

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2017

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 1

COURSE CODE: IDE AL 310

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.
2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION
3. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISM 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 reduplication? (5)
- b) What does the reduplication of nouns indicate in siSwati? (5)
- c) Discuss fully how the reduplication of nouns in siSwati is formed. (15)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 2

- a) Define the term “nominalization”? (3)
- b) Name and define the three types of nominal that are derived verbs (6)
- c) Drawing examples from siSwati, discuss the four types of agentive formed from verbs and point out the characteristic of each type. Further, explain how productive each type is. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

Answer at least one question from this section.

QUESTION 3

- a) Using examples from English, explain why the traditional definition of a pronoun is problematic. (5)
- b) Using appropriate examples, prove that the co-existence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature siSwati. (5)
- c) Traditional linguists claim that there is a difference between a qualificative and qualificative pronoun. With the aid of examples, explain why contemporary linguists reject this approach. (5)

d) Using appropriate of examples, explain the difference between a qualificative and qualificative pronoun as presented by traditional grammarians. (5)

e) Drawing examples from siSwati, explain the difference between an anaphor and a pronominal. (5)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 4

a) Sibanda (1996) divides the quantitative pronoun into three. With the aid of examples, name and explain each type. (5)

b) Guma (1978) claims that the quantitative should be considered as a qualificative rather than a pronoun. With the aid of appropriate examples, advance any three arguments that support his views. (10)

c) Outline a table of the quantitative pronoun using the numeral stems and explain its formation. (10)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer at least one question from this section.

QUESTION 5

a) Give a traditional definition of an adjective (3)

b) Using the traditional grammar approach, explain the difference between an adjective and a qualificative pronoun formed from the adjective. (6)

c) Sihlatiya siSwati (1996) argues that the qualificative can be used attributively and predicatively. Using the adjective, explain four linguistic differences between a qualificative that is attributively and predicatively used. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 6

- a) Using traditional grammar, define the enumerative. (3)
- b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (20)
- c) Using appropriate examples, discuss the semantic difference between the enumerative and the /-nye/ of the adjective. (4)
- d) Give a table of the enumerative concord and explain how you have formed it. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION D: LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least one question from this section

QUESTION 7

- a) Give siSwati prefixes of classes 2 and 4 (Meinhof). (2)
- b) With the aid of examples, explain why class 1 and 3 (Meinhof) should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3)
- c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon brings forth to prove that class 1 is a later creation. (20)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 8

- a) With the aid of examples, explain what is meant by compounding (5)
- b) With reference to siSwati explain the two important observations made by Kunene with regards to siSwati compounds (5)
- c) Using Sibanda (1995) discuss the formation of the following types of compounds in siSwati:
- The synthetic compound (5)
 - The apposition compound (5)
 - The izafet (5)

[TOTAL: 25]