UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANTITIES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2014

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 Givon's classification of siSwati 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 similarities and differences between the two types of **noun classification.** (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

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

    a) Using the prefixes So-, Nabo- and Lo- discuss how proper nouns denoting names of people are derived. Explain also if such derivations are productive or non-productive. (15 marks)

    b) Using suffixes –ana and -kati (argumentative) explain how common nouns are derived from other nouns in siSwati. In your answer state if such derivations are productive or not. (10 marks)

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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 speaker proximal and explain how you have formed it.   **(10 marks)**

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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) Give a table of the quantitative pronoun using the stem /-nkhe/ and explain how you have formed it (10 marks)

b) Give a table of the quantitative pronoun using the stem –dvwa and explain how you have formed it. (5 marks)

c) Explain the similarities and differences between the formation of the two different quantitative pronouns given in (a) and (b) above (5 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) 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) 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)

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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 the aid of examples from siSwati prove Sibanda's assertion that 'borrowing is a form of language regeneration rather than degeneration."

[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]