

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2005**

**TITLE OF PAPER : LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE III**

**COURSE CODE : AL400/IDE-AL4P1**

**TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS**

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
  - 2. ANSWER AT LEAST 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****THE VERB AND THE COPULATIVE**

Answer at least ONE Question from this section.

**QUESTION 1**

With the aid of examples, discuss fully the syntactic classification of the verb radical and show its linguistic significance. [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 2**

- (a) With the aid of examples, explain what the benefactive extensive entails. [5 marks]
- (b) Using appropriate examples from siSwati, justify why the **-el-** of the benefactive should be differentiated from the other types of **-el-** of the applied. [15 marks]
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 3**

- (a) With the aid of examples, explain what is meant by the term DOC. [5 marks]
- (b) Using examples from siSwati, prove that the object Nps in a DOC are not necessarily the same. [20 marks]
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 4**

- (a) With the aid of examples, define the Locative Demonstrative Copulative. [5 marks]
- (b) Tabulate the Locative Demonstrative Copulative from the first person to class 15 and then explain how you have formed it. [10 marks]
- (c) With the aid of examples, explain the differences both in structure and in use between the Locative Demonstrative Copulative and the Copulative that is derived from the demonstrative pronoun. [10 marks]
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 5**

With the aid of examples, explain how the infinitive mood of the copulative is formed. Make sure you refer to both the positive and the negative modes paying special attention to the exclusive implication, progressive implication and simple implication. [25 MARKS]

**SECTION B:**

**THE ADVERB, IDEOPHONE, CONJUNCTIVE AND INTERJECTIVE**

Answer at least ONE Question from this Section.

**QUESTION 6**

Discuss fully the derivation of the adverb of place from nouns.

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 7**

With the aid of examples, discuss the two different types of ideophones as outlined by Sibanda and Mthembu (1996).

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 8**

(a) What is meant by the term 'gender conflict'?

[5 marks]

(b) With the aid of examples, discuss ways in which siSwati solves gender conflict in conjoined NPs.

[20 marks]

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 9**

(a) Define the term 'vocative'.

[5 marks]

(b) With the aid of examples, discuss fully how the vocatives are formed from nouns and pronouns.

[15 marks]

[25 MARKS]

**SECTION C**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Answer at least ONE Question from this Section**

**QUESTION 10**

With the aid of examples from English, discuss fully the structure and significance of Case Grammar as outlined in Filmore (1957) pointing out clearly where it differs from syntactically based grammars. **[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 11**

Critically discuss the nativist approach to language acquisition, pointing out its strengths and weaknesses. **[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 12**

Compare and contrast the **Yes/No** inversion with the **Tag** question in siSwati, focusing mainly on the structure and linguistic function. **[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 13**

With the aid of examples, discuss the similarities and differences between grammar and linguistics. **[25 MARKS]**