

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - MAY 2007**  
**B.A DEGREE**

**TITLE OF PAPER :** LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 11

**COURSE NUMBER:** AL300/IDE-AL300

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

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ALL
  2. ANSWER ONLY 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 NOUN

**Answer ONE Question from this Section**

#### QUESTION 1

- a) With the aid of examples from your language, define the noun morphologically, semantically and syntactically. (9 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples from siSwati define the Subject NP (5 marks)
- c) Using examples from siSwati explain how the Subject NP differs from the Object NP. (6 marks)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 2

- a) Explain the linguistic function of a noun prefix. (5)
- b) Give all the variant prefixes of class 9/10 and explain how each one of them occurs. (5)
- c) With the aid of examples explain, how the iN- tiN- developed to be considered as real prefixes of this class. (5)
- d) With the aid of examples explain that both morphology and semantics were used in the classification of nouns in Bantu. (5)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 3

- a) What do we mean when we say a derivational process is productive? (5)
- b) With the aid of examples discuss fully the derivation of objective nominals (both instrumental and non-instrumental) explaining clearly whether such a derivation is productive or not. (15)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 4

There is a controversy surrounding the singular prefix of class 1a/2a in siSwati. With the aid of examples, explain this controversy and then present your informed position with regard to this matter.

**[20 MARKS]**

## SECTION B

### THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE

**Answer ONE Question from this Section**

#### **QUESTION 5**

- a) With the aid of examples from siSwati explain the difference between the **-nye** which is an adjective and the **-nye** which is an enumerative. (5)
- b) The stems **-bili, -tsatfu -ne -hlanu** is considered as stems for the quantitative pronoun, the adjective, and of late the enumerative. With the aid of examples explain how the three different grammatical categories treat these stems, pointing out clearly the differences between the three grammatical categories. (15)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### **QUESTION 6**

- a) With the aid of examples from siSwati, give a traditional definition of a pronoun. (5)
- b) With reference to English, explain that the traditional definition is not valid. (5)
- c) With the aid of examples from English, discuss fully the anaphor and the pronominal (5)
- d) With the aid of examples, explain that the co-existence of the pronoun and its antecedent noun in siSwati is not syntactically redundant. (5)

**[20 MARKS]**

#### **QUESTION 7**

- a) Explain fully how one may differentiate an adjectival concord from a relative concord in siSwati (5)
- b) Discuss fully any five differences that can be observed when a relative is used attributively from when it is used predicatively in siSwati. (15)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 8**

With the aid of examples support Guma's assertion that the quantitative and the demonstrative are not pronouns but Qualificatives.

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 9**

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss fully five types of relative stems.

**[20 MARKS]**

**SECTION C**

**LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES**

**Answer ONE Question from this Section.**

**QUESTION 10**

Canonici (1989) argues that two subclasses, namely 3(a) and 9 (a) should be considered for Zulu nouns.

- a) what kind of nouns should be in these subclasses. Give appropriate examples. (4)
- b) Give the prefixes of these subclasses (2)
- c) How are these prefixes different from normal prefixes. (2)
- d) Advance arguments that prove the existence of each of these subclasses. Give three pieces of evidence for each subclass. (12)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 11**

Herbert (1971) argues that class 9/10 is a peculiar class in Bantu. With the aid of examples from his article discuss FOUR different ways in which the prefixes of this class behave differently from other prefixes.

**QUESTION 12**

- a) With the aid of examples from Givon's article (1971) prove that class 1 /2 is a later creation in Bantu.

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 13**

- a) Sibanda (1995) argues that there are three different types of compounds in siSwati. Name them. (3)
- b) With the aid of examples, discuss fully the three different types of compounds outlined by Sibanda.

#### **QUESTION 14**

Givon (1971) gives three different ways in which gender conflict is resolved in Bantu. Using illustrations from siSwati and /or any other language of your choice, discuss how Givon explains the resolution of gender involving the following:

- i) nouns denoting [+ human ]
- ii) nouns denoting [+animate]
- iii) nouns involving a [+ animate] and a [ -human, - animate]
- iv) equi-gender nouns

**[20 MARKS]**