

## Advanced Vocabulary STUDY GUIDE

- What to learn about a word: pronunciation, stress, spelling, variant forms, capitalization, hyphenation, apostrophes, syllabication, part of speech, singular and plural forms of nouns, other derivatives, components, meanings, English definition, Arabic equivalent, usage, synonyms, antonyms, features shared with other words, similarities and differences between words, collocations, matching word with meaning.
  
- Vocabulary journal = each day, write a few sentences about whatever interests you and using some of the words you have just learned. Putting the words into your own writing will help you remember them longer than if you merely fill in blanks. And from time to time you can reread your your journal to review your words.
  
- Use your newly learned words in conversation. Using a word in conversation will do more to help you remember it than any amount of silent study. Use a word three times and it is yours. once you have used it three times, you'll be surprised how easily it will slip into your conversation. And even if you don't expect to use it, it will stay in your passive vocabulary so that you'll recognize it when you encounter it in your reading.
- Two aspects of word meaning, essential for correct usage, are emphasized:
  - a. How does the new word relate to other words of similar meaning (components).
  - b. Which other words and phrases can the new word be used with, and in which context (collocations).
- Reading articles from the encyclopedia.
- Dictionaries

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- Vocabulary cards
- Word analysis/ word families

## **INTRODUCTION**

The first step in vocabulary building is to become familiar with some word roots because learning the root of one word often gives a clue to dozens or hundreds more. E.g.: if you learn that SYN (SYM, SYL) means together or with, you have a clue to more than 450 words. Similarly, when you learn that philanthropist is made up of PHIL to love and ANTHROP human, you have learned not only that a philanthropist is a lover of humanity, but also have a clue to some 70 other words beginning with PHIL and to more than 60 others beginning with ANTHROP, not to mention those that have PHIL or ANTHROP in the middle or at the end.

As you become aware of how words are made up, familiar words will take on new meaning, and unfamiliar words may often be understood without a dictionary.

## **DEFINITIONS**

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. It includes inflection, derivation, and compounding each of which is defined below.

Inflectional Morphology is the morphology of word conjugation, i.e., the body of rules permitting the description of the manner in which a lexical item has a grammatical morpheme joined to it (e.g.: the root of a word and its ending). This ending or grammatical suffix, is strictly a mark of syntactic information, showing a grammatical category of gender, number, person, tense, voice, mood, aspect, case and transitivity.

Derivational morphology is the morphology of the formation of lexical items, i.e., the body of rules that enable us to describe the manner in which a lexical morpheme is joined to a lexical item to produce a new lexical item. This lexical morpheme is a semantic information marker. The lexical morpheme is either a prefix or a suffix.

Compositional morphology is the morphology of compound words, i.e., the body of rules that enable us to describe the manner in which two or more lexical items are joined to produce a new lexical item. Compound words may be separated, hyphenated or agglutinated.

### **Compounds:**

Compounds are groups of two or more elements treated as a unit. They consist of two or more bases joined together without the use of derivational affixes. Compounds are either primary or secondary. In a primary compound, two bases are joined together. In a secondary compound, both or all of the constituents

of the compound are stems (free forms).

English compounds can be formed in a variety of ways: two nouns, a verb followed by a noun, a noun followed by a verb, a verb and a preposition, an adjective and a noun. In English, compound nouns are the most common, verb compounds are not quite so common. Sequences that we have to recognize as compounds may be written as a single word (agglutinated), may be hyphenated or separated by a space.

### **Examples**

- Noun + Noun: post office, spaceship, woman teacher, he-goat, student teacher, paper basket, self-expression, department store.
- possessive noun + noun: lady's maid, traveller's checks, women's college.
- Verb + Noun: jump rope, pickpocket, flashlight.
- Noun + Verb: handshake, lifeguard.
- gerund + noun: living room, swimming pool.
- noun + gerund: fortune telling, housekeeping, ice skating
- Adjective + Noun: gold coin, well-wisher, off-white, high school.
- Particle + Noun: off-year, by-product, overdose
- Verb + prep/Adverb: makeup, breakdown, grown-up.
- Noun + PP: brother-in-law, commander-in-chief.

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- Noun + Verb: student teach, babysit, water ski, sleep-walk, sun-bathe,
- Verb + Adjective: double-check.
- Particle + Verb: overdo, outreach, overlook, upgrade.
- Adverb + Verb: ill-treat, dry-clean, cold-shoulder.
- Noun+ Adjective: water proof, sky blue, air-borne, nationwide,
- Adjective + Adjective: icy cold, easygoing, good-hearted,
- Noun + Noun: coffee-table,
- Noun + participle: French-speaking, good-looking.
- Adjective + past participle: absent-minded, blue-eyed, near -sighted, short-tempered.
- Prepositional phrase: a wall-to-wall carpet.

### ACRONYMS

Acronyms are words formed from the initial letters of words in a phrase. New acronyms are freely produced, particularly for names of organizations, countries, universities, some airports, T.V. stations, news agencies. Acronyms may be pronounced as words or sequences of letters. E.g.:

PC	personal computer
ESL	English as a Second Language
TA	Teaching Assistant
CNN	Cable News Network
SPA	Saudi Press Agency

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IQ	Intelligence Quotient
KSU	King Saud University
USA	United States of America
USSR	Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
NASA	National Astronautics and Space Administration
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
GCC	Cooperative Council
UNESCO	United Nations Educational , Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
EEC	European Economic Community

## ABBREVIATIONS

An abbreviation is created when a single term is not written in its full form, but a certain part (a letter or letters) of the term is omitted. Abbreviations are used for days of the week, months of the year, designating time, standard measurements, metric measurements, personal titles, business names, postal terms, states, courses, chemical elements, grammatical terms, etc. E.g.: Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., Jun., Jul., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. A.M., P.M., A.D., B.C., G.M.T.

gal.	gallon
c.m.	centimeter
k.g.	kilogram
k.m.	kilometer
ft.	feet
m/h	mile per hour
yr.	year
Prof.	professor
Dr	doctor
T.V.	television
P.O.	Post Office
bldg.	building
Rm.	room
ch.	chapter
vs	versus
intro.	introduction
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
gvt.	government
pop.	population
stat.	statistics
E., Eng.	English

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Ar.	Arabic
Fr.	French
dept.	department
Ltd.	limited
Corp.	corporation
Co.	company
Sing.	Singular
Pl.	Plural
N	noun
Adj.	Adjective
Adv.	Adverb
Prep.	Preposition, preparatory
Fem.	Feminine
Masc.	Masculine
Neg.	Negative
ling.	linguistics
math.	mathematics
chem.	chemistry
bot.	botany
rdg	reading
comp.	comprehension
Na	Sodium
Ca	Calcium
Amer.	American
FL	Florida
MN	Minnesota
CA	California
TX	Texas
p.	page
pp.	pages
ex.	exercise
def.	definition
esp.	especially

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etc.	and so on, et cetera
sb.	somebody
usu.	usually
sth.	something
i.e.	that is, in other words
e.g.	for example, for instance

## DERIVATION

Derivation is the process of forming words from bases or roots by the addition of affixes. The words with which derivational suffixes combine is an arbitrary matter.

**A stem** is what is left when inflectional elements have been taken away from a form. Derived stems are either primary or secondary. In a primary derivative one constituent element is a derivational affix, and the other is a base as in receive, deceive, conceive. In a secondary derivative, one of the immediate constituents is a stem, and the other is a derivational affix as in reception, attractive. These forms are susceptible of use in inflection.

English primary derivatives are formed from a large number of Greek and Latin **bases**. e.g.: ambi-, ante-, anti-, arch-, bi-, circum-, counter-, de-, dis-, ex-, extra-, hyper-, hypo-, in-, inter-, intra-, intro-, mal-, mis-, mono-, multi-, non-, peri-, post-, pre-, pro-, quad-, re-, retro-, semi-, sub-, super-, syn-, trans-, tri-, ultra-, uni-, vice-, anthropo-, auto-, bibli-, chrom-, chrono-, demo-, derma-, dynamo-, geo-, glot-, gram, graph-, heli-, hetero-, homo-, hydro-, hypno-, -itis, cosmo-, crypto-, litho-, cyclo-, logo-, mania, mega-, micro-, morpho-, nauti-, neo-, neuro-, ortho-, philo-, philo-, phono-, photo-, -polis, poly-, proto-, pseudo-, psych-, -scope, tele-, therm-, zoo-.

- a. appendicitis, sinusitis, bronchitis, tonsillitis.
- b. automatic, autonomous, automobile, autobiography
- c. subway, subterranean, submarine, subclass.
- d. television, telephoto, telegraph, telescope.
- e. photograph, photocopy, photosynthesis.
- f. cardiogram, cardioscope, cardiovascular, electrocardiogram.
- g. pathology, psychology, geology, biology, zoology.

### Prefixation

- (i) **Class-changing prefixes** are those that produce a derived form of the same class. The following prefixes change the word class: a- asleep, ablaze, ashore; be- bedazzled, becalm, befriend, bewitch; en- enslave, enlarge, enchant.
- (ii) **Class-maintaining prefixes** are those that produce a derived form of the same class. The following prefixes do not change the word class: un- uncover; non- non-stop; in- incomplete; dis- discomfort; a- anaemia; de- decompose; mis- misjudge, mal- malnutrition; pseudo- pseudo-cleft; arch- arch-bishop; super- supernatural; out- outperform; sub- submarine; over- overdo; under- underestimate; hyper- hyperactive; co- cooperate; counter- counter-balance; anti- anti-aircraft, pro- pro-American; inter-; trans-; fore-; pre-; post-; ex-; re; uni-; mono-; bi-; di-; tri-; multi-; poly-; auto-; neo-; pan-; proto-; semi-; vice-.

### Suffixation

In many cases, a derivational suffix changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added, eg:

- (i) **Class-maintaining affixes** that produce a derived form of the same class. The following suffixes do not change the word class: -hood, manhood; -al; economical -ood, childhood; -ship, friendship; -ics, linguistics; -ess, tigress; -ist, artist; -ette, kitchentte; -let, \*booklet; -ing, \*panelling; -ful, spoonful; -(i)an, politician; -ite, socialite; -ese, Lebanese; -ism, criticism.
- (ii) **Class-changing derivatives** that produce a derived form

of another class, such as:

- (a) Verb-forming derivational affixes: -fy, beautify; -ate, fabricate; -en, harden, strengthen; -ize, industrialize.
  
- b) Noun-forming derivational affixes: -er, teacher, New Yorker; nt, informant; -ee, trainee; -ation, coordination; -ment, employment; -al, \*refusal; -ing, reading; -age, breakage; -ion, impression; -ance, entrance; -ure, pressure; -ness, dizziness; -ity, humanity; -ocracy, democracy; -th, width; -(i)an, politician; -ite, \*socialite; -ese, Lebanese; -al, socialist; -ism, criticism.
  
- (c) Adjective-forming derivational affixes: -al, logical; -ical, economical; -ial, partial, -ful, beautiful; -ish, yellowish; -ible, edible; -ed, curved; -ive, possessive; -ative, comparative; -itive, additive; -ic, synthetic; -an, European; -ern, western; -ous, joyous; -y, gloomy; -ory, introductory; -ly, manly; -ary, customary, -able, comprehensible.
  
- (d) Adverb-forming derivational affixes: -ly, quickly; -ward(s), backwards; -wise, moneywise.

## **THE DICTIONARY & THESAURUS**

**TYPES:** The most valuable tool in improving vocabulary is a good dictionary. Some general monolingual dictionaries that can be used for this course:

- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
- Random House College Dictionary
- Webster's New world Dictionary
- Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary
- The American Heritage Dictionary

**Some Specialized language Dictionaries:**

**Some Special-subject dictionaries are:**

**Dictionary Information:**

- Form of the word: spelling, variant forms, capitalization, hyphenation, apostrophes, syllabication).
- Pronunciation.
- Grammatical information: parts of speech, irregular verb forms, plural forms of nouns, comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
- Etymology=
- Definition: modern meanings and older meanings. Definitions are listed in historical order. Definitions may be listed by starting with the commonly known definitions. Definitions may be ordered analytically according to central meaning clusters from which related subsenses and

additional separate senses may evolve.

- Special information: use of subject labels, use of geographic labels.
- usage labels: informal, colloquial, dialect, obsolete, archaic, slang.
- Synonyms: special dictionaries of synonyms. dictionaries may include a paragraph explaining the varying shades in the meanings of synonyms.
- Idiomatic usage: an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be derived from the individual words in it.
- Miscellaneous: front matter and back matter contain bibliographical entries, signs, symbols, foreign words and phrases, history of English language, articles on usage and acceptability, given names, colleges and universities, given names, colleges and universities, a brief style manual, geographic entries.

**Requirements of an Adequate definition:**

1. A definition should be equivalent to the term to be defined; neither too broad nor too narrow:
  - saw = a tool (too broad)
  - saw = an instrument with teeth for cutting wood (too narrow)
2. A definition should define a noun as a noun, a verb as a verb:
3. A definition should give the essential characteristics of the term to be defined and not merely make a statement about the term:  
democracy = (1) a form of government which has the interests of its citizens at heart.  
(2) government by the people.
4. A definition should be simple and clear, and expressed in terms more familiar than the one to be defined.
5. A definition should not contain the term to be defined nor any derivative of it:
6. A definition should not be expressed in negative terms where affirmative can be used:

**Lesson 5**

dirt	+	-y	dirty
rock	+	-y	rocky
wind	+	-y	windy
storm	+	-y	stormy
need	+	-y	needy

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thorn	+	-y	thorny
fur	+	-y	furry
fun	+	-y	funny
ease	+	-y	easy
humor	+	-ous	humorous
poison	+	-ous	poisonous
vigor	+	-ous	vigorous
			ambitious
			amorous
fame	+	-ous	famous
nerve	+	-ous	nervous
victory	+	-ous	victorious
viv	aci	-ous	vivacious
accident	+	-al	accidental
coastal	+	-al	coastal
tribe	+	-al	tribal
nature	+	-al	natural
history	+ ic	+ -al	historical
dent	+	-al	dental
manu	+	-al	manual
verb (word)	+	-al	verbal

fem- = woman  
feminine

vir- = man  
virile

ferti- =growth  
fertile

div- = holy  
divine

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mar- = sea  
marine

frag== break  
fragile

juven- = young  
juvenile

sen- = old  
senile

mob- = move  
mobile

alp  
alpine