

## General Information

<b>Course name</b>	Morphology	<b>ECTS Credits</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Semester</b>	<b>summer</b>

## Aims

To introduce fundamental concepts of linguistic morphology. The course concentrates on the study of the internal structure of words and their relationship to one another. It also examines the interface between morphology and other linguistic disciplines.

## Contents

1. Theory of sign (Saussure, Peirce, Horecký, Ogden & Richards)
2. Basic terminology. Units of morphology, allomorphs and allomorphy, free and bound morphemes, stem, root, diamorph, paradigm, prefix, suffix, infix, interfix (empty morph), circumfix, transfix, clitic (proclitic and enclitic), cranberry morph, suppletion; cumulative exponence, extended exponence, syncretism, zero morpheme, empty morph, replacement morphs apophony, combining forms, phonesteme
2. The scope of morphology. Criteria for the distinction between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology
3. Morphology vs. syntax
4. Morphology/phonology interface: Allomorphy, assimilation and types of assimilation (labial assimilation, voicing assimilation, total assimilation), replacement by weakening or strengthening (T-lenition, palatalization and affrication, D-lenition; vocalization); vowel replacement; Deletion rules (consonant deletion – S-drop, X-drop, N-drop, Vowel-deletion (V-drop in hiatus, syllable syncope); expansion rules (U-epenthesis and P-epenthesis) fossilized allomorphy, rhotacism in Latin and Germanic, Metathesis, False cognates (boundary misplacement, pseudosuffixes)
5. Level-ordering morphology
6. Natural Morphology
7. Bybee's theory of morphology
8. Beard's Lexeme-Morpheme-Base Morphology
9. Morphological Typology and language universals
10. The notion of category, primary, secondary, and functional categories, classification of word-classes - Plato, Aristotle, the Alexandrians, Jespersen, Lyons, categorial transition – prototype theory – cline – fuzzy edge
11. Noun and its categories: case - Possessive Form; gender – natural vs. formal gender, number - pluralia and singularia tantum
12. Verb and its categories: tense Jespersen's conception of time and tense, Lyons and Spencer; tense and aspect, perfective and progressive aspect, the notion of finitude – finite and non-finite; mood – indicative, imperative, conditional, subjunctive, the relation between mood and sentence type, inductive (general truths), promissive
13. Morphological models: Item-and-Arrangement, Item-and-Process, Word-and-Paradigm.

## Evaluation

Continuous assessment will be based on two credit tests (credit test 1 = 50%, credit test 2 = 50%); pass level from both tests together is 65%. There will be no retake. Pass level 65% from both tests together is a precondition for being admitted to final exam test. Students are expected to attend each seminar according to the schedule. More than two unexcused absences are not acceptable (extreme situations aside), making the third unexcused

absence an automatic failure for the course.

oral exam 100%

## Bibliography

B. Szymanek. (1998). Introduction to Morphological Analysis, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN.

A. Garsstairs-McCarthy. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology. Edinburgh University Press

P.H. Matthews. 1974. Morphology. An Introduction to the Theory of Word-structure. Cambridge University Press

P. Štekauer (1993) Essentials of English Linguistics. Prešov. Slovacontact.

P. Štekauer (ed.) 2000. Rudiments of English Linguistics. Prešov. Slovacontact. Lectures, seminars.

Any other available book on morphology

