1. Explain the criteria that can be used to identify words in a given language, with suitable examples.

2. Segment the morphemes seen in the data set (either a or b) given below, using your linguistic knowledge in the relevant language.

3. Classify those morphemes.

   a. The subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns is called morphology. The existence of such patterns also implies that word may have an internal constituent structure. walking can be divided into the constituents. Therefore, morphology deals with the internal constituent structure of words as well.
3. "Depending on the context morphemes appear in different forms." Explain this statement with substantial examples.

4. Describe different types of word formation in a language of your choice.

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Part ii – Syntax

5. Write definitions of 'sentence' given by various linguists.

6. Name Syntactic categories.

7. Discuss briefly three (03) of the following topics.
   i. Language - Competence
   ii. Grammaticality
   iii. Immediate constituent analysis (IC analysis)
   iv. Grammatical classes
   v. Grammatical relations
   vi. Transformational generative grammar

8. Make a syntactic analysis on three (03) of the following sentences and give syntactic rules for the relevant language.
   i. Sunil thinks that he will get the job.
   ii. An attractive salary will be offered to the selected candidates.
   iii. The academy seeks a young dynamic individual to assist the financial services industry.