

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2005**

- TITLE OF PAPER** : **INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS (WESTERN AND BANTU)**
- COURSE CODE** : **AL401/IDE-AL4P2**
- TIME ALLOWED** : **THREE (3) HOURS**
- INSTRUCTIONS** :
1. **ANSWER FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
  2. **ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND THREE (3) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**
  3. **ALL QUESTIONS HAVE EQUAL MARKS.**
  4. **LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISMS SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE.**
  5. **MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.**
  6. **ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.**

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

**SECTION A**

**WESTERN**

**QUESTION 1**

List (with examples) the various levels of linguistic analysis at which language change is manifested.

**QUESTION 2**

Borrowing may be categorised into three on the basis of the social contexts in which it occurs. Name the three types.

**QUESTION 3**

Briefly explain how languages are classified typologically.

**QUESTION 4**

Briefly state the functions of inflectional affixes in each of the following modern English word classes.

- (a) verbs
- (b) adjectives

**QUESTION 5**

Lexical change and semantic change may be said to be related in some way. Briefly state the nature of their relationship.

**SECTION B:**

**BANTU**

**QUESTION 1**

Name three environments where vowels tend to lengthen in Bantu Languages.

**QUESTION 2**

Define each of the following types of radical:

- (a) Extended radical
- (b) Simplex radical

**QUESTION 3**

Name the three types of Prefix found in Bantu languages and give examples of each type.

**QUESTION 4**

State two ways in which 'True Adjectives' and nouns resemble each other.

**QUESTION 5**

Given that class 15 Quantitative in Nsenga, Shona and Swahili is Konse, Kwose and Kote respectively, show how each of these surface forms is derived from its underlying representation.

**QUESTION 6**

Study the Mongo items listed below and do the task which follows.

Butuli 'Blacksmith'  
Bubingi 'Dancer'  
Bulaki 'Teacher'  
Boloki 'Witch'  
Bokenji 'Traveller'

- (a) Using a Hyphen (-), divide each of the items given above into prefixes and stem.
- (b) Briefly account for the morphemic variation (allomorphs) in the prefixes.