

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 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) 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) 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]

QUESTION 3

Nouns can be derived from other nouns using prefixes and suffixes. Using appropriate examples from siSwati discuss fully;

- a) The derivation of proper nouns denoting names of women using three different prefixal formatives and explain whether such derivations are productive or not. (10 marks)
- b) The derivation of common nouns using two different suffixes and explain how productive those derivations are. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) With the aid of examples explain the differences between **any four** of the following pairs;
 - i) nasalization and palatalization
 - ii) an agentive that indicates 'one who does X professionally' and an agentive that 'indicates one who does X habitually'.
 - iii) an objective nominal that indicates 'instrument' and an objective nominal that does not indicate instrument

- iv) a prefix and a concord
- v) a suffix and a stabilizer

(16 marks)

b) Nouns can be formed from other grammatical categories. With the aid of examples explain how nouns can be derived from the following grammatical categories.

- i) adjectives
- ii) locatives
- iii) ideophones

(9 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

- a) Using traditional grammar define the adjective. Give appropriate examples (5 marks)
- b) With reference to siSwati give a concise classification of adjectival stems. (5 marks)
- c) Sihlatiya SiSwati (1996) argues that the qualificative can be used attributively and redicatively. With reference to the adjective explain four differences between a qualificative that is used attributively from a qualificative that is used predicatively.

(15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- 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]

QUESTION 8

- a) Sihlatiya SiSwati (1996) divides the quantitative pronoun into those that indicate completeness and those that are numeral. With the aid of examples discuss briefly each type. (5 marks)
- b) Give a table of the quantitative pronoun using the stem /-nkhe/ (10 marks)
- c) Explain the formation of the quantitative given in (b) above. (5 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

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

QUESTION 11

- a) Herbert (1979) argues that class 9/10 is a peculiar class in Bantu. With the aid of examples from his article discuss three different ways in which the prefixes of this class behave differently from other prefixes. (15 marks)
- b) In the same article Herbert also discusses three differences between class 9/10 nouns and other noun classes. With the aid of examples discuss any two of those differences. (10 marks)
[25 MARKS]