UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

JULY 2019

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE I

COURSE NUMBER: IDE AL 211

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

QUESTION 1

(a) (i) With aid of examples from siSwati, define the noun:

- Semantically   (3)

- Morphologically   (3)

- Syntactically   (3)

(ii) Briefly explain why the noun is said to be the most important part of the Noun Phrase?
(5)

(b) (i) With the aid of examples from siSwati, define the two morphemes that constitute

a noun.   (3)

(ii) Which one do you consider the most important between the two morphemes that

constitute a noun? Support your answer.   (8)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 2

a) (i) Name the process used to derive nouns from verbs?   (2)

(ii) How many types of nouns are derived from verbs? State and give a morphological
structure of each one of them.   (7)

b) 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: PRONOUN

QUESTION 3

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

b) With the aid of examples from English, explain how the traditional definition of a pronoun is not valid. (5)

c) Using appropriate examples, prove that the co-existence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature siSwati. (5)

Explain the meaning associated with each stem of a quantitative pronoun. (5)

d) With the aid of examples from siSwati, differentiate between the deictic and referential properties of a demonstrative pronoun. (5)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 4

a) Using Doke (1973) define the absolute pronoun. Give appropriates examples. (3)

b) Explain the use and significance of a stabilizer (5)

c) With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain how an absolute pronoun can be used to form copulatives. (5)

d) Using a three morpheme system explain the derivation of the absolute pronoun in siSwati. (12)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION C: QUALIFICATIVE

QUESTION 5

a) Name the four qualificative in siSwati. Gloss your answer. (4)

b) What is the traditional grammarians' definition of a qualificative? (2)

c) With the aid of examples, explain why contemporary linguists reject the definition by traditional grammarians. (7)

d) i) Use two adjectival descriptive stems attributively and two numerical stems predicatively. (4)

ii) Describe the four differences that occur when the adjective is used attributively and when it is used predicatively. (8)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 6

a) Using traditional grammar, define the enumerative. (3)

b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (2)

c) Using appropriate examples, discuss the semantic difference between the /-nye/of 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]