



KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

## COURSE SPECIFICATIONS (CS)

### Ramadan 1438 H, June 2017

Institution:ColAcademic Department :EngProgramme :EngCourse Title and Code :SynSpecification Approved Date :

College of Education. English Department English Language (B.Ed. programme) Syntax (ENGL 413) te : 12/6/1440 H, 17/2/2019

#### **Course Specifications**



This form compatible with Education Evaluation Commission (EEC) & NCAAA



Institution: Majmaah University

**Date:** 12/6/1440 H, 17/2/2019

**College/Department : College of Education, English Department** 

#### A. Course Identification and General Information

1. Course title and code:			
Syntax (ENGL413)			
2. Credit hours:			
3 credit hours			
<b>3.</b> Program(s) in which the course is off	fored		
(If general elective available in many pr		indicate this rather tha	n list programs)
	<b></b>		
English Language			
4. Name of faculty member responsible	e for the	course	
Abdelmagid Abdelrahman (PhD)			
5. Level/year at which this course is off	ered:		
8 <sup>th</sup> level			
6. Pre-requisites for this course (if any)	):		
Introduction to Linguistics (ENGL 315	•		
Morphology (ENGL 314)			
7. Co-requisites for this course (if any):	:		
NA			
8. Location if not on main campus:			
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NA		▲ X	
9 - Mode of Instruction (mark	all tha		
A - Traditional classroom		What percentage?	70 %
B - Blended (traditional and online)		What percentage?	10 %
D - e-learning	$\checkmark$	What percentage?	20 %
E - Correspondence		What percentage?	%
F - Other		What percentage?	%
Comments :			
			•••••
Comments:			

#### **B** Objectives

#### 1. What is the main purpose for this course?

By the end of the course, students are expected to:

- 1. Outline and discuss the key theories, ideas, terms, principles and approaches and methods of syntax and syntactic analyses.
- 2. Describe the building blocks of the structure of sentences (e.g. constituents, syntactic categories, etc.)(by identifying constituents and categories in a sentence).
- 3. Understand the main principles, tenets, ideas, terms, theories and approaches of Generative Grammar and Chomskyan methods of analysis(by for instance being able to explain and discuss them).
- 4. Discuss the connection between language and human mind(by being able to outline and discuss Mental Grammar, UG, Infinity, Recursion, etc.).
- 5. Analyse English sentences using a variety of syntactic methods (Phrase Structure-Transformational Rules- X-bar rules, MP framework, etc).
- 6. Define briefly Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) and Charles Fillmore's Case Grammar.
- 7. Compare and contrast Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar with Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG).
- 8. Use the knowledge they obtain from the study of syntax to think scientifically, critically, reasonably and validly.

2. Briefly describe any plans for developing and improving the course that are being implemented. (e.g. increased use of IT or web based reference material, changes in content as a result of new research in the field)

Using a mixture of methods that combine informative traditional lecturing with a set of modern classroom learner-centred techniques. The latter techniques make use of technology and (ICT).

C. Course Description(Note: General description in the form used in Bulletin or handbook)

#### **Course Description:**

Syntax is the sub-branch of grammar which examines the structure of sentences (the other one being Morphology which studies the structure of words). The two (Morphology and Syntax) constitute an indispensably significant part of any university linguistics course of study(the linguistics component of the study plan).

Students will generally be equipped with the key notions, theories/approaches, terms, tools, and methods of syntactic theory and syntactic analyses. Though the analysis, in this course tend to draw preeminently on Chomskyan Generativism, other leading schools such as Halliday's Systemic-Functional Grammar (SFG), Fillmore's Case Grammar, etc., will also be slightly touched on.

Focal syntactic concepts such as : Constituency/constituency tests, Syntactic Categories (lexical, phrasal and functional categories), Grammaticality/Well-formedness, Discreteness, Creativity/Infinity, Generative, Universal Grammar, Language Faculty, Recursion/Embeddedness, etc., will generally be surveyed. In addition, Phrase Structure rules/trees, UG, Deep-Structure (d-structure) & Surface Structure (s-Structure) and Transformational rules will be explained, discussed and practiced. In addition, the later models of analysis such as X-bar, Government and Binding (GB) and Minimalist Programme (MP) are also expected to be briefly surveyed. Furthermore, training students to think scientifically, reasonably and validly is one of the underlying objectives of teaching Syntax.

Instructors are advised to vary both the methods of teaching and the strategies of assessment (along with textbook and materials selection and preparation): lecturing, class presentations/discussions, peer-teaching/reviewing, etc.; assessment may include: tests, quizzes, response papers, class presentations, written assignments, fieldwork, etc.

List of Topics	No. of Weeks	Contact Hours
Course Introduction + remedial work on morphology and general linguistics.	1	3
What is Syntax and what is Syntactic Analysis? (definition of basic/key ideas, concepts and terms in Syntax, syntactic knowledge)includes also an introduction to Chomsky and the tenets of his theory.	3	9
Sentence Structure (the building blocks: Constituents &	2	6

Syntactic Categories, how categories relate to traditional parts of speech).		
Syntactic Rules, Phrase Structure Rules & Trees, Transformational Rules (d-structure & s-structure, move aux, question-formation, wh-movement, passivisation, affix-hopping, d-support, etc.).	2	6
Exercises on PS trees & transformations & Mid-term test.	1	3
More focus on theoretical principles such as Language Faculty & Universal Grammar and Recusion/embedddness (including the Principles and Parameters Theory).	1	3
An introduction to the more recent models of analysis such as X-bar, Government and Binding (GB) and Minimalist Programme( MP), comparing and contrasting these with the older trees and models.	2	6
A brief introduction to some other methods of syntactic analysis (e.g. Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, Fillmore's Case Grammar).	1	3
An Overall Review/Revision, Midterm(s) + Final Exam.	2	6

2. Course components (total contact hours and credits per se
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		Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory/ Studio	Practical	Other:	Total
Contact	Planed	38				7	45
Hours	Actual	37				6	43
Credit	Planed	40				5	45
	Actual	38				6	44

3. Additional private study/learning hours expected for students per week.

4. Course Learning Outcomes in NQF Domains of Learning and Alignment with Assessment Methods and Teaching Strategy

On the table below are the five NQF Learning Domains, numbered in the left column.

<u>First</u>, insert the suitable and measurable course learning outcomes required in the appropriate learning domains (see suggestions below the table). <u>Second</u>, insert supporting teaching strategies that fit and align with the assessment methods and intended learning outcomes. <u>Third</u>, insert appropriate assessment

# methods that accurately measure and evaluate the learning outcome. Each course learning outcomes, assessment method, and teaching strategy ought to reasonably fit and flow together as an integrated learning and teaching process. (Courses are not required to include learning outcomes from each domain.)

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	NQF Learning Domains And Course Learning Outcomes	Course Teaching Strategies	Course Assessment Methods
1.0	Knowledge		
1.1	Describing primary methods, concepts, terms and approaches of Syntax and Syntactic Analyses.	Lecturing & Discussion	Post-class quiz and discussion+ mid & final exams.
1.2	Portraying how sentence structure works (esp. in the context of English language)—linear and hierarchical structure.	Mixed methods, lecturing, class discussion, individual and class tasks.	mid & final
1.3	Getting a close insight into the close relationship between syntactic mechanisms and mental workings (e.g. structure-dependency, UG, recursion, and human thinking).	Mixed methods, lecturing, class discussion, individual and class tasks.	A task/quiz involving getting students to draw tree diagrams for a set of various sentences
2.0	Cognitive Skills		
2.1	Conceptualising and interpreting the relationship between language structure and mind (e.g. recursion and thinking). -Discuss recursion and sentence embeddedness.	Lecturing , Discussion , Student data projector presentation.	A task /quiz involving getting students to think of and write recursive sentences and phrases.
2.2	Analysing various English sentences into their basic components using phrase structure rules and trees and transformational rules.	Mixed methods, lecturing, class discussion,	A task involving getting students to





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	- Analyse sentences using X-bar, BG and		draw tree
	MP rules.	class tasks	diagrams for a
		(getting them	set of various
		to draw trees	sentences.
		on the board).	
2.3	Comparing and contrasting several approaches	Lecturing &	Response
	and methods of sentence structure analyses (e.g.	Class	paper
	Chomsky's vs. Halliday's methods).	Discussion.	
2.4	Classifying and enumerating syntactic rules and	Lecturing &	Post-class quiz
	functions of PS trees.	Class	-
		Discussion	
2.5	Describing and interpreting structural	Mixed	A small task
	ambiguities (using PS trees).	methods,	involving
		lecturing, class	drawing trees
		discussion,	for a set of
		individual and	ambiguous
		class tasks	sentences
			sentences
		(getting them	
		to draw trees	
		on the board.	
2.6	••••••	•••••	
3.0	Interpersonal Skills & Responsibility		
3.1	Students can make use of the knowledge and	Lecturing,	Response
	practices they gain in syntax to improve their	Class	papers and
	English proficiency, particularly in writing and	discussions &	assignments +
	speaking.	presentations.	Mid & Final
		-	exams.
	Learn some time and stress management skills		
	such as meeting assignment and response papers		
	deadlines.		
	acaument.		
3.2	Gaining problem-solving skills making use of	Mixed	A set of
3.4			
	knowledge and skills learnt from syntactic		quizzes
	analysis.	lecturing, class	Ũ
		discussion,	trees.
		individual and	
		1 . 1	
		class tasks	
		(getting them	
		(getting them to draw trees	
		(getting them	

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3.3	Developing team work skills from class presentations, projects and group discussions.	Task-based teaching	Checking if tasks are completed successfully.
3.4	Gaining time management skills.	Lecturing & task-based teaching.	
4.0	Communication, Information Technology, Numeri	ical	
4.1	Developing and enhancing general computer and internet skills in the context of Syntax.	Lecturing & task-based teaching involving internet tasks. Demanding students use PowerPoint in presentations	Quizzes and response papers + Dada projector presentation
4.2	Preparing web-based syntactic analysis materials along with getting them to experience wikis, e- books and e-journals.	Lecturing & task-based teaching involving internet tasks. Giving wiki/ e-books/ e- journals assignments and coach students in how to carry them out.	Keeping check lists for completed tasks and a lot marks for the use of web- based materials in presentations and assignments.
5.0	Psychomotor	L	
5.1	Not applicable (NA)	Not applicable (NA).	Not applicable (NA)

5. Schedule of Assessment Tasks for Students During the Semester





		Assessment task (i.e., essay, test, quizzes, group project, examination, speech, oral presentation, etc.)	Week Due	Proportion of Total Assessment
-	1	Oral Presentations/Quizzes/Exercises	From 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup>	5
	2	Midterm	10th	22
	3	Research Summary or Response Paper	12-14 <sup>th</sup>	8
4	4	Class Participation(including drawing syntactic trees on the board/notebooks)	Over the term	5
	5	Final Examination	15 weeks	60
	6	Total		100
,	7			

#### **D. Student Academic Counseling and Support**

1. Arrangements for availability of faculty and teaching staff for individual student consultations and academic advice. (include amount of time teaching staff are expected to be available each week)

Office hours (4-5 hours a week)

#### **E Learning Resources**

#### 1. List of Required Textbooks

- Fromkin, V. et al. Language (syntax chapter). USA
- Carnie, Andrew. (2013). Syntax: A Generative Introduction (3d edition). London: Wiley Blackwell.

Radford, Andrew. (2009). An Introduction to English Sentence Structure. Cambridge: CUP.

2. List of Essential References Materials (Journals, Reports, etc.)

Raugh, Gisa. (2010). Syntactic Categories: Their Identification and Description in Linguistic Theories. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Larson, Richard. (2010). Grammar as Science. Boston: MIT Press.
- Journal of Syntax, http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/

Chomsky, N.(1957). Syntactic Structures. Mouton: The Hague.

- Chomsky, N.(1965). Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. Cambridge : MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N.(1972). Language and Mind. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

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- Chomsky, N.(1995). The minimalist Program. Cambridge : Cambridge University.

- Halliday, M.A (1967). System and Function in Language. Selected Papers, (ed).G.R. Cress. London: Oxford University Press.

- Radford, A.(1988). Transformational Grammar : A First Course . Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

- Radford, A.(1997). Syntax: A Minimalist Program Introduction. New York: Cambridge University Press.

- Radford, Andrew. (1997). Syntactic Theory and the Structure of English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

-Radford, Andrew. (2004). Minimalist Syntax: Exploring the structure of English. Cambridge: CUP.

3. List of Electronic Materials, Web Sites, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

#### • www.chomsky.info

#### http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~radford/

4. Other learning material such as computer-based programs/CD, professional standards or regulations and software.

#### NA

#### **F. Facilities Required**

Indicate requirements for the course including size of classrooms and laboratories (i.e. number of seats in classrooms and laboratories, extent of computer access,etc.)

- Larger and more convenient classrooms.
- Better equipped language labs.

1. Accommodation (Classrooms, laboratories, demonstration rooms/labs, etc.)

• Laptop computer-projector system.

Data show to facilitate going over students' papers in class

2. Technology resources (AV, data show, Smart Board, software, etc.)

- CDs/Flash memory materials
- Data Show, Data Projector



**3.** Other resources (specify, e.g. if specific laboratory equipment is required, list requirements or attach list)

Department Labs may sometimes be used.

#### **G** Course Evaluation and Improvement Processes

#### 1 Strategies for Obtaining Student Feedback on Effectiveness of Teaching:

- 1. Individual interviews and class discussions to identify strengths and weaknesses.
- 2. Informal course evaluation by students performed monthly over the term.
- 3. End of term college evaluation of course by students ( to be collected by the department).
- 4. End-of-term debriefing in class of students and teacher regarding what went well and what could have gone better
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**2** Other Strategies for Evaluation of Teaching by the Program/Department Instructor :

- Exchanged instructor (peer) visits encouraged by the department.
- Department seminars held fortnightly to discuss various teaching and linguistics issues arranged by the academic board of the department.
- An end-of-the-term course report required by the department Quality Unit.
- **3** Processes for Improvement of Teaching :
  - Workshops and seminars (both inside and outside the department).
  - A set of strategies to ensure variability, updatedness and flexibility of materials.
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4. Processes for Verifying Standards of Student Achievement (e.g. check marking by an independent member teaching staff of a sample of student work, periodic exchange and remarking of tests or a sample of assignments with staff at another institution)

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	opting a regular system of marking peer checking.
	aving students' final exam sheets checked by and independent ever/marker.
	olding regular workshops devoted partially or wholly to iscussing testing criteria and problems.
	tudents who believe they are under- graded may have their papers hecked by a second reader/marker.
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	ibe the planning arrangements for periodically reviewing course eness and planning for improvement :
impr	egularly review syllabi and course descriptions for more ovement and updatedness (taking some reputable institutions as hmarks/touchstones).
	olding regular meetings and workshops to discuss syllabus ovement.
• C from	checking course effectiveness via constantly seeking feedback students and graduates/alumni (esp. those who have been lited as school/college teachers).

Name of Course Instructor: Abdelmagid Abdelrahman

Signature: ..... Date Specification Completed: 12/6/1440 H, 17/2/2019

Program Coordinator: Dr. Aied Alenizi

Signature: ...... Date Received: 12/6/1440 H, 17/2/2019

