

SURNAME & INITIALS:

STUDENT NUMBER:

 <p>UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG</p>	<p>UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES</p> <p><u>ZULU FOR SENIOR AND FET PHASE 1B (ZUS 1BB1)</u></p> <p><u>SPECIAL ASSESSMENT</u></p>
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DATE : JANUARY 2021 **SESSION** : 08:30-11:30

ASSESSOR(S) : MR S.Z DLAMINI

MODERATOR : MRS N SIBIYA

DURATION : **MARKS** : 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 10 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 2. Number your answers clearly
 3. Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
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QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false

- a. Even though there are no nouns in Zulu in classes 12 and 13, there are nouns in these two noun class categories in languages such as Shona and Kikuyu.

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- b. The Zulu noun can be used without a prefix when a generic meaning is denoted.

.....

- c. Zulu has 18 noun classes including subclasses.

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- d. It is an absolute principle for nouns in particular noun class category to correspond in terms of their meaning.

.....

- e. Zulu nouns, including subclasses, basically consist of a full noun prefix and noun root.

.....

- f. The object morpheme is not essential morpheme

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- g. The non-changing object morpheme is called reflective morpheme

.....

- h. The agreement system of Zulu is based on the root of the noun

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- i. Zulu has a rule that prohibits the succession of nouns

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- j. Class 12 nouns are not found in any of the Bantu languages

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- k. The morpheme -ka- is used in the negative only

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- l. The present, near past and remote past tenses share the same negative
.....
- m. The object morpheme can be used together with the object in the sentence
.....
- n. The verb in the short form of the present tense contains the present tense morpheme -ya-
.....
- o. The verbal ending -ile of the present tense is found in the positive form only
.....

(15)

- 1.2 Match column A and column B. Write your responses to the spaces provided on the next page.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a. b, p, m	Does not change in the positive and negative
b. w, y	Has long length
c. Verb root	Subject morpheme, verb root, final morpheme
d. Verb stem	Semi-vowels
e. Morphology of a Zulu verb	Used to distinguish words in Zulu
	Changes in the positive and negative
	Bilabial sounds
	Subject morpheme, verb stem, final morpheme

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

(5)

(20)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Why are classes 1a, 2a, and 3a categorised and numbered as subclasses? Explain.

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(4)

- 2.2 Explain THREE linguistic reasons why noun classes use variant prefixes. Provide examples from at least THREE noun classes to illustrate your answer.

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(6)

2.3 Explain the morphological (structural) and semantic differences of classes 15 and 17.

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.....

(4)

2.4 The nouns *utshwala* 'alcohol' and *utshani* 'grass' belong to class 14 but they do not use the regular full norm prefix of this class category. Explain the reasons for this.

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.....

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.....

.....

(6)

(20)

QUESTION 3

3.1 Fill in the missing subject morphemes in the extract below.

Uthishathanda izingane zesikolo. Yingakho akhethe ukwenza izifundo zobuthishela.

'The teacher loves school children. That is why he/she decided to study teaching'.

Isibhedlela sezinganevula ekuseni. Odokotela abaningisebenza esibhedlela. Izivakashi azivumelekile ukubalethe izilwane esibhedlela.

'The children's hospital opens in the morning. Many doctors work at the hospital. Visitors are not allowed to bring along animals at the hospital'

Imithitholakala esibhedlela. Izisebenzisebenza esibhedlela. UDudu ungunesi futhi nayesebenza esibhedlela.

'The medicine is found at the hospital. Workers work at the hospital. Dudu is a nurse and she also works at the hospital.

Izigulu azi.....thandi ubusi lwasesibhedlela. Amakhekhethengiswa ngaphandle kwesibhedlela. Nokunye ukudlayathengiswa. Umamazongithela amakhekhe

'Patients do not like the hospital milk. Cakes are sold outside the hospital. Other types of food are also sold'

(11)

4.2 Fill in the missing object morphemes in the conversation below.

UMelusi: Zodwa, umama ufuna uZama.

Melusi: 'Zodwa, the mother is looking for Zama'

UZodwa: uya.....funa?

Zodwa: 'She is looking for her?'

UMelusi: Yebo. Uyazi ukuthi u....beke kuphi ipeni kamama?

Melusi: 'Yes. Do you know where she has placed the mother's pen?'

UZodwa: Cha, kodwa ngi....bone aphethe incwadi.

Zodwa: 'No, but I saw her carrying a book.'

UMelusi: umama uya.....funa nayo leyo ncwadi

Melusi: 'The mother is looking for that book as well'

UZodwa: UZama uya.....thanda izinkinga

Zodwa: 'Zama loves troubles'

UMelusi: Yebo, kodwa uyingane elungile. Uya.....hlonipha abantu

Melusi: 'Yes, but he is a good child. He respects people'

UZodwa: Uqinisile. Uya....hlonipha isiko

Zodwa: 'You are telling the truth. He respects culture

UMelusi: Kubalulekile ukuthi izingane si....fundise ngamasiko

Melusi: 'It is important that we teach children about cultures'

UZodwa: Yebo, kubalulekile kakhulu. Uya.....thanda amasiko wabanye abantu?

Zodwa: Yes, it is very important. Do you love other people's cultures?

UMelusi: Yebo.

Melusi: 'Yes

(9)

(20)

QUESTION 4

4.1 Rewrite the bold verbs in the near past tense

4.1.1 **Ngiyafunda**

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4.1.2 Amadoda **abulala** ufezele

.....

4.1.3 Ijuba **lidla** amabele

.....

4.1.4 oDudu **baphuza** amanzi

.....

4.1.5 Umfana **ubhala** isivivinyo

.....

(5)

4.2 Rewrite the bold verbs in the remote past tense

4.2.1 UThandi **uvula** ifasitela

.....

4.2.2 Umntwana **uyakhala**

.....

4.2.3 Abantwana **bakhuluma** isiZulu

.....

4.2.4 Ibhayisikili **liphuka** endleleni

.....

4.2.5 Amakhosikazi **ayaxoxa**

.....

(5)

4.3 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the near future tense

4.3.1 **Ngibuya** ngesonto

.....

4.3.2 **Ngiyakubiza**

.....

4.3.3 Amantombazane **ayasebenza**

.....

4.3.4 Ummeli **usebenza** enkantolo

.....

4.3.5 Umama **uthengisa** amaqanda

.....

(5)

4.4 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the remote past tense

4.4.1 Amabele **amila** kahle

.....

4.4.2 Isisebenzi **sipeta** ingadi

.....

4.4.3 Idada **libhukuda** emanzini

.....

4.4.4 Izinga **zidla** amathambo

.....

4.4.5 Inkosikazi **ipheka** ukudla

.....

(5)

(20)

QUESTION 5

5.1 Fill in the table below

Nouns	Actual prefix	Full norm prefix	True prefix	Plural.
Ikati				
ubulongo				
ukusiza				
umfumbesi				
amanzi				
isagila				
imvula				
ulwandle				
usikilidi				
isandulelo				

(20)