

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2007**

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

**COURSE CODE : AL201 /IDE- AL201**

**TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS**

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER THREE (3) 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 FRO UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.**
  - 5. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.**

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

## SECTION A

### THE NOUN

*Answer only ONE Question from this Section*

#### QUESTION 1

Using Meinhof's classification system:

- a) give a list of all the basic noun prefixes in siSwati (8)
- b) In your own words explain why we have classes 12 and 13 in siSwati yet there are no nouns in these two classes. (2)
- c) In languages where there are nouns in class 12 and 13 what semantic content do these nouns have? Give one example of each class. (4)
- d) Which class marks singular and which class marks plural between class 12 and 13. (2)
- e) Explain how siSwati expresses those concepts displayed by class 12 and 13 in the languages that have nouns in these classes. Give two examples. (4)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 2

A vowel sequence is not allowed in siSwati. With the aid of examples explain four different ways in which siSwati deals with a situation where a vowel sequence occurs in a word.

**[20 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 3

- a) With the aid of examples from English define a productive morphological rule? (4)
- b) Use two different prefixal morphemes (one productive and the other less productive) to form proper nouns from other nouns in siSwati and explain how you have used each one of them. (8)
- c) Now use two suffixal morphemes (one productive and the other less productive) to form common nouns from other nouns in siSwati and explain how you have used each one of them. (8)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 4**

With the aid of examples from siSwati explain fully both the nominal and verbal qualities of the action nominals.

[20 MARKS]

**SECTION B**

**THE PRONOUN**

*Answer only ONE Question from this Section.*

**QUESTION 5**

- a) Define an absolute pronoun. Illustrate with examples from siSwati. (5)
- b) Using a three morpheme system give a table of the absolute pronoun in siSwati and then explain how you have formed it. (15)

[20 MARKS]

**QUESTION 6**

With the aid of examples give the three different types of stems of the Quantitative pronoun (8)

Using the stem - **dvwa** tabulate the quantitative pronoun and then explain how you have formed it. (12)

[20 MARKS]

**QUESTION 7**

- a) Give a definition of a demonstrative pronoun. Illustrate with appropriate examples (5)
- b) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun hearer proximal and then explain how you have formed it. (15)

[20 MARKS]

**SECTION C**

**THE QUALIFICATIVE AND THE VERB**

*Answer only ONE Question from this Section*

**QUESTION 8**

- a) Using traditional grammar discuss the difference between a qualificative and a qualificative pronoun. (9)
- b) With the aid of examples explain the two important elements of a qualificative. (4)
- c) Using the adjective to illustrate your answer discuss how the qualificative can be used attributively and predicatively. (8)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 9**

- a) With the aid of examples discuss any three types of adjectival stems in siSwati (12)
- b) Tabulate the adjectival concord and then explain how you have formed it. (13)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 10**

With the aid of examples, discuss how the enumerative is used both attributively and predicatively.

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 11**

With the aid of examples from siSwati, classify the verb radical on the basis of the feature syllable and discuss the linguistic significance of this classification

**[20 MARKS]**