## AEN 407: LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY AND LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION

- 1. Typological classification groups languages into types according to their structural characteristics. With illustrations describe the **three** most famous typological classifications. (12mks)
- b. With relevant examples discuss six ways on which a language expands its lexicon. (18mks)
- 2. Language change is observed when a generation of speakers produces linguistic expressions that differ from those of previous generations, either in form or in distribution. Discuss **four** forms of lexical change. (20mks)
- 3. English is a non-tonal language; however, sentence intonation plays a crucial role where the difference in meaning is signalled by the intonation. Use the **four** types of sentence functions in English to illustrate this. (20mks)
- 4. Investigation into the way in which different languages combine grammatical units (morphemes) within words is the longest-established aspect of typology. Languages assign to a number of basic morphological types. With illustrations discuss **three** divisions of languages according to the degree to which morphemes are fused. (20mks)
- 5. The relative order of verbs and objects is often considered to be the most important of typology since not all languages express overt subjects. Qualify the English language as a 'head first' language. (20mks)