

Course Name : English Lexicology							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
ELL 214	B	Spring	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	5.00
Lecturer Fedra Buciqi, Msc							
Assistant							
Course language English							
Course level Bachelor							
Description		The academic content of the course focuses on not only in theoretical terms, but also through systematic illustrations of exercises for each topic, making it possible to come out better possibilities of using various lexical layers, respectively words with many meanings, synonyms, conversational and the lexical of books, phraseological units, etc. Technical and practical skills obtained through this course include a systematic description of English language word related matters and their origins, formation, semantic structure, and the classification of vocabulary belong to various groupings, and also the replenishment of English vocabulary. The most important intellectual skills developed the course are fundamental lexicological and lexicographic problems, meta-language and lexicological phenomena.					
Objectives		The aim of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of English vocabulary, its structure, meaning, origin, development, and use. The course enables students to analyze words and word-groups, understand word-formation processes, explore semantic relationships, recognize stylistic and territorial variations of English, and develop skills in using lexicographical resources such as dictionaries.					
Core Concepts		The core concepts of this course include the study of lexicology as a branch of linguistics, the word as the basic unit of language, and the structure, meaning, origin, and development of English vocabulary. The course also examines word-formation processes, semantic relationships such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and paronymy, as well as free word-groups and phraseological units. Furthermore, it explores the stylistic characteristics of English vocabulary, territorial varieties of English, and the principles and functions of lexicography and dictionary compilation.					
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	This lecture introduces Lexicology as a branch of linguistics that studies words, their structure, meaning, origin, and usage. It explains that the word is the basic unit of language, combining sound, meaning, and grammatical function. Lexicology examines vocabulary as a system, including relationships between words (syntagmatic and paradigmatic) and changes over time through synchronic and diachronic approaches. It also distinguishes types such as historical and descriptive lexicology and shows its connection to other fields like phonetics, grammar, and stylistics.						
2	This lecture focuses on Etymology and the origins of English vocabulary, explaining that it consists of native words and a large number of borrowings from other languages. It describes how borrowed words are assimilated (phonetically, grammatically, and lexically) and identifies major sources such as Latin, French, Greek, and Scandinavian. The lecture also explains reasons for borrowing, types of loanwords, and concepts like etymological doublets and international words, showing how English developed as a highly mixed vocabulary system.						

3	This lecture explains word formation in English, focusing on how new words are created from smaller units called morphemes. It describes main processes such as affixation, compounding, and conversion, as well as secondary methods like shortening, blending, and back-formation. The lecture also highlights how words can change form, meaning, and function, showing that English vocabulary is highly flexible and constantly evolving.
4	Continuation of word formation in English, focusing on how new words are created from smaller units called morphemes. It continues to describe main processes such as affixation, compounding, and conversion, as well as secondary methods like shortening, blending, and back-formation. The lecture also highlights how words can change form, meaning, and function, showing that English vocabulary is highly flexible and constantly evolving.
5	This lecture explains the territorial differentiation of English, focusing on how the language varies across regions such as British, American, Australian, and Canadian English. It distinguishes between standard language and local dialects, highlighting differences mainly in pronunciation and vocabulary, while grammar remains largely similar. The lecture also describes dialects in the UK and the USA, including examples like Cockney, and shows how social, historical, and cultural factors influence these variations.
6	This lecture presents English vocabulary as a system, focusing on relationships between words such as homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and hyponyms. It explains how words can be similar, opposite, or related in meaning, and introduces concepts like semantic fields and paronyms. The lecture shows that vocabulary is not random but organized through structured connections that help express meaning more precisely.
7	This lecture explains free word-groups as combinations of words that function together in sentences, focusing on how they are formed through lexical and grammatical valency. It describes their types (endocentric and exocentric, predicative and non-predicative) and shows how meaning depends on both structure and the relationship between components. The lecture also distinguishes between motivated (transparent meaning) and non-motivated word-groups (idioms), emphasizing how word combinations shape meaning in English.
8	Midterm Exam
9	This lecture introduces phraseology, focusing on phraseological units (idioms) as fixed, non-motivated expressions whose meaning cannot be understood from individual words. It explains their key features—stability, idiomaticity, and reproducibility—and presents different classifications based on meaning, structure, context, and origin. The lecture shows how these expressions function as ready-made units in language and enrich communication with figurative and expressive meaning.
10	This lecture explores the stylistic layers of English vocabulary and examined how words vary according to context and purpose. It covered archaisms, historisms, neologisms, literary vocabulary, colloquial expressions, jargon, and professional terminology. Students gain an understanding of how vocabulary reflects social, cultural, and historical changes within a language.
11	Students are introduced to lexicography and its role in the study of language. They examine different definitions of lexicography, its historical development, and its relationship with lexicology. The lecture distinguishes between practical and theoretical lexicography and highlights the importance of dictionaries as tools for language description and standardization.
12	Students continue their study of lexicography by examining the functions and purposes of dictionaries. They learn about educational, descriptive, and prescriptive approaches to dictionary compilation and discussed the role of lexicographers in documenting language use. They also explore the different types of dictionaries and their applications in language learning and research.
13	The lecture reviews and consolidates the major concepts studied throughout the course, including word formation, semantic relations, phraseology, stylistic vocabulary, and territorial variation. Through guided activities and discussions, students strengthen their analytical skills and apply theoretical concepts to practical language examples.
14	Presentation week
15	The final week is dedicated to a comprehensive review of the course content.
16	Final Exam

Prerequisites	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. An Introduction to English Lexicology. Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2002. • Bauer, Laurie. "An Introduction to English Lexicology." Edinburgh University Press eBooks, 2021.
References	•

Course Outcome

1	Explain the key concepts and theories of English lexicology.
2	Analyze lexical units and their relationships within the English language system.
3	Use lexicographical resources and linguistic terminology effectively in academic contexts.

Course Evaluation

In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage
Midterms	1	30
Quizzes	0	0
Projects	1	20
Term Projects	0	0
Laboratory	0	0
Class Participation	1	10
Total in-term evaluation percent		60
Final exam percent		40
Total		100

ECTS Workload (Based on Student Workload)

Activities	Quantity	Duration (hours)	Total (hours)
Course duration (Including the exam week: 16x Total hours of the course)	16	3	48
Study hours outside the classroom (Preparation, Practice, etc.)	14	5	70
Duties	1	4	4
Midterms	1	1	1
Final Exam	1	2	2
Other	0	0	0
Total Work Load			125
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			5.00
ECTS			5.00