

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific research



**Department of English Language**

**College of Languages**

**Salahaddin University-Erbil**

**Subject: MORPHOLOGY**

**Course Book – Year 3**

**Dr Rashwan Ramadan Salih**

**Academic Year: 2023 - 2024**

# Coursebook

<b>1. Course name</b>	Morphology
<b>2. Lecturer in charge</b>	<b>Dr Rashwan Ramadan Salih</b>
<b>3. Department/ College</b>	English / Languages
<b>4. Contact</b>	e-mail: <a href="mailto:rashwan.salih@su.edu.krd">rashwan.salih@su.edu.krd</a> Mobile:
<b>5. Time (in hours) per week</b>	Theory: 3 hours X 3 classes per week Practical: Incorporated in the classes
<b>6. Office hours</b>	-----
<b>7. Course code</b>	/
<b>8. Teacher's academic profile</b>	<p><b><u>TEACHING EXPERIENCE (Higher Education):</u></b></p> <p><b>2006-2008:</b> (Full-time) Assistant Lecturer of English Linguistics, translation and Communication (Translation Department and English Department, College of Languages- Evening Classes – Salahaddin University, Erbil.</p> <p><b>2008 – 2011:</b> (Full-Time) Lecturer of English Linguistics and head of student integration (English Department, college of languages, University of Salahaddin, Erbil)</p> <p><b>2012-2014:</b> (Part-time) Post-graduate Tutor and Research Assistant (Kurdish and Arabic Translation Studies) (Modern Languages, University of Leicester, UK)</p> <p><b>2014 - ongoing:</b> (Full-time) Lecturer of English Linguistics (English Department, College of Languages, Salahaddin University, Erbil)</p> <p><b><u>PUBLICATIONS:</u></b></p> <p>1- Salih, R. “Polysemy of English “But” and Challenges in its Translation into Kurdish” published by Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: Linguistics &amp; Education Volume 23 Issue 9 Version 1.0 Year 2023. (Pages: 54-60)</p> <p>2- Salih, R. (2015) A Study of English &amp; Kurdish connectives in newspaper opinion articles. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing</p> <p>3- Salih, R. “The Use of Discourse Markers in EFL Classrooms: Challenges and Solutions” published in the proceeding of VESAL Conference 2022: DOI: <a href="http://doi.org/10.31972/vesal12.03">http://doi.org/10.31972/vesal12.03</a></p> <p>4- Salih, R. and Ahmed, H. “Language Policy and Kurdish Identity since 2003” published in Twejer Journal - Soran University: Humanities. Volume 3 Issue 1 Year 2019.</p> <p>5- Salih, R. and Ibrahim, R. “Challenges of Translating English Pragmatic Markers into Kurdish by EFL Students” published in Journal of Language Studies – Tikrit University: Journal of Language Studies. Vol.VI, No.4, 2023, Pages (139-149)</p>

	<p><b><u>ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chartered Linguist and Translator at CIOL (Chartered Institute of Linguists, UK)</li> <li>- Reviewer (International Journal of Educational Policy Research and Review)</li> <li>- BAAL (British Association of Applied Linguistics)</li> <li>- ILA (International Linguistics Association)</li> <li>- Sworn Translator – Ministry of Justice</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Keywords</b></p>	<p>Morphology, coining words, word structure, types of morphemes</p>
<p><b>10. Course overview</b></p> <p>Morphology is a fundamental subfield of linguistics that focuses on the study of the structure and formation of words in a language. In this course, the students will be familiarized with the principles and theories of morphology, providing a comprehensive understanding of how words are constructed, altered, and analyzed in various languages. Through the examination of linguistic data from different language families, students will develop critical thinking skills and gain insights into the universal and language-specific aspects of word structure. Additionally, this course explores the relevance of morphology in fields such as grammar, and semantics, and language acquisition.</p> <p>The module is taught in both semesters, taking about thirty weeks. In the first semester, the materials are devoted to turn attention to the study of basic terms of morphemes and the smallest units of word formation, their kinds and variations, and also how morphemes are combined to form sentences. The second semester examines processes of different word formations on both micro and macro levels.</p> <p>However, since each semester lasts approximately 15 weeks, a limited number of topics can be taught and covered.</p>	
<p><b>11. Course objective</b></p> <p>The principal objective of this module is to get students acquainted with the importance and use of knowledge in morphology concerning English language. In a more specific sense, the main objectives of the module are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce students to the branch of morphology</li> <li>2. Help students realize the significance of studying the morphology of English language</li> <li>3. Help students gain familiarity with types of morphemes and characteristics of English word structure</li> <li>4. Understand the micro and macro levels of morphology in the English language</li> <li>5. Define the basic morphological terms</li> <li>6. Familiarize students with the processes of word formation.</li> </ol>	

## **12. Student's obligation**

The students are required and encouraged to attend the classes for two semesters over one academic year. In addition, they are encouraged to participate in classroom activities on the topics taught in all class sessions in pairs and/or in groups.

## **13. Forms of teaching**

All the sessions will be based on student-oriented approach. However, the initial parts of the sessions will be taught by the teacher. To achieve the objective of each session, a topic usually is introduced in the class and explained, and then students are given a chance to discuss and practice the topic in a supportive learning environment. Apart from reading their textbook, a number of exercises will be provided for a more effective learning.

Additionally, PowerPoint Presentations and white board will principally be the teaching aids to generate the necessary motivation by the students.

## **14. Assessment Plans**

The structure of assessment of Morphology module will be as the following:

Marking system: There will be a total 40 marks before the final exam

- Mid-term Test : **20 marks**
- Daily activities: **10 marks**
- Written Assignments: **5 marks**
- Quizzes: **5 marks**
- Final Exam: **60 marks**

## **15. Student learning outcome**

On the completion of the course, students will have acquired a wide range of topics in Morphology which will help them understand the process of word formation and its procedures in English.

## **16. Course Reading List and References**

### **Primary Textbook:**

Stageberg, N. (1981) *An Introductory to English Grammar*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

### **Secondary reading list:**

- Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew (2002) *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Aitchison, J. (2010) *Aitchison's Linguistics: Teach Yourself*. Hodder Headline: London.
- Sinclair, J. (1998). *Word Formation*. Collins, London, UK.

17. The Topics	Lecturer's name
<p><b>Week 1: Introduction to Morphology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining morphology</li> <li>• The role of morphology in linguistics</li> <li>• Historical development of morphological theories</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 2: Morphemes and Morphemic Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morphemes as the building blocks of words</li> <li>• Free and bound morphemes</li> <li>• Inflectional vs. derivational morphemes</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 3: Morphological Processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflectional processes (e.g., tense, number, case)</li> <li>• Derivational processes (e.g., prefixation, suffixation)</li> <li>• Compounding and blending</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 4: Morphological Typology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agglutinative, fusional, and isolating languages</li> <li>• Polysynthetic languages</li> <li>• Analyzing morphological data across language families</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 5: Morphophonology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The interaction between morphology and phonology</li> <li>• Phonological changes in morphological processes</li> <li>• Allomorphy and morphophonemic rules</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 6: Morphological Productivity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive vs. non-productive morphological processes</li> <li>• How morphological productivity affects word formation</li> <li>• Case studies in morphological productivity</li> </ul> <p><b>Week 7: Morphology and grammar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship between morphology and grammar</li> <li>• Morphosyntactic alignment patterns</li> <li>• Case marking and agreement systems</li> </ul>	<p><b>Dr Rashwan Ramadan</b></p> <p>01/09/2023</p>

<p><b>Week 8: Morphology and Semantics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Semantics of morphological processes</li><li>• Lexical semantics vs. compositional semantics</li><li>• Semantic roles and argument structure</li></ul> <p><b>Week 9: Morphology and Language Variation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dialectal and sociolinguistic variation in morphology</li><li>• Factors influencing morphological variation</li><li>• Case studies in morphological variation</li></ul> <p><b>Week 10: Morphology and Language Acquisition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The role of morphology in first and second language acquisition</li><li>• Morphological development in children</li><li>• Morphological difficulties in second language learning</li></ul> <p><b>Week 11: Case Studies in Morphology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analyzing specific languages and language families</li><li>• Examining unique morphological features</li><li>• Comparing and contrasting morphological systems</li></ul> <p><b>Week 12: Current Research and Debates in Morphology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recent developments in morphological theory</li><li>• Debates and controversies in the field</li><li>• The future of morphological research</li></ul> <p><b>Week 13: Review and Final Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review of key concepts and topics</li><li>• Final assessment, which may include exams, essays, or presentations</li></ul>	
<p><b>19. Examinations</b></p> <p>Here are some sample questions:</p> <p><b>Q1: State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Then Correct the False ones.</b></p>	

1. Derivational suffixes pile up.
2. The –ing in 'fillings' is nominal.
3. The italicized morpheme in '*antedate*' means against.
4. Bases are very enormous, and all of them in English are free morphemes.
5. The –ly in 'kingly' is an adverbial derivational suffix.

**Q2: Make each group of the following morphemes into a word.**

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- -al , -er, -s, mor, -ize ..... | 2- -age, -ity, marry, -able  |
| .....                             |                              |
| 3- -dom, -ster, gang .....        | 4- -al, semi, -ion, -profess |
| .....                             |                              |

**Q3: Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to your answer.**

"Inflectional suffixes differ from the derivational suffixes."

**Q4: Give two interpretations for each of the following sentences:**

- 1- It was a finished job.
- 2- Our new surgeon is reserved.