

Midterm review guide

Morpheme sets, chapters 1–5

Loanwords

- reasons for borrowing
- sources of loanwords in English
- differences between loanwords and native words
- doublets and cognates
- distinguishing between Greek and Latin morphs

History of English

- Germanic family and subfamilies
- major stages of English
 - Prehistoric English
 - Old English
 - Middle English
 - Early Modern English
 - Present-Day English
- major changes in the history of English
 - loss of Old English inflection
 - Great Vowel Shift
- major sources of loanwords at different periods

Morphs, morphemes, and allomorphs

- etymological vs. synchronic analysis
- types of morphemes:
 - free vs. bound
 - content vs. function
 - roots, prefixes, and suffixes
- affixes and syntactic category
- empty morphs
- derivational affixes vs. inflectional affixes
- suppletion
- compounding
 - endocentric vs. exocentric
- miscellaneous types of word formation
 - zero derivation / conversion
 - eponyms
 - back-formation
 - blending / portmanteau words
 - acronyms
 - onomatopoeia
- identifying allomorphs and morphological structure

Types of allomorphy:

- phonologically-motivated allomorphy

 - assimilation

 - Latin vowel weakening

- extended allomorphs

- nasal infixation

- ablaut grades: *e*, *o*, and zero

- doublets as allomorphs

Phonetics:

- manners of articulation

 - stop

 - fricative

 - affricate

 - nasal

 - lateral

 - approximant

- places of articulation

 - bilabial

 - labiodental

 - (inter)dental

 - alveolar

 - postalveolar

 - palatal

 - velar

 - glottal

- voicing

- vowel features

 - height

 - frontness/backness

 - tenseness/laxness

 - rounding

 - diphthongs

- stress