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|  **UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ** |
| **Course Unit Descriptor** | **Faculty**  | **Faculty of Philosophy** |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** |
| Study program  | Russian language and literature |
| Study Module (if applicable) |  |
| Course title | Word formation in Russian language |
| Level of study | [x] Bachelor [ ]  Master’s [ ]  Doctoral |
| Type of course | [x]  Obligatory [ ]  Elective |
| Semester  |  [x]  Autumn [ ] Spring |
| Year of study  | 3rd semester |
| Number of ECTS allocated | 7 |
| Name of lecturer/lecturers | Dr Jelena Lepojevic |
| Teaching mode |  [x] Lectures [ ] Group tutorials [ ]  Individual tutorials [ ] Laboratory work [ ]  Project work [ ]  Seminar [ ] Distance learning [x]  Blended learning [ ]  Other |
| **PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max. 5 sentences)** |
| Acquiring the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in word formation of Russian language and identifying similarities and differences in comparison with the system of word formation in Serbian language.Student will be able to specify and describe word generative mechanisms in Russian language, they will be able to distinguish morpheme and formative structures of words, as well as to explain similarities and differences between systems of word formation in Russian and their native language. |
| **SYLLABUS (brief outline and summary of topics, max. 10 sentences)** |
| 1. Morphemics. Morphs and morphemes. The basic type of morphemes and allomorph. Types of morpehems. 2. Morphemic and formative analysis of words. Morphemic structure of words. 3. Flexion as a morpheme. The prime flexion. Formative suffix. 4. Root as a morpheme. Prime root allomorphs. 5. Affixes (prefix, suffix, postfix, interfix) Affixal way of word formation. 6. Basic methods of word formation, with special emphasis on semantic and syntactic formation. 7. Transposition. Substantivization. 8. Adjectivization. Adverbialization. Grammaticalization. 9. Morpheme formation. The prefix as a morpheme. Prefixation as a way of morpheme formation. 10. The suffix as a morpheme. Prime suffix. Suffixation as a way of morpheme formation. 11. Postfix as a morpheme. Postfixation as a way of morpheme formation. 12. Interfix as a morpheme. Composition (formation of complex words) as a way of morpheme formation. 13. Changes in morphemic structure. Simplification of morphemic structure of words, or integration. 14. Perintegration as a form of modification in morpheme structure. 15. The reverse word formation, or complexity (rederivation, recompozition) and decorelation as forms of modification in morpheme structure. |
| **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION** |
| [ ] Serbian (complete course) [ ]  English (complete course) [ ]  Other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (complete course)[ ] Serbian with English mentoring [x] Serbian with other mentoring, Russian language |
| **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA** |
| **Pre exam duties** | **Points** | **Final exam** | **points** |
| **Activity during lectures** | **5** | **Written examination** | **25** |
| **Practical teaching** | **25** | **Oral examination** | **30** |
| **Teaching colloquia** | **15** | **OVERALL SUM** | **100** |
| **\*Final examination mark is formed in accordance with the Institutional documents** |