

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - MAY 2013

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) With the aid of examples from siSwati define a noun prefix and explain three of its linguistic functions. (5 marks)
- b) Canonici (1979) argues that a noun prefix consists of an IV and a BP. Using two different noun prefixes in siSwati explain what he means. (5 marks)
- c) Give a table of siSwati noun prefixes using Givon's classification and then explain how this classification differs from that of Meinhof and Doke. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

- a) What do we mean by reduplication? (5 marks)
- b) Using examples from a language of your choice explain the difference between full and partial reduplication. (5 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples, discuss fully the reduplication that occurs in siSwati nouns explaining clearly what it means and how it is done. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) What do we mean by the term nominalization? (5 marks)
- b) With reference from siSwati discuss four different types of agentives formed from verbs and pointing out the characteristic of each type. Also explain how productive each type is.

(20 mark)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

There is a controversy surrounding the singular prefix of class 1a/2a in siSwati.

- a) What is this controversy about? (2 marks)
- b) What does Dlamini (1979) say about the singular prefix of this class? Explain how he justifies his assertion. (5 marks)
- c) What do Taljaard, Khumalo and Bosch (1991) posit as the singular a prefix of this class? Explain their arguments (5 marks)
- d) What do Zievorgel and Mabuza (1952) posit as singular prefix for this class? (5 marks)
- e) What does Sihlatiya (1996) claim to be the singular prefix of this class? (5 marks)
- f) What do you think is the singular prefix of this class. Justify your view? (3 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICAAIVE

Answer at least One Question from this Section.

QUESTION 5

- a) With the aid of examples from English explain how the traditional definition of a pronoun is not valid. (5 marks)
- b) Using appropriate examples prove that the coexistence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature in siSwati. (5 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples explain the differentiate between a qualificative and an a qualificative pronoun as presented by traditional grammarians (5 marks)
- d) With the aid of examples explain why contemporary linguists reject this approach. (5 marks)
- e) Using examples from English explain the difference between an anaphor and a pronominal. (5 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

- a) Using Doke (1937) define the absolute pronoun. Give appropriate examples. (5 marks)
- b) Explain the use and significance of a stabilizer (5 marks)
- c) Using a three morpheme system explain the derivation of the absolute pronoun in siSwati (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- a) Using traditional grammar define the enumerative. (3 marks)
- b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (2 marks)
- c) Using appropriate examples discuss the semantic difference between the /-nye/ of the enumerative and the /-nye/ of the adjective. (4 marks)
- d) Give a table of the enumerative concord and explain how you have formed it. (16 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- 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]

SECTION C

LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least One Question from this Section.

QUESTION 9

- a) Canonici (1989) presents four different criteria for determining noun classes in Bantu. With reference to Zulu discuss three of his criteria and show their shortcomings (15 marks)
- b) Discuss fully how the pattern of concordial agreement proves that the nouns traditionally classified under class 1a/2a actually belong to two different classes (class 1a and 3a). (10 marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 10

- a) Give siSwati prefixes of classes 1 and 3 (Meinhof). (2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain why these classes should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3 marks)
- c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon (1971) brings forth to prove that class 1 is a later creation. (20 marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 11

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 12

- a) With the aid of examples explain what is meant by compounding (5 marks)
- b) With reference to siSwati explain the two important observations made by Kunene with regards to siSwati compounds (5 marks)
- c) Using Sibanda (1995) discuss the formation of the following types of compounds in siSwati
- i) The synthetic compound (5 marks)
- ii) The apposition compounds (5 marks)
- iii) The izafet (5 marks)

[25 MARKS]