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MODERATOR / UMCUBUNGULI : Mr EDM SIBIYA
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SURNAME & INITIALS: _____

STUDENT NO.: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES/ IMIYALELO KWABAHLOLWAYO:

1. PHENDULELA YONKE IMIBUZO KULELI PHEPHA. / ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS QUESTION PAPER.
 2. UNGAPHENDULA IMIBUZO NGESIZULU NOMA NGESINGISI. / YOU MAY ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN EITHER ZULU OR ENGLISH.
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ISIQEPHU A/SECTION A

UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Nikeza incazelo yegama elithi, "Inkathi". / Give the definition of the word "Inkathi"/Tense.

(2)

- 1.2 Bhala lo musho ongezansi ube senkathini eyadlula ukulandula (ukuphika). / Rewrite the sentence below so that it appears in the negative of the remote past tense.

Umfana uphuza amasi.

(2)

- 1.2 Chaza ukuthi izivumelwano zikamenzi endleleni eqondisayo zisuselwe kanjani eziqalweni zamabizo. / Provide the rule for the derivation of the subject morphemes of the indicative mood, from the noun class prefixes.

(3)

- 1.4 Fundisisa isiqeshana esingezansi bese unikeza inkathi yesenzo ngasinye kwezibhalwe izinombolo ubuye usho ukuthi sikhombisa ukuvuma noma ukuphika. / Read the passage below thoroughly and then identify the tense and actuality of each of the numbered verbs.

Uthisha uNdaba ufundisa¹ esikoleni esiseMnambithi. Naye wafunda² kuso lesi sikole. Lesi sikole savulwa³ ngo-1978. Abafundi abafunda kuso bangena⁴ ngo-7:30 ekuseni baphume ngo-14:30. Omapendane bayasipenda manje, kodwa abapendi⁵ ngaphakathi, bathi bayophenda⁶ ngaphakathi ngonyaka ozayo. Uthishomkhulu uDube uqale⁷ ngonyaka odlule la KwaTholulwazi. Thina sinomfowethu sihamba ngamabhayisikili uma siya

/3.....

esikoleni. Amabhasi awadluli⁸ ngakithi ngakho-ke asikwazi ukuhamba ngebhasi. Uthisha uNdaba uthi akayukusuka⁹ lapha. Nami uma sengikhulile ngizofundisa¹⁰ khona lapha KwaTholulwazi.

Isenzo/Verb	Inkathi yesenzo/Tense form	Ukuvuma noma ukuphika kwesenzo/Actuality of the verb
a. ufundisa ¹		
b. wafunda ²		
c. savulwa ³		
d. bangena ⁴		
e. abapendi ⁵		
f. bayophenda ⁶		
g. uqale ⁷		
h. awadluli ⁸		
i. akayukusuka ⁹		
j. ngizofundisa ¹⁰		

(20)

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ISIQEPHU B/SECTION B

UMBUZO 2 /QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Bhala uphawu 'X' ebhokisaneni okuyilona ubonise ukuthi lezi zitatimende **ziyiqiniso** noma **ziyiphutha**. / Mark the appropriate block with an 'X' to indicate whether the statements are **true** of **false**.

	Yiqiniso / True	Yiphutha / False
a. Indlela eqondisayo itshengisa imiyalo./The indicative mood expresses commands.		
b. Isenzo esisenkathini yamanje ukuvuma esisendleleni eqondisayo sinonkamisa u-a ekugcineni./the verb in the present tense, positive of the indicative mood has an ending –a.		
c. Isenzo esisenkathini esanda kudlula ukuphika esisendleni eqondisayo sigcina ngesakhi u-ile noma u-e./The verb in		

/4.....

<i>the near past tense, negative of the indicative mood has an ending -ile or -e.</i>		
d. IsiZulu sinezindlela zesenzo eziyisithupha./Zulu has six moods.		
e. Indlela eqondisayo, indlela yesimo nendlela yokulandelana kokwedlule zehlukanisa inkathi./The indicative, situative and consecutive moods are tense distinguishing.		
f. Isakhi sokuphika u-(k)a- sisetshenziswa endleleni eqondisayo kuphela./The negative morpheme (k)a- is used in the indicative mood only.		
g. Isenzo esisendleleni yesichasiso sichasisa kabanzi ngesenzo esisemshwaneni omkhulu./The verb in the qualificative mood describes the verb in the main clause.		
h. Indlela eqondisayo nephoyo yizindlela ezizimele./The indicative and imperative moods are the independent moods.		
i. Indlela encikile indlela ehlukanisa inkathi./The subjunctive mood is a tense distinguishing mood.		
j. Isihlanganiso u-ukuze silandelwa isenzo esisendleleni yesimo./The conjunctive "ukuze" is followed by a situative mood verb.		

(10)

2.2 Yisho ukuthi lezi zenzo ezidwetshelwe kulesi siqesheshana esingezansi zikuyiphi indlela, inkathi nokuthi zikhombisa ukuvuma noma ukuphika. / Indicate the mood, tense and actuality of each of the underlined verbs in the passage below:

Le nto ngiyibone¹ kahle izolo, ngenkathi ngihambisana² nezintombi ezimbili ezinemilomo ecishe ifane ngobuhle bayo. Mihle imilomo yaleziya ntombi. Mihle iqedile³. Bengithi zizothi⁴ zihlobene, kanti cha yikho nje ukudala⁵ koMdali okusa ekhipha⁶ omunye umsiko, kuyasa⁷ ukhipha omunye.

Umuntu wasesilungwini angahle abuze⁸ ukuthi bese ngiyibukani⁹ kangaka imilomo yalezo ntombi engikhuluma¹⁰ ngazo, ngize ngibone¹¹ lobo buhle bokuma kwayo engathi bukhomba¹² ukuthi UMdali wayibumba¹³ engajahile¹⁴ ukuqeda¹⁵ edlule ayobumba eminye imilomo.

(DBZ Ntuli et al. Induku. Page 64.)

Bhala izimpendulo zakho lapha:

Write your answers here:

	Indlela yesenzo/Mood	Inkathi/Tense	Ukuvuma noma Ukuphika/Actuality
a. <u>ngiyibone</u> ¹			
b. <u>ngihambisana</u> ²			
c. <u>iqedile</u> ³			

/5.....

d. zizothi ⁴			
e. ukudala ⁵			
f. ekhipha ⁶			
g. kuyasa ⁷			
h. abuze ⁸			
i. ngiyibukani ⁹			
j. engikhuluma ¹⁰			
k. ngibone ¹¹			
l. bukhomba ¹²			
m. wayibumba ¹³			
n. engajahile ¹⁴			
o. ukuqeda ¹⁵			

(15)

- 2.3 Sebenzisa isiqu sesenzo u“-**khetha**” nethebula elingezansi, ukhombise ukuthi yakhiwa kanjani indela yesichasiso enkathini esanda kudlula nasenkathini eyofika ukuphika. / Use the verbal stem “-**khetha**” and the table below to show how the negative structure of the qualificative mood verb in the near past tense and remote future tense is formed.

Gcwalisa izikhala lapho kunezikhala khona / Fill in the gaps.

	Isivumelwano sesibaluli /qual. subject morph. + ____ +	Isakhi sokuphika enkathini eyofika/negative future tense morpheme +	Umsuka wesenzo/ Verb root + ____ +	Isijobeleso sesichasiso/ Qualificative suffix + ____ +
Inkathi esanda kudlula/Near past tense	_____ +	nga- +	_____ +	ile + (____)
Inkathi eyofika/ Remote future tenses	_____ +	nga- +	_____ + -kheth- +	_____ +

(14)

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ISIQEPHU C / SECTION C

UMBUZO 3/ QUESTION 3

- 3.1.1 Chaza ukuthi isabizwana okuthiwa isabizwana soqobo singasetshenziswa kanjani ngokwesinteksi uphinde unike nezibonelo. / *Explain how the so-called emphatic pronoun can be used syntactically and supply an example of each type of usage.*

(6)

- 3.2 Chaza ukuthi yini umehluko phakathi kwesabizwana nesilawuli. / *Explain the difference between a pronoun and a determiner.*

(2)

- 3.3 Chaza ukuthi izabizwana zokukhomba zisuselwa kanjani eziqalweni zamabizo. / *Explain the derivation of the Zulu demonstrative pronouns from the noun class prefixes.*

(5)

- 3.4 Yisho ukuthi lelo nalelo gama elidwetshelwe laphawulwa ngo-^a kuye ku-^d ebinzeni elingezansi liwucezu luni lwenkulumo nokuthi lisetshenziswe kanjani ngokwesinteksi. Phendula umbuzo ngokugcwalisa ithebula elilandela amabinzana. / *Indicate in the case of each of the underlined and numbered words (numbered from ^a to ^d in the excerpt below) to which word category the word belongs and specify how it has been used syntactically. Answer by completing the table below the text.*

Yena^a uMvelinqangi lo wamakholwa mina engikholwa nguye, ubona konke.
Yena^b unisa izulu, alethe nokufa. Nguye ophethe oNomkhubulwane

noMamlambo abaletha ubuhle emhlabeni kuthele izithelo, balethe nothando kwabathatheneyo. Bonke^c abantu baphethwe nguye yedwa. nguye owathi ezelwe weza kulo mhlaba kodwa abantu bona^d abamkholwanga.

Igama / Word	ucezu lwenkulumo / Word category	Lisetshenziswe kanjani emshweni / Syntactic usage
yena ^a		
yena ^b		
bonke ^c		
bona ^d		

(4)

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ISIQEPHU D / SECTION D

UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

4.1 Chaza labo nkamisa abalandelayo/ Describe the following vowels.

[ɑ] _____

[e] _____

[ɛ] _____

[i] _____

[o] _____

[ɔ] _____

[u] _____

(14)

4.2 Chaza ukuthi kuyini ukuphakama konkamisa ubuye usho ukuthi kudalwa yini.
/ Explain what vowel raising is and why it occurs.

/8.....

(3)

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ISAMBA/TOTAL: 100

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