n.), refuse (v.), preserve (v.), presumption (n.), include (v.), idle (adj.), ill (adj.), huge (adj.), humid (adj.), frustrate (v.), extend (v.), emotion (n.), elegance (n.), egoistic (adj.), dreary (adj.), distant (adj.), dislike (v.), disagree (v.), dimension (n.), dictate (v.), depict (v.), classify (v.), cemetery (n.), beg (v.);

смотреть, безграничный, дорога, земля, добрый, умело, метель, светлый, горизонт, вечер, смеяться, верить, светиться постоянно, вызванный, поклонник, назойливый, отдыхать, повеять, придушить, смеяться, ползать, мигать, попадать, ущерб, звать, приобрести, пристроить, пустота, разноцветный, вражда, скорость

Ex. 31. Give per two stylistic synonyms to the following words:

start (v.), clothes (n.), while (conj.), wedded (p. p.), so (conj.), die (v.), toilet (n.), mad (adj.), cemetery (n.), get (v.), doctor (n.), sky (n.), know (v.), revise (v.), rubbish (n.), student (n.), boy (n.), idiotic (adj.), hippy (adj.), long (v.), goods (n.), forgetfulness (n.), foreman (n.), failure (n.), expire (v.), friendly (adj.), ecologist (n.), rain (n.), diarrhea (n.), drunk (adj.), deceive (v.), silly (adj.), beggar (n.);

думать, неразумный, плакаты, отец, принципиальный, очень, взять под стражу, убить, умереть, глаз, стукнуть, много, разведка, толстый, рот, перевоплощение, плохо, семейный, отдыхать, встретить, спешить, прыжки, думать, старинный, встретиться,

непоседа, готовить, прятаться, один на один, худеть, трус, хитрости, быстро, пьяный, украсть

Ex. 32. State whether the underlined words are the synonymic dominant or the generic term in the groups of words:

cry bellow, roar scream; complain, grouch, wail, grumble; emotion, anger, boredom, euphoria, joy; smell, aroma, odor, perfume; color, emerald, olive, pink, hazel; red, scarlet, crimson, maroon; enlarge, add, expand, extend, widen;

обувь, мокасины, кроссовки, сандалии; просить, упрашивать, умолять, молить; цветок, роза, мальва, бархатцы; быстро, скоро, ловко, вмиг; семья, отец, дети, тетя, прародители; восхищаться, восторгаться, очаровываться, любоваться; глагол, глаголь действия, глаголь процесса, глаголь состояния.

Ex. 33. Use a suitable affix to form the opposite of each of these adjectives below. Mind the peculiarities of the Russian derivation:

Agreeable, approachable, articulate, biased, competent, considerate, contented, decisive, dependable, discreet, efficient, enthusiastic, flexible, friendly, helpful, hospitable, imaginative, intelligent, kind, likeable, logical, loyal, mature, obedient, organized, patient, practical, predictable, reasonable; regular, rational, reliable, sensible, tactful, thoughtful, tolerant;

усатый, народный, признанный, пропорциональный, караульной, ошибочный, успешный, логичный, тактичный, обнадеживающий, достойный, стеснительный, слаженный, похожий, ответственный, гуманный, интересный, гармоничный, стабилизирующий, демократический, компромиссный, рациональной, моральный, пропагандистский.

Ex. 34. To each of the words below supply per one derivational and semantic antonym:

power, important, respect, honorable, distinct, rich, join, establish, organize, limited, used, cloudy, polite, active, creative, attentive, persuade, favourable, practical, concerned, cover, advantage, delightful, tasteful, calculate, joyful, organize, use, activate, trust, behave, fasten, underestimate, charge;

спокойный, оценивать, пачкать, честный, уважение, аристократический, здоровье, официальный, покорность, ложный, информированный, безопасный, открытый, отмененный, отлично, испорченный, действовать, предельно внимательный, погода, системный, деятельный, опрятный, облачный, интенсифицировать, заботливость, расцветать, зайти, накидать, сильный, включить.

Ex. 35. The following are the examples of the interlingual homophones that may account for the phenomenon of the false friends of the translator. Suggest proper translation equivalent of each word:

action/ акция, actual/ актуальный, affair/ афера, aspirant/ аспирант, baton/ батон, billet/ билет, cabinet/ кабинет, camera/ камера (тюремная), complexion/ комплекция, cross/ кросс (спорт.), diversion/ диверсия, mode/ мода, novel/ новелла, obligation/ облигация, replica/ реплика, scholar/ школа, major/ майор, data/ дата, servant/ сервант, trainers/ тренеры, physic/ физик, capital/ капитальней, magazine/ магазин, fabric/ фабрика, intelligence/ интеллигенция, prospect/ проспект, compositor/ композитор, accurate/ аккуратный, rapport/ рапорт, note/ нота, decay/ декада, study/ студия, politics/ политики, cereal/ сериал, objective/ объективный, storm/ шторм, genie/ гений, mascara/ маскарад, topic/ топик (предмет одежды), modal/ модель, palate/ палитра, regiment/ режим, bizarre/ беже, censure/ цензура, terrier/ террорист.

Ex. 36. Define the meanings of the following paronyms. Use them in the sentences of your own:

career-carrier, cause-course, courage-carriage, cost-coast, draught-drought, human-humane, major-mayor, personal-personnel, sergeant-surgeon, suit-suite, very-vary, access-excess, campaign-company, politics-policies, economical-economic, civic-civil, manifesto-manifest, logic-logistics, advance-advancement, popular-populous, conscious-conscientious, canal-channel, altar-alter, collar-colour, contemptible-contemptuous, corps-corpse, cost-cost, crash-crush, lay-lie, momentary-momentous, ellipse-eclipse, regimen-regiment, antidote-anecdote;

кровный-крававый, действенный- действующий, сильный - силовой, белить-белеть, участок- участок, заподозривающий-подозрительный, гарнитур- гарнитура, степень- ступень, мышцы- мускулы, беречь- стеречь, жирный- жировой, вникать- избегать, экономный -экономичный, внимательный-внимающий, статический- статистический, уважаемый-почтительный, почтенный- рассудительный, застенчивый - стеснительный, общественный- гражданский, абонент -абонемент, холодный -холодовой, авторитарный– авторитетный

Ex. 37. Supply per three hyponyms to each of the following hyperonyms:

wild animals, zoonemic similes, English poets, managerial personnel, educational establishments, "winter sports, international meals, occupations, substance nouns, decimals, film genres, skiing gear, English landscapers, Germanic languages, wild flowers, dwelling, ceremonies, muses, sign of zodiac, deadly sins;

техногенные катастрофы, национальную одежду, жанры изобразительного искусства, фразеологические возгласы, глаголы первого спряжения русского языка, хозтовары, разделы лексикологии, морфологические категории существительного, фразеологические колориты.

Ex. 38. Classify the following pairs of words into:

a) absolute homonyms b) homophones c) homographs

refuse, sole, soul/ sole, wind, rein/ reign, mean, here/ hear, fair, wound, sale/ sail, tear, sweet/ suite, firm, row, knew/ new, bore, won/ one, lead, site/ sight, pours/ paws, bar, effect, pale/ pail, primary, quarter, refuse, accept/ except, plane/ plain, read, war/ wore, bare/ bear, still, core, contract., incense, extract, live, close, desert, object, row, bow, polish, content, frequent, project, entrance;

замок, озера, очередной, дорога, древесина, на берегу, горы, коса, скамейка, рукав, ключ; боль, белеть, коты, письмо, л(е/ы) жи, пикет, утка, гам(м) а, ем, веди.

Lexical Expressive Means in English and Russian

Ex. 39. Gut of the list select lexical units with the connotational meaning, point to the reasons that create it:

compasses, infant, notion, de novo, oops, candy (of a woman), diesel, de facto, sullen (sky), attic (of head), prescribe, laissez-faire, whilst, conscious, shamrock, clad, coalesce, qua pro quo, hum, computer, fast, track, ouch, coup d'etat, word, bully, hippopotamus, asteroid, hillock, galleon, albeit, wight, mountains, mosquito, lasagne, jug, spicy, cot, genie, lieutenant, abbot;

дефиниция, здоровяк, приглашение, аршин, антинародный, колоситься, пустомеля, марец(март), самоотверженный, молодежь, позеленеть(от зависти), спатоньки, миска, как мухавсмоле, псина, перекаати поле(растение/о человеке), инаугурация, отголосок, вьюга, сани, проститутка, батраки, жебракизация, офтальмологический, зубило, памятный, старикан, октава, заросилася(весна).

Ex. 40. Group the metaphors into:

a) trite

b) original

the apple of the eye; the temple of the head; books are to be tasted, swallowed, chewed, digested; the head of the department; the key to the test; to stand glued to the spot; dying breath; the smell of the hell; the arm of i.ne chair; the Lime was bleeding; the root of the word; to stumble through the text, burning truth, bitter tears, life robbed him of his conscience, to excavate the unknown from the depth of one's soul, serenity of the twilight, sullen look, torrents of tears, avalanche of the lies;

рукавреки; побережья тонуло в тумане;
дворника автомобиля; ядовитые воды клокотали вокруг; задыхаться от ненависти;
воспринять что-то за чистую монету; рупор правды; подкрутить гайки; показать кузькину мать; манна небесная; шито белыми нитками; между молотом и наковальней, распутить язык, ножка стола, уносятся дни, дыхание весны, роились мысли, туман в голове, поток людей, солнце встает, идет дождь, сердечный приступ, голубые глаза подводных песков, небо насушилось, калейдоскоп событий, запятнанная совесть.

Ex. 41. Group the words according to the principle of the metonymic transfers into:

a) "pars pro toto"

b) "totum pro parte"

the Stars and Stripes; the loving home was in distress; dressed in silk and nylon; clever hands; the kettle is boiling; to earn one's bread; pen is stronger than the sword; to buy a Constable at the auction; the guards now change at Buckingham at a Lennon and McCartney; still waters are deep, to fall into enemy's hands; the tiptoed feet floated by; sleepy heads; he gave the ear to what the judge was saying, fingers heavily ornamented with golds; to die for a sleep; to give the shoes a brush: bitter experiences.;

пили коньяки мадеру; два мартини; Банковая потеряла шансы;
бурлит Крещатик; партер плодировал; чернобурка и кашемир гармонировали;
иметь острый язык; прогундосилитричума зыхрта; музыкальный слух; лицорегиналов;
писали "Сельские вести"; смотрели очки; язык до Киева доведет; потребовать рабочи еруки;
иметь свой угол/кусок хлеба; жить под одной крышей; гордость и совесть нашего завода.

Ex. 42. State the nature of the relations between the words in the following syntagms;

a) synonymic b) antonymic c) metaphoric d) metonymic

I'm exhausted, tired, weary: the mind is the torrent of darkness: the blue suit bowed and left the room; I walked in a healthy man and crawled out a wreck: he had now to confront the beast, the monster, the nightmare: the bells awoke and sang over the gables; the literary London: after so many kisses and promises — the lie given to her dream;

нанас смотрели голубые глаза подводных песков: холодным жаром пронизывает;
тихая вода -мягкая, ласковая, мягко-шелковая;
слушали Гершвина, танцевали под Моцарта; пение прошлых дней, горшок булькал: клокотал:
надеялись и сомневались, льется желтый ливень -сеется зерно.

Ex. 43. Match Russian onomatopoeic words to their English equivalents, comment on the degree of the semantic congruence:

лепетать (лепет), бляеть, бемкать, звучать, бряцать, брякать, бубнить, булькать, ворчать, бормотать, визжать, визжать, кричать, ворковать, рычать, гоготать, икать, кричать, греметь, грохотать, гаркать, стучать, гомонить, галдеть, гудеть, грохотать, гудеть, дребезжать, звенеть, звякать, жужжать, журчать, завивать, вздыхать,

ржать.капать, каркать, квакать, щелкать, каркать, кудахтать, кокать, кукарекать, курлыкать, кричать, шуметь, болтать, хлопать, трещать, бляеть, мямлить, мурлыкать, мурчать, пиликать, пипикать, хлопать, пищать, пыхтеть, рыдать, скрипеть, рычать, рявкать, свистеть, скулить, ныть, скрипеть, скрипеть, сопеть, стрекотать, шипеть, урчать, трещать, топать, фыркать, фурчать, хлопнуть, хихикать, хихикать, лакать, хлестать, хлюпать, хмыкать, хныкать, хрипеть, храпеть, хрустеть, хрюкать, цыкнуть, чирикать, тикать, стучать, чиркать, чавкать, шаркать, шептать, шелестеть, щебетать, шипеть, шуршать

to babble, to bang, to bellow, to bleat, to breathe, to bubble, to buzz, to bleat, to cackle, to cackle, to calf, to caw, to champ, to chatter, to chime, to chirp, to clap, to clatter, to clang, to clank over, to click, to clink, to clink- clang, to clunk, to coo, to crack, to creak, to crunch, to cuckoo, to crow, to croak, to drip, to drone, to drop, to flap, to gasp, to giggle, to gobble, to grind, to grumble, to grunt, to growl, to gulp, to gulp down, to hammer, to hem, to hiccup, to hip-hop, to hiss, to hoot, to howl, to hum, to jabber, to jingle, to low, to moo, mumble, to mutter, to nag, to neigh, to owl, to peal, to peep, to pip, to pop, to pound, to prattle, to puff, to punch, to purl, to purr, to quack, to rattle, to ring, to roll, to rumble, to scrape, to scrum, to shush, to slam, to slap, to splash, to sludge-puff, to smack, to snarl, to snore, Lo sniff, to snort, to snuffle, to sob, to sound, to squeak, to squeal, to squelch, to spin, to strike, to tap, to tee-hee, to titter, to thunder, to tinkle, to tittle-tattle, to tick, to trickle, to trot, to twitter, to wheeze, to whine, to whip, to whoop, to whoo, to whoof, to wail, to whine, to whirr, to whisper, to whistle, to yawl, to yell.

Ex. 44.Match definitions to the eponyms that symbolize these features:

Adonis, Amazon, Cain, Casanova, Cato, Cerberus, Cicero, Doctor Fell, Don Juan, Don Quixote, Doubting Thomas, Epicure, Florence Nightingale, Man Friday, Gorgon, Jezebel, Judas, Mentor, Othello, Robin Hood, Samson, Solomon, Svengal

a man of many female lovers; a strong woman who loves sport; a grim, watchful keeper; murderer; a man of simple life and self-denying habits; a dreamy, unpractical person; a person who doesn't easily believe things; an ugly looking woman whose appearance causes fear; a person with refined taste in wine and food; a person of strong power who makes others act in a bad way; a good-looking man; a man who calls forth antipathy from other people; a careering person; a man who is a great lover; a noble robber; a very jealous man; a disloyal person or a traitor; a good speaker; a person of great wisdom, a devoted servant; an immoral woman who attracts men sexually; a person who gives advice and guidance; a man of strength.

Ex. 45.State what these euphemisms mean in common language:

differently-abled, internment camps, people of colour, shell shock, battle fatigue, operational exhaustion, post traumatic stress disorder, derriere, copulation, perspire, urinate, security breach, mierda de toro, prophylactic, feces occur, barbecue sauce, visually impaired, berk, Sunshine Units, neutralize the target, collateral damage, pacification, to buy the farm, friendly fire, outgassing, runoff, Number One, Number Two, 'my master', Zoo Doo, groin, crotch, Queer as Folk, restroom, acting like rabbits, making love to, getting it on, doing it, sanitary landfill, transfer station, Civil Amenity, ill-advised, pre-owned vehicles, to hold back a grade, correctional facility, the big C, bathroom tissue, t. p., custodian or caretaker, sanitation worker, Where can I wash my hands?, Where can I powder my nose?, breathe one's last, depart to the world of shadows, expire, pay one's debt to nature, go the way of all the flesh, join the majority, go to one's last home, garden of remembrance, God's Acre, necropolis, be economic with the truth, embroider the truth, equivocate, misguide, fib, fudge the issue, misrepresent, comfort station, retiring room, washroom, committable, unbalanced, unstable, irrational, extramarital, physically challenged, chemical dependence, unmotivated, overweight, unattractive, appropriate, detainee, casket.

Ex. 46. Classify the given word combinations into free and bound ones. State what kinds of metaphoric references (logical, figurative) are involved to coin the meanings of the word combinations that follow. Translate them into Russian, define the degree of semantic congruence between them:

birds: bird's eye maple, the birds and the bees, bird's foot, violet bird of Jove, bird of Juno; **buzzard** colonel, old buzzard; army **chicken**, chicken button, chicken in every pot, chicken/ hen tracks; **cock**-and-bull story, till the second cock, cock of the wood, cock of the school, talk cock, cock of the walk, on cock-horse, cock-a-leader, crow blackbird, white crow; cold **duck**, dead duck, duck soup, dying duck, duck's weather, lame duck, a duck of a fellow, duck test, ducking for apples, duck fabric, ducking-stool;

American eagle, bald eagle, double eagle, half eagle, eagle freak, eagle-owl, eagle swing; **goose** skin, gooseberry old, goose egg; **hen** party / night, (the) Blue Hen State, hen-hussy, hen-flesh; a struggle between doves and **hawks**; for a **lark**; **owl** car, owl train, owl-light; dead **pigeon**, pigeon's milk; at roost, cold turkey, turkey dinner, swallow-dive; peafowl, peacock's feather;

domestic animals: **buffalo** head, bulldog edition; **bull** gang, bull fiddle, bull neck, buoy session, bull-roarer, in a "bull voice", bull-terrier, bull-dog, bull-calf; calflove, calf-bone, calf's foot, calf's teeth; alley cat, blowing cat, catbird seat, the cat pajamas, fat cat, gay cat, hep-cat, barber's cat, catboat, old cat, a cat with nine lives, cat-burglar the cat's whiskers; armored **cow**, cow's tail, black cow, silly cow, cash cow, cow-heel, cow-baby; barking

dogs, dog biscuit, dog days, dog in the manger, jolly dog, lazy dog, lucky dog, watchdog committee, the dogs of the war, top dog, dog-days, dog- bramble, dogberry-tree, dog grass, in the doghouse; **donkeys** year old; scapegoat; American horse, charley horse, dark horse, dead horse, horse and foot, thoroughbred horse, a horse of a different color; the **hound** of hell, Gabriel's hounds, autograph hound, tavern hound, drink hound; **the Lamb**, sacrificial lamb; big **ox**, ox-head, ox-fly, ox-tail soup; blind **pig**, (the) Guinea Pig State, in pig, pig board, with a pig in the middle, on the pig's back / on the pig's ear; rabbit ears; black sheep of a family;

wild animals: **alligator** bait, alligator bonnet, alligator snapper, alligator pear; for/ in a **coon's** age, "coonskin on the wall", gone coon, old coon; ass-kiss; **badger** game, badger-dog, badger-fly; **bear** garden, bear grass, bear-cat, Bear's Den, Great Bear, (the) Bear State, bear operation; **beaver** brown, beaver cloth, (the) Beaver State, beaver trade, beavertail, eager beaver, beavertail, in beaver, cotton beaver; **deer**-hound, red deer, deer-**hair**, **stag** dinner/ party/ night; elephant folio, elephant's car, white elephant; fox and geese, fox trot, arctic fox, fox-brush, fox-earth, fox-terrier; hare lip, hare and hounds, harebell; **hog** the credit, hog and hominy, time **hog**, in hog armour, **hog** age; **Hon** in the path/ way, the lion's share, lion-heart; grease monkey, three wise monkeys, monkey business, monkeyshines, monkey-nut, monkey chatter, monkey-bread; **mice** and men; American panther, blind tiger, tiger-ware, tiger-cat, three cheers and a tiger; wolfish appetite, bad wolf, a wolf in sheep's/ lamb's clothing;

reptiles: at a snail's pace; a grass snake, a snake in smb's bosom, great snakes; hare and tortoise, the voice of a turtle; a can of **worms**, worm of conscience; a big **frog** in a small pond, frogman, frog-pecker;

insects: bee plant, a **bee in one's** bonnet, bees **and** honey, killer **bee**, queen bee, worker bee, swarm of bees, colony bees, bee glue, bee garden, beebread, spelling bee; butterfly stroke, butterfly table, butterfly net; big bug, **the** Bug-eating State, **the** millennium bug; fly in the ointment, fly brush; green hornet wasp nest; **army** ant, white ant; flea bag, flea-pit, flea-bite, flea in one's ear, flea market;

fish: crab's eyes; cold fish, fish bowl, freshwater/ saltwater fish, school/ shoal of fish, fish story; to draw a red herring across the path; the world is my oyster, oyster patty,

Ex. 47. In the cases of simile that follow state the animalistic components that serve the foundations to the metaphoric comparison and associations created. Translate them into Russian commenting upon the connotations reached:

to go like a bat out of hell; as crazy as a jay bird, to eat like a bird, as the crow flies, to live like fighting cock, as black as a the crow, as dead as a dodo, like a duck in a thunderstorm, like water off a duck's back, to take to smth. like a duck to water, as stupid as an owl, as blind as an owl, to struck/ well like a turkey, as proud as a peacock, as a bull m a china shop, to grin like a Cheshire cat, like a cat round hot milk, as a cat loves mustard, to treat smb like a dog, to drink like a fish, as fussy as hen with one chick, as scarce as hen's teeth, to eat like a horse, to work like a horse, as gentle as a lamb, like a lamb to the slaughter, as stubborn as a mule, as strong as an ox, to stare like a struck pig, to breed like rabbits, as well be hanged for a sheep as (for) a lamb, as blind as a bat, as cross as a bear with a sore head, as busy as beaver, to run like deer, as silly as a fox, like a hen with one chicken, to fight like Kilkenny cats, mad as a March hare, as timid asa hare; like a hog in the squall/storm, independent as a hog on ice, drunk as a drowned mouse, as quiet (mum, mute, still) as a mouse (in a cheese), to speak like a mouse in a cheese, like a drowned mouse, neither man nor mouse, as wet as a drowned rat, like a rat in a hole, to work like a tiger, as snug as a bug in the rug, as close as a clam, as happy as a clam at high tide, packed as close as herring, as like as an apple to an oyster, as close/ dumb as an oyster.

Functional Stratification of the English and Russian Vocabularies

Ex. 48. Refer the below given words io one of ins groups: a) bookish wordsb) neutral words c) colloquial words

sky, divergent, qui pro quo, birdie, let down, often, behold, bloody vaunting, beans (for money), hereby, move, house, lone, baby-sit, to sack smb, viscera, rip (for deceive), go into the drunk, boycott, accommodation, horse, chap, deem, morning, naught, labial, maiden, youngsters, bloke, aliment, chap, exhale, female, nutrition, yummy, appetizing,boozy,loo, kidding, posh, delicious;

беспрецедентный, башка (голова), небеса, начинать, дурак, беньки (глаза), зырить, "до второго пришествия", звездочка, марец, плен, курлы-курлы, печаль, ворота, церебральный, пели бы, небосвод, горизонт, огорчение, рихтовать, овраг, шалопай.

Ex. 49. Select slang words out of the following: attic (head), croc (crocodile), dad, damp, deem, retreat, canned (drunk), baron, vector, staccato, provoke, trig (trigonometry), anaemia, nut (mind), squire, grand (1 000), to date smb, grace-note, bully (person), chick (girl), idle, cabbage (money), methinks, rep (repetition material, cook up (invent), recapitulate, teddy-boy maturation, knight, reciprocal, equivocal, seemly, odious, veg (vegetable), to boss, to boost, well-away (drunk), measly;

электричка, журнал, штука, ноктюрн, гипотенуза, еврик, зачетка, долина, владелица, шабаш, урожай, хоромы, под градусом (пьяный), мамуля, знак, стимул, котелок (голова), концерт, колеса (наркотики), по барабану (неважно), бобер, разветвления, нализался (опьянел), хвост (академ. задолженность), баксы, шпора, рыба, долбануть, грядущий, урядник, грызня, потник, адсорбент, одежды, тамочки, увиливание, высота, руководитель, протеже.

Ex. 50. Select monosemantic words:

equivocal, finalize, odour, inauguration, unreliable, object, beast, birch-tree, grace-note, stylistics, sanitation, H-bomb, to giggle, to emerge, infauna, telebrosity, access, damask, contemptible, diseased, predecessor, resistance, lustrous, executive, oxygen, initial, tiny, decent, stonework, screen, shriek, collide, consonant, trout, gosling;

мониторинг, стратегический,пролив,алиби,ратификация, крещендо, экзистенция, индукция, остенсивный, радоваться, лежа, копать, болеть, адсорбент, матушка, горицвет, приглашения, вежливо, украдкой, изредка, лоботряс, рига, загон; обора, хижина, рассвет, рекогносцировка, пройдоха, почивший, снегоуборочной, граница, гигроскопиченый,верховенство, арбитраж, эмансипация, попотеть, рай-дерево, инфаркт, скерцо, неединожды, высота, рулевой.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Etymological Composition of the English and Russian Languages

Ex.51. State the language these words were borrowed from into Russian and English:

sonata, datum, concentrate, macaroni, potato, tobacco, fatigue, gondola, cigar, cocoa, chauffer, rock, diagnosis, sloop, yacht, phenomenon, pogrom, balalaika, Cossack, wonderchild, curriculum, autumn, etiquette, garage;

артрит, солнце, Бог, чай, маклер, терция, аквариум, персона нонграта, коммюнике, франчайзинг, реинкарнация, фрахтовать, ладонь, отец, уста, ингибиционизм.

Ex. 52. State the language the following translation loans came from into English and Russian:

balalaika, seraphim, taekwondo, karaoke, Cossack, blitzkrieg, prima donna, tete-a-tete, khan, bungalow, Ramadan, cliché, crisis, nirvana, dolce vita, Messiah, amethyst, operetta, kvass;

мазурка, кун-фу, маршал, гетман, игумен, хан, кенгуру, такси, рандеву, де-факто, фата-моргана, балетмейстер, портмоне, дебют, Тобогган, константа, гашиш, карма, ингибиционизм.

Ex. 53. Where possible give the plural form of the following international words and translation bans. Comment upon the peculiarities of its formation and the degree of their assimilation:

phenomenon, stimulus, matrix, genii, tabula rasa, taxi, status quo, kangaroo, volcano, boycott, Decembrist, moccasin, torpedo-boat, sabotage, garage, idol, gymnastics, slalom, tattoo, hierarchy, terror;

леди, пикник, джин, бинго, хот-дог, чипсы, тариф, кулеш, бойскаут, пуд, мюсли, МАКИНТОШ, рандеву, пицца, табу, вальс, спагетти, соло, евхаристия, анорак, домино, йена, амеба, оазис, кимоно.

Ex. 54. Determine the origin of the following international words:

cocaine, epigram, monopolize, monograph, radio, vandal, sprint, ferment, gravity. Leitmotif, samizdat, wolfram, tweed, appetite, geisha, hidalgo, opossum, condor, Jacuzzi, khaki

гений, кризис, колибри, монарх, авокадо, макароны, плебисцит, агент, вигвам, балет, тайфун, сквош, фарфор, ортодоксальный, лейтенант, болеро, портик, томагавк, икебана, оригами.

Phraseological Units in English and Russian

Ex. 55. Determine what class the following phraseological units refer to. Translate them into Russian and state the degree of semantic congruence between the units in source and target languages:

guiding star; to follow the star; the massacre of the innocent; a voice in the wilderness; generation of vipers; to lay the ax (e) to the root of smth; to sift (separate) the grain (wheat) from the chaff (tares); hunger and thirst: pure in heart; blessed are peacemakers; salt of the earth; to hide one's light under a bushel; think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil; if thy right eye offend thee pluck it out; whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also turn the other cheek

Ex. 56. Define the figurative meanings of the verbalzoonymic expressions. State what animalistic components are used in their Russian equivalents:

to kill two **birds** with one stone; to count one's **chickens** before they are hatched, to be no spring chicken; to **cock** one's eye/ nose/ ears, to ride a cock-horse; to **crow** before one is out of the woods, to eat boiled crow; to wear a **duck's** ass, to play ducks and drakes with smth, to duck a curtsy; to cook someone's **goose**, gone goose, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, to shoe the goose, to play gooseberry; to **hen-peck** to **hawk** around; to send **owls** to Athens; to catch the **larks**, to rise with the lark; to pluck a **pigeon**; to go to **roost**, rule the roost; to have a

turkey on one's back, to talk turkey, to say turkey to one and buzzard to another; to play the **peacock**;

to **buffalo** smb into compliance, to get smb buffaloed; to **bull** one's way, to hit the bull's eye, to take the bull by the horns; to shoot the bull, to kill the fatted **calf**, to worship the golden calf, to eat the calf in the **cow's** belly; to have a **cow**, to make cow eyes; to flog the **cat**, to copycat, to lead a cat and dog life, to let the cat out of the bag, to see which way the cat jumps/ to wait for the cat to jump, to turn cat in the pan, to be a cat, to have kittens; to go to the **dogs**, to let sleeping dogs lie, to lead smb a dog's life, to put on dogs, to die a dog's death; to talk the hind leg off a donkey; to get one's **goat**, to play/act the (giddy) goat; to bet/ back on the wrong **horse**, to change horses in the midstream, to flog a dead horse, to hitch one's horses together, straight from the horse's mouth, to horse around; to ride before the hounds, to hound a dog on smb; to buy a **pig** in a poke, to make a pig of oneself, to make a pig's ear of smth/ out of smth, to carry pigs to market, please the pigs, in less than a pig's whisper/ whistle; to **ram** home an idea, to ram one's way through the hedge, to ram a little Latin/ sense into smb, to ram smth down smb's throat; to buy the rabbit;

to go **ape**, to play the ape, to lead apes in hell, to say an ape's paternoster; to be an **ass** for one's pains, to make an ass of smb/ oneself, to play/ act the ass of; to go to the entire **coon**, to shed **crocodile** tears; to overdraw the **badger**, to draw the badger; to have bats in one's belfry, to be bats; to take a **bear** by the tooth; to see the **elephant**/ to get a look at the elephant: to set a **fox** to keep the geese; to kiss the **hare's** foot, to make a hare of, to run/ hold with the hare and hunt with the hounds; to go to the whole **hog**, to **hog** a rod; to have a **monkey** on one's back, to pass out monkey bait, to make a monkey out of smb; can the leopard change his *spots*; smell a rat, to rat on a friend/ on the debts, to have rats in the attic, to have the rats; to have a tiger by the tail, to rouse a tiger in smb, to fight the tiger; to cry **wolf**, to have the wolf in the stomach, to keep the wolf from the door, to have seen a wolf, to wake a sleeping wolf;

to have **snakes** in one's boots, to raise/ wake snakes, to see snakes, to set the **tortoise** catch the hare; to turn **turtle**; to **worm** information out of smb, to worm oneself into smb's confidence, to worm out of a promise/ duty/ difficulties, to worm smb out of one's money, to worm one's way into society; to have a **frog** in one's throat;

to have **butterflies** in one's stomach, to make butterfly kisses, to put a **bug** into smb's ear, eyes bug out at the effrontery; to catch the **bug**; to close one's fly trap, not to hurt a fly, to swat a fly, to crush/ break a fly upon a wheel, to drink with flies; to stir up a nest of **hornets**, to have **ants** in one's pants; to catch **fleas** for smb; to crawl **crabwise**, to crab someone's nature, to crab a deal; to **fish** in big waters, to have other fish to fry, to make fish of one and flesh of another, to feed the fish, a queer fish, to fish in troubled waters.

Ex. 57. Translate the following proverbs and sayings into Russian and maintain the imagery of the metaphoric component. Compare animalistic components in the source and target languages and state what images they create. Hike into account the part of the cultural and national background in the creation of the associations of the phrasal units:

birds: a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; the bird has flown; the early bird gets/ catches the worm; a little bird told me; birds of a feather flock together; chicken come home to roost; each crow thinks its own bird fairest; crow will not pick out crow's eyes; fine day for ducks; can't say "bo" to a goose; the old woman is picking her geese; little pigeons can carry great messages; that's my pigeon; curses come home like roost; **animals**: curst cows have cut horns; Holy cow!: the cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it; all cats are grey in the night; the cat got one's tongue; that cat won't jump; curiosity killed the cat; has the cat got your tongue?; no room to swing a cat; enough to make a cat laugh; every dog has his day: hair of the dog that bit me: dog doesn't eat dog: I'll be dogged if I do it; enough to make a horse laugh; pigs to you!; when pigs begin to fly; you must not seit the skin till you've shot the bear; first catch your hare then cook him; don't look a gift horse in the mouth; rat me if...; don't let flies stick to your heels, there are no flies on him; nothing must be done hastily but killing of fleas;

neither fish nor flesh/ neither fish nor good red herring, a pretty kettle of fish!; all's fish that comes to his net; never offer to teach fish to swim; he who would catch swim must not mind getting wet; it is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait; you cannot flay the same ox twice.

English and Russian Vocabularies Viewed from the Criterion of "Tune"

Ex. 58. Explain the meaning of the Russian semantic innovations:

валеология, омбудсмен, макарена, папарацци, путана, бамбино, автобан, полтергейст, кич, бундеслига / оберлига, бутик, визаж, транш, ню, декодер, мармит, мондиализм, фритюр, блайзер, паркинг, леггинсы, скотч, кейс, рег-тайм, реп, степ, ремикс, скейтборд, кикбоксер, бодибилдинг, шейпинг, риелтор, провайдер, тюнинг, ноутбук, сайт, биде, кунфу, тинейджер, андеграунд, грант.

Ex. 59. Group the disused words into archaic and historical ones. Give modern forms to the archaic words:

abide, aby, amongst, archer, aught, beget, behold, betwixt, battering, blazon, bludgeon, blunderbuss, breast-plate, brigantine, brougham, burgher, catapult, chain-mail, chariot, corvette, cuirass, didst, diligence, dost, doth, ere, fletcher, foil, galleon, gauntlet, halberd, hast, hath, hearken, helmet, heralds, hereof, hither, knight, lance, maiden, methinks, naught., phaeton, raiment, ram, shalt, shield, sling, steed, thee, thereupon, thou, thy, truncheon, unto, visor, welkin, wert, whereupon, whit, woe, ye, yeoman.

Ex. 60. Group phrasal innovations topically (politics, economics, technologies, social life, trading, business affairs, hobbies and entertainment, environment, order and law). Analyze their structural patterns. Supply Russian translations to them:

anti-money laundering investigation, business-to-business (B2B), clicks and bricks clicks and mortal, defense dividend, pensions time- bomb, return on talent, street spam, global villager, junk culture, road warriors, ethnic cleansing, human shield, killing fields, smart gun, anthrax cleaning, daisy cutter, debris storm, facial profiling, overkill anthrax, Terrible Tuesday, women of cover, World Trade Center cough, state terrorism, weapons-grade drug, computer fraud, computer fraud squad, identity theft, salami crime, boiler shop, bucket trading, consumer terrorism, drug king-pin, clean up rate, crime stopper electronic cash, digital cash, computer-aided education, webcast wedding, alpha geek, computer gap, dot bomb, dot com rage, face time, killer application (killer app), lunch box, mouse potato, smart phone, stores with doors, technology butler, virtual pet, wallet computers, word of mouse, contraceptive corn, crazy tobacco, designer crop, gene rush, gene smog, golden rice, molecular farming, terminator seed, cloning pregnancy, handmade cloning, reproductive cloning, quantum cloning, therapeutic cloning, baby-making industry, market multiculturalism, hate crime, majority minority, racial profiling, shopping while black, diversity fatigue, diversity training, cultural feminism, glass ceiling, glass floor, glass wall, grass ceiling, mommy track, new man, new woman, silicon ceiling, the Fifth World, the Lost Sex, neo-cold warrior, push poll, smoking bed, stealth candidate, caviar left, the anxious class, at-risk kids, cosmetic underclass, dumpster diver, gutter tribe, urban lumberjack, twentysomething (20-something), Generation Ecstasy (Generation E, Gen E), Net Generation (N-Gen), digital generation (Generation D), Echo Boom Generation.. Bull Market Babies, baby boom generation, sandwich generation, club-sandwich generation, silver surfers, white-collar boomers, acid rain (yellow rain), Agenda 21, bottle bank, can bank, deep ecologist, Earth Summit, ecological footprint, greenhouse gas (GHG), light green, ozone fatigue, soil remediation, animal lib, animal welfare, animal rightists, bioethics, eco-alarmist, eco-vigilant, food desert, food-in film, Frankenstein food, gene food, one-handed food, toy food, nouvelle cuisine, global cuisine, fusion cookery, sleep-sick society, sleep camels, stress

puppy, sleep debt, benefit tourism, eclipse tourism, green tourism, grief tourist, intellectual tourism, space tourism, sun-and-sea tourism, sustainable tourism, weather tourism, comfort TV, extreme sports, ski football, street lunge, urban yoga, volunteer vacationer, white water rodeo, net nuptials, starter marriage, toxic bachelor, two-pay-check family, webcast wedding, tug of love child, drop-seat pants, fuck-me heels, thigh-high top, business casual, casual Friday, dress correctness, dress-down day/Friday, dress-up Thursday, grunge dressing, charter school, computer-aided education, digital gap, distance learning, "intermediate" college, magnet school, school inside school, social promotion, paper books, e-books, e-mentor, computer fraud, computer gap, computer hip, computer junkie, smart drug, smart dust, smart gun, smart home, smart phone, smart pistol, dot bomb, dot-com deathwatch, dot-com rage, dot snot, designer beer, designer crop, designer drug, designer lager, virtual advertising, virtual community, virtual Friday, virtual manager, global ageing, global corporation, global cuisine, global female icon, global dimming, global government, global villager, green accounting, green aid, green ammunition, green bill, green energy, green guru, green party, green talks, green skeleton, green sweater worker, green tax, green wash, golden bullet, golden share, golden fleecing, golden goose, golden handshake, first jobber, job gap, job summit, job share, job lock, job spill, parachute candidate, stealth candidate, charity scam, goldilocks economy, attention economics, bubble economy, experience economy, grey economy, bazaar economy, tiger economy, retail politics, just-in-time politics, wholesale politics, dress correctness, political correctness, emotional correctness, gender correctness, jobless worker, dog-collar worker, scarlet collar worker, portfolio worker, career coach, health coach, life coach, trading coach, cup-holder cuisine, deprivation cuisine, drive-through cuisine, chip head, barking head, shouting head, crack head, CNN effect, house money effect, lipstick effect, revenge effect, wealth effect; economy class syndrome, Jurassic Park syndrome, Stendhal's syndrome, sudden loss of wealth syndrome, civic journalism, horse-race journalism, solutions journalism, spin journalism, acoustic terrorism, franchise terrorism, new terrorism, extreme tourism, grief tourist, intellectual tourist, weather tourist, garbage gap, geek gap, gender gap, jargon gap, wealth gap, urban forest, summit, urban theology, urban tribe, urban yoga.

Substandard layer of the English and Russian Vocabularies

Ex. 61. Pick up proper equivalents to the following slang words commonly used in the newspaper style:

ace (s/one) out *v*, acidhead *n*, be all wet *v*, awesome *adj.*, bad rap *n*, bananas *adj.*, basket case, beef *n*, big gun *n*, "bimbo" *n*, blow off *v*, go bonkers *v*, bottom-line *n*, bro *n*, broad *n*, make a quick buck, bullshit *n*, bum *n*, butt in *v*, cakewalk *n*, cat's pajamas (the) *n*, cheesecake *n*, in the chips, cinch *n*, take s/one to the cleaners, clout *n*, con *n*, con job *n*, couch potato *n*, get cracking *v*, creep *n*, croak *v*, cut to the chase *v*, digs *n*, dinky *adj.*, doozy(-ie) *n*, dopey *adj.*, dork *n*, dough *n*, drag *n*, dry out *v*, dude *n*, ego trip *n*, fall guy, fix *n*, flak *n*, flaky *adj.*, fling *n*, flip (out) *v*, freak *n*, freebie *n*, fuck up *v*, gas *n*, get laid *v*, get off (on smth) *v*, gig *n*, gold-digger *n*, groove *n*, grub *n*, hang (out) *v*, hang-up *n*, hard-ball *n*, high *n*, hooker *n*, hotshot *n adj.*, hunk *n*, hype, jive *v*, joint *n*, junkie *n*.