

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Explanatory Notes	vii-viii
Map showing Xitsonga-speaking areas	ix
Xitsonga Class Prefixes, Absolute Pronouns and Possessive Concorde	x
Abbreviations	xi-xiv
List of diagrams	xv
Acknowledgements	xvi-xvii
Dedication	xviii
CHAPTER 1	
1. Introduction	1
1.1 The Xitsonga language	1
1.2 The aim of study	4
1.3 The theoretical framework	6
1.4 Theta theory	21
CHAPTER 2	
2. Predicate Argument Structure (PAS)	26
2.1 Introduction	26
2.2 Lexical-syntactic representation	28
2.2.1 The external argument	34
2.2.2 The internal argument	37
2.2.3 Verbs of change of possession	38
2.2.3.1 Give verbs	39
2.2.3.2. Contribute verbs	42
2.2.3.3 Verbs of future having	44
2.2.3.4 Verbs of providing	46

2.2.3.4.1	Verbs of fulfilling	46
2.2.3.4.2	Equip verbs	48
2.2.3.5	Verbs of obtaining	49
2.2.3.5.1	Get verbs	49
2.2.3.5.2	Obtain verbs	49
2.2.3.6	Verbs of exchange	50
2.2.4	Summary	51
2.3	Lexical-semantic representation	52
2.3.1	Theta roles	52
2.3.1.1	Agent	54
2.3.1.2	Patient	54
2.3.1.3	Theme	55
2.3.1.4	Experiencer	56
2.3.1.5	Benefactive/ Beneficiary	56
2.3.1.6	Malefactive	57
2.3.1.7	Goal	57
2.3.1.8	Source	58
2.3.1.9	Location (or Locative)	58
2.3.1.10	Recipient	58
2.3.1.11	Purpose	59
2.3.1.12	Instrument	59
2.3.1.13	Cause	60
2.3.2	Lexical features of nouns	60
2.3.3	Interpretation of the arguments of the verbs of change of possession	63
2.3.4	Give verbs	64
2.3.4.1	The external argument	64
2.3.4.2	The secondary internal argument	69
2.3.4.3	The primary internal argument	72
2.3.5	Contribute verbs	75

2.3.5.1	The external argument	75
2.3.5.2	Internal argument	78
2.3.6	Verbs of future having	81
2.3.6.1	External argument	81
2.3.6.2	Secondary internal argument	83
2.3.6.3	Primary internal argument	86
2.3.7	Verbs of providing	88
2.3.7.1	Verbs of fulfilling	88
2.3.7.1.1	External argument	88
2.3.7.1.2	Primary internal argument	90
2.3.7.2	Equip verb	92
2.3.7.2.1	External argument	92
2.3.7.2.2	Internal argument	94
2.3.7.2.3	The hi -argument	96
2.3.8	Verbs of obtaining	96
2.3.8.1	Get verbs	96
2.3.8.1.1	External argument	96
2.3.8.1.2	Internal argument	100
2.3.8.2	Obtain verbs	102
2.3.8.2.1	External argument	102
2.3.8.2.2	Primary internal argument	104
2.3.8.2.3	Locative argument	107
2.3.9	Verbs of exchange	107
2.3.9.1	External argument	107
2.3.9.2	Internal argument	109
2.3.9.3	Hi-phrase	110
2.3.10	Summary	111
2.4	Conclusion	111

CHAPTER 3

3.	Alternations	113
3.1	Introduction	113
3.2	Dative alternation	114
3.2.1	Give verbs	120
3.2.2	Verbs of future having	127
3.3	Fulfilling alternation	134
3.4	Sum of money alternation	135
3.4.1	The occurrence of sum of money alternation with get verbs	137
3.4.2	The occurrence of sum of money alternation with give verbs	140
3.4.3	The occurrence of sum of money alternation with equip verbs	142
3.4.4	The occurrence of sum of money alternation with verbs of exchange	143
3.4.5	The occurrence of sum of money alternation with verbs of fulfilling	144
3.4.6	Summary for sum of money alternation	146
3.5	Possession alternation	147
3.5.1	The possessive construction in Xitsonga	147
3.5.2	Possession alternation with give verbs	153
3.5.3	Possession alternation with verbs of future having	154
3.5.4	Possession alternation with contribute verbs	157
3.5.5	Possession alternation with verbs of fulfilling	158
3.5.6	Possession alternation with obtain verbs	160
3.5.7	Summary	162
3.6	Conclusion	163

CHAPTER 4

4.	Verbal affixes	165
4.1	Introduction	165
4.2	The applicative	166
4.3	Examples of the applicative with the different types of arguments	170
4.3.1	NP internal argument	170
4.3.2	Locative argument	178
4.3.3	The applicative with the infinitive clause	188
4.3.4	The applicative with the `leswaku'-clause	196
4.3.5	The applicative with the reflexive	201
4.4	The applicative with the different types of verbs	205
4.4.1	Give verbs (-nyika)	205
4.4.2	Contribute verbs (-hlenga)	219
4.4.3	Verbs of future having (-tshembisa)	224
4.4.4	Verbs of providing (-humesa)	227
4.4.5	Equip verbs (-hloma)	229
4.4.6	Verbs of obtaining	231
4.4.6.1	Get verbs (-kuma)	231
4.4.6.2	Obtain verbs (-amukela)	232
4.4.7	Verbs of exchange (-cincisa)	234
4.5	The causative affix {-is-}	236
4.5.1	The causative with intransitive verbs	240
4.5.2	The causative with monotransitive verbs	241
4.5.3	The causative with ditransitive verbs	242
4.5.4	The causative {-is-} with verbs of change of possession	244
4.5.4.1	Give verbs	244
4.5.4.2	Contribute verbs	247
4.5.4.3	Verbs of future having	248

4.5.4.4	Verbs of fulfilling	248
4.5.4.5	Equip verbs	249
4.5.4.6	Get verbs	250
4.5.4.7	Obtain verbs	251
4.5.4.8	Verbs of exchange	252
4.6	Conclusion	253
4.6.1	The applicative affix {-el-}	253
4.6.2	The causative affix {-is-}	256

CHAPTER 5

5.	Conclusion	258
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BIBLIOGRAPHY	264
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Following the tradition in Bantu linguistics, the noun classes in this thesis are referred to by their respective class gender numbers, hence the arabic numerals in the glosses. However, an exception is made under **sum of money alternations in Chapter 3** to avoid confusion. Consider the following example:

1. a. [20c] yi-hlayisile vupakelo
b. 920c 9SC-reserve-PFT 14parking
c. (20c reserved parking)

2. a. [20c] yi-hlayisile vupakelo
b. 20c 9SC-reserve-PFT 14parking
c. (20c reserved parking)

Our gloss should appear as in 1b. above. But the problem is with the reading of 20c (twenty cents) which, if it appears like this, may be read as 920c (nine hundred and twenty cents)! Where the sum of money is expressed in figures, it would be confusing to indicate class gender as generally applied to other examples.

No distinction will be drawn between class 1 and class 1a nouns and they will thus all be marked as class 1 only for economic reasons. However, personal names will be marked as PN, e.g. Maria will be 1PN. A table of Xitsonga class gender prefixes, absolute pronouns and possessive concords is included on page x for reference. This table does not, however, include information about issues that are not covered in the thesis.

Since agreement morphemes are not always copied from the accompanying gender prefix, it has become necessary to indicate class gender on them as well.

For instance, one would expect the agreement marker for the infinitive class 15 to be {ka} but one may use {swa} as in

3. Ku -avela ka vana **swa** karhata
 15to distribute-APL-PRS 15SC 2children 8SC problematic
 (The distribution of/ by children is problematic).

This practice also applies to **compound subjects** where none of the prefixes of the nouns involved is copied for agreement purposes. Example 4 below illustrates this point:

4. Timanga, makwembe na makalavatla **swi** kumeka emasin'wini
 10Peanuts 6pumpkins and 6watermelons 8SC-find-STV LOC-6fields
 (Peanuts, pumpkins and watermelons are found in the fields)

Another note of clarification is that although elements such as *-hlayisile/ -hlayis-* and *-avela/ -avel-* will sometimes be referred to as “predicates” or “verbs” in this work, it is acknowledged that these elements are strictly speaking “stems” (i.e. *-hlayisile, -avela*) and “roots” (i.e. *-hlayis-, -avel-*) respectively on the morphological level. Also note that footnotes are numbered per chapter.

On the next page we have a map showing the Xitsonga-speaking areas marked in red.

¹Xitsonga Class Prefixes, Absolute Pronouns and Possessive Concorde

Noun Class Prefix		Example	Absolute Pronoun	Possessive Concord
1	mu-	munhu (person)	yena	wa
1a	-	tatana (father)	yena	wa
2	va-	vanhu (people)	vona	va
2a	va´-	va´tatana	vona	va
3	mu-	muti (village)	wona	wa
4	mi-	miti (villages)	yona	ya
5	ri-	rihlampfu (fence)	rona	ra
6	ma-	mahlampfu (fences)	wona	ya
7	xi-	xikolo (school)	xona	xa
8	swi-	swikolo (schools)	swona	swa
9	yi(N)-	yindlu (house)	yona	ya
10	ti(N)-	tiyindlu (houses)	tona	ta
11	ri-	rikari (razor)	rona	ra
14	vu-	vutlhari (wisdom)	byona	bya
15	ku-	ku tsala (to write)	kona	ka
16	ha-	handle (outside)	kona	ka
17	ku-	kule (far)	kona	ka
18	mu-	ndzeni (inside)	kona	ka
21	² dyi-	dyiribye (enormous stone)	dyona	dya

¹ This table is not intended to capture the entire concordial system of Xitsonga but is rather limited only to the concordial elements relevant to the study. Cf. Cuenod (1966) or Baumbach (1987) for details.

² Some scholars have placed this prefix under class 5a with its corresponding plural in class 6a (cf. Baumbach, 1987).

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used:

<u>A</u> :	agent
[+A]	[+animate]
[-A]	[-animate]
ACC:	accusative
ADV:	adverb
Agr:	agreement
APL:	applicative
ASS:	associative
CAUS:	causative
C:	complementiser
CP:	complementiser phrase
Cf./cf.:	confer/ consult/ refer to/ see
c-command:	constituent command
CAUS:	causative
CONT:	continuous
DEM:	demonstrative
DIM:	diminutive
ECP:	empty category principle
e.g.:	example

FV:	final vowel
GB:	Government and Binding
i.a.:	inter alia (among others)
i.e.:	that is
iff.:	if and only if
IMP:	imperative
INFL:	inflection
INTSV:	intensive
LCS:	lexical conceptual structure
LF:	logical form
LOC:	locative
N:	noun
NEG:	negative
NEUT:	neuter
NP:	noun phrase
NPLoc:	locative noun phrase
O:	object agreement
OM:	object marker
OP:	object agreement phrase
op.cit.:	in the work quoted
Par./par.:	paragraph
PAS:	predicate argument structure
PASS:	passive

PAT.:	patient
PF:	phonetic form
PFT:	perfect
PN:	personal name
POSS:	possessive
POT:	potential
PP:	prepositional phrase
PRO:	(also big PRO) the empty category existing in the overtly vacant subject position of the infinitival VP complements of control verbs
pro:	(also little pro in GB) the empty category that is regarded as an ordinary personal pronoun in most respects
PRS:	present
PST:	past
RCP:	reciprocal
RFL:	reflexive
S:	subject agreement
S/s:	sentence (only in labelled brackets)
SC:	subject concord
SP:	subject agreement phrase
SPEC/spec:	specifier
STV:	stative
T:	tense
TG:	transformational grammar

TP: tense phrase

V: verb

viz.: namely

VP: verb phrase

LIST OF DIAGRAMS	PAGE
Figure 1: Doke's classification of Bantu languages	2
Figure 2: Organisation of GB grammar	7
Figure 3: Components of GB grammar	8
Figure 4: Principles of government	11
Figure 5: Operation of subjacency	16
Figure 6: Tree diagram of the X-bar theory	20
Figure 7: D-structure	35
Figure 8: S-structure	36
Figure 9: Some nominal lexical features	62
Figure 10: The {-el-} head structure	168
Figure 11: The {-el-} as functor	170
Figure 12: The {-is-} head structure	237
Figure 13: The {-is-} as functor	238

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I dedicate this dissertation to:

My late mother, Maria Shalati
My late uncle, William Mvhanghazi
My aunt, Betty N'wa-Maphelekeza
My mother-in-law, Mary Riekie