UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2014

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 <u>AT LEAST ONE</u> 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) With the aid of examples from siSwati, define what is meant by the term 'action nominals'. (5 marks)

b) How are action nominals derived?

(2 marks)

c) Action nominals have ambiguous meanings. With the aid of examples, explain two different meanings associated with the action nominals. (6 marks)

d) With the aid of examples, discuss three nominal characteristics and three verbal characteristics of the action nominals. (12 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

a) What is meant by the term noun reduplication? (2 marks)

b) What is the semantic import of noun reduplication in siSwati? (3 marks)

c) With the aid of examples discuss fully the noun reduplication that occurs in siSwati.

(20 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

With the aid of examples from siSwati explain fully the derivation of objective nominals in siSwati. **[25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 4

Using Meinhof's classification system:

a) Give a list of all the basic noun prefixes in siSwati. (8 marks)

b) In your own words explain why we have classes 12 and 13 in siSwati yet there are no nouns in these two classes. (2 marks)

c) In languages where there are nouns in class 12 and 13 what semantic content do these nouns have? Give one example of each class. (4 marks)

d) Which class marks singular and which class marks plural between class 12 and 13.

(2 marks)

e) Explain how siSwati expresses those concepts displayed by class 12 and 13 in the languages that have nouns in these classes. Give two examples. (4 marks)

f) It is argued that even in languages where class 12and 13 exist, there are no nouns that 'traditionally or primitively' belong to this class. With the aid of example from any language, explain how nouns of this class are realized. (5 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN

*Answer **at least one** Question from this Section.*

QUESTION 5

a) With the aid of appropriate examples, give a definition of a demonstrative pronoun.

(5 marks)

b) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun speaker proximal and then explain how you have formed it. (20 marks)

[25 MARKS)

QUESTION 6

a) Give a complete table of the quantitative pronoun formed with numeral stems in siSwati

(15 marks)

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

(10 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

a) Using traditional Grammar, define a pronoun? (2 marks)

b) Using examples from English, explain that this definition is not correct.

(2 marks)

c) Using appropriate examples, give what you consider to be the correct definition of a pronoun in English? (5 marks)

d) "In siSwati the co-existence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature." Using the absolute pronoun to illustrate your answer prove the truth of this statement. (10 marks)

e) Tabulate the absolute pronoun from class 1/ 2 to 15. (6 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer at <u>Least one</u> Question from this Section

QUESTION 8

a) Using traditional grammar, define the relative. (5 marks)
b) Give six descriptive relative stems. (3 marks)
c) Give six relative stems that denote colour. (3 marks)
d) Give six relative stems that are derived from verbs using suffix –ko
(3 marks)
e) Explain the difference between relative and adjectival concords.
(5 marks)
f) Using Meinhof's classification give a table of the relative concords and then explain how you have formed them. (6 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 9

a) Using appropriate examples define a qualificative concord (3 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 the stems of each of the following qualificatives.
   i) the adjective
   ii) the relative
   iii) the enumerative
   iv) the possessive (12 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 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 10

a) Give four descriptive adjectival stems and four numeral adjectival stems
(8 marks)
b) Use the four descriptive adjectival stems you have given in (a) above attributively
(4 marks)

c) Use the four descriptive adjectival stems you have given in (a) above predicatively
(4 marks)

d) Basing your arguments on what you have observed in (b) and (c) above, describe four differences that occur when the adjective is used attributively from when it is used predicatively. (9 marks)

[25 MARKS]