

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**

**FACULTY OF HUMANTIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - DECEMBER 2018**

**B.A. DEGREE**

**TITLE OF PAPER:** LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE  
11

**COURSE CODE:** AL310 /IDE AL310

**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 NOUN

*Answer ONE Question from this Section*

#### QUESTION 1

There is a controversy surrounding the prefix of class 1a in siSwati.

- a) Write down five nouns of this class with initial vowels. (5 marks)
- b) Write down five nouns of this class with no initial vowels. (5 marks)
- c) Explain how those who argue for a zero morpheme prefix explain the existence of the initial vowels in the nouns you gave under (a) above. (5 marks)
- d) Explain how those who argue for a latent vowel prefix explain the absence of initial vowels in the nouns you gave under (b) above. (5 marks)
- e) Using the evidence available to you, explain what you consider to be the real singular prefix of class 1a. (3 marks)
- f) What is the prefix of class 2a? (2 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 2

- a) What is meant by the term 'noun classification'? Give appropriate examples. (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain that noun classification in Bantu was based partly on semantics and partly on morphology. (5 Marks)
- c) Give a table of Doke's classification of the nouns and explain:
  - i) how it is similar to that of Givón
  - ii) how it is different from that of Meinhof. (15 Marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 3

- a) What is meant by the term 'nominalization'? (5 Marks)
- b) With the aid of examples, discuss fully the formation of the following types of nominals:

- i) agentives indicating one who does X professionally
  - ii) objective nominals indicating instruments for carrying out actions
  - iii) action nominals
  - iv) agentives indicating one whose doing of X shows character. (20 Marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

## SECTION B

### THE PRONOUN

*Answer ONE Question from this Section*

#### QUESTION 4

- a) Using Doke (1937) define the absolute pronoun. Give appropriate examples. (5 marks)
- b) Give a table of the three morpheme system of the absolute pronoun and explain how you have formed it. (20 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 5

With the aid of examples, compare and contrast the formation of the quantitative pronoun using the stems /-nkhe/ and /-dvwa/. **[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 6

With the aid of examples, explain how the hearer and the distal demonstrative pronouns are formed in siSwati. **[25 MARKS]**

## SECTION C

### THE QUALIFICATIVE

*Answer ONE Question from this Section.*

#### QUESTION 7

- a) Using traditional grammar define the adjective. Give appropriate examples. (5 marks)
- b) With reference to siSwati give a concise classification of adjectival stems. (5 marks)

- c) Give a table of the adjectival concords and explain how you have formed it.

(15 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 8**

- a) Using traditional grammar define the enumerative. (3 marks)
- b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (2 marks)
- c) Using appropriate examples discuss the semantic difference between the /-nye/ of the enumerative and the /-nye/ of the adjective. (4 marks)
- d) Give a table of the enumerative concords and explain how you have formed it. (16 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 9**

- a) With the aid of examples, discuss any three types of relative stems in siSwati. (15 marks)
- b) There is a thin line between the adjective and the relative in siSwati. Fully discuss the similarities and the differences between the two. (10 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

**SECTION D**

**LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES**

*Answer ONE Question from this Section*

**QUESTION 9**

- a) Canonici (1989) presents four different criteria for determining noun classes in Bantu. With reference to Zulu discuss three of his criteria and show their shortcomings. (15 marks)
- b) Discuss fully how the pattern of concordial agreement proves that the nouns traditionally classified under class 1a/2a actually belong to two different classes (class 1a and 3a). (10 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

### QUESTION 10

- a) Give siSwati prefixes of classes 1 and 3 (Meinhof). (2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain why these classes should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3 marks)
- c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon (1971) brings forth to prove that class 1 is a later creation. (20 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

### QUESTION 12

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

**[25 MARKS]**