


**SURNAME & INITIALS:** .....

**STUDENT NUMBER:** .....

 <p>UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG</p>	<p><b>UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES</b></p> <p><b><u>ZULU FOR SENIOR AND FET PHASE 1A (ZUS 1AA1)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>SPECIAL ASSESSMENT</u></b></p>
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**DATE** : JULY 2020                      **SESSION** : 08:30-11:30

**ASSESSOR(S)** : MR S.Z DLAMINI

**MODERATOR** : MRS N. SIBIYA

**DURATION** : 2 HOURS                      **MARKS** : 100

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**NUMBER OF PAGES: 10 PAGES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer ALL THE QUESTIONS.
  2. Number your answers clearly.
  3. Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
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## **QUESTION 1**

1.1 Explain why Zulu is regarded as a dominant language in South Africa.

- Large geographical spread
- Most first language speakers
- Zulu is related to Xhosa, Ndebele, and Swati
- It is related to Zimbabwean Ndebele

(4)

1.2 List the FOUR Nguni languages of South Africa.

- Zulu
- S. Ndebele
- Xhosa
- Swati

(4)

1.2 List the THREE Sotho languages of South Africa and explain why they are categorised in the same category.

- Tswana
- Sepedi
- South Sotho
- These languages are int

(4)

1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

a. Zulu has five semi-vowels.

**False**

b. The present tense morpheme –ya- can appear in the negative of the verb.

**False**

- c. The subject morpheme in the indicative mood can be omitted if there is a subject in the sentence.

**False**

The conjoined subject use the subject morpheme of the second person plural.

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- d. The reflective morpheme is for all persons and classes.

.....

- e. In Zulu there are no prepositions such as 'in..., on..., at..., or to'

.....

- f. The speech sounds 'hl..., kl..., tsh, c..., ch..., q...,qh' are click sounds.

.....

- g. A syllable in Zulu always ends on a vowel except where the vowel following 'm' has been omitted.

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- h. The language group to which Swati belongs is called the Nguni Languages.

.....

- i. Zulu clicks sounds are not regarded as consonants.

.....

(10)

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## **QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 You are a new student teacher in a school. Write a short paragraph in Zulu in which you introduce yourself to your learners. You should include your name and surname and what time and by means of what you come to school.

**Students will supply different responses**

(4)

- 2.2 With the use of suitable examples, explain how the inadmissible sequence of vowels (vowel juxtaposition) is addressed in Zulu.

A vowel can be cancelled as in the case of *ngi+osa= ngosa* or a semi-vowel can be used as in the case of *u+osa= wosa*

(3)

- 2.3 The question form –ni is used to mark a question in Zulu. Construct your own five questions and provide answers to them.

Students will supply different responses. E.g *Uphuzani? Ngiphuza amanzi*

(10)

(17)

### **QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Rewrite the following Zulu sentences in the negative.

3.1.1 *Ngiyakubona* 'I see you'

*angikuboni*

3.1.2 *Wena wosa inyama na?* 'You, are you roasting meat?'

*Wena awosi inyama*

3.1.3 *Siyanifuna.* 'We are looking for you'

*asinifuni*

3.1.4 *Ufunda incwadi.* 'You are reading a book'

*awufundi incwadi*

(4)

- 3.2 You meet Ms Nkosi, a new neighbour, at the shopping mall. Greet her and enquire about her well-being. She answers. Complete the missing parts the dialogue below.

Wena:	sawubona
'you:	Good day sir.'
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Yebo, sawubona.
'Ms Nkosi:	'Yes, good day.'
Wena:	unjani?
'You:	'How are you?'
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Ngikhona unjani wena?
'Ms Nkosi:	'I am well. How are you?'
Wena:	nami ngikhona
'You:	'I am also well.'
Wena:	ngijabulela ukukubona
'You:	I am happy to see you'
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Nami ngiyajabula ukukubona
Ms Nkosi:	'I am also happy to see you'
Wena:	uthengani la?
'You:	What are you buying here?
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Ngithenga amagrosa
'Ms Nkosi:	'I am buying groceries'
Wena:	Ubuya nini ekhaya?
'You:	'When do you go back home?'
Unkosazana Nkosi:	ngihamba la ngo6
Ms Nkosi:	I leave here at 6 o'clock.'
Wena:	Ngicela ukuhamba nawe.
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Kulungile. Sizohamba sonke
'Ms Nkosi:	OK. We will leave together.
Wena:	Uhamba ngani?
'You:	'By means of what do you travel?'
Unkosazana Nkosi:	Ngihamba ngebhasi
'Ms Nkosi:	'I travel by bus.'
Wena:	Awuhambi ngemoto?
'You:	'Don't you travel by car?'

Unkosazana Nkosi:	Cha, angihambi ngemoto
Ms Nkosi:	'No, I do not travel by car.'
Wena:	Sizobonana
'You:	'We will see each other.'
Unkosazana Nkosi	Ngiyabonga
Ms Nkosi:	'Thank you'

(10)

### 3.3 Translate the sentences below into Zulu.

3.3.1 Do you (pl.) want milk and meat?

Ufuna ubisi nenyama?

3.3.2 We and you (singular) are buying fish, potatoes and bread.

Thina nawe sithenga inhlanzi, amazambane nesinkwa

3.3.3 I love myself.

Ngiyazithanda

3.3.4 You and I are going to the supermarket.

Mina nawe siya esuphamakethe

3.3.5 Let us go.

Akhe sihambe

3.3.6 Please help me

Ngicela ungisize

(6)

(20)

## QUESTION 4

4.1 Fill in the missing subject morphemes in the dialogue below.

OSipho:	Sawubona, Thandi.
'Sipho and company:	'We see you (singular) Thandi
Thandi:	Yebo, sanibonani, boSipho. <b>nijani</b> na?
'Thandi:	'Yes, we see you Sipho and company. How are you?
OSipho:	<b>sikhona</b> . wena <b>unjani</b> na?
Sipho and company:	We are well. You, how are you?
Thandi:	Nami <b>ngikhona</b>
'Thandi:	I am also well.'
OSipho:	<b>uhamba</b> ngani uma <b>uza</b> esitolo
'Sipho and company:	'You travel by what when you come to the Shops?
Thandi:	<b>ngihamba</b> ngetekisi noma ngebhasi.
'Thandi:	I travel by taxi or bus'
'OSipho:	Kanti, a <b>wuhambi</b> ngesitimela?
'Sipho and company:	'Oh but, don't you travel by train?'
Thandi:	Cha, <b>angihambi</b> ngesitimela.
Thandi:	'No, I don't travel by train.'
OSipho:	<b>sihamba</b> ngamabhayisikili.
Sipho and company:	'We travel by bicycles.'

(10)

4.2 Fill in the missing object morphemes in the sentences below.

4.2.1 Uya**sibona** emotweni na?

'Do you see us in the car?'

4.2.2 Umfundisi uMdletshe uya**sithandazela**

'Pastor Mdletshe is praying for us'

4.2.3 Umama **unithengela** amaswidi na?

'Is the mother buying you (plural) sweets?

4.3.4 Usisi ungithuma esitolo

'The sister is sending me to the store'

4.3.4 Abakuzondi, bayakuthanda.

'They do not hate you (singular), they love you (singular)'

4.3.5 UMenzi usisiza kakhulu

'Menzi is helping us a lot'

4.3.6 Uyangihanda uNtombi

'Ntombi loves me.

4.3.7 Uthisha uyakubona

'The teacher sees you (singular)'

4.3.8 Ngiyakubona ekuseni

'I see you (Plural) in the morning'

4.3.9 Ngiyakuhlonipha

'I respect you (singular)

(10)

(20)

## QUESTION 5

5.1 Correct the words in braces by supplying the correct locative derived form in each case. Only write the correct answer.

5.1.1 Uya (idolobha) edolobheni na?

'Are you going to town?'

5.1.2 Umama uya (imoto) emotweni

'The mother is going to the car'

5.1.3 Ngifuna ukuhlala (iGoli) eGoli

'I want to stay at Johannesburg'

5.1.4 USizwe ufaka izimpahla (isikhwama) esikhwameni

'Sizwe is putting the cloths to the bag'



5.1.5 Ubuya (uMhlanga) eMhlanga na?

‘Are you from the place of Mhlanga?’

(10)

5.2 Rewrite the following sentences deleting the words in brackets so that the verb becomes the last word of the sentence.

5.2.1 Ngiyabona

5.2.2 Ngiyabukela

5.2.3 Ngiyasika

5.2.4 Uyasula

5.2.5 Uyafunda

(5)

5.3 Tone is used to distinguish words in Zulu. Give three examples and write their different meanings.

(a) Bona ‘see’

Bona ‘they’

(b) Ithanga ‘pumpkin’

Ithanga ‘thigh’

(c) Inyanga ‘month’

Inyanga ‘traditional healer’

(6)

**(21)**

