

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		Indrit Lami, Msc					
Assistant							
Course language		English					
Course level		Bachelor					
Description		During this course students will gain in-depth knowledge of English Morphology, word formation types and rules. This course will help students understand the aim of morphology, its place in linguistics, and its scope. The course will focus on the analysis of words, word formation processes and study of major and minor word classes.					
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		Morphology, 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 subject. What is morphology, course objectives, syllabus and study.						
2	Morphology, types of grammar, linguistics, word formation, compound words. Morphology is defined as the syntax of morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest linguistic units. Word formation studies the ways in which language forms new lexical items through prefixes and suffixes. Grammar is the mechanism by which language works when we communicate. Prescriptive, descriptive, historical and generative grammar are some of the types of grammar.						
3	Nouns, Types, uncountable nouns, compound expressions, collective nouns. In this lecture, proper and common nouns are discussed, including their use in informal contexts. Some nouns do not distinguish between singular and plural. Some others take the same singular and plural form as aircraft. Nouns like health, research have the same form in singular and plural.						
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 • Jackson, H., & Ze Amvela, E. (2007). Words, Meaning and Vocabulary-An introduction to Modern English Lexicology. London and New York: Continuum International Publishing Group. • Lieber, R. (2016). Introducing Morphology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, (2001). An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure (Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language)	
References • 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	Acquiring the functioning of grammatical and derivational morphemes in the English language
2	Knowing the morphological structure of the language
3	Accurate use of learned structures

Course Evaluation			
In-term Studies	Quantity	Percentage	
Midterms	1	45	
Quizzes	0	0	
Projects	0	0	
Term Projects	0	0	
Laboratory	0	0	
Class Participation	1	10	
Total in-term evaluation percent			55
Final exam percent			45
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	3	42
Duties	0	0	0
Midterms	1	3	3
Final Exam	1	3	3
Other	14	2	28
Total Work Load			124
Total Work Load / 25 (hours)			4.96
ECTS			5.00