UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2013

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 vowel sequence is not allowed in the formation of words siSwati. With the aid of examples explain four different ways in which siSwati deals with a situation where a vowel sequence occurs in a word.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION2

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

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

c)   Using siSwati as your examples, give Givon's classification of the noun prefixes and explain how this classification is both similar to and different from that of Doke (12)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

a) What are agentive nominals   (2)
b) What are object nominals   (2)
c) What are action nominals   (1)
d) With reference to siSwati dicuss the formation of any three types of agentive nominals (15)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

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

[20 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN

Answer at least ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 5

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

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

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

 d)   "In siSwati the co-existance 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)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

a)   Define the quantitative pronoun   (5)

b)   Tabulate the quantitative pronoun using the stem -**nkhe** from the 1st person to class 15 and then explain how you have formed it.

                                                                            (15)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

   a) With the aid of examples define what is meant by the term stabilizer (2)

   b) Explain fully the occurrence of the stabilizer variant –ne   (2)

   c) With the aid of examples explain the difference between an anaphor and a pronominal (8)

   d) Explain fully why contemporary linguist like Sibanda and Mthembu (1996) reject the existence of the Qualificative pronoun   (8)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

a) With the aid of examples define the demonstrative pronoun (4)

b) With reference to the demonstrative pronoun explain the difference between the hearer proximal and the distal (6)

c) Give a table of the distal from class 1/2 to class 15 and then explain how you have formed it (10)

[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)

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

c) With the aid of examples discuss four differences between an adjective that is used attributively and an adjective that is used attributively. (12)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 10

With the aid of examples discuss how the enumerative is used both attributively and predicatively.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

The possessive is predominantly derived. With the aid of examples discuss how the possessive is derived from each of the following:

a) nouns
b) possessive
c) copulatives
d) adjectives

[20 MARKS]