

**T TYPOLOGY
OF LEXICAL SYSTEMS
in ENGLISH and UKRAINIAN**

The main constants of lexicon

- Words
- LSG
- Idioms

Word – the **basic nominative unit** of language with the help of which the naming function of language is realized.

Lexico-semantic groups – closely knit sectors of vocabulary, each characterised by a common concept:

LSG formed by adjectives denoting
"size": *big, large, great, huge, enormous, small, little, tiny etc.*

Idiomatic /set expressions –
lexically and often structurally stable
units of lexicon.

to have many irons in the fire –
мати багато справ одночасно

Factors of Classifying Lexicon

EXTRALINGUAL

LINGUAL

EXTRALINGUAL FACTORS

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graph LR; A[EXTRALINGUAL FACTORS] --- B[physical and mental factors]; A --- C[environmental factors]; A --- D[social factor];
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physical and
mental factors

environmental
factors

social factor

Physical and mental factors

- ❑ Due to the **physical needs** of human beings all languages have a number of common notions designated by words such as *live, drink, eat, sleep, go, run, jump* etc.
- ❑ Due to the common **mental activity** of people every language of the world comprises the notions designated by such words as *think, speak, read, ask, answer, comprehend* etc.

Environmental factors

All languages have common notions designated by the words **reflecting objects and phenomena surrounding people:**

*the sun, the moon, the stars, the sky,
thunder, lightning, rain*

various species of living beings, plants, trees, colours etc.

Social factor

Involves different **social phenomena** as well as **relationships** and **activities** of a person.

- **family level** (*mother, father, sister, brother, aunt, cousin* etc.).
- **other social activity** of people (*a teacher, a student, a passenger, a shop-assistant* etc.).

Universal lexicon

All words designating the notions which appear due to the *extralingual* principles constitute the

UNIVERSAL lexicon of any language
(**nucleus of the lexicon**).

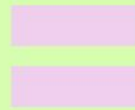
Dialectal, international and specifically national lexicons,

coming to being under the influence of social, economic, historical and other **extralingual** factors, constitute ***the periphery of the lexicon.***

**common
linguistic
form**



**identical
lexical
meaning**



**international
lexicon**

***history, waltz,
parliament, poet,
revolution***

**Nationally
specific lexicon**

English

*to cut off with
a shilling*

dollar

Ukrainian

*кутя,
вареники*

*каменяр
(І.Франко),*

*ставати на
рушник*

*вусьо, нозя
киця, руця*

Lingual factors

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graph LR; A[Lingual factors] --- B[common lexico-grammatical nature]; A --- C[belonging to the lexico-semantic group]; A --- D[peculiar stylistic function and meaning]; A --- E[the denotative and connotative meaning];
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common lexico-grammatical nature

belonging to the lexico-semantic group

peculiar stylistic function and meaning

the denotative and connotative meaning

English and Ukrainian lexicon (according to the stylistic principle)

STYLE		English	Ukrainian
High	poetic	<i>heaven (sky), to pass away (die)</i>	<i>злото, літа</i>
	bookish	<i>wonderment (здивування)</i>	<i>властолюбство</i>
	archaic	<i>thee (you sing.), whereof (of which)</i>	<i>гетьман, хорунжий</i>
Neutral		<i>face, life</i>	<i>земля, вода, квітка</i>
Low	colloquialisms	<i>bike(bycycle), gonna</i>	<i>хануга, вискочка</i>
	slangisms	<i>governor (батько), beans (brass, dibs, dough, off- гроші)</i>	<i>хвіст (академ. заборг.), шпора, шара, лимони</i>
	vulgarisms	<i>hell, shit</i>	<i>чорт, прокляття</i>

4. DENOTATIVE OR CONNOTATIVE MEANING

DENOTATIVE WORDS

stylistically neutral,
constitute the bulk of the lexicon of any language, the so-called nomenclature

represented by the whole lexico-grammatical classes:
pronouns (*he, she, it, they, we, you* etc.), numerals (*five, ten, twenty* etc.), most of verbs (*live, love, be* etc.) etc.

CONNOTATIVE WORDS

metonymically reinterpreted
свиня, собака, папуга, лисица bear, fox, pig, parrot
designating people

directly or indirectly correlate with their natural denotata

A word may be characterized from two sides:

- a) onomasiological side, i.e. from its structure and nomination capacity;
- b) semasiological or content side.

Inner

means of
nomination

words

word-
groups

sentences

Outer

means of
nomination

borrowings

internationalisms

Words in both languages – the main means of nomination

(**75%** In English and Ukrainian)

Structurally they are:

- **simple words** (*book, boy, new, ten, soon, книга, сам, там*);
- **derivative words** (*teacher, friendship, книжечка, спатоньки*);
- **compounds** (*blackboard, homework, перекотиполе, першочергово, лиходій, Незовибатько, Перервирядно, Крутивус, Задерихвіст, Товстоніг, Добридень, Панібудьласка*).

Onomasiological characteristics



- ✓ displayed through morphological structure of the word and its categorial meaning:

e.g. **goes** = **go** (root) + **es** (inflexion),

the inflexion **-es** designates the categories of tense, mood, voice and person in the verb.

Borrowings

in English **70 %**

in Ukrainian **10 %**

Semasiology

- ❑ studies which ideas are represented in linguistic units, the semantic structure (scope of meaning) of words, expressions and texts under study.
- ❑ From the semasiological side words may be:
 - 1) monosemantic
 - 2) polysemantic.

The onomasiological form and the semasiological structure

coincide

*to take part –
брати
участь.*

differ

*to ski –
ходити/
їздити на
лижах,*

*зрячий – one
who can
see/one who
is not blind*

*to fall in love –
закохатися*

The **onomasiological** and **semasiological** status of words can be changed by means of:

1) **AFFIXATION**:

miss – dismiss, elect – reelect, relation – ship;

Київ – киянин – київський, вибори – перевибори

2) **ACCENTUATION**:

'conduct (n) – con'duct (v),

'present (n) – pre'sent (v),

'замок – за'мок, 'вівці – вів'ці, 'руки – ру'ки.

TYPES OF MOTIVATION OF WORDS

	<u>English</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
1) Phonetical	1.08%	0.8%
2) Morphological	88.5%	91.8%
3) Semantic	10%	7.4%