

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER – APRIL 2021

B. A. DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE III

COURSE CODE: IDE AL410

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

Using examples from siSwati, discuss the syntactic classification of the verb, and the linguistic significance of such a classification.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

- a) With the aid of examples, define the Double Object Constructions (DOCs). (4 marks)
- b) State which type of DOCs the sentences below represent:
- i) Musa ufundzela Sabelo liphephandzaba.
 - ii) Sindile wephula Lindo umkhono.
 - iii) Lungelo wemuka bantfwana kudla. (6 marks)
- c) Explain which object is the direct object of the verb in the sentences below. Justify your answer with convincing arguments.
- i) Luhlanya lwemuka gogo sidzandzane. (3 marks)
 - ii) Luhlanya lwemuka sidzandzane gogo. (3 marks)
 - iii) Umongi unika umeluleki bantfwana. (3 marks)
 - iv) Umongi unika bantfwana umeluleki. (3 marks)
- d) Using examples from siSwati, explain the process of cliticization. (3 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) What is the primary meaning of the causative extension? (2 marks)
- b) Give three other meanings associated with the causative extension. (6 marks)
- c) Using suitable examples from siSwati, explain why the causative extension is a transitive verb. (7 marks)

- d) With the aid of examples from siSwati, give three meanings associated with the benefactive extension. (10 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) Explain the structural and semantical differences between the exclusive implication and the progressive implication. (8 marks)
- b) Using the verb **khala**, tabulate the indicative mood, future tense, remote, positive, progressive implication, and explain how you have formed it. (17 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE COPULATIVE

Answer any TWO Questions from this Section.

QUESTION 5

- a) Give the definition of the copulative, according to traditional grammar. (5 marks)
- b) Explain the general rule of forming copulatives in siSwati. (2 marks)
- c) Study the sentences below, and then do the following tasks:
- Identify the copulative used
 - Explain from which grammatical category it was derived from, and
 - Explain how it has been formed
- i) Likhowe leli, dlani. (3 marks)
- ii) Ngekwenu lokudla lokusetafuleni. (3 marks)
- iii) Nguye lona lolobalekile nakuchamuka thishela. (3 marks)
- iv) Ngibakhandze babonkhe ekhaya. (3 marks)
- v) Mfisha kakhulu Gugu kunami. (3 marks)
- vi) Lamuhla kubandza shengatsi kusebusika. (3 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

The copulative can be formed from different grammatical categories. Discuss, with the aid of examples, how the copulative is formed from Qualificatives.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- a) Using the copulative **ngumshana**, tabulate the potential mood, present tense, positive, exclusive implication. (18 marks)
- b) Explain how you have formed the copulative in (a). (7 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

Discuss the formation of the copulative from the following:

- a) Quantitative pronoun (5 marks)
- b) Absolute pronoun (12 marks)
- c) Demonstrative pronoun (8 marks)

[25 MARKS]