UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITURATURE
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2016

TITLE OF PAPER : LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 1

COURSE CODE : IDE - AL211

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1 ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.

2 ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

3 LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISM 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 AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

a) Give a concise table of Doke’s noun classification. (6)

b) With the aid of examples, explain two problems that Doke’s classification create. (5)

c) Outline the characteristics of Meinhof and Doke’s noun classification. (8)

d) With the aid of examples, explain why class 1 singular nouns should be kept separate from those of class 2 singular even though they have identical prefixes. (6)

QUESTION 2

a) With the aid of examples from siSwati, define a noun
   (i) morphologically, (3)
   (ii) semantically, (3)
   (iii) and syntactically (3)

b) What do we mean by the term ‘noun prefix’? Give appropriate examples to support your answer. (4)

c) With the aid of examples, explain three different linguistic functions of the noun prefix. (12)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

a) Define the term “nominalization.” (3)

b) Name and define the three types of nominals that are derived verbs. (6)

c) With aid of examples from siSwati, discuss the formation and characteristics of these three types of nominals. (16)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]
SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 4

a) Define the absolute pronoun according to traditional grammarians. (4)

b) Using Doke, define the absolute pronouns. (4)

c) Define a stabilizer? Explain its linguistic significance. (5)

d) Provide a table of the absolute pronoun displaying the 2 morpheme system, explaining how it is formed. (12)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

a) Using examples from English, give a traditional definition of a pronoun. (5)

b) Using appropriate examples from English, prove that this traditional definition is not correct. (5)

c) Using English, explain fully how the pronoun should be defined. (5)

d) In siSwati the co-existence of a noun and its co-referent pronoun is not a redundant feature. Using any pronoun of your choice prove that this statement is true. (10)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]
SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 6

a) Using traditional grammar define the relative. (2)

b) With the aid of examples, give all the types of relative stems. (6)

c) Explain the similarities and differences between the adjectival concords and the relative concords. Use appropriate examples to illustrate your answers. (5)

d) Using Meinhof's classification, give a table of the relative concords and explain the formation of these concords. (12)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

a) Define a possessive qualificative. (1)

b) Using Doke's classification, give a table of possessive concords and explain how these concords are formed. (12)

c) What makes the possessive stems unique? (2)

d) Construct SiSwati sentences using possessives derived from the following:
   (i) Absolute pronoun (2)
   (ii) Noun (2)
   (iii) Copulative (2)
   (iv) Adverb (2)
   (v) Enumerative (2)

Gloss your answer.

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]
QUESTION 8

a) Define the enumerative. Give appropriate examples to support your answer. (3)

b) Give the four enumerative stems and explain their uniqueness. (8)

c) Qualificatives can be used attributively and predicatively. Using examples from the enumerative explain what this means. (4)

d) With the aid of examples explain, how the enumerative can be used attributively and predicatively. (10)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]