

**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 IV**
- COURSE CODE** : **IDE-AL411 (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) Doke (1927:231) stated that there are four types of adverbs that are found in Zulu. List the four types. [8]
- (b) The above mentioned author says the following: "The following nouns, amongst others, form their locatives by change of initial vowel only, no suffixal inflexion taking place". Give twelve siSwati locatives (i.e. adverbs of place) that do not take siffixal morpheme. [12]
- (c) According to Doke (1927:231) what do "adverbs indicate"? Give one example under each "indication" to support your answer. [5]
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 2**

Doke (1927:233) discusses what he called "palatalization". Define the term "palatalization" "linguistically" as well as in Doke's (1927) context, and then with examples from siSwati, discuss this process as found in his work. [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 3**

- (a) Words that used to be nouns of classes 16, 17 and 18 are today classified as adverbs. How did linguists know that these words used to be nouns? (1)
- (b) With the aid of examples from your main language discuss, showing that morphologically, syntactically and semantically, these words are no longer nouns but locatives. (20)
- (c) Write two sentences that have respectively the following characteristics:
1. – an adverb of manner modifying a verb. (2)
  2. – an adverb of place derived from the noun of class 14 modifying a verb. (2)

[25 MARKS]

**SECTION B**

**IDEOPHONES AND INTERJECTIVES**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

**QUESTION 4**

- (a) Define the terms “primitive interjectives” and “derived interjectives”. (2)
- (b) Write two sentences: one with the “primitives interjectives” and the other one with “derived interjective”. (4)
- (c) With the aid of examples from you main language discuss critically four characteristics that make interjectives (superficially) similar to imperatives. (16)
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 5**

- (a) Give five verbs that are derived from ideophones. (5)
- (b) Give Doke’s (1927:255) definition of an ideophone. (3)
- (c) Write sentences with the following characteristics:
- (i) – three sentences with ideophones that describe colour. (3)
- (ii) – three sentences with ideophones that describe sound. (3)
- (iii) – three sentences with ideophones that are quinesyllabic (that is five syllables). (3)
- (iv) – three sentences with ideophones that are transitive. (3)
- (v) – three sentences with ideophones that are “disyllabic used only when repeated twice” according to Doke (1927:264). (3)
- (vi) – two sentences with ideophones that are monosyllabic. (2)

[17]  
[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 6**

- (a) Dlamini (1979:77-78) list a number of “primitive interjectives”. List ten of these interjectives on the basis of their usage, and give one example under each of the usages you give. (20)
- (b) Write five sentences that have interjectives that are derived from nouns (that are not proper names). (5)

[25 MARKS]

**SECTION C**

**THE CONJUNCTIVE**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

**QUESTION 7**

(a) Define the following words:

- |       |              |     |
|-------|--------------|-----|
| (i)   | conjuncts    | (2) |
| (ii)  | conjoined    | (2) |
| (iii) | conjunctions | (2) |
| (iv)  | gapping      | (4) |

[10]

(b) Give three conjunctives that, Doke (1927:274) said, are nouns. (3)

(c) Write three sentences using the “words” you gave in (b) above. (3)

(d) Give three conjunctions that can be used to join object noun phrases. (3)

(e) Draw a Deep Structure of the following sentence: Mine ngifuna inja noma imbuti. (6)

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 8**

(a) Define the term “influencing conjunctives”. (3)

(b) Write five sentences with non-influencing conjunctives. (10)

(c) Write five sentences with conjunctions that should be followed by the subjunctive mood. (10)

(d) Define the term “Gender conflict” with regard to conjoined subject noun phrases in siSwati. (2)

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 9**

(a) How many sentences can be conjoined? (1)

(b) How is the number of conjoined sentences expressed by the Phrase Structure Rule? (5)

(c) Write three sentences that have used conjunctions that join sentences according to Dlamini (1979:76) (9)

(d) Write a Deep Structure that has five conjoined sentences. (Do not expand your conjoined sentences by using Phrase Structural Rules). (10)

[25 MARKS]

**SECTION D**

**CASE GRAMMAR AND OTHER THINGS**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

**QUESTION 10**

- (a) In Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) where was the ordering of:  
“the subject of” and “the object of” done? (2)
- (b) What was responsible for doing this ordering in the (TGG)? (3)
- (c) In TGG “the subject of” and “the object of” was defined on what terms? (3)
- (d) “The subject of” in TGG was defined as what? Draw a phrase Marker as well to show this. (Use three nodes only). (5)
- (e) “The object of” in TGG was defined as what? Draw a phrase marker as well to show this? (Use five nodes only). (5)
- (f) Case Grammar has certain assumptions. State the three assumptions. (7)

[25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 11**

- (a) Define what is meant by a reduplicated verb and the meaning it has (in context of siSwati). (4)
- (b) Define the following bound morphemes:
  - (i) – prefix (2)
  - (ii) – suffix (2)
  - (iii) – infix (2)
  - (iv) – discontinuous morpheme (2)

[8]

- (c) (i) Reduplicate a verb with five syllables beginning with a consonant, and then answer the following questions:
  - (ii) Explain how have you reduplicated this verb? (3)
  - (iii) Where did you place (put) the reduplicated string in relation to the base (that is, did you place the reduplicated string before, the base after the base or where else) (3)
- (iv) Using examples if possible, support your response in (ii) above. Explain the position in which you placed the reduplicated string. (6)

[25MARKS]

**QUESTION 12**

- (a) According to Case Grammar what is a simple sentence (or basic sentence) made up of. (9)
- (b) Write the rules that were proposed for the case Grammar (that might be equivalent to Phrase Structural Rules in TGG). (10)
- (c) List six cases that Fillmore (1968) proposed in his paper (do not define them). (6)

[25 MARKS]