

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE**

**RE-SIT EXAMINATION - JANUARY 2020**

**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

With the aid of examples from siSwati, discuss the syntactic classification of the verb, and its linguistic significance. **[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 2

- a) Using examples from siSwati, give a definition of the causative extension, according to contemporary grammarians. (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of appropriate examples from siSwati, give three other meanings which traditional grammarians associate with the verbal extension. (6 marks)
- c) Using both the paraphrastic structures and the Theta Criterion, prove that the causative comes from a biclausal structure. (14 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 3

Using Givon's classification, tabulate the participial mood, future tense, remote, positive, exclusive implication, and explain how you have formed it. **[25 MARKS]**

#### QUESTION 4

Consider the following sentences and then answer the questions that follow;

- i) Umfati wemuke umntfwana umukhwa.
- ii) Thishela ubalele bantfwana sibalo.
- iii) Zwane ukhahlelise umfana ibhola.

- a) In what way are the three sentences above similar (2 marks)
- b) In what way are they different from each other (2 marks)
- c) Give paraphrases of sentences (ii) and (iii) (4 marks)
- d) Using Hyman and Duranti (1982) parameters, show that only one of the post verbal NPs in either (ii) or (iii) is a true object of the basic verb. (17 marks)

**[25 MARKS]**

## SECTION B

### THE COPULATIVE

Answer any TWO Questions from this Section.

#### QUESTION 5

- a) Define the copulative according to Sibanda and Mthembu (1997). (4 marks)
- b) Prove that the verb and the copulative are in complementary distribution. (6 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples explain fully how the copulative is derived from the noun. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 6

Like verbs, the copulative can be inflected for mood. Using the copulative **yinyoka**, 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]

#### QUESTION 7

Consider the following sentences:

- i. Babe mkhulu emmangweni.
  - ii. Babe ungulomkhulu emmangweni.
  - iii. Babe uba mkhulu emangweni.
  - iv. Babe uba ngulomkhulu emmangweni.
- a) State the grammatical category of each of the underlined expressions. (2 marks)
  - b) From which grammatical category are these expressions derived. (2 marks)
  - c) Explain how each of these expressions is formed. (6 marks)
  - d) Give a table of the subject concord of the copulative derived from adjectival stems and explain how it is formed. Concentrate only on the concords from class 1/2 to class 15. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 8

With the aid of suitable examples from siSwati, discuss fully how the copulative is formed from the noun.

[25 MARKS]