

Course Name : English Morphology							
Course Code	Course Type	Regular Semester	Lecture (hours/week)	Seminar (hours/week)	Lab. (hours/week)	Credits	ECTS
ELL 113	B	Fall	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	5.00
Lecturer Albana Cekrezi, PhD							
Assistant							
Course language English							
Course level Bachelor							
Description During this course students will gain in-depth knowledge of English Language, English Grammar and Grammatical Forms. This course will help students improve their grammatical knowledge and also gain new knowledge. Students will be able to generalize this to other languages.							
Objectives The course aims to make students understand morphological concepts like morphemes, prefixes, suffixes, word formation, etc. In addition, students practice and enforce those concepts through a variety of exercises.							
Core Concepts What is grammar, Kinds of grammar, Word formation, Compounding, Non-count noun, Partitive expressions, Collective nouns, common nouns, proper nouns with the definite article, number, irregular plural, nouns of quantity, foreign plurals, gender, verbs, time, tenses, modals, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns.							
Course Outline							
Week	Topic						
1	Introduction to the course. What is grammar, Kinds of grammar. Word formation. Compounding. Grammar is the mechanism by which language works when we communicate. There are many kinds of grammar: prescriptive grammar, descriptive grammar, historical grammar, generative grammar, etc. Morphology is defined as the 'syntax of morphemes'. Morphemes-often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. Word formation studies the patterns on which language forms new lexical units dealing with prefixes, suffixes etc.						
2	Nouns. Types, Non-count noun. Partitive expressions. Collective nouns. This session discusses proper and common nouns and countable and uncountable nouns. Many cases are given of the usage of countable and uncountable nouns in an informal context. Some nouns do not show a contrast in number between singular and plural. Some nouns are with the same form in singular and plural like aircraft. Some others show no contrast in number between singular and plural like health, research, etc.						
3	Common nouns with zero articles, examples of institutions, church, prison, hospital are discussed with a variety of examples. The session continues with examples of means of transport and communication used with by. Certain times of the day and night use at: at dawn, at dusk. Parallel phrases or double expressions are exemplified with: arm in arm, face to face, beginning to end. Examples of the usage of articles in the abbreviated style, usage of articles in titles are discussed in the end.						
4	Nouns of quantity, foreign plurals, gender. Every noun form is either singular or plural. Proper nouns have unique referents (John, Cairo). Uncountable nouns are considered as undifferentiated mass (music). The plural relates to the quantity of two or more. Some words end in -s in both forms like barracks, means, series. Some proper nouns end in -s like names of capital cities: Athens, Algiers.						
5	Voice, active, passive, agent. The agent is the performer of the action. In order to form passive sentences, the active must contain a transitive verb and object. Transitive verbs always have an object on which the action falls. Intransitive verbs do not take an object. Passive forms are used due to many reasons such as: describing processes, introducing evidence, argument, opinion, because you do not know who, what the agent is and so on.						

6	Classification of verbs: Action verb, state verb, full verbs. Verbs of action refer to an action. Verbs of state may include existence (exist, become), mental condition (believe, deduce, suppose recognize, imagine), relationship (depend, determine), possession (have, own, possess, belong), emotion (desire, hate, adore, dislike). Verbs can be grouped into full verbs or main verbs (belief, want, go); primary verbs be, have, do; modal verbs (can, may, shall, will). Primary verbs and modal verbs are also auxiliary.
7	Time, Tense, Aspect. Time tense and aspect differ from each other. Tense is realized by verb inflection. Tense is the correspondence between form and time. In English, there are two tenses because there is no future inflected form of the verb. The aspect concerns the manner in which a verbal action is regarded as complete or incomplete.
8	Mid-term Exam
9	We distinguish two main kinds of meanings for modal auxiliaries: Intrinsic modality and Extrinsic modality. Intrinsic modality includes 'permission', 'obligation', and 'volition' and involves some intrinsic human control over events. Extrinsic modality includes 'possibility', 'necessity', and 'prediction' and involves human judgment of what is or is not likely to happen.
10	Adjectives. There are two main types of adjectives, qualitative and classifying. Adjectives that identify a quality that someone or something has, such as 'sad', 'pretty', 'small', 'wealthy', are called qualitative adjectives. Qualitative adjectives are gradable, which means that the person or thing referred to can have more or less of the quality mentioned. Classifying adjectives identify the class that something belongs to. Some adjectives can either be qualitative or classifying depending on the meaning that you want to convey.
11	Adverbs. Adverbs are used to define adjectives. Typically, they are formed from adjectives with the suffix -ly: frank-frankly, usual-usually, etc. Adverbs have two typical functions: as adverbial that modify or a whole clause and (B) as a modifier of a) Adjectives, b) adverbs c) a number of other constructions. He always (adverbial of time) drives carefully (adverbial of manner) is an example of the first case.
12	Pronouns. Pronouns are words that can function as a whole noun phrase. Many of them act as substitutes or replacements for noun phrases in the context. Pronouns can be classified into Personal pronouns, Possessive Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns, Reciprocal Pronouns, Demonstrative Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns, Indefinite Pronouns, Relative Pronouns.
13	Revision/Exercises
14	Revision/Exercises
15	Review
16	Final Exam
Prerequisites	The student must attend the course at a minimum rate of 75%.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, (2001). An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure (Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language)
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Handbook on a practical English Grammar Morphology. Compiled by T. Beklyarova (2007) • Ackema, P., & Neeleman, A. (2004). Beyond Morphology-Interface Conditions on Word Formation. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. • Plag, I. (2002). Word-formation in English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Song, J. J. (2010). The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Typology. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. • Velupillai, V. (2012). An Introduction to Linguistic Typology. Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
Course Outcome	
1	Understanding of morphological structures
2	Reinforcement of word formation
3	Usage of correct forms of morphological structures

Course Evaluation			
In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage	
Midterms	1	30	
Quizzes	0	0	
Projects	1	30	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	1	10	
Class Participation	0	0	
Total in-term evaluation percent		70	
Final exam percent		30	
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	2	0	0
Midterms	1	5	5
Final Exam	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total Work Load			123
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			4.92
ECTS			5.00