

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - MAY 2011**  
**B.A DEGREE**

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

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

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ALL
2. ANSWER 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

- a) With the aid of examples justify why class 1 and class 3 (Meinhof) should be kept separate even though they have identical prefixes. (5 marks)
- b) Justify why the iN- should be considered as the class 9 prefix yet no noun actually uses this form. (5 marks)
- c) Classify siSwati nouns using Givon's classification system and then explain (a) how this classification is (a) similar to and (b) different from those of both Meinhof and Doke. (20 marks)  
**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 2

- a) What do we mean by nominalization? (5 marks)
- b) What do we mean by objective nominals? (5 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples discuss fully the formation of objective nominals in siSwati pointing out whether this morphological process is productive or not. (15 marks)  
**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 3

- a) Dlamini (1979) presents several meanings associated with the diminutive in siSwati. Using illustrative examples discuss any five of them pointing out clearly the differences between them (10 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples from any language of your choice explain normal palatalization. (5 marks)
- c) Prove that the palatalization that occurs in the formation of diminutives in siSwati is not the normal palatalization. (5 marks)
- d) Discuss fully the palatalization that occurs in the formation of diminutives in siSwati. (5 marks)

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 4**

- a) What do we mean by the term 'action nominal'? (4 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain the two different meanings associated with the action nominals in siSwati (4 marks)
- c) Using the tree structure diagram derive the action nominal **kuhamba** (5 marks)
- d) Using examples from siSwati advance four different reasons to prove that action nominals are not nouns. (12 marks)

**SECTION B**

**THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE**

*Answer ONE Question from this Section*

**QUESTION 5**

- a) Using Doke (1937) define the absolute pronoun. Give appropriate examples (5 marks)
- b) Using appropriate examples prove that the stabilizer /-na / is not the integral part of the absolute pronoun. (5 marks)
- c) Using examples from class 1 /2 to class 15 in siSwati explain how the three morpheme system of the Absolute pronoun is derived. (15 marks)

**QUESTION 6**

- a) Define the Quantitative pronoun. Give appropriate examples (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain why Sihlatiya SiSwati (1996) reject the term 'sabito selinani' as given by traditional grammarians. (5 marks)
- c) Sihlatiya SiSwati (1996) differentiate between the exclusive and inclusive quantitative stems. Using appropriate examples to illustrate your answer, explain the difference between the two. (5 marks)

**QUESTION 10**

- a) Explain what is meant by compounding. (5 marks)
  - b) Explain the two important things about siSwati compounds that was observed by Kunene. (5 marks)
  - c) Using Sibanda (1995) discuss fully the following types of compounds;
    - i) the synthetic compound,
    - ii) the apposition compounds,
    - iii) the izafet. (15 marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 11**

With examples from as many languages as possible prove the truth of Givon's (1971) assertion that in Bantu class 1/2 is a later creation.

**[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 12**

Using arguments from Herbert (1979) and any others that you can come up with prove that in Bantu languages the nasal is part of class 9/10 prefix rather than part of the stem.

**[25 MARKS]**