

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2015

- TITLE OF PAPER** : **LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE III**
- COURSE CODE** : **IDE-AL410 (S)**
- TIME ALLOWED** : **THREE (3) HOURS**
- INSTRUCTIONS** :
1. **ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
 2. **ANSWER 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 ADVERB

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

(a) With the aid of one example from your main language under each claim, discuss/define the following types of verbs which are classified on the basis of semantics:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----|
| (i) | Stative verbs | (3) |
| (ii) | Quote verbs | (3) |
| (iii) | Transfer verbs | (3) |
| (iv) | Reversive verbs | (3) |
| (v) | Extensive verbs | (3) |

[15]

(b) With the aid of one example from your main language under each claim, discuss the reduplication of polysyllabic verbs.

[8]

(c) Using the sentence structure, briefly explain why the passive and reflexive pronoun are mutually exclusive.

[2]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

(a) Discuss the classification of the verb radicals on the basis of the feature syllable using examples from siSwati.

[20]

(b) Define the following terms:

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|-------|
| (i) | Denominative verbs | (2) |
| (ii) | Deideophonic verbs | (1 ½) |
| (iii) | Deinterjective verbs | (1 ½) |

[5]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

(a) With the aid of one example under each claim, discuss the verbs which require one nominal complement, that is, (type: V – Noun), according to Givón (1970).

[19]

(b) Under each claim you give, use one example from siSwati in discussing the defective verbs and deficient verbs.

[6]

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRODUCTIVE VERBAL EXTENSIONS

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 4

- (a) State the difference between the productive and non-productive verbal extensions. (3)
- (b) List eight non-productive verbal extensions found in siSwati together with their extension or extensions. (22)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

- (a) Using Givón (1971:151) Deep Structure, derive the sentence: Inja ishaywa ngu Thoko.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

- (a) What is the meaning of a sentence with a reduplicated verb? (2)
- (b) With the aid of one example under each type of verb, discuss how disyllabic verbs are reduplicated. (9)
- (c) Write sentences with the following characteristics:
- (i) – a verb with the intensive extension (2)
- (ii) – a verb with the neuter extensions (2)
- (iii) – a verb with the causative, passive and the reciprocal extension (in one verb) (6)

[10]

- (d) What does a sentence that has a verb with the causative extension mean? [4]

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C

MOODS: AND TENSE, ASPECT/IMPLICATION

CONNECTED WITH MOODS

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 7

- (a) Write sentences that are in the Indicative Mood, Remote Past Tense (using Long -aa-, positive, using five aspects/implications (where possible). The morphemes of the verb component should be separated by a dash

- or hyphen /-/. (10)
- (b) Write the structure of the sentences you gave in (7(a)) above. (5)
- (c) Give the meaning of each sentence you gave in (7(a)) above. (10)
- [25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- (a) In what context can one use a sentence in the potential mood? (3)
- (b) Write sentences that are in the Potential Mood, Positive, Present Tense using five aspects/implications (where possible). The morphemes of the verb component should be separated by a dash or hyphen /-/. (10)
- (c) Write the structure of the sentences you have in (8(a)) above. (5)
- (d) (i) Were you able to write a sentence in (8(b)) above that was in the Potential Mood, Resent Tense, Positive with Perfective implication? (2)
- (ii) If you had problems about such a sentence explain why? (5)
- [25 MARKS]

QUESTION 9

- (a) Define the following terms that are associated with tense according to some linguists such as Comrie (1985).
1. Past Tense (2)
 2. Present Tense (2)
 3. Future Tense (2)
- (b) Doke (1927:162) has this to say: "Within the different moods, tenses are subdivided in Zulu according to the implication of the action". He then gives three implications. Give the name and the definition of each implication. [9]
- (c) Write sentences in the positive that have the following characteristics:
- 1) – remote past tense simple implication.
 - 2) – future tense simple implication.
 - 3) – present tense simple implication. [3]
- (d) How is the simple implication marked? [2]
- (e) Write sentences in the positive that have the following characteristics:
- 1) – remote past tense progressive implication.
 - 2) – present tense progressive implication.
 - 3) – future tense progressive implication. [3]

- (f) How is the progressive implication marked. (2)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION D

COPULATIVES: TENSE, ASPECTS/IMPLICATIONS

CONNECTED WITH COPULATIVES

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 10

- (a) Consider the following sentence:

Ngulowo mfana lohlanyako.

- (i) What type of copulative is the underlined word? (2)
(ii) What position does it indicate? Define this position. (3)
(iii) Give the list of the copulative that are found in various classes that belong to the position you gave under (10(a(ii))) above. (10)

- (b) Write sentences that have the following characteristics:

- (i) – a copulative that is formed from the noun of class 1/2 singular. (2)
(ii) – a copulative that is formed from a noun of class 9/10 singular (2)
(iii) – a copulative formed from a noun of class 3/4 singular (3)
(iv) – a copulative formed from a non-verbal relative stem. (4)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

- (a) Give the list of the copulatives that are formed from the demonstrative pronouns first position that are found in various classes. (8)
(b) What does first position indicate? (1)
(c) Describe the structure of the copulative demonstratives you gave in (11(a)) above. (10)
(d) Using one of the copulatives you gave in (11(a)) above, write sentences that have the following characteristics:
- i) – present tense positive simple implication
ii) – present tense positive progressive implication
iii) – present tense positive exclusive implication (6)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 12

(a) Doke (1927:226) discusses some differences that can be observed between the conjugation of the copulative and that of the verbs. Using one siSwati example for each difference, discuss three of these differences. (9)

(b) Give the copulative forms of the following words indicating what rules you used in forming these copulatives.

(i) umSutfu

(ii) inyoni

(iii) emasi

(16)

[25 MARKS]