



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

FINAL ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY

JUNE 2014

SURNAME:INITIALS.....ST.NUM.....

MODULE: SEPEDI 2A

TIME: 3 HOURS

MODULE CODE: SEP 2A II

TOTAL MARKS: 100

ASSESSOR: Dr WJ Pretorius

MODERATOR: Mr M Kgopa

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS QUESTION PAPER
2. YOU MAY ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN EITHER NORTHERN SOTHO OR ENGLISH

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Ka go lebelela mehlala ye e lego mo fase fa, hlaloša gore mengwalo ye mebedi ya go ngwala ka go arongantšhwa le go ngwala ka go kgomagantšha e fapana bjang?

[Refer to the examples below to explain the concepts disjunctive and conjunctive writing]

1.1.1 re a sepela

1.1.2 siyahamba

(4)

1.2 Laetša dibopego tše di fapanago tša medu ya mantšu ka go lebelela mehlaleng ye e latelago: [Indicate the concept variant roots by referring to the examples below:]

A
go aga
ba a nkagela

B
ba a bonana
ba a ipona

C
re a ruta
re a ithuta

.....
.....
.....
(6)

1.3 Laetša mabopi-ntšu mantšung a a latelago.
[Determine the affixes in the following words]

1.3.1 Ba a kwana

.....

1.3.2 Dimpšana

.....

1.3.3 Re a di rekiša

.....

1.3.4 Ga ba go kwišiše

.....

1.3.5 Kgomogadi

.....

1.3.6 Moriting

.....

(26)

1.4 Mabakeng a madiri ka tlwaelo re fapantšha magareng a mehuta ye mebedi ya dikutu. Hlaloša taba ye ka go fa mehlala.
[In the case of verbs we normally distinguish between two types of stems. Discuss this statement by giving examples]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

1.5 Laetša mantšu a a ka kgaogantšhwago ka dikarolo tša go fapafapana le mantšu a a ka se fetlekwe ka go lebelelela sebopego sa popegopolelo.

[Determine which words can be analysed morphologically and which words can not be analysed morphologically]

kudu	nna
ge	monna
moriti	rena
modu	morena
go ke aga	gabotse

(10)

[50]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Bala temana ye e lego fase o be o ngwale maina ka moka le dinomoro tša dihlopha tša tšona mo fase.

[Read the passage below and write down all the nouns and their class numbers below]

Kgale go be go na le monna yo a bitšwago ka la Lesiba. Yena e be e le mohumi yo a nyetšego basadi ba bararo ba Matebele. Lapeng la gagwe o be a aga lešaka le legolo la dikgomo. Bašemanenyana ba gagwe ba be ba diša dipudi nageng. Ka mathapama bašemane ba be ba di bušetša gae gore dipudigadi di gangwe. Mma o be a fepa lesea ka maswia tšona. Go diša dipudi e be e le mošomo wo boima ka lebaka la gore tšona di na le mokgwa wa go tsena mašemong di eja mabele. Botate ba be ba sa rate mekgwa ye ya dipudi.

2.2.2 Aowa, o sa le mo sekolong.

.....

2.2.3 Na mollo o lokile?

.....

2.2.4 Aowa, ga se wa loka.

.....

2.2.5 Lesole ga se la boa.

.....

2.2.6 Aowa, ntwaga se ya fela.

.....

2.2.7 Na maswi a a rekišwa?

.....

2.2.8 E, bagami ba tlo a tliša.

.....

2.2.9 Dieta tše ga se tša aparwa.

.....

2.2.10 Goreng di sa aparwe?

.....

(10)

2.3 Šomiša diboego tša polelo tše di latelago mo mafokong a Sepedi o be o fetole mehlala ya gago ka Seisemane.

[Use the following language forms in Sepedi sentences and translate your examples in English]

2.3.1 Lebopi-sedirwa a
[The object morpheme a]

.....

.....

2.3.2 Sekantšu-kganetšo sa leleba ga a
[Negative copulative particle ga a]

.....

.....

2.3.3 Lebopi-kganetšo sa
[Negative morpheme sa]

.....

.....

2.3.4 Lebopi-kganetšo sa
[Negative morpheme sa]

.....

.....

2.3.5 Lebopi-lediri kgonego: ka
[The potential verb form: ka]

.....

.....

(10)

[50]