

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.

True

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

False

- c. Zulu has 18 noun classes including subclasses.

True

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

True

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

True

- f. The object morpheme is not essential morpheme

True

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

True

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

False

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

True

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

True

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

True

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

(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. Bilabial sounds
- b. Semi-vowels
- c. Does not change in the positive and negative
- d. Changes in the positive and negative
- e. Subject morpheme, verb root, last categorical morpheme (5)

(20)

QUESTION 2

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

It is because these classes do not have a full norm prefix nor do they have a variant prefix. They only have a pre-prefix

(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.

- Variant prefixes are used avoid juxtaposition of vowels (1). For instance, in isi+angoma> isangoma, the variant prefix is- is used since the root commences with a vowel (1).
- Variant prefixes are used to facilitate correct pronunciation of words (1). For example, in class 1, the variant prefix um- is used with bisyllabic or polysyllabic root- thus; umfana, instead of umufana (1).
- Variant prefixes are also used in case of inadmissible consonant sequence that affects correct speech (phonology) and meaning (semantics) of words (1). For instance, in 'in+buzi> imbuzi', the variant prefix im- is used since the consonant -n- cannot grammatically follow the consonant -b- (1).

(6)

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

Morphologically, class 15 is made up of an infinitive prefix and a noun stem (1), while class 17 is made up of a prefix and a noun root (1). Semantic wise, class 15 is infinite (denotes noun and verb) (1) and 17 denotes locality (1)

(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.

The roots of these two nouns commence with vowels; -ala, -ani (1). If these roots are used with the full norm prefix ubu-, vowel juxtaposition occurs, thus; ubu+ala, ubu+ani (1). Usually, a consonant is used to try and dress this (1): ubw+ala, ubw+ani (1) but this also results in an inadmissible sequence of speech sounds. It is for this reason that the palate sounds –tshw- and –tsh- are employed to address the speech error of –bw- (1). Irrespective of the fact that these nouns use variant prefixes, they still share the same agreement concord of this class number (1)

(6)

(20)

QUESTION 3

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

Uthisha **u**thanda izingane zesikolo. Yingakho akhethe ukwenza izifundo zobuthishela.
'The teacher loves school children. That is why he/she decided to study teaching'.

Isibhedlela sezingane **si**vula ekuseni. Odokotela abaningi **ba**sebenza esibhedlela.
Izivakashi azivumelekile ukuba **zi**lethe 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'

Imithi **i**tholakala esibhedlela. Izisebenzi **zi**sebenza esibhedlela. UDudu ungunesi futhi
naye **u**sebenza 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**lu**thandi ubusi lwasesibhedlela. Amakhekhe **a**thengiswa ngaphandle
kwesibhedlela. Nokunye ukudla **ku**yathengiswa. Umama **u**zongithengela 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: uyam**u**funa?

Zodwa: 'She is looking for her?'

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

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

UZodwa: Cha, kodwa ngimbone aphethe incwadi.

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

UMelusi: umama uyayifuna nayo leyo ncwadi

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

UZodwa: UZama uyazithanda izinkinga

Zodwa: 'Zama loves troubles'

UMelusi: Yebo, kodwa uyingane elungile. Uyabahlonipha abantu

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

UZodwa: Uqinisile. Uyalihlonipha isiko

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

UMelusi: Kubalulekile ukuthi izingane sizifundise ngamasiko

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

UZodwa: Yebo, kubalulekile kakhulu. Uyawathanda 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**

Ngifundile

4.1.2 Amadoda **abulala** ufezele

abulale

4.1.3 Ijuba **lidla** amabele

lidle

4.1.4 oDudu **baphuza** amanzi

baphuze

4.1.5 Umfana **ubhala** isivivinyo

ubhale

(5)

4.2 Rewrite the bold verbs in the remote past tense

4.2.1 UThandi **uvula** ifasitela

uvule

4.2.2 Umntwana **uyakhala**

ukhalile

4.2.3 Abantwana **bakhuluma** isiZulu

bakhulumile

4.2.4 Ibhayisikili **liphuka** endleleni

liphuke

4.2.5 Amakhosikazi **ayahoxa**

axoxe

(5)

4.3 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the near future tense

4.3.1 **Ngibuya** ngesonto

ngizobuya

4.3.2 **Ngiyakubiza**

ngizokubiza

4.3.3 Amantombazane **ayasebenza**

azosebenza

4.3.4 Ummeli **usebenza** enkantolo

uzosebenza

4.3.5 Umama **uthengisa** amaqanda

uzothengisa

(5)

4.4 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the remote past tense

4.4.1 Amabele **amila** kahle

amila

4.4.2 Isisebenzi **sipeta** ingadi

sapeta

4.4.3 Idada **libhukuda** emanzini

labhukuda

4.4.4 Izinja **zidla** amathambo

zadla

4.4.5 Inkosikazi **ipheka** ukudla

yapheka

(5)

(20)

QUESTION 5

5.1 Fill in the table below

Nouns	Actual prefix	Full norm prefix	True prefix	Plural.
Ikati	i-	Ili-	-li-	amakati
ubulongo	Ubu-	Ubu-	-bu-	-
ukusiza	Uku-	Uku-	-ku-	-
umfumbesi	Um-	Umu-	-mu-	abafumbesi
amanzi	Ama-	Ama-	-ma-	-
isagila	Is-	Isi-	-si-	izagila
imvula	Im-	Ini-	-ni-	izimvula

ulwandle	Ulw-	Ulu-	-lu-	-
usikilidi	u-	Umu-	-mu-	-
isandulelo	Is-	Isi-	-si-	-

(20)