



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
JUNE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2016

PROGRAMME: BEd Foundation Phase

MODULE: Sesotho for the Intermediate Phase 3A

CODE: SOI3AA3

TIME: 2 Hours

MARKS: 100

EXAMINER: M. Vaz

MODERATOR: Mr. A Cassim

(This paper consists of 3 pages)

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the question.

1. Read the questions carefully.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. Number your answers correctly
4. Write clearly and legibly
5. Write your surname and name and student number on all answer books.

QUESTION 1 Structure of Sesotho Language

[39]

1. Explain the following terms:

- 1.1 Agglutinative
- 1.2 Pro drop language
- 1.3 Basic word order is SVO.
- 1.4 Tonal language

(8)

2. Explain and give examples of the following Sesotho formatives:

- a) Root
- b) Stem

- c) Entlitic
- d) Concorde
- e) prefixes

(15)

3. Name three most commonly used auxiliary verbs in Sesotho and demonstrate how they are used including their negative forms.

(9)

4. Define what grammar is and make an example that show us how grammar functions in Sesotho.

(7)

QUESTION2 SesothoTenses

[25]

1. Name 3 formatives used to indicate the perfect tense

(3)

2. Name the three basic tenses in Sesotho and an example for each.

(6)

3. Explain what transformation in the sentence or verb occurs that indicates each tense.

(6)

4. Give the negative form of the three tenses.

(6)

5. In which tenses are the following sentences:

5.1 Ntate o sa tswa reka koloi entjha.

5.2 Ke hlatswitse diaparo tsa ka tsa sekolo.

QUESTION 3 Sesotho Interrogative

[28]

1. State four features of the Sesotho interrogative and list nine interrogative adverbs used in Sesotho to ask questions.

(13)

2. Explain how the following interrogative adverbs may be used in Sesotho and give examples for each.

2.1 mang?

2.2 Kae?

2.3 Hobaneng?

2.4 Jwang?

2.5 Neng?

(15)

QUESTION 4

[8]

1. Are the following statements true or false:
 - 1.1 SVO is an acronym for subject, verb, and objective.
 - 1.2 Formatives are also known as morphemes.
 - 1.3 Concorde in Sesotho agree with the noun.
 - 1.4 The perfect tense uses the formative 'tla' in Sesotho.
 - 1.5 'Ha' and 'a' are formatives that demonstrate positive tenses.
 - 1.6 'Tlo' is used for the positive past tense.
 - 1.7 'rara' is a stem.
 - 1.8 'Mang' always asks a question

TOTAL: 100

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