

به نام خدا

سال تحصیلی: 1397-98



شماره تلفن:	شماره اتاق:	نام مدرس:	دانشکده : زبان و ادبیات
۰۹۱۲۲۲۱۳۳۲۹	۱۰۲	ابراهیم بدخشان	نام درس : صرف
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جایگاه درس در برنامه درسی دوره :

در این بخش دورنمای کلی درس مطرح می شود. به این معنا که جایگاه و نقش درس در بین دروس دوره مشخص می گردد.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics which deals with the internal structure of words and how they are formed. Morphologists seek to determine what kinds of knowledge speakers of a language need to have in order to use words and have intuitions about them. Since words (or their subparts) are stored in the speaker's mental lexicon, morphology is also the study of the lexicon and how it is organized. The morphological component of grammar is often characterized as a list of morphemes (roots, affixes, etc.) together with a set of rules for combining morphemes to form words. However, 'morpheme' is in some ways a problematic concept, and some morphologists have proposed theories of word structure which dispense with morphemes altogether.

هدف کلی :

در این بخش هدف گیری و جهت گیری کلی درس تبیین می گردد.

What is a word? Do the things we put spaces around when we write correspond to anything in our mental grammars? How does morphology relate to phonology, and to other areas of grammar, such as syntax and semantics? To what extent do the principles governing the structures and forms of words need to be boxed off from other areas of grammar, and to what extent are they symptomatic of deeper principles which hold of the language faculty as a whole? This course aims to answer these and other questions by examining morphological phenomena from across the world's languages, including English and languages which are (at least superficially) very different from it.

## اهداف عینی:

### اهداف مفهومی:

- To identify the meaningful subparts of words and perform morphological analysis on unfamiliar languages
- To understand the major morphological phenomena found in the world's languages
- To analyze morphological and phonological patterns in particular languages, and their interactions
- To represent morphosyntactic structure diagrammatically, and comprehend the relationship between such structure and meaning
- To show an understanding of major theoretical issues surrounding how the components of the human language faculty fit together (i.e., *the architecture of the grammar*), and the role played by the study of morphology in addressing those issues.

در این بخش مفاهیم کلیدی و عمده ای که توقع می رود در پایان درس دانشجویان با آنها آشنا شوند و بر آنها تسلط یابند آورده می شود.

### اهداف مهارتی :

- You will find a speaker of a language you don't know anything about, and gather data on some aspect of the morphology of the language.  
Exception: if you happen to be a native speaker of a very understudied language which you use regularly, then you may work on that language using your own intuitions.
- Your speaker should be a native speaker of the language who uses it regularly.
- You can use only your own data, and you may not consult any existing reference materials on the language. If your consultant is a linguist or a language teacher, make sure they understand not to tell you what the "standard" analysis of the phenomena you are analyzing is.
- You will then analyze your data and write it up as a paper (10-20ish pages), providing full derivations from morphosyntactic structure to the surface phonology.
- You'll meet regularly with me to discuss your project. Set up a meeting with me soon to discuss how to identify a consultant and how to work with one.

در این بخش مهارتهایی که انتظار می رود دانشجو پس از گذراندن درس از این مهارتها برخوردار شود آورده می شود.

اهداف نگرشی :

Students are expected to know and understand (be familiar with) word- formation processes, categories, functions and principal structures of English Morphology and Syntax.

Students should be able to recognize and analyze English word structure, phrase structure and sentence structure in terms of categories and functions

Students should be able to apply their knowledge in using the appropriate terminology in morphological and syntactic description.

Student should display analytical skills in describing words and sentences categorically and functionally. Additionally, they should be able to transfer their knowledge of Morphology and Syntax in their daily life in speaking and writing skills

در این بخش ، نگاه و نگرشی که انتظار می رود دانشجو پس از گذراندن این درس از آن برخوردار شود آورده می شود.

**مواد آموزشی:**

در این قسمت ، ابزار و نرم افزارها و امکانات کمک آموزشی که مدرس در طول تدریس از آنها کمک می گیرد مشخص می شود.

**Books, Articles, Materials form the web.**

**PowerPoints,**

محتوای درس :

**Week 1–2: Introduction, basic concepts**

**Week 3: Introduction to Word Structure**

**Week 4: Types of Morphemes**

**Week 5: Productivity in Word formation**

**Week 6–7: Lexical Morphology**

**Week 8: Midterm exam**

**Week 9: Criticisms of Lexical Morphology**

**Week 10–11: Templetic Morphology**

**Week 12–13: Optimality Theory and morphology**

**Week 14: Inflectional Morphology**

**Week 15: Wrap-up and review**

شیوه ارزیابی :

درصد نمره	عنوان	ردیف
50%	نمرات کلاسی	۱
30%	پروژه پایان ترم	۲
10%	امتحان میان ترم	۳
10%	امتحان پایان ترم	۴

وظایف دانشجویان :

شرح وظایف	ردیف
حضور فعال در کلاس و مباحث کلاسی	۱
ارایه <b>lecturette</b>	۲
شرکت در امتحان میان ترم و پایان ترم	3

منابع:

1. Morphology (2006), Francis Katamba and John Stonham Second Edition
2. Morphological Theory, By: A. Spencer
3. مبانی صرف، ۱۳۸۶ ویدا شقاقی انتشارات سمت
4. Recent Articles in the field