

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - NOVEMBER 2019

B. A. DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER: THE VERB PHRASE IN SISWATI

COURSE CODE: ALL307/IDE 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.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A

THE VERB

Answer any TWO Questions from this Section.

QUESTION 1

- a) What do we mean by classification of the verb? (1 mark)
- b) Using examples from siSwati, classify the verb radical on the basis of the feature syllable. (10 marks)
- c) Basing your examples from imperative construction, explain the linguistic significance of classifying verbs on the basis of the feature syllable. (14 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

- a) What is meant by the term DOC? (4 marks)
- b) Briefly discuss the three types of DOCs that occur in siSwati. (6 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss fully the parameters presented by Hyman and Duranti (1982) and explain if they do determine the object properties of the object NPs in a DOC. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) Using examples from siSwati explain the following concepts:
 - i) simple implication
 - ii) exclusive implication
 - iii) progressive implication (6 marks)
- b) Explain the difference both in structure and in meaning between the exclusive implication and the progressive implication. (6 marks)
- c) Using the verb **hleka**, tabulate the Potential Mood, from class 1/2 to class 15, present tense, positive, progressive implication and then explain how you have formed it. (13 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) With the aid of examples from your language explain the three meanings associated with the benefactive extension. (6 marks)
- b) The benefactive extension is a 'transitive verb'. Prove the truth of this statement by using relevant examples from siSwati. (3 marks)
- c) Critically evaluate Kunene's analysis of the benefactive construction. (16 marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

SECTION B

THE COPULATIVE

Answer any TWO Questions from this Section.

QUESTION 5

- 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)
- v) a copulative formed from a locative (2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples, explain the two ways in which the copulative can be formed from both the adjective and the relative. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

The copulative can be formed from the Qualificative. Using two examples in each case, explain how the copulative can be formed from all the four types of Qualificatives.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

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

- a) absolute pronoun
- b) demonstrative pronoun
- c) quantitative pronoun.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

Do the following from each of the sentences below:

- a) identify the copulative used
 - b) identify the grammatical category from which the copulative is formed and
 - c) explain how the copulative has been formed in each case
- i) Senguye kuphela ingwenya lapha.
 - ii) Nawe ungaba yingwenya lekini.
 - iii) Ngulapha-ke lapho kwafela khona Khandalimtjelokwakhe.
 - iv) Muhle ngempela phela umshana wami.
 - v) Bafundzi kuphela lababhala loluhlo.
 - vi) Ngangiseyingwenya ngaleso sikhatsi.
 - vii) Musa akusilijaha ngemanti.
 - viii) Nguye yedvwa Mfanaleni losasele kabo.

[25 MARKS]