

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2008

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 FORMALISM 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

“The co-existence of the noun and its co-referent pronoun in a sentence is not a redundant phenomenon in siSwati (Kunene 1975).

- a) What is meant by co-existence in this case (2)
- b) What would happen if this co-existence was redundant (2)
- c) Using two of the pronouns you have covered (i) show how this co-existence occurs and (ii) explain what semantic function this co-existence play in the language (16)

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 2

- a) Explain fully two important things that make class 15 nouns in siSwati to be different from other nouns. (4)
- b) With the aid of examples advance **FOUR** arguments that prove that those class 15 nouns are actually not nouns (16)

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 3

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss fully the reduplication that occurs in siSwati nouns.

[20 Marks]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer only **ONE** Question from this Section

QUESTION 4

Guma (1971) argues that the Quantitative should be considered as a Qualificative rather than a pronoun.

Using appropriate examples argue in support of this assertion.

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 5

- a) Define the terms alienable and inalienable possessives. Give appropriate examples (4)
- b) Using appropriate examples discuss the differences in structure and in use between alienable and inalienable possessives (8)
- c) Using Givon's classification, tabulate the possessive stems formed from the absolute pronoun and then explain how you have formed them (8)

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 6

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss FIVE different types of relative stems

[20 Marks]

SECTION C

LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer only ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 7

- a) Doke was the first person to identify a subclass in Bantu. Give the subclass and its prefixes in Zulu. (2)
- b) Canonici (1989) proposes two additional subclasses, what are those subclasses and what are their prefixes (give both the singular and plural prefixes) (3)
- c) With the aid of examples from Zulu prove that some of the nouns that have been traditionally classified under class 1a/2a actually belong somewhere else. (15)

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 8

- a) What is meant by the term gender conflict? (2)
- b) What is meant by equi-gender nouns (2)
- c) Basing your answer on siSwati evaluate Givon's argument on gender resolution in Bantu. (16)

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 9

“Borrowing in all its forms should be viewed as an example of language regeneration rather than language degeneration” (Sibanda 1990)

Using appropriate examples from siSwati discuss how siSwati handles the process of borrowing.

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 10

- a) Herbert points out three “interesting things” that make class 9/10 different in Bantu. With the aid of examples discuss fully the three “things” he mentions. (12)
- b) In the same article Herbert also discusses three differences between class 9/10 nouns and other noun classes. With the aid of examples discuss any two of those differences. (8)

[20 Marks]