

Lesson Three: ORIGIN OF ENGLISH WORDS – etymology, lexical borrowing, adding to the lexicon

- Brief History of English
- Mechanisms for creating new vocabulary
 - Coining
 - Borrowing
- Word Meaning (Semantics)
 - Reference
 - Sense Relations
 - Connotation
 - Collocation
- Describing Words: "Lexical Facts"

History of the Development of English

Old English (449-1066)

449	Saxons invade Britain
6th c	Religious literature
8th c	<i>Beowulf</i>
1066	Norman Conquest

Middle English (1066-1500)

1387	<i>Canterbury Tales</i>
1476	Caxton's printing press
1500	Great Vowel Shift

Modern English (1450- OR 1500-)

1564	Birth of Shakespeare
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Early (1450-1700); Late/Later (1700-1950); International (1950-)

Fromkin, Victoria & Robert Rodman. 1998. *An Introduction to Language*, 6th edition. Forth Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, p. 450. McArthur, Tom. editor. 1992. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Word Coinage

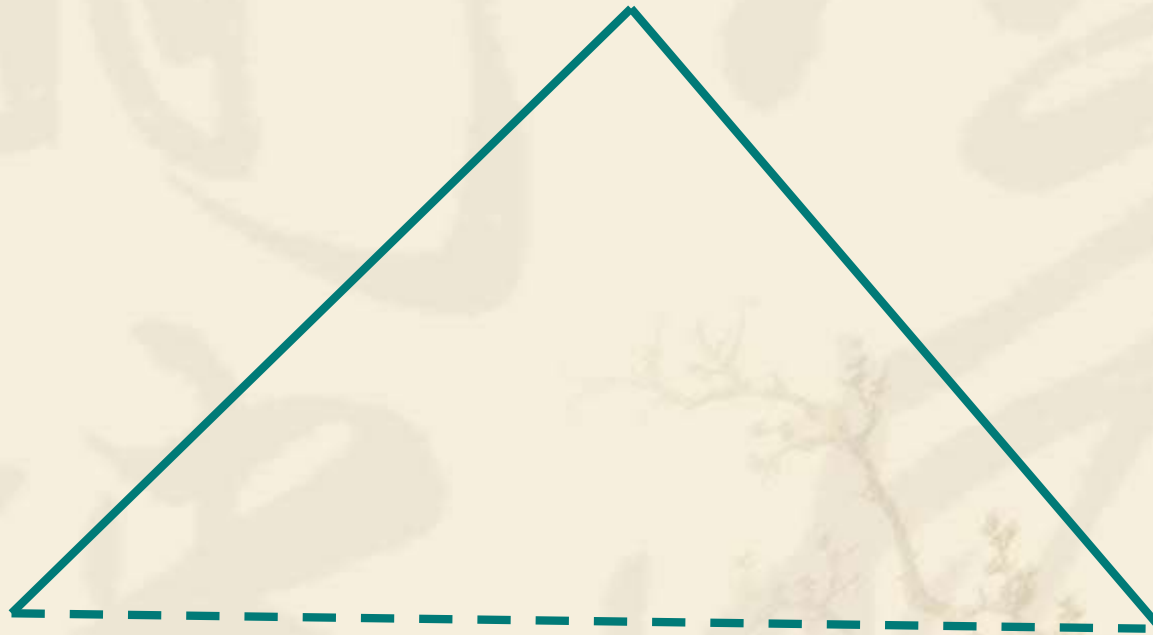
1. Compounds
2. Acronyms
3. Back-Formations
4. Clipping (Abbreviations)
5. Eponyms
6. Blends
7. Derivations
8. Conversions

Fromkin, Victoria & Robert Rodman. 1998. *An Introduction to Language*, 6th edition. Forth Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Chapter 3: Morphology: The Words of Language.

Jackson, Howard. 2002. *Lexicography: An Introduction*. London: Routledge, Chapter 2: Facts about Words.

Word Meaning à la C.K. Ogden & I.A. Richards

THOUGHT OR REFERENCE



SYMBOL

REFERENT

Landau, Sidney I. 2001. *Dictionaries: The Art and Craft of Lexicography*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 155. Adapted from C.K. Ogden & I.A. Richards' *The Meaning of Meaning*, 1923, p. 11.

Sense Relations 1

Synonymy

begin / commence

leave / depart

tell / inform

kingly / royal / regal

sofa / couch

Antonymy

big / small (Adj)

begin / end (V)

top / bottom (N)

Sense Relations 2

Hyponymy

silverware [cutlery]: knife, fork, spoon

furniture: sofa, chair, table

Meronymy

wheel: hub, rim, spoke

house: foundation, roof, wall

Sense Relations for "Opposite" Adjectives

Gradable

big / small

hot / cold

fast / slow

More X is less Y; more Y is less X

Complementary

alive / dead

present / absent

awake / asleep

Not X = Y; not Y = X

Relational Opposites

give / receive

buy / sell

teacher / pupil

If A is B's X, then B is A's Y

Denotation and Connotation

"While the denotation is the straightforward, neutral relation between a word and its referent, the connotation brings in the, often emotive, associations that a word may have for a speaker or a community of speakers."

Connotation

fundamentalist / fundamentalism

inspire

die, peg out, and kick the bucket

bachelor vs. spinster

plan vs. scheme

propaganda

stereotype

Some examples from Howard Jackson. *Lexicography: An Introduction*. London: Routledge, 2002, p. 16. Some examples from Sidney I. Landau. 2001. *Dictionaries: The Art and Craft of Lexicography*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 156.

Collocation

"The meaning of a word is also determined by its...collocation, the other words that typically accompany it in the structure of sentences and discourses."

Lexical Facts

(Hudson, 1988)

- Form of a word (Spelling)
- Pronunciation
- Structure / Morphology
- Meaning
- Grammar / Syntax / Use in a sentence
- Collocations
- Usage
- Origin / Etymology

Jackson, Howard. 2002. *Lexicography: An Introduction*. London: Routledge, pp. 18-20.