

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES & LITERATURE**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, DECEMBER 2015**

**TITLE OF PAPER:** LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE III

**COURSE CODE:** IDE-AL410 (MAIN)

**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 : CLASSIFICATION

#### ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

#### QUESTION 1

Consider the following data and answer the questions that follow:

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ hlangana “meet”         | 6. _____ pha “give”          |
| 2. _____ sindza “heavy           | 7. _____ phula “break”       |
| 3. _____ khuluma “speak”, “talk” | 8. _____ mamatseka “smile”   |
| 4. _____ phupha “dream”          | 9. _____ phuma “come out of” |
| 5. _____ sika “cut”              | 10. _____ tsatsa “take”      |

- (a) Classify the verbs above on the basis of the feature **syllable**. (10)
- (b) Using the same verbs given above, classify them on the basis of the feature **morpheme (and origin)**. (10)
- (c) Doke (1927:129) stated that, “there are three types of monosyllabic verb-stem in Zulu”.
- (i) With the aid of example under each group, list the three types. (3)
- (ii) Do you agree with his classification? Support your answer. (2)

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 2

Givón (1968) has classified ChiBemba verbs on the basis of a syntactic feature namely, “the type of object complements the verbs take”. Using Givón (1968) classification, and using one siSwati example under each category, discuss the following groups of verbs he established:

- (a) Verbs Requiring No object complement (type V) (6)
- (b) Verbs Requiring One Nominal Complement (type V – NP) (19)

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 3

- (a) With the aid of one example under each category, discuss the classification of verbs on the basis of the initial speech sounds (i.e. V or C). (15)
- (b) Explain briefly what is meant by the “Laryngeal Theory”. (10)

[25 MARKS]

## SECTION B

### ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

#### VERBAL EXTENSIONS

#### QUESTION 4

Consider the following siSwati sentence:

1. Dokotela utsengela singani iringi.  
"The doctor is buying a ring for his girlfriend".
  - (a) What is the simple verb in sentence (1) above? (2)
  - (b) What is the subject of the simple verb in sentence (1) above? (2)
  - (c) What is the object of the simple verb in sentence (1) above? (2)
  - (d) What is the subject of the applied/benefactive verb in sentence (1) above? (2)
  - (e) What is the object of the applied/benefactive verb in sentence (1) above? (2)
  - (f) Sentence (1) above is ambiguous, give the meanings it may convey. (4)
  - (g) Draw the Deep Structure of the sentence in (1) above. The Deep Structure should be one of the meanings you gave as a response/answer in (f) above. 5/4 ¼
  - (h) List the Transformational Rules (T Rules), Conventions, and other derivations that are involved in deriving sentence (2) above. 6/6 ¾

[NOTE: Different marks take care of different Deep Structures][25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 5

1(a) Consider the following sentences:

- 1(a) Sigulane sikhuliselwa lisotja umntfwana
- \* (b) Sigulane sikhuleliswa lisotja umntfwana
- \* (c) Sigulane sikhulwelisa lisotja umntfwana
- \* (d) Sigulane sikhulwisela lisotja umntfwana

- (i) Draw the Deep Structure of a sentence in (1(a)) above; using Givón (1971) Deep Structure of the passive. The benefactive meaning should be that of: "on behalf of". (15 ½)
- (ii) List the first five Transformational Rules/Conventions etc. – that can be applied in deriving the sentence in (1(a)) above. (5)

- (iii) Explain briefly why sentences in (1(b)) to (1(d)) are unacceptable or ungrammatical. (4 ½)  
[25 MARKS]

### **QUESTION 6**

- (a) Write sentences with the following characteristics:
- (i) A sentence with a verb with the Reciprocal extension.
  - (ii) A sentence with the verb with one of the Neuter extension.
  - (iii) A sentence with the verb with the other Neuter extension.
  - (iv) A sentence with the verb with the Causative extension.
  - (v) A sentence with the verb with Passive extension.
  - (vi) A sentence with the verb with the Intensive extension.
  - (vii) A sentence with the verb with the Applied/Benefactive extension. (7)
- (b) Draw the Deep Structure of the sentence you gave in (6(a)(i)) above. (11)
- (c) With one example under each topic define the following types of verbs:
- (i) deinterjective verbs. (3)
  - (ii) denominative verbs. (2)
  - (iii) deideophonic verbs. (2)
- [25 MARKS]

### **SECTION C**

#### **ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**

#### **THE MOODS, THE TENSES, AND ASPECTS/IMPLICATIONS**

### **QUESTION 7**

- (a) When is the sentence in the Potential Mood used? (2)
- (b) Write sentences in the Potential Mood, in the present tense, positive including five different aspects/implications. What is the Potential mood morpheme (marker)? (5)
- (c) Write the structures of the verbs in the sentences you gave in (b) above. (5)
- (d) Identify the aspects/implications you used in sentences (b) above and give their meaning. (10)
- (e) Explain briefly, why some sentences you gave in (b) above are ungrammatical. (3)  
[25 MARKS]

### **QUESTION 8**

- (a) Define the term “mood” according to some grammarians. (2)
- (b) Doke (1927:161) stated the following: “The Zulu verb system employs two non-finitive forms and five (finite) moods”. List the two non-finite moods and the five finite moods according to Doke (1927). (7)
- (c) Doke (1927:161) continued to state that there are three aspects/implications in Zulu. List and define these aspects and show how they are marked in verbs. (9)
- (d) Doke (1927:161) also established five types of tenses for Zulu. List them. (5)
- (e) Which is the underlying tense, that is, the tense from which others are derived from. (2)
- [25 MARKS]

### **QUESTION 9**

- (a) With the aid of one example under each rule (you will have) formulated, discuss how the Imperative sentences, commanding one and more persons, are derived, using the given type of verbs below. The sentences should be in the positive only.
- i. Disyllabic, Trisyllabic and Polysyllabic verbs commencing with a vowel. (5)
  - ii. Disyllabic, Trisyllabic and Polysyllabic verbs beginning with a vowel. (5)
  - iii. Monosyllabic and Disyllabic verbs beginning with a intent vowel. (5)
  - iv. What feature did you use in formulating the rules above? (2)
  - v. Do you think that the feature you gave in (iv) above was of linguistic significance and why? (2)
- (b) Consider the following sentence:
1. Gijima! “Run!”
    - i. Draw the Deep Structure of the sentence in (1) above. (3 ½)
    - ii. List two rules that can derive the sentence in (1) above. (2 ½)

[25 MARKS]

**SECTION D**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION**  
**THE COPULATIVE AND ITS CONJUGATION**

**QUESTION 10**

- (a) Define the term “copulative”. (2)
- (b) List the copulatives formed from the Demonstrative pronouns, first position for all classes, including variants where applicable. (18)
- (c) Describe briefly how the Demonstrative copulatives that you listed in (b) above were formed. (5)
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 11**

- (a) Consider the following sentence:
1. Zowi ngumuntu lomuhle.  
“Zowi is a beautiful human being”.
- (i) Write the copulative in sentence (1) above. (1)
- (b) Rewrite the sentence in (1) above in the present tense, positive using five aspects/implications. (10)
- (c) Write the structure of the copulative sentences that you gave in (b) above. (4)
- (d) Dlamini (1979: 65-66) pointed out that copulatives can be derived from different grammatical categories (parts of speech). List these grammatical categories, as given by Dlamini (1979) and give one derived copulative under each of the given categories. (10)
- [25 MARKS]

**QUESTION 12**

- (a) Doke (1927:226) stated that; “The main differences between the conjugation of the copulative and that of the verb are.” (Give the four differences). (17)
- (b) Consider the following sentence:
1. Likati lihle.  
“The cat is pretty”.
- i. Give the copulative in sentence (1) above. (1)
- ii. Rewrite the sentence in (i) above in the present tense, positive using four aspects/implications. (7)
- [25 MARKS]