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GLOSSARIE

Abbreviation - an abbreviation sometimes used for adjective (especially in generative Grammar), and sometimes for adverb (iaD (especially in grammars written within the structuralist tradition). In Grovement - binding theory it stands for argument.

Affix - the collective term for the types of formative that can be used only when added to another morpheme (the root or stem) i.e. affixes are a type of "found" morpheme.

Antonym (y) - a term used in semantics as part of the study of oppositeness of meaning.

Back - formation - a term used in historical studies of morphology to refer to an abnormal type of word formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already present in the language.

Blend, blending - a process found in the analysis of Grammatical and lexical constructions, in which two elements which do not normally' occur, according the rules of the language, come together within a singe linguistic unit (a blend).

Borrow (ing) - a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to linguistic forms being taken over by one language or dialect from another

Componential analysis is a semantic theory which developed from a technique for the analysis of kinship vocabulary devised by American anthropologists in the 1950 s. It claims that all lexical items can be analysed using a finite set of components (or "semantic features"), which, may, it is felt, be Universal.

Connotation (connotative) - a term used in semantics part of a classification of types of meaning, opposed to denotation. Its main application is with reference to the emotional associations (personal or communal) which are suggested by, or are part of the meaning of, a linguistic unit, especially a lexical item.

Conversion - a term used in the study of word formation to refer to the derivational process whereby an item comes to belong to a new word-class without the addition of an affix, e.g. verbs /nouns: smell/taste/hit/walk/bottle/brake, adjectives/verbs: dirty/empty/lower.

Denotation (denotative) - a term used in semantics as part of a classification of types of meaning; opposed to connotation as denotative meaning" - involves the relationship between a linguistic unit (especially a lexical item) and the non-linguistic entities to which it refers - it is thus equivalent to Referential meaning.

Derivation (-al, derive (d)) - a term used in morphology to refer to one of the two main categories or processes of word formation (derivational morphology), the other being inflection (al). Derivational affixes change the grammatical class of morphemes to which they are attached (as in suffixation, e.g. - lion is a noun -forming derivational suffix).

Diachronic - one of the two main temporal dimensions of linguistic investigation introduced by Swiss linguist. Ferdinand de Saussure, the other being synchronic. In diachronic linguistics, languages are studied from the point of view their historical development ~ for example, the changes which have taken place between old and modern English could be

described in phonological , grammatical and semantic terms ("diachronic phonology /syntax/ semantic).

Dialect-A regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, indenified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures.
Bilingual-the general sense of this term-a person who can speak two languages-provides a pre-theoretical frame of reference for linguistic study, a specially by sociolinguistics and by applied linguists involved in foreign-or second-language teaching.

Explanatory-A term used in Generative linguistics to refer to a level of achievement in the writing of Grammars.

Homonym(y)-A term used in semantic analysis to refer to lexical items which have the same form but differ m meaning.

Lexicography-is the art and science of dictionary-the basic notion is used in linguistics both as a datum and as a criterion of analysis: linguists study meaning, and also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of language.

"Contextual", along with "textual meaning" is also used to refer to those factors which affect the interpretation of a sentence which derive from the rest of the discourse or text within which the sentence occur.
Morpheme-the minimal distinctive unit of Grammar, and the central concern of morphology .
Paradigmatic (paradigm)-A basic term in linguistics for the set of substitutional relationships a linguistic unit has with other units in a specific context.

Polysemy - A term used in semantic analysis to refer to a lexical item which has a range of different meanings, e.g. plain= "clear", "unadarned", "obvious"
Prefix-A term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added Initially to a root or stem.

Seme-A term used by some European linguists (e.g Kugene Coseriu (.b. 1921)). to refer to minimal distinctive semantic features operating within a specific semantic field.

Semantic field theory is an approach which developed in the 1930s; it took the view that the vocabulary of language is not simply a listing of independent items; but is organised into areas or fields, which words interrelate and define each other in various ways.

Semasiology- the scientific study of the properties of signalling systems .whether natural or artificial

Sound change - terms used in historical linguistics to describe the changes in a language's sound system over a period of time. Stem-A term often used in linguistics as a part of a classification of the kinds of elements operating within the structure of a word

Suffix- a term used in Morphology referring to an affix which is added following a root or stem.

Synechronic-one of the two main temporal dimensions of linguistic investigation introduced by the other being Diachronic.

Synonym (y)-A term used in semantics to refer to a major type of sense relation between lexical items: lexical items which have the same meaning are synonyms.

Syntagmatic-A fundamental terms in linguistics, originally introduced by Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure to refer to the segmental characteristics of speech. Seen as a string of "constituents in" linear order.

Transformation-a formal linguistic operation which enables two levels of structural representation to be placed in linguistics to refer to a linguistic form which is one of a set of alternatives in a given structural unit.