

# LING 200 Midterm Study Guide

## Introduction

linguistics  
descriptive vs. prescriptive rules  
linguistic competence vs. performance  
communication vs. language  
design features: discreteness, arbitrariness, cultural transmission, displacement, interchangeability, productivity  
examples of animal comm. systems  
subfields of linguistics: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics  
sign languages: myths vs. facts

## Phonetics

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)  
☆ phonetic transcription  
articulatory description of English consonants (3-part)  
description of English vowels (4-part)  
active articulator vs. passive articulator  
consonants  
voicing  
place of articulation: bilabial, labiodental, (inter)dental, alveolar, (alveo)palatal, velar, glottal  
manner of articulation: stop, fricative, affricate, nasal, liquid (lateral vs. retroflex), glide  
sagittal sections  
oral cavity  
nasal cavity, velo-pharyngeal port  
vowels  
height: high, mid, low  
backness: front, central, back  
roundedness: rounded, unrounded  
diphthongs

## Phonology

contrastive vs. noncontrastive  
minimal pair  
predictability  
phoneme

allophones: basic vs. restricted/derived  
contrastive vs. complementary distribution  
natural classes: obstruent, sonorant, sibilant, labial, etc.  
☆ phonological analysis  
phonological rules

## 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 analysis  
allomorphs  
morphological processes: affixation, compounding, reduplication, alternation, suppletion, zero-derivation/conversion

## Syntax

grammaticality  
ungrammaticality vs. incomprehensibility  
lexical category: noun, verb, adj., adv., prep., det., aux.  
phrasal category: S, NP, VP, AP, PP  
XP rule  
phrase structure rules  
☆ phrase structure trees  
head  
constituent  
recursion  
conjunction  
ambiguity: lexical vs. structural  
constituency tests  
transitivity: intransitive, transitive, ditransitive

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