

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2012

B.A DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER : LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 11
COURSE NUMBER : AL310/IDE-AL310
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 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 at least One Question from this Section

QUESTION 1

- a) What do we mean by noun classification? **(1 mark)**
 - b) Give a table of Meinhof's classification of noun prefixes. **(8 marks)**
 - c) Give a table of Doke's classification of noun prefixes. **(8 marks)**
 - d) With reference to the two tables you gave in (a) and (b) above, discuss fully the advantages each one of them has over the other. **(8 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 2

- a) What do we mean by the term action nominal? **(2 marks)**
 - b) Using English to illustrate and clarify your answer, explain the two different meanings associated with siSwati action nominals. **(4 marks)**
 - c) With the aid of examples discuss three nominal and two verbal characteristics of the action nominal. **(10 marks)**
 - d) Advance three pieces of evidence which suggest that action nominals are not ordinary nouns. **(9 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 3

Consider the following ;

- inkhosikati
- litjekati
- lunyawokati
- umtsakatsikati

- a) Identify the suffixal formative used in these nouns. **(1 mark)**
 - b) Which of these nouns convey only the augmentative meaning? **(2 marks)**
 - c) Which of these nouns convey only the feminine gender? **(2 marks)**
 - d) Which of these convey both the feminine and augmentative meanings? **(2 marks)**
 - e) Dlamini (1979) argues that the suffix /-kati / has two meanings while Sibanda and Mthembu (1996) argue that there are two different /-kati/. With reference to the nouns given above explain these two different views and go on to give your own opinion of the situation. **(18 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 4

- a) With the aid of examples discuss any five meanings associated with the diminutives in siSwati. **(10 marks)**
 - b) Traditional grammar argues that there are two diminutive suffixes. Name them and explain when each one of them occurs. **(6 marks)**
 - c) Sihlatiya (1996) on the other hand argues that there is only one diminutive suffix. Name it and explain why the other suffix is rejected. **(4 marks)**
 - d) Discuss fully the palatalization that occurs in the formation of diminutives in siSwati. **(5 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer at least One Question from this Section.

QUESTION 5

- a) Define the demonstrative pronoun. **(3 marks)**
 - b) The demonstrative pronoun can be divided into three different types based on the proximity of an entity with the interlocutors. With the aid of examples discuss fully the three different positions indicated by the demonstrative. **(6 mark)**
 - c) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun hearer proximal and explain how you have formed it. **(10 marks)**
 - d) Using appropriate examples discuss fully the difference between the deictic and the referential aspects of the demonstrative pronoun as discussed by Sibanda (1999). **(6 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 6

With aid of examples discuss the formation of the quantitative pronoun using the stems /-nkhe/ and /-dvwa/ pointing out the similarities and differences in the formation.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- a) Give a traditional grammar definition of the relative. **(1 marks)**
- b) With the aid of examples discuss the derivation of the relative from the following grammatical categories pointing out clearly whether such derivations are productive or not.
- i) nouns
 - ii) verbs
 - iii) copulatives
 - iv) locatives **(12 marks)**
- c) Give a table of the relative concord and explain how you have formed it. **(12 marks)**
[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- a) With the aid of examples discuss five different semantic meanings associated with the possessive. **(10 marks)**
- b) The possessive is predominantly derived. With the aid of examples explain how the possessive is formed from the following ;
- i) nouns
 - ii) demonstrative pronouns
 - iii) relatives
 - iv) locatives
 - v) possessive **(15 marks)**
- [25 MARKS]**

SECTION C
LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least One Question from this Section

QUESTION 9

- a) Canonici (1989) argues that there are nouns borrowed into Zulu from English and Afrikaans with the nasal less prefix/ i-/. He argues that some of these nouns belong to class 5 while others belong to class 9. With the aid of examples give three that belong to class 5 and two that belong to class 9 and explain why you say they belong to those classes. **(10 marks)**
- b) Canonici (1989) claims that Zulu native speakers are not really sure whether these nouns belong to class 5 or class 9.
- i) Discuss any examples he cites which bring forth this confusion **(6 marks)**
- ii) Explain the response he obtained from 'his well schooled Honors students' when he asked them why they gave conflicting concords for these nouns. **(4 marks)**
- iii) Explain why he decides these are class 9 nouns. **(5 marks)**
[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 10

With reference to Herbert article (1979) prove that in languages where the singular and plural forms of class 9/10 nouns are identical the nasal is a prefix. **[25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 11

- a) What do we mean by compounding? **(3 marks)**
- b) With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss the two important observations made by Kunene with regards to siSwati compounds? **(6 marks)**
- c) Using Sibanda's (1995) article, discuss fully the synthetic and the apposition type of compounds in siSwati. **(16 marks)**
[25 MARKS]