# **UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**

## **FACULTY OF HUMANTIES**

# **DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE**

#### **RESIT EXAMINATION - JANUARY 2019**

#### **B.A. DEGREE**

TITLE OF PAPER:

THE VERB PHRASE IN SISWATI

**COURSE CODE:** 

**ALL307** 

TIME ALLOWED:

THREE (3) HOURS

## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL
- 2. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS 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.

#### **SECTION A**

### THE VERB

Answer any TWO Questions from this Section.

# **QUESTION 1**

With the aid of examples from siSwati discuss fully the classification of the verb radical on the basis of morphology and explain the linguistic significance of this classification.

[25 MARKS]

### **QUESTION 2**

- a) With the aid of examples explain the term "verbal extension'. (2 marks)
- b) Explain why verb reduplication should not be considered as a verbal extension.

  (3 Marks)
- c) With the aid of examples discuss fully the process of reduplication as observed with siSwati verbs. (20 Marks)

[25 **MARKS**]

## **QUESTION 3**

- a) Using examples from siSwati explain the following concepts:
  - i) simple implication
  - ii) exclusive implication
  - iii) progressive implication

(9 Marks)

- b) Explain the difference both in structure and in meaning between the exclusive and the progressive implications. (6 Marks)
- c) With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain how the progressive implication of the potential mood, present tense, negative is formed. (10 Marks)

[25 **MARKS**]

# **QUESTION 4**

a) What does the passive extension indicate?

(5 marks)

b) With the aid of examples from siSwati prove that the passive extension is an agent.

(20 marks)

[25 **MARKS**]

# SECTION B

#### THE COPULATIVE

Answer any two Questions from this Section.

#### **QUESTION 5**

With the aid of examples discuss fully the derivation of the copulative from the following:

a)	absolute pronoun	(9 marks)
b)	demonstrative pronoun	(9 marks)

c) quantitative pronoun (7 marks)

[25 **MARKS**]

# **QUESTION 6**

- a) Write a sentence in each case that has the following characteristics:
  - i) a copulative formed from a noun of class 3 (Meinhof) (2 marks)
  - ii) a copulative formed from the absolute pronoun of the first person plural (2 marks)
  - iii) a copulative formed from a class 15 demonstrative pronoun (hearer proximal) (2 marks)
  - iv) a copulative formed from the first person singular of the primitive demonstrative copulative (speaker proximal) (2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples, explain the two ways in which the copulative can be formed from the adjective. (17 marks)

[25 MARKS]

# **QUESTION 7**

Like verbs, the copulative can be inflected for mood. Give a table of the potential mood, present tense, positive, exclusive implication from the first person to class 15 and then explain how you have formed it.

[25 MARKS]