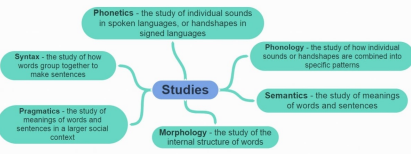


Studies



Cross sectional study vs longitudinal study

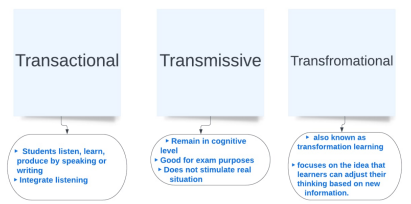
Cross-sectional	Longitudinal
One point in time	Several points in time
Different samples	Same sample
Snapshot of a given point in time, change at a societal level	Change at the individual level
Eg, British Social Attitudes Survey, Labour Force Survey	Eg, British Birth Cohort Studies, Understanding Society

Free morpheme vs Bound morpheme

Free Morphemes - a simple word consists of a single morpheme, and so is a free morpheme, a morpheme with the potential for independent occurrence. In "The farmer kills the duckling", the free morphemes are the, farm, kill and duck.

Bound Morphemes - by contrast, require the presence of another morpheme to make up a word; they can't occur independently. The morphs -er, -i and -ing in the given example are bound morphemes.

Teaching views

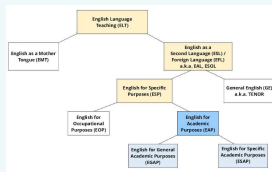


Lexical vs Grammatical morphemes

Lexical morphemes - words that have meaning by themselves (boy, food, door)

Grammatical morphemes - words that function to specify the relationship between one lexical morpheme and another (at, in, on, -ed, -s)

ELT diagram



Synchronic linguistics vs Diachronic linguistics

Synchronic linguistics is the study of language at a particular point in time.

Diachronic linguistics is the study of the history or evolution of language.