

200 #a
THE PRONOUN IN VENDA AND NORTHERN SOTHO

A COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGICAL,
SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC STUDY

700 #b by *#a*
JOHN TSHIFULARO MAKHADO
B.A. (S.A.); B.A.Hons. (UNIN)

Submitted in fulfilment of part of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

in the Department of Venda
in the Faculty of Arts

611049157
111518819
496,3761 MAK

340 Thesis (M.A.) University of the North 1976

210 #c
University of the North
P.O. SOVENGA
Pietersburg. *210 #a*

Leader: Prof. M.E.R. Mathivha

C 210 #d
30 June 1976

215 #a XV, 100 n.p.
606 1. Venda Language (M.A. Thesis)

DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of the North hereby submitted by me, had not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or at another University, and that it is my own work in design and in execution and that all material contained therein is recognised.

Dedicated to:

Ramatshimbila

Makhado

Denga

Mukondeleli

Azwifarwi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My first and foremost gratitude goes to nobody else other than Prof. M.E.R. Mathivha, Head of the Department of Venda at the University of the North, for the generous and constructive guidance I received from him, as well as his kindness and stimulation, all of which encouraged me a great deal in developing some interest in this field.

I am especially indebted to the Bursary Committee of the University for the generous grant without which it could not have been possible for me to undertake a study tour so that this research might be finalised.

My heart-felt gratitude is also directed to my colleagues in the various departments of African languages for their timely and invaluable co-operation in solving some of the problems that at times confronted me. To them all I say 'thank you'.

I am also grateful to Mr P. Chabane of the Department of English for having been responsible for reading the manuscript. To him I also say 'many thanks'.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my wife for the unfaltering encouragement during which time my determination was at the point of waning.

CONTENTS

	page
INTRODUCTION	
The early beginnings ... 1.-2.	1
The nature of earlier works in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 3.	1
The emergence of earlier works on Venda grammar ... 4.-6.	1
The emergence of earlier works on Northern Sotho grammar ... 5.-7.	2
Later editions on Northern Sotho grammar ... 8. ..	3
Academic contributions on Northern Sotho ... 9. ..	3
Academic contributions on Venda ... 10.	3
Additional academic contributions on Northern Sotho ... 11.	3
Conclusion ... 12.	3
CHAPTER I	
The Pronoun ... 1.1.	5
Exposition of the term 'Pronoun' ... 1.1.1.	5
Views of other writers on the pronoun ... 1.1.2.	5
The pronouns to be investigated in this dissertation ... 1.1.5.	5
The Absolute Pronoun ... 1.2.	6
What other scholars state about the absolute pronoun ... 1.2.1.	6
The morphology of the absolute pronoun ... 1.3. ..	7
The elements that constitute the absolute pronoun ... 1.3.1.	7
The absolute pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 1.3.2.	8
Table indicating elements of absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 1.3.2.	8
Table indicating elements of class prefixes 3 and 4 ... 1.3.3.	9
Table indicating personal absolute pronouns ... 1.3.3.	9

	page
Absolute pronoun for Class 1, plural - regular ... 1.3.3.	9
Summary of personal absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho - points of difference ... 1.3.4.	9
Perfect tense in Venda similar to pronominal root ... 1.3.5.	11
Table (a) Personal absolute pronouns: Venda/ Northern Sotho ... 1.3.5.	11
Table (b) Ordinary absolute pronouns: Venda/ Northern Sotho ... 1.3.5.	12
Table (c) indicating: Prefix, Pronoun, Concord, Stem ... 1.3.5.	12
Syntax - Meaning and usage ... 1.4.	13
The concept: Syntex, meaning and usage ... 1.4.1..	13
The absolute pronoun as a qualificative ... 1.4.2.	13
Noun + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.3.	13
Pronoun + noun ... 1.4.4.	14
The pronoun as a substantive ... 1.4.5.	14
As subject and object of a sentence ... 1.4.6. ...	14
As subject of the sentence ... 1.4.7.	14
As object of the sentence ... 1.4.8.	15
As double object ... 1.4.9.	15
As complement of particles ... 1.4.10.	15
<u>na/le</u> + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.11.	15
<u>nga/ka</u> + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.12.	16
<u>kha/go</u> + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.13.	16
Possessive concord + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.14..	17
Copulative particle + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.15.	18
<u>ha</u> + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.16.	18
<u>sa</u> + absolute pronoun ... 1.4.17.	19
Appositive ... 1.4.18.	20
Conclusion ... 1.5.-1.5.7.	20

CHAPTER II

The demonstrative pronoun ... 2.1.	22
---	----

	page
Introductory remarks ... 2.1.1.	22
The views of other writers on the demonstrative pronoun ... 2.1.2.-2.1.7.	22
Function of the demonstrative pronoun ... 2.1.8. .	23
Content and definition ... 2.1.9.	24
Morphology ... 2.2.	24
Similar aspects of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 2.2.1.	24
Morphology of the demonstrative pronoun by other scholars and authors ... 2.2.2.-2.2.5..	24
Tables on the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho ... Table (a)	27
Table (b)	29
Syntax - Meaning and usage ... 2.3.	30
The concept: Syntax, meaning and usage ... 2.3.1..	30
The demonstrative pronoun as a qualificative ... 2.3.2.	31
Noun + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.3.	31
Demonstrative pronoun + noun ... 2.3.4.	31
The demonstrative pronoun as a substantive ... 2.3.5.	32
As subject and object of a sentence ... 2.3.6. ...	32
As subject ... 2.3.7.	32
As object ... 2.3.8.	32
As complement of particles ... 2.3.9.	32
<u>na/le</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.10.	32
<u>nga/ka</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.11.	33
<u>kha/go</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.12.	33
Possessive concord + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.13.	33
Copulative particle + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.14.	33
<u>ha</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.15.	34
<u>sa</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.16.	34
Other uses of the demonstrative pronoun ... 2.3.17.	35
Associative ... 2.3.18.	35
Numerative ... 2.3.19.	35

	page
Conclusion ... 2.4.-2.4.4.	35
CHAPTER III	
The quantitative pronoun ... 3.1.	37
Introductory remarks on the quantitative pronoun ... 3.1.1.	37
The views of other scholars/authors on the quantitative pronoun ... 3.1.2.-3.1.5.	37
Morphology ... 3.2.	39
The form of the morphology of the quantitative pronoun ... 3.2.1.	39
Tables of quantitative pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 3.2.1.	40
Tables (a)	40
Morphology of Class prefix No.1 for both Venda and Northern Sotho irregular ... 3.2.2.	40
Further views of authors on the quantitative pronoun in Northern Sotho ... 3.2.2.	40
Table (b) ... 3.2.2.	43
Comparison of <u>-the/-hlê</u> and <u>-othe/-ôhlê</u> ... 3.2.3.	43
Syntax - Meaning and usage ... 3.3.	44
The concept: Syntax, meaning and usage ... 3.3.1..	44
Noun + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.2,	44
Quantitative pronoun + noun ... 3.3.3.	45
The quantitative pronoun used as a substantive ... 3.3.4.	45
As subject and object of a sentence ... 3.3.5. ...	46
As subject ... 3.3.6.	46
As object ... 3.3.7.	46
As complement of particles ... 3.3.8.	46
<u>na/le</u> + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.9.	46
<u>nga/ka</u> + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.10.	46
<u>kha/go</u> + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.11.	47
Possessive concord + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.12.	47
Copulative + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.13.	48

	page
<u>ha</u> + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.14.	49
<u>sa</u> + quantitative pronoun ... 3.3.15.	49
Drifting (float) ... 3.3.16.	49
When used for emphasis/confirmation ... 3.3.17. ..	50
The position of <u>-othe/-ôhlê</u> or <u>o</u> + <u>-the/-hlê</u> ... 3.3.19.	50
Concurrence of Northern Sotho examples with those in Venda ... 3.3.20.	51
Conclusion ... 3.4.-3.4.8.	52
 CHAPTER IV	
The enumerative pronoun ... 4.1.	54
Introductory remarks on the enumerative pronoun ... 4.1.1.	54
Views of other scholars/authors ... 4.1.1.-4.1.2..	54
Similarity and dissimilarity of Venda and Northern Sotho enumerative stems ... 4.1.3. .	55
Enumerative stems in Venda and Northern Sotho as substantives, qualificatives, enumeratives ... 4.1.4.	56
Morphology ... 4.2.	56
Enumerative pronouns consist of subjectival and class concords ... 4.2.1.	56
What some scholars/authors say about the enumerative pronoun ... 4.2.1-4.2.2.	57
Review of the views of other scholars/authors ... 4.2.3.	58
Table of elements that constitute enumerative pronouns ... 4.2.4.	58
A. -fhio?/-fe?	59
B. -sili/-šele	59
C. šoro	60
D. -tee	60
Similarity and dissimilarity of morphological structures of the enumerative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho ... 4.2.5.	60
Syntax - Meaning and usage ... 4.3.	61

	page
The concept: Syntax, meaning and usage ... 4.3.1..	61
Incidence of A. -fhio?/-fe?	61
Context of -fhio?/-fe? ... 4.3.2.	61
When enumerative is used as a qualificative ... 4.3.3.	61
Noun + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.4.	62
Enumerative pronoun + noun ... 4.3.5.	62
The enumerative pronoun used as a substantive ... 4.3.6.	62
As object of the sentence ... 4.3.7.	62
As object ... 4.3.8.	62
As complement of particles ... 4.3.9.	63
<u>na/le</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.10.	63
<u>nga/ka</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.11.	64
<u>kha/go</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.12.	64
Possessive concord + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.13.	64
Identificative copulative + pronoun ... 4.3.14. ..	65
<u>ha</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.15.	65
<u>sa</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.16.	65
Incidence of B. -sili/-šele	66
Enumerative pronoun as a qualificative ... 4.3.17.	66
Noun + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.18.	66
Enumerative pronoun + noun ... 4.3.19.	66
As subject and object of the sentence ... 4.3.20..	67
As subject ... 4.3.21.	67
As object of the sentence ... 4.3.22.	68
As complement of particles ... 4.3.23.	68
<u>na/le</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.24.	68
<u>nga/ka</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.25.	68
<u>kha/go</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.26.	69
Possessive particle + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.27.	69

	page
Identificative copulative + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.28.	69
<u>ha</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.29.	70
<u>sa</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.30.	70
Other uses of -sili/-šele ... 4.3.31.	70
Incidence of C. šoro	71
Context of šoro ... 4.3.32.	71
When šoro is used as qualificative ... 4.3.33. ...	71
Noun + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.34.	72
Enumerative pronoun + noun ... 4.3.35.	72
Enumerative pronoun as substantive ... 4.3.36. ...	72
As subject and object of a sentence ... 4.3.37. ..	72
As subject ... 4.3.38.	72
As object ... 4.3.39.	72
As complement of particles ... 4.3.40.	73
<u>le</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.41.	73
<u>ka</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.42.	73
Possessive + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.43.	73
Copulative particle + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.44.	73
<u>šoro</u> + demonstrative pronoun ... 4.3.45.	73
<u>šoro</u> + numerative ... 4.3.46.	74
<u>šoro</u> as a relative stem ... 4.3.47.	74
Incidence of D. <u>-tee</u>	75
Context of -tee ... 4.3.48.	75
Comparison with <u>-thihi</u> in Venda ... 4.3.49.	75
-tee used as a qualificative ... 4.3.50.	75
Noun + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.51.	76
Enumerative pronoun + noun ... 4.3.52.	76
-tee used as substantive ... 4.3.53.	76
As subject ... 4.3.54.	76
As object ... 4.3.55.	76
As complement of particles ... 4.3.56.	77
<u>na/le</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.57.	77

	page
<u>nga/ka</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.58.	77
<u>kha/go</u> + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.59.	77
Possessive concord + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.60.	78
Copulative + enumerative pronoun ... 4.3.61.	78
Irregularity in -thihi for Venda ... 4.3.62.	78
Conclusion ... 4.4.-4.4.6.	79
 CHAPTER V	
The interrogative pronoun ... 5.1.	81
Definition ... 5.1.1.	81
What other authors say about the interrogative pronoun ... 5.1.2.-5.1.3.	81
Nature of the interrogative pronoun in some of the Bantu languages of the South Eastern Zone ... 5.1.4.-5.1.5.	82
Relationship between interrogative pronouns and languages spoken/used ... 5.1.6.	83
Morphology ... 5.2.	84
Prefix + stem <u>-ni</u> ... 5.2.1.	84
Comparison of <u>-eng</u> in Northern Sotho and Tswana and tone marks ... 5.2.1.	85
Syntax - Meaning and usage ... 5.3.	85
The concept: Syntax, meaning and usage ... 5.3.1..	85
The interrogative pronoun as a qualificative ... 5.3.2.	85
Noun + pronoun ... 5.3.3.	85
As object of the sentence ... 5.3.4.	86
As complement of particles ... 5.3.5.	86
<u>na/le</u> + pronoun ... 5.3.6.	86
<u>nga/ka</u> + pronoun ... 5.3.7.	86
<u>kha/go</u> + pronoun ... 5.3.8.	87
Possessive particle + pronoun ... 5.3.9.	87
Copulative particle + pronoun ... 5.3.10.	88
<u>ha</u> + pronoun ... 5.3.11.	88
<u>sa</u> + pronoun ... 5.3.12.	88

	page
Other uses of the interrogative pronoun ... 5.3.13.	89
When used with demonstrative pronoun ... 5.3.14. ..	89
When referring to foreign languages ... 5.3.15. ...	89
Conclusion ... 5.4.-5.4.6.	89
CHAPTER VI	
Conclusion ... 6.1.-6.1.9.	92
Bibliography	98
Summary	

FOREWORD

In this dissertation, the views of the various scholars have been investigated and evaluated. The elements that constitute each pronoun have also been investigated and discussed under morphological aspects.

As this dissertation embraces a comparative study, examples of word-groups in the two languages, i.e. Venda and Northern Sotho, have been investigated and indicated. Furthermore, word-groups have been indicated by means of the semi-conjunctive system of writing; i.e. they have been connected by hyphens.

Where possible, the syntactic structures in Venda and Northern Sotho have also been rendered in the official language in which the dissertation has been prepared; i.e. English.

The term 'syntax' in this context has been taken as referring to the syntactic structures in which types of pronouns appear; while 'meaning' refers to the context brought about by the environment occupied by the pronoun; and 'usage', referring to some syntactic structures of the sentences in question.

In conclusion, the content that has been discussed under 'syntax' is as follows:

- (a) The pronoun used as a qualificative:
 - (i) Noun + pronoun
 - (ii) Pronoun + noun
- (b) The pronoun used as substantive:
 - (i) As subject
 - (ii) As object

- (c) As complement of particles:
- (i) na/le + pronoun
 - (ii) nga/ka + pronoun
 - (iii) kha/go + pronoun
- (d) Possessive concord/particle + pronoun.
- (e) Copulative particle + pronoun
- (i) Identificative
 - (ii) Descriptive/Verbal
- (f) When used with ha in Venda.
- (g) When used with sa in Venda.
- (h) Other uses of the pronoun.

Key to the reading of dissertation:

- * indicates hypothetical marks.
- > means 'becomes'.
- < means 'derived from'.
- ˘ indicates open vowels when inserted above 'e' and 'o' in Northern Sotho.

INTRODUCTION

0.1 Much pioneering work of a sporadic nature has already been attempted on the 'Pronoun' in Venda and Northern Sotho. However, as the writers of the books on the grammar of these languages did not conduct any specific research on the pronoun, not much could be expected of them. Thus, no serious attention was concentrated on the morphology, syntax and semantics of the pronouns in these languages.

0.2 An attempt at presenting a scientific contribution on the 'Pronoun' will at first sound insurmountable, in view of its somewhat limited content.

0.3 It will also be noted that the earlier works on the grammar in Venda and Northern Sotho merely presented a tabulation of pronouns. Some of these writers did not even take the pains to define the term 'pronoun' fully. Instead, they gave the age-old definition that 'a pronoun is a word that is used in the place of a noun'. No morphological elements were given - let alone the syntactic and semantic aspects.

0.4 In Venda, an attempt at presenting a comprehensive exposition of the pronoun is found in Dr. N.J. van Warmelo's 'Tshivenda-English Dictionary'.¹ But, here, too, while this author prepared a detailed treatment of some of the pronouns in tabular form, their morphological and semantic aspects have not been fully exposed. With regard to the syntactic aspects too, only those in which the quantitative pronoun features, have been fully treated.

1 Van Warmelo, N.J.: *English-Tshivenda Dictionary*. Government Printer, Pretoria (1937).

0.5 Dr. P.E. Scwellnus, in his 'Levenda Grammar', classifies absolute pronouns with concords, and then calls them 'pronouns'. The fact remains, however, that absolute pronouns, being mainly emphatic, cannot be placed on a par with concords. These concords are the ones which play an important part when syntactic aspects are presented. It is also interesting to note that this author has also written a book on Northern Sotho grammar which is almost similar to the one on Venda grammar.¹ Both these books are now out of print.

0.6 Dr. Th. Endemann and Mr E.F. Mudau have as early as 1941 written a book on Venda grammar and syntax, called 'Phenḁa-Luambo ya Zwikolo zwa Venḁa'. But, these authors, like Dr. P.E. Scwellnus, also regard absolute pronouns, subjectival and objectival concords, as pronouns. They, however, describe possessive and demonstrative pronouns as 'possessive' and 'demonstrative'.

0.7 With regard to Northern Sotho, it is interesting to note that as early as 1876, K. Endemann was able to assign to his pronouns, the terminology which is still in use up to this day; e.g.

- (i) "Person des Pronoms ...;
- (ii) Demonstrativpronom;
- (iii) Possessivpronom;
- (iv) Interrogativpronom;
- (v) Relativpronom;" etc.²

He goes further and mentions in his language manual, such

1 Schwellnus, P.E.: *Thlaloša-Polêlô ya Sesotho sê se Bolêlwagô Dileting tša Transvaal*. (Out of print)

2 Endemann, K.: *Versuch einer Grammatik des Sotho*. pp.36-44. III Pronom. Berlin 1876.

terminology as is still used today; e.g. "Substantivisches Pronom", etc. His work is, however, on the comparative study of the Sotho languages, and the unfortunate part of it being in German, it is not readily accessible.

0.8 There are many other books on Northern Sotho grammar; e.g. Prof. Ziervogel's "Noord-Sotho Leerboek" which, although not quite as comprehensive as the one given above, has in it, some important grammatical and syntactic examples which are still used in Northern Sotho.

0.9 It should be noted that Dr. J.A. du Plessis is so far the only scholar to present an M.A. dissertation on the morphology of the pronoun in the Sotho languages and their respective dialects, in which its exposition has been fully given.¹

0.10 The first scholar to present an M.A. dissertation on Venda is Prof. E. Westphal. Although his dissertation is based on the phonetics, morphology and syntax of the Venda language, Westphal gives also, a treatment of the pronoun.²

0.11 Dr. E.B. van Wyk's contribution "Woord-verdeling in Noord-Sotho-en-Zoeloe"³ is perhaps the most recent publication in so far as the academic treatment of these languages is concerned. This scholar has also discussed the morphological, syntactic and semantic aspects of the pronoun in his articles which appear in *Lingua*.⁴

1 Du Plessis, J.A.: *Die Morfologie van die Naamwoord en die Voornaamwoord in die Sotho-tale*. 'n Vergelykende Studie. UP (Pretoria) 30/1/63.

2 Westphal, E.: *A Scientific Analysis of the Phonetics, Morphology and Syntax of the Venda Language*. M.A.Uw(a) (1946).

3 Van Wyk, E.B.: *Woordverdeling in Noord-Sotho-en-Zoeloe*. UP (1958).

4 Van Wyk, E.B.: *Word Classes*. Lingua (1966).

0.12 Lastly, it is needless to embark upon a lengthy discussion on the introduction of the Pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho, in view of the fact that all that this word category embraces, will be discussed in the chapters that follow.

CHAPTER I

1.1 The Pronoun

1.1.1 Before embarking upon an exposition of the term "Pronoun", some attempt will be made to consider what it embraces. Various grammarians and linguists have already given the definition of the pronoun in almost similar statements.

1.1.2 Nesfield states that "if a word refers to some person or thing referred to, the word is a pronoun. (If it gives a name to some person or thing, it is of course a noun, not a pronoun. Herein lies the essential difference between the one part of speech and the other.)"¹

1.1.3 Doke defines the pronoun as follows: "A Pronoun is a word which signifies anything concrete or abstract without being its name".²

1.1.4 Pink and Thomas define the pronoun as follows: "A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun."³ It is unnecessary to quote a wide range of definitions of the pronoun as many of the writers define it in almost similar terms.

1.1.5 From the above definitions, it will be noticed that the authors in question concur in so far as the definition of the pronoun is concerned, namely, that it is a word category which is used in the place of a person, animal or thing. When a pronoun appears in a sentence

1 Nesfield, J.C.: *Outline of English Grammar*. pp.1 & 2 (1948)
2 Doke, C.M.: *Textbook of Zulu Grammar*. Chapter V: The Pronoun, p.90 (1954).
3 Pink, M.A. and Thomas, S.E.: *English Grammar, Composition and Correspondence*. (1936).

without a noun, it becomes the substantive. The following are the pronouns which will be treated in this dissertation:

- (a) The Absolute Pronoun;
- (b) The Demonstrative Pronoun;
- (c) The Quantitative Pronoun;
- (d) The Enumerative Pronoun;
- (e) The Interrogative Pronoun.

1.2 The Absolute Pronoun

1.2.1 The "Absolute Pronoun" in Bantu languages has been described in different ways by the various grammarians and linguists. Cole defines the Absolute pronoun as follows: "Absolute pronouns are primarily emphatic in significance and are often used for purposes of contrast. Their use in Tswana therefore corresponds very often to that of a stressed pronoun or noun in English. They stand alone, as subject or object in a sentence; or in apposition to, and usually following, but sometimes preceding a noun or other pronoun".¹ From this quotation it will be noticed that Cole mentions the use of the Absolute Pronoun for both contrast and emphasis, as well as when it functions as the subject or object of a sentence, as it will be indicated under syntax. But, while Cole's postulation might be acceptable, it can also be stated that the significance of the Absolute Pronoun lies in the environment it occupies in a sentence. As already stated, this point will be elaborated when the syntactic aspects are treated.

1.2.2 The view is also held about the Absolute pronoun

1 Cole, D.T.: *An Introduction to Tswana Grammar*. The Pronoun, pp.127 & 128. Longmans, Green & Co. London (1955).

being used throughout for purposes of emphasis, and thus differs from the use of pronouns in Afrikaans or English. In Venda and Northern Sotho, however, the Absolute pronoun exists as an independent word category with its own morphology; hence the term "absolute" pronoun, which can be accepted as a part of speech that has some autonomy. It should also be noted that the similarity of the morphology of the absolute pronoun in these languages is due to the fact that they all belong to the South-Eastern Zone, and thus have genetic characteristics which are common to both of them. This, however, does not imply that these languages are similar in every respect. Thus a study of the absolute pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho will also reveal the apparent morphological and tonal differences that exist in these languages; for example, the absolute pronoun in Venda has vowel '-e' as its terminative, while the terminal vowel of the absolute pronoun in Northern Sotho is '-a'.

1.3 Morphology

1.3.1 According to Van Wyk, the morphology of the absolute pronoun consists of 'concordial morpheme + stem'.¹ This view about the morphology of the absolute pronoun is also held by other scholars such as J.A. du Plessis and Ziervogel. It might, however, be stated that this concordial morpheme is in some cases the repetition of the class prefixes of the respective noun classes, and in others, concordial morphemes of prefix morphemes whose initial consonants are nasals. These consonants are the so-called 'weak consonants' as viewed by other scholars. It will also be noticed that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, there are pronouns whose origin cannot be traced. This is particularly the case

1 Van Wyk, E.B.: *Word Classes*. p.254. Lingua (1966).

with some of the personal absolute pronouns; e.g. the first person, singular (Venda and Northern Sotho); 2nd person, singular and plural (Venda); 2nd person, singular (Northern Sotho); 3rd person, singular (Venda and Northern Sotho).

1.3.2 It has already been stated that there exists some similarities and dissimilarities in so far as the morphology of personal pronouns in both Venda and Northern Sotho is concerned. This is, however, not the case with the morphology of ordinary absolute pronouns where some similarity in the morphological structure does occur. Thus we find that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the initial vowel that follows on the prefix morpheme is elided. The morpheme clusters that remain are then affixed to the root and the suffix.

Examples:

<u>Prefix morpheme</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
vha-	vho	+ -ne	becomes vhone (Venda)
ba-	bô	+ -na	becomes bôna (N.Sotho)
tshi-	tsho	+ -ne	becomes tshone (Venda)
se-	so	+ -na	becomes sôna (N.Sotho)
dzi-	dzo	+ -ne	becomes dzone (Venda)
di-	tšô	+ -na	becomes tšôna (N.Sotho) etc.

1.3.3 On the contrary, if the initial consonant of the prefix morpheme is a nasal, this nasal is elided, the remaining part being the front or back vowel, which in turn changes into "y" or "w".*

* This phenomenon occurs in class prefixes which begin with nasal consonants; e.g. those found in class prefixes Nos.3, 4 and 9.

Examples:

<u>Prefix morpheme</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
mu-(muri)	wo	+ -ne	becomes wone (Venda)
mo-(mohlare)	wô	+ -na	becomes wôna (N.Sotho)
mi-(miri)	yo	+ -ne	becomes yone (Venda)
me-(mehlare)	yô	+ -na	becomes yôna (N.Sotho)

Hereunder follows examples of personal absolute pronouns whose origin cannot be traced.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Venda:	n \underline{n} e < n([*] i) + - \underline{n} e;	ri \underline{n} e < ri + -ne.
N.Sotho:	nna < n([*] e) + -na;	rena < re + -na.
Venda:	iwe < i + -we;	inwi < i + -nwi.
N.Sotho:	wêna < wê + -na;	lena < le + -na.
Venda:	ene < e + -ne;	vhone < vho + -ne.
N.Sotho:	yêna < yê + -na;	bôna < bô + -na.

From the above examples it will be realised that only the plural form of the personal pronoun, Class 1 (3rd person), plural, is regular, as it can be traced back to its corresponding noun; e.g.

Venda:	<u>vhathu</u> <u>vhone</u> < <u>vha</u> - <u>o</u> - <u>ne</u> .
N.Sotho:	<u>batho</u> <u>bôna</u> < <u>ba</u> - <u>ô</u> - <u>na</u> .

These examples have already been indicated under paragraph 1.3.2 when the morphological elements of some of the pronouns were given.

1.3.4 The above personal absolute pronouns and their respective elements may be summarised as follows:

* Indicates hypothetical reconstruction.

Of the three prefixal elements, only one, namely, "e", differs from the other two, while the suffixes are all different. In Northern Sotho, the prefixal elements are different from each other, while the suffix "-na" is common to the three of them. The difference between the personal absolute pronouns in Venda and those found in Northern Sotho is that those in the former language begin (commence) with vowels, while those in the latter begin with consonants (semi-vowels are grouped under consonants because they function as such). Once more, another difference that can be noticed is that found in three of them, whereas those in Northern Sotho have "-na", as their terminal suffix. With regard to the ordinary absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho, there is only one difference, e.g. that occurring between the pronominal suffixes, "-ne/-na". These differences will be indicated on pronominal tables to follow. But it could also be stated in passing that while "-ne/-na" have alveolar characteristics, the terminal syllables of the personal absolute pronouns of the first person, singular and plural forms, are characterised by the terminative dental "ɲ", which occurs in "nɲe" and "riɲe", as already indicated in the preceding paragraphs. Nevertheless, the similarity that exists in the absolute pronoun for Nguni, e.g. "ni-" in "nina" (you), and "n(e)-" in Northern Sotho "nna", on the one hand, and "n(i)-ɲe" in Venda, on the other, does not solve our problem here because, while elision of the "i/e" takes place in the other two languages, it is retained in Zulu and Xhosa. Similarly, there exists an instance of elision in the personal absolute pronoun, singular, in Xhosa, "mna", while the Zulu form is "mina" (I, me). Furthermore, in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the realisation of this phonological process for the first person, singular, occurs in constructions of the objective case. Another factor is that some of the personal absolute

pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho have no relation to their class concords, as it has already been stated in the preceding paragraphs.

1.3.5 In Venda, however, the form of the perfect tense is exactly similar to the pronominal root, such as occurs in:

Vhone vho tuwa mulovha (They went away yesterday).
Zwinoni zwone zwo fhufha (The birds flew away).

Thus, although some scholars postulate that in Venda the past tense is determined by "o"*, which takes the place of the first vowel of the prefix/concord, this is perhaps the pronominal root.

Hereunder follows tables of personal and ordinary absolute pronouns in which hypothetical elements appear:

Table A: Personal absolute pronouns: Venda/Northern Sotho

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Absolute pronoun</u>
1st person Singular:	n(i)-/n(e)- [*]	+ -ne/-na	becomes nne/nna.
1st person Plural:	ri-/re-	+ -ne/-na	becomes riṅe/rena.
2nd person Singular:	i-/wē-	+ -we/-na	becomes iwe/wēna.
2nd person Plural:	i-/le-	+ -nwi/-na	becomes inwi/lēna.
3rd person Singular:	e-/yē-	+ -ne/-na	becomes ene/yēna.

N.B. The plural form for the personal absolute pronouns for the third person, Class 1, plural, has been purposefully left out as its morphology is similar to that of ordinary absolute pronouns, and thus will be indicated under Table B.

* In Venda, a striking feature does occur about the close similarity of the "o" which is found in the vowel of the pronominal root. Venda happens to be the only Bantu language in the South-Eastern Zone which employs this "o" when the past tense is formed. Furthermore, it should be noted that this "o" represents the morpheme for the 1st person, Cl.1 (mu-), whose past tense cannot be "mo tuwa", but "o tuwa".

Table B: Ordinary absolute pronouns: Venda/Northern Sotho

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Concordial morpheme</u>	<u>Morphology</u>	
			<u>Root</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
2. vha-/ba-	vhónè/bôná	vha/ba	< vho-/bô-	ne/na
3. mu-/mo-	wónè/wôná	u/o	< wo-/wô-	ne/na
4. mi-/me-	yónè/yôná	i/e	< yo-/yô-	ne/na
5. li-/le-	lónè/lôná	li/le	< lo-/lô-	ne/na
6. ma-/ma-	ónè/ôná	a/a	< o-/ô-	ne/na
7. tshi-/se-	tshónè/sôná	tshi/se	< tsho-/sô-	ne/na
8. zwi-/di-	zwónè/tšôná	zwi-/di-	< zwo-/tšô-	ne/na etc.

Table C: Venda/Northern Sotho

In this table the views of scholars who regard -óné/-ôná, as the pronominal suffix are indicated; e.g. those held by Endemann, Mathivha and Makhado.¹

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Concord</u>	<u>Stem</u>
2. vha-/ba-	vhónè/bôná	< vha/ba	+ -one/-ôna
3. mu-/mo-	wóné/wôná	< u/o	+ -one/-ôna
4. mi-/me-	yónè/yôná	< i/e	+ -one/-ôna
5. li-/le-	lónè/lôná	< li/le	+ -one/ôna
6. ma-/ma-	ónè/ôná	< a/a	+ -one/-ona
7. tshi-/se-	tshónè/sôná	< tshi/se	+ -one/-ôna
8. zwi-/di-	zwónè/tsôná	< zwi/di	+ -one/-ôna
9. n(i)-/n(e)-	yónè/yôná	< i/e	+ -one/-ôna
10. dzi-/di-	dzónè/tsôná	< dzi/di	+ -one/-ôna
11. lu-	lwónè/-	< lu/-	+ -one/-
14. vhu-/bo-	hónè/bjôná	< vhu-/bo	+ -one/-ôna
15. u/go	hónè/gôná	< hu/go	+ -one/-ôna
20. ku-/-	kwónè/-	< ku/-	+ -one/-

¹ Endemann, Th.: *Communications*: University of the North Publications. (1971) Mathivha & Makhado: *Thahulela Luwenda*: 1st & 2nd Editions.

It should also be noted that what the authors quoted above regard as the 'stem' may not be denied; however, it is also a fact that nouns, verbs, adjectives and pronouns are stems. Besides, when one examines the word "-one/-ôna", one will conclude that it is a pronoun stem for class prefix No.6 (ma-), and therefore common to it alone.

1.4 Syntax - Meaning and Usage

1.4.1 By the term "syntax" in this context is meant the syntactic structure of the sentences in which the types of pronouns employed appear; while "meaning" refers to the context brought about by the position or environment occupied by the pronoun in question; and "usage" refers to some syntactic structures. It might, however, be stated that "meaning" deals with aspects in which context is treated. It should, however, be noted that the sentence structures of the absolute pronoun, generally speaking, are used for purposes of emphasis, although at times they may be employed for confirmation of statements uttered before their appearance in speech or sentence constructions.

1.4.2 The absolute pronoun as a qualificative. - In this type of construction the pronoun is preceded by the noun.

1.4.3 Noun + absolute pronoun

Venda: Musadzi ene u-a-vhala.

N.Sotho: Mosadi yêna o-a-bala.

(As for the woman, she does read. - i.e. although she failed in the examination, she however read her books well.)

1.4.4 When the pronoun precedes the noun

Venda: Ndi-amba ene munna uri o-khakha nge
a-vhulaya-musadzi mulovha.

N.Sotho: Ke-ra yêna monna gore o fošitše ka
go-bolaya-mosadi maabane.

(I mean the man himself that he has made a mistake through murdering the woman yesterday.)

1.4.5 The absolute pronoun as a substantive. - This occurs when it appears in a sentence construction without its corresponding noun. Thus, in all the incidences where it occurs, it retains the emphatic meaning so that it cannot be used as subjectival or objectival concord; e.g.

Venda: (Musidzana u₁a) ene ndi-a-mu-funa.

N.Sotho: (Mosetsana yôla) yêna ke-a-mo-rata.

(/That girl/ as for her I do love her.)

1.4.6 As subject and object of a sentence. - In both cases the absolute pronoun will appear in the sentence construction without its corresponding noun, and thus, it will attain the attributes of a substantive.

1.4.7 As subject of the sentence. - Here, the absolute pronoun occupies the first environment in the sentence; e.g.

Venda: Ene u-a-vhala.

N.Sotho: Yêna o-a-bala.

(She does read.)

1.4.8 As object of the sentence. - Here, the absolute pronoun occupies the last environment in a sentence; e.g.

Venda: Ndi-funa ene.

N.Sotho: Ke-rata yêna.

(I love her.)

1.4.9 As double object. - Here, the absolute pronoun appears with its objectival concord, where the one represents the indirect object, and the other, the direct object; e.g.

Venda: Ndo-mu-fha dzone.*

N.Sotho: Ke-mo-file tšôna.

(I have given him them. - i.e. I have given them to him.)

1.4.10 As complement of particles

Under this sub-heading, use will be made of the various types of particles, to indicate how they function with the absolute pronoun.

1.4.11 When the absolute pronoun is used with na/le, the implication will be that of accompaniment. In Venda, however, two forms of this construction will occur, namely, the one in which the absolute pronoun is written as a whole; and the other, featuring the pronominal root which is juxtaposed to it. This form is exactly similar to the one occurring in Nguni and some Tsonga dialects; e.g.

Venda: Ndi-do-tshimbila na vhone/navho.

N.Sotho: Ke-tla-sepela le bôna/nabô (rather rare).

Nguni: (Zulu) Ngizohamba nabo.

* In this context the pronoun appears as the direct object, while "mu"/"mo" is the indirect object, as stated in the paragraph in question.

Tsonga (Nkuna dialect): Ndzi-ta-famba navo.

(I shall go or walk with them.)

1.4.12 When nga/ka is followed by tye absolute pronoun. In Venda, however, what has been stated under 2.2.1 about the two forms of usage, also finds some expression here; while Northern Sotho uses the absolute pronoun; e.g.

Venda: Ndo-vha-ndi-tshi-khou-amba nga vhone/ngavho.

N.Sotho: Ke-bê-ke-bolela ka bōna.

(I was talking about them.)

The implication given in these sentences is that connected with the prepositional particle nga/ka (about); i.e. the conversation was centred around the persons in question.

1.4.13 When kha/go appears before the absolute pronoun, the implication will be that connected with location; i.e. the person/persons one intends visiting, or, has already visited. Once more, there is no alternative construction of this type in Northern Sotho.

Venda: Ndi-bva kha vhone/khavho namusi.

N.Sotho: Ke-tšwa go bōna lehono.

(I come from them today.)

Venda: Vha-ya kha ene/khae ḍuvha ḷiñwe na ḷiñwe.

N.Sotho: Ba-ya go yēna letšatši lē-lengwê le lē-lengwê.

(They go to him every day.)

1.4.14 When used with possessive concord + absolute pronoun

Here, the context is that connected with possession. As it has been stated, it would appear that Venda employs two forms throughout, while Northern Sotho does not. The incidence where the absolute pronoun in Venda occurs with the possessive concord is rather rare, and what happens is that the pronominal root is affixed to the possessive concord, while the suffix -ne is chipped off or elided. There are also special forms for the 1st and 2nd persons, singular and plural, as well as that for the 3rd person, singular.

Venda: (Vhana) vhavho (vha vhone) vha-a-lwala.
 N.Sotho: (Bana) ba-bôna ba-a-lwala.

([Children][theirs] they are ill. - i.e. Their children are ill.)

Venda: Yavho (ya vhone) yo aṅwa mitshelo minzhi.
 N.Sotho: Ya bôna e ênywe dikênywa tšê dintšhi.

(Theirs bore much fruit. - i.e. the trees.)

	<u>Venda</u>	<u>Northern Sotho</u>
1st person, Singular:	<u>Wanga</u> o-fhola.	<u>Waka</u> o-fodile.
1st person, Plural:	<u>Vhashu</u> vho-fhola.	<u>Ba-rena</u> ba-fodilê.
2nd person, Singular:	<u>Wau</u> o-fhola.	<u>Wagago</u> o-fodilê.
2nd person, Plural:	<u>Vhanu</u> vho-fhola.	<u>Ba lena</u> ba-fodilê.
3rd person, Singular:	<u>Wawe</u> o-fhola.	<u>Wagagwê</u> o-fodilê.

The English version of the above sentences is as follows:

- 1st person, Singular: Mine has recovered from illness.
 1st person, Plural: Ours have recovered from illness.
 2nd person, Singular: Yours (thine) has recovered from illness.
 2nd person, Plural: Yours have recovered from illness.
 3rd person, Singular: His has recovered from illness.

1.4.15 When the copulative particle precedes the absolute pronoun, the implication is either that of identification or description.

(a) Identificative:

Venda: Ndí dzónè dzo-laho mavhele anga.

N.Sotho: Ké tšóná tšê-di-jilêgô mabêlê aka.

(It is they that have devoured my mealie plants. - i.e. cattle or goats.)

(b) Verbal. - The usage of the descriptive form of the copulative with the absolute pronoun is somewhat irregular; however, when used with the copulative verb-stem -vha/-ba, this may be nearer to it.

Venda: Munna u-vha-hone munyanyani arali-o-rambiwa.

N.Sotho: Monna o-ba-gôna monyanyeng gê a mêmilwê.

(The man becomes present at the wedding if he has been invited.)

1.4.16 When used with "ha" + absolute pronoun

Although it has been stated when other pronouns were treated that there is no equivalent of this locative particle in Northern Sotho, Ziervogel and others give the

following examples:

"ga malome (at uncle's place); cf. go malome (to uncle)

ga Ratau (at Ratau and company's place)

Ba ga Masemola for Batho ba ga Masemola (at the people/the tribe of Masemola)".^{1*}

Venda: Ndi-ya ha-vhone. - I go to them. - i.e. to their place.

Vha-bva ha-yone. - They come from it. - i.e. the tribal court.

Ri-bva ha-ene. - We come from him. - i.e. his place of abode.

It should be noted that unlike nga/ka, where both the short and long forms are used, this is neither applicable to ha, nor to sa. In Nguni, however, one can say: "Ndi/ngihamba njengabo (I walk as they do)".

"Ndivela" (Xhosa)/Ngiphuma (Zulu) kubo" - I come from their place.

and not usually "ku bona", as is the case with "ha vhone" in Venda, which construction is quite correct in this language. Thus, "ndi-bva havho" does not sound well in Venda.

1.4.17 When sa is followed by the absolute pronoun, the implication is that connected with some comparison similar to that found in a construction in which the simile has been used. As in the case of ha, one may not use sa with the pronominal root "vho-", e.g. in "ndi-tshimbila savho, in the place of:

1 Ziervogel, D., Lombard, D.P. and Mokgokong, P.C.: *A Handbook of the Northern Sotho Language*. p.50, 22.6.

* It should be noted that "ga" in Northern Sotho may only appear before nouns and not before absolute pronouns, as is the case with "ha" in Venda.

Venda: Ndi-tshimbila sa vhone. - I walk as they do.
 U-amba sa ene. - He talks as he; i.e. his brother.
 Dzi-lila sa dzone. - They low as they do. - said
 by herdboys looking for lost cows.

1.4.18 Appositive. - Here, the noun is usually preceded by the pronoun, particularly when a command is given; e.g.

Venda: Inwi vhatukana! lisani mbudzi zwavhuḍi.
 N.Sotho: Lena bašemane! dišang dipudi gabotse.

(You boys! herd the goats well.)

Venda: Iwe ḥwana! thetshesesa vhabebi vhau.
 N.Sotho: Wēna ngwana! theētša batswadi ba-gago.

(You child! obey your parents.)

Venda: Vhone vhanna! kha vha tuwe.
 N.Sotho: Lena banna! sepelang.

(You men! go away.)

1.5 Conclusion

1.5.1 Under "Introduction" the attempts by various authors and writers of books on the "Pronoun" in Venda and Northern Sotho have been given.

1.5.2 The term "Pronoun" in Venda and Northern Sotho has been fully investigated, and that in both these languages use is made of the prefix, the root and the suffix, when absolute pronouns are formed.

1.5.3 It has been stated that the absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho are divided into two types, namely,

- (i) personal absolute pronouns and,
- (ii) ordinary absolute pronouns.

1.5.4 The difference that exists between absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho has also been indicated; namely, that absolute pronouns in Venda terminate in "e", while those in Northern Sotho terminate in "a".

1.5.5 Tables in which the morphology of the personal and ordinary absolute pronouns appear, have also been given.

1.5.6 With regard to "Syntax", the various positions in which the absolute pronoun appears in sentence structures when used with or without nouns, as well as with particles, have also been indicated. The particles which do not occur in the one language but occur in the other, have also been given; e.g. "ha" and "sa" found in Venda, have also been indicated.

1.5.7 In conclusion, it has also been stated that the absolute pronoun is rather used in sentences for purposes of emphasis.

CHAPTER II

2.1 The Demonstrative Pronoun

2.1.1 As its name denotes, the Demonstrative Pronoun indicates the various positions occupied by persons, animals, objects or things relative to the speaker. The demonstrative pronoun, like the absolute pronoun, has its own form, so that its morphology can be analysed without any difficulty.

2.1.2 But before an exposition of the concept "Demonstrative Pronoun" is given, let us consider the viewpoints of the various writers about this word category. Pei and Gaynor define the demonstrative pronoun as follows: "A pronoun which refers to one or more specific persons, objects, etc."¹ According to me, these authors concur with those appearing below.

2.1.3 Pink and Thomas define demonstrative pronouns in the following words: "Demonstrative pronouns 'point out' the person or thing to which they refer. They are: this, these; that, those; such, same; e.g. This is obvious. What is that? I asked him and he told me the same. He is really a well-bred boy although he does not behave as such".²

2.1.4 Nesfield defines Demonstrative Pronouns as follows: "A Demonstrative Pronoun is one that points to some noun going before, and is used instead of it. This noun is called the Antecedent. When they qualify some noun expressed or understood, they are Adjectives. When they are 'substitutes' for some noun expressed or understood, they are Pronouns".³

1 Pei, M.A. & Gaynor, F.: *Dictionary of Linguistics*. p.54 (1960).

2 *Ibid.*, p.22 - Demonstrative Pronouns.

3 Nesfield, J.C.: *Manual of English Grammar and Composition*. Revised Edition, p.34.

2.1.5 Endemann postulates that "The demonstrative pronoun is a word indicating the position of the noun to which the pronoun refers, relative to the speaker or narrator. This relative position is expressed in terms of either distance or time. Northern Sotho distinguishes three distances or three occasions".¹

2.1.6 Van Aardt and others define the demonstrative pronoun as follows: "Die aanwysende vnw. tree adjektiwies op by s.nwe. Ons kan hulle ook byvoeglike aanwysende vnwe. noem:

Daardie seun ken ek.

Hierdie saak hou ons nie van nie.

Die aanwysende vnw. kan ook selfstandig gebruik word:

Ek wil dit hê, nie dat nie".²

2.1.7 According to Ziervogel and Dau, "The Venda demonstrative is a pronoun which indicates a position relative to the speaker, and in English expresses "here", "there" and "yonder" with reference to a noun. Literally it therefore expresses "he/she/it/they, here - there, - yonder".³

2.1.8 Thus regarding its function, the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho has the same function as that of

1 Endemann, Th.: *Communications*, vol.3 (1971), pp.66-68.

2 Van Aardt & others: *Taalhunde vir die Middelbare Skool*, Sts.9 & 10 (1969).

3 Ziervogel & Dau: *A Handbook of the Venda Language*, p.128. Unisa (Pretoria).

those in Afrikaans and English. The only exception is that which obtains in Venda where the demonstrative pronoun may occupy an environment which comes before the noun, or that which follows after it without causing any serious change in the context. This, however, is not the case in Northern Sotho, where the demonstrative pronoun is usually preceded by the noun; and that when it precedes the substantive, this may result in some ill-feeling if used in conversations. This is particularly so in Northern Sotho where the expression, "yo monna", might result in some emotional responses on the part of the person to whom it is directed. In Venda, however, no such emotional responses might result. This point will be further elaborated on under Syntax.

2.1.9 Finally, it will be noticed that, while the majority of scholars and grammarians present some comprehensive content of the demonstrative pronoun, they, however, do not define it; so that whatever contributions they have made, these will be elaborated when the morphological structures are treated. It is, however, interesting to note that the definitions quoted from the authors in the preceding paragraphs about the demonstrative pronouns are not at variance with each other; so that their individual evaluation is out of question here.

2.2 Morphology

2.2.1 With regard to the morphological aspects of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho, what has been stated concerning the close similarity that exists in these languages when other pronouns were treated, may not be repeated here.

2.2.2 Van Warmelo gives the morphology of the demonstrative pronoun as follows:

"Four degrees of distances are recognised, viz.:

1. with suffix -o: 'this here, with us on this very spot';
2. no suffix: 'this';
3. with suffix -o: 'that, that with you';
4. with suffix -la, -laa: 'that yonder, or of some time past'.¹

Four degrees of emphasis are recognised, so that, e.g. *munna uyū, hoyū, onoyū, onohoyū* respectively mean

- (a) "this man",
- (b) "this man here",
- (c) "this very man" and
- (d) "this actual selfsame man".²

According to this author, these degrees of emphasis make a total of sixteen demonstratives* per noun-class and that since each noun has its own set of demonstratives, the result is an extensive range of forms, which are, however, strictly regular, and easily formed, once the principle is clear.³ Doke and Westphal mainly repeat what has already been stated by Van Warmelo regarding the four positional sets of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda, which the former compares with those found in Shona. Thus, it will not be necessary to discuss these forms of the demonstrative pronoun in this paragraph.

1 Van Warmelo, N.J.: *Tshivenda-English Dictionary*. p.23, Chapter II: Demonstratives. Government Printer (1937).

2 *Ibid.*, p.23.

3 *Ibid.*

* These have been purposefully left out because they constitute word-groups and not pronouns.

2.2.3 Ziervogel and Dau distinguish between "the three basic positions of the Demonstrative Pronoun, with four forms, which they classify into I(a) and I(b)".¹ These forms, however, resemble those given by Van Warmelo, which have been discussed in the preceding paragraph.

2.2.4 In Northern Sotho, the demonstrative pronoun is characterised by the absence of vowels which, in the case of positions 2 and 3 in Venda, precede the class prefix, or pronominal roots, where the initial consonant of the prefix is a nasal. In Northern Sotho also, there exists three positions of the demonstrative pronoun which commence with w or y. There are of course a few variations which occur in some Northern Sotho dialects; nevertheless, these have no significant impact on the standard Northern Sotho usage. It should also be noted that the similarity that occurs between Venda and Northern Sotho in demonstrative pronouns is the one that is found in positions 1 and 4 in the former language, where non-nasal prefixes are employed. Here, the procedure is exactly the same as that which occurs in Northern Sotho. In Northern Sotho, however, where word categories commence with nasal consonants, demonstrative pronouns have w, y and a, as their initial speech sounds; e.g.

1. mo- motho yo/o (this person)
3. mo- motse wo (this village)
4. me- metse ye/e (these villages)
6. ma- manong a (these vultures)
9. n(e)- kgomo ye/e (this head of cattle).

2.2.5 In their language manual for high school pupils, Phatudi and Mashabela give a table of forms and positions

1 *op.cit.*, p.23.

of the demonstrative pronouns in Northern Sotho, which is as follows:

	Dihlopha/Magoro		Masupi ka maemo a ona		
	1		2	3	
	(a)		(b)		
mo-/ba-	monna	yo/o/yokhwi	yono/eno	yoo	yola
	banna	ba/bakhwi	bano	bao	bale
mo-/me-	motse	o/wo/wokhwi	ono/wono	oo/woo	wola
	metse	ye/yekhwi	yeno	yeo	yela
					etc. ¹

With regard to the table of demonstrative pronouns appearing in this paragraph, there appears to be some difference of opinion of these authors with those of Ziervogel and Dau as well as those postulated by Van Warmelo, in so far as the position of yono/eno; ono/wono, is concerned. According to Phatudi and Mashabela, these demonstrative pronouns are the alternative of 1(a), whereas the other authors assign position 1 (Venda) to their counterparts. Hereunder follows tables in which the morphology of the demonstrative pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho is indicated:

Table (a)

<u>Prefix</u>		<u>Demonstrative pronouns</u>	<u>Morphology</u>
<u>Class</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
Venda:	1. mu-(munna)	1(a): uno	< u + -no
N.Sotho:	1. mo-(monna)	1(a): yōkhwi	< [*] e + -okhwi
Venda:	1. mu-(munna)	1(b): uyu	< u + -u
N.Sotho:	1. mo-(monna)	1(b): yō	< [*] e + -ō

1 Phatudi, N.C. & Mashabela, P.H.D.: *Dilakalaka Tša Segagešo*. Forms II & III, pp.56 & 57.

Table (a) continued

<u>Prefix</u>		<u>Demonstrative pronouns</u>	<u>Morphology</u>
<u>Class</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
Venda:	1. mu-(munna)	2 : uyo	< u + -yo
N.Sotho:	1. mo-(monna)	2 : yôô	< *e + ô + ô
Venda:	1. mu-(munna)	3 : u _l a	< u + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	1. mo-(monna)	3 : yôla	< *e + ô + -la
Venda:	3. mu-(mulilo)	1(a): uno	< u + -no
N.Sotho:	3. mo-(mollô)	1(a): wôkhwi	< *o + -okhwi
Venda:	3. mu-(mulilo)	1(b): uyu	< u + -yu
N.Sotho:	3. mo-(mollô)	1(b): wô	< *o + -ô
Venda:	3. mu-(mulilo)	2 : uyo	< u + -yo
N.Sotho:	3. mo-(mollô)	2 : wôô	< *o + ô + ô
Venda:	3. mu-(mulilo)	3 : u _l a	< u + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	3. mo-(mollô)	3 : wôla	< *o + ô + -la
Venda:	4. mi-(mililo)	1(a): ino	< i + -no
N.Sotho:	4. me-(mellô)	1(a): yêkhwi	< *e + -ekhwi
Venda:	4. mi-(mililo)	1(b): iyi	< i + -yi
N.Sotho:	4. me-(mellô)	1(b): yê	< *e + -ê
Venda:	4. mi-(mililo)	2 : iyo	< i + -yo
N.Sotho:	4. me-(mellô)	2 : yêô	< *e + -êô
Venda:	4. mi-(mililo)	3 : i _l a	< i + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	4. me-(mellô)	3 : yêla	< *e + ê + -la
Venda:	6. ma-(ma _ɔ)	1(a): ano	< a + -no
N.Sotho:	6. ma-(mahlô)	1(a): akhwi	< a + -khwi
Venda:	6. ma-(ma _ɔ)	1(b): aya	< a + -ya
N.Sotho:	6. ma-(mahlô)	1(b): a	< a + -a
Venda:	6. ma-(ma _ɔ)	2 : ayo	< a + -yo
N.Sotho:	6. ma-(mahlô)	2 : aô	< a + -ô
Venda:	6. ma-(ma _ɔ)	3 : a _l a	< a + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	6. ma-(mahlô)	3 : alê(a)	< a + -lê(a)
Venda:	9. n(i)-(nngu)	1(a): ino	< i + -no
N.Sotho:	9. n(e)-(nku)	1(a): yêkhwi	< *e + -ekhwi

Table (a) continued

<u>Prefix</u>		<u>Demonstrative pronouns</u>	<u>Morphology</u>
<u>Class</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
Venda:	9. n(i)-(nngu)	1(b): iyi	< i + -yi
N.Sotho:	9. n(e)-(nku)	1(b): yê	< *ê + -ê
Venda:	9. n(i)-(nngu)	2 : iyo	< i + -yo
N.Sotho:	9. n(e)-(nku)	2 : yêô	< *ê + ê + -ô
Venda:	9. n(i)-(nngu)	3 : i _l a	< i + - _l a
N.Sotho:	9. n(e)-(nku)	3 : yêla	< *ê + ê + -la

Table (b)

Venda:	2. vha-(vhanna)	1(a): vhano	< vha + -no
N.Sotho:	2. ba-(banna)	1(a): bakhwi	< ba + -khwi
Venda:	2. vha-(vhanna)	1(b): avha	< a + -vha
N.Sotho:	2. ba-(banna)	1(b): ba	< b + -a
Venda:	2. vha-(vhanna)	2 : avho	< a + -vho
N.Sotho:	2. ba-(vhanna)	2 : baô	< ba + -ô
Venda:	2. vha-(vhanna)	3 : vha _l a	< vha + - _l a
N.Sotho:	2. ba-(banna)	3 : balê(a)	< ba + -lê(a)
Venda:	5. <u>l</u> i-(<u>l</u> iivha)	1(a): <u>l</u> ino	< <u>l</u> i + -no
N.Sotho:	5. le-(leeba)	1(a): lêkhwi	< lê + -khwi
Venda:	5. <u>l</u> i-(<u>l</u> iivha)	1(b): i _l i	< i + - _l i
N.Sotho:	5. le-(leeba)	1(b): lê	< l + -ê
Venda:	5. <u>l</u> i-(<u>l</u> iivha)	2 : i _l o	< i + - _l o
N.Sotho:	5. le-(leeba)	2 : lêô	< lê + -ô
Venda:	5. <u>l</u> i-(<u>l</u> iivha)	3 : <u>l</u> i _l a	< <u>l</u> i + - _l a
N.Sotho:	5. le-(leeba)	3 : lêla	< lê + -la
Venda:	7. tshi-(tshithu)	1(a): tshino	< tshi + -no
N.Sotho:	7. se(selô)	1(a): sêkhwi	< sê + -khwi
Venda:	7. tshi-(tshithu)	1(b): itshi	< i + -tshi
N.Sotho:	7. se-(selô)	1(b): sê	< s + -ê
Venda:	7. tshi-(tshithu)	2 : itsho	< i + -tsho
N.Sotho:	7. se-(selô)	2 : sêô	< sê + -ô

Table (b) continued

<u>Prefix</u>		<u>Demonstrative pronouns</u>	<u>Morphology</u>
<u>Class</u>		<u>Positions</u>	
Venda:	7. tshi-(tshithu)	3 : tshi <u>l</u> a	< tshi + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	7. se-(selô)	3 : sêla	< sê + -la
Venda:	8. zwi-(zwithu)	1(a): zwino	< zwi + -no
N.Sotho:	8. di-(dilô)	1(a): tšêkhwi	< dī [*] + -ekhwi
Venda:	8. zwi-(zwithu)	1(b): izwi	< i + -zwi
N.Sotho:	8. di-(dilô)	1(b): tšê	< dī [*] + -ê
Venda:	8. zwi-(zwithu)	2 : izwo	< i + -zwo
N.Sotho:	8. di-(dilô)	2 : tšêô	< dī [*] + -ê + -ô
Venda:	8. zwi-(zwithu)	3 : zwi <u>l</u> a	< zwi + - <u>l</u> a
N.Sotho:	8. di-(dilô)	3 : tšêla	< dī [*] + -ela etc.

From the tables of demonstrative pronouns indicated above, it will be noticed that the Venda elements are more regular than their Northern Sotho counterparts.*

2.3 Syntax - Meaning and usage

2.3.1 By the term "syntax" in this context is meant the syntactic structure of the sentences in which the types of pronouns appear; while "meaning" refers to the context brought about by the position or environment occupied by the pronoun in question; and "usage" refers to some syntactic structures. It might, however, be stated that "meaning" deals with aspects in which context is treated. It should, however, be noted that the demonstrative pronoun in Venda can either precede the noun it qualifies, or occupy an environment immediately after the substantive without

* The diachronic forms in Northern Sotho have been indicated by means of hypothetical marks. These diachronic forms seem to occur in Class prefix nos.1, 3, 4, 8, 9 & 10, in Northern Sotho.

effecting some change on the context of the sentence construction. This point has already been stated under morphological aspects.

2.3.2 The demonstrative pronoun as a qualificative

In Venda in particular, and in Northern Sotho in general, the demonstrative pronoun is juxtaposed in sentence constructions to the noun it qualifies. As a word category, the demonstrative pronoun can also perform the function of the substantive.

2.3.3 Noun + demonstrative pronoun

Where the noun is followed by the demonstrative pronoun, it performs the function of the qualificative or adjective; i.e. when it distinguishes a group of men or employees from another group; e.g.

Venda: Vhanna avha vha shuma fhano.

N.Sotho: Banna ba ba šoma fa.

(These men (they) work here.)

2.3.4 Demonstrative pronoun + noun. - It has already been stated in the preceding chapters that the demonstrative pronoun in Venda may appear before the noun in a sentence construction without effecting a change in its context; e.g.

Venda: Avha vhanna vha shuma fhano.

These men (they) work here.

One might, however, maintain that when this happens, the implication could be that the men under discussion are

compared with others who do not work at that particular place. This is, however, not quite distinguishable in Venda.

2.3.5 The demonstrative pronoun as a substantive

2.3.6 As subject and object of a sentence. - Here the subjectivity and objectivity of the demonstrative pronoun will be determined by the environment it occupies in a sentence; i.e. at the beginning of a sentence or at the end; e.g.

2.3.7 As subject

Venda: Heyi i ɔo ʔhavhiwa matshelo.

N.Sotho: Yê e tla hlabiwa gosasa.

(This will be slaughtered tomorrow. - i.e. the ox, etc.)

2.3.8 As object

Venda: Matshelo ndi ɔo thavha heyi.

N.Sotho: Gosasa ke tlo hlaba yê.

(Tomorrow I shall slaughter this /one/.)

2.3.9 As complement of particles

2.3.10 When used with na/le + demonstrative pronoun. - The implication here expressed will be that connected with the person, animal or thing brought with or taken to a particular place.

Venda: Ni ɔe na heila.

N.Sotho: Le tlê le yêla.

(You come with that one there; i.e. Come with that one

there; e.g. beast for slaughter.)

2.3.11 When used with nga/ka + demonstrative pronoun, the implication is that of a thing used or utilised at the time of performance of an act.

Venda: O mu rwa nga heyo.

N.Sotho: O mmêthile ka yêô.

(He hit him with that /one/. - i.e. the stick.)

2.3.12 When kha/go, is followed by the demonstrative pronoun. - The implication is that expressing a prepositional context in which the main thought is based on the person or place to be visited or already visited; e.g.

Venda: Ndi bva kha havha.

N.Sotho: Ke tswa go ba.

(I come from these.)

2.3.13 When used with possessive concord + demonstrative pronoun. - The implication expressed here will be that connected with possession of something by someone; e.g.

Venda: Ndi amba musadzi wa houla.

N.Sotho: Ke ra mosadi wa yôla.

(I mean the wife of that one there.)

2.3.14 When used with copulative particle + pronoun. - Here, the implication will be that connected with identification of a person, animal or thing.

(a) Identificative copulative

Venda: Murathu wanga ndi hoyu.

N.Sotho: Moratho waka ké yô.

(My young brother is this one.)

(b) Verbal copulative

There are no examples of this form of copulative in which the demonstrative pronoun is employed in both Venda and Northern Sotho.

2.3.15 When ha + demonstrative pronoun has been used. - Here, the implication will be that connected with location; e.g. place of abode. This construction can only take place in Venda and not in Northern Sotho.

Venda: Ndi dzula ha hoyu.

(I stay/live at the place of this one. - i.e. at his home.)

2.3.16 When sa + demonstrative pronoun has been used. - The implication expressed here is the one connected with some comparison; i.e. like that which occurs in a simile; e.g.

Venda: U ámbá sa havhala.

(He speaks/talks like that one there. - honorific context in which the demonstrative refers to a singular noun; e.g. his mother.)

2.3.17 Other uses of the demonstrative pronoun

2.3.18 Associative

Venda: Ndi na hedzi, hedzo dzine na dzi toḡa.

N.Sotho: Ke na le tšê, tšêô o di hlôkagô.

(I have these, those which you are in need of them. - i.e. cattle.)

2.3.19 Numerative

Venda: Vhana avha vhararu ndi vha Vho-Maḡodzi.

N.Sotho: Bana ba ba bararo ke ba Morena Mahlodi.

2.4 Conclusion

2.4.1 The views of the various authors on the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho have been given, as well as their points of difference.

2.4.2 Morphological differences found between the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho have also been indicated; namely,

- (i) some demonstrative pronouns in Venda commence with vowels, while those in Northern Sotho do not, except in the case of minor dialectal forms.
- (ii) In both these languages, use of class prefixes is made when demonstrative pronouns are formed.
- (iii) It has also been established that the morphology of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda is regular, while that in Northern Sotho is rather somewhat irregular.

- (iv) Syntactically, the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can function as a substantive or a qualificative; thus it can qualify nouns. It has also been indicated that in Venda, the demonstrative pronoun can either precede the noun in the same way as it does in Afrikaans or English; and that in Northern Sotho it remains fixed; i.e. it always follows the noun it qualifies.

2.4.3 It has also been indicated under Syntax how in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the demonstrative pronoun may be used in sentence construction with certain particles, except in a few cases of the absence of these particles in Northern Sotho, while they occur in Venda.

2.4.4 In conclusion, it has been established that as a word category, the demonstrative pronoun in both Venda and Northern Sotho is capable of appearing in various environments in sentence constructions.

CHAPTER III

3.1 The Quantitative Pronoun

3.1.1 The Quantitative Pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho is a pronoun that deals with the quantity or number of people, animals or inanimate objects. In both Venda and Northern Sotho, the quantitative pronoun is characterised by the stem -ṭhe/-hlê, to which pronominal roots are affixed. The stem -ṭhe/-hlê, expresses "all" when used with nouns that are in the plural form, and "the whole", when it is used with singular forms. Cole writes as follows about the quantitative pronoun: "In Tswana there are two main types of quantitative, i.e. qualificative words which signify quantity or number. They are:

- (a) The "inclusive" stem -tlhê (the whole, all), and the "exclusive" stem -si (only, alone);
- (b) The "inclusive" or "definite" numerals signifying "both", "all three", "all four", etc.¹

Thus, the stem -tlhê as given by Cole, although orthographically different from those for Venda and Northern Sotho, respectively, are exactly similar in meaning.

3.1.2 In his treatment of the Quantitative Pronoun, Van Warmelo gives -ọthe² as his example for Venda. He, however, does not define the quantitative pronoun, except giving its content. Furthermore, -ọthe appears to be the quantitative pronoun for Class prefix No.6 (mạḁi) found in "Vhana vho nwa mạḁi ọthe". - The children drank all the water.

1 Cole, D.T.: *An Introduction to Tswana Grammar*. - The Quantitative, p.154 - 8.1.

2 Van Warmelo, N.J.: *Tshivenḁa-English Dictionary*. p.21.

3.1.3 Doke, while not defining the quantitative pronoun in Venda, he rather gives its function. He postulates as follows: "Only one of these, the root + -the, is found in Venda, but it has two significations:

- (a) when used in apposition to the noun, it signifies 'all', 'the whole';
- (b) when used with a participial copulative concord, it signifies 'being alone, being by oneself'.¹

Both Cole and Doke seem to concur on what they consider to be the quantitative stem to which roots are affixed.

3.1.4 Endemann, too, does not define the Quantitative pronoun, but he gives what he considers as its morphology and function. He postulates as follows: "The Quantitative Pronoun is also class-bound. It consists of the elements: C.C. -ôhlê (class concord + the pronominal stem). The concord employed is that of the noun class containing the noun to which the quantitative pronoun refers. This pronoun carries the meaning of 'all of it', referring to the noun concerned".² Endemann's view of the morphology of the quantitative pronoun as "concord + -ôhle", which he calls "the pronominal stem", appears to be the same error committed by many authors and scholars. What actually obtains is that "-othe/-ôhlê" is the quantitative pronoun for class prefix No.6 as it has already been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. On the contrary, this scholar can be regarded as being quite correct when he gives the context of this pronoun as meaning "all of it", although he does not state where it occurs; i.e. in the singular or plural forms.

1 Doke, C.M.: *The Southern Bantu Languages*. Quantitative Pronouns. p.165.

2 *Ibid.*, p.65.

3.1.5 Van Wyk gives the morphology of the quantitative pronoun as consisting of "prefix/concordial morpheme + o-hlê", in which "o-" represents the root;¹ and in this postulation he concurs with Phatudi and Mashabela;² e.g. "-hle ga e šomišwe le Lekgokedi eupša e tšea hlogo ya leina leo e le hlaolago, goba lekgokamong la lona, bjk 'ba ohle > bohle; wa ohle > wohle". The above-quoted authors give the correct stem "-hle", but they do not indicate the root "o-" which gets affixed to the quantitative stem "-hlê". Van Wyk, however, only gives the formula of pronouns as consisting of the elements "concordial morpheme + stem", and not with "-hle" which appears elsewhere in this paragraph.

3.2 Morphology

3.2.1 The morphology of the Quantitative Pronoun in Venda can also be regarded as consisting of the pronominal roots, e.g. "vho-", "yo-", "tsho-", etc., which are at the same time responsible for the formation of the Past Tense in this language. To this root will then be affixed "tše", which is common to all pronominal stems. In Northern Sotho, however, the root also plays an important function when quantitative pronouns are formed. This root, like in the case of Venda, is then affixed to "-hlê", mentioned when the views of other authorities on Bantu languages were discussed. It should, however, be noted that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the class prefixes/concords play an important part in the formation of absolute and quantitative pronouns, after the first vowel of the prefix morphemes has been elided, its place having been taken by "o-" which is

1 *op.cit.*: 9.2 Pronouns (a) Essential features: Morphological.

2 *op.cit.*: p.48: *Mahlaodi a Mangwe*.

the root to which consonant clusters are affixed. Thus in its final form, the pronoun will then consist of the root and the suffix.

Table of Quantitative pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho:

Table (a)

<u>Class prefix</u>	<u>Concord</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Quantitative pronoun</u>
		e		eṭhe
1. mu-/mo-	u/o	o/o	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	oṭhe/ôhlê
2. vha-/ba-	vha/ba	vho/bô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	vhoṭhe/bôhlê
3. mu-/mo-	u/o	wo/wô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	woṭhe/wôhlê
4. mi-/me-	i/e	yo/yô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	yoṭhe/yôhlê
5. li-/le-	ḷi/le	ḷo/lô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	ḷoṭhe/lôhlê
6. ma-/ma-	a/a	o/ô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	oṭhe/ôhlê
7. tshi-/se-	tshi/se	tsho/sô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	tshoṭhe/sôhlê
8. zwi-/di-	zwi/di	zwo/tšô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	zwoṭhe/tšôhlê
9. n(i)-/n(e)-	i/e	yo/yô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	yoṭhe/yôhlê
10. dzi-/di-	dzi/di-	dzo/tšô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	dzoṭhe/tšôhlê
11. lu/-	lu/-	lwo/-	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	lwoṭhe/-
14. vhu-/bo-	vhu/bo	ho/bjo	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	hoṭhe/bjôhlê
15. u/go	hu/go	ho/gô	+ -ṭhe/-hlê >	hoṭhe/gôhlê
20. ku/-	ku/-	kwo/-	+ -ṭhe/- >	kwoṭhe/-

3.2.2 It should be realised that in the above table, the morphology of Class prefix No.1 for both Venda and Northern Sotho presents a real difficulty. In their language manuals (*A Handbook of the Venda/Northern Sotho Language*), Ziervogel et al write as follows: "The quantitative pronoun expresses 'all, the whole, everything' and 'only, alone'. In Venda there is only one quantitative stem which renders these two shades of meaning, viz. -oṭhe (the variant form - ose is

also widely used in colloquial speech, but -othe is the form preferred for the written language); e.g. when used with its concords it will be as follows:

Class mu-: othe, ethe (the whole), e.g. in 'muthu othe/ethe (the whole person)".¹ Such usages are, however, rare in both Venda and Northern Sotho. This is what the same author and others write about the quantitative in the second book: "The inclusive quantitative is expressed by means of the stem -ohlê (both ô and ê being raised). This stem has its concords which are printed in bold in the following table:

Class:

mo-:	<u>y</u> ohlê	<	* e/ohlê
ba-:	<u>b</u> ohlê	<	* ba/ohlê
mo-:	<u>w</u> ohlê	<	* o/ohlê
me-:	<u>y</u> ohlê	<	* e/ohlê
le-:	<u>l</u> ohlê	<	* le/ohlê
ma-:	<u>o</u> hlê	<	* a/ohlê
se-:	<u>s</u> ohlê	<	* se/ohlê
di-:	<u>tš</u> ohlê	<	* di/ohlê
n- :	<u>y</u> ohlê	<	* e/ohlê
di-:	<u>tš</u> ohlê	<	* di/ohlê
bo-:	<u>bj</u> ohlê	<	* bo/ohlê
go-:	<u>g</u> ohlê	<	* go/ohlê (infinitive and locative classes)

Persons:

1.p.s.	<u>y</u> ohlê	<	*e/ohlê
1.p.p.	<u>b</u> ohlê	<	*ba/ohlê
2.p.s.	<u>y</u> ohlê	<	*e/ohlê
2.p.p.	<u>b</u> ohlê	<	*ba/ohlê" ²

1 Ziervogel et al: p.84, Lesson 31. - The Quantitative. - 31.1.

2 *Ibid.*, p.60, 28.2.

The consonants which are underlined are those printed in bold. From the above table there appears to be an error in the quantitative pronoun for class prefix No.1 (mo-), i.e. 3rd person, singular. This pronoun could perhaps be given as follows:

mo-: ôhlê, which occurs in "motho ôhlê" (the whole person), whose morphology would be "a + -ôhlê > ôhlê, after "a" has been elided. This applies also, to the examples appearing under pronouns for persons. Here, the example for the second person singular, is not quite acceptable, and it would perhaps sound better had the quantitative pronoun "wôhlê", been employed. The under-mentioned examples will probably clarify this point:

2.p.s.: wêna wôhlê (the whole of you)
 2.p.p.: lena bôhlê (all of you).

It is also not quite clear why these authors consider their underlined consonants as roots; however, it seems that the pronominal roots are those which form the first segments of their quantitative pronouns; e.g.

"bô-" in "bôhlê"
 "lô-" in "lôhlê"
 "tšô-" in "tšôhlê" etc.

These authors are, however, correct in their forms of the quantitative pronouns which appear on the table given in the Handbook for Venda mentioned in 3.2.2 above; i.e.

Class:

mu-	: o _ɕ he, e _ɕ he	1.p.s. ndo _ɕ he	1.p.p. ro _ɕ he
mu-	: wo _ɕ he	2.p.s. wo _ɕ he	2.p.p. no _ɕ he
li-	: lo _ɕ he		
tshi-	: tsho _ɕ he		etc.

From what has been given by these authors, the morphology of the quantitative would then be as follows:

Table (b)

<u>Class prefix</u>	<u>Quantitative Pronoun</u>	<u>Morphology</u>	
		<u>Concord</u>	<u>Stem</u>
	e _ɕ he		-e _ɕ he/
1. mu-/mo-	o _ɕ he/ôhlê	a/a	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
2. vha-/ba-	vho _ɕ he/bôhlê	vha/ba	-o _ɕ he/ôhlê
3. mu-/mo-	wo _ɕ he/wôhlê	u/o	-o _ɕ he/ôhlê
4. mi-/me-	yo _ɕ he/yôhlê	i/e	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
5. li-/le-	lo _ɕ he/lôhlê	li-/le-	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
6. ma-/ma-	o _ɕ he/ohle	a/a	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
7. tshi-/se-	tsho _ɕ he/sôhlê	tshi/se	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
8. zwi-/di-	zwo _ɕ he/tšôhlê	zwi/di	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
9. n(i)-/n(e)-	yo _ɕ he/yôhlê	i/e	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
10. dzi-/di-	dzo _ɕ he/tšôhlê	dzi/di-	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
11. lu-/-	lwo _ɕ he/-	lu/-	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
14. vhu-/bo-	ho _ɕ he/bjôhlê	vhu/bo	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
15. u/go	ho _ɕ he/gôhlê	hu/go	-o _ɕ he/-ôhlê
20. ku-/-	kwo _ɕ he/-	ku/-	-o _ɕ he/-

3.2.3 In conclusion, it might be stated that in spite of the difference of opinion given by the various scholars, regarding the morphology of the quantitative pronoun, the fact remains that whether one group calls "-_ɕhe/-hlê" a

quantitative stem or element, while the other group considers "-oṭhe/-ōhlê" as the only legitimate word category that is worthy of the name, its usage is the only form that will indicate how its morphology looks like. It will also be noted that the exclusive form of the quantitative pronoun has been left out simply because it is not a pronoun but a word-group.

3.3 Syntax - Meaning and Usage

3.3.1 As already stated when the absolute and demonstrative pronouns were treated, the term "syntax" in this context means the syntactic structure of the sentences in which the types of pronouns appear; while "meaning" refers to the context brought about by the position or environment occupied by the pronoun in question; and "usage" refers to some syntactic structures. As already stated under the absolute, and the demonstrative pronouns, "meaning" deals with aspects in which context is treated. Furthermore, as in the case of the absolute pronoun, the quantitative pronoun may be used for purposes of emphasis, apart from its being in a position to function as a qualificative or substantive.

3.3.2 Noun + quantitative pronoun

(a) Singular: Where the expression is based on the "whole"; e.g.

Venda: Kholomo yoṭhe yo-liwa nga dzindau.

N.Sotho: Kgomo yōhlê e-llwe ke ditau.

(The whole head of cattle has been devoured by lions.)

- (b) Plural + mass.* - Where the context is based on the word "all", e.g.

Venda: Vhathu vhothe vha-la-vhuswa.

N.Sotho: Batho bōhlê ba-ja-bogobe.

(All the people eat porridge. - i.e. the Bantu.)

3.3.3 Quantitative pronoun + noun

Venda: Ndo mu vhudza uri vhothe vhathu vhe vha vha vhe fhanu vho no tuwa.

N.Sotho: Ke mmoditsê gore bōhlê batho ba ba bilegō fa ba setše ba sepetše.

(I have told him that all the people who were here are already gone.)

The following are examples of the usage of the quantitative pronoun where it precedes the noun in both Venda and Northern Sotho, as given by Ziervogel and others, where they state that "it may also precede or follow the noun it qualifies"; e.g.

Venda: Vhathu vhothe 'all the people' or vhothe vhathu.¹

N.Sotho: Tsōhlê dinku di fula thabêng.²

3.3.4 The quantitative pronoun used as a substantive. - Here the quantitative pronoun takes the place of the noun, subjectively or objectively.

1 Ziervogel, D. et al: *A Handbook of the Venda Language*. The Quantitative: 31.2, p.84.

2 Ziervogel, D. et al: *A Handbook of the Venda Language*. p.61, 28.4.

* It should be noted that some emphasis is being placed on the word "all", and not on the word "whole". It would appear that the expression of this nature is quite common in almost all Bantu languages of the South-Eastern Zone.

3.3.5 As subject and object of a sentence3.3.6 As subject

Venda: Vhothe vha-a-dzhena tshikolo.

N.Sotho: Bōhlê ba-tsenā-sekōlō.

(All do attend school.)

3.3.7 As object

Venda: Ndo-ramba vhothe. (I have invited all.)

N.Sotho: Ke-memilê bōhlê. (I have invited all.)

3.3.8 As complement of particles

3.3.9 When used with na/le, the implication will be that in which the connection between two nouns is indicated, without which no successful communication may take place. There is also the implication of accompaniment, which occurs when one person joins another in an act or undertaking.

Venda: Ri-ḡo-tshimbila na-vhothe.

N.Sotho: Re-tla-sepela le-bōhlê.

Venda: Ndi-ḡo-ḡa na dzothe.

N.Sotho: Ke-tla-tla le tšōhlê.

(I shall come with all; i.e. goats with which the pay the fine - at tribal authority court.)

3.3.10 When used with nga/ka. - Here, the implication is one that is based on the instrument or object used when

performing an act; e.g.

Venda: Ndĩ-vhóná ngá-òthè.*

N.Sotho: Kè-bôná ka-òhlê.

(I see with all. - i.e. I see with both eyes.)

Venda: Vhá-rémá ngá-dzòthè.

N.Sotho: Bá-rémá ka-tšòhlê.

(They cut with all. - i.e. they cut with all of them; e.g. axes.)

3.3.11 When kha/go is used with quantitative pronoun. - This type of construction has a prepositional implication which is determined by the meaning of verbs employed, as well as showing the relationship between two objects; e.g.

Venda: Ri-bva kha-vhothe.

N.Sotho: Re-tšwa go-bòhlê.

(We come from all. - i.e. all of them.)

Venda: Mafungo-aya a-itea kha-vhothe.

N.Sotho: Taba-yê e-dirêga go-bòhlê.

(This matter/case/happens to all. - i.e. it can happen to anybody.)

3.3.12 When used with possessive concord + quantitative pronoun. - The implication will be that of possession when placed on a par with the quantitative pronoun, -othe/-òhlê; e.g.

* This expression deals with the construction in which the instrumental formative, nga/ka, has been employed.

Venda: Khosi ndi-muṇe wa-vhoṭhe.

N.Sotho: Kgoṣ̌i ke-mong wa-bōhlê.

(The chief is the father of all. - i.e. he looks after his people well; e.g. when there is famine in his area.)

3.3.13 When used with copulative particle + quantitative pronoun.

(a) Identificative copulative:

Venda: Ndīyó yōthè ye nda mu fha. (tshede)*

N.Sotho: Ké yōnā yōhlê yê ke mo filêgō. (tšhêlêtê)

(It is the whole of it that I gave him. (money))

Venda: Ndī dzóthè dze nda vha ndi khou dzi lisa. (kholomo)

N.Sotho: Ké tšōhlê tsê ke bego ke ntse ke di diša. (dikgomo)

(They are all that I have been herding them. (cattle))

(a) Copulative (Singular) - Where some wholeness is being expressed; e.g.

Venda: Ndau yo-la monna ethe. - i.e. the whole corpse

N.Sotho: Tau e-lle monna ôhlê. { has been eaten.

(The lion has devoured the whole corpse of the man. - i.e. nothing of it has remained.)

Venda: Muthu ethe o-liwa nga ndau.

N.Sotho: Motho ôhlê o-llwe ke tau.

(The whole person has been devoured by the lion. - i.e.

* In this construction some emphasis concerning the quantitative pronoun which occurs, say, in almost all Bantu languages of the South-Eastern Zone, has been expressed.

nothing of the corpse has remained.) - The English version of the above sentences is exactly similar to those in Venda and Northern Sotho.

(b) Verbal copulative

When used with the subjectival concord + -othe, the implication here, will be that the people or objects are together at that particular place; e.g.

Vhá vhothè. - They are together.

Vhàthù vhá vhothè mushumoni. - The people are together at work.

Nàmáná dzí dzòthè. - The calves are all. - i.e. none are missing.

3.3.14 When used with ha, the implication will be that of "going to" or "coming from" a group of people; e.g.

(i) Ndì-yà há-vhothè* musì-ndi-tshi-pfa-ndála. - I go to all when I am [feeling] hungry.

(ii) Vháná-ávhá vha bva ha-vhothè vha-no-dzula-fhano. - These children come from all who stay here.

3.3.15 When used with sa, the implication will be that of comparison, such as that found in a construction in which the simile appears; e.g.

Mudededzi o-vhudza mugudiswa u-ita sa-vhothe.

(The teacher told the pupil to do as all. - i.e. as others do.)

3.3.16 Drifting (float). - It sometimes occurs that the quantitative pronoun occupies an environment in a sentence

* This is how such a connotation should be expressed in Venda.

that is far away from its corresponding noun. This phenomenon is known as "drifting" or "float" by which it is meant that the pronoun has moved far away from its usual environment in a sentence, and thus, it is no longer governed by the rule of proximity. It should, however, be noted that when this happens, the result is a high degree of emphasis; e.g.

3.3.17 Different uses of drifting (float). - While there seems to be a wide range of examples of drifting in Venda, these are rather rare and not quite explicit in Northern Sotho; e.g.

Venda: Uyu-mutshelo wo-sina wothe. - This fruit is completely rotten; i.e. there is none of it that can be eaten.

N.Sotho: Seênywa-sê se-bodilê sôhlê. - as for Venda; - in both cases some emphasis has been laid on degree of rottenness.

Venda: Uyu-mutshelo wothe wo-sina. - The whole of this fruit is rotten.

N.Sotho: Seênywa-sê sôhlê se-bodilê. - The whole of this fruit is rotten.

3.3.18 When a construction or utterance follows on another during a conversation, the expression given will be that of emphasis or confirmation of what has transpired beforehand; e.g.

Venda: Othe maanga a-la-nama ya dziphukha dzo-faho.

N.Sotho: Ôhlê manông a-ja-nama ya diphôôfôlô tšê-di-hwilêgô.

(All vultures eat the flesh of dead animals. - i.e. there

is one of these birds of prey which does not eat it. - Here, the emphasis is placed on number rather than on the species. Once more, it should be noted that the sentence in Northern Sotho seems to be acoustically jarring.)

Venda: Yothe iḷa tshelede yo-xela. - All that money has been lost; i.e. it has been squandered.)

N.Sotho: Yōhlê tšhêlête yêla e-temetše. - As for above; - emphasis on "all".

Venda: Iḷa tshelede yo xela-yothe. - That money has all been wasted. - emphasis laid on "money".

N.Sotho: Tšhêlêtê yêla e-temetše yōhlê. - As for above.

3.3.19 The position of "-othe/-ōhlê" or "o + -the/-hlê"

Where the quantitative pronominal stem -othe/-ōhlê, gives a more general meaning of "all", "everything", "everybody", it usually appears before the word category, partly so because when so used, an emphasis is placed on that word; however, this is not a hard and fast rule.

Venda: Vhothe* vhana vhangā vha dzhena tshikolo.

N.Sotho: Bōhlê* bana baka ba tsêna sekōlō.

(All my children attend school.)

Venda: Vhothe havha vhana vha-fanela u-rwiwa.

N.Sotho: Bōhlê bana ba ba-swanetše go-bêthwa.

(All these children must be beaten.)

3.3.20 It should be noticed that in the second group of sentences, the Northern Sotho examples, are, according to

* In both Venda and Northern Sotho as well as in all Bantu languages of the Eastern Zone, this expression is quite common.

some informants who are speakers of this language from birth, similar in every respect with those in Venda, although slightly somewhat different.

3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 Like in the two preceding chapters, the views of the various authors about the quantitative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho, have been given.

3.4.2 It has also been stated that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, use is made of the stem "-t̄he/-hlê" when the quantitative pronoun is formed; and that this is preceded by the root "-o-" to which class prefixes/concords are affixed after their initial vowels have been elided.

3.4.3 Paradigms (tables) in which the component parts which constitute the morphology of the quantitative pronoun have also been indicated, are given.

3.4.4 It has also been stated that what some authors regard as the quantitative stem, namely, "-ōt̄he/-ôhlê, is actually the quantitative pronoun for Class prefix No.6 (ma-); i.e. for both Venda and Northern Sotho, respectively. It has also been stated that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, pronominal roots are brought into play when quantitative pronouns are formed; e.g. in "vhōt̄he/bôhlê", etc., the pronominal roots are "vho-/bô-", respectively.

3.4.5 With regard to the syntactic aspects, it has been established that the quantitative pronoun is in a position to qualify the substantive in exactly the same way as the qualificative does; and that it can also function as a noun.

3.4.6 It has also been established that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the quantitative pronoun is in a position to commence a sentence. Some authors, however, postulate that the quantitative pronoun can only occupy the last or final environment in a sentence, particularly when it functions as a substantive.

3.4.7 It has also been investigated and ascertained that the quantitative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can occupy an environment in a sentence construction that is far away from its corresponding noun or substantive. The use of the quantitative pronoun in sentence constructions with particles as well as the identificative or descriptive copulative has also been indicated.

3.4.8 In conclusion, the various particles which occur in Venda only, i.e. "ha" and "sa", have also been indicated and used in sentence constructions. Finally, it should be noted that, as the "exclusive" form of the quantitative pronoun is a word-group, it has thus been purposefully left out.

CHAPTER IV

4.1 The Enumerative Pronoun

4.1.1 The Enumerative Pronoun is a word category that describes a noun. In both Venda and Northern Sotho, the enumerative pronoun consists of enumerative stems to which concordial morphemes are prefixed. According to Ziervogel and others, enumeratives in Northern Sotho are limited to: -tee (one), -šoro (cruel), -sele (strange), -fe? (which?). With the stem -fe? the concord and stem are written as one word: ofe? bafe?; sefe?, etc. Note that the enumerative concord is similar to the subject concord, with the exception of -fe? which takes a concord with low tone.¹ In Venda, however, the enumerative stems, with the exception of "šoro", have similar attributes with those given above, if no regard is paid to orthographical differences. Ziervogel and others describe the Enumerative Pronoun which they call the "true" relative as follows:

"The relative qualifies a noun like an English adjective.
- There are only three relative stems of this type, viz.
-fhio 'how many, how much', -sili 'another' and -ne '(by) oneself'. Attached to their concords they are

Class

mu- : ufhio usili ene mune
vha-: vhafhio vhasili vhone vhone; etc."²

From the table of enumeratives given above, it will be noted that "ene mune/vhone vhone" do not seem to belong to

1 Ziervogel, D.: *A Handbook of the Northern Sotho Language*. (1969), p.56.

2 Ziervogel, D.: *A Handbook of the Venda Language*. p.76. Revised Edition (1972). Manualia 10; Unisa, Pretoria.

this word category. Furthermore, these authors give the meaning of "-fhio?" as being "how many, how much", "-sili" as "another". These meanings are, according to me not quite to the point because

- (i) "-fhio?" means "which?", while
- (ii) "-sili" means "strange".

4.1.2 Cole writes as follows about the "Enumerative":
 "In typical Bantu languages the stems for the numerals 'one' to 'five', together with certain other stems, employ a special set of concords differing from those of the objective and other qualificatives, and for this reason qualificatives of this type have been termed enumeratives. In Tswana, however, the stems for 'two' to 'five' take adjectival concords, as also that for 'six', and there are only four stems which take enumerative concords regularly, namely -ngwe [ngwê] (one, certain, some), -fe? (which?), -sele (different), and -pê (any, some). Furthermore, in Tswana there are two different sets of enumerative concords which may be conveniently termed 'strong' and 'weak'.¹
 This point will be fully elaborated under morphology.

4.1.3 It should be noted that while there are some enumerative stems in Venda and Northern Sotho whose form is almost similar, there are others which are only typical of the latter, e.g. "šoro" (cruel). The best examples of enumerative stems in Venda and Northern Sotho which are closely related are "-fhio?/-fe?" and "-sili/-šele". With regard to Northern Sotho "-tee", this enumerative stem is not exactly similar to its Venda counterpart "-thihi", which is much of a numeral adjective than an enumerative stem.

1 Cole, D.T.: *An Introduction to Tswana Grammar*. pp.148-149.

However, these characteristics will be discussed under Syntax.

4.1.4 The enumerative stems in Venda and Northern Sotho can function as qualificatives, enumeratives, as well as substantives where they appear in sentences without their corresponding nouns. These characteristics will also be treated fully under Syntax.

4.2 Morphology

4.2.1 The morphology of the enumerative pronoun consists of the subjectival concords on the one hand, and class concords on the other. These are what Cole calls "strong" and "weak" concords mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Cole goes further and describes the enumerative pronoun as follows: "Examination of these shows that the strong concords closely resemble the noun prefixes and contain nasal consonants, whereas there are no nasal consonants in the weak concords, which resemble, but are functionally quite distinct from, the subjectival concords. The strong set of enumerative concords is used only with the stem -ngwe [ngwê], the class forms of which are therefore as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. (mo- + -ngwe)	mongwe; (ba- + -ngwe)	bangwe
2. (mo- + -ngwe)	mongwe; (me- + -ngwe)	mengwe
3. (le- + -ngwe)	lengwe; (ma- + -ngwe)	mangwe
4. (se- + -ngwe)	sengwe; (di- + -ngwe)	dingwe
5. (n- + -ngwe)	nngwe; (di- + -ngwe)	dingwe
6. (lo- + -ngwe)	longwe; (di- + -ngwe)	dingwe
7. (bo- + -ngwe)	bongwe; (ma- + -ngwe)	bongwe
8&9. (go- + -ngwe)	gongwe; (go- + -ngwe)	gongwe

This stem conveys the significance of "one", "a certain ..." in the singular, and "some" in the plural.

mòthò môngwè (one person, a certain person) - low tone.
 bàthò bângwè (some people) - low tone.
 dīlò dīngwè (some things) - low tone.
 pódí ñngwè (one goat, a certain goat) - high tone on "pódí".
 fèlô gôngwè (a certain place, some place) - low tone.
 gòlô gôngwè (a certain place, some place) - low tone.¹

It should be noted that the above examples as given by Cole are nearer to the following in Venda:

mùthù mùñwè (one person/rather rare/, a certain person);
 vhàthù vhāñwè (some people);
 zwìthù zwīñwè (some things);
 mbúdzí íñwè (one goat, a certain goat);
 fhèthù hūñwè (a certain place, some place).

There, however, appears to be no equivalents of the above examples in Northern Sotho, where the relative concord/demonstrative pronoun usually precedes the qualificative in a sentence construction; e.g.

mòthò yó môngwê (a certain person);
 bàthò bá bângwê (some people);
 dīlô tsê`dīngwê (some things);
 púdi`é ñngwê (one goat, another goat);
 fêlô gó gôngwê (a certain place, some place);
 fêlô gô`gôngwê (a certain place, some place).

4.2.2 Doke and Mofokeng write as follows about the Enumerative: Definition: "The enumerative is a word which

1 *Ibid.*, pp.148-149. Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd., London; W.1 (1955).

qualifies a substantive and is brought into concordial agreement therewith by the enumerative concord. In Bantu the enumerative denotes a category of qualificatives, miscellaneous in character, but generally having some significance of enumeration. In a number of Bantu languages the five basic numerals belong to this category, but in Southern Sotho, while the numeral 'one' is an enumerative, the numerals 'two' to 'five' are adjectives. As far as is known Southern Sotho employs only three enumerative stems: -ng (a. one; b. what kind?), -fe? (which?) and -sēlē (other, different). These are divided into two types: (i) -ng which assumes 'strong' enumerative concords, and (ii) -fe and -sēlē which assume 'weak' enumerative concords. The difference between the two sets is that strong concords retain nasal elements from the noun prefix, while weak concords drop all such".¹

4.2.3 It will be noted that the scholars quoted above are in a way repeating what has already been postulated by Cole, regarding their so-called "strong" and "weak" enumerative concords; so that their table of these concords will not be given. Furthermore, their enumerative stems are exactly similar to those found in the other Sotho languages, as well as in Venda, in spite of orthographical differences.

4.2.4 It has already been stated in the preceding paragraphs that the enumerative pronoun consists of the prefixes/concords to which enumerative stems are affixed; and that where the prefix commences with the nasal consonant, this nasal consonant is elided, and its position is then taken up by the concord. The following is a table of

1 Doke, C.M. & Mofokeng, S.M.: *Textbook of Southern Sotho Grammar*. p.131 - The Enumerative: Chapter VIII. Longmans (1960).

elements from which the enumerative pronoun is constructed in both Venda and Northern Sotho:

A -fhio?/-fe? (which)

<u>Class prefix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Morphology</u>	
		<u>Concord</u>	<u>Stem</u>
1. mu-/mo-	ufhio/ofe	< u/o	+ -fhio/-fe
2. vha-/ba-	vhafhio/bafe	< vha/ba	+ -fhio/-fe
3. mu-/mo-	ufhio/ofe	< u/o	+ -fhio/-fe
4. mi-/me-	ifhio/efe	< i/e	+ -fhio/-fe
5. <u>li</u> -/le-	<u>li</u> fhio/lefe	< <u>li</u> /le	+ -fhio/-fe
6. ma-/ma-	afhio/afe	< a/a	+ -fhio/-fe
7. tshi-/se-	tshifhio/sefe	< tshi/se	+ -fhio/-fe
8. zwi-/di-	zwifhio/dife	< zwi/di	+ -fhio/-fe
9. n-/n-	ifhio/efe	< i/e	+ -fhio/-fe
10. dzi-/di-	dzifhio/dife	< dzi/di	+ -fhio/-fe
11. lu/-	lufhio/-	< lu/-	+ -fhio/-
14. vhu-/bo-	vhufhio/bofe	< vhu/bo	+ -fhio/-fe
15. u/go	hufhio/gofe	< hu/go	+ -fhio/-fe
20. ku/-	kufhio/-	< ku/-	+ -fhio/-

B -sili/-sele (strange, different)

1. mu-/mo-	asili/ošele	< a/o	+ -sili/-šele
2. vha-/ba-	vhasili/bašele	< vha/ba	+ -sili/-šele
3. mu-/mo-	usili/ošele	< u/o	+ -sili/-šele
4. mi-/me-	isili/ešele	< i/e	+ -sili/-šele
5. <u>li</u> -/le-	<u>li</u> sili/lešele	< <u>li</u> /le	+ -sili/-šele
6. ma-/ma-	asili/ašele	< a/a	+ -sili/-šele
7. tshi-/se-	tshisili/sešele	< tshi/se	+ -sili/-šele
8. zwi-/di-	zwisili/dišele	< zwi/di	+ -sili/-šele
9. n-/n-	isili/ešele	< i/e	+ -sili/-šele
10. dzi-/di-	dzisili/dišele	< dzi/di	+ -sili/-šele
11. lu/-	lusili/-	< lu/-	+ -sili/-

<u>Class prefix</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Morphology</u>	
		<u>Concord</u>	<u>Stem</u>
14. vhu-/bo-	vhusili/bošele	< vhu/bo	+ -sili/-šele
15. u/go	husili/gošele	< hu/go	+ -sili/-šele
20. ku-/-	kusili/-	< ku/-	+ -sili/-

C šoro (cruel). - Northern Sotho only

1. mo-	o-šoro	< o	+ -šoro
2. ba-	ba-šoro	< ba	+ -šoro
3. mo-	o-šoro	< o	+ -šoro
4. me-	e-šoro	< e	+ -šoro
5. le-	le-šoro	< le	+ -šoro
6. ma-	a-šoro	< a	+ -šoro
7. se-	se-šoro	< se	+ -šoro
8. di-	di-šoro	< di	+ -šoro
9. n-	e-šoro	< e	+ -šoro
10. di-	di-šoro	< di	+ -šoro
11. -	-	-	-
14. bo-	bo-šoro	< bo	+ -šoro
15. go	go-šoro	< go	+ -šoro
20. -	-	-	-

D -tee (one, alone). - Northern Sotho only

1. mo-	o-tee	< o	+ -tee
2. ba-	ba-tee	< ba	+ -tee
3. mo-	o-tee	< o	+ -tee
4. me-	e-tee	< e	+ -tee

4.2.5 From what has been discussed under morphology, it may be deduced that in spite of some orthographical differences, the enumerative pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho show some close morphological structures that are similar as viewed from the concords and stems. The only

difference is that which occurs in the morphology in which "šoro" and "tee" are predominant; so that these languages have common morphological factors. Furthermore, it would appear that constructions in which "šoro" is one of the constituents, belong to the descriptive copulative.

4.3 Syntax - Meaning and Usage

4.3.1 By the term "syntax" in this context is meant the syntactic structure of the sentences in which the types of pronouns employed appear; while "meaning" refers to the context brought about by the position or environment occupied by the pronoun in question; and "usage" refers to some syntactic structures. It might, however, be stated that "meaning" deals with aspects in which context is treated. It should, however, be noted that the sentence structures of the enumerative pronoun differ from those of other pronouns, the reason being that the enumerative pronoun may not be in a position to function as the subject of the sentence.

A -fhio?/-fe?

4.3.2 In both Venda and Northern Sotho, the enumerative stem -fhio?/-fe? conveys the meaning of "which?", as already stated.

4.3.3 When the enumerative pronoun is used as a qualificative; i.e. when it is preceded by the noun, it will then perform the function of an adjective:

4.3.4 Noun + enumerative pronoun

Venda: Ho-ḍa vhathu-vhafhio?

N.Sotho: Go-tlilê batho-bafe?

(Which people have arrived?)

4.3.5 Pronoun + noun. - Constructions in which the enumerative pronoun precedes the noun are rather rare; but this does not imply that such constructions do not occur in these languages. What actually obtains is that such constructions follow on conversations which took place before the utterance; e.g.

Venda: Mbava yo-tswa ifhio, mbudzi?

N.Sotho: Legodu le utswitse efe, pudi?

(The thief has stolen, which goat? - i.e. Which goat has been stolen by the thief?)

4.3.6 The enumerative pronoun used as a substantive. - Here, the pronoun functions as the noun or its equivalent.

4.3.7 As object of the sentence

4.3.8 As object. - Unlike the quantitative pronoun, the enumerative pronoun may not be in a position to be used as subject of a sentence. As it is generally used for interrogative purposes, the enumerative pronoun usually occupies the last environment in the sentence, except where it is preceded by the identifying copulative. Thus, it will result in it appearing as one of the first word categories in that particular sentence construction. But, in spite of this change of environment in the sentence, the

enumerative pronoun will still function as the object.

Examples

Venda: Ndí vháfhio vha-ambaho?

N.Sotho: Ké bâfé ba ba-bolelago?

(Who are those that are talking?)

The reply to this type of sentences will indicate that the question asked has something to do with the object; e.g.

Venda: Vhá-âmbáho ndi vhasadzî havhala.

N.Sotho: Bá ba-bolêlagô ké bàsadi balê.

(The ones talking are those women there. - i.e. the word "women" therefore, is the object that has been implied in the question.)

But -fhio/-fe, may convey an implication of a subject, where the construction is joined by the conjunction "uri/go re" to its antecedent; e.g.

Venda: Nô-réma ífhio?

N.Sotho: Lè rêmilê èfe?

(You have cut which /ones/? - i.e. Which ones have you cut? - e.g. the trees.)

4.3.9 As complement of particles

4.3.10 When "na/le: is used in a sentence construction with the enumerative pronoun. - When this happens, the implication is that connected with taking something with

to a place visited, or when one is accompanied by another person to a particular place. Examples:

Venda: Vhó-dá ná tshifhiò?
N.Sotho: Bá tlilé le sèfé?

(They have come with which /one/? - i.e. With which one have they come?)

4.3.11 When "nga/ka" + enumerative pronoun has been used. - Here, the implication is that connected with the thing or instrument employed; hence the term "instrumental particle/formative". Examples:

Venda: Vhá-rémá mírí nga dzifhiò?
N.Sotho: Bá-rémá mèhlàrè ká dife?

(They cut the trees with which /axes/? - i.e. With which /axes, wood-choppers/ do they cut the trees?)

4.3.12 Where "kha/go" has been used, the sense implied might be the one connected with the place where the object of discussion is placed or stays. This will of course depend on the type of the verb used in such a construction. Examples:

Venda: Vhá-bvá khá vhâfhiò?
N.Sotho: Bá-tšwá go bāfe?

(They come from which /people/? - i.e. From which people do they come?)

4.3.13 When used with the possessive, in which some emphasis is placed on possession; e.g.

Venda: Mùtùkàná o-tswa ya ùfhio?

N.Sotho: Mòšémāne o-ùtswitše ya òfe?

(The boy has stolen of whom? - i.e. Whose /goat/ has the boy stolen?)

4.3.14 When used with identificative copulative in which the thought is based on someone on whom the conversation is centred; e.g.

Venda: Ndí vháfhio vho-fariwaho?

N.Sotho: Ké bāfe ba ba-swêrwegō?

(Who are those that are arrested?)

4.3.15 When "ha" + enumerative pronoun is used in a sentence construction. - This construction occurs in Venda only, and is connected with some place of abode or location; e.g.

Ni-bva ha-Vele ufhio? (You come from which Vele? - i.e. From which Vele do you come? - so said when referring to two persons of the same name.)

4.3.16 When "sa" + enumerative pronoun has been used. - The implication will be the one in which some comparison similar to that found in the simile, is given.

Uyu hwana u-tshimbila sa ùfhið?

(This child walks like which one? - - -

i.e. Like whom does this child walk? - - -

said by someone after having observed one similarity in her manner of walking with that of another child known to the speaker.

B "-sili/-šele (strange)

4.3.17 The Enumerative pronoun as a qualificative

The enumerative stem -sili/šele, also functions as the qualificative. This stem takes on the noun prefixes or their concords, as it has already been stated when the morphological factors were discussed. In both Venda and Northern Sotho, the stem -sili/šele follows immediately on the noun which precedes it.

4.3.18 Noun + Enumerative pronoun. - When the enumerative pronoun appears with the noun that precedes it, the implication will be that of a descriptive pronoun.

Venda: Mũhña úsili o-farwa nga-mapholisa.

N.Sotho: Mōhñá óšélé o-swerwe ke maphodisa.

(The strange man or the man who is strange has been arrested by the police.)

4.3.19 Enumerative pronoun + noun. - What has been stated under A (-fhio/-fe), that the enumerative pronoun may not precede the noun, except under special circumstances when the statement or utterance is in reply to a question, also finds some expression here.

Examples

Venda: Asílí munna, éné ndó-mú-vhona.

N.Sotho: Ošélé monna, yêna ké-mmone.

(As for the strange man, I have seen him. - i.e. the one known to the speaker has not been seen by him except the

other who is strange to him. - This type of construction, though present in these languages, is rather not common.)

4.3.20 As subject and object of the sentence:

4.3.21 As subject. - What has been stated under A (-fhio/-fe) also occurs here, that the enumerative pronoun may perform the function of the subject only when it is preceded by the identifying copulative "ndi" (Venda)/"ke" (N.Sotho), in reply to a question:

Venda: "Mmbwa iyo ndi ya nnyi?"

N.Sotho: "Mpša yeo ke ya mang?"

(That dog, whose is it? - i.e. Whose dog is that?)

The question asked is being answered here below in a sentence construction in which the enumerative pronoun "-sili/-šele" has been used:

Venda: "Ndi isili."*

N.Sotho: "Ké èšele."

(It is the strange one. - i.e. the dog.)

But "-sili/-šele" can under special circumstances be in a position to commence a sentence; e.g.

Venda: Isilí i-a-luma.

N.Sotho: Èšélé e-a-loma.

(The strange one does bite. - i.e. the dog to which the speaker refers does bite people. Thus "isili"/"èšélé" represents the missing word "mmbwa" (Venda)/"mpša" (N.Sotho) - dog.)

* There is a great difference between the so-called "relative" construction in Northern Sotho and the enumerative in Venda. This usage appears to be correct in Venda.

4.3.22 As object of the sentence. - Here the enumerative pronoun occupies the last environment in the sentence: e.g.

Venda: Māphólísa o-fara asili.
N.Sotho: Māphódisá a-swere òšéle.

(The police have arrested the strange one. - i.e. the man who is not known in that particular community. - As it has already been stated, "-sili/šele" can only function as an object of a sentence.)

4.3.23 As complement of particles.

4.3.24 When "na'le" is used with -sili/-šele the implication will be that in which the thing or object, etc. is to be brought to that particular place.

Example

Venda: Ní-ǰé na isilì.
N.Sotho: Lé-tlê le èšéle.

(Come with the strange one. - i.e. the goat for slaughter, for instance.)

4.3.25 When "nga/ka" is followed by the enumerative pronoun. - The implication expressed here will be that in which the instrumental action is involved, where one uses an object to inflict some defect on another.

Example

Venda: Vhāshúmí vhā-remā miri nga dzisilì.
N.Sotho: Bāšómé ba-rēma mehlare ka dišele.

(The workers cut the trees with the strange ones. - i.e. axes.)

4.3.26 Where "kha/go" has been used, the sense implied might be the one connected with the place where the object of discussion is situated or lives.

Example

Venda: Ndi-bva kha úsili.

N.Sotho: Ke-tšwa go òšele.

(I come from the strange one.)

4.3.27 When the enumerative pronoun is used with the possessive, in which some emphasis is placed on possession; e.g.

Venda: Nwana o-xelaho ndi wa ùsíli.

N.Sotho: Nswana yo-a-timetšego ke wa òšele.

(The child who is lost is for the strange one. - i.e. the woman.)

4.3.28 When used with identificative copulative in which the thought is based on someone on whom the conversation is centred; e.g.

Venda: Ndí ísili ye nda i-vhulaha.

N.Sotho: Ké èšele yê ke e-bolailego.

(It is the strange one that I have killed. - i.e. the stray dog, for instance.)

4.3.29 When "ha" + enumerative pronoun is used in a sentence construction. - As in the case of "-fhio/-fe", this construction occurs in Venda only, and is connected with some place of abode or residence of the person under discussion; e.g.

Ndi-bva hã úsili.

(I come from the strange one. - i.e. the strange person or village which is not familiar to the speaker or to which he seldom goes.)

4.3.30 When used with sa

Here, the implication will be that connected with some comparison, such as that found in a construction in which the simile has been used e.g.

Munna uyu u amba sa asili. (This man talks like a stranger)
- "-usili" refers to class prefix no.3 (mu- e.g. mūrī úsilì - a strange tree.)

4.3.31 Other uses of -sili/šele:

(a) With proper noun:

Venda: Tshililo o-mmbudza mafhungo asili.

N.Sotho: Sello o-mpoditše ditaba dišele.

(Tshililo/Sello told me the matter that is strange.)

(b) With a numerative:

Venda: Vhathu vhasili vhararu vho-shavha na moḍoro wanga.

N.Sotho: Batho bašele ba bararo ba-tšhabile le mmotoro waka.

(The three strange people ran away in my car.)

(c) With demonstrative pronoun:

Venda: Kholomo dziḷa dzisili dzo-isiwa sigidi.

N.Sotho: Dikomo tšela dišele di-išitšwe sekete.

(Those strange cattle have been taken to the pound.)

(d) Relative: - -sili/-šele can qualify a noun if it is functioning as a relative construction.

Venda: Vhasidzana vhasili vho-fhira fhanó zenezwino.

N.Sotho: Basetsana bašele ba-fitile fa nkgatile.

(The girls who are strange went past here a little while ago; i.e. who are strange to us.)

C -šoro (cruel)

4.3.32 As it has already been stated, the enumerative stem -šoro occurs in Northern Sotho, and not in Venda. It is usually used with subjectival concords of the various class prefixes found in Northern Sotho. When used in sentence constructions, the enumerative stem -šoro always follows on nouns which precede their concords. It should also be noted that when it is preceded by nouns that commence with nasal consonants, the nasal consonant is not repeated in the subjectival concord. No sentence in Northern Sotho may commence with šoro. Thus the formula -N. (Enumerative pronoun + Noun) will not be applied here.

4.3.33 When used as a qualificative:

4.3.34 Noun + enumerative pronoun

Class

1. Monna o šoro o - swerwe ke maphodisa a robetše.
2. Banna ba šoro ba - swerwe ke maphodisa ba robetše.
3. Mpholo o šoro o - bolaile balwetši.
4. Melao e šoro e - tlaiša batho.
5. Lekeke le šoro le - loma bašemane.
6. Makeke a šoro a - loma bašemane.
7. Sehlogo se šoro ga - se - nyakege bathong.
8. Digole di šoro ge - di - kgopela tšhelete baneng.
9. Kgomo e šoro e - hlaba basadi ka manaka a yona.
10. Dikgomo di šoro di fetša mabele a batho mašemong.
14. Bolwetši bo šoro ge bo - bolaya batho.
15. Go šoma go šoro go - bolaiša bašomi kudumela.

4.3.35 - N. does not occur in this enumerative stem.

4.3.36 The enumerative as a substantive; i.e. when used without its corresponding noun.

4.3.37 As subject and object of a sentence:

4.3.38 As subject

Dišoro di - loma batho (The cruel ones do bite people).
Bošoro bo - bolaya bana (The dangerous one does kill children).

4.3.39 As object

Re-tlo-bolaya dišoro - (We shall kill the cruel ones).
 Ba-swere ašoro maabane. (They arrested the cruel ones yesterday).

4.3.40 As complement of particles4.3.41 When used with le + enumerative pronoun šoro:

Le-tle le di-šoro. (Come with the cruel ones.)

4.3.42 When used with ka + šoro

Ke-tla mo raga ka se-šoro. (I shall kick him with the cruel one.)

Ba tšwa go o-šoro. (They come from the cruel one.)

4.3.43 Possessive + enumerative stem šoro: (i.e. the court case.)

Ke rekile ya o-šoro (I bought that of the cruel one.)

4.3.44 Copulative particle + enumerative pronoun šoro:(a) Identificative copulative

Ké di-šoro. (They are cruel ones.)

(b) Descriptive copulative

Monna o-šoro. (The man is cruel.)

4.3.45 When -šoro is followed by the demonstrative pronoun, there appears to be some form of emphasis; e.g.

Ga-ke-rate go šoma le batho ba-šoro bá.

Mehlare e-šoro yé ga e ênywe dikênywa.

Monna o-šoro yó ka ge a-sa-fepe bana bagagwe.

Dimpsa di-šoro tšélà di ka bolaya dinku tšaka.

4.3.46 When -šoro is used with the numerative, the main thought will be based on the number of persons or things implied; e.g.

Banna ba šoro ba bararo ba ba-utswitšego dikgomo ba-ahloletšwe go šoma kgolegong nywaga e mehlano.

Melao e-šoro yêô e-dirilwego ke kgoši ya bôna e tla fedišwa ka morago ga nywaga e lesome.

4.3.47 The enumerative stem -šoro, can also be used as a relative stem, šoro performs the function of relative constructions which are so predominant in both Venda and Northern Sotho. When used as a relative stem, the concords which precede this enumerative stems attain a high tone. This is the direct opposite of its use as an enumerative stem, where its tone is rather a medial one.

Examples of usage -šoro as a relative stem:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sentence Construction</u>	<u>Translation</u>
1. mo-	Monna <u>ó</u> <u>šoro</u> o-tlaiša mo-sadi wá gagwe.	The man who is cruel ill-treats his wife.
2. ba-	Banna <u>bá</u> <u>šoro</u> bá-tlaiša basadi ba bona.	The men who are cruel ill-treat their wives.
3. mo-	Molemo <u>ó</u> <u>šoro</u> o-a-bolaya.	The medicine which is bitter does kill.
4. me-	Melemo <u>é</u> <u>šoro</u> e-a-bolaya.	Medicines which are bitter do kill.
5. le-	Leeba <u>lé</u> <u>šoro</u> le-ja mae a lona.	The dove which is cruel eats its eggs.
6. ma-	Maeba <u>á</u> <u>šoro</u> a-ja mae a ona.	The doves which are cruel do eat their own eggs.
7. se-	Sehlare <u>sé</u> <u>šoro</u> ga-se-enywe dikenywa.	The tree which is cruel does not bear fruit.
8. di-	Dihlare <u>tšé</u> <u>šoro</u> ga-di-enywe dikenywa.	The trees which are cruel do not bear fruit.
9. n-	Pôô <u>é</u> <u>šoro</u> e-hlaba bašemane.	The bull which is cruel gores the boys.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Sentence Construction</u>	<u>Translation</u>
10. di-	Dipōō <u>tšê soro</u> di-hlaba bašemane.	The bulls which are cruel gore the boys.
14. bo-	Bolwetši bjō šoro bo- bolaya bana.	The disease which is cruel kills the children.
15. go-	go šoma gō šoro go-a-lapiša.	Work that is much is tiresome.

D -tee

4.3.48 The enumerative -tee in Northern Sotho is also regarded as not being a counterpart of Venda, namely, -thihi. This difference, however, is perhaps due to the fact that in Northern Sotho, use is made of the demonstrative pronoun when -tee functions as a numeral adjective. -tee may also convey the implication of being alone; e.g.

Monna o tee (one man, or the man is alone.)

Leeba le tee (one dove, or the dove is alone) etc.

4.3.49 In Venda, however, -thihi performs the function of a numeral adjective, particularly when used with nouns. This, however, could be attributed to the fact that in Venda, the adjective stem follows immediately after the noun which precedes it. It should also be noted that in Northern Sotho, the following constructions will be regarded as copulatives if the demonstrative pronoun has been left out; and as qualificatives when it is included: e.g.

Banna bā bēdi (The men are two.)

Banna bā bābēdi (Two men.)

4.3.50 -tee used as a qualificative. - Here, the enumerative pronoun follows the noun it qualifies.

4.3.51 Noun + pronoun

Ke bone monna o tee (I saw one man.)

4.3.52 Pronoun + noun. - Here, the construction will result from a previous statement or question that might be asked during a conversation; e.g.

Ke bone o tee, monna.
(I saw one man, only.)

It should be noted that no clear distinction can be made between examples in 4.3.51 and 4.3.52, in English or Afrikaans. This construction is, however, disputed by other authorities in Northern Sotho.

4.3.53 The pronoun -tee used as a substantive.

4.3.54 As subject: (Venda comes in here as well)

N.Sotho: O tee o-tšhabile bošigo.
Venda: Muthihi o-shavha vhusiku.

(One fled during the night. i.e. one of the prisoners of war, for example.)

N.Sotho: Le tee le-fofile (One flew away)
Venda: lithihi lo-fhufha (One flew away)

4.3.55 As an object

N.Sotho: Ba-tlo-swara o tee. (They will arrest one)
Venda: Vha-ḁo-fara muthihi. (They will arrest one)

4.3.56 As complement of particles

4.3.57 When na/le is used - Here the enumerative implication is being emphasised; e.g.

N.Sotho: O mmotše gore a-tle le e-tee.

Venda: Ni mu vhudze uri a de na nthihi.

(Tell him that he must come with one.)

N.Sotho: Kgomo e tee le pudi e tee di-bolailwe ke ditau.

Venda: Kholomo nthihi na mbudzi dzo vhulawa nga ndau.

(One cow and one goat have been killed by a lion.)

4.3.58 When used with particles nga/ka - Here, the emphasis is placed on the object used; e.g.

N.Sotho: O-rekile kobo ka e tee.

Venda: O renga nguvho nga nthihi.

(He bought the blanket with one.)

4.3.59 When used with kha/go - When these particles appear in a sentence construction, the implication will be the one in which a prepositional context expressing "to"/"from" is intended; e.g.

N.Sotho: Ba-tšwa go o tee.

Venda: Vha-bva kha muthihi.

(They come from one; i.e. the village.)

N.Sotho: Ke-tla-ya go o tee fela.

Venda: Ndi-do-ya kha muthihi fhedzi.

(I shall go to one only; i.e. the person in question will not visit the other people.)

4.3.60 When used with possessive concord + pronoun

N.Sotho: Go-hwile wa o tee.

Venda: Ho-fa wa muthihi.

(There has died of one. - i.e. only a child of one woman has died.)

4.3.61 With copulatives

(a) Identificative:

Venda: Ndì múthíhi fhedzi.

N.Sotho: KÉ o tee fela.

(It is one only.)

(b) Descriptive:

N.Sotho: Mòsádi o tèe.

Venda: Mùsádzí ndí muthihi.

(The woman is one. - i.e. there is nobody else where she is, who is a female, or, she is alone.)

4.3.62 It should, however, be noted that the Venda version in the above sentences is not quite to the point as it does not express exactly what is stated by the sentence in

Northern Sotho. Its nearer version would perhaps be as follows:

"Musadzi u muthihi", which can be moderated to:

"Musadzi u e_uthe". - The woman is alone.

4.4. Conclusion

4.4.1 The Enumerative Pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho has some aspects which are closely related to each of these languages, while other aspects are different. The aspects which are closely related are those found in the enumerative stems: -fhio/-fe, and "-sili/-šele"; while those which indicate some difference are: "šoro" and "-tee", which occur in Northern Sotho. It has also been noted that the numeral adjective "-thihi" found in Venda, functions in a different way from the Northern Sotho enumerative stem, "-tee". Thus, it is evident from the above discussion that:

4.4.2 In both Venda and Northern Sotho use is made of the prefixes and concords when enumerative pronouns are formed. It has also been established that Venda has more enumerative pronouns than Northern Sotho due to the fact that there is a wide range of class prefixes in the former language than in the latter.

4.4.3 In both these languages, there seems to be some similarity in so far as the position occupied by the enumerative pronoun in the sentence is concerned; in addition to the fact that under special circumstances, this pronoun can precede the noun in sentence constructions.

4.4.4 It has also been indicated and established that the enumerative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can only function

as the subject of the sentence when it is preceded by the identifying copulative. (See 4.3.28)

4.4.5 The possibility of the enumerative pronoun functioning as complement of particles, has also been established, while the particles which are not found in the other language have been indicated.

4.4.6 Finally, the morphological, syntactic and the semantic (meaning and usage) aspects of the enumerative pronoun have been treated.

CHAPTER V

5.1 The Interrogative Pronoun

5.1.1 The term "Interrogative Pronoun" is a pronoun which is used when one asks questions. It should, however, be noted that in Venda and Northern Sotho no definite demarcation has as yet been drawn between the "Interrogative Pronoun" and the "Interrogative". Furthermore, one usually finds that in both Venda and Northern Sotho as well as in other Bantu languages, change in tone can change a sentence into a question. Thus, the sentence "Vhá-ǔǔ-ǔǔ máts'héló/Bá-tlá-tlá-gósásá" (They will come tomorrow), will be as follows when changed into a question: "Vhá-ǔǔ-ǔǔ máts'helo?/Bá-tlá-tlá gósàsà?" (Will they come tomorrow?) This type of construction is according to me, the so-called "Interrogative".

5.1.2 Van der Walt, Van Aardt and Eksteen define the Interrogative Pronoun as follows: "Vraende vnwe. lei gewoonlik spesifieke vraagsinne in: Wie is daar? Watter een bedoel jy?".¹ It should, however be noted that these authors merely state what the Interrogative Pronoun does, without defining it.

5.1.3 Nesfield defines the Interrogative Pronoun as follows: "An Interrogative Pronoun is one that asks a question. It has been well called a pronoun in search of an antecedent. Who spoke? (Nominative to the verb.) Of whom did he say? (Accusative after 'say')".²

1 Van der Walt, C.P., Van Aardt, C.P., Eksteen, L.C.: *Taalkunde vir Middelbare Skool*. - Stds.9 & 10. Voortrekkers (1969).
2 Nesfield, J.C.: *Manual of English Grammar and Composition*. (1939) Interrogative Pronouns. par.84; p.38.

5.1.4 What has been stated in the above paragraph also finds some expression here, namely, that no definition of the interrogative pronoun has been given. Thus, it is unnecessary to quote more examples of this pronoun. It may, however, be stated that the various forms of word-groups which are regarded as "interrogative pronouns" do not qualify as such. Furthermore, it should also be noted that opinion is divided regarding what the true interrogative pronoun is in Venda and Northern Sotho in particular, and the other Bantu languages in general. Some authorities on Bantu linguistics, however, seem to consider "mùní/mòng" as the only real interrogative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho. Their reasons for this postulation is that the morphology of this pronoun can be verified without encountering any difficulty, as it is in a position to take on class prefixes/concords when formed. This criterion, however, may not be applicable to all Bantu languages of the South-Eastern Zone, e.g. Tsonga, where the interrogative pronoun "mùní" (What kind, sex?), is common to all noun classes:

munhu muni? (What kind of person, sex, etc.)
 vanhu muni? (What kind of persons, sex, etc.)
 homu muni? (What kind of beast, sex, etc.)
 xilo muni? (What kind of thing, sex, etc.)

5.1.5 Cole writes as follows about the stem "-ng?". "The stem -ng (what kind? what sex? what?) occurs in an incomplete series with the strong type of enumerative concord. The extant class forms are as follows:

Class 1 mong? (what sex?), pl. bang?
 Class 3 leng? (what age-group? what regiment pl. mang?)
 Class 4 seng? (what language?) e.g. Setswana.
 Class 5 eng? (what? what kind?)

With the exception of eng?, these forms are not very commonly used, and occur mainly in copulative constructions. True qualificative use of these forms is therefore infrequent.

Ké ngwana mong?	(It is a child of what sex?)
Ké bana bang?	(They are children of what sex?)
Ké mong?	(It is a child of what sex?)
Ké bang?	(They are of what sex? What sex are they?)
O leng?	(You are what (age-group)? What is your regiment?)
Ké mang?	(What is their regiment? What regiment are they?) " ¹

5.1.6 Cole's postulation about the interrogative stem "-ng?" and the various forms it assumes when interrogative pronouns are formed, is nearer the forms found in Venda and Northern Sotho, particularly his examples for age-groups and that on language. These are "Sèng?", "lèng?", (What language? What age-group?), etc. In Venda the word, "Livhegwa", also represents a particular age-group, while "sèng" in Northern Sotho refers to the language under discussion, e.g. "monna yôla o bolela sèng? (Sepedi) (What language does that man speak?). Thus, where a group of people uses a particular term for language, e.g. "ulimi" (tongue, language) found in Nguni, the interrogative pronoun will be "luni?", which occurs in "ukhuluma ulúni?" (What language does he speak?). The same will apply also, to the Venda word for language, "luambo", whose interrogative pronoun is "luni?" found in "U - amba lûní? e.g. Luvendá (What language does he speak?). It will therefore be realised that while some Bantu languages have a wide range of enumerative pronouns resulting from the readiness of class prefixes when such pronouns are formed, others employ one interrogative pronoun for all noun classes; e.g. Tsonga, as it has already been indicated in the preceding chapters.

1 Cole, D.T.: *An Introduction to Tswana Grammar*. p.150.

Cole regards "-ng" as the enumerative stem.

5.2 Morphology

5.2.1 From what has been discussed in the above introductory sub-heading on the Interrogative Pronoun, it should be noted that the morphology of the interrogative pronoun consists of the class prefix + the stem "-ni"/"-ng". Not only is use made of the class prefix when the interrogative pronoun is formed, but it would appear that these prefixes are also similar to those affixed to adjectival stems; hence the repetition of prefixes which commence with nasal consonants. These nasal consonants are elided where they function as subjectival or objectival concords, whereas they are retained when appearing as interrogative pronouns. It should also be realised that when used in sentences with nouns, the interrogative pronouns perform the function of qualificatives.

Here-under follows a table of elements which constitute the interrogative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
1.	mu-/mo-	mu-/mo-	+ -ni/-ng	> mūnī/mōng
2.	vha-/ba-	vha-/ba-	+ -ni/-ng	> vḥānī/bāng
3.	mu-/mo-	mu-/mo-	+ -ni/-ng	> mūnī/mōng
4.	mi-/me-	mi-/me-	+ -ni/-ng	> mīnī/mēng
5.	ḷi-/le-	ḷi-/le-	+ -ni/-ng	> ḷinī/lēng
6.	ma-/ma-	ma-/ma-	+ -ni/-ng	> mānī/māng
7.	tshi-/se-	tshi-/se-	+ -ni/-ng	> tshīnī/sēng
8.	zwi-/di-	zwi-/di-	+ -ni/-ng	> zwinī/dīng
9.	n-/n-	i*/-e*-	+ -ni/-ng	> inī/ēng

<u>Class</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Stem</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
10.	dzi-/di-	dzi-/di-	+ -ni/-ng	> ḍžiní/ḍin̄ǵ
11.	lu-/-	lu-/-	+ -ni/-	> ḷun̄í/-
14.	vhu-/bo-	vhu-/bo	+ -ni/-ng	> ṿhúní/ḅon̄ǵ
15.	u/go	hu/go-	+ -ni/-ng	> ḥun̄í/g̣on̄ǵ
20.	ku-/-	ku-/-	+ -ni/-	> ḳun̄í/-

*Indicates the hypothetical forms. The form "*eng" for Northern Sotho is exactly similar to "eng" which occurs in Tswana, as postulated by Cole.¹ It should be noted that the only exception in the above table is that which occurs in Class prefix No.9, where use is made of class concords in the place of prefixes. It should also be noted that Venda has two more class prefixes, namely Nos.11 and 20; while both languages have the same tone marks, e.g. L.H. (Low - High). Class prefixes Nos.16, 17, 18 and 21 (last number occurs in Venda only) have been purposefully left out, as they occur in 5 and 15.

5.3 Syntax - Meaning and usage

5.3.1 Under the "Interrogative Pronoun" the terms "Syntax", "meaning" and "usage", will be used differently as opposed to where they have been used differently when other pronouns were treated. The reason for this is that the "Interrogative Pronoun" cannot be used as the subject of the sentence, just as it cannot precede the noun in a sentence construction in Venda and Northern Sotho.

5.3.2 The interrogative pronoun used as a qualificative

5.3.3 Noun + interrogative pronoun. - When the inter-

1 *op.cit.*, p.150.

rogative pronoun, "mūnī/mōng?", follows on the noun that precedes it, it then functions as a qualificative; e.g.

Venda: A-vho-ngo-ri-vhudza uri ho - bebwa űwana muni.
N.Sotho: Ga-ba-re-botša gore go-belegilwe ngwana mong.

(They did not tell us the sex of the new-born baby.)

5.3.4 As object of the sentence. - Here, the Interrogative pronoun occupies the last environment in the sentence; e.g.

Venda: O-beba mūnī?
N.Sotho: O-bēlēgilē mōng?

(She gave birth to what sex? - i.e. what is the sex of the baby she gave birth to?)

5.3.5 As complement of particles. - This simply refers to particles which precede the pronoun in a sentence construction, such as the conjunctive, the instrumental particle/formative, the prepositional particle, the possessive particle and the indentifying or descriptive copulatives.

5.3.6 When used with "na"/"le" + pronoun. - Here, the sense is centred around expectations of some kind, e.g.

Venda: Ni ǒo vhuya nā mūnī?
N.Sotho: Le tla bowa le mōng?

(You will come back with the baby of what sex? - i.e. What is the sex of the baby with whom you will return?)

5.3.7 When used with "nga"/"ka" + pronoun. - The implication expressed in such a sentence construction will be that con-

nected with the subject of interest; i.e. during a conversation:

Venda: Ni amba nga muni?

N.Sotho: Le bolela ka monq?

(You are talking about [the baby of] what sex? - i.e. About what sex are you talking?)

Here, too, the main thought is that connected with the sex of that particular person around whom the conversation is centred.

5.3.8 When used with "kha"/"go" + pronoun. - The implication expressed here is one connected with the sex of the person visited:

Venda: Vha-bva kha muni?

N.Sotho: Ba-tšwa go monq?

(They come from which [one]? - i.e. From a person of which sex do they come?)

5.3.9 When used with possessive concord + pronoun. - In this construction, possession of the child is centred on its sex. Such a construction, however, is rather ambiguous because the child's sex cannot possess itself.

Examples

Venda: Nwana o-bebwaho nga musadzi wanu ndi wa muni? -
could sound better as:

Nwana o-bebwaho nga musadzi wanu ndi muni?

N.Sotho: Ngwana yō-a-belegilwego ké mosadi wa gago ke monq?

(The baby who has been born to your wife is of what sex? can sound better as rendered in the second type of sentence given in both Venda and Northern Sotho; e.g. "The baby who has been born to your wife is of what sex? - i.e. What sex is the baby born to your wife?)

5.3.10 When used with copulative particle + pronoun. - Here two forms of copulatives occur:

- (a) Identificative copulative. - The implication in this type of construction is that connected with the identity of the sex of, for example, the dead person or dead child:

Venda: Ndì múní o-faho?

N.Sotho: Ké mōng yō-a-hwilego?

(The sex of the dead one, what is it? - i.e. What is the sex of the dead [person, baby] one?)

5.3.11 When used with "ha" + pronoun. - There is no Northern Sotho equivalent here. When such constructions take place, the implication will be that connected with a place of abode or residence; e.g.

Ni-bva u pfa nga vhulwadze ha muni?

(You come from hearing about the illness of [a child, person] what sex? i.e. What is the sex of the child, etc. from whose place you had gone to find out about the illness?)

5.3.12 When used with "sa" + pronoun. - Here, the implication will be one connected with some comparison; e.g. where a simile occurs:

U-lila sa múnĩ?

(He cries like [the person of] which sex? - i.e. sometimes there can be a female person who, when feeling some pain, may cry as though her voice is that of a male person. The reason could be that such a female person has a baritone voice. In the same manner, there are some male persons who can sing higher octaves in music as females do.)

5.3.13 Other uses of the interrogative pronoun

5.3.14 When used with the demonstrative pronoun

Venda: Ndĩ vһ́nĩ àvhā vhe-na-ḍa navho?

N.Sotho: Ké bāng bá le-tlilego le bōna?

(What is the sex of these with whom you have come?)

5.3.15 Where the language spoken by foreigners is not known or understood, the following questions might arise:

Venda: Vha amba lūnĩ? (From the term "luambo" - language)
(What do they speak? - i.e. What language do they speak?)

N.Sotho: Le bolela sēng? (derived from Sesotho, language of the Basotho)
(What [language] do you speak? - Where "seng" stands for Sesotho.)

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Unlike other pronouns, namely, the Absolute Pronoun, the Demonstrative Pronoun and the Quantitative Pronoun, to

mention a few whose morphology is quite distinct, the Interrogative Pronoun is rather limited in its scope. But in spite of its somewhat limited content, other forms of the Interrogative do exist in both Venda and Northern Sotho, which make it possible for speakers of these languages to be in a position to ask a wide range of questions.

5.4.2 It has, however, been established that the Interrogative pronoun *mūnī/mōng?*, which some scholars call the Enumerative Pronoun, is so far the only one which has a definite form or morphology of its own. It has also been investigated and ascertained that there exists in Venda and Northern Sotho, not only "muni/mong?", but other pronouns bearing the same form, although belonging to different class prefixes.

5.4.3 It has also been established that nearly all languages of the South-Eastern Zone employ all class prefixes or concords plus the stem "-ni/-ng", when forming interrogative pronouns; and that only Tsonga uses the interrogative pronoun "muni?" for all of its class prefixes. It has also been verified that there exists a close relationship between Venda and Northern Sotho on the one hand, and Zulu on the other, regarding the form of the interrogative pronoun, *mūnī?/mōng?* and "luni?". It has also been established that for class prefix No.9, both Venda and Northern Sotho employ class concords "i"/"e" respectively.

5.4.4 It has also been established under "Syntax, Meaning and Usage", that some sentence constructions are somewhat ambiguous and that in order to get rid of this ambiguity, such sentence constructions should be fully treated.

5.4.5 As in the other pronouns which preceded the Inter-

rogative pronoun, examples of particles which are peculiar to the one language group which are not found in the other language, have also been treated.

5.4.6 Finally, no attempts have been made to investigate other forms of the "interrogatives", as they fall outside the sphere of the "Interrogative Pronoun".

CHAPTER VI

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Under "Introduction" the attempts by various authors and writers of books on the "Pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho have been given (see 0.4-0.11).

6.1.2 The term "Pronoun" in Venda and Northern Sotho has been fully investigated, and that in both these languages use is made of the prefix, the root and the suffix, when absolute pronouns are formed. (1.3.1, 1.3.2)

6.1.3 It has also been stated that the absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho are divided into two types, namely

- (i) personal absolute pronouns and,
- (ii) ordinary absolute pronouns. (See 1.3.3)

6.1.4 Furthermore, the difference that exists between absolute pronouns in Venda and Northern Sotho has also been indicated; namely, that absolute pronouns in Venda terminate in "e" while those in Northern Sotho terminate in "a" (see 1.3.4).

6.1.5 With regard to "Syntax", the various positions in which the absolute pronoun appears in sentence structures when used with or without nouns, as well as with particles, have also been indicated. The particles which do not occur in the one language but occur in the other, have also been given; e.g. "ha" and "sa" found in Venda, have also been indicated. (See 4.3.15; 4.3.16.)

6.1.6 It has been established that in both Venda and

Northern Sotho the demonstrative pronoun, like the absolute pronoun, has its definite morphology and that it is concerned with indicating positions occupied by persons, animals or things (see 2.1.1).

6.1.7 The morphological differences found between the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho have also been indicated; namely, that

- (i) some demonstrative pronouns in Venda commence with vowels, while those in Northern Sotho do not, except in the case of minor dialectal forms; (see 2.2.4)
- (ii) in both these languages, use of class prefixes is made when demonstrative pronouns are formed; (see 2.2.4)
- (iii) the morphology of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda is regular, while that in Northern Sotho is somewhat irregular; (see Tables (a) and (b))
- (iv) syntactically, the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can function as substantive or a qualificative; thus it can qualify nouns. It has also been indicated that in Venda, the demonstrative pronoun can either precede the noun in the same way as it does in Afrikaans or English; and that in Northern Sotho it remains fixed; i.e. it always follows the noun it qualifies. (see 2.3.1-2.3.8)

6.1.8 It has also been indicated under Syntax how in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the demonstrative pronoun may be used in sentence constructions with certain particles, except in a few cases of the absence of these particles in Northern Sotho, while they occur in Venda. (see 2.3.9-1.3.19)

6.1.9 As in the case of the absolute and the demonstrative

pronouns it has been established that the quantitative pronoun employs the stem "-ṭhe/-hḷê" when formed in both Venda and Northern Sotho; and that this is preceded by the root "o" to which class prefixes/concords are affixed after their initial vowels have been elided. (see 3.1.1)

6.1.10 Paradigms (tables) in which the component parts have also been indicated, are given. It has also been stated that what some authors regard as the quantitative stem, namely, "-ọṭhe/-ohḷê", is actually the quantitative pronoun for class prefix no.6 (ma-); i.e. for both Venda and Northern Sotho, pronomial roots are brought into play when quantitative pronouns are formed; e.g. in "vhọṭhe/bōhḷê", etc., the pronominal roots are "vho-/bō-", respectively. (see 3.1.2-3.1.5, 3.2.1 and tables)

6.1.11 Regarding the syntactic aspects, it has been established that the quantitative pronoun is in a position to qualify the substantive in exactly the same way as the qualificative does; and that it can also function as a noun. It has also been established that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the quantitative pronoun is in a position to commence a sentence. Some authors, however, postulate that the quantitative pronoun can only occupy the last or final environment in a sentence, particularly when it functions as a substantive (see 3.3.2-3.3.7)

6.1.12 It has also been investigated and ascertained that the quantitative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can occupy an environment in a sentence construction that is remote from its corresponding noun or substantive. The use of the quantitative pronoun in sentence constructions with particles as well as the identificative or descriptive copulative has also been indicated. (see 3.3.9-3.3.19)

It should, however, be noted that as the "exclusive" form of the quantitative pronoun is a word-group, it has been purposefully left out.

6.1.13 It has been investigated and established that the enumerative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho has some aspects which are closely related to each of these languages, while other aspects are different. The aspects which are closely related are those found in the enumerative stems; "-fhio/-fe", and "-sili/-šele"; while those which indicate some difference are; "šoro" and "-tee", which occur in Northern Sotho. It has also been noted that the numeral adjective "-thihi" found in Venda, functions in a different way from the Northern Sotho enumerative stem, "-tee". (see 4.1.1, 4.1.3) Thus, it is evident from the above discussion that:

1. In both Venda and Northern Sotho, use is made of the prefixes and concords when enumerative pronouns are formed. It has also been established that Venda has more enumerative pronouns than those in Northern Sotho, due to the fact that there is a wide range of class prefixes in the former language than in the latter. (see tables)
2. In both these languages, there seems to be some similarity in so far as the position occupied by the enumerative pronoun in the sentence is concerned; in addition to the fact that under special circumstances, this pronoun can precede the noun in sentence constructions. (see 4.3.3-4.3.5, 4.3.8, 4.3.10-4.3.27)
3. It has also been indicated that the enumerative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can only function as the subject of the sentence when it is preceded

- by the identifying copulative. (see 4.3.28)
4. The possibility of the enumerative pronoun functioning as complement of particles, has also been established, while the particles which are not found in the other language have been indicated. (see 4.3.34 4.3.47 /šoro/; 4.3.48-4.3.62 /-tee/)
 5. The morphological, syntactic and semantic (meaning and usage) characteristics of the enumerative pronoun have also been treated.

6.1.14 Unlike the other pronouns, namely, the absolute pronoun, the demonstrative pronoun and the quantitative pronoun, to mention a few whose morphology is quite distinct, the interrogative pronoun is rather limited in its scope. But in spite of its somewhat limited content, other forms of the interrogative do exist in both Venda and Northern Sotho, which make it possible for speakers of these languages to be in a position to ask a wide range of questions. (see 5.1.1)

6.1.15 It has, however, been established that the interrogative pronoun mūnī?/mōng?, which some scholars call the enumerative pronoun, is so far the only one which has a definite form or morphology of its own. It has also been investigated and ascertained that there exists in Venda and Northern Sotho, not only "muni?/mong?", but other pronouns bearing the same form, although they belong to different class prefixes. (see 5.2.1 table)

6.1.16 It has also been established that nearly all languages of the South-Eastern Zone employ all class prefixes or concords plus the stem "-ni/-ng", when forming interrogative pronouns; and that only Tsonga uses the interrogative "muni", for all of its class prefixes. It has also been verified

that there exists a close relationship between Venda and Northern Sotho on the one hand, and Zulu on the other, regarding the form of the interrogative pronoun, "muni?/mong?" and "luni?". It has also been established that for class prefix no.9, both Venda and Northern Sotho employ class concords "i"/"e", respectively. (see 5.1.3-5.1.5, 5.2.1 and table)

6.1.17 It has also been established under "Syntax, Meaning and Usage", that some sentence constructions are somewhat ambiguous and that in order to get rid of this ambiguity, such sentence constructions should be fully treated. (see 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.6-5.3.10)

6.1.18 As in the other pronouns which preceded the interrogative pronoun, examples of particles which are peculiar to the one language group, which are not found in the other language, have also been treated. (see 5.3.11-5.3.15)

6.1.19 Finally, it has been investigated and established that as a word category, the pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho can be sub-divided into five types, namely, the absolute, demonstrative, quantitative, enumerative and interrogative pronouns, each of which has its own characteristics by which it distinguishes itself from the other pronouns. Furthermore, it has been ascertained that the pronoun in these languages is in a position to function as a substantive or a qualificative.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Albough, R.M.: *THESIS WRITING - A Guide to Scholarly Style* (1960).
2. Bar-Hillel, Y.: *ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE (1970):* The Magnes Press, North-Holland Publishing Company; Amsterdam.
3. Chomsky, N.: *ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SYNTAX ...* The M.I.T. Press (1965).
4. Cole, D.T.: *AN INTRODUCTION TO TSWANA GRAMMAR (1955) - 6th Edition.* Longmans, Green & Co., London.
5. Doke, C.M.: *TEXTBOOK OF ZULU GRAMMAR (1954) -* Witwatersrand University Press. Longmans, Green & Co., London.
6. Doke, C.M.: *THE SOUTHERN BANTU LANGUAGES (1954) ...* OUP. London (International African Institute).
7. Doke, C.M.
Mofekong, S.M.: *TEXTBOOK OF SOUTHERN SOTHO (1960) ...* Longmans Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd., Cape Town, Johannesburg.
8. De Groot, A.W.: *INLEIDING TOT DE TAALWETENSCHAP (1962) -* J.B. Wolters; Groningen.
9. Du Plessis, J.A.: *DIE MORFOLOGIE VAN DIE NAAMWOORD EN DIE VOORNAAMWOORD IN DIE SOTHO-TALE ... 'n Vergelykende studie* (UP. Pretoria; 30/1/63).
10. Endemann, K.: *VERSUCH EINER GRAMMATIK DES SOTHO -* Berlin (1876).
11. Endemann, T.M.H.: *COMMUNICATIONS ...* University of the North Publications - Vol.3, 1971.
12. Endemann, T.M.H. &
Mudau, E.F.N.: *PHENĀ-LUAMBO YA ZWIKOLO ZWA VENDA (1941). ...* J.L. van Schaik, Ltd., Pretoria.
13. Filmore, C.J. &
Langedoen, D.T.: *STUDIES IN LINGUISTIC SEMANTICS (1971) -* Holt, Rinehart & Winston; New York.
14. Gleason, H.A.: *AN INTRODUCTION TO DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS -* Revised Edition, Holt, Rinehart & Winston: New York.
15. Louw, J.A.: *'N VERGELYKENDE STUDIE VAN DIE DEFISIËNTE VERBUM IN DIE NGUNITALE ...* Unisa. - September, 1963

16. Mathivha, M.E.R.: *THE TONEME PATTERNS OF THE VENDA NOUN* - Unisa. (1966).
17. Mathivha, M.E.R. & Makhado, J.T.: *THAHULELA LUVENDA* - Reprint (1971) Educum - Better Books, Johannesburg.
18. Mojapelo, G.P.: *POPOPOLELO YA SEPEDI* - APB, Johannesburg (1966).
19. Nida, E.: *SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH SYNTAX* - Mouton & Co., London. The Hague. Paris. (1966).
20. Nesfield, J.C.: *MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION* - Revised Edition (1939), Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.
21. Ogden, C.K. & Richards, I.A.: *THE MEANING OF MEANING* (1960) Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., Lund Humphries, London.
22. Parsons, J.: *A GUIDE TO RESEARCH AND WRITING* - George Allen & Unwin. Ltd., London.
23. Phatudi, N.C. & Mashabela, P.H.D.: *DILAKALAKA TSA SEGAGESO* Forms II & III. Better Books Pretoria (1969).
24. Pei, M.A. & Gaynor, F.: *DICTIONARY OF LINGUISTICS* (1960),
25. Pink, M.A. & Thomas, S.E.: *ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION AND CORRESPONDENCE* - Reprint (1943), 6th Edition - The Gregg Publishing Co., London, W.C.2.
26. Ponelis, F.A.: *GRONDTREKKE VAN DIE AFRIKAANSE SINTAKSIS* (1968), J.L. van Schaik, Bpk., Pretoria.
27. Van der Walt, C.P., Van Aardt, C.P. & Eksteen, L.C.: *TAALKUNDE VIR DIE MIDDELBARE SKOOL* - Sts., 9 & 10. Voortrekkerpers (1969).
28. Van Warmelo, N.J.: *TSHIVENDA - ENGLISH DICTIONARY* (1937), Government Printer Pretoria.
29. Van Wyk, E.B.: *WOORDVERDELING IN NOORD-SOTHO EN ZOELOE* - UP. Pretoria, 14/5/58.
30. Ibid. *NOTES ON WORD AUTONOMY* - Lingua: International Review of General Linguistics, North-Holland Publishing Co., - Amsterdam.
31. Ibid. *WORD CLASSES* - Lingua (1966).
32. Walpole, H.R.: *SEMANTICS* (1941) .. W.W. Norton & Co., New York.

33. Westphal, E.O.J.: *A SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE PHONETICS, MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE VENDA LANGUAGE.* Uw (2) (1946).
34. Ziervogel, D.,
Wintzel, P.J. &
Makuya, T.N.: *A HANDBOOK OF THE VENDA LANGUAGE.*
35. Ziervogel, D.,
Lombard, D.P. &
Mokgokong, P.C.: *A HANDBOOK OF THE NORTHERN SOTHO LANGUAGE.*
36. Ziervogel, D.: *NOORD-SOTHO LEERBOEK (1953),*
J.L. van Schaik, Ltd., Pretoria.
37. Ziff, Paul: *SEMANTIC ANALYSIS.* Gornell
University Press, New York. (1962).
- NOTES
Mathivha, M.E.R.: *VENDA AS A BRIDGE LANGUAGE -*
University of the North Publications
(24/8/73).

SUMMARY

In preparing this dissertation, the problem that was borne in mind has been the fact that not much has been written on the pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho. This, however, does not imply that nothing has been written in this field. What actually occurred is that what has been published did not elaborate fully on the morphology, syntax and semantics of the pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho in particular, and in other Bantu languages of the South-Eastern Zone, in general. In other words, these pioneers of the books on the grammar of the Bantu languages merely prepared a lexical presentation of the various types of the pronoun.

A study of the pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho has revealed the following:

1. The absolute pronoun is mainly emphatic, and depends for its constructions on the subjectival/class concords when sentences are constructed. The absolute pronoun is capable of functioning as the substantive, where the noun has been left out.
2. The demonstrative pronoun in these languages indicates the various positions occupied by a person, animal or thing. It can, in addition to indicating the various positions, function as a qualificative, as well as being in a position to be used as a substantive. It has also been established that there exists some difference between the demonstrative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho. This difference occurs in the morphological structure of the demonstrative pronoun in Venda where its initial segment commences with a vowel, while that in Northern Sotho begins with a consonant. It has

also been stated that in Venda, the demonstrative pronoun can either precede the noun or occupy an environment that is immediately after it, whereas in Northern Sotho, it can only follow the substantive.

3. With regard to the quantitative pronoun, it has been established that in both Venda and Northern Sotho some wholeness is being expressed, and that use is made of the class prefix and the class concord when it is formed. Syntactically, it has been stated that in both Venda and Northern Sotho, the quantitative pronoun may occupy the first or second environment in a sentence.
4. It has also been established that the enumerative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho has similar attributes as well as different characteristics. These attributes are those found in "-fhio?/-fe?" (which?), and "-sili/-šele" (strange); while those which are not similar are "šoro" and "-tee", found in Northern Sotho. It has also been established that in Venda, "-thihi" is much of a numeral adjective than an enumerative stem; thus, it differs from the Northern Sotho "-tee", which occurs in "Monna o tee" (The man is by himself or alone); and, "Ke bone monna o tee" (I have seen one man).
5. Finally, it has also been established that the interrogative pronoun is concerned with the asking of questions; and that in spite of its rather limited vocabulary, it plays an important part in linguistic structures, in that where it occurs, questions can then be realised. Furthermore, it has also been stated that the interrogative pronoun in Venda and Northern Sotho, "mūnī?/mōng?" (What sex?, what kind?), can adjust itself to the respective noun classes in these languages.

OPSOMMING

Nie veel is oor die voornaamwoord in Venda en Noord-Sotho geskrywe nie. En die wat wel daarop gewerk het, het nie volledig ingegaan op die morfologiese, sintaktiese en semantiese optrede van die voornaamwoord in Venda en Noord-Sotho in die besonder en die Bantoetale van die Suidoostelike sone in die algemeen nie. Hulle beskrywing van die voornaamwoord bly beperk tot 'n leksikale weergawe van die verskillende tipes.

My studie van die voornaamwoord in Venda en Noord-Sotho het die volgende aan die lig gebring:

1. die absolute voornaamwoord is in hoofsaak emfaties en is sintakties afhanklik van die onderwerps/klas-konkord. Die absolute vnw. kan as substantief funksioneer as die naamwoord makeer;
2. die aanwysende vnw. in die Bantoetale verwys na die verskillende posisies van 'n persoon, dier of ding. Dit kan ook optree as 'n kwalifikatief en substantief. Die aanwysende vnw. verskil in Venda en Noord-Sotho m.b.t. die morfologiese struktuur. In Venda begin die aanvangsegment met 'n vokaal, terwyl dit in Noord-Sotho begin met 'n konsonant. In Venda kom die aanwysende vnw. òf voor die naamwoord òf onmiddellik daarna, terwyl dit in Noord-Sotho slegs na die snw. voorkom;
3. die kwantitatiewe vnw. druk in beide Venda en Noord-Sotho omvang uit en dit word gevorm deur die klas-prefiks en -klaskonkord. Sintakties tree die kwantitatiewe vnw. in Venda en Noord-Sotho in die eerste of tweede omgewing van die sin op;
4. die enumeratiewe vnw. in Venda en Noord-Sotho openbaar soortgelyke maar ook verskillende kenmerke.

Dieselfde eienskappe kom voor in "-fhio?/-fe?" (watter) en "-sili/-šele" (vreemd); terwyl Noord-Sotho "šoro" en "-tee" verskillend optree. Venda "-thihi" openbaar meer die eienskappe van 'n numerale adjektief as van 'n enumeratiewe stam. Dit verskil van Noord-Sotho "-tee", wat voorkom in "Monna o tee (Die man is alleen) en "Ke bone monna o tee" (Ek het een man gesien);

5. die interrogatief kom voor in vraagsinne. Waar dit ookal voorkom, kan vrae antisipeer word. In Venda en Noord-Sotho pas die interrogatiewe vnw., mūnī?/mōng? (Watter geslag? Watter soort?), aan by die respektiewe naamwoordelike klasse.