

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 111

COURSE NUMBER: AL410/IDE-AL410

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL
 2. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION
 3. ANSWERS SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY ILLUSTRATED, BRIEF AND PRECISE.
 4. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISMS SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE
 5. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES
 6. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED

SECTION A**THE VERB**

*Answer any **TWO** Questions from this Section*

QUESTION 1

- a) With the aid of examples, explain each of the following syntactic concepts with regards to the verb.
- i) Subcategorization
 - ii) Theta marking
 - iii) Subcategorizational frame
 - iv) Theta grid
 - v) Theta criterion (15 marks)
- a) Classify the verb radical on the basis of syntax and explain the linguistic significance of such a classification. (10 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

- a) With the aid of examples, explain what is meant by DOC? (5 marks)
- b) Critically discuss the three parameters outlined by Hyman and Duranti (1991) to determine which object in a DOC is a true object. In your argument use monomorphemic ditransitive verbs (20 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) What does the causative indicate? Give examples to illustrate your answer. (5 marks)
- b) Using the examples from siSwati, explain how the causative construction is derived. (10 marks)
- c) Using both paraphrastic as well as Theta Criterion, prove that the causative comes from a biclausal structure. (10 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) What does the reciprocal mean? Give appropriate examples to illustrate your answer (5 marks)
- b) Explain two conditions that have to be met in order for a sentence to have a reciprocal meaning. Give appropriate examples to illustrate your answer. (5 marks)
- c) Sibanda and Mthembu (1996) argue that there are other forms of **-an-** which do not convey the reciprocal meaning. With the aid of examples explain the **-an-** that is associated with;
- i) engrossment
 - ii) character (8 marks)

- d) With the aid of examples explain how the combination of the two sentences is carried out in the formation of the reciprocal. (7 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE COPULATIVE

Answer **any TWO** Questions from this Section

QUESTION 5

Consider the following sentences;

- a) ngingaba ngumfundisi.
- b) seningaba ngumfundisi.
- c) ngisengaba ngumfundisi.

For each of the sentences above indicate

- i) state the grammatical category of these sentences (2 marks)
- ii) give an English translation of each sentence (3 marks)
- i) state the mood of the sentences (1 mark)
- ii) state the tense of the sentences (1 mark)
- iii) state the implication used in each sentence (3 marks)
- iv) Explain the difference in meaning between the three sentences (3 marks)
- v) Explain how each sentence is formed (3 marks)
- vi) Form the negative for each of the sentences (3 marks)
- vii) Explain the structure of each negative formation you have given in (ix) above (6 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

The copulative in siSwati can be formed from various grammatical categories. With the aid of examples explain how the copulative is formed from (a) the absolute pronoun (b) the demonstrative pronoun and finally (c) the quantitative pronoun.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss fully any two of the following copulative constructions paying special attention to (a) the relationship between subject and complement and (b) the syntactic structure of the construction

- a) the identification type
- b) the descriptive type
- c) the associative type

[25 MARKS]