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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE COPULATIVE MORPHOLOGY IN ISINDEBELE AND ISIXHOSA LANGUAGES.

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ABSTRACT

The dissertation comparatively analyses the morphology of the copulative in isiNdebele and isiXhosa languages spoken in Zimbabwe. The study mainly focuses on the positive form of the copulative derived from four speech parts namely: noun, absolute pronoun, adjective and enumerative. This research seeks to explore the relationship between the two languages which are believed to belong to the Nguni language family. In the process the study unveils the similarities and differences in the derivation of the copulative from the given speech parts. The research also offers conclusions and recommendations following the findings of the researcher. IsiNdebele and isiXhosa use the same morphological rules in the formation of copulatives, however the copulative in the two languages behave differently with different parts of speech. The isiNdebele copulatives generally uses a particular morpheme for all the noun classes while isiXhosa uses noun class prefixes as copulative links making it different from isiNdebele.