



ISIFUNDO/MODULE: ISIZULU 2A

IKHODI/CODE: IZU1B2AA2/IZU2A11

IPHEPHA/PAPER: SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMATIVE
ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY JULY 2020

DURATION/ISIKHATHI: 2 HOURS

ISAMBA SAMAMAKI/TOTAL MARKS: 100

UMHLOLI/EXAMINER: MR TM MADINGIZA

UMCUBUNGULI/MODERATOR: DR IK MNDawe

INANI LAMAKHASI/NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 PAGES

IMIYALELO/INSTRUCTIONS:

PHENDULA YONKE IMIBUZO. BHALELA KULO LELI PHEPHA. /ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. WRITE ON THIS PAPER.

ISIBONGO NAMANISELA/SURNAME AND INITIALS:

INOMBOLO YOMFUNDI/STUDENT NUMBER:

UMBUZO 1:

1.1 Nika incazelo yenkathi. */Provide the definition of a tense.* (2)

.....

.....

1.2 Chaza izivumelwano zikamenzi zezigaba zamabizo eziguqukayo endleleni yesimo uphinde unike nesibonelo sesigaba ngasinye emshweni. */Explain the subject morphemes of noun classes that change in the situative mood and give example sentences of each.* (6)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.3 Nika incazelo yendlela yesenzo. */Provide the definition of a mood.* (1)

.....

.....

1.4 Chaza isakhiwo sesivumelwano sikamenzi sezigaba zamabizo endleleni yokulandelana kokwedlule uphinde unike nesibonelo emshweni. */Explain the formation of subject morpheme of the noun class in the consecutive mood and give an example in a sentence.* (2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.5 Chaza izindlela ezine okungangeniswa ngayo isenzo esisendleleni yokulandelana kokwedlule. Sebenzisa isibonelo indlela ngayinye. */Explain four ways in which a verb in the consecutive mood can be introduced. Give an example of each.* (4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.6 Chaza ukusetshenziswa kwendlela ebalulayo. */Explain the usage of the qualificative mood.* (2)

1.7 Nika izibonelo zemiyalo elandelayo esimeni esiphikayo. /Give examples of the following commands in the negative. (8)

1.7.1 Umyalo oqondiswe kumuntu oyedwa onomsuka wesenzo onhlamvuningi.
/A command directed to one person with a polysyllabic verb stem.

1.7.2 Umyalo oqondiswe kubantu abaningi onomsuka wesenzo onhlamvuningi.
/A command directed to more than one person with a polysyllabic verb stem.

1.7.3 Umyalo oqondiswe kumuntu oyedwa onomsuka wesenzo onhlamvuyinye.
/A command directed to one person with a monosyllabic verb stem.

1.7.4 Umyalo oqondiswe kubantu abaningi onomsuka wesenzo onhlamvuyinye.
/A command directed to more than one person with a monosyllabic verb stem.

[25]

UMBUZO 2:

2.1 Funda isiqephu esingezansi bese uphendule umbuzo olandelayo. /Read the text below and then answer the question that follows.

NgoLwesine uSipho wahamba **waya**¹ esiteshini lapho wayezothatha isitimela esiya eGoli. Lapha esiteshini kwakukhona abantu abaningi abaya ezindaweni ezehlukene. Safika isitimela. USipho wagibela ku-*Third Class* ngoba kushibhile. Isitimela sasuka saze sama eMlamlankunzi okuyisiteshi **esilandela**² isiteshi sase-Orlando. **Sahamba**³ saze safika e-New Canada. Lapho omunye umfana wezwakela ethi: ‘Nakhu lapho umuntu wahlupheka khona ngenkathi **efuna**⁴ udompasi.’ Phela kudala udompasi wawucelwa lapha e-New Canada, ulandwe e-Faraday. Isitimela sasuka sahamba.

Kukhona futhi abantu abathengisa amaswidi, ugwayi, izithelo, amantongomane nezinye izinto. Laba bantu baziwa ngokuthi ngama-smouksers. Ungabezwa bethi: ‘**Thenga**⁵ mama, thenga baba, thenga bhuti, thenga sisi.’ Phela lapha esitimeleni uthola yonke into **oyifunayo**⁶.

Abantu abaningi **abahlala**⁷ eSoweto bahamba nge-*Third Class*, kodwa kukhona abahamba nge-*First Class*. I-*First Class* iyadula futhi iphephile kune-*Third Class*. Abantu laba bahlala bethule du **befunda**⁸ amanoveli noma amaphepha.

Sathi isitimela sifika esiteshini sase-*Braamfontein* kwahluka abantu abaningi. USipho wabona inyuvesi yabo imi bude buduze nje nesiteshi. Wahleka kancane ecabanga ukuthi ingabe umsebenzi wesikole uyowuqeda nini. Safika esiteshini sase-*Park*, eGoli. Wahlika uSipho wahamba ngezinyawo **ukuya**⁹ e-*Hillbrow*. Uhamba masinyane ukuthi **afike**¹⁰ phambi kwa-6 ngoba le ndawo idume ngokubanjwa inkunzi.

2.1.1 Bhala indlela yesenzo, inkathi (uma ikhona) kanye nokuvuma noma ukuphika kwezenzo ezinezinombolo ¹ ukuya ku ¹⁰. /Indicate the mood, tense (where applicable) and the actuality of each of the numbered verbs from ¹ to ¹⁰. (15)

Isenzo/Verb	Inkathi/Tense	Indlela yesenzo/ Mood	Ukuvuma/ukuphika/Actuality
waya			
esilandela			
sahamba			
efuna			
thenga			
oyifunayo			
abahlala			
befunda			
ukuya			
afike			

2.2 Khetha impendulo eqondile ngokuyidwebela umzila. /Select the correct answer by underlining it. (10)

2.2.1 Isenzo esisendleleni esabizosenzo esimeni esiphikayo sigcina ngo: /The verb in the negative form of the infinitive mood has the verbal ending: (a) -i; (b) -e; (c) -a.

2.2.2 Uma isivumelwano sikamenziwa sisetshenziswa nesenzo esisendleleni ephoqayo ekuvumeni isijobelelo-muva kuba u: /When an object morpheme is used in the imperative verb in the positive the verb ending is: (a) -a; (b) -i; (c) -e.

2.2.3 EsiZulwini sithola izindlela zesenzo eziyi-: /The number of moods found in Zulu is: **(a) 6; (b) 7; (c) 8.**

2.2.4 Isenzo u-ememeza ku “UThemba ugijima ememeza” sisindleleni: /The verb ememeza in UThembi ugijima ememeza is in the: **(a) yesimo/situative mood; (b) yokulandelana kokwedlule /consecutive mood; (c) encikile /subjunctive mood.**

2.2.5 Indlela yesenzo iphawulwa yi: /The mood is marked by the: **(a) isenzo /verb; (b) ibizo /noun; (c) isandiso /adverb.**

2.2.6 Isijobelelo-muva u-i, ku “asisebenzi” siphawula: /The verb ending -i in asisebenzi marks: **(a) inkathi /tense; (b) indlela yesenzo /mood; (c) indlela yesenzo, inkathi kanye nokuphika /mood, tense and negative actuality.**

2.2.7 Ukuvuma kwenkathi eyofika kuphawulwa ngesakhi u: /The positive of the remote future tense is marked by the morpheme: **(a) -yo; (b) -zo-; (c) -yuku-.**

2.2.8 Indlela yesenzo ka-sixoxe, ku “Ake sixoxe” nge: /The mood of the verb sixoxe in Ake sixoxe is the: **(a) eqondile /indicative; (b) encikile /subjunctive; (c) ephoqayo /imperative.**

2.2.9 Isakhi u-ya- senkathi yamanje sitholakala: /The morpheme -ya- of the present tense is found in the: **(a) ekuvumeni kuphela /positive form only; (b) ekuphikeni kuphela /negative form only; (c) ekuvumeni nasekuphikeni kuphela /both the positive and negative forms.**

2.2.10 Isijobelelo-muva sesenzo esisekuphikeni (esino-nga) sendlela ephoqayo u: /The verb ending of the negative (with -nga-) of the imperative mood is: **(a) -a; (b) -i; (c) -e.**

[25]

UMBUZO 3:

3.1 Chaza imisebenzi emithathu yokusetshenziswa kwesabizwana sokugcizelela bese unike isibonelo umsebenzi ngamunye. /Explain the three uses of the emphatic pronoun and give an example of each. (6)

- 3.1.1

 3.1.2

 3.1.3

3.2 Qedelela ithebula elingezansi ngokugcwalisa iminingwane esilele. /Complete the table below by filling in the missing information. (10)

ibizo /noun	isabizwana sokugcizelela/ emphatic pronoun	isabizwana sokukhomba eduze /demonstrative pronoun (pos.1)	isabizwana sokukhomba buqamama /demonstrative pronoun (pos. 2)	isabizwana sokukhomba kude /demonstrative pronoun (pos. 3)
ukhamba				
ukudla				
uboya				
ukhokho				
ugandaganda				

3.3 Chaza ukususelwa kwezindawo ezintathu ezitholakala esabizwaneni sokukhomba zamabizo amathathu asuka embuzweni ongenhla 3.2. Sebenzisa ibizo elilodwa ukuchaza indawo nganye. /Explain the derivation of the three positions found in the demonstrative pronoun from three nouns in the above question 3.2. Use one noun to explain each position. (9)

3.3.1

.....
.....

3.3.2

.....
.....

3.3.3

.....
.....

[25]

UMBUZO 4:

4.1 Shono ukuthi imibuzo elandelayo iyiqiniso noma iyiphutha: */Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.* (9)

4.1.1 Ibizo elingumnini livela phambi noma emuva kwebizo elikhombisa okomnini. */The possessor noun appears before or after the noun denoting the possession.*

4.1.2 U-zonke, isabizwana sokugcizelela. */zonke is an emphatic pronoun.*

4.1.3 Uma umnini kulibizo elikusigaba 1a bese okomnini kulibizo eliphuma esigabeni esinomankankana, isigabazwana sobumnini u-ka. */When the possessor is a noun in class 1a and the possession is a noun from a nasal class, the possessive particle word is ka.*

.....

4.1.4 IsiZulu sinezabizwana zokubala ezintathu. */Zulu has three types of quantitative pronouns.*

4.1.5 Isaga esithi Ukufa kwenhliziyo ngumzwangedwa, siqukethe isabizwana sokubala esikhethayo. */The proverb Ukufa kwenhliziyo ngumzwangedwa, contains an exclusive quantitative pronoun.*

4.1.6 U-leli, isabizwana sokubala. */leli is a possessive pronoun.*

4.1.7 U-Ihashi lakho, umshwana wobumnini. */Ihashi lakho is a possessive word group.*

.....

4.1.8 Igama elithi baphi, isabizwana sesigaba 2. */The word baphi is a pronoun of class 2.*

.....

4.1.9 Izabizwana zesigaba 1 ziyefana nalezo zesigaba 1a. */The pronouns of class 1 are identical to those of class 1a.*

4.2 Funda isiqephu engezansi bese uphendule imibuzo elandelayo. */Read the abstract below and then answer the questions that follow.*

Njengoba ezinye izilwane zona zinemibala ezenza zifane nendawo ezikuyo ezinye zahluke kakhulu kulezo. Kukhona ibhu nezimvemvane nokunamabala azibhadu ezimpikweni zakho¹, abonakala sengathi amehlo akho. Lokho kudalelwe ukuba kuvikele ibhu nezimvemvane ezinyonini nakuzo zonke² izilwane ezingazama ukuzibamba. Uma izimvemvane zivula zeneka amaphiko azo, la mehlokazi ayazethusa zonke izitha ngoba zicabanga ukuthi amehlo

esilwane esikhulukazi bese zingabe zisahlasela. Uhlobo oluthize lwamasele³ lukwazi ukuzifutha bese lubukeka lungamapaklaza angase abe yingozi enkulu esitheni. Ingungumbane yona ikwazi ukuvokomalisa izinungu zayo zithi vendu ibonakale kuyisilwane esiyingozi enkulu. Kuyilo iqiniso nokuthi ingungumbane izivikela ngazo izinungu zayo lezi.

4.2.1 (a) Yiliphi ibizo eliyisandulelabizo sesabizwana u-kho esiphawulwe ngo ¹? /Which noun is the antecedent noun of the pronoun kho marked ¹? (1)

.....

(b) Yinhloboni yesabizwana lesi? /What type of pronoun is this? (1)

.....

(c) Bonisa ukuthi le sabizwana sisuselwe kanjani. /Illustrate how this pronoun has been derived. (3)

.....

4.2.2 (a) Yiliphi ibizo eliyisandulelabizo sesabizwana u-zonke esiphawulwe ngo²? /Which noun is the antecedent noun of the pronoun zonke marked ²? (1)

.....

(b) Yinhloboni yesabizwana lesi? /What type of pronoun is this? (1)

.....

(c) Bonisa ukuthi le sabizwana sisuselwe kanjani. /Illustrate how this pronoun has been derived. (3)

.....

4.2.3 (a) Yiliphi ibizo elibalulwe esabizwaneni sobumnini u-lwa ku-lwamasele esiphawulwe ngo³. /Which noun is qualified by the possessive pronoun lwa in lwamasele marked ³? (1)

.....

(b) Kutholakala liphi ibizo kulo mshwana wobumnini: lwamasele? /Which noun is found in this possessive word group: lwamasele? (2)

.....

(c) Bonisa ukuthi isabizwana sobumnini u-lwa, sisuselwe kanjani. /Illustrate how the possessive pronoun lwa has been derived. (3)

.....

[25]

Total: [100]