

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - MAY 2010
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

“There is a controversy surrounding the singular prefix of class 1a/2a nouns in siSwati.”
With the aid of examples explain this controversy and go on to present your informed position with regards to this matter.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

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

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) What is meant by the term nominalization? Give appropriate examples to illustrate your answer. (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples discuss fully the formation of agentive nominals in siSwati, specifying clearly the differences between various types of agentive nominals that exist in the language. (15 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- 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]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFACTIVE

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 marks)
- 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 marks)
- [20 MARKS]**

QUESTION 6

- a) Classify the adjectival stems in siSwati, and then justify your classification. (10 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain how vowel coalescence, vowel harmony, vowel delision as well as analogy are all used in the formation of the adjectival concord in siSwati. (10 marks)
- [20 MARKS]**

QUESTION 7

- a) Explain fully how one may differentiate an adjectival concord from a relative concord in siSwati (5 marks)
- 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 marks)
- [20 MARKS]**

SECTION C

LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer only **ONE** Question from this Section

QUESTION 8

- a) Give the prefixes of class 1/2 singular and class 3/4 singular nouns in siSwati
(2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples justify why these prefixes should not be lumped together into one class.
(3 marks)
- c) Using points from Givon.s (1971) article prove that class 1/2 is a later creation in Bantu.
(15 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 9

With the aid of examples from siSwati, prove Sibanda's assertion that 'borrowing is a form of language regeneration rather than degeneration.'

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 10

Using FOUR different arguments from Herbert (1971) prove that the nasal in class 9/10 nouns is part of the prefix in Bantu.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

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 marks)
- b) Give the prefixes of these subclasses
(2 marks)
- c) How are these prefixes different from normal prefixes.
(2 marks)
- d) Advance arguments that prove the existence of each of these subclasses. Give three pieces of evidence for each subclass.
(12 marks)

[20 MARKS]