



Jordan University of Science and Technology
Faculty of Science & Arts
English Language & Linguistics Department

ENG403 Contrastive Linguistics

First Semester 2017-2018

Course Catalog

3 Credit Hours. The main goal of this course is to introduce students to the field of Contrastive Linguistics. It takes a close look at the major differences between English and Arabic grammar (phonetics, phonology, morphology, etc.) by showing characteristics of similar (or relatively similar) and different linguistic patterns across English and Arabic. It also gives students an idea about the predictability of errors made by second language learners. In addition, issues related to cross-cultural interaction between the two languages are raised.

Text Book

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|--------------------------|---|
| Title | A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic |
| Author(s) | Aziz M. Khalil |
| Edition | 1st Edition |
| Short Name | Textbook |
| Other Information | |

Course References

| Short name | Book name | Author(s) | Edition | Other Information |
|------------|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Ref 1 | ? Language Structures in Contrast, Newbury House. | Di Pietro, R.J. (1971) | 1st Edition | |
| ref 2 | ? Communication across Cultures. Translation Theory and Contrastive Text Linguistics, University of Exeter Press | Hatim, B. (1997) | 1st Edition | |

Instructor

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Name | Dr. Fathi Migdadi |
| Office Location | - |

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|--------------|---|
| Office Hours | Sun : 11:30 - 12:30 Mon : 10:00 - 11:30 Tue : 12:30 - 13:30 Wed : 11:30 - 13:00 Thu : 10:30 - 11:30 |
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| Class Schedule & Room |
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| Section 1: Lecture Time: Sun, Tue, Thu : 14:30 - 15:30 Room: SF08 |

| Tentative List of Topics Covered | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| Weeks | Topic | References |
| Week 1 | Introduction | |
| Week 2 | Class 1: Consonants Class 2: vowels and diphthongs; Class3: contrast | |
| Week 3 | Class one: syllabic structure Class two: stress and rhythm Class three: contrast | |
| Week 4 | Class one: Word classes Class two: Inflectional phonology | |
| Week 5 | Class one: Nominal categories Class two: Gender Class three: Case | |
| Week 6 | Class one: Morphological forms of the verb Class two: Verbal Categories Class three: Mood | |
| Weeks 7, 8 | Class one: Aspect Class two: Derivational morphology Class three: Compounding | |
| Weeks 9, 10 | Class One: Syntactic elements and patterns Class Two: Word Order variation Class Three: Sentence Types | |
| Weeks 11, 12 | Class One: Yes-No Questions Class two: Imperatives Class three: Exclamatives | |
| Weeks 13, 14 | Class One: Nouns Class two: Pronouns Class three: Determiners | |

| Mapping of Course Objectives to Program Student Outcomes ¹ | Assessment method |
|--|-------------------|
| . Knowledge and critical understanding of the definition and types of contrastive analysis 2. Knowledge of the differences and similarities between Arabic and English phonological systems. 3. Knowledge of the differences and similarities between Arabic and English morphological systems. 4. Knowledge of the differences and similarities between Arabic and English syntactic systems. 5. Knowledge of the differences and similarities between Arabic and English semantic systems. [1001.] | |

| Relationship to Program Student Outcomes (Out of 100%) | | | | |
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| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 100 | | | | |

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Literary Arabic is essentially the same throughout the Arab world, and exists alongside the various colloquial dialects, which do vary from country to country and even from village to village. His final intonation sounds like English sustained intonation. 1.1.33. In contrastive situations in English, with attention centered on verbs and numerals, the center of the pattern falls on the auxiliary verb: But I lived in Chicago before I went to New York. And on the second digit of the numeral: I said twenty-eight, not twenty-five. The auxiliary construction does not exist in Arabic, so the speaker focuses on the main verb: But I had [lived] in Chicago before I went to New York. The English, Arabic and Russian languages are among most studied languages of the world. More than that, there is a marked tendency to study these languages simultaneously [1, 2] in the process of what is now most often called «multilingual education». A contrastive analysis, as it is proclaimed by most linguists, enables the researcher to investigate the role of similarities and differences among the languages in application to the process of teaching them. As the choice of parameters is quite an open-ended question as far as grammar goes, in this research we tried to focus on such parameters which are most important for learners of these languages. In our opinion, they are: 1) the syntactic position of adjectives in a noun phrase. The Arabic-English contrastive analysis course assumed the following structure: theoretical and methodological issues; comparing and contrasting Arabic and English phonetics; comparing and contrasting Arabic and English morphology (inflection, derivation and compounding); comparing and contrasting Arabic and English word formation; comparing and contrasting Arabic and English semantics; comparing and contrasting Arabic and English culture; comparing and contrasting Arabic and English writing systems; interference problems; and how to translate differences. Lastly, it is meant to be a practical contrastive grammar, one that is suitable both for work in class and for students working on their own.

Between English and Arabic: A Practical Course in Translation, by Bahaa-eddin Abulhassan Hassan. This book first published 2014 Cambridge Scholars Publishing. 12 Back Chapman Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE6 2XX, UK. British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data. A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library. It is designed to improve understanding of translation between Arabic and English. The book draws upon contrastive linguistics. Contrastive linguistics is a linguistic study of two languages, aiming to identify differences between them. Start by marking «A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic» as Want to Read: Want to Read savingâ€¦ | Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. A Contrastive Grammar by Aziz M. Khalil. Other editions. Want to Read savingâ€¦ | Error rating book. Refresh and try again. Rate this book. Clear rating. 1 of 5 stars 2 of 5 stars 3 of 5 stars 4 of 5 stars 5 of 5 stars. Open Preview. See a Problem? Weâ€™d love your help. Let us know whatâ€™s wrong with this preview of A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic by Aziz M. Khalil. Problem: Itâ€™s the wrong book Itâ€™s the wrong edition Other.

Standard Arabic and Standard English languages, for example, are different but alike. That is, these languages are originally different from one another (Semitic & German) but they do share at least generally some linguistic features at all levels: phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatics™ level. Fields known as Contrastive Linguistics, Comparative Linguistics and Universal Grammar have a lot to do with these areas. This paper is to analysis the contrastive between English and Arabic from syntactical perspective. Cite This Article As: Momani MM, Altaher AM (2015). A ... Keywords: CA: Contrastive Analysis, Quantifiers, EFL: English as a Foreign Language, positive transfer, negative transfer interference. INTRODUCTION. The researcher concentrates on the use and function of quantifiers in English and Arabic using the standard Arabic and made heavily use of Holy Qur™an in explaining grammatical points syntactically and semantically since it has successfully preserved and protected the Standard Arabic from any distortion. Materials and Data of the Study The researcher compares and contrasts quantifiers in English and Arabic, therefore collect data for the study by selecting some Arabic grammar books to collect data about quantifiers in Arabic. Definition of grammar In English Grammar and English Grammars is a set of statements about some language, a description of different kinds of units occurring in that language and of the different ways in which those units are combined to form sentences and other construction (Allen, 1972: 69). Grammar is a theory of language, how language puts together and how it works. Moreover, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method explaining the contrastive analysis between English and Arabic relative pronouns. Descriptive means the quality of representing (Azwar; 2010: 6). According to John and James (1982:32), qualitative refers to the meaning, the definition or analogy or model or metaphor characterizing something. Start by marking A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic as Want to Read: Want to Read saving€| Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. A Contrastive Grammar by Aziz M. Khalil. Other editions. Want to Read saving€| Error rating book. Refresh and try again. Rate this book. Clear rating. 1 of 5 stars 2 of 5 stars 3 of 5 stars 4 of 5 stars 5 of 5 stars. Open Preview. See a Problem? We™d love your help. Let us know what™s wrong with this preview of A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic by Aziz M. Khalil. Problem: It™s the wrong book It™s the wrong edition Other. 11 F. Abbas CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR Conditional sentence ĩ. It is a type of subordinate or adverbial clauses, consists of two clauses: A- Main clause (Apodosis) contains set of condition. B- Conditional clause (Protasis) contains the consequential statement whose fulfillment depends on the fulfillment of the proposition expressed in the conditional clause. CONSTRAINTS ON THE USE OF CONDITIONAL IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC English Arabic 1. In English , the conditional clause may 1. in Arabic the conditional clause typically precede or follow the main clause, precedes the main clause.

,A Contrastive Study of English and Arabic. Defense Language Inst., Monterey, Calif. No 74. 194p. Director, Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, CA (with specific permission). Edrs price. : descriptors. MF-\$0.76 HC Not Available from EDRS. English words that are difficult for Arab students A subject index. and a word index conclude the volume. (AM). f. U S department of health. Education & welfare national institute of. THIS OCCOENDUtaCiAITliOANIAA% 41'IG OULED EXACT.a AS REt rialto R,SA. Follows English section. Foreword The need for creating a forum for an exchange of ideas and understanding in the fields of English and Arabic linguistics and teaching led to the First International Conference on Contrastive Rhetoric, held at the American University in Cairo (AUC), in February of 1999. This book includes manuscripts based on some of the presentations made at that conference as well as a number of papers by several other scholars. The opinions and ideas expressed in the manuscripts do not necessarily reflect our own, but we believe that they will contribute toward opening the f @article{Salim2013ACS, title={A Contrastive Study of English-Arabic Noun Morphology}, author={J. Salim}, journal={International Journal of English Linguistics}, year={2013}, volume={3}, pages={122} }. J. Salim. Published 2013. Psychology. International Journal of English Linguistics. The present study aims at comparing and contrasting English and Arabic noun morphology to determine the points where they differ. These differences are the main cause of difficulty in the learning of the second language. Teaching will be directed at those points where there are structural differences. This in turn