

附·英语词汇自学考试大纲

英语词汇学

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英语专业（本科段）

English Lexicology

英语词汇学

（附：英语词汇学自学考试大纲）

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编
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组编前言

当您开始阅读本书时,人类已经迈入了 21 世纪。

这是一个变幻难测的世纪,这是一个催人奋进的时代,科学技术飞速发展,知识更替日新月异。希望、困惑、机遇、挑战,随时随地都有可能出现在每一个社会成员的生活之中。抓住机遇,寻求发展,迎接挑战,适应变化的制胜法宝就是学习——依靠自己学习,终生学习。

作为我国高等教育组成部分的自学考试,其职责就是在高等教育这个水平上倡导自学、鼓励自学、帮助自学、推动自学,为每一个自学者铺就成才之路,组织编写供读者学习的教材就是履行这个职责的重要环节。毫无疑问,这种教材应当适合自学,应当有利于学习者掌握、了解新知识、新信息,有利于学习者增强创新意识、培养实践能力、形成自学能力,也有利于学习者学以致用、解决实际工作中所遇到的问题。具有如此特点的书,我们虽然沿用了“教材”这个概念,但它与那种仅供教师讲、学生听,教师不讲、学生不懂,以“教”为中心的教科书相比,已经在内容安排、形式体例、行文风格等方面都大不相同了。希望读者对此有所了解,以便从一开始就树立起依靠自己学习的坚定信念,不断探索适合自己的学习方法,充分利用已有的知识基础和实际工作经验,最大限度地发挥自己的潜能达到学习的目标。

欢迎读者提出意见和建议。

祝每一位读者自学成功。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

1999 年

出版说明

编写高等教育自学考试教材是高等教育自学考试工作的一项基本建设。经国家教育委员会同意，我们拟有计划、有步骤地组织编写一批高等教育自学考试教材，以满足社会自学和适应考试的需要。《英语词汇学》是为高等教育自学考试英语专业组编的一套教材中的一种。这本教材是根据专业考试计划，从造就和选拔人才的需要出发，按照全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《英语词汇学自学考试大纲》的要求，结合自学考试的特点，组织高等院校一些专家学者集体编写而成的。

英语专业《英语词汇学》自学考试教材，是供个人自学、社会助学和国家考试使用的。现组织专家审定同意予以出版发行。我们相信，随着高教自学考试教材的陆续出版，必将对我国高等教育事业的发展，保证自学考试的质量起到积极的促进作用。

编写高等教育自学考试教材是一种新的尝试，希望得到社会各方面的关怀和支持，使它在使用中不断提高和日臻完善。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会
一九九六年八月

编者的话

“英语词汇学”是全国高等教育自学考试英语语言文学专业本科段课程，是为培养和检验自学应考者词汇学的基本理论知识和实际语言能力而设置的一门专业课程。《英语词汇学》是专门为本课程编写的教材，主要包括：

- 一、词汇的基本知识（第一章）；
- 二、英语的亲属关系与英语词汇的形成和发展（第二章）；
- 三、词的形态结构和构成方式（第三、四章）；
- 四、词的意义、语义关系和词义的演变（第五、六、七、八章）；
- 五、英语习语（第九章）；
- 六、英语词典（第十章）。

本教材是根据高等教育自学考试指导委员会 1995 年制订的英语专业考试计划有关英语词汇学的规定和要求编写的。对象是已获得大专学历进入本科段学习、具有较好的语言基础知识的自学应考者。考虑到广大读者自学的特点，本教材注意理论阐述简洁明了，语言通俗易懂。

本教材包括词汇学应有的基本内容，在全面介绍词汇学知识的同时，力求突出实践性和实用性，因此摒弃理论性较强的个别知识点，比如“语义成分分析”。对于重复或可有可无的内容，如“美国英语”也不进行专题论述。因为美国英语是英语的一部分，其内容已分散在其它各章节。修辞格在本教材中也未独立成章，而与本课程有关章节有机地结合起来。

本教材的练习采用两种形式：一是思考题，主要是为了巩固本课程的理论性比较强的内容。它要求自学者认真学习教材，不仅要看懂，而且要善于总结，抓住要点，用简单的语言阐述清楚。二是实用性练习题，旨在把学到的知识应用于实践。习题的形式尽量考虑到应试中可能出现的题型，使学员在做练习的过程中基本熟悉考试可能会碰到的题型。

词汇学是一门基础理论与实践并重的课程，难免涉及一些专业术语，不仅不常用，少数甚至在普通词典上也不一定可以查到。有鉴于此，本教材的后面附有“英语词汇学术语英汉对照表”，以帮助阅读。不过要说明的是，某些语言现象可能会有不同的名称，本书中只给常用名称。但这并不意味着这些是唯一的名称，限于篇幅，且由于教材的性质所决定，不便深入探讨，或过多地解释，以免适得其反。同时教材中还附有练习参考答案，以利自学。思考题没有给答案，因为答案可在书中全部找到；另外同样的思考题，可以有不同的措辞，给了答案反而会引导部分学员去死记硬背，不利于提高独立思考、独立分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本教材的编写出版，首先得感谢全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会英语专业委员会的各位委员，在编写前，部分委员对教材的编写计划进行了认真的讨论，从内容到体例提出了具体意见；考试指导委员会标准处和教材处对本书写作的全过程给予了指导，在此表示感谢；教材最后由广东外语外贸大学伍谦光教授担任主审，武汉大学林承璋教授、山东曲阜师范大学曹务堂教授和武汉大学李庆生教授参加审稿，付出了大量的时间，并提出了不少宝贵意见，笔者表示由衷的感谢；在编写过程中笔者参阅了大量中外书籍，除书后附有参考书目外，在此一并致谢。

各位同仁及自修人员在使用过程中，若发现疏漏错误之处，请记录下来，转告本人，以便将来修订。

编著者

Short Forms

a(adj)	adjective
A. D.	Anno Domini(after Christ)
adv	adverb
AmE	American English
apprec	appreciative
Arab	Arabic
attr	attributive
AusE	Australian English
B. C.	Before Christ
BlackE	Black English
BrE	British English
CCELD	<i>Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary(1987)</i>
CED	<i>A Chinese-English Dictionary, Revised Edition (1995)</i>
CH	Chinese
CH Dial	Chinese dialect
COD	<i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary(1982)</i>
colloq	colloquial
conj	conjunction
DAI	<i>A Dictionary of American Idioms(1975)</i>
derog	derogatory
det	determiner
E	English

e. g.	exempli gratia(for example)
esp.	especially
et al	et alii(and others)
etc.	et cetera(and so on)
euph	euphemism
F	French
fig	figurative
G	German
Gr	Greek
Hin	Hindi
ibid	ibidem(from the same source)
i. e.	id est(that is)
inf	infinitive
int	interjection
IrE	Irist English
IT	Italian
Jap	Japanese
L	Latin
L2	second language
LDCE	<i>Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English</i> , (1987)
n(N)	noun
n-ed	noun + ed
num	numeral
ODCIE	<i>Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English</i> , Vol. 2, 1983
OE	Old English
OF	Old French
ON	Old Norse
Per	Persian

poss	possessive
prep	preposition
pron	pronoun
rev.	revised
ScotE	Scottish English
Sb	Somebody
Sp	Spanish
StandE	Standard English
Sth	Something
Russ	Russian
Tib	Tibetan
v	verb
v-ed	past participle
v-er	verb + er
vi	intransitive verb
v-ing	verb + ing
vol	volume
vt	transitive verb
WBD	<i>The World Book Dictionary</i> (1981)
WNWD	<i>Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language</i> (1980)
WNDS	<i>Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms</i> (1978)
WTNID	<i>Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the American Language</i> (1961)

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Introduction

0.1 The Nature and Domain of English Lexicology

Lexicology is a branch of linguistics, inquiring into the origins and meanings of words (*WNWD*). English lexicology aims at investigating and studying the morphological structures of English words and word equivalents, their semantic structures, relations, historical development, formation and usages.

English lexicology is a theoretically-oriented course. It is chiefly concerned with the basic theories of words in general and of English words in particular. However, it is a practical course as well, for in the discussion, we shall inevitably deal with copious stocks of words and idioms, and study a great many usage examples. Naturally, there will be a large quantity of practice involved.

0.2 Its Relation to Other Disciplines

English lexicology itself is a subbranch of linguistics. But it embraces other academic disciplines, such as morphology, semantics, etymology, stylistics, lexicography. Each of them has been established as a discipline in its own right.

Morphology is the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of morpheme construct. This is one of the major concerns of lexicology, for we shall discuss the inflections of words and word-formation and exam-

ine how morphemes are combined to form words and words to form sentences.

Etymology is traditionally used for the study of the origins and history of the form and meaning of words. Modern English is derived from the languages of early Germanic tribes with a fairly small vocabulary. We shall study how this small vocabulary has grown into a huge modern English vocabulary and explain the changes that have taken place in the forms and meanings of words.

Semantics is the study of meanings of different linguistic levels: lexis, syntax, utterance, discourse, etc. But lexicology will focus on the lexical level. The types of meaning and sense relations such as **polysemy**, **homonymy**, **synonymy**, **antonymy**, **hyponymy** and **semantic field** all belong to the scope of semantic study and constitute an important part of lexicology.

Stylistics is the study of style. It is concerned with the user's choices of linguistic elements in a particular context for special effects. Among the areas of study: lexis, phonology, syntax, graphology, we shall concentrate on lexis, exploring the stylistic values of words.

Lexicography shares with lexicology the same problems: the form, meaning, origins and usages of words, but they have a pragmatic difference. A lexicographer's task is to record the language as it is used so as to present the genuine picture of words to the reader, providing authoritative reference, whereas the student of lexicology is to acquire the knowledge and information of lexis so as to increase their lexical awareness and capacity of language use.

Though English lexicology has a wide coverage of academic areas, our task is definite and consistent. That is to study English words in different aspects and from different angles.