

### Morphology

mental lexicon  
morpheme  
allomorph  
affix: prefix, suffix, infix, circumfix  
root  
stem  
content vs. function morpheme  
free vs. bound morpheme  
derivational vs. inflectional morpheme  
☆ morphological trees  
☆ morphological analysis  
morphological processes: affixation, compounding, reduplication, alternation, suppletion, zero-derivation  
other word formation strategies: clipping, blending, acronym, borrowing, alphabetism, backformation

### Syntax

grammaticality  
ungrammaticality vs. incomprehensibility  
arguments vs. adjuncts  
agreement  
lexical categories: noun (N), verb (V, TV, DTV, SV), adj. (A), adv. (Adv), prep. (P), det. (Det), *Aux*  
phrasal category: S, NP, VP, PP, *AP*  
phrase structure rules  
☆ phrase structure trees  
head  
constituent  
constituency tests: coordination test, substitution test, movement tests (question formation, topicalisation, clefting)  
ambiguity: lexical vs. structural  
transitivity: intransitive, transitive (TV), ditransitive (DTV)

### Sociolinguistics

internal variation  
dialect, what constitutes separate dialects  
idiolect  
speech community  
communicative isolation  
mutual intelligibility  
dialect continuum  
speech style, style shifting  
register  
slang vs. jargon  
overt prestige vs. covert prestige  
Labov's department store study

### Historical Linguistics

language relatedness vs. linguistic similarities  
tree model vs. wave model  
regularity of sound change

### Introduction, phonetics, phonology

everything on the midterm study guide

☆ indicates that the concept involves certain skills and might be more daunting to study than the few words on the study guide might suggest.