UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTRY EXAMINATION PAPER JULY 2018

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN

LANGUAGE I

COURSE CODE: IDE AL 211

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

QUESTION 1

    i)   With the aid of examples, explain the function of the two components of a noun.

            (8)

    ii)   What are nasal classes?

            (2)

    iii)   With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain three characteristics of nasal prefixed.

            (6)

b) With the aid of examples from siSwati, give both the basic and variant prefixes for the

  following classes (Meinhofs' classification is used)

    i)   class 7
    ii)   class 14

            (4)

c) Discuss the distribution of the basic and variant prefixes you have identified in (b) above. Use examples from siSwati to illustrate your answer,

            (5)

            [TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 2

a) With the aid of examples from English, define a productive morphological rule?

            (5)

b) Use two different prefixal morphemes (one productive and the other less productive) to form proper nouns in siSwati and explain how you have used each one of them.

            (10)

c) Now use two suffixal morphemes (one productive and the other less productive) to form common nouns from other nouns in siSwati and explain how you have used each one of them.

            (10)

            [TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 3

In siSwati vowels are not allowed to follow each other in a word. With the aid of examples, explain four processes that the language employs in order to avoid the vowel sequence.

            [TOTAL: 25]

SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

QUESTION 4

a) With the aid of an example from English, give a traditional definition of a pronoun. (5)

b) Using appropriate example, give what you consider to be the correct definition of an English pronoun. (6)

c) Give and provide examples of all the types of pronouns found in siSwati (6)

d) In siSwati, the co-existence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature. Using any pronoun of your choice to illustrate your answer, prove the truth of this statement. (8)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 5

a) Give a siSwati term given by traditional grammarians for the quantitative pronoun. State the term Sibanda (1996) gives for this type of pronoun and explain why it opts for a different term. (6)

b) Explain the meaning associated with each stem of the quantitative pronoun. (6)

c) Choose one of the stems and give a concise table of the quantitative pronoun, further explain how you have formed it. (13)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 6

a) Define the demonstrative pronoun (3)

b) The demonstrative pronoun can be divided into three different types based on the proximity of an entity with the interlocutors. With the aid of examples, discuss fully, the three different positions indicated by the demonstrative. (6)

c) Provide a table of the demonstrative pronoun speaker proximal and explain how you have formed it. (10)

d) Using appropriate examples, discuss fully the difference between the deictic and referential aspects of the demonstrative pronoun as discussed by Sibanda (1999)

(6)

[TOTAL: 25]

SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

QUESTION 7

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

b) Give 3 pairs of opposite descriptive relative stems. (3)

c) With the aid of examples, explain how relatives are derived from verbs. (4)

d) Explain the difference between relative and adjectival concords. (4)

e) Using Meinhof's classification, provide a table of the relative concords and then explain how you have formed them.

(12)

[TOTAL: 25]

QUESTION 8

The possessive is predominantly derived. With the aid of examples, discuss how the possessive is derived from each of the following:

a) nouns

b) absolute pronoun

c) copulatives

d) adjectives

e) relative

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]