SURNAME & INITIALS: …… STUDENT NUMBER: …….

UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG	**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG** **DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES** **ZULU FOR SENIOR AND FET PHASE 1B (ZUS 1BB1)** **SUPPLEMENTARY ASSESSMENT**

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DATE	: **JANUARY 2021**	**SESSION**	: 08:30-11:30
ASSESSOR(S)	: **MR S.Z DLAMINI**		
MODERATOR	: **MRS SIBIYA**		
DURATION	:	**MARKS**	: **100**

NUMBER OF PAGES: 9 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false

a. The object morpheme is not an essential morpheme

True

b. The non-changing object morpheme is called reflective morpheme

True

c. The agreement system of Zulu is based on the root of the noun

False

d. Zulu has a rule that prohibits the succession of nouns

False

e. Class 12 nouns are not found in any of the Bantu languages

True

f. The morpheme -ka- is used in the negative only

True

g. The present, near past and remote past tenses share the same negative

False

h. The object morpheme can be used together with the object in the sentence

True

i. The verb in the short form of the present tense contains the present tense morpheme -ya-

False

j. The verbal ending –ile of the present tense is found in the positive form only

True

k. Even though there are no nouns in Zulu in classes 12 and 13, there are nouns in these two noun class categories in languages such as Shona and Kikuyu.

True

l. The Zulu noun can be used without a prefix when a generic meaning is denoted.

True

m. Zulu has 18 noun classes including subclasses.

True

n. It is an absolute principle for nouns in particular noun class category to correspond in terms of their meaning.

False

o. Zulu nouns, including subclasses, basically consist of a full norm prefix and noun root.

False

(15)

1.2 Select the wrong item from those printed in bold and draw a cross

1.2.1 **The present**, **near past** and **remote past tenses** share the same negative

1.2.2 The verbs **sibona**, **sisebenzile** and **silambile** are verbs in the near past tense

1.2.3 The verbs **wafunda**, **safunda**, **uyafunda** are verbs in the remote past tense

1.2.4 The morpheme **-yo-**, **-zo-**, **-yuku-** mark the positive of the future tense

1.2.5 **The long form present tense**, **short form present tense**, **near past tense** share the same negative form

(5)

(20)

QUESTION 2

2.1 What is the difference between odd and even numbered class nouns? Explain

Odd numbered noun classes indicate singularity (1) while plurality is indicated by those with even numbers (1). The singularity of odd numbered noun classes is marked by a singular subject morpheme (1). The plurality of even numbered noun classes, on the other hand, is marked by a plural subject morpheme (1)

(4)

2.2 Explain the difference between subject morphemes and object morphemes.

Subject morphemes represent the subject in the verb (1) and object morphemes represent the object (1). The subject morpheme is always the first morpheme in the verb (1) while the object morpheme appears directly after the verb root (1). The subject morpheme is an essential morpheme (1) and the object morpheme is a non-essential morpheme (1)

(6)

2.3 Explain the derivation of the subject morphemes of Zulu. Provide an example to illustrate your answer.

Subject morphemes are derived from the true prefixes of their respective nouns (1). The rule is to take that true prefix and minus any nasal sound if there is any (1). E.g mu= u (class 1 and 3) (2)

(4)

2.4 The nouns *utshwala* ‘alcohol’ and *utshani* ‘grass’ belong to class 14, but they do not use the regular full norm prefix of this class category. Explain the reasons for this.

The roots of these two nouns commence with vowels; -ala, -ani (1). If these roots are used with the full norm prefix ubu-, vowel juxtaposition occurs, thus; ubu+ala, ubu+ani (1). Usually, a consonant is used to try and dress this (1): ubw+ala, ubw+ani (1) but this also results in an inadmissible sequence of speech sounds. It is for this reason that the palate sounds –tshw- amd –tsh- are employed to address the speech error of –bw- (1). Irrespective of the fact that these nouns use variant prefixes, they still share the same agreement concord of this class number (1)

(6)

(20)

QUESTION 3

3.1 Complete the sentences by filling in the missing subject morphemes

3.1.1 Intombi icula kamnandi. ‘The girl sings well’

3.1.2 Obaba bayakhuluma. ‘The father and company and conversing’

3.1.3 Utshani bumila kahle. ‘The grass is growing well’

3.1.4 Amathunga ayavuza. ‘The buckets are leaking’

3.1.5 Idada libhukuda edanyini. ‘The duck is swimming in the dam’

3.1.6 Utshwala budakisa abantu. ‘Beer makes people drunk’

3.1.7 Umuthi uphilisa iziguli. ‘Medicine cures patients’

3.1.8 Izintombi zigqoka izingubo. ‘Ladies wear dresses’

3.1.9 Inyosi itinyela umntwana. ‘The bee stings the child’

3.1.10 Ukusebenza kahle kusiza abantu. ‘To work well, helps people’

(10)

4.2 Complete the sentences by filling in the missing object morphemes

4.2.1 Uthisha umkhuzile (uVelaphi). ‘The teacher reprimanded (Velaphi)

4.2.2 Omama bakupheka (ukudla) ekuseni. ‘Mothers cook (food) in the morning’

4.2.3 Amaphoyisa azowabamaba (amasela) ebusuku. ‘Police will catch (thieves) at night’

4.2.4 Amadoda ayibulale endleni (inyoka). ‘The men killed the snake in the road’

4.2.5 Thina sasifunda ngoLwesine (IsiZulu). ‘We read/studied (Zulu) on Thursday’

4.2.6 OZandile bayowalanda emfuleni (amanzi). ‘Zandile and company are going to fetch (water) from the river’

4.2.7 Umfundisi uyalifunda (iBhayibheli). ‘The pastor reads the (Bible)’

4.2.8 Umfana uyaluthenga (ubisi) esitolo. ‘The boy buys (milk) at the store’

4.2.9 Ngiyamuzwa ubaba. ‘I hear the (father)’

4.2.10 Izinkomo ziyabudla (utshani). ‘Cows eat grass’

(10)

(20)

QUESTION 4

4.1 Rewrite the bold verbs in the near past tense

4.1.1 **Ngiyafunda** ‘I am reading/studying’

Ngifundile

4.1.2 Amadoda **abulala** inja ‘The men kill a dog’

abulale

4.1.3 Ijuba **lidla** isinkwa ‘The bird eats bread’

lidle

4.1.4 oDudu **baphuza** amanzi ‘Dudu and company drink water’

baphuze

4.1.5 Umfana **ubhala** isivivinyo ‘The learner writes a test’

ubhale

(5)

4.2 Rewrite the bold verbs in the remote past tense

4.2.1 UThandi **uvula** ifasitela ‘Thandi opens the window’

wavula

4.2.2 Umntwana **uyakhala** ‘The child is crying’

wakhala

4.2.3 Abantwana **bakhuluma** isiZulu ‘The children speak Zulu’

bakhuluma

4.2.4 Ibhanoyi **liyandiza** ‘Aeroplane is flying’

landiza

4.2.5 Amantombazana **ayaxoxa** ‘ The girls are discussing’

axoxa

(5)

4.3 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the near future tense

4.3.1 Uthisha **ufundisa** isiZulu ‘The teacher teaches Zulu’

Uzofundisa

4.3.2 Amasoja **adubula** abantu ‘Soldiers shoot people’

azodubula

4.3.3 Amantombazane **ayasebenza** ‘The girls are working’

azosebenza

4.3.4 Ummeli **usebenza** enkantolo ‘The lawyer works at the magistrate court.

uzosebenza

4.3.5 Umama **uthengisa** amaqanda ‘The mother sells eggs’

uzothengisa

(5)

4.4 Rewrite the following bold verbs in the <u>remote future tense</u>

4.4.1 Usisi **usika** inyama ‘The sister cuts meat’

Uyosika

4.4.2 Abafana **badlala** ibhola ‘Boys play soccer’

bayodlala

4.4.3 Idada **libhukuda** emanzini ‘The duck swims in the water’

liyobhukuda

4.4.4 Izinja **zidla** amathambo ‘The dogs eat bones’

ziyodla

4.4.5 Inkosikazi **ipheka** ukudla ‘The wife cooks food’

iyopheka

(5)

(20)

QUESTION 5

5.1 Fill in the table below

Nouns	**Actual prefix**	**Full norm prefix**	**True prefix**	**Class number.**
Ikati	**i-**	**I(li)-**	**-li-**	**5**
ubulongo	**ubu-**	**ubu-**	**-bu-**	**14**
ukusiza	**uku-**	**uku-**	**-ku-**	**15**
umfazi	**um-**	**umu-**	**-mu-**	**1**
amanzi	**ama-**	**ama-**	**-ma-**	**6**
isagila	**is-**	**isi-**	**-si-**	**7**
imvula	**im-**	**in(i)-**	**-n(i)-**	**9**
ulwandle	**ulw-**	**u(lu)-**	**-lu-**	**11**
usikilidi	**u-**	**u-/umu-**	**-mu-**	**3a**
isandulelo	**is-**	**isi-**	**-si-**	**7**

(20)