

Morphological Typology	Categorizing languages based on their morphological features, such as isolating (few affixes, word order is crucial), agglutinative (clearly separable affixes), fusional (affixes merge, leading to ambiguity), or polysynthetic (complex words representing entire sentences).
Morphemes	Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a language. Understanding how morphemes combine to form words and convey meaning is fundamental to morphological knowledge.
Word Formation	Analyzing how new words are created through processes like affixation (adding prefixes, suffixes, infixes), compounding (combining two or more words), and derivation (changing word class or meaning).
Inflection vs. Derivation	Distinguishing between inflectional morphemes, which convey grammatical information (e.g., tense, number), and derivational morphemes, which change the meaning or class of a word.
Roots and Stems	Identifying the core meaning-carrying elements in words (roots) and how they combine with other morphemes to create stems.
Agglutination vs. Fusion	Understanding morphological processes, such as agglutination (adding discrete affixes) and fusion (blending morphemes), which vary across languages.
Compounding	Recognizing how words are formed by combining two or more independent words to create a new, often idiomatic, meaning.
Reduplication	Observing the repetition of morphemes to convey various meanings, including intensification, plurality, or continuous action.
Suppletion	Identifying instances where irregular forms replace regular ones, often for grammatical categories like comparative/superlative forms or verb conjugations.
Case Systems	Understanding how languages use cases to indicate the grammatical role of nouns within a sentence, affecting word endings and order.
Verb Conjugation	Examining how verbs change their forms to convey information about tense, aspect, mood, person, and number.
Noun Declension	Observing how nouns change their forms based on grammatical features like case, number, and gender.
Diminutives and Augmentatives	Recognizing morphological processes used to indicate smaller or larger versions of objects or concepts.
Clitics	Understanding elements that attach phonologically to nearby words but are syntactically independent, affecting the overall morphology of a sentence.