

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ**  
**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение**  
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# **ENGLISH**

# **LEXICOLOGY**

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**КРАСНОЯРСК**

# LECTURE 1

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# LANGUAGE AND LEXICOLOGY.

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- **General linguistics** studies different and common sides of all languages.
  - **Particular linguistics** studies different sides of particular languages.

# THREE COMPONENTS IN ANY LANGUAGE

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- The grammatical system
- The vocabulary
- The system of sounds

# LEXICAL STUDIES

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**Lexicology** (Gr. 'lexis' - word, 'logos' – learning) studies the vocabulary of the language and the properties of words (and their combinations) as the main units of the language.

- *Sense relationships between words*
- *Word structure*
- *Word-formation*
- *Properties of words and word-combinations*
- *Principles of classification of the vocabulary*
- *Compilation of dictionaries*

**General Lexicology** carries out the general study of the vocabulary, irrespective of the specific feature of any particular language and it studies linguistic phenomena and properties common to all languages, i.e. so-called language and linguistic universals.

**Special Lexicology** investigates characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language. Special lexicology may be historical and descriptive.

**Descriptive Lexicology** deals with the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development.

**Historical Lexicology or Etymology** (Greek *etumon* 'primary' or 'basic word', 'original form of a word') studies the evolution of the vocabulary and its elements: origin, change, development, linguistic and extralinguistic factors modifying their structure, meaning and usage.

**Diachronic** (Greek *dia* – 'through', *chronos* – 'time')

**Synchronic** (Greek *syn* – 'with, together').

**Contrastive Lexicology** works out the theoretical basis on which the vocabularies of different languages can be compared and described.

**Phraseology** is the branch of lexicology specializing in word groups which are characterized by stability of structure and transferred meaning.

**Terminology** studies different sides of terms and lexicology gives

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- Vocabulary
  - Lexis
  - Lexicon
  - Dictionary is a selective recording of the word stock at a given point of time

The term **vocabulary** is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words and word equivalents. It is an adaptive system adjusting itself to the changing requirements and conditions of human communication and cultural surrounding.

A **lexicon** is a list of words in a language – a vocabulary – along with some knowledge of how each word is used.

# WHAT IS A WORD?

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- ❑ **Word** is a small unit within a vast, efficient and perfectly balanced system.
- ❑ **Word** is a unit of speech which, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. Thus, the word can be defined as a unit of communication.
- ❑ **Word** is the total of the sounds which comprise it.
- ❑ **Word** is a speech unit used for the purposes of human communication, materially representing a group of sounds possessing a meaning, susceptible to grammatical employment and characterized by formal and semantic unity.
- ❑ The term **word** denotes the basic unit of a language of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment. A word therefore is simultaneously a semantic and grammatical and phonological unit. It is the smallest unit of the language which can stand alone as a complete utterance. It is a small unit within a vast, efficient and perfectly balanced system.



# WORD-GROUP

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**Word-group** is a group of words which exists in the language as a ready-made unit, has the unity of meaning, the unity of syntactical function.

***As loose as a goose***

# STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF THE WORD

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The **external structure** of the word is its morphological structure.

The **internal structure** of the word, or its meaning is the word's semantic structure.

External (formal) unity

Semantic unity

Susceptibility to grammatical employment

# SYNTAGMATIC AND PARADIGMATIC LEVELS

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- On ***the syntagmatic level***, the semantic structure of the word is analysed in its linear relationships with neighbouring words in connected speech.
  
- On ***the paradigmatic level***, the word is studied in its relationship with other words in the vocabulary system.

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**Syntagmatic (sequence)**

The first question was difficult

second

word

easy

third

problem

silly

funny

exam

final

last

paper

loaded

**Paradigmatic  
(substitution)**



# CONNECTION OF LEXICOLOGY WITH OTHER SCIENCES

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- Lexicography
  - Terminology
  - Phonetics
  - Stylistics
  - Grammar
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- Psychology, psycholinguistics
  - Social history, sociolinguistics
  - Philosophy