

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
Федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный
университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского»

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.
Часть 2.
Семасиология. Фразеология.**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института международных отношений и мировой истории для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

Нижегород
2019

УДК 811.111(07)
ББК 143.21я.73
Б 90

Б 90 ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.
Часть 2. Семасиология. Фразеология: учебно-метод. пособие [Электронный ресурс] / Ю.С. Бузуева. – Нижний Новгород: Изд-во ННГУ, 2019. – 26 с.

Рецензент: канд. псих. наук, доцент **М.В. Архипова**

Данное пособие содержит практический материал необходимый для формирования базовых лингвистических знаний о лексической системе английского языка, ее вариативности и особенностях организации. Во второй части пособия рассматриваются семасиология и фразеология английского языка. Цель пособия – ознакомить студентов с основными особенностями лексического строя английского языка, предотвратить некоторые типичные ошибки в словоупотреблении и при переводе на родной язык. Задания и упражнения, содержащиеся в пособии, способствуют развитию у студентов языковой догадки, совершенствованию умений работы с различными лексикографическими источниками.

Пособие предназначено для студентов 1 года обучения по программе профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

Ответственный за выпуск: председатель методической комиссии
ИМОМИ ННГУ к.и.н., доцент Бушуева С.В.

УДК 811.111(07)
ББК 143.21я.73

© Нижегородский государственный
университет им. Н.И.Лобачевского, 2019

Contents

Part 1. Semasiology	p.p. 4
Part 2. Phraseology	p.p. 19
Список использованной литературы	p.p. 25

Part I. Semasiology

Give definitions of the following terms:

Lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, denotational component, connotational component, stylistic reference, evaluative component, emotive charge, context, polysemy, motivation, phonetic motivation, morphological motivation, semantic motivation, metaphor, metonymy, generalization, specialization, elevation, degradation, synonyms, synonymic dominant, ideographic synonyms, stylistic synonyms, context-dependent synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, homophones, homographs, euphemisms

1. Analyze the structure of the lexical meaning of the following words. Distinguish between the denotational and connotational components.

Polite-civil, to choose – to select, odd – queer, to shake – to tremble, skilled – proficient, money – cash.

2. Define the denotative and connotative meanings of the components.

- a) I suppose *muggings* will have to do it.
- b) Give *mummy* the *doggie* then.
- c) My brother is terrible. Let's get rid of this little *beastie*.
- d) Let me get you the *aforementioned*.
- e) We are away to the sunnier *climes*.
- f) Anastasia had to *fork out* a lot for that present.
- g) For us it's been a real *catch-22*, because we had the time to take a vacation without having any money.

Polysemy and Context

3. What meaning does a polysemantic word “nice” have in the following sentences? What is the role of the context?

- a) One of the nicest things about her is her sense of humour.
- b) I asked him in the nicest possible way not to park in front of my garage.
- c) He is not very nice to her when he has had a few drinks.
- d) The discussion on one of the nice points of law seemed to be endless.
- e) You need a nice hot bath after such a tiring day.
- f) He has a nice taste in garment.
- g) This is a nice mess you've got us into!
- h) She is not too nice in her business methods.

4. In the sentences below, the words in bold in lexical system are polysemantic. What meanings are given in a dictionary and what meaning do they have in this particular context?

- a) The past year and a half has reminded me in many *ways* of what it was like when we started the *business*.
- b) The main entrance *hall* looks like something out of a video *game*, with a huge vaulted *ceiling* set off by moody lightning and a row of ejection *seats* rescued from World War II-era fighter jets.
- c) In one test, a quarter-inch steel *ball* is fired at eyewear, at more than 160 km/h; in another, a heavy steel spike is *dropped* on a lens.
- d) Audiences are so used to *easy* seductions by movies, with big jokes and jolts, that they may misread or discard potent *message* of the *pictures*.

5. From the words in brackets choose correct one to go with each of the synonyms below. In what contexts can these collocations be used?

- a) deep, profound, intense (knowledge, river, silence, personality, cold)
- b) bald, hairless (chest, patch, head, tyres, facts, hands)
- c) sharp, keen, acute (teeth, knife, turn, patient, eyesight, blade, mind)
- d) maintain, perform, do (relations, house, a family, service, ceremony, research, dishes, aerobics)
- e) discover, invent (continent, restaurant, ball-point, the truth, treasure, characters)

6. Comment on the motivation of the following words.

Conventionalism, to sizzle, absent-mindedness, speechless, go-getter, disreputable, moon, hot-dog, murmur, small (unimportant), cool (fashionable), item, mouse, twitter, sunrise, king, hardship, a writer, town, tongues (of flame), foot, a paper-back, the coat (of a dog).

Metaphor and Metonymy

7. Explain logical associations in the following groups of meanings for the same word. Define the types of transfers.

The foot of a hill – the foot of a young boy; the leg of a table – to hurt one's leg; the glasses on the nose – the nose of the plane; the wing of a bird- the wing of a building; Peter's head – the head of a company; my eye hurts- the eye of a needle; the bridge of the river – the bridge of the nose; the tip of the tongue – the tongue of a bell; the root of a tree – the root of a word; the neck of a girl- the neck of a bottle; the mouth of a river – the mouth of an infant.

8. Comment on the logic of the transfer of meaning.

Tongues of flame, mouth of a cave, green years, a sour smile, to burn with a desire, legs of a chair, the foot of a mountain, the heart of the matter, faded emotions, rising spirits, wandering thoughts, neck of a bottle.

9. A keen gambler in the 18th century, not wanting to leave his card game when he wanted to have a meal, told a servant to bring him some meat between two pieces of bread. He was the Earl of Sandwich and his name is still used for the snack he invented. The Duke of Wellington wore high rubber boots, which are still called “wellingtons” (or “wellies”). **What do you know about these famous people, all of whose names have become common nouns? Translate them into Russian.**

Captain Boycott, Dr Guillotine, Etienne de Silhouette, Lazlo Biro, Charles Macintosh, Mikhail Kalashnikov, James Watt, Earl of Cardigan, Count Allesandro Volta.

10. The following are names of characters in popular fiction. They are so well-known (even by those who have never read or even heard of the original work) that they are often used in ordinary conversation. **Put each one in its place in the sentences below.** *Robin Hood, Superman, Man Friday, Peter Pan, James Bond, Billy Bunter, Robinson Crusoe, Scrooge*

- a) During the war he was sent on dangerous secret missions abroad. Very exciting! He was a sort of _____.
- b) I think Alan should go on a diet and get more exercise. He’s beginning to look like _____.
- c) He still has very youthful enthusiasms, and he’s as slim and fit as he was 20 years ago. He’s _____.
- d) There are times when most of us would like to escape from all the pressures of city life and live a more simple, basic kind of _____ existence.
- e) Come on! I’ve never met anyone so reluctant to spend money, you _____!
- f) He’s not very practical. What he needs is someone to look after him and do everything for him. He needs a _____.
- g) The firm is doing very badly and facing bankruptcy. I don’t think it can survive. We don’t just want a new director. We want a _____.
- h) Well, yes, he was a criminal and he stole a lot of money, but he helped a lot of people with it. He was a bit of a _____.

11. Find the cases of metonymy in each of the sentences. Define the type of contiguity the are based on.

- a) If the key matched the lock. The participants took the grand prize – a Ford.

- b) People might think they're cutting down on fat when they order the fish sandwiches in McDonald's.
- c) About 35% of American women like guys with beards and moustaches, so if they have either, you don't have to buy a Gillette.
- d) Recognizing the increasing popularity of smartphones among government users and everyday citizens, the White House announced a mobile version of its website optimized for portable devices like Blackberrys and iPhones.
- e) I have never read Simpn de Beauvoir in the original, but I'd like to.
- f) Londoners were welcome to come to Trafalgar Square to enjoy Handel, one of the most famous composers of the 18th century.

12. In the following sentences, state what the metonymies stand for.

- a) We need a couple of strong bodies for our team.
- b) There are a lot of good heads in the University.
- c) We need some new blood in the organization.
- d) I've got a new set of wheels.
- e) He's got a Picasso in his living room. I hate to read Heidigger.
- f) You'll never get the university to agree to that. I don't approve of the government's actions.
- g) Washington is insensitive to the needs of the people.
- h) The Kremlin threatened to boycott the next round of talks.
- i) Paris is introducing longer skirts this season.
- j) Wall Street is in a panic.

13. Identify the cases of metonymy in the following sentences. Analyse the logical associations of the metonymy and the idea it expresses.

- a) In came two boyish caps, out came two bright skirts.
- b) Miss Fox trembled, when she felt herself escorted up the steps preceded by a black hat and a white collar.
- c) She was bejeweled with gold, what made her look like she wanted to sell it to me.
- d) I bought some china in a nearby shop.
- e) Wall Street announced that interest rates are not going up, contrary, they are falling sharply.
- f) The Pentagon was sure that nobody could attack the country.
- g) The they came in. Two of them, a man with long fair moustache and a silent dark man. Definitely, the moustache and I had nothing in common.
- h) The hall applauded when the landlady appeared in front of the audience.
- i) The round game table was flabbergasted and vigorous.
- j) The shelves of the library were full of Dickens.

14. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list.

Walter Mitty, Jekyll and Hyde, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Tarzan, Big Brother, Rip Van Winkle, Sherlock Holmes, Cinderella

- a) He's a strange person. Usually he's very pleasant and reasonable, but there are times when he gets very bad-tempered and almost violent. He's got a _____ personality.
- b) How on earth did you guess his nationality, occupation and all those other things, about him just from his appearance? You're a proper _____.
- c) I don't like this new government proposal to put details of everyone's private life on computers. I can see it will mean greater efficiency and all that, but, well, it's a bit like _____, isn't it?
- d) I think the neighbours' kids should be allowed a bit a freedom to wear what they like and get dirty having fun, not made to look like _____.
- e) She's really exploited by her family. They make her do everything for them, cook, clean... She's a sort of _____.
- f) He's a body-builder and weight-lifter. Have you seen him in a swimsuit? He looks like _____.
- g) He sounds very impressive when he talks about his adventures and achievements, but it's all fantasy. He's a _____ character.
- h) Come on, _____, wake up! It's nearly lunchtime.

15. Distinguish between the cases of metonymy and metaphor in the following cases.

Watt, volt, bedlam, the head of the line, the mouth of a box, the eye of a needle, suede, muslin, tweed, the tongue of a bell, ampere, jeans, a teddy bear, to talk froggy, colour-blind, bookworm, wandering thought, mackintosh, to pass away, Shadow Cabinet, a foxy look, Holland, cardigan, sharp matter, golden heart, muscles of steel, the bridge of the nose, hooked on, saxophone, a short memory, heaps of time, to be scared to death, boycott, the Crown, the best pen of his time.

16. Identify the type of semantic shift that has occurred in each case. Choose either *metaphor* or *metonymy*.

- a) **Barbecue** (a rack for cooking meat over a fire) – **barbecue** (a social event in which food is cooked over a fire).
- b) **Influence** (something which has flowed in) – **influence** (something which affects someone without apparent effort).
- c) **Mouth** (the body opening through which an animal takes food) – **mouth** (a person – three mouths to feed)
- d) **Solve** (to loosen) – **solve** (to clear up something puzzling)

- e) **Counter** (a device for counting) – **counter** (a surface on which various devices can be placed)
- f) **White shirt** (a shirt that is white in colour) – **white shirt** (a manager)

17. Define the cases of metaphor and metonymy.

- a) He writes a fine hand.
- b) She is the true angel in my life.
- c) She is the shoulder I always cry on.
- d) As the bullet pierced his chest, I watched the life flow out of him.
- e) He is a snake in the grass.

18. Comment on the change of meaning in the following sentences. Define the type of transfer.

- a) When actors finished their performance on the stage, the stalls applauded and shouted “Bravo”.
- b) Mr. Pickwick bottled up his vengeance and corked it down.
- c) She has just listened to Chaikovsky, which brought her relaxation.
- d) The clouds were sleeping on the peak of the mountain.
- e) I have not managed to eat the whole plate I was served at the dinner.
- f) The classroom was laughing and shouting in exaltation.
- g) All shelves in the library were full of Byron. However, they seemed to be covered in dust.
- h) She looked out of her window one day and gave her heart to the grocer’s young man.

Changes in the denotational and connotational components of the word meaning

19. Comment on the change of meaning of the words in bold. Distinguish between the cases of narrowing and widening of meanings.

- a) The singer made an outstanding impression in London at the 5th **season** of the theatre and had a tremendous success at the Edinburgh International Festival.
- b) To **starve** is not a food way to lose weight, but supervised detoxes can be helpful in cleansing the body and losing a few pounds.
- c) Elie Wiesel, the most famous survivor of the children’s **camp** at Buchenwald, was among the orphans who were sent to France.
- d) Nestled in a quiet valley, shadowed by grand mountains, the **deer** wander through majestic pines.
- e) The **hound** requires a good run every day and enjoys the games with the master.
- f) The farmer used to keep **fowl** for his own needs but later he decided to make business from selling chicken meat to retailers.

20. Comment on the change of meaning of the words in bold. Distinguish between the cases of elevation and degradation of meanings.

- a) Soon he became a **villain** who liked to steal and kill and above all cause chaos.
- b) The boy's **silly** behavior is worse when he's tired, so we try to make sure he gets to bed early.
- c) **Lord** Byron's notability rests not only on his writings but also on his life, which featured aristocratic excesses, huge debts, numerous love affairs, and self-imposed exile.
- d) In terms how Don Quixote views the world, he exemplifies everything a stereotypical **knight** should be.
- e) **Duke** of Kent managed to sneak a note to a daughter without the wife seeing.

21. Comment on the semantic development of the following words.

Knave, jeans, arrive, silly, pen, marshal, deer, meat, bird, pipe, style, lady, school, fowl, camp, starve, season, house, person, bedlam, sad, fellow, queen, hero, ministry, chivalry, room, ready, teach, husband.

Systematic character of the vocabulary: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms.

22. The sentences given below contain synonyms. Find them and explain the differences in meaning.

- a) You are not still brooding over what he said, are you?
You are too young to be contemplating retirement.
She was left to reflect on the implications of her decision.
It was once thought that the sun travelled around the Earth.
- b) The old man lay popped up on cushions.
An elderly couple celebrated the 25th anniversary of the wedding.
The river bank was full of grownup people. Only some of them were in the shade of the ancient oak.
- c) The main purpose of industry is to create wealth.
A factory that produces microchips was closed after three fires in succession over a month.
Her story was completely fabricated from start to finish.
- d) All the windows broke with the force of the blast.
After a few days of fever her lips became dry and cracked.
Her experience of divorce shattered her illusions about love.
- e) In the corner of the room a stout man was repairing a broken chair.
Plump women fashion doesn't get proper attention from the media.
You'll get fat if you eat so much McDonald's food.
- f) Smoking in pregnancy increases the risk of producing a low-birthweight baby.

- A toddler can injure oneself if left without caretaking.
She was seriously ill as an infant.
- g) A celebrated lawyer gave some advice how to sell the house in the village.
The bar has become notorious as a meeting place for drug dealers.
She was more famous as a writer than as a singer.
- h) It is necessary to examine how the proposals can be carried out.
Linguists study various linguistic phenomena and describe them.
These ideas will be explored in more detail in the following chapter.
- i) The smell of cheese was floating in the air.
The rich aroma of fresh coffee was imprisoned in a can.
The stale odour of cigarette smell was getting on her nerves.
- j) The river glittered in the sunlight and the leaves of the trees were playing with sunbeams.
When he spoke his teeth gleamed under his moustache.
The moment the sky became cloudless, the lake started shimmering.
- k) She shuddered at the thought that she could have been killed.
Shake the bottle before you open it.
His lip started to tremble and then he started to cry.
- l) Two friends sat in the corner and chattered about the weather.
They were talking on low voices, and I couldn't catch what they were saying.
A spokesman said that the company had improved its safety standards.
- m) When I am lonely, I smoke more than usual.
You shouldn't leave the child alone in the house.
Pandas are solitary creatures.

23. Group the following words into synonymic pairs and comment on the origin of synonymy.

A looking glass, footsteps, to take a picture of smb, omit a word, to ring smb up, a wire, spectacles, a telegram, footprints, a shorthand typist, to leave out a word, to call smb up, a pen name, a mirror, glasses, a stenographer, to photograph smb, a playwright, a pseudonym, editorial, leading article.

24. Find a denotative meaning which each of the synonymic groups are based on.

- a) Attractive, beautiful, elegant, glamorous, pretty.
b) Blaze, blink, flash, flicker, glow, shine, sparkle, twinkle.
c) Ache, hurt, painful, sore, sting, throb.
d) Commandeer, confiscate, deprive, grab, impound, seize, strip.
e) Construct, fabricate, forge, invent, manufacture.

25. What distinguishes each of the following pairs of synonyms: a) the level of formality; b) shades of meaning; c) the origin; d) different language varieties?

Argument – disputation; ask for – request; astonished – gob-smacked; beauty – pulchritude; caravan – trailer; chat – gossip; destroy – zap; die – decease; famous – notorious; farm – ranch; hate – loathe; need – require; new – novel; pardon – amnesty; pavement – sidewalk; western – occidental.

26. Do the italicized words possess stylistic connotation? If so, what are the stylistic connotations of these synonyms?

- a) The *girl* broke into a trot and disappeared round the corner. Shortly after my arrival at the school I was befriended by an older *lass*. She used to read books about knights and fair *maidens*.
- b) He was a broken *man* after the failure of his business. He isn't such a bad *chap* really. So we cannot always blame only him. Give the *lad* a break – it's only his second day on the job. Sampras looks set to play his *fellow* countryman Agassi in the final.
- c) We were in a hurry so we had to make do just with a quick *snack*. First prize will be a *meal* for two at the restaurant of your choice. We just have time for a *bite* to eat before the movie.
- d) "*Clear out!*" she manages to say after hearing the news about her husband's adultery. Government troops were forced to *withdraw* from a borderline. She waited until the last of the guests *departed*.

27. Comment on the difference between the following pairs of synonyms. How can they be classified?

An orchard – a fruit garden, eyes – blinkers, a hand – a claw, a soldier – a warrior, an enemy – a foe, money – dough, a conductor – a clippie, a forehead – a brow, a killjoy – a wet blanket, grief – woe, to steal – to pinch, to begin – to initiate.

28. Comment on the type of synonyms.

Courage – bottle, appeal to – grab, to dismiss – to sack, weak – feeble – fragile, to jump – to spring – to skip – to hop, ache – pain – pang – twinge, to shout – to yell – to roar, angry – furious – enraged, passionate – ardent – fervent – fervid – perfervid – impassioned, to hate – to loath – to detest – to abominate – to abhor.

29. Words in the following pairs in some contexts become synonyms. However, their meanings can also be semantically not related. Provide different context for these words to show their synonymy and polysemy.

Anxiety – care; broad – wide; curious – inquisitive; flame – passion; hungry – greedy; professor – teacher; tiny – petite.

Euphemisms

29. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the euphemisms, in italics, with more simple, direct words or phrases

- a) I'm afraid Mrs. Wild *passed away* last night.
- b) Excuse me, where's the nearest *public convenience*?
- c) *Senior citizens* are entitled to free bus travel.
- d) Sadly, my grandfather is *no longer with us*.
- e) In the middle of the exam I had to *answer a call of nature*.
- f) His hat *had seen better days*.
- g) We had to have our dog *put to sleep*.
- h) We were obliged to *dispense with Miss Farr's services* last month.
- i) He has been asked to leave the country due to his involvement with *activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties* here.
- j) The state has an obligation to assist the *less privileged members of the community*.
- k) The estate agent says the house *needs some attention*.
- l) The ambassador said the talks were likely to *have a negative outcome*.
- m) Tourists are advised to avoid the *less salubrious* parts of the city.
- n) Mr. West *has shown insufficient effort in the execution of his duties*.

30. The following sentences are very direct. Rewrite them, replacing the parts in italics with euphemisms.

- a) He's *fat and ugly*.
- b) I'm going to *vomit*.
- c) She's a *terrible cook*.
- d) You were *drunk* last night.
- e) This work *is very careless*.
- f) Grandpa *can hardly walk*.
- g) Your representative **lied** to us.
- h) The talks were a *waste of time*.
- i) He's *always late for work*.
- j) Your product is *very badly-made*.
- k) Our relations with your country *are awful*.
- l) It would be stupid *to go on strike* now.
- m) *You owe us money*.
- n) We were *very angry* with you letter.

31. Give absolute antonyms to the following words.

Agree, alert, arrange, barbarous, bright, build, cheerful, correct, courage, deep, despair, distinct, exclude, frequent, fresh, handsome, here, hostile, intelligent, more, nearer, original, preceding, reject, rough, solitary, temporary, top, victory.

32. Give derivational antonyms to the following words.

Approve, backwards, bend, careful, connect, continue, convenient, fold, important, legal, legible, like, lock, mature, painful, patient, polysyllabic, probable, pure, replaceable, reversible, upstairs, uptown, useful, wrap.

33. Give antonyms to the following words. Discriminate between derivational and absolute antonyms.

Ugly, continue, courage, slow, light, wet, frequent, kind, use, honest, smart, logical, to agree, quiet, harmful, romantic, to lock, tactful.

34. Use antonyms for the words in bold. Say whether they are absolute or derivational.

- a) He has recently made this rejection *explicit*.
- b) Companies claim to be able to produce *limitless* amounts of power.
- c) Our *occasional* quarrels are reminders of a basic primordial human need for a role in a small family unit on which we still depend.
- d) When life gets too *hectic*, it impacts on our mental and physical well-being, it's time to take actions.
- e) Through diligent research of old issues of the newspapers the research assistants gathered page after page.
- f) I'm thoroughly convinced that her popularity is due to her *bizarre* outfit.
- g) Experts will present American attitudes towards the solid waste industry and efforts to change *obsolete* views and stereotypes.

35. Find homonyms to the following words. Classify them.

Sum, sight, hare, bill, there, aloud, bathed, flower, right, peace, pail, too, wait.

36. Find full homonyms in the following sentences. Explain the meanings.

- a) After valuation, experts band properties in groups of 20,000\$ or more. Tonight, the entertainment includes a disco and live band.
- b) The group's research has done much to advance our knowledge of the HIV. Could you distribute copes well in advance before the meeting?
- c) The morning light came streaming in through the windows. People who have suffered light exposure to radiation still have to have regular medical check-up.

- d) The dogs usually bark at strangers. The bark of the birch is used to make utensil.
- e) She was afraid she wouldn't be able to bear the pain. The bear has thick fur and eats flesh, fruit, and insects.
- f) Ann would like to dash into the room, to grab her bag, and to run out again. The dash is used in writing to separate two closely related parts of a sentence.
- g) She looked around at the sea of faces at the cafeteria. The President faces the difficult task of putting the economy back on its feet.
- h) The plot is a festival of conspiracies involving the Nazis, Soviets, the CIA and LSD, plus some oddly convenient hurricane. He was called from the right bank in the blessed plot of the tree.

37. Find homophones in the sentences. Use them in a different context by building new sentences.

- a) Some people never forget insults and wait for the hour of revenge. Bill wants to spend a large sum of money on modernizing the farm.
- b) You can buy jeans in every colour under the sun. In those days, the property went to the oldest son.
- c) To be able to live fully in the here and now, one must first learn how to honour the past. There's a nasty infection going round, so I hear.
- d) The branch was too weak to support his weight. The Reids are coming for dinner a week from Sunday.
- e) The old sailor preferred bitter to light beer. I'm glad you've arrived – we could all do with a little light relief.
- f) To keep sales of expensive eyewear brisk in this economy, the company will have to continue to reinvent its products and itself. The government, the minister emphasized, is concentrating on taking further steps to make sure the economy sails in safe waters.

38. Find homographs in the sentences. Use them in a different context by building new sentences.

- a) Many of the party's traditional voters can suddenly desert it at the election. The plane-crash landed in the desert. No survivors were found.
- b) He had just had a row with his wife? What was the row about? The children were asked to stand in a row and to dance samba.
- c) "Please, don't talk like that", Ellen implored him, her eyes filling with tears. She carefully tears the paper.
- d) This is done with a formal bow to the king or queen. A bow is used for shooting arrows, made of long thin piece of wood held in a curve by a tight string.
- e) The content of the media course includes scripting, editing, and camera work. Nor content with her new car, Selina now wants a bike.

39. In the sentences given below, find homonymic pairs. Differentiate between homophones and homographs.

- a) To avoid the impression of the tail wagging the dog, the Chancellor cannot be seen bending to the wishes of the minority party. The usual patterns of criminal prosecutions is to get the already convicted to tell a tale on their bosses in return for cuts in their own sentences.
- b) The boys were sitting happily on the ground. The burner was blazing, the kettle was on, going by the gales of laughter, they were having a ball. If you listen to members of the same sex talking to each other, you are likely to hear a man describe his wife as a ball and chain.
- c) Donald was a man who knew with utter clarity which side his bread was buttered on. These dogs were originally bred in Scotland to round up sheep.
- d) He made her a toy horse, using just some straw and bamboo twigs. This time they did not take a maid as far as the lady decided to cook on her own.
- e) On the evidence so far, it's unlikely that the storylines will have us reeling in the aisles. That would look weird nor finding the British Isles on the map if you were a 2nd year student.
- f) This gives architects and designers the power to build an environment, explore it and maybe do some designing on the fly. "Is it midnight already?" "Well, you know what they say – time can fly quickly when you are having fun."
- g) It was really the British who, by digging their heels in, prevented any last-minute deal. Time heels all the wounds no matter how deep they are.
- h) The play is well acted but the plot is weak. It will cost you an estimated 10\$ per week to feed one dog.
- i) There are many things a child who is under the weather can do to stimulate his mind and imagination. The question arose as to whether his behaviour was unlawful.
- j) My mother and my grandmother were both married at 24 and at that age I suddenly thought I can miss the boat – but I have a wider world than they ever had. Miss Taylor has never been outside her cosy and calm town and felt proud about that.

40. If you can read these properly, your English is OK)

- a) The bandage was wound around the wound.
- b) The farm was used to produce produce.
- c) The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
- d) We must polish the Polish furniture.
- e) He could lead if he would get the lead out.
- f) The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
- g) Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.

- h) A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
- i) When shot at, the dove dove into the busheds
- j) I did not object to the object.
- k) The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
- l) There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
- m) There were too close the door to close it.
- n) The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
- o) I had to subject the subject to the series of tests.
- p) How can I intimate it to my most intimate friend?

41. Find homonyms in the sentences given below. Identify their type.

- a) When she left the room, an odour of rose lingered around the nursery. The prices in High street rose sharply as the result of economic crisis.
- b) She could not bear the pain and reached for the pain relief. Her bare arms look pail as if she never exposed them to the sun.
- c) The bough of the tree was full in blooms and bees were buzzing around. Before them stood an Indian with a bow and arrows.
- d) He is delighted to read his name written in the morning papers. I read “The Fourth Hand” by John Irving during summer holidays.
- e) They prefer to lead their life of rich and successful members of community. Lead melts easily and is poisonous.
- f) He was in the habit of figuring out, while lying like this, how and what he could do throughout the day. Lying was not his habit but a hobby.
- g) Harry pulled on his pants and went to bathe at the well. The final test was written quite well, although the teacher clearly expressed her dissatisfaction.
- h) Andrew was silent. With his back turned, he watched that bicycle leaned against the wall near the barn door. He wanted to back the car from the garage the moment lightning struck a nearby tree.
- i) Her mother went to the shops, and on her return, Kathleen was nowhere to be found. You could found a small business if you had enough knowledge, experience and required capital.
- j) You shouldn't be sitting here by yourself, all alone. All was dark and silent down by the harbor wall.

42. Funny and punny - fun with homophones.

Puns rely on the humorous use of a word (or phrase) so as to emphasise or suggest its different meanings and applications. Here are puns based on homophones.

- a) A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.
- b) With her marriage she got a new name and a dress.
- c) When a clock is hungry it goes back four seconds.
- d) You feel stuck with your debt if you can't budge it.

- e) Those who jump off a Paris bridge are in Seine.
- f) Once you've seen a shopping centre you've seen a mall.
- g) A backwards poet writes in verse.
- h) When she saw her first strands of gray hair, she thought she'd dye.
- i) Police were called to a day care where a three-year-old was resisting a rest.

43. Homophone jokes.

- a) How could the vampire's mum tell he was smoking?
Because of his coffin!
- b) Why is 6 afraid of 7?
Because 7 ate 9!
- c) Why did the bee sneeze?
Because he sniffed at the flour.
- d) Why did the girl take a pencil to bed?
To draw the curtains!
- e) What did one traffic light say to the other traffic light?
Don't look now I 'm changing!
- f) What did the big chimney say to the little chimney?
You're too young to smoke!
- g) Why did the skeleton cross the road?
To get to the Body Shop!
- h) What did the fish say to the dolphin?
You have big mussels!

43. Fun with homonyms.

Here are puns using homonyms: words that are exactly the same, but have two totally different meanings due to the history of the words.

- a) He often **broke** into song because he couldn't **find the key**.
- b) Every calendar's days **are numbered**.
- c) A boiled egg in the morning is **hard to beat**.
- d) The short fortune-teller who escaped from prison was **a small medium at large**.
- e) Santa's helpers are **subordinate clauses**.
- f) To write with a broken pencil is **pointless**.
- g) A thief who stole a calendar got **twelve months**.
- h) A thief fell and broke his leg. He became a **hardened** criminal.
- i) We'll never run out of math teachers because they always **multiply**.
- j) Did you hear about the guy whose left side was cut off? He's **all right now**.
- k) The professor discovered that the theory of earthquakes was on **shaky ground**.
- l) The dead batteries were given out **free of charge**.

Part II. Phraseology

Give definition to the following notions:

Phraseological unit, free word combination, phraseological fusion, phraseological unity, proverb, saying.

1. Distinguish between free phrases and phraseological units.

A new mop, a new broom, red herring, smoked herring, to call smb names, to call smb by the first name, to have the face to do smth, to have an attractive face, to have no stomach for smth, to have a stomach, to suit one's book, to suit one's image.

2. Classify the following phraseological units.

To follow one's instructions to the letter, to throw light on the matter, to be a fish out of water, to be given a sack, to knock smb down with a feather, a dead heat, to have a bee in one's bonnet, to be wounded to the quick, to keep a stiff upper lip, a light sleeper, to fall ill, to go bad, a bosom friend, to play gooseberry, to keep minute.

3. Comment on the difference between phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and word combinations.

- a) To see the world through rosy spectacles.
- b) To show the white feather.
- c) To kiss the hare's foot.
- d) To call a spade a spade.
- e) To make friends.
- f) To take revenge.
- g) A house of cards.
- h) To make up one's mind.
- i) To shed crocodile tears.
- j) To commit suicide.
- k) Juda's kiss.
- l) To play the first fiddle.
- m) To find faults with somebody.
- n) The apple of one's eye.
- o) To dot the Is and cross the Ts.
- p) I am fed up with it!
- q) A pretty kettle of fish.
- r) Let sleeping dogs lie.
- s) To have all the trumps in one hand.
- t) Between wind and water.

- u) To establish control.
- v) A hard nut to crack.

4. Translate the following sentences. Pick out synonymous phraseological units.

- a) She had to learn something at all costs. That is what you always contrive to do, by hook or by crook.
- b) I have no reason to feel every thing you have just said to the very marrow of my bones. I dislike him to the very roots of me.
- c) The road wound back and forth. She began swiftly walking to and fro.
- d) After surveying Mr. Winkle from head to foot he said... Our organization will be closely looked at from top to bottom and efforts made to improve it.
- e) Tom was at his wit's end what to say. Mr. Dombey was so surprised and so perfectly at a loss how to continue the conversation that he could only sit looking at his son by the light of the fire. Many things he had said which I had been at a loss to understand. At the twelfth round the latter champion was all abroad, as the saying is, and had lost all presence of mind and power of attack and defence.
- f) He did not care a pin about his master. We don't care a fig for her.
- g) But don't forget, Dinny, that Snubby's a deuced clever fellow, and knows his word to a T. "He knows a thing or two!" said he.
- h) Derek tightened his belt and took a bee-line down over the slippery grass. It's about six miles from here, as the crow flies.

5. Pick out synonymous proverbs.

- 1) There is no place like home. 2) Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. 3) After death the doctor. 4) Appearances are deceptive. 5) The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest. 6) As a man lives, so shall he die. 7) East or West, but the home is best. 8) As a man sows, so shall he reap. 9) Good health is above wealth. 10) Well begun is half done. 11) A good beginning makes a good ending. 12) As you brew, so must you drink. 13) Beggars cannot be choosers. 14) Four eyes see more than two. 15) Two heads are better than one. 16) Wealth is nothing without health. 17) Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow. 18) Better a small fish than an empty dish. 19) As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. 20) A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush. 21) Catch the bear before you sell his skin. 22) Death ends all things. 23) Every dog has his day. 24) Death is the great leveler. 25) Deeds, not words. 26) Everything is good in its season. 27) Doing is better than saying. 28) Don't boast until you see the enemy dead. 29) Let sleeping dogs lie. 30) Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you. 31) Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad. 32) Don't look a gift horse in the mouth. 33) He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree. 34) No cross, no crown. 35) Every family has a black sheep. 36) A fair face may hide a foul heart (soul). 37) First catch your hare, then cook him. 38) Forbidden fruit is sweet. 39) Half a loaf is

better than no bread. 40) In the evening one may praise the day. 41. It is no use crying over spilt milk.

6. Translate the following proverbs into Russian.

- a) Little things please little minds.
- b) An empty bag cannot stand upright.
- c) Small rain lays great dust.
- d) When pigs fly.
- e) One swallow doesn't make a summer.
- f) Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
- g) Never judge a book by its cover.
- h) People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- i) Many hands make light work.
- j) When the cat is away, the mice will play.
- k) Let sleeping dogs lie.

7. Outline the situations in which you can use the following proverbs and sayings.

- a) A burnt child dreads the fire.
- b) Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- c) Everything is good in its season.
- d) Faint heart never won fair lady.
- e) The rotten apple injures its neighbours.
- f) That cat won't jump.
- g) He is the last of the Mohicans.
- h) We are in the same boat with them.
- i) He prefers to fish in troubled waters.
- j) I feel like a fish out of water.
- k) We must fight tooth and nail.
- l) The news brought my heart into my mouth.
- m) This dacha is a white elephant to us.
- n) There is no cloud without a silver lining.
- o) We could hardly make both ends meet.
- p) It was a war to the knife.
- q) I think she is going soft in the head.

8. Work in pairs. Match 1-12 to a-l to make common sayings. Discuss what they mean. Do you have sayings in your language that express similar ideas?

1) When the going gets tough	a) on the other side
2) When in Rome	b) catches the worm
3) People in glass houses	c) the tough get going
4) If you can't beat them,	d) has a silver lining

5) It takes all sorts	e) in the mouth
6) The early bird	f) shouldn't throw shoes
7) Never look a gift horse	g) to make a world
8) If it ain't broke	h) join them
9) Too many cooks	i) before they hatch
10) Every cloud	j) don't fix it
11) The grass is always greener	k) do as the Romans do
12) Don't count your chickens	l) spoil the broth

9. Explain the meaning of the following phraseological units. Classify them into substantival, adjectival, verbal and adverbial.

- a) Asked how many arrest orders she had received so far from her colleague in Spain, she walked away and left the question hanging in the air.
- b) Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies.
- c) We got out of the trucks to greet them with open arms. We had gifts ready, we were high on the idea of the meeting.
- d) He had discovered that it was safer to have the press on his side than to have correspondents sneaking around behind his back asking embarrassing questions.
- e) You can be walking along Westminster Bridge full of noble thought at one moment and slipping on a banana peel the next.
- f) He wanted to recharge his batteries and come back feeling fresh and positive.
- g) "So would you be happy to work wherever you got the job?" "Initially, I mean, you've got to take anything that comes around because beggars can't be choosers".
- h) I think I envied her relationship with our mother. She and my mother were birds of a feather. You felt something special between them that left you out.
- i) I've had two bites of the cherry. Which was rather nice because all the mistakes, I made with the first one, I hope I haven't repeated.
- j) Teenagers from authoritarian or uncaring families are twice as likely as other youngsters to be heavy drinkers. "They will hit the bottle to rebel", said the researcher Geoff Lowe.
- k) She, in turn, picked my brains about London – as she'd never been outside of the USA and was thinking about a trip to England.
- l) We are being told on every side that marketing is the greatest thing since sliced bread.

10. What metaphorical images are these phraseological units based on? Explain the meaning of the phraseological units.

- a) I've got a bee in my bonnet about the confusion between education and training.

- b) He had been on his way to the vegetable man's van, both to purchase some cucumbers for his mother and – kill two birds with one stone- to seek out Mr Halloran.
- c) My blood boiled but I tried to answer as simply and directly as possible.
- d) Could it be that these people were really unhealthy but just didn't know about it? Or did the disease really strike out of the blue?
- e) If baldness is creeping up on you, take heart – 40 per cent of men under 35 are on the same boat.
- f) Diplomats are expecting so much instability in a power struggle after his death that they argue it's unwise to rock the boat now.
- g) People often assume if you sweep something under the carpet the problem will go away, but that is not the case.

11. Complete the following phrases so that they make English proverbs and phraseological units. Explain their meaning.

- a) Break no bones.
- b) Spilt milk.
- c) A bee in one's bonnet.
- d) A new broom.
- e) A silver lining.
- f) The early bird.
- g) To eat one's cake and have it.
- h) A stitch in time.
- i) A bird in the hand.
- j) The last straw.
- k) Birds of feather.

12. Match the following definitions with corresponding phraseological units. There are more phraseological units than definitions.

- a) Direct one's attack, criticism or efforts to the wrong quarter.
- b) Bear the main stress or burden (of a task, contest, etc.)
- c) Talk around the point instead of coming direct to the subject.
- d) Importunately thrust one's presence upon somebody.
- e) Fail to gain any information, or achieve any result.
- f) Be docile; give no trouble, do whatever somebody wishes
- g) Pay all the expenses incurred. Do something completely.
- h) Remain mentally calm, and keep control of oneself in a difficult situation.
- i) Know from experience the best way or method of doing something.
- j) Draw an inference from given texts.
- k) Be in agreement, hold similar view.
- l) Ignore something, pretend not to see.

m) Disclaim further responsibility or concern.

Jump the queue, bark up the wrong tree, foot the bill, let off steam, see eye to eye, air one's views, lend a hand, haul down one's flag, beat about the bush, take to one's heels, eat out of somebody's hand, mark time, hit the nail on the head, keep one's head, change hands, turn a blind eye to something, put two and two together, bear the brunt, know the ropes, have a good mind to do something, break one's word, draw a blank, go to the whole hog, dog somebody's footsteps, wash one's hands of something.

13. from the collocations given below choose phraseological units synonymous to the ones in the sentences.

- a) *For one thing*, intelligence is about versatility, about being able to perform innumerable different and unfamiliar tasks that take smarts.
- b) Military victories may be one thing, victories within the family circle can occasionally be *quite another pair of shoes*.
- c) My mom had an arsenal of old sayings, but the one that I probably keep closest at hand is "You've got *to make hay while the sun shines*."

Список использованной литературы

1. ***Арнольд И.В.*** Лексикология современного английского языка. М., 1987.
2. ***Иванова Н.К.*** Лексикология английского языка. Иваново. 2009.
3. ***Катермина В.В.*** Лексикология английского языка. Практикум. Флинта, 2018.
4. ***Пьянзина И.Н.*** Основы лексикологии современного английского языка для студентов V курса заочного отделения. Нижний Новгород: НГЛУ им. Н.А. Добролюбова, 2005.
5. ***V.J.Thomas*** Advanced Vocabulary and Idiom. Pearson Educated Limited, 1989.
6. ***Felicity O'Dell, Michael McCarthy*** English Idioms in Use. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
7. ***Linas Selmistraitis*** Seminars in English Lexicology. Teaching Aid for Students of English Philology. Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas, 2011.

Ю.С. Бузуева

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.
Часть 2. Семасиология. Фразеология**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Федеральное государственное автономное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский Нижегородский государственный
университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского».
603950, Нижний Новгород, пр. Гагарина, 23