UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2017  
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 1

CODE: IDE AL 310

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.

2. ANSWER 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) What do we mean by reduplication? (5)
b) What does the reduplication of nouns indicate in isiSwati? (5)
c) Discuss fully how the reduplication of nouns in isiSwati is formed. (15)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 2

a) Define the term "nominalization"? (3)
b) Name and define the three types of nominal that are derived verbs (6)
c) Drawing examples from isiSwati, discuss the four types of agentive formed from verbs and point out the characteristic of each type. Further, explain how productive each type is. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

Answer at least one question from this section.

QUESTION 3

a) Using examples from English, explain why the traditional definition of a pronoun is problematic. (5)
b) Using appropriate examples, prove that the co-existence of the pronoun and its coreferent noun is not a redundant feature isiSwati. (5)
c) Traditional linguists claim that there is a difference between a qualificative and qualificative pronoun. With the aid of examples, explain why contemporary linguists reject this approach. (5)
d) Using appropriate examples, explain the difference between a qualitative and qualitative pronoun as presented by traditional grammarians. (5)

e) Drawing examples from siSwati, explain the difference between an anaphor and a pronominal. (5)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 4

a) Sibanda (1996) divides the quantitative pronoun into three. With the aid of examples, name and explain each type. (5)

b) Guma (1978) claims that the quantitative should be considered as a qualitative rather than a pronoun. With the aid of appropriate examples, advance any three arguments that support his views. (10)

c) Outline a table of the quantitative pronoun using the numeral stems and explain its formation. (10)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer at least one question from this section.

QUESTION 5

a) Give a traditional definition of an adjective (3)

b) Using the traditional grammar approach, explain the difference between an adjective and a qualitative pronoun formed from the adjective. (6)

c) Sihlatiya siSwati (1996) argues that the qualitative can be used attributively and predicatively. Using the adjective, explain four linguistic differences between a qualitative that is attributively and predicatively used. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]
QUESTION 6

a) Using traditional grammar, define the enumerative. (3)

b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (20)

c) Using appropriate examples, discuss the semantic difference between the enumerative and the /- nye/ of the adjective. (4)

d) Give a table of the enumerative concord and explain how you have formed it. (16)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION D: LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least one question from this section

QUESTION 7

a) Give isiSwati prefixes of classes 2 and 4 (Meinhof). (2)

b) With the aid of examples, explain why class 1 and 3 (Meinhof) should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3)

c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon brings forth to prove that class 1 is a later creation. (20)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 8

a) With the aid of examples, explain what is meant by compounding (5)

b) With reference to isiSwati explain the two important observations made by Kunene with regards to isiSwati compounds (5)

c) Using Sibanda (1995) discuss the formation of the following types of compounds in isiSwati:
   - The synthetic compound (5)
   - The apposition compound (5)
   - The izafet (5)

[TOTAL: 25]