

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FACULTY OF HUMANTIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JANUARY 2020

B. A. DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE II

COURSE CODE: IDE AL310

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL
2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION 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 NOUN

Answer ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 1

- a) Define a noun prefix. (2 marks)
- b) Using examples from your language, define a noun semantically. (3 marks)
- c) Give a table of Meinhof's classification of the nouns and explain;
 - i) How it is similar to that of Givón
 - ii) How it is different from that of Doke. (16 marks)
- d) Using examples, give the two types of stems in siSwati. (4 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

Discuss the derivation of nouns from the following grammatical categories:

- a) Adjectives
- b) Relatives
- c) Ideophones
- d) Interjectives
- e) Adverbs

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) What do we mean by the term 'nominalization'? (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples discuss fully the formation of the following types of nominals.
 - i) Agentives indicating one who does X professionally
 - ii) Objective nominals indicating instruments for carrying out actions
 - iii) Action nominals
 - iv) Agentives indicating 'one whose doing of X shows character' (20 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN

Answer ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 4

- a) With the aid of examples, discuss the demonstrative pronoun deictically, using the three way classificatory system. (9 marks)
- b) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun speaker proximal and then explain how you have formed it. (16 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

- a) Give a concise list of the quantitative stems. (3 marks)
- b) Give the semantic difference between the quantitative stems that indicate completeness. Make sure you give appropriate examples. (6 marks)
- c) The quantitative pronoun using the stems */-nkhe/* and */-dvwa/* is formed by prefixing the absolute pronoun to the stems (except in the 1st, 2nd and class 1 /2 singular). Explain clearly how each type of the quantitative pronoun is formed in the 1st person, 2nd person and class 1 /2 singular. (10 marks)
- d) The quantitative stems */-bili/*, */-tsatfu/*, */-ne/* and */-hlanu/* are also considered as adjectival stems. With the aid of examples explain the difference in both meaning and structure between these stems when used as quantitative from when used as adjectives. (6 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

- a) Define the absolute pronoun. (5 marks)
- b) Using Givon's classification, give the two - syllable table of the absolute pronoun and explain how you have formed it. (20 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C

THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 7

- a) Using traditional grammar define the enumerative. (3 marks)
- b) Give the four enumerative stems and their gloss. (2 marks)
- c) Using appropriate examples discuss the semantic difference between the /-nye/ of the enumerative and the /-nye/ of the adjective. (4 marks)
- d) Give a table of the enumerative concord and explain how you have formed it. (16 marks)
- e) Sihlatiya SiSwati (1996) argues that the qualificative can be used attributively and predicatively. Explain how the enumerative is used both attributively and predicatively in siSwati. (5 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- a) Define the relative according to contemporary grammarians. (2 marks)
- b) Consider the following sentences. Explain from which grammatical category is the underlined verb derived from, and how it is derived.
 - i) Tinkhomo letisentsabeni teluswe ngumkhulu. 'The cows that are in the mountain are herded by grandfather'
 - ii) Umntfwana lokhalako uyagula. 'The child that is crying is sick'
 - iii) Umngani loyinyoka akalungi. 'A friend who has traits of a snake is not good'
 - iv) Indzaba lebuhlungu ngayiva ngagogo. 'I heard the sad story from grandmother'
 - v) Bantfwana lababodvwa ekhaya basengotini. 'Children who are on their own at home are in danger' (15 marks)
- c) Discuss the two types of primitive relative stems. (4 marks)
- d) Explain the similarities and differences between the relative concords and the adjectival concords. (4 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 9

- a) Write two meanings associated with the possessive. (4 marks)
- b) Possessive stems are mainly derived from other grammatical categories. With the aid of examples from your language, explain how they are derived from the following:
 - i) copulatives
 - ii) relatives
 - iii) demonstrative pronouns

- iv) nouns (15 marks)
- v) locatives. (6 marks)
- c) Explain how the possessive can be used attributively and predicatively. (6 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C
LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least one Question from this Section

QUESTION 10

Canonici (1989) argues that in Zulu there are nouns which have been traditionally classified under class 1(a), yet they belong to a new class, class 3(a).

- a) What is the semantic import of such nouns? (2 marks)
- b) What are the prefixes (both singular and plural) of this subclass? (3 marks)
- c) With the aid of examples from his article, discuss any four pieces of evidence that support his assertion. (20 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

Discuss the article on Compounding in SiSwati by Sibanda, E.S, paying particular attention to the definition, important factors to consider about compounds and the types of compounds in siSwati.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 12

- a) Give siSwati prefixes of classes 1 and 3 (Meinhof). (2 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain why these classes should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3 marks)
- c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon (1971) brings forth to prove that class 1 is a later creation in Bantu. (20 marks)

[25 MARKS]