



**University of Kelaniya – Sri Lanka**

**Centre for Distance and Continuing Education**

**Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Second Examination (External) - 2021**

**Faculty of Humanities**

**Teaching English as a Second Language**

**TESL – E – 2015**

**Morphology and Syntax of English**

**No of Questions: 09**

**Time: 03 Hours**

**Marks: 100**

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Answer only **five (05)** questions. Select three (03) questions from part A and two (02) questions from part B. (20 marks per question)

**PART A**

1. Morphology is the field within linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across language and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those language. Discuss.
2. Compare and contrast compounding and blending as morphological processes with suitable examples to illustrate your answer.

3. Inflectional morphemes alter the form of a word in order to indicate certain grammatical properties. Derivation forms new words by adding morphemes to stems. Discuss.
4. "Productive morphological processes enable speakers to generate and understand a wide range of words and their grammatical forms, contributing to the overall flexibility and adaptability of a language (Spencer, 1991). Do you agree/disagree? Discuss your argument giving examples from SLE.
5. "Addressing morphological challenges in TESL demands a holistic approach, intertwining linguistic analysis with pedagogical strategies to cultivate learners' morphological competence within the diverse landscape of second language acquisition" (Smith & Lee, 2017). Do you agree/ disagree? Justify your answers with relevant examples.

#### **PART B**

6. Examine 'syntactic errors' of ESL learners of Sri Lanka. Discuss your answer with evidence based on research.
7. "Syntactic change encompasses the gradual reconfiguration of linguistic structures, reflecting the intricate interplay of societal dynamics, cognitive mechanisms, and language contact over time" (Smith, 2019).
8. "Syntax refers to the branch of linguistics that deals with the structure, arrangement, and order of words and phrases within sentences, enabling communication through the systematic arrangement of linguistic elements" (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p. 3). Discuss.
9. Compare and contrast phrases and clauses in Syntax.