

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER – DECEMBER 2017

B.A. DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER : THE NOUN PHRASE IN SISWATI

COURSE NUMBER : ALL 206

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1 ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL
- 2 ANSWER AT LEAST 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

QUESTION 1

- a) With aid of example from English, explain what a highly productive rule is? (9)
- b) With aid of examples form siSwati, use one prefixal formative and one suffixal morpheme used in the formation of nouns from other nouns demonstrating how highly productive they are. (8)
- c) With aid of examples form siSwati use one prefixal morpheme and one suffixal morpheme used in the formation of nouns from other nouns and show how less productive they are. (8)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 2

- a) (i) Name the process used to derive nouns from verbs? (2)
- b) (ii) How many types of nouns are derived from verbs? State and give a morphological structure of each one of them. (7)
- c) With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss four different types of nouns derived from verbs indicating human agents. Your discussion should clearly point out the characteristic of each type. Further, explain how productive each type is. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

QUESTION 3

- a) Name the two types of pronouns and explain their difference. (5)
- b) With aid of examples from siSwati explain the following:
- (i) Reflexives clitic (5)
 - (ii) Reciprocal. (5)
- (c) What type of a pronoun is an absolute pronoun? Using a three morpheme system explain the derivation of the absolute pronoun in siSwati. (10)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 4

- a) Name and explain the three deictic positions associated with the demonstrative. (5)
- b) With aid of examples discuss the formation of the demonstrative pronoun, clearly demonstrating the morphological changes that take in the formation. (20)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION C: QUALIFICATIVE

QUESTION 5

- a) How many types of qualificatives are there in siSwati? Name them in siSwati. Gloss your answer. (5)
- b) What is the traditional grammarians' definition of a qualificative? (2)
- c) With aid of examples explain why contemporary linguists reject the definition by traditional grammarians. (8)
- d) Qualificatives can be used attributively and predicatively. Use an adjective to qualify this statement. (10)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 6

- a) With aid of examples from siSwati, state three types of relative stems. (6)
- b) With aid of examples give the contemporary definition of is a relative? (9)
- c) (i) Explain why the relative concord is the most important part. (2)
- (ii) Give a table of the relative concords and explain how they are formed. (8)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION D: LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

QUESTION 7

- a) With the aid of examples, explain what is meant by compounding. (6)
- b) With reference to siSwati, explain the two important observations made by Kunene with regards to siSwati compounds. (4)
- 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]

QUESTION 8

- a) With the aid of examples from Zulu, discuss the structure of the Noun Prefix as presented by Canonici. (3)
- b) Canonici presents four different criteria for determining noun classes in Bantu. With reference to Zulu, discuss three of such criteria and show their shortcoming. (12)
- c) Discuss how the pattern of concordial agreement proves that nouns traditionally classified under class 1a/2a actually belong to two different classes. (10)