

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES
AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2005

- TITLE OF PAPER :** LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE I:
(TRADITIONAL SISWATI GRAMMAR)
- CODE OF PAPER :** AL201/IDE-AL201
- TIME ALLOWED :** TWO (2) HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :**
1. ANSWER FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN ALL.
 2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.
 3. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISMS SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE.
 4. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.
 5. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A

[ANSWER ONE QUESTION UNDER THIS SECTION]

SISWATI PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

QUESTION 1

Give a brief account of the place and manner of articulation, as well as the glottal activity, involved in the articulation of the following speech sounds. Then give an example of a word in which the speech sound you are discussing is found.

- (a) [t] [5]
- (b) [tʰ] [5]
- (c) [tʰ] [5]
- (d) [b] [5]

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 2

[p^f] and [t^s] in siSwati are allophones of one and the same phoneme since they are found in complementary distribution.

- a) - give the environment of [t^s]. [3]
- b) - give the environment of [p^f]. [3]
- c) - given the fact that these speech sounds are allophonic, which one is underlying? Why? [15]
[Note: show the procedure you followed in order to arrive at the decision you make].

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 3

Give the examples of the words with the following characteristics:

- a) - glottal stop insertion
- b) - syllable deletion
- c) - nasal assimilation
- d) - vowel lowering
- e) - glide insertion
- f) - palatalized diminutive noun (by process of normal palatalization).
- g) - palatalized diminutive noun (process of analogy).
- h) - locative noun with s - deletion.
- i) - vowel coalescence

j) - w - deletion

[2 x 10 = 20]

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 4

With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss the origins of the airstream mechanisms that are used in the production of speech sounds and indicate how they complement each other.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

SECTION B

[ANSWER ONE QUESTION UNDER THIS SECTION]

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

QUESTION 5

List the demonstrative pronouns second position, excluding first and second person, and briefly discuss its structure. Do not use variants.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 6

List the basic prefixes, and their variants, of the following classes and discuss their distribution; supporting your claims with examples. 3/4; 5/6; 7/8.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 7

List the quantitative pronouns for all the classes excluding first and second person; give the quantitative primitive stems as well.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 8

Give one example under each of the following types of nouns:

- a) - personal noun derived from a verb
- b) - personal noun derived from a verb; of class 7/8
- c) - personal noun derived from a verb; of class 9/10
- d) - instrumental noun derived from a verb; of class 7/8
- e) - abstract noun derived from a verb; of class 11/10

- f) - an impersonal noun derived from a verb; of class 5/6
- g) - an impersonal noun derived from a verb; of class 9/10
- h) - a noun derived from an adjective
- i) - a noun derived from an ideophone.
- j) - a noun derived from an interjective.

[2 x 10 = 20]

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

SECTION C**[ANSWER ONE QUESTION UNDER THIS SECTION]****VERBS AND COPULATIVES****QUESTION 9**

Discuss the classification of verbs on the basis of the feature morpheme and its origin. Support your claims with examples from siSwati. [TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 10

With the help of examples, discuss the structure of the verb in the positive and negative present tense with the simple, progressive and exclusive implication. [TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 11

List the copulatives that are formed from the absolute pronouns that are found in different classes, including the first and the second person. [TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 12

Write sentences that have the following characteristics:

- a) - copulative derived from nouns of class ½ singular positive
- b) - use the copulative under (a) with progressive implication.
- c) - use the same copulative under (a) with the exclusive implication.
- d) - a sentence with a copulative, negative with simple implication present tense.
- e) - a sentence with a copulative negative with progressive implication present tense.
- f) - a sentence with a copulative, negative with exclusive implication present tense.
- g) - a sentence with a copulative in the potential mood positive.
- h) - a sentence with a copulative formed from a relative qualificative positive, present tense.
- i) - a sentence with a copulative formed from an adjectival qualificative positive, present tense.

- j) - a sentence with a copulative formed from the enumerative qualificative, positive, present tense. [2 x 10 = 20]

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

SECTION D**[ANSWER ONE QUESTION UNDER THIS SECTION]****QUALIFICATIVES AND ADVERBS****QUESTION 13**

According to Doke (1927:237), "All locative adverbs, commencing in e-, or o-, replace -s- in the following circumstances". /With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss at least four of the circumstances. [TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 14

Give the types of locatives or a sentence with a locative adverb that is prescribed.

- a) - a verb that is modified by an adverb of manner formed from an adjective or relative stem. (2)
- a) - an ambiguous sentence where a locative adverb modifies an adjective/relative as well as a verb. (2)
- b) - write the meanings of the two sentences that emanate from the sentence you gave under (b) above. (4)
- c) - a locative formed from a noun that does not use the affix -ini. (1)
- d) - a locative formed from a noun of class la/2a. (1)
- e) - locative adverbs formed from class ½ using different locative morphemes. Give an example for each morpheme used with the locative you have formed. (3)
- f) - a locative adverb formed from an absolute pronoun. (2)
- g) - a locative adverb formed from a demonstrative pronoun first position and second position. One example from each. (2)

- h) - three locative adverbs that are from locative classes 16, 17 and 18. Give one locative adverb from each of these classes. (3)

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 15

- (a) List the relative concord for all the classes, excluding the first and the second person. (16)
- (b) List two types of relative stems. (4)

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 16

Consider the following sentences and answer the questions that follow:

1. Indlu yemfana ishile
2. Ngincinta Thoko sihlatsi
3. Indlu yetjani ishile

- (a) What can you say about each of the above sentences concerning their possessive meanings. (6)
- (b) What can you say about the structure of the possessive construction in the three sentences. (6)
- (c) List the possessive concord for all the classes that are used with pronouns. (8)

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

SECTION E

[ANSWER ONE QUESTION UNDER THIS SECTION]

MISCELLANEOUS

QUESTION 17

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss five processes that siSwati uses in order to nativize foreign words, especially nouns.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 18

With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss at least five characteristics that make an ideophone similar to a verb.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 19

With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss the similarities that can be observed between adverbs and ideophones.

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]

QUESTION 20

Write sentences that have the prescribed characteristics:

- a) - a sentence that has non-influencing conjunction
- b) - a sentence that has a conjunction that must be followed by a verb in the subjunctive mood.
- c) - sentence that has a conjunction that is derived from nouns.
- d) - a sentence that has a conjunction that must be followed by a verb in the participial mood.
- e) - a sentence that has a predicative that is used as a conjunctive.
- f) - a sentence that has used a contrastive meaning.
- g) - a sentence that has used an absolute pronoun, second person, as a conjunction.
- h) - a sentence that has a defective verb.
- i) - a sentence that has used a deficient verb.
- j) - a sentence that has used a verb with a latent vowel.

(2 x 10 = 20)

[TOTAL MARKS = 20]