UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - DEC 2011

B.A DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER : LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 1

COURSE NUMBER: AL211 /IDE-AL211

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

    1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL

    2. ANSWER AT LEAST 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 at least ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 1

a) What do we mean by noun classification? (2 Marks)

b) With the aid of examples explain that both morphology and semantics were used in the classification of nouns in Bantu. (6 Marks)

c) Using siSwati as your examples, give a table of Givon's classification of Bantu nouns and go on to compare and contrast it with those of Meinhof and Doke (12 Marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

a) With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain why **class 1 and class 3** nouns (Meinhof's classification) should be kept separate even though they have identical noun prefixes. (3 Marks)

b) The following sets of prefixes have been used as class 9 prefixes.

    in-   tin-
    iN-   tiN-
    i-   ti-

i) With the aid of examples, justify why each of the sets can be considered as prefixes of this class (3 Marks)

ii) Show that only one of these sets should be considered as authentic prefixes of this class. (2 Marks)

c) With the aid of examples, explain fully the process of the reduplication of nouns in siSwati (12 Marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

In siSwati vowels are not allowed to follow each other in a word. With the aid of examples explain four processes that the language employs in order to avoid the vowel sequence.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss fully the formation of four types of agentives in siSwati

[20 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN

Answer at least ONE Question from this Section.

QUESTION 5

a)   Using traditional grammar define a pronoun.   (2 marks)

b)   Using examples from English explain that this definition is not correct.
                                                            (4 marks)

c)   Using appropriate examples, give what you consider to be the correct definition of an English pronoun.   (6 marks)

d)   "In siSwati the co-existence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature". Using any pronoun of your choice to illustrate your answer prove the truth of this statement.   (8 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

a)   With the aid of examples define a demonstrative pronoun.
                                                            (5 marks)
b)   Give a table of the 1st position of the Demonstrative pronoun and then explain how you have formed it.   (15 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

a) Define an absolute pronoun. Illustrate with examples from siSwati. (5 marks)

b) Using a three morpheme system give a table of the absolute pronoun in siSwati and then explain how you have formed it.   (15 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

a) Give a complete table of the quantitative pronoun formed with the stems –nkhe in siSwati   (10 Marks)

b) Using the table you have given in (a) above explain how this kind of pronoun is formed
                    (10 Marks)

[20 MARKS]

SECTION C

THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer __at least ONE__ Question from this Section.

QUESTION 9

a) Using appropriate examples define a qualificative concord   (2 Marks)

b) Explain the similarities and differences between the adjectival concords and the relative concords. Use appropriate examples to illustrate your answers   (6 Marks)

c) Each of the qualificatives has unique stems. With the aid of examples explain what is unique with each of the following qualificative stems.

    i)   adjectival stems
    ii)   relative stems
    iii)   enumerative stems
    iv)   possessive stems   (8 Marks)

d) From this list of stems do the following (i) identify the type of stem (ii) explain how you can tell what kind of stem each one of them is.
-   khulu
-   banti
-   ncane
-   ncama   (4 Mark)   **[20 MARKS]**

4

QUESTION 10

Give a table of the relative concords and then explain how you have formed it.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

    a)   Define the enumerative. Give appropriate examples to support your answer

                                         (2 Marks)

    b)   Give the four enumerative stems with their gloss and explain three peculiar things
              about them   (2 Marks)

    c)   Qualificatives can be used attributively and predicatively. With the aid of
              examples explain what this means.   (6 Marks)

    d)   With the aid of examples explain how the enumerative can be used attributively
              and predicatively   (10 Marks)

                                                        [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 12

The possessive is predominantly derived. With the aid of examples discuss how the possessive is derived from each of the following:
a)   nouns
b)   absolute pronoun
c)   copulatives
d)   adjectives   **[20 MARKS]**