



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

FINAL ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY NOVEMBER 2014

MODULE: ZULU 1B
MODULE CODE: ZUL1B21/ZUL1BB1
TIME: 2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS: 100
Assessors: Ms S Fölscher
Dr IK Mndawe

Isibongo:

Student number:

Answer all questions on this question paper. (THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES.)

Question 1

1.1 Discuss the use of the subjunctive mood. Supply examples.

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(6)

1.2 Discuss the structure of the imperative mood. Refer to a command with an object morpheme and the negative forms as well. Supply examples.

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(5)

1.3 Give examples of a verb in the consecutive mood in the positive and negative forms and also supply a morphological analysis of the examples.

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(4)

1.4 Discuss the usage of the qualificative suffix **-yo**. Give examples.

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(2)

1.5 What is the function of a verb in the qualificative mood?

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(1)

1.6 Discuss the exclusive aspectual morpheme. Refer to the form, use, translation and meaning. Supply an example.

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(4)
[22]

Question 2

Read the text below and then answer the questions that follow.

AMASTOKVELS

Ngezimpelasonto umama usizana namanye amakhosikazi ngezindaba^a zemizi yabo. Phela umama uyilunga leqembu lomama – isociety phela. ISociety kamama ihlangana njalo ngeSonto. Lapho omama befike banikezane imali abavumelane ngayo. Omama bona bavumelane ngokuthi bazonikezana amarandi angamashumi ayisishiyagalombili ngeviki^b. Iqembu likamama linamalunga ayishumi. Iviki neviki^c iqembu liya endlini yelinye ilunga lesociety kamama. Lapho befika banikezana imali futhi banikezana nezimpahla^d zasendlini njengezitsha^e amabhodwe, izimfologo, amakhethinisi, nezinye izinto. Uma ilunga leqembu lishonelwe ngomunye womndeni walo, noma kukhona oshadayo noma kugutshwa usuku lokuzalwa, isociety kamama iyaya iyosiza ngokupheka nokugeza izitsha.

2.1 Complete the table below by filling in the missing information (according to the example in the first row).

noun	subject morpheme - subjunctive mood	subject morpheme - situative mood	subject morpheme - consecutive mood	subject morpheme - qualificative mood	subject morpheme - qualificative mood in the remote past tense
izimpahla	zi-	zi-	za-	ezi-	eza-
umama					
amakhosikazi					
izindaba					
imizi					
imali					
ilunga					
umndeni					
usuku					

(20)

2.2 Complete the table below by filling in the missing information.

noun	emphatic pronoun	demonstrative pronoun (pos. 1)	demonstrative pronoun (pos. 2)	demonstrative pronoun (pos. 3)
indlu	yona	le	leyo	leya
umama				
imali				
iqembu				
amabhodwe				

izinto				
omama				

(12)

2.3 Identify the particle word in each of the underlined word groups marked ^a to ^e above. Also explain how each particle word assimilates to the initial vowel of the noun.

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(5)
[37]

Question 3

Read the text below and then answer the questions that follow.

UHAMBO LWESITIMELA

NgoLwesine uSipho wahamba **waya**¹ esiteshini lapho wayezothatha isitimela **esiya**^a eGoli. Lapha esiteshini kwakukhona abantu abaningi abaya ezindaweni ezehlukene. **Safika**^b isitimela uSipho wagibela kuThird Class ngoba kushibhile. Isitimela sasuka saze sama eMhlamlankunzi okuyisiteshi esilandela isiteshi saseOrlando. Sahamba saze safika eNew Canada. Lapho omunye umfana wezwakela **ethi**²: 'Nakhu lapho umuntu wahlupheka khona ngenkathi **efuna** udompasi.' Phela kudala udompasi wawucelwa lapha eNew Canada, **ulandwe**^c eFaraday. Isitimela sasuka sahamba.

Kukhona futhi abantu **abathengisa**^{3,d} amaswidi, ugwayi, izithelo, amantongomane nezinye izinto. Laba bantu baziwa ngokuthi ngamasmouksers. Ungabezwa bethi: '**Thenga**⁴ mama, thenga baba, thenga buti, **thenga** sisi.' Phela lapha esitimeleni uthola yonke into **oyifunayo**⁵.

Iningi abantu **abahlala** eSoweto bahamba ngeThird Class, kodwa kukhona abahamba ngeFirst Class. IFirst Class iyadula futhi iphephile kuneThird Class. Abantu laba bahlala bethule du **befunda**⁶ amanoveli noma amaphepha.

Sathi isitimela sifika esiteshini saseBraamfontein kwehlika iningi labantu. uSipho wabona inyuvesi yabo imi bude buduze nje nesiteshi. Wahleka kancane **ecabanga**⁷ ukuthi ingabe umsebenzi wesikole uyowuqeda nini. Safika esiteshini sasePark, eGoli. Wehlika uSipho **wahamba**⁸ ngezinyawo **ukuya**⁹ Hillbrow. Uhamba masinyane ukuthi **afike**¹⁰ phambili kwa-6.

3.1 Indicate the mood, tense (where applicable) and the actuality of each of the numbered verbs from ¹ to ¹⁰.

	Tense	Mood	Actuality
waya			
ethi			
abathengisa			
Thenga			
oyifunayo			
befunda			
ecabanga			
wahamba			
ukuya			
afike			

(15)

3.2 Supply the negative form of each of the double underlined verbs that appear in the paragraph above. (Merely write down the negative form of the verb.)

efuna:

thenga:

abahlala:

wahamba:

afike:

(5)

3.3 Explain the derivation of the subject morphemes contained in the verbs **esiya** and **wagibela**.

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(3)

3.4 Supply a morphological analysis of the verbs marked ^a to ^d in the paragraph above. Name the identified morphemes.

esiya:

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safika:

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ulandwe:

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abathengisa:

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(7)

3.5 Read the text below and then answer the question that follow.

Umndeni wakwaNdlovu unomakhelwane. Omunye umakhelwane wabo uthengisa utshwala endlini. Abantu bayeza bazophuzela khona. Umama wakhona nguSisi Thandi. Kuhlala kunomsindo njalo njalo kwaSisi Thandi. Indoda yakhe nguBra Joe. UBra Joe akasebenzi. Uyalithanda ibhola lezinyawo. UBra Joe uyabuthanda utshwala. Uhlala edakiwe njalo. Abantwana bayamthanda ngoba uyabahlekisa njalo. UBra Joe nabantwana bayathandana ngempela. UBra Joe uyabalandela abantwana abazali esikoleni njalo.

3.5.1 Identify and name the verbal extensions in the underlined verbs in the paragraph above and supply the translation and meaning of each.

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[35]

Question 4

4.1 Supply the correct locative derived form of the nouns in braces in the sentences below.

4.1.1 NgoLwesine USipho uya (isiteshi).

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4.1.2 Lesi sitimela siya (iRoodepoort).

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4.1.3 Kukhona abantu abaningi abagibela isitimela (lesi) siteshi.

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4.1.4 Laba bantu basebenza (isitolo) esikhulu.

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4.1.5 Abantwana abanye baya (isikole).

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4.1.6 Omama babuya (ikhaya).

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(6)
[6]
Total: [100]

Isigcino sesivivinyo