

Tutorial Letter 101/1/2021

Language and Communication Skills Acquisition in an African Language 1

AFL1503

Semester 1

Department of African Languages

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

BARCODE

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Dear Student

1 INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to welcome you to this module and hope that you will find it both interesting and rewarding. We shall do our best to make your study of this module successful. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester and resolve to do the assignments properly.

You will receive a number of tutorial letters during the year. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment.

Tutorial Letter 101, i.e. this tutorial letter, contains important information about the scheme of work, resources and assignments for this module. We urge you to read it carefully and to keep it at hand when working through the study material, preparing the assignment(s), preparing for the examination and addressing questions to your lecturers.

Please read my Studies @ Unisa brochure, in combination with Tutorial Letter 101 as it gives you an idea of generally important information when studying at a distance and within a particular College.

In Tutorial Letter 101, you will find the assignments and assessment criteria as well as instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments. We have also included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study this section of the tutorial letter very carefully.

Right from the start we would like to point out that you must read all the tutorial letters you receive during the semester immediately and carefully, as they always contain important and, sometimes, urgent information.

We hope that you will enjoy this module and wish you all the best!

Please note / important notes:

- English will be used in all formal instruction for this module. However, students are welcome to answer assignments or conduct correspondence with their lecturers in the language of their choice (any of the official languages of South Africa).
- Please choose only ONE language on the CD-ROM or on the pdf format files on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources and answer the assignments and examination questions for your chosen African language only.

Pay careful attention to the correct numbering of your language specific assignment.

1.1 Tutorial matter

- A study guide
- Tutorial Letters 101 and 301 at registration and others later
- Other material: one CD-ROM (Note that the contents of the CD ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.)

Some of this tutorial matter may not be available when you register. Tutorial matter that is not available when you register will be posted to you as soon as possible. If you have access to the internet, you can view and print the study guide and tutorial letters on the University's online campus, myUnisa, at <http://my.unisa.ac.za> under 'official study material'.

We would like to draw your attention to the importance of myUnisa, the University's online portal for all the information and services you need to help manage your studies at Unisa. You need to be registered on myUnisa to be able to submit assignments online, gain access to the Library functions and various learning resources, download study material or converse with lecturers and fellow students about your studies and the challenges you encounter. myUnisa provides you with additional opportunities to take part in activities and discussions of relevance to topics in this module, assignments, marks and examinations.

2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES

2.1 Purpose

The purpose is to provide students with the opportunity to learn the basic language structure and vocabulary of an African language. Students who achieve the outcomes of this course will be able to communicate on an elementary level with speakers of the target language and be equipped with basic reading, listening and comprehension skills. They will also be culturally sensitive to language nuances on an elementary level.

2.2 Outcomes

After the completion of this module you should be able to:

- read a Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati and Ndebele text and grasp its overall contents, without necessarily knowing the meaning of every word;
- understand an increased number of vocabulary items;
- recognize grammatical constructions, without necessarily being able to analyse and explain them;
- give the content of Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati and Ndebele passages in your own words;

- be able to pronounce and do listening and comprehension exercises in Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati/ Ndebele;
- answer content-based questions on Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati/ Ndebele texts;
- demonstrate insight into and deal with basic grammar and contexts of language use in the Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga/ Swati and Ndebele speaking community.

The specific outcomes for this module are the following:

Specific outcome 1:

Converse according to language structures and vocabulary in a variety of everyday contexts.

Specific outcome 2:

Create written responses relating to a variety of contexts using correct language structures and vocabulary.

Specific outcome 3:

Converse in the target language with due observance of cultural nuances, using vocabulary, phrases and sentences in specific contexts.

3 LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer(s)

The following is a list of lecturers who are responsible for this module. Please contact **only the lecturer for the language** you have chosen in this module. Their names appear below. **IsiZulu (Zulu):**

Prof SE Bosch

E-mail address: boschse@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 8253

IsiZulu (Zulu):

Mrs NL Molokomme (Module Co-ordinator)

E-mail address: moloknl@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 4970

isiXhosa (Xhosa):

Ms P Chitani

E-mail address: ecithapy@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 2074

Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):

Mrs AL Ndlovu

E-mail address: endlowa@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 8084

Setswana: (Tswana)

Mr SE Masote

E-mail address: masotse@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 8016

Sesotho (Southern Sotho):

Ms MCN Mokuoane

E-mail address: mokuomc@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 2071

Siswati (Swati)

Mr MC Nhlabathi: **(Module Co-ordinator)**

E-mail address: nhlabmc@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 8326

IsiNdebele (Ndebele)

Mrs SC Mabena

E-mail address: mabencs@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 4048

Tshivenda (Venda):

Mr KK Ramatshimbila

E-mail address: ramatkk@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 6209

Xitsonga (Tsonga):

Mrs AZ Sibuyi

E-mail address: sibuyiaz@unisa.ac.za

Telephone number: 012 429 8068

3.2 Department

Should you wish to write to us or send us a fax, please use the following contact details:

The Module leader AFL1503

Attention: [Insert name of language you have chosen]

Department of African Languages

PO Box 392

UNISA

0003

Fax: (012) 429 8288

Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with or inserted into assignments. Should you have study material enquiries, please note that all study material is available and can be downloaded from *myUnisa*.

3.3 University

If you need to contact the university about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication *my Studies @ Unisa*, which you received with your study material. This brochure contains information on how to contact the university (e.g. to whom you can write for different queries, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of the times certain facilities are open).

Always have your student number at hand when you contact the university.

4 RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed book(s)

There is **no prescribed textbook** for AFL1503. This means that you do not have to buy any additional books for this module code. **You need only study your study guide, language specific information on the CD ROM/DVD and the Tutorial Letters:**

4.2 Recommended book(s)

Recommended works are not compulsory reading and therefore need not be bought. A **limited** number of copies are available in the Library. You are strongly advised to consult the works that are applicable to the language you have selected, since they broaden your knowledge of the language as well as your communication skills:

isiZulu (Zulu):

Wilkes, A. & Nkosi, N. 1998. *Say it in Zulu*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman Educational Publishers.

Sesotho (Southern Sotho):

Mokoena, A.D. 1998. *Sesotho made easy. A step-by-step guide*. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

4.3 Electronic reserves (e-reserves)

There are no e-Reserves for this module.

4.4 Library services and resources

The Unisa Library offers a range of information services and resources:

- for detailed Library information go to <http://www.unisa.ac.za/sites/corporate/default/Library>
- for research support and services (e.g. personal librarians and literature search services) go to <http://www.unisa.ac.za/sites/corporate/default/Library/Library-services/Research-support>

The Library has created numerous Library guides: <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za>

Recommended guides:

- request and download recommended material: <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services: <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- [finding and using library resources and tools:](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_skills) http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_skills
- Frequently asked questions about the Library: <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>
- Services to students living with disabilities: <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/disability>

4.5 Additional books/ resources

The following are additional books that can be consulted by you. The library, however, does not undertake to provide these specific books:

IsiZulu (Zulu):

Dent & Nyembezi, S. 1995. *Scholar's Zulu Dictionary: English-Zulu/ Zulu-English*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter 3rd edition.

Nyembezi, S. 1957. *Learn Zulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.

Nyembezi, S. 1970. *Learn more Zulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.

Townsend, P. 1993. *Phezulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.

Wilkes, A & Nkosi, N. 1995. *Teach yourself Zulu. A complete course for beginners*. Berkshire: Hodder & Stroughton.

IsiXhosa (Xhosa):

Kotzé, A.E., Grobler G.M.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C., Saule, N., Taljaard, P.C. 1991. *Multi- Language Dictionary and Phrase Book*, Cape Town: The Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Limited.

Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):

Lombard, D.P., Van Wyk, E.B. & Mokgokong, P.C. 1985. *Introduction to the grammar of Northern Sotho*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.

Poulos G & Louwrens LJ. 1994. *A linguistic analysis of Northern Sotho*. Pretoria: Via Afrika.

Prinsloo, D.J., Sathekge, B.P. & Kriel, T.J. 1997. *Popular Northern Sotho Dictionary*. Tafelberg: Cape Town.

Setswana (Tswana):

Jennings, L.E., Taljaard, P.C., Grobler, G.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C. 1995.

The Concise Multilingual Dictionary. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD.

Kotzé, A.E., Grobler G.M.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C., Saule, N., Taljaard, P.C. 1991. *Multi- Language Dictionary and Phrase Book*, Cape Town: The Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Limited.

Le Roux, J.C. 1991. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary English Tswana Afrikaans*. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD .

Sesotho (Southern Sotho):

Moeketsi, R.H. 1998. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary. English Southern Sotho Afrikaans*. Johannesburg: AD Donker Publisher.

Mokoena, A. *Sesotho Made Easy*

Tshivenda (Venda):

Wentzel, PJ & Muloiwa, TW. 1982. *Trilingual Dictionary: Venda, English & Afrikaans*. University of South Afrika, Muckleneuk, Pretoria.

Department of Bantu Education. 1972. *Terminology and Orthography No.3*. The Government Printers. Pretoria.

Xitsonga (Tsonga)

Junod, H.A. 1942 *Xivulavuri*. Sasavona Books : Braamfontein

Compiled by Chatelain C. W 2008. *Eng.-Tso./Tso.-Eng. Pocket Dictionary*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Junod, H A 1967. *Vuvulavuri bya Xitsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Junod H.A. 1936. *Vutlhar*

i bya Vatsonga (Proverbs). Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Ouwehand, M.1964 *Everyday Tsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Siswati (Swati)

Taljaard, P.C., Khumalo, J.N., e.a. 1991. Handbook of Siswati. Pretoria: Van Schaik.

IsiNdebele (Ndebele)

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2006. *IsiNdebele/English isihlathululimezwi*. Pinelands: Phumelela.

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2014a. *IsiNdebele monolingual dictionary*. South African Heritage Publishers

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2014b. *IsiNdebele trilingual dictionary*. South African Heritage Publishers

5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

The *Study @ Unisa* brochure is available on myUnisa: www.unisa.ac.za/brochures/studies
This brochure has all the tips and information you need to succeed at distance learning and, specifically, at Unisa.

5.1. Tutors

Besides e-tutoring there will be face to face tutoring. It remains the responsibility of the respective students to contact the tutor assigned to them.

5.2 Contact with fellow students

5.2.1 Study groups

It is advisable to have contact with fellow students. One way to do this is to form study groups. The addresses of students in your area may be obtained from the following department:

Directorate: Student Administration and Registration
PO Box 392
UNISA
0003

5.2.2 MyUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The myUnisa learning management system is Unisa's online

campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

To go to the myUnisa website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the “Login to myUnisa” link on the right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the myUnisa website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>.

5.2.3 Workshops and Videoconferencing

There are no discussion classes/seminars/workshops and video conferences for this module.

5.3 Free computer and internet access

Unisa has entered into partnerships with establishments (referred to as Telecentres) in various locations across South Africa to enable you (as a Unisa student) free access to computers and the Internet. This access enables you to conduct the following academic related activities: registration; online submission of assignments; engaging in e-tutoring activities and signature courses; etc. Please note that any other activity outside of these are for your own costing e.g. printing, photocopying, etc. For more information on the Telecentre nearest to you, please visit www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres.

6 STUDY PLAN

Use your *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills.

7 PRACTICAL WORK

There are no practicals for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment criteria

- Name objects/items relating to specific contexts.
- Understand grammatical agreement.
- Generate elementary sentences and phrases in the target language.
- Use words, phrases and sentences relating to specific contexts.
- Identify the meaning of words from selected texts.
- Use vocabulary, phrases and sentences as signifiers of cultural concepts.
- Explain hierarchical societal structure in dialogues or conversations within specified contexts.

8.2 Assessment plan

- **How the admission to the examination works**

In terms of University policy, admission to examinations is granted to students on the basis of the submission of the first assignment for the specific tuition period (regardless of the mark obtained). The due date of the assignment will be within the first five weeks of the tuition period.

- **How the assessment system works**

There are two assignments for this module. In order to gain admission to the examination Assignment 01 has to be submitted in time. You are strongly advised to submit the second assignment as well in order to improve your year mark. The due dates for the submission of the assignments are indicated in section 8.3.2.

You will receive the correct answers automatically for multiple-choice questions. For written assignments, lecturers / assessors will comment constructively on your work. However, instructional feedback on compulsory assignments **will be sent to all students registered for this module** in a follow-up tutorial letter, and not only to those students who submitted the assignments. The tutorial letter number will be 201, 202, etc.

As soon as you have received the instructional feedback, please check your answers. The assignments and the commentaries on these assignments constitute an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the next assignment and the examination.

Feedback on *myUnisa* additional assessments will be automated and therefore immediate. The following assessment criteria will help you to understand what is required of you in this module:

- Create texts relating to specific contexts.
- Choose appropriate medium of communication.
- Adopt correct register and tone for specific audience and situation.
- Translate sentences and phrases to and from the target language.
- Use words, phrases and sentences relating to specific contexts.
- Identify the meaning of words from selected texts.
- Supply correct responses to content-based questions.
- Demonstrate the ability to synthesize/integrate information showing a high degree of coherence and logical development of a reasoned argument.
- Produce a product that shows the ability to present text that is clearly structured and concise, using a variety of appropriate formats.
- Effective use of descriptive writing.
- Effective use of emotive writing.

- **The year mark and the examination mark**

A year mark of 20% is applicable to this module, which means that your final examination mark will comprise the exam mark of 80% plus 20% for the assignments (10% for each of the two assignments). In the case where a student obtains an exam mark of below 40%, the year mark will not count.

8.3 Assignment numbers

- **Assignment 01** which contains multiple choice questions, is to be completed by all students, according to the language they have chosen to study.
- For the **written assignment**, you are expected to select the same language on the CD-ROM/DVD that you selected for assignment one. For example, if you selected isiZulu as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignment under the heading **isiZulu**; if you selected **Sesotho sa Leboa** as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignment under the heading **Sesotho sa Leboa**, etc.

VERY IMPORTANT: Note that each student has to submit only TWO assignments for this module. The first assignment (Assignment 01, which is a multiple choice assignment) must be done by all students. The first digit of the assignment number in this case, i.e. “0” identifies the assignment type as a multiple choice assignment and the second digit “1” stands for the first assignment.

The second assignment, which is a written assignment, is recognised by a “2” as the first digit of the assignment number. The second digit of the assignment number refers to the language in which you choose to answer your assignment.

Each language has been allocated a number as follows:

isiZulu: 1

isiXhosa: 2

Sesotho sa Leboa: 3 etc.

Assignment 21, for example, will refer to the second assignment for isiZulu, Assignment 22 will refer to the second assignment for isiXhosa, etc.

The first assignment must be done by all students to gain admission to the exams. Both assignments contribute to the year mark and it is advisable that students submit the second assignment as well.

Please choose only ONE language and do the two assignments for that particular language, e.g. Siswati (Assignment 01 and 26), Xitsonga (Assignment 01 and 29).

First assignment	(Multiple choice)	Written (second) assignment
IsiZulu	: Assignment 01	and 21
IsiXhosa	: Assignment 01	and 22
Sesotho sa Leboa	: Assignment 01	and 23
Setswana	: Assignment 01	and 24
Sesotho	: Assignment 01	and 25
Siswati	: Assignment 01	and 26
IsiNdebele	: Assignment 01	and 27
Tshivenda	: Assignment 01	and 28
Xitsonga	: Assignment 01	and 29

8.3.1 General assignment numbers

SEMESTER 1

Semester 1 Assignment
01 Compulsory
21 (IsiZulu)
22 (IsiXhosa)
23 (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi)
24 (Setswana)
25 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho)
26 (Siswati)
27 (IsiNdebele)
28 (Tshivenda)
29 (Xitsonga)

8.3.2 Unique assignment numbers

Assignment 01 is a multiple-choice assignment that needs to be completed by means of a mark-reading sheet. Assignments 21 – 29 are written assignments. Each multiple-choice assignment and each written assignment has a unique number for Semester 1. Please make sure that you use the correct number for the applicable assignment and for your chosen African language.

8.4 Assignment due dates

The closing dates for the submission of the assignments are:

SEMESTER 1

Semester 1 Assignment	Unique number	Type	Due dates
01 Compulsory	759783	Multiple Choice	15 March 2021
21 (IsiZulu)	631565	Written	09 April 2021
22 (IsiXhosa)	635586	Written	09 April 2021
23 (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi)	613780	Written	09 April 2021
24 (Setswana)	582320	Written	09 April 2021
25 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho)	689358	Written	09 April 2021
26 (Siswati)	796276	Written	09 April 2021
27 (IsiNdebele)	710867	Written	09 April 2021
28 (Tshivenda)	853818	Written	09 April 2021
29 (Xitsonga)	542969	Written	09 April 2021

8.5 Submission of assignments

You may submit written assignments and assignments completed on mark-reading sheets either by post or electronically via *myUnisa*. Assignments may **not** be submitted by fax or e-mail.

For detailed information on assignments, please refer to the *myStudies @ Unisa* brochure, which you received with your study package. To submit an assignment via *myUnisa*:

- Go to *myUnisa*.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module.
- Click on assignments in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen.
- Click on the assignment number you wish to submit.
- Follow the instructions.

NB: There are different assignments in this tutorial letter.

General:

- The assignments are based on the **study guide for AFL1503** as well as on the language specific information on the **CD-ROM/DVD for AFL1503**.
- You are expected to select only **ONE** language on the CD-ROM/DVD. Please note that the contents of the CD ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. For example, if you selected isiZulu as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignments under the heading **isiZulu**; if you selected Sesotho sa Leboa as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignments under the heading **Sesotho sa Leboa**, etc.

8.6 The assignments

8.6.1 First Assignments

8.6.1.1 ISIZULU 01

ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (isiZulu Section), Lesson 1 – 6; **OR**
- **AFL1503_Zulu_.pdf** under Additional Resources in myUnisa, Lesson 1 – 6.

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following: the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiZulu and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a dialogue - i.e. your comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

ISIZULU

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Questions 11-20 relate to the Practical Listening Exercise 1 *Ukwazana* (Getting acquainted) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD/DVD. Listen very carefully to the sound clip and follow the dialogue below before answering questions 11 – 20. The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

- A: Sawubona, mfowethu!
 B: Yebo, sawubona ... [11]
 A: Unjani?
 B: Ngisaphila
 A: Igama lakho ...? [12]
 B: Igama nguJohan. [13]

A: Isibongo sakho ungubani?
 B: Isibongo nguVenter. [14]
 A: Uvelaphi?
 B: ... eMpangeni. [15]
 A: Uyakwazi ukukhuluma isiZulu na?
 B: ... isiZulu kancane. [16]
 A: Usifundephi?
 B: Ngi...funde KwaZulu-Natali. [17]
 A: Ungumhlobo muni?
 B: NgiyiBhunu.
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]
 B: ...khuluma isiBhunu. [19]
 A: Kulungile, uhambe kahle.
 B: Nawe ... kahle, ndoda. [20]

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

Question 11

Yebo, sawubona, ...!

1. umnumzane
2. yinkosazana
3. amadoda
4. mfowethu

Question 12

Igama lakho ...?

1. ungubani
2. libani
3. ngikhona
4. sikhona

Question 13

Igama ... nguJohan.

1. lakhe
2. lami
3. lethu
4. leli

Question 14

Isibongo ... nguVenter.

1. lakhe
2. sethu
3. lami
4. sami

Question 15

... eMpangeni.

1. ngivela
2. nivela
3. uvela
4. bavela

Question 16

... isiZulu kancane.

1. sikhuluma
2. ngikhuluma
3. nikhuluma
4. ukhuluma

Question 17

Ngi_funde KwaZulu-Natali.

1. ngisifunde
2. ngikufunde
3. ngizifunde
4. ngilifunde

Question 18

Nikhulumani ...?

1. ikhaya
2. ekhaya
3. lekhaya
4. kusekhaya

Question 19

_khuluma isiBhunu.

1. Bakhuluma
2. Ngikhuluma
3. Sikhuluma
4. Nikhuluma

Question 20

Nawe ... kahle, ndoda.

1. usala
2. nisale
3. salani
4. usale

Question 21

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

Abafana _thenga inyama.

1. athenga
2. bathenga
3. uthenga
4. bethenga

Question 22

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Ixhegu (old man) _hamba (nga- imoto).*

1. Ixhegu ihamba ngimoto.
2. Ixhegu lihamba ngemoto.
3. Ixhegu ihamba ngemoto.
4. Ixhegu lihamba ngamoto.

Question 23

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Intombazane _sebenza (nga- amandla).*

1. Intombazane isebenza ngamandla.
2. Intombazane isebenza ngemandla.
3. Intombazane lisebenza ngemandla.
4. Intombazane lisebenza ngamandla.

Question 24

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Isalukazi -thanda isinkwa (na- ubisi)*.

1. Isalukazi ithanda isinkwa nobisi.
2. Isalukazi lithanda isinkwa nebisi.
3. Isalukazi sithanda isinkwa nebisi.
4. Isalukazi sithanda isinkwa nobisi.

Question 25

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *amazambane*.

1. wona
2. wena
3. zona
4. yona

Question 26

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Yimalini?*

1. Sifuna i-R20.
2. Nginoshintshi we-R20.
3. Yi-R20.
4. Uphethe i-R20.

Question 27

Select the correct translation of "I am sorry, but the lettuce is very expensive".

1. Ngiyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhulu.
2. Uyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhulu.
3. Siyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhudlwana.
4. Bayaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza ngaphezulu.

Question 28

Select the correct translation of "Is there anything else?"

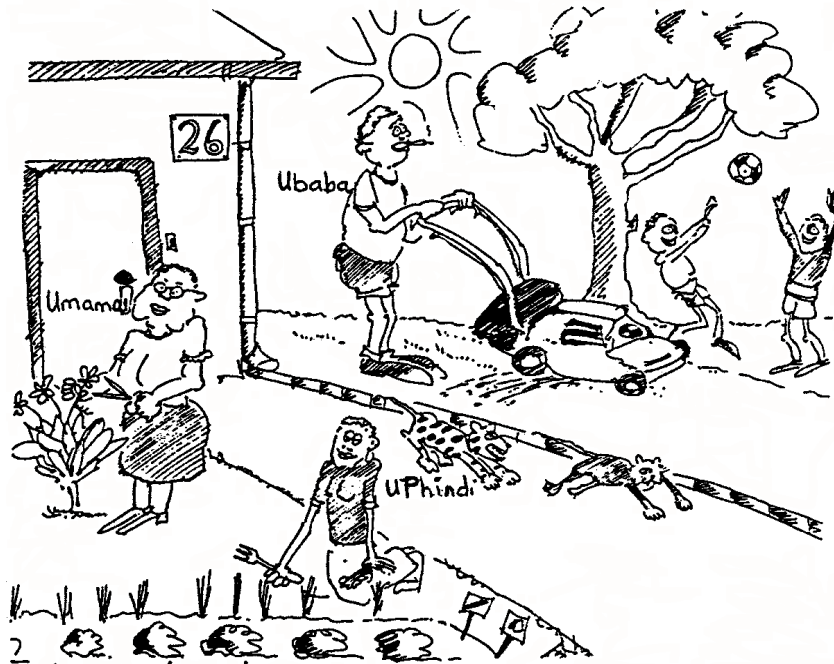
1. Kukhona abanye na?
2. Kukhona okunye na?
3. Kukhona okukudingayo?
4. Kukhona okuningi na?

Question 29

Select the correct translation of "No, that is all, thank you".

1. Cha, asifuni konke, siyabonga.
2. Cha, kusekhona okunye, siyabonga.
3. Cha, yilokhu kuphela, ngiyabonga.
4. Cha, kubiza kakhulu, ngiyabonga.

Look at the picture below and then select appropriate answers to questions 30 to 35:



Question 30

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Ubaba wenzani?*

1. Ubaba uyaphumula.
2. Ubaba udlala ibhola.
3. Ubaba usebenza endlini.
4. Ubaba ugunda utshani.

Question 31

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Wenzani uPhindi ngemfoloko?*

1. UPhindi usika izimbali ngemfoloko.
2. UPhindi udlala ngemfoloko.
3. UPhindi udla imifino ngemfoloko.
4. UPhindi utshala imifino ngemfoloko.

Question 32

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Abafana bathanda ukudlala na?*

1. Yebo, bathanda ukudlala ibhola.
2. Cha, bathanda ukusebenza.
3. Yebo, bathanda ukusiza abazali bakhe.
4. Cha, abathandi ukudlala.

Question 33

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Inja ixoshani?*

1. Inja iyabaleka.
2. Inja ixosha ikati.
3. Inja yesaba abafana.
4. Inja ixoshwa yikati.

Question 34

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Umama usebenzaphi?*

1. Ukha izimbali.
2. Usebenza ngesikele.
3. Usebenza engadini.
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

Question 35

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Basebenza nini engadini?*

1. Basebenza engadini ngoMgqibelo.
2. Bathanda ukusebenza engadini.
3. Basebenza engadini ngamandla.
4. Abasebenzi engadini.

Question 36

The phrase *Awufuthe amasondo* can be translated as:

1. He should inflate the tyres.
2. You must inflate the tyres.
3. Please inflate the tyres.
4. The tyres need to be inflated.

Question 37

Select the correct translation of *Ufuna uphetroli wamalini?*

1. Is it petrol that you want?
2. Which type of petrol do you want?
3. How much does the petrol cost?
4. How much petrol do you want?

Question 38

You would use the expression *Ngingakusiza ngani?* when you...

1. want to help/attend to someone.
2. do not understand what someone is saying.
3. want to know someone's name.
4. enquire about someone's health.

Question 39

The negative form of *Sidayisela udizili* is

1. Asidayisela udizili.
2. Asidayiseli udizili.
3. Asizudayisela udizili.
4. Asidayiselanga udizili.

Question 40

Which word is a translation for on Monday?

1. ngoLwesihlanu
2. ngeSonto
3. ngoMsombuluko
4. ngoLwesine

Question 41

Which one of the phrases below refers to weather conditions?

1. Liyashisa.
2. Liyabaleka.
3. Liyakhuluma.
4. Liyabiza.

Question 42

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence *Amanzi _lungile kodwauwoyela _yashoda*. "The water is fine, but there is insufficient oil."

1. ku and u
2. a and lu
3. a and u
4. a and bu

Question 43

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Ilanga _kipha inhlanzi emanzini* (expression that means "It is very hot.")?

1. i
2. yi
3. li
4. si

Question 44

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Utshwala _dayiswa lapha na?*

1. bu
2. lu
3. ba
4. u

Question 45

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Abantwana bakufunda esikoleni.
2. Abantwana bafunde esikoleni.
3. Abantwana bayafunda esikoleni.
4. Abantwana bazofunda esikoleni.

Question 46

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Uhamba nini ubaba?* (at six in the morning).

1. Uhamba masinya ngo-6.
2. Uhamba ebusuku ngo-6.
3. Uhamba namhlanje ngo-6.
4. Uhamba ekuseni ngo-6.

Question 47

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *UNomusa uvelaphi?* (Johannesburg).

1. Uvela eGoli.
2. Uvela eGauteng.
3. Uvela eMgungundlovu.
4. Uvela eThekwini.

Question 48

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Yimalini amawolintshi?* (R15 per packet).

1. Ushintshi we-R15.
2. R15 ngalinye.
3. Yi-R15 iphakethe
4. Yi-R15 konke.

Question 49

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Niqala nini ukusebenza?* (on Tuesday).

1. Niqala ngoLwesibili.
2. Siqala ngoLwesibili.
3. Siqala ngoLwesithathu.
4. Niqala ngoLwesithathu.

Question 50

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Ngifuthe amasondo kangakanani?* (till you reach 1.8 please)

1. Futha ufike ku-1.8.
2. Ufutha ufike ku-1.8.
3. Ngifuthe ngifike ku-1.8.
4. Awufuthe ufike ku-1.8.

AMAMAKI EWONKE [50 x 2 = 100]

Your isiZulu lecturers:

Mrs NL Molokomme moloknl@unisa.ac.za 012 429 4970

8.6.1.2 ISIXHOSA 01
ASSIGNMENT 01
CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021
UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783
MCQ/ COMPULSORY
**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM/DVD AFL1503 (isiXhosa / isiXhosa Section, Questions 11-50)**

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiXhosa and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

ISIXHOSA

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

IsiXhosa**Question 11**

Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

1. IsiHlubi, isiMpondomise, isiMpondo, isiNdebele
2. IsiBomvana, isiSwazi, isiBhaca, isiMpondomise
3. IsiMpondomise, isiZulu, isiMpondo, isiBomvana
4. IsiThembu, isiRharhabe, isiMpondomise, isiHlubi

Question 12

Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to request someone to speak louder?

1. Nceda phakamisa ilizwi.
2. Andiqondi.
3. Ungakhathazeki.
4. Hambisa.

Question 13

Nkosazana is the form of address used for ...

1. a married woman.
2. an unmarried woman.
3. a widow.
4. a divorced woman.

Question 14

The appropriate response to *Unjani?* would be ...

1. Kakuhle!
2. Kulungile. Wena unjani?
3. Ndiaright.
4. Ndiyaphila, enkosi. Unjani wena?

Question 15

Which one of the following statements is true about the word *Ndicela*?

1. It is used to ask for something politely.
2. It signifies guilt on the part of the speaker.
3. It means an agreement between the speaker and addressee.
4. It expresses discomfort or dissatisfaction.

Question 16

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ngubani ixesha?

1. Ndikwazi usahlala eMonti.
2. Licala emva kwentsimbi yeshumi.
3. Ngulowo omaziyo nawe.
4. Ixesha alingomntu.

Question 17

The word *Ndinxaniwe* is used to express the sentence:

1. 'I am thirsty.'
2. 'I am hungry.'
3. 'I am tired'.
4. 'I am late.'

Question 18

The word *ngokukhawuleza* can be translated as ...

1. inside.
2. fast / soon.
3. misfortune.
4. underneath.

Question 19

Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:

1. Hamba!
2. Nceda hamba.
3. Hambani!
4. Bayahamba.

Question 20

Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative –ya-?

1. It is always preceded by a subject concord.
2. It represents the long form of the present tense.
3. The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word.
4. It reflects the perfect tense.

Question 21

Which one of the words below is not a loan word?

1. ifolokhwe
2. amanzi
3. ibhotile
4. isitulo

Question 22

Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence:

UCirha u _____ efama 'Cirha works for himself on the farm.'

1. yasebenzela
2. yabasebenzela
3. yazisebenzela
4. sebenzela

Question 23

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the perfect tense marker **-ile-** is used?

1. Utitshala ubafundisile abafundi.
2. Yena ufunde iincwadi.
3. Ubambonile umntwana?
4. Siyambonile uNomonde.

Question 24

Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question **Ngubani?**

1. Yigusha.
2. NgooVuyo.
3. Ngabefundisi.
4. NguVuyelwa.

Question 25

The negative form of **Umfazi uhambile** is ...

1. Umfazi akahambi.
2. Umfazi akahambanga.
3. Umfazi makangahambi.
4. Umfazi ebengahambi.

Question 26

According to the Xhosa culture, you should remember that ...

1. when greeting a male person younger than yourself, tata would be used to address him to show respect.
2. when greeting a woman of your mother's age, makhulu is used to address her.
3. the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first.
4. the person leaving first should be the last to say goodbye.

Question 27

The possessive concord in the possessive *wesonka* is ...

1. we.
2. w.
3. e..
4. so.

Question 28

The first position demonstrative used with *umntwana* is ...

1. ezi.
2. lo.
3. le.
4. lowa.

Question 29

The demonstrative pronoun *le* is used together with nouns in class ...

1. 9 and 14.
2. 1 and 5.
3. 4 and 9.
1. 4 and 8.

Question 30

A possible missing basic prefix of the noun *igama* is:

1. lu.
2. ma.
3. bu.
4. li.

Question 31

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence: Amakhwenkwe ___ lusa iinkomo kodwa ootata ___ bukela ibhola yombhoxo kwi-TV?

1. si and a
2. lu and li
3. zi and li
4. a and ba

Question 32

Indicate which one of the following is a command:

1. Pheka ngokukhawuleza.
2. Ndicela ukuba upheke ngokukhawuleza.
3. Ngathi upheke ngokukhawuleza.
4. Uyakwazi ukupheka ngokukhawuleza.

Question 33

Which one of the following statements regarding the noun classes of Xhosa is NOT true?

1. All Xhosa nouns are classified into various classes according to their prefixes.
2. Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10.
3. The nouns in class 1a generally refer to proper names and relatives.
4. Some of the nouns in class 6 do not have a singular counterpart.

Question 34.

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Uza kubuya nini?*

1. Ndicela ukubuya naye.
2. Hayi ukhona.
3. Uza kubuya ukutshona kwelanga.
4. Ewe, uza kubuya.

Question 35

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the statement: **Udonga lumhlophe kakhulu/gqitha:**

1. Udonga lumhlophe qhwa
2. Udonga lumhlophe krwe.
3. Udonga lumhlophe thsu
4. Udonga lumhlophe yaka.

Question 36

The phrase *Yimalini?* Is used to inquire about ...

1. the price of an item/items
2. the availability of an item.
3. the whereabouts of a certain person.
4. the location of an item / items.

Question 37**Ubabulise ekhaya means that ...**

1. I am also fine.
2. Somebody is staying at home (to get better).
3. Wait a minute.
4. Send my regards (to the people) at home.

Question 38**Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to Wena ungubani?**

1. Nguye uBoniswaNkomo.
2. NdinguBoniswa Nkomo.
3. Mna ndinguBoniwa Nkomo.
4. Ndim uBoniswa Nkomo.

Question 39**In which class will the noun *intombazana* 'young girl' appear?**

1. 6
2. 9
3. 1
4. 14

Question 40**Which one of the following statements regarding verbs in the present tense is true?**

1. The ending of present tense verbs is -e.
2. The class 1a subject concord in present tense verbs is a-.
3. The present tense verb ends in -a.
4. The verb can end in -ile.

Question 41**What is the correct form of _enza in the sentence _enza ntoni oomama ngoLwesine?**

1. benza.
2. wenza.
3. yenza.
4. lenza.

Question 42

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to a hot day?

1. Izulu liyana.
2. Kuyabanda.
3. Kushushu.
4. Kuyaduduma.

Question 43

Which of the following statements would NOT be an appropriate response to the following

question: Umntwana uthanda bani?

1. Uyamthanda utitshala.
2. Uthanda utitshala.
3. Uthandwa ngutitshala.
4. Uzithandela utitshala.

Question 44

Which of the following suffixes can be added to the word *inkosi* to indicate 'a prince'?

1. ana
2. azana.
3. kazi.
4. nyana.

Question 45

What is the meaning of Abantwana bathe cwaka?

1. The children said keep quiet.
2. The children quietly left.
3. The children thought it was quiet.
4. The children were perfectly quiet.

Question 46

The possessive concord *ye* is derived from noun classes ...

1. 6 and 9.
2. 3 and 5.
3. 3 and 6.
4. 4 and 9.

Question 47

Indicate which of the following sounds are basic clicks in Xhosa:

1. c, x ,q.
2. kr, tl, hl.
3. ts, tsh, ty.
4. gc, gx, gq.

Question 48

Indicate which one of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to express the concept: 'It is enough.'

1. Ndihluti
2. Kuhle.
3. Kwanele.
4. Kulungile.

Question 49

What is the meaning of Musa ukuhamba kwangoku?

1. Do not leave at this time.
2. Do not leave just yet.
3. Do not leave now.
4. Do not leave at all.

Question 50

Indicate the option that would best correspond with the interjective: Halala!

1. Imali engaka! Ndiza kuyithatha phi?
2. Ndimangalisiwe noko, zange ndiyicinge loo not.
3. Kanti ugeza kangaka lo mntwana?
4. Baphumelele bonke abantwana esikolweni.

TOTAL: 50 X 2 = 100

Your isiXhosa lecturer: Ms P Chitani ecithapy@unisa.ac.za 012 429 2074

ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

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- **CD / DVD AFL1503 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern Sotho Section, Questions 11-50)**

Objective:

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The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Northern Sotho and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

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The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

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The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
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A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

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3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
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4. suction.

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For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

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2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

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The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Sepedi/ Sesotho sa Leboa

Question 11

When you say good-bye to a group of people you are leaving behind, what would be the appropriate Northern Sotho phrase to use?

1. Le sa phela gabotse!
2. Sepelang gabotse!
3. Šala gabotse!
4. Šalang gabotse!

Question 12

Nouns in Northern Sotho are grouped into various classes according to their ...

1. prefixes
2. suffixes
3. subject concords
4. meaning

Question 13

Choose the word which is used as an alternative for 'Sontaga':

1. Mošupologo
2. LaMorena
3. Labohlano
4. Mokibelo

Question 14

When greeting your grandparents, you would use the following forms of address in Northern Sotho:

1. Tate / Mma
2. Buti / Sesi
3. Morena/ Mohumagadi
4. Rakgolo/ koko

Question 15

Which one of the following statements is true regarding the term "third person" in Northern Sotho?

1. It can refer to people, animals or any other object under discussion.
2. It is used to refer to the speaker and /or addressee.
3. It can only refer to a single person who is not the speaker.
4. The identifying copulative cannot be used to refer to the third person.

Question 16

Which phrases would be an appropriate response to 'Ke bomang?'

1. Ke nna, Thabo.
2. Ke barutiši.
3. Ke iri ya boraro.
4. Ke pene ya ka.

Question 17

The appropriate response to 'Le kae?' would be

1. Re gona, re ka ra lena?
2. Agee, ke a leboga
3. Go lokile. Wena o dirang?
4. Šala gabotse!

Question 18

Which phrase does not express a physical condition of a person?

1. Ke a lwala.
2. Ke bala puku.
3. Ke lapile.
4. Ke swerwe ke tlala.

Question 19

The phrase 'Ankê o hlabošê lentšu' will be used to tell someone to ...

1. speak slower.
2. hurry up.
3. speak louder.
4. repeat something.

Question 20

Select an appropriate answer to the question 'O bapala bolo gakaê ka beke?'

1. Ke bapala bolo ka nakô ya boselêla.
2. Ke bapala bolo le bagwera ba ka.
3. Ke bapala bolo ka maoto.
4. Ke bapala bolo gabedi.

Question 21

The phrase 'O kae?' is used to enquire about

1. the location of an item / items.
2. the whereabouts of a person.
3. the price of an item / items.
4. the size of an item / items.

Question 22

In which option do both class 6 nouns NOT have a singular counterpart?

1. maru and mafsi
2. mêêtse and maatla
3. maano and maotwana
4. mahlo and mêno

Question 23

Identify the borrowed word which has been adapted from English to suit the Northern Sotho sound structure:

1. thêlêbišênê
2. metsotso
3. hamburger
4. sellathêkêng

Question 24

The expressions 'ka tlase ga', 'gare ga', 'hlêng ga', 'godimo ga', 'ka pele ga' and 'têng ga' all refer to

1. deverbatives
2. commands
3. verbs
4. locatives

Question 25

Which phrase can you most likely expect to hear when you go to a garage for repairs?

1. Nka le thuša ka eng?
2. A re ôpêlêng kôpêlô.
3. O kolobêditšwê na?
4. Ahlama kudu.

Question 26

When indicating an action that takes place at someone's place (e.g. there is music at the pastor's place), we usually

1. use **go** before the word, e.g. 'go moruti'
2. use the word in its unaltered form, e.g. 'moruti'
3. use **ga** before the noun, e.g. 'ga moruti'
4. use **ng** at the end of the word, e.g. 'moruting'

Question 27

'O ba dumediše ka gae' means....

1. send regards to those at home.
2. I will see you at home.
3. they are waiting for you at home.
4. behave yourself at home.

Question 28

The phrase 'I am tired' is expressed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Ke lebetše
2. Ke lapile
3. Ke mo lebelong
4. Ke a ithuta

Question 29

Identify the missing subject concords in the sentence 'Ngwana ga ____ phele gabotse, ____ a lwala (The child is not well, he/she is sick).

1. o and a
2. a and ga
3. a and o
4. wa ando

Question 30

The noun 'malome' (uncle) is in class ... and its subject concord is ...

1. 1 ... a
2. 2 ... ba
3. 6 ... ma
4. 1(a) ...o

Question 31

The words 'Mošopologo', 'Mokibelo' and 'LaMorena' are examples of

1. well-known African scientists
2. weather expressions
3. months of the year
4. days of the week

Question 32

The personal pronoun of the first person singular is ...

1. nna
2. wêna
3. lena
4. yêna

Question 33

Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option: Maabane polaseng.

1. phefo e tlo foka
2. phefo e be e foka
3. phefo ga e foke
4. phefo e ka se foke

Question 34

Reflexive verbs are characterised by ...

1. **-go** added to the end of a verb stem as in 'Bana ba ba ithut**ago**.'
2. **-ng** added to the end of a verb stem, as in 'Emang!'
3. **-i-** added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in 'O a ithata.'
4. **-a-** added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in 'Re **a** ngwala.'

Question 35

'Ke kgopêla' means

1. I request
2. I forgot
3. I know
4. I hope

Question 36

The correct form of the polite request: 'Please clean the window' is:

1. Ke kgopêla gore o phumulê lefasetere!
2. Ke kgopêla gore a phumula lefasetere!
3. Se phumulê lefasetere!
4. Phumula lefasetere!

Question 37

The demonstrative **yê** is used together with nouns in class

1. 1 and 6
2. 3 and 8
3. 5 and 7
4. 4 and 9

Question 38

The phrase 'ke go kwela bohloko' can be translated as ...

1. I'm sorry for you
2. I'm in doubt
3. I'm in a hurry
4. I'm on holiday

Question 39

Which option makes use of the correct demonstrative to express 'these villages'?

1. metse yo
2. metse ye
3. metse tše
4. metse bjo

Question 40

An example of a noun in class 7 is ...

1. leihlô
2. dilô
3. selô
4. mollô

Question 41

The correct negative response to the question 'Go a tonya na?' is

1. Aowa, ga go tonye.
2. Aowa, ga go a tonya.
3. Aowa, ga go tonya na.
4. Aowa, ga go a tonye.

Question 42

Choose the correct possessive form for 'dad's work'.

1. mmereko wa botate
2. mmereko a tate
3. mmereko wa tate
4. mmereko ya motate

Question 43

What is the negative form of 'Maphodisa a tlô swara lehodu'?

1. Maphodisa ga ba swere lehodu.
2. Maphodisa ga a swere lehodu.
3. Maphodisa a ka se sware lehodu.
4. Maphodisa ga se a swara lehodu.

Question 44

Adjectives are used to describe nouns. This construction is formed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Noun + demonstrative + class prefix + adjective stem
2. Noun + possessive concord + subject concord + adjective stem
3. Noun + demonstrative + subject concord + adjective stem
4. Noun + possessive concord + class prefix + adjective stem

Question 45

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the present tense **-a-** is used?

1. Yêna o a apea dijô.
2. Bôna ba a êtêla mang?
3. Ke a kitima ka lebêlô.
4. Lesogana le a ithuta.

Question 46

Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding the Northern Sotho numerals?

1. Six (selêla) and seven (šupa) are verbs.
2. Eight (seswai), nine (senyane) and ten (lesome) are nouns.
3. One (tee) is an enumerative.
4. Two (bêdi) up to five (hlano) are adverbs.

Question 47

Which option contains only items which refer to parts of the body?

1. tsêbê, pelo, nkô, mpa
2. leihlo, leleme, lebati, letolo.
3. molômô, mobu, molala, monwana
4. serope, serethe, serapa, seatla

Question 48

Select the phrase that would be used to direct a command to a group of people:

1. Ke kgopela gore o homolê.
2. Ankê o homolê!
3. Homolang!
4. Le a homola.

Question 49

'Granny saw me in town' is expressed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Koko o bone nna toropong.
2. Koko o mpone toropong.
3. Koko o be o ke bona toropong.
4. Koko o mponile toropong.

Question 50

When 'ke a robala' is changed to 'ke robetše' the meaning changes to express ...

1. a negative form
2. a completed action
3. a reflexive form
4. a stative meaning

PALOMOKA: [50 X 2 = 100]

Your lecturer:

Mrs AL Ndlovu endlova@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8084

8.6.1.4 SETSWANA 01
ASSIGNMENT 01
CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021
UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783
MCQ/ COMPULSORY
**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD /DVD** AFL1503 (Setswana, Lesson 1 – 6 plus Tlhalosô/Explanations)
(Questions 11-50)

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following: the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Setswana and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Question 11

In Setswana :O ba dumedise kwa gae means:

1. He is staying at home (to get better).
2. They are all at home.
3. I left him at home.
4. Send my regards to (the people) at home.

Question 12

Malome is the form of address used for ...

1. my mother's brother.
2. my younger brother.
3. my mother's brother.
4. my older brother.

Question 13

The negative form of Rre o ya tirong

1. Rre tirong o ile.
2. Rre ga a ye tirong.
3. Rre ga a ya tirong.
4. Rre ile kwa tirong.

Question 14

The appropriate response to Le kae? would be ...

1. Ahee!
2. Go siame. Wena o kae?
3. Salang sentle.
4. Re têng. Lona le kae?

Question 15

Which of the Setswana phrases below would be used to thank someone?

1. Ke a leboga
2. Ga ke utlwe
3. Ema pele.
4. Tswêlêla pele.

Question 16

Ba tsogile jang kwa lapeng means

1. How do you go home from here.
2. How is everyone at home.
3. Home sweet home
4. I want to go home now.

Question 17

When a person is asked about his/her well-being they often answer 'no', before saying they are well.

1. Nyaa.
2. Ahee.
3. Nnete.
4. Ee.

Question 18

Mohumagatsana is the form of address used for ...

1. a married woman.
2. a young woman
3. a little woman.
4. a divorced woman.

Question 19

When greeting one another in Setswana the appropriate response to O kae? would be ...

1. Ba têng. Lona le kae?
2. Re têng. Lona le kae?
3. Ke têng. Wena o kae?
4. Go siame. Wêna o kae?

Question 20

Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to Wena o mang?

1. Ke nna Mme Koonyaditse.
2. Leina la me ke Oatile Jacobs.
3. Nna ke Bogosi Seokwang.
4. Ke ena Mme Molopyane

Question 21

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Wena o mang?

1. Kgosi ya bone ke Alec Moemi
2. Nna ke Jack Monedi.
3. Ke ena Mme Molopyane.
4. Manno yole ke Rre Mothusi Oagile.

Question 22

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ke mang?

1. Ke ura ya boraro.
2. Ke Malome.
3. Ke ya ga kgaitsadiake.
4. Ke kwa ke yang gone.

Question 23

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ke bomang bale?

1. Ke bokgaitasdi ba me.
2. Ke dikgomo tsa kgosi.
3. Ke bale.
4. Ke kwa ba yang teng

Question 24

The phrase Ke nako mang? is used to enquire about

1. where someone is.
2. who someone is.
3. what something is.
4. what time it is.

Question 2

The question Se kae? is used to enquire about ...

1. where something is.
2. when you leave.
3. what something is
4. who someone is.

Question 26

The correct negative response to the question O ya gae naa? is ...

1. Nnyaya, ga ke ko gae
2. Nnyaya, ke ya toropong.
3. Nnyaya, ga ke ye gae.
4. Nnyaya, ke ya gae.

Question 27

Which one of the following statements is true regarding the term "third person" in Setswana?

1. It can refer to people, animals or any other object under discussion.
2. It can only refer to animals, birds and plants.
3. It can only refer to a single person who is not the speaker
4. It is used to refer to the speaker and /or addressee.

Question 28

Indicate which one of the Setswana phrases below would be used to express 'This is not a girl.'

1. Yô, ga se mosimane.
2. Yô, ga se mosetsana.
3. Yô, ga se ngwana.
4. Yô, ga se monnna.

Question 29

Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:

1. Ke kgopa gore o tshware fa.
2. Tshwara fa!
3. Tshabang, maru a a gadima!
4. Ke batla go ya kwa Pudumong.

Question 30

The phrase ka bonya can be translated with ...

1. very fast
2. too quick
3. not slowly
4. very slowly

Question 31

The phrase ka bonako can be translated with ...

1. inside.
2. underneath.
3. Misfortune.
4. Fast.

Question 32

Select an appropriate answer to the question Re bua ka eng?

1. Re bua ka molomo.
2. Re bua ka mowa.
3. Re bua ka mowa.
4. Re bua ka diatla.

Question 33

Which one of the words below is NOT a loan word from English?

1. sekolo.
2. setlhare.
3. Pêterôlô.
4. Diranta.

Question 34

Which one of the words below is a loan word from English/Afrikaans?

1. phefo
2. mowa
3. buka
4. madi

Question 35

The correct possessive concord for the noun batho is ...

1. ba
2. jwa
3. bja
4. bo

Question 36

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Banna ga ba tla ja nama ka moso.
2. Banna ba tla ja nama gompieno.
3. Banna ba tla jele nama maabane.
4. Banna ba jele nama jaanong.

Question 37

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the present tense marker -a- is used?

1. Bona ba a dira eng kwa?
2. Re a rata bogobe thata
3. Moruti ga a ba rute dilo
4. Sello o a ba bona, bana.

Question 38

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to 'They love/like ...'?

1. Ba rata...
2. Ba kopa ...
3. Ke rata ...
4. ke kopa..

Question 39

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence Dirurubele ___ ya borwa mme boPule ___ lebeletse bôlô mo thelebišeneng?

1. di and bo
2. di and ba
3. di and o
4. e and di

Question 40

The demonstratives, yô and ba are used together with nouns in classes ... respectively.

1. 3 and 5
2. 2 and 8
3. 1 and 2
4. 4 and 9

Question 41

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first sentence:

1. Batho ba palama dipalangwa ka nako tsotlhe.
2. Batho ba palamela dipalangwa ka dinako tsotlhe.
3. Batho ba palamapalama dipalangwa ka dinako tsotlhe.
4. Batho ga ba palame dipalangwa ka dinako tsotlhe.

Question 42

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the second sentence:

1. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama dibaesekele.
2. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka diterena, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
3. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
4. Ba bangwe ba palama dipitse, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.

Question 43

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the third sentence:

1. Fa batho ba ya gaufi, gantsi ba dirisa difofane.
2. Fa batho ba ya gaufi, gantsi ba dirisa dibaesekele.
3. Fa batho ba ya kgakala, gantsi ba dirisa difofane.
4. Fa batho ba ya kgakala, gantsi ba dirisa diterena.

Question 44

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first part of the fourth sentence:

1. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
2. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mmotorokara.
3. Ba ba sa yeng tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
4. Ba ba yangyang tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.

Question 45

Fill in the missing word in the fifth sentence of the sound clip:

Fa batho ba ya ba dirisa dithêkisi.

1. kae
2. kwa
3. ntlong
4. gae

Question 46

Listen to the sixth sentence and then select the correct answer to the question Dithêkisi di tsamaya jang?

1. ka kotsi
2. ka bonya
3. ka boitumelo
4. ka bonako

Question 47

Listen to the seventh sentence and then select the correct translation of the sentence:

1. You might find that you go where you don't want to go!
2. You might find that you went where you wanted to go!
3. You might find that you are stranded there!
4. You might find that it is too early to go there.

Question 48

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first part of the eight sentence:

1. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maotwana fa ba ya sekolong.
2. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka matlapa fa ba ya sekolong.
3. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maoto fa ba ya sekolong.
4. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka malato fa ba ya sekolong.

Question 49

Listen to the ninth sentence and then select the correct answer to the question Bana ba tsamaya ka eng gape fa ba ya sekolong?

1. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka dithuuthuu, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dithêkisi.
2. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dithekesi.
3. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dinao.
4. Botlhe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ga ba dirise dithêkisi.

Question 50

Listen to the third sentence and then select its translation below:

1. When people travel far, most of the time they use trains.
2. When people travel far, most of the time they use taxis,
3. When people travel far, most of the time they use buses.
4. When people travel far, most of the time they use aeroplanes.

TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Setswana lecturer:

Dr SE Masote masotse@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8016

8.6.1.5 SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO 01
ASSIGNMENT 01
CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021
UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783
MCQ/ COMPULSORY
**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM** AFL1503 (Sesotho / Southern Sotho Section, Questions 11-50)

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Southern Sotho and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

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A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
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4. its people speak a variety of languages.

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The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Question 11

There are 22 noun Classes in Bantu languages, how many classes are still functional in Sesotho?

1. 08
2. 10
3. 12
4. 14

Question 12

The class prefixes normally have the structure...

1. Consonant + vowel
2. Vowel and vowel
3. Vowel +consonant
4. Consonant +consonant

Question 13

The singular classes have ... numbers.

1. even
2. odd
3. uneven
4. multiple

Question 14

The following are personal pronouns EXCEPT...

1. rona
2. lona
3. bona
4. yona

Question 15

The absolute pronouns use the same subject concords as the...

1. concords
2. noun classes
3. prefixes
4. suffixes

Question 16

The word mohlankana refers to which person?

1. man
2. grandmother
3. young man
4. aunt

Question 17

To bring agreement between the thing possessed and the possessor we use the...

1. Possessive concord
2. Possessive root
3. Possessive stem
4. Possessive noun

Question 18

Where the possessor noun is a noun which belongs to the Ø-relationship class, class 1a, the ... is used instead of the ordinary possessive concord

1. the ya-
2. the tsa-
3. the ba-
4. the wa-

Question 19

Which of the following is the indefinite class concord?

1. la-
2. tsa-
3. ho-
4. na-

Question 20

Which of the following sentences indicates a recently completed action?

1. Bana ba a lla.
2. Ke ne ke tjhaketse malome
3. Ba tla tsamaya hoseng.
4. Ke robe hile

Question 21

A possible question to **o tshwerwe ke sefuba** is...

1. Nkgono o tshwere eng?
2. Nkgono o tshwere ke eng?
3. Nkgono o tswa kae?
4. Nkgono o tshwara eng?

Question 22

Which one of the phrases would be an appropriate response to ***o fihlile neng?***

1. Gauteng
2. Maobane
3. Kliniking
4. Lapeng

Question 23

The question ***o batla mang?*** Is actually an adjective stem used to answer a question about?

1. A person
2. A thing
3. A number
4. Locality

Question 24

Which of the following expressions expresses a means of transport?

1. Ba tsamaya kapele.
2. Baeti ba fihlile maobane.
3. Ba palama sefate
4. Ba tsamaya ka sekepe.

Question 25

Which of the following prefixes is for class 6?

1. ma-
2. se-
3. mo-
4. le-

Question 26

There are positive and negative commands. Which of the following statements is a positive command?

1. le se robale
2. se ke wa bula monyako
3. dulang fatshe
4. o se tsamaye

Question 27

In which of the following statements does the verb not appear in the perfect form?

1. Re tla bonana he!
2. Ke badile
3. E, le kwahetse.
4. Ke tsohile hantle.

Question 28

Sesotho is an agglutinating language i.e. parts called _____ are written separately as part of the same word.

1. phonemics
2. morphemes
3. phonemes
4. phonics

Question 29

The _____ of a noun contains the basic meaning of the word.

1. sound
2. structure
3. stem
4. morpheme

Question 30

Choose a sentence with an absolute pronoun referring to persons.

1. Mpho o reka tsona
2. Batho ba batla lona.
3. Lerato o mpha yona.
4. Sello o bitsa bona.

Question 31

Mpho o reka tsona, what is the underlined part called in Sesotho?

1. adjective
2. pronoun
3. adverb
4. noun

Question 32

In which of the following statements is **more than one person** being greeted in Sesotho?

1. Dumelang bontatemoholo
2. Dumela Sello
3. Dumela ntatemoholo
4. Dumela morena!

Question 33

The Sesotho phrase ***lebitso la hao o mang?*** Is used to inquire about a person's...

1. Behaviour
2. Name
3. Culture
4. Place

Question 34

Which of the following phrases is in the **positive**?

1. Ha ke buwe le wena.
2. Ditaba ha se tsa ka.
3. Ke batla ditaba.
4. Ditaba ha di monate.

Question 35

The sentence ***Dumela Mpho*** refers to

1. Greeting a person
2. Introducing a person
3. Recognising a person
4. Congratulating a person

Question 36

In which of the following sentences does the pronoun refer to the first person?

1. Nna ke fihlile
2. Lona le fihlile.
3. Bona ba fihlile.
4. Yena o fihlile

Question 37

The word which indicates place is termed...

1. Locatives
2. Vocative suffixes
3. locative prefixes
4. locative stems

Question 38

Which of the following is a reflection of a relative stem?

1. Ngwanana o apere mose o benyang
2. Ngwanana o apere mose o mosweu
3. Ngwanana o apere mose o molelele
4. Ngwanana o apare mose o motala

Question 39

Which of the following sentences has the correct possessive concord?

1. Abuti o batla koloi ba hae
2. Maoto a rona a tjhesa.
3. Lerato o sebetsa ka matsoho sa hae.
4. Ntate o hlatswa koloi sa hae.

Question 40

A possible answer to **O sebetsa ka eng** is...

1. O sebetsa ka mahlo
2. O sebetsa ka ditsebe
3. O sebetsa ka matsoho
4. O sebetsa ka maoto.

Question 41

Which of the following refers to a day of the week?

1. Moqebelo
2. Mantsiboya.
3. Motsheare
4. Maobane

Question 42

The adjective construction is made up of an...

1. Adjectival concord and adjective
2. Adjectival stem and an adjective prefix
3. Adjective concord and adjective stem
4. Adjectival suffix and noun

Question 43

The response **ke *teng wena o kae?*** refers to...

1. An agreement between two persons
2. Introducing a person.
3. An answer to a greeting
4. Asking a person's name

Question 44

Demonstrative pronouns that pointing at a position of a person or thing near the speaker are said to be demonstratives of the...

1. First position
2. Fourth position
3. Third position
4. Second position

Question 45

The part of the possessive which denotes the possessor is called the...

1. Possessive noun
2. Possessive concord
3. Possessive root
4. Possessive stem

Question 46

Which of the following statements is in the negative?

1. Moruti o rata kereke
2. Moruti o ruta ka Sontaha
3. Moruti o bala Bibebe
4. Moruti ha a rate kereke

Question 47

Which of the following expressions refers to a means of transportation?

1. Baeti ba tsamaya ka terene.
2. Ba tsamaya kapele.
3. Thabo o hlwa thaba.
4. Bana ba palama sefate.

Question 48

The structure of Sesotho is mainly based on...

1. Noun class system
2. verbal concords
3. prefixes
4. verb system

Question 49

When verbs are used in a sentence they usually employ...

1. Object concords
2. verbal concords
3. subject concords
4. Verbal relatives

Question 50

Which of the following refers to the month of the year?

1. Mariha
2. Labone
3. Laboraro
4. Hlakola

MATSHWAO: [50 X 2 = 100]

Your Sesotho lecturer:

Ms Mokuoane MCN mokuomc@unisa.ac.za 012 429 2017

ASSIGNMENT 01**CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021****UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783****MCQ/ COMPULSORY****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- Please contact the Siswati lecturer for the **CD ROM/DVD**. (Siswati Section), Lesson 1 – 6

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Siswati and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Read the following dialogue and then select the missing word from the options given. The number in brackets in the dialogue corresponds with the numbers of the question.

A Umtsengi: Sawubona, (11)

B Umtsengisi: (12) Mnumzane, unjani?

A Umtsengi: Ngikhona, (13) unjani?

B Umtsengisi: Natsi siyaphila impela. Ngikuncedza ngani namuhla mnumzane?

A Umtsengi: (14) ungitsengisele sinkhwa.

B Umtsengisi: Sinkhwa (15)?

A Umtsengi: Lesimhlophe (16)

B Umtsengisi: Sitawubita R10 mnumzane.

A Umtsengi: Saze (17) bo!

B Umtsengisi: (18) bantfu basho njalo. Kungoba siyatibhakela.

A Umtsengi: Nayi (19) yakho mnumzane. Usale kahle.

B Umtsengisi: Nginyabonga, (20) kahle.

Question 11

1. Bona
2. Mnuzane
3. Mtsengisa
4. Mnumzane

Question 12

1. Yebo
2. Cha
3. Futsi
4. Nami

Question 13

1. Bona
2. Wena
3. Sona
4. Lona

Question 14

1. Nginikete
2. Ngicelu
3. Siphi
4. Ngicela

Question 15

1. Lesinjani?
2. Esinjani
3. Sanini?
4. Lobunjani?

Question 16

1. Ilungile
2. Silungile
3. Bulungile
4. Silungise

Question 17

1. Sashipha
2. Sidulile
3. Samnandi
4. Sishiphile

Question 18

1. Kuhle
2. Bonkhe
3. Sona
4. Bonkhe

Question 19

1. Mali
2. Sinkhwa
3. Imali
4. Yakho

Question 20

1. Ubuye
2. Usale
3. Utsenge
4. Uhambe

Question 21

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Sandile _tawucala umsebenti kusasa*.
“Sandile will start work tomorrow.”

1. i-
2. u-
3. ba-
4. si-

Question 22

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *lilanga _khipha inhlanti emantini*. (Proverb that means “it is very hot”)

1. i-
2. li-
3. bu-
4. lu-

Question 23

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *inyama _dliwa bobani?*

1. i-
2. lu-
3. si-
4. ba-

Question 24

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *linatfwa nini litiya?* (in morning).

1. Emini
2. Entsambama
3. Ebusuku
4. Ekuseni

Question 25

Answer the following question using the word in brackets: *Bheki uvelaphi* (church).

1. Esontfweni
2. Esangweni
3. Ebondleni
4. Ngelisontfo

Question 26

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Angumalini emazambane?* (R20 per packet)

1. Lange-R20 onkhe
2. Lange-R20 liphakethe
3. Ange-R20 liphakethe
4. Ange-R20 nasawonkhe

Question 27

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: lelisondvo lipontjile na? (No, it is short of air).

1. Cha, lishodelwa ngumoya
2. Cha, alinamoya
3. Cha, alikapontji
4. Yebo, liphansana

Question 28

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Tivulwa nini tikolwa? (On Monday).

1. NgeLwesibili
2. ngeMsombuluko
3. ngeMgcibelo
4. ngeMvulo

Question 29

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive.

1. bafundzi bafundza Siswati
2. bafundzi batawufundza Siswati
3. bafundzi batawufundza Siswati
4. bafundzi batakuwufundza Siswati

Question 30

The phrase Themba usebentisa lucingo can be translated as:

1. Themba was using a phone
2. Themba used a phone
3. Themba will use a phone
4. Themba is using a phone

Question 31

Select the correct translation of ngeLwesine siya esontfweni.

1. on Tuesday we are going to church
2. on Tuesday we will go to church
3. on Thursday I am going to church
4. on Thursday we are going to church.

Question 32

You would use the expression ngicela uphakame/usukume when you...

1. politely request someone to stand up
2. telling someone to stand up
3. politely asking someone to sit down
4. telling someone to sit down

Question 33

The negative verb form of uyagula is

1. uyaphila
2. akaguli
3. usaphila
4. asagula

Question 34

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

1. ngeLwesibili.
2. NgeLwesine
3. ngeLwesitsatfu
4. ngeMgcibelo

Question 35

Which word is a translation for “Likhaya”?

1. home
2. house
3. shelter
4. building

Question 36

You would use the expression “kuyintfokoto kukwati” when you...

1. meet a person for the first time
2. wake up in the morning
3. wish someone goodbye
4. show respect

Question 37

The negative verb form of *hlala* is

1. sukuma
2. yima
3. mani
4. ungahlali

Question 38

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord and choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Salukati* (old woman) *_hamba (nga-imoto)*.

1. salukati sihamba ngemoto.
2. salukati ihamba ngimoto.
3. salukati ihamba ngemoto.
4. salukati sihamba ngamoto.

Question 39

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord and choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Intfombatane* *_sebenta (nga-kushesha)*.

1. intfombatane lisebenta ngakushesha.
2. intfombatane isebenta ngekushesha.
3. intfombatane isebenta ngakushesha.
4. intfombatane lisebenta ngukushesha.

Question 40

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *likhehla* *-tsandza sinkhwa (na-inyama)*.

1. likhehla lotsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
2. likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nonyama.
3. likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
4. likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nanyama.

Question 41

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *bafana*.

1. bona
2. tona.
3. wona
4. yona

Question 42

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Yimalini?*

1. siwu-R50.
2. uphetsei-R50.
3. yi-R50.
4. sifunai-R50.

Question 43

Select the correct translation of “We are sorry, but the oranges are very expensive”.

1. Bayacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.
2. Ngiyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhudlwana.
3. Siyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.
4. Uyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.

Question 44

Select the correct translation of “Is there anything else?”

1. Kukhona lokunye na?
2. Kukhona lokudzingako?
3. Kukhona labanyena?
4. Kukhona lokuningi na?

Question 45

Select the correct translation of “No, that is all, thank you.”

1. Cha kusekhona lokunye, siyabonga.
2. Cha asifuni konkhe, siyabonga.
3. Cha, kubita kakhulu, ngiyabongi.
4. Cha, nguloku kuphela, ngiyabonga.

Question 46

Select the correct translation of “when did you come?”

1. ufike nami na?
2. ufike nabani?
3. ufike ngani
4. ufike nini?

Question 47

Complete the following sentence "Sandile ... nakadlala ibhola"

1. uyagijima
2. wagijima
3. gijima.
4. hamba.

Question 48

Answer the following question: *Bothishela benta muphi umsebenti?*

1. bothishela bayakha.
2. bothishela bayapheka.
3. bothishela bayafundzisa
4. bothishela bayalima.

Question 49

Answer the following question, starting with Yebo:

Bafikile ethekwini na?

1. Yebo, bafika eThekwini.
2. Yebo, abafikanga eThekwini.
3. Yebo, bafikile eThekwini.
4. Yebo, batawufika eThekwini.

Question 50

Chose the correct absolute pronoun for intfombatane.

1. ona
2. wona
3. bona
4. yona

TOTAL/EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE: [50x2=100]

Your Siswati lecturer

Mr Nhlabathi MC

nhlabmc@unisa.ac.za

012 429 8326

8.6.1.7 ISINDEBELE 01**ASSIGNMENT 01****CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021****UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783****MCQ/ COMPULSORY****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.****Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

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Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiNdebele and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

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1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
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4. its people speak a variety of languages.

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3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

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2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

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When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

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2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

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The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

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2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

IsiNdebele

Questions 11-20 relate to the Practical Listening Exercise 1 Ukwazana (Getting acquainted) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD-ROM. Listen very carefully to the sound clip and follow the dialogue below before answering questions 11 – 20. The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

NB: EsiNdebeleni ayikho i CD, ngalokho zalisa iinkhala ngamagama onikelwe wona.

A: Lotjha, ...! [11]
 B: Akwande,.
 A:? [12]
 B: Ngisaphila
 A: Ibizo lakho ungubani?
 B: Ibizo lami nguJohan.
 A: Isibongo sakho? [13]
 B: Isibongo sami nguVenter.
 A:? [14]
 B: Ngibuya kwaDlawulale.
 A: Uyakwazi isiNdebele na? [15]
 B: ... isiNdebele kancani. [16]
 A: U-fundephi? [17]
 B: Ngisifunde eMpumalanga.
 A: umhlobo bani?
 B: NgiliBhunu.
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]
 B: Sikhuluma [19]
 A: Kulungile, ... kuhle. [20]
 B: Nawe ukhambe kuhle, ndoda.

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

Question 11

Lotjha, ...!

1. mnakwethu
2. yikosazana
3. amadoda
4. nomzana

Question 12

A:?

1. unjani
2. ninjani
3. sikhona
4. libani

Question 13

Isibongo sakho?

1. lingubani
2. ungubani
3. sithi
4. lesi

Question 14

A:?

1. sivelaphi?
2. ngivelaphi
3. bavela
4. ubuyaphi

Question 15

Uyakwazi isiNdebele na?

1. ukukhuluma
2. ukuluma
3. ukhulumo
4. ikhulumo

Question 16

IsiNdebele ____kancani.

1. sikhuluma
2. ngisikhuluma
3. bakhuluma
4. nikhuluma

Question 17

U_fundephi?

1. si
2. li
3. zi
4. ku

Question 18

Nikhuluma liphi ilimi _____?

1. ikhaya
2. ekhaya
3. lekhaya
4. kusekhaya

Question 19

Sikhuluma

1. uZulu
2. esiNgisi
3. isiBhunu
4. iBhunu

Question 20

Kulungile, ... kuhle, ndoda.

1. nihambe
2. usala
3. hambani
4. ukhambe

Question 21

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

UJoseph, ...sele nomntwana

1. ba
2. u
3. si
4. ni

Question 22

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

Umma _thenga inyama.

1. a
2. u
3. si
4. i

Question 23

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Isalukazi (old woman) _khamba (nga- umodere).

1. Isalukazi sikhamba ngemodere
2. Isalukazi ihamba ngamodere.
3. Isalukazi asikhamba ngemodere
4. Isalukazi sikhamba ngamodere.

Question 24

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Umntazana _gijima (nga- ibelo).

1. Umntazana ugijima ngabelo
2. Umntazana ugijima ngobelo
3. Umntazana ugijima ngibelo.
4. Umntazana ugijima ngebelo

Question 25

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Iqhegu -thanda uburotho (na- inyama).

1. Iqhegu lithanda uburotho nenyama
2. Iqhegu bathanda uburotho nenyama
3. Ngithanda uburotho nenyama
4. Iqhegu sithanda uburotho nenyama

Question 26

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for abesana.

1. zona
2. wena
3. bona
4. yona

Question 27

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

1. Yi-R50.
2. Yiba-R50
3. Yizi-R50.
4. Uphethe i-R50.

Question 28

Select the correct translation of “We are sorry, but the oranges are very expensive”.

1. Bayancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
2. Siyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
3. Ngiyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
4. Uyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.

Question 29

Select the correct translation of “Is there anything else?”

1. Kukhona okudingako?
2. Kukhona okunengi na?
3. Ingabe kukhona okhunye?
4. Kukhona abanye na?

Question 30

Select the correct translation of “No, that is all, thank you”.

1. Awa asifuni koke, siyathokoza.
2. Awa, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngikuyakuthokoza.
3. Awa, kubiza khulu, ngiyathokoza.
4. Awa, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngiyathokoza.

Question 31

Select the correct translation of “Boys are playing soccer”.

1. Iye, badlala ngemodere.
2. Abesana abadlali ibholo.
3. Awa, abathandi ukudlala.
4. Abesana badlala ibholo

Question 32

Select the correct translation of “the cat is running”

1. Ukatsu uyagijima
2. Inja igijinyiswa ngukatsu
3. Ukatsu wesaba abesana
4. Ukatsu uqotha inja

Question 33

Select the correct translation of “father is mowing the grass”

1. Usebenza ngotjani.
2. Ubaba uguda utjani
3. Uguna utjani ekuseni.
4. Usebenza ekuseni

Question 34

Select the correct translation of “When do you work?”

1. Usebenza engadini.
2. Ngisenza kuhle?
3. Usebenza nini?
4. Ngisebenza engadini ekuseni.

Question 35

The phrase Akhe uqalisise amanzi namavili can be translated as:

1. Please check the water and the tyres.
2. You must check the water and the tyres
3. The water and the tyres need to be checked.
4. He should check water and the tyres.

Question 36

Select the correct translation of Ivilweli liphasana.

1. This tyre is a little deflated.
2. That tyre has a puncture.
3. That tyre is a little deflated.
4. This tyre has a puncture.

Question 37

You would use the expression Akhewuzalise or Akhe uzalise when you...

1. request a petrol attendant politely to fill up.
2. instruct someone to fill up your tank.
3. do not understand what someone is doing.
4. enquire about the price of petrol.

Question 38

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Nithoma nini ukusebenza? (on Monday).

1. Sithoma ngoMvulo.
2. Nithoma ngoMvulo
3. Sithoma ngoMgqibelo.
4. Nithoma ngoLosithathu.

Question 39

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ivilweli lipontjile na? (No, it is short of air).

1. Awa, litjhoda i-oli.
2. Awa, litlhayelelwa mumoya
3. Awa, liphasana.
4. Awa, alikapontji

Question 40

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

1. ngeLesibili
2. ngeLesisihlanu
3. ngeLesithathu
4. ngeLesine

Question 41

Which one of the phrases below expresses “It is raining?”

1. Liyana.
2. Liyavunguza.
3. Liyaduma.
4. Liyahloma.

Question 42

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence, Indodakazami _zokuthoma ukuya esikolweni. “My daughter will start school.”

1. yi
2. Li-
3. i-
4. Si

Question 43

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Ilanga _khupha unomdakana ngemanzini (Proverb that means "It is very hot.")?

1. i-
2. yi
3. li
4. si

Question 44

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Utjwala _thengiswa lapha na?

1. bu-
2. u-
3. ba-
4. lu-

Question 45

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Abafundi bafunde isiNdebele
2. Abafundi bafunda isiNdebele
3. Abafundi bayafunda isiNdebele.
4. Abafundi bazokufunda isiNdebele.

Question 46

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ikhamba nini indoda? (at six today).

1. Ikhamba ebusuku ngo-6.
2. Ikhamba ekuseni ngo-6.
3. Ikhamba masinya ngo-6.
4. Ikhamba namhlanje ngo-6.

Question 47

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: UNomusa ubuya kuphi? (Cape Town).

1. Ubuya eKapa
2. Ubuya eGoli
3. Ubuya eMgungundlovu.
4. Ubuya eThekwini.

Question 48

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Malini ama-orentji? (R15 per packet).

1. Yi-R15 ngalinye.
2. Yi-R15 konke.
3. Yi-15 iphakethe
4. Itjhentjhi ye-15

Question 49

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Nithoma nini ukusebenza? (on Saturday).

1. Sithoma ngoMvulo.
2. Sithoma ngoMgqibelo.
3. Bathoma ngeLesibili.
4. Sithoma ngeLesihlanu.

Question 50

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ingabe ivilweli lipontjile na? (yes, it is short of air).

1. Iye, alikapontji.
2. Iye, litjhelelwa mumoya.
3. Awa liphasana
4. Awa litlhayelelwa mumoya.

TOTAL: [50 X2 = 100]

Your isiNdebele lecturer:

Ms Mabena CS mabencs@unisa.ac.za 012 429 4048

8.6.1.8 TSHIVENDA 01
ASSIGNMENT 01
CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021
UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783
MCQ/ COMPULSORY
**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM** AFL1503 (Tshivenda / **Venda** Section, Questions 11-50)

Objective:

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Venda and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

Instructions:

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

Question 1

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it promotes a single language.
3. it increases government funds for education.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
3. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. tend to be geographically localised.
3. all have official status.
4. are all indigenous languages.

Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardised spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

Question 6

When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by ...

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. suction.

Question 7

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. high tone plus a low tone.
3. low tone.
4. consonant.

Question 8

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a ...

1. qualificative.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. pronoun.

Question 9

The concept of singular and plural in a noun in the African languages is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

TSHIVENDA**Question 11**

Choose the correct English translation of the following; "Ndi madekwana."

1. Good bye.
2. Good afternoon.
3. Good rain.
4. Good evening

Question 12

The following are called locative prefixes:

1. fha-, ku-, mu-.
2. fha-, li-, ma-.
3. lu-, vhu-, zwi-.
4. tshi-, zwi-, n-.

Question 13

Choose the correct prefix for the following word "Matshele".

1. Ma-.
2. Φ-.
3. Mu-.
4. N-.

Question 14

Choose the correct sentence which you can use when asking for ground nuts from your Muvenda friend.

1. Litshani, ndi khou humbela phonda.
2. Litshani, ndi khou humbela zwikavhavhe.
3. Litshani, ndi khou humbela ndirivhe.
4. Litshani, ndi khou humbela nduhu.

Question 15

Choose the correct translation of the following sentence. "I am sorry, I am working next week."

1. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma vhege idaho.
2. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma nga Mugivhela.
3. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma nga Musumbuluwo.
4. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma.mafheloni a vhege.

Question 16

Tshivenda is widely understood in

1. North West, Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Phiphidi and Mukula..
2. Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe.
3. Eastern Cape, Levubu, Klerksdorp, Musina, Zibabwe, Kysna and Ventersdorp.
4. Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng and Mpumalanga..

Question 17

The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a

1. noun class system.
2. stem.
3. verb.
4. assimilation.

Question 18

When greeting someone in the morning in Tshivenda you have to say

1. Ndi mathabama.
2. Ndi matsheloni.
3. Ndi madekwana.
4. Ndi mathabama.

Question 19

If your colleague greets you and you are a woman, how would you respond?

1. Nndaa!
2. Ishe!
3. Aa!
4. Hoo!

Question 20

If a shopkeeper greets you and you are a boy, how would you respond?

1. Tshoo!
2. Aa!
3. Dobo!
4. Nndaa!

Question 21

Mutupo wanu u pfi nnyi? Means

1. What is your surname?
2. What is your clan's name?
3. What is your friend's name?
4. What is your name?.

Question 22

Tshivenda like other South African languages has two main features which distinguish it from European languages, which are:

1. Proverbs and roots.
2. Noun class system and agglutination.
3. Prefix and verb stem.
4. Morphemes and roots.

Question 23

What is the class prefix of “muthu”?

1. mu-.
2. Φ-.
3. vha-.
4. vhu-.

Question 24

In a Tshivenda sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of

1. a morpheme.
2. a stem.
3. a noun.
4. a concord.

Question 25

“Nwana u khou bambela.” What would be the meaning of this sentence in English?

1. The child is swimming.
2. The child is dancing.
3. The child is playing.
4. The child is bathing.

Question 26

“Mutukana u khou gera mahatsi”. What is the subject concord that links the noun with the verb stem –gera in the given sentence?

1. tshi.
2. a.
3. u.
4. khou.

Question 27

Replace the underlined word by its corresponding absolute pronoun. "Takalani u takalela tshikoli".

1. tshone
2. zwone
3. yone
4. yone

Question 28

What do we call an Aloe in Tshivenda?

1. Tshikavhavhe.
2. Tshikhopha.
3. Tshinerengisi.
4. Tshienge.

Question 29

When you want to say something is half price in Tshivenda, what do you say?

1. Dura.
2. Sale.
3. Luhafhulelo.
4. Tshipa.

Question 30

"Zwavhudisa." Means

1. Yes.
2. Thank you.
3. Very well.
4. Very good.

Question 31

Sound changes do occur in order to solve problems as far as

1. speech sounds are concerned.
2. juxtaposition is concerned.
3. morphology is concerned.
4. the pronunciation and orthography is concerned.

Question 32

Which one of the following is the singular form of the question “What are you doing?” in Tshivenda.

1. Ni khou ita mini?
2. Vha khou ita mini?
3. Ho itwa mini?
4. Zwi khou ita mini?

Question 33

How can you ask the following question in Tshivenda? “What are the girls cooking?”

1. Vhasidzana vha khou bika.
2. Vhasidzana vha khou bika mini?
3. Vhasidzana vho ya thavhani naa?
4. Vhasidzana vho n'wala mulingo naa?

Question 34

How can you ask the following question in Tshivenda? “What do you want?”

1. Zwi khou t'oda mini?
2. Zwo ita mini?
3. Ni khou t'oda mini?
4. Tsho ita izwo?

Question 35

What does *Lavhuna* mean in English?

1. Thursday.
2. Wednesday.
3. Friday.
4. Sunday.

Question 36

Mugivhela means Saturday, then what does November mean in Tshivenda?

1. Lara.
2. Tshimedzi.
3. Thangule.
4. Nyendavhusiku.

Question 37

Choose the correct sentence which represents the first person. "U khou ǀa (kumba)".

1. U khou ǀa kumba.
2. Vha khou ǀa kumba.
3. Vho ǀa makumba.
4. Ndi khou ǀa kumba.

Question 38

What is the polite form of request in Tshivenda?

1. Ndi khou humbela.
2. Mpheni.
3. ǀisani.
4. Kha zwi ǀe.

Question 39

Choose the correct answer of the following question. "Vha khou ǀoda peǀirola ya vhugai?"

1. Thi ǀivhi.
2. Ndi khou humbela peǀirola ya R100-00.
3. Ndi khou humbela yo ǀala.
4. Ndi khou humbela yoǀhe.

Question 40

Choose the correct sentence in the positive which will serve as a response to the following sentence. "Ni ǀo ya hayani naa?"

1. Ee, ndi ǀo ita.
2. Ee, zwi ǀo ralo.
3. Ee, ndi ǀo ya hayani.
4. Ee, hayani thi nga yi.

Question 41

Choose the correct sentence in the negative which will serve as a response to the following sentence. "Ni ǀo ya munyanyani naa?"

1. Hai, a thi nga yi munyanyani.
2. Khamusi.
3. Thiǀivhi.
4. Hai, ndi ǀo zwivhona.

Question 42

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD/DVD and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is mother doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Mme vha khou bika.
4. Mme vha khou kuvha.
3. Mme vha khou ka maluvha.
4. Mme vha khou ka maḽi.

Question 43

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD/DVD and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is father doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Baba vha khou vhalala gurannḽa.
2. Baba vha khou kaidza vhana.
3. Baba vha khou vhalala gera mahatsi.
4. Baba vha khou shula.

Question 44

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD/DVD and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is Phindulo doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Phindulo u khou ṽavha miroho.
2. Phindulo u khou bika vhuswa.
3. Phindulo u khou thusa mme khishini.
4. Phindulo u khou tamba bola.

Question 45

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ I was born in Midrand.”

1. Midrand a si hone ha hashu.
2. Midrand ndi hune nda dzula hone.
3. Midrand a si hayani.
4. Ndo bebiwa Midrand.

Question 46

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ We speak Portuguese at home but I am learning Tshivendḽa.”

1. Hayani a hu ambiwi Tshiphothogisi saizwi hu tshi ambiwa Tshivendḽa.
2. Tshivendḽa tshi a konḽa nga maandḽa.
3. Tshiphothogisi na Tshivendḽa zwi a konḽa vhukuma.
4. Hayani ri amba Tshiphothogisi hone ndi khou guda Tshivendḽa.

Question 47

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ Shonisani is writing examination.”

1. Shonisani u khou ñwala mulingo.
2. Shonisani u khou ñwala mafhungo.
3. Shonisani u khou ñwala vhurifhi.
4. Shonisani u khou ñwala mbalo.

Question 48

The word which may replace a noun or a phrase is called...

1. qualificative.
2. adjective.
3. pronoun.
4. adverbs.

Question 49

In African Languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately before the predicate.
2. immediately after the predicate.
3. anywhere in a sentence.
4. none of the above.

Question 50

Tshivenda has got noun classes.

1. 23
2. 31
3. 26
4. 21

MARAGAGUṬE/TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Tshivenda lecturer:

Mr KK Ramatshimbila ramatkk@unisa.ac.za 012 429 6209

ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 15 MARCH 2021**UNIQUE NUMBER : 759783****MCQ/ COMPULSORY****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
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3. speech organs.
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3. root.
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2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

Xitsonga

Question 11

When the Tsonga people greet each other in the evening they say...

1. ahe!
2. avuxeni.
3. hi pfukile.
4. ri perile.

Question 12

When you greet a person in Xitsonga between 11h00 and 15h00, you will say...

1. i nhlekanhi.
2. sanibonani.
3. i vusiku.
4. ri xile.

Question 13

From about 15h00 to about an hour before sunset, you will greet with...

1. i vusiku.
2. wa ha ri ndzhenga
3. ri xile.
4. i khale.

Question 14

If you meet a Tsonga after sunset, you must greet him with ...

1. i vusiku.
2. i khale.
3. wa ha ri ndzhenga!
4. ri perile!

Question 15

The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is...

1. ahe!
2. ashee!
3. yebo!
4. age!

Question 16

After his acknowledgement of your greeting, you can ask the person who greets you...

1. mi dye njhani?
2. mi dzumbe njhani?
3. mi karhele njhani?
4. mi hlamale njhani?

Question 17

When approaching a Tsonga's home, you should announce your presence by saying...

1. ndzawini
2. salani,
3. ahe!
4. age!

Question 18

As you wait for your host/hostess to appear, take a seat and wait for them to ----- you.

1. tell
2. greet
3. Call
4. Hug

Question 19

Only then are you allowed to -----, enquire after his/her health and make some comments on general things.

1. rest
2. breathe
3. greet
4. look

Question 20

If you want to find out who a person is, you must make use of the following sentence:

1. U lava yini laha?
2. Ndzi Baloyi.
3. Hi vito ke?
4. ana vito u mani?

Question 21

If you use the construction wa ka mani? after a person's name, the-----of that person will be given.

1. Name
2. Surname
3. Nickname
4. Full name

Question 22

You already know what the meaning of mani is. Its plural form is...

1. ximani.
2. Vamani.
3. manini
4. manimani

Question 23

Wanuna u ya hi yini ePitori? (What means of transport does the man use to go to Pretoria?)

1. Hi xitimela.
2. Hinkwerhu.
3. Na xitimela.
4. Bya xitimela.

Question 24

Movha wu lunghisiwa hi yini? (With what is the car repaired?)

1. ka swipanere.
2. nge swipanere.
3. nga swipanere.
4. hi swipanere.

Question 25

The interrogative construction *wihi* means...

1. which one.
2. this one.
3. those ones.
4. which ones.

Question 26

The answer to the question: Va lava vafana vahi? (Which boys are they looking for?) could be...

1. loyi.
2. vo swona.
3. lava.
4. leti.

Question 27

Which pair indicates singular and plural?

1. Mudyondzi /Vadyondzi
2. Mufana/majaha.
3. Nsati/n'wana.
4. Ntukulu/xintukulwana.

Question 28

The following are class 7 and 8 nouns :

1. Muaki/vaaki
2. Xitirhi/switirhi.
3. Byona/swona.
4. Yindlu/tindlu.

Question 29

Some classes contain nouns which do not take plural forms, e.g.

1. Tilo.
2. Tino.
3. Vutlhari.
4. Munhu.

Question 30

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord: Mbyana -----dya yini? -----dya nyama.

1. ti
2. bya
3. swa
4. yi

Question 31

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord: Tingwenya -----tshama kwihi? -----tshama ematini.

1. u
2. yi
3. wu
4. ti

Question 32

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord: Huku -----dya timbewu? E,-----dya timbewu.

1. yi
2. swa
3. e-e
4. ti

Question 33

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concord: Ximanga-----chava timbyana.

1. byi
2. xi
3. yi
4. u

Question 34

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concords: Mina -----rhandza --- -----yimbelela.

1. ndzi...swa
2. hi...va
3. ndzi ...ku
4. va...ku

Question 35

Which sentence shows the correct use of the word ntsena (only)

1. Jojo u xava xitampu ntsena. (Jojo buys samp only)
2. Mukhalabya u ntsena dya nyama ya huku. (The old man eats only chicken.)
3. Mudyondzisi u vitana ntsena wena. (The teacher calls you only.)
4. Vanhwanyana ntsena va xava exitolo xa ka Maduvula. (The girls buy at Maduvula's store only.)

Question 36

In which sentence is the use of ngani? (how many?) incorrect?

1. Hosi yi tekile vavasati tingani? Tinharhu. (How many wives did the chief marry?)
2. Wansati u na vana vangani? Vambirhi. (How many children does the woman have?)
3. Mulungu u xava tihomu tingani? Ta mune. (How many cattle does the white person buy?)
4. Mi na swimanga swingani? (How many cats do you have?)

Question 37

Which one of the words below would be an appropriate answer to the following question: Khensani u endla yini? U-----kofi. (What is Khensani doing ?)

1. Dya
2. xinga
3. haha
4. nwa

Question 38-50

Read the following passage and complete the blank spaces with the correct answers:

Tomasi 38-----jaha ra Tatana Baloyi. U pase giredi ya khumembirhi lembe 39----- ku hela.

Sweswi u tirha eMpumalanga. Tolweni u mukile ekaya 40-----u humile livhi. Tolo 41-----

nga tirhangisi nchumu, hikuva a ha karhele swinene. Kambe namuntlha u navela ku pfuna tata

42----- yena ku rima . Tomasi : “43-----vatirhi va byarile malamula tolo ?”

Tatana Baloyi: “44-----, a va 45-----byala. Va 46-----sungula hi Ravumune.”

Tomasi : “Hikwalaho ka 47-----?”

Tatana Baloyi: “Tolweni va chayise nivusiku, se namuntlha va komberile 48-----wisa.”

Tomasi : “A ndzi navela ku va pfuna ndzi 49-----si tlhela n’hweti leyi taka.”

Tatana Baloyi: “Hi swona jaha 50-----, ndzi ta ku nyika mirhi ya khume u sungula sweswi.”

Tomasi : “Ndza khensa tatana. Ndzi ta sungula hi 10”

Question 38

(concord)

1. i
2. hi
3. ti
4. u

Question 39

(relative)

1. swa
2. ra
3. ta
4. nga

Question 40

(conjunction)

1. kwalaho
2. leswi
3. hikuva
4. loko

Question 41

(past tense)

1. a
2. haha
3. dya
4. xinga

Question 42

(possessive)

1. haha
2. nwa
3. wa
4. xinga

Question 43

(aspect)

1. Se
2. Dya
3. na
4. Xinga

Question 44

(negation)

1. E-e
2. Nga
3. Haha
4. Nwa

Question 45

(aspect)

1. Si
2. dya
3. xinga
4. Nwa

Question 46

(tense)

1. haha
2. xinga
3. nwa
4. ta

Question 47

(interrogative)

1. yini
2. rini
3. byihi
4. swihi

Question 48

(concord)

1. nga
2. haha
3. ku
4. xinga

Question 49

(negation)

1. dya
2. nga
3. xinga
4. nwa

Question 50

(possessive)

1. rakwe
2. ravo
3. raku
4. ranga

NTSENGO: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Xitsonga lecturer:

Mrs Sibuyi AZsibuyaz [@unisa.ac.za](mailto:unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8068

8.6.2 Second Assignments, Semester 01

8.6.2.1 ISIZULU 21

ASSIGNMENT 21

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 631565

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD-ROM AFL1503 (isiZulu / Zulu Section) OR**
- **AFL1503_Zulu_.pdf** under Additional Resources in myUnisa.

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Zulu.
- Your ability to translate from and into Zulu or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

UMBUZO/QUESTION 1

Write a. to j. under each other, and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e.g.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- etc.

Funda ingxoxo elandelayo bese ugcwalisa izikhala:

Read the following dialogue and then choose the correct option for the missing words:

DOCTOR: Unjani Sicelo?
 SICELO: Angizizwa (a) Dokotela.
 DOCTOR: Unani?
 SICELO: Angazi Dokotela kodwa (b) yikhanda.
 DOCTOR: Kukhona okunye okubuhlungu?
 SICELO: Yebo Dokotela, umphimbo (c) kakhulu.
 DOCTOR: Uqale nini (d)?
 SICELO: Ngigale (e) Dokotela.
 DOCTOR: (f) Lala ... embhedeni.
 SICELO: (g) umlomo Dokotela?
 DOCTOR: Yebo. Kubonakala ukuthi (h) ngamathonsela. Avuvukile.
 SICELO: Ngingaya esikoleni Dokotela?
 DOCTOR: Cha, unethemperesha. (i) esikoleni. Kungcono
 uhlale ekhaya izinsukwana. (j) ukukhohlwa umuthi!
 SICELO: Ngiyabonga Dokotela.

(a) Angizizwa Dokotela.

1. kakhulu
2. kahle
3. kaningi
4. kade

(b) kodwa yikhanda

1. ngiphethwe
2. ngaphatha
3. angiphethe
4. kuyaphatha

(c) umphimbo kakhulu

1. ngubuhlungu
2. kubuhlungu
3. ubuhlungu
4. ibuhlungu

(d) Uqale nini

1. ugule
2. ukugula
3. ogulile
4. ogulayo

(e) Ngiqale

1. ekhaya
2. esikoleni
3. kusasa
4. izolo

(f) lapha embhedeni.

1. laba
2. lawo
3. lapha
4. lana

(g) umlomo?

1. ngivula
2. ngivulile
3. ngivule
4. ngivulani

(h) ngamathonsela.

1. niphethwe
2. uphatha
3. niphathe
4. uphethwe

(i) esikoleni.

1. ungaya
2. ungayi
3. ungayanga
4. ungayile

(j) ukukhohlwa umuthi!

1. musani
2. musa
3. yeka
4. yekani

(10)

UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2

Funda le ndaba bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UNkk. Ndlovu uvula onke amakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona ukuthi ezinye izinto azikho. Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuthenga konke okudingekayo endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuza uthi: "Ikhofi lisekhona na?" UNkk. Ndlovu uyaphendula uthi: "Yebo likhona kodwa ushukela awukho, uphele izolo. Nobisi luphelile." Abantwana nabo bayamtshela ukuthi bafunani: "Mama, amaRice Crispies awekho. Sizodlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Impuphu ikhona bantabami," kuphendula uNkk. Ndlovu. "Uqinisile mama kodwa asikwazi ukudla iphalishi zonke izinsuku," kukhala abantwana. Abantwana bonke bafuna ukumphelekezela uNkk. Ndlovu lapho ehamba, kodwa uNkk. Ndlovu ufuna ukuhamba yedwa ngoba ujahile.

(i) Yenza imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelayo:

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, -ni?

(5)

(ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(5)

[10]

UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

(i) Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngokulandela izibonelo onikezwe zona, futhi ugcwalise isivumelwano zikamenzi:

Answer the following questions by following the given example, also filling in the missing subject concords:

Isibonelo / example: Ikhofi –khona na? (ikhabethe)

Yebo, likhona, lisekhabetheni

1. Ubisi --khona na? (itafula)
2. Abafundi --khona na? (iyunivesithi)
3. Izingubo zakho –khona na? (ikamelo)
4. Imali –khona na? (ibhange)
5. Isiguli –khona na? (isibhedlela)

(10)

UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

- (i) Gcwalisa ngesivumelwano sobunini esifanele:
Fill in the correct possessive concord:

Isibonelo/ example: Imoto --ubaba ibiza kakhulu.
Imoto kababa ibiza kakhulu.

1. Izicathulo -ithu ziyabiza.
2. Udinga iyunifomu -isikole.
3. Ngubani isibongo --kho ntombi?
4. Abantu badinga izingubo --umsebenzi.
5. Behlise ngo-5 cent inani -ubisi.

(5)

- (ii) Lungisa amagama akubakaki:
Correct the words in brackets:

Isibonelo/ example: Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu).
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu.

1. Umama ugqoke isigqoko (-mnyama).
2. Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa.
3. Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula).
4. UPiti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.
5. Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi.

(5)

[10]

UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

- (ii) Nikeza isabizwana soqobo esifanele esikhundleni sebizo elidwetshelwe:
Replace the underlined nouns by their corresponding absolute pronouns:

Isibonelo/ example: USipho uthenga ubisi.
USipho uthenga lona.

1. UThoko ufuna isinkwa.
2. Abantu bafuna izinkomo.
3. Intombi ipenda itafula
4. Ikhehla lithenga ukudla esitolo.
5. Imimese iyabiza.
6. UDumi ubiza abafundi.
7. Amanzi aphelile.

8. Ngancela isiNgisi.
9. Omama baphuza itiyiye.
10. USonto ukhipha imali.

(10)

AMAMAKI EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your isiZulu lecturers: Prof SE Bosch boschse@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8253
Mrs NL Molokomme moloknl@unisa.ac.za 012 429 4970

ASSIGNMENT 22**CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021****UNIQUE NUMBER : 635586****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD-ROM AFL1503 (isiXhosa / Xhosa Section)**

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Xhosa.
- Your ability to translate from and into Xhosa or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

- PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:
The language I have chosen is
(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1

This question consists of multiple choice sub-question. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way.

Write a to j under each other and next to each letter, give the correct answer, eg

- d 1
- e 2
- f 3, ect

a. Ubabulise ekhaya means that ...

1. I am also fine.
2. Somebody is staying at home.
3. Wait a minute.
4. Send my regards to (the people) at home.

b. The phrase Yimalini? Is used to inquire about ...

1. The whereabouts of a certain person.
2. the availability of an item.
3. the price of an item/items.
4. the location of an item / items.

c. The word Ndinxaniwe is used to express the sentence:

1. 'I am tired'.
2. 'I am hungry'.
3. 'I am thirsty.'
4. 'I am late.'

d. Which one of the words below is not a loan word?

1. amanzi
2. isitilo
3. ibhotile
4. ifolokhwe

e. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the perfect tense marker -ile- is used?

1. Ubambonile umntwana.
2. Yena ufunde incwadi.
3. Utitshala ubafundisile abafundi.
4. Siyambonile uNomonde.

f. In which class will the noun umntu 'young girl' appear?

1. 2
2. 6
3. 5
4. 1

g. The negative form of Umfazi uhambile is ...

1. Umfazi akahambanga.
2. Umfazi akahambi.
3. Umfazi makangahambi.
4. Umfazi ebengahambi.

h. Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to a hot day?

1. Izulu liyana.
2. Kushushu.
3. Kuyabanda.
4. Kuyaduduma.

i. Indicate which one of the following is a command:

1. Uyakwazi ukupheka ngokukhawuleza.
2. Ndicela ukuba upheke ngokukhawuleza.
3. Ngathi upheke ngokukhawuleza.
4. Pheka ngokukhawuleza.

j. The appropriate response to Unjani? Would be..

1. Kakuhle!
2. Kulungile. Wena unajni?
3. Andizi.
4. Ndiphilile. Unjani wena?

/10/

UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

2.1 Ggibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokufakela izivumelanisi zentloko ezichanekileyo: Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords (i.e. linking the noun with the predicate):

Umzekelo: Abantwana –dlala ibhola ekhatywayo

Abantwana badlala ibhola ekhatywayo. "Children are playing soccer

- a) Ingca -luhlaza.
- b) Uthando -yamangalisa.
- c) Izihlangu -khulu.
- d) Iliza -mke nomntu odadayo.
- e) Umthi -wile.

(5)

2.2 Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa ngokuguqulela amagama akwizibiyeli esiXhoseni

Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into isiXhosa.

Umzekelo: Uya nini ecaweni umakhulu? (on Sunday)

Uya ngeCawe.

- a) Ufunda nini umfana? (today)
- b) Ixhego liya nini ekhaya? (on Wednesday)
- c) Abafundi badlala nini ekhaya? (over the weekend)
- d) USibongile uqala nini ukusebenza? (at eight in the morning)
- e) OoNomsa batya nini? (at midday)

(5)

/10/

Umbuzo 3/Question 3

3.1 Xelela aba bantu balandelayo ukuthi benze ntoni – qaphela isinye isininzi.

Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do.

Umzekelo: umfana, (-bamba), kakhulu

Mfana, bamba kakhulu!

- a) Intombazana, (-hlala), phantsi.
- b) OoNosipho (-hlamba), imoto.
- c) OoThemba (-qala), uviwo ngomso.
- d) Amantombazana, (-khaba), ibhola.
- e) Abafana, (-hlamba), izitya.

(5)

3.2 Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo okanye ngokuguqula amagama akwizibiyeli.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets.

Umzekelo: UNomsa -hlamba umzimba (nga- isepha)

UNomsa uhlamba umzimba ngesepha.

- a) Bona –thenga isonka (nga-mali).
- b) Amantombazana –funda incwadi (uMvulo).
- c) Thina –ya (nga-nqwele) ecaweni.
- d) Wena –sebenza ngokusimisela -sikolweni.
- e) Abafana –tya ukutya (nga-cephe).

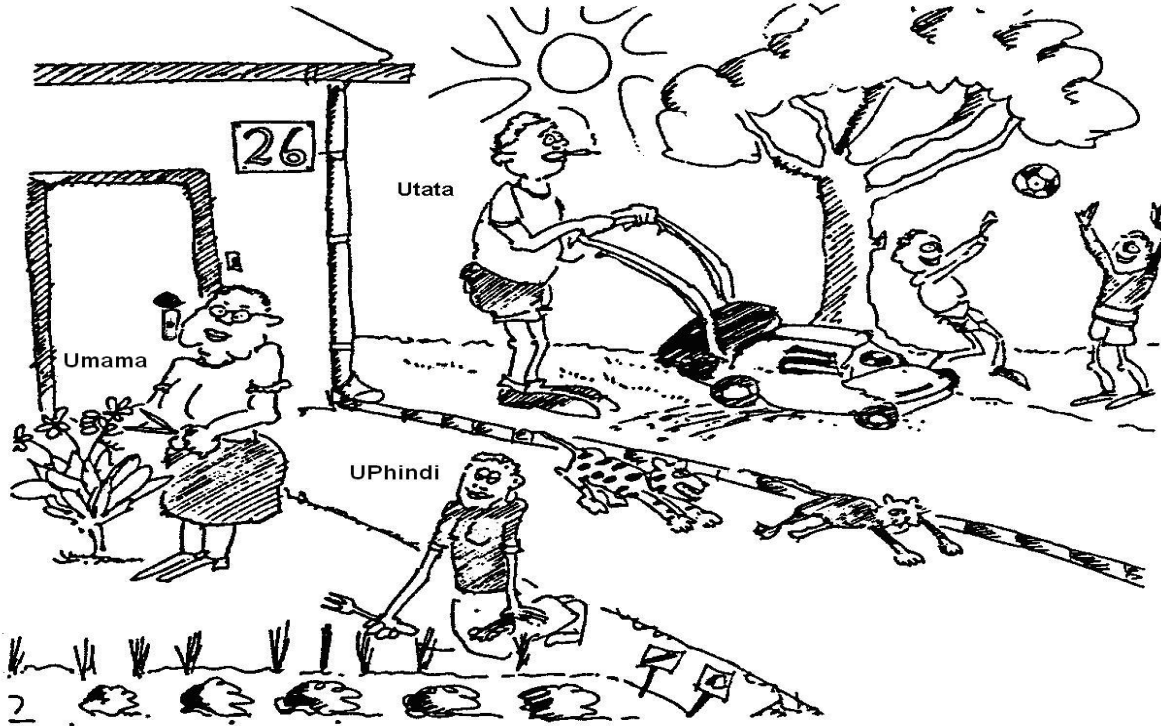
(5)

/10/

UMBUZO4/ QUESTION 4

Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa.

Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences.



- a) Wenzani utata?
- b) Umama wenzani?
- c) Kukho abafana abangaphi?
- d) Ingaba abafana bayatshaya na?
- e) UPhindi udlala ibhola na?
- f) Inja iyayithanda ikati na?
- g) Inja yenzani?
- h) Ikati yenzani?
- i) Linjani izulu?
- j) Wena uyakuthanda ukusebenza egadini?

/10/

Umbuzo5/ Question 5

Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokulungisa isimnini phakathi kwisivakalisi ngasinye.
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence.

Umzekelo: Lwehle nge-3 senti inani (...ubisi)
Lwehle nge-3 senti inani lobisi.

- a) USiziwe ufumene isidanga (...ubuGqirha) ngomhla ka-20.
- b) Amavili (...imoto) afuna umoya.
- c) Inyama (...igusha) iyabiza kodwa imnandi kakhulu.
- d) Isandla (...umfana) silimele.
- e) Ngubani ifani (...kho) ntombi?
- f) Izihlangu(...ithu) ziduru.
- g) Behlisa nge-5-cent ixabiso (....iswekile)
- h) Ufuna iyunifomu (....isikolo).
- i) Nina nifuna ipetroli (.....malini)?
- j) Umama ufuna imali (.....khe).

/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50x 2 = 100]

Your isiXhosa lecturer:

Ms P Chitani ecithapy@unisa.ac.za 012 429 2074

8.6.2.3 Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 23

ASSIGNMENT 23

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 613780

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD AFL1503 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern Sotho Section)**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD AFL1503 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern Sotho Section)**

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the present, past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Northern Sotho.
- Your ability to translate from and into Northern Sotho or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

- **PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

POTŠIŠO 1 / QUESTION 1

1.1 Give the correct (locative) form of the nouns in brackets: Write down the full sentence including the correct form.

- (a) Phutêgô e kgobokana (kêrêkê). 'The congregation meets at the church.'
- (b) O se kê wa tšhaba selô (ôfisi ya hlôgo ya sekôlông). 'There is nothing to be afraid of at the head master's office.'
- (c) Badirêdi ba šoma kudu (panka). 'The workers work hard at the bank.'
- (d) Batswadi ba ka ba tšwa (Tshwane). 'My parents come from Tshwane.'
- (e) Re tlo ipshina (koko) boikhutšông bja Matswalô a Morêna. 'We are going to enjoy ourselves at granny's place during the Christmas holidays. (5)

1.2 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences: (Write down the full sentence with the correct form of the adjective.)

- (a) Koko o anêga kanêgêlô (-têlêlê).
'Grandmother tells a long story.'
- (b) Bana ba ka ba tsêna sekôlô (-botse).
'My children are going to a good school.'
- (c) Modulasetulô o kgopêla difotokhôpi (-ntši).
'The chairperson is requesting many photocopies.'
- (d) Lehôno baithuti ba na le morutabana (-ngwê).
'Today the learners have another teacher.'
- (e) Mosadi o nyakô fa lesea lebôtlêlô (-golo).
'The woman wants to give the baby a big bottle.' (5)

/10/**POTŠIŠO 2/ QUESTION 2**

2.1 Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets. Read the translations very carefully to determine the type of construction you should use: (Write down the full sentence.)

Example: Ngwakô o na le mabati (-hlano)
'The house has five doors.'

Answer: Ngwakô o na le mabati **a mahlano**.

- (a) Thabo o lebêtshe leina (-bêdi).
'Thabo forgot the second name.'
- (b) Ke rata nama ya mohuta (tee) fêla.
'I only like one type of meat.'

- (c) Mosadi o nyaka go êtêla bagwêra (lesome).
'The woman wants to visit ten friends.'
- (d) Tate o swanêtshe go tlatša difôrômô (-selêla).
'Father has to fill in six forms.'
- (e) Re na le dimpša (-raro).
'We have three dogs.'

(5)

2.2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past:

- (a) Masogana a sepela ka taxi. 'The young men go by taxi.'
- (b) Ke šoma ka khômputha. 'I'm working on the computer.'
- (c) Johannes o bôna weitara. 'Johannes sees the waiter.'
- (d) Morêna Boshego o bitša Thabo. 'Mr Boshego calls Thabo.'
- (e) Tatê o bula lefasêtêrê. 'Father opens the window.'

(5)

/10/

POTŠIŠO 3/ QUESTION 3

3.1 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences:

- (a) O a dumêla na? 'Do you agree?'
- (b) Ke leka go bolêla Sesotho sa Leboa. 'I try to speak Northern Sotho.'

(2)

3.2 Include the auxiliary verb stem *-bê* in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past:

- (a) Mmušô o buša ka tshwanêlô. 'The government is ruling properly.'
- (b) Ke araba sellathêkêng. 'I answer the cellphone.'
- (c) Matlakala a wa kgwêding ya Agostose. 'The leaves fall in the month of August.'

(3)

3.3 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative:

- (a) O tseba go bolêla Sesotho sa Leboa. 'You know how to speak Northern Sotho.'
- (b) Ke tlô ngwala metsotso. 'I will write the minutes.'
- (c) Dibôdu di bê di nyaka mmêrêkô. 'The lazy people were looking for work.'
- (d) Mme o bolêtshe le badiri. 'Mother spoke to the workers.'
- (e) Khômphuta e šoma gabotse. 'The computer is working well.'

(5)

/10/

POTŠIŠO 4/ QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Give positive responses to the following questions but write the answers in such a way that each noun referring to the object of the sentence (printed in bold) is now represented by its object concord. Start your answers with *Ee, ...* and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e.g.

Monna o ratilê **mosadi** na? > Ee, monna o **mo** ratilê.

'Did the man love the **woman**? Yes, he loved **her**.'

- (a) Bana ba rata **nonwane** na? Ee, _____

'Do the children like the story?' 'Yes, the children like **it**.'

- (b) Koko o apeilê **bogôbe** na? Ee, _____.

'Did granny cook the porridge?' 'Yes, granny cooked **it**.'

- (c) O thômilê go ruta **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, _____.

'Have you started teaching Northern Sotho?' 'Yes, I have started to teach **it**.'

- (d) A Roger o hlôkômêla **bana** na? Ee, _____.

'Is Roger looking after the children?' 'Yes, Roger is looking after **them**.'

- (e) Weitara o tšere **lenaneo** na? Ee, _____.

'Did the waiter take the menu?' 'Yes, he took **it**.'

(5)

- 4.2. What is the difference between a direct command and a polite request? Use the verb stem **-tsêna** 'enter' to illustrate. (2)

- 4.3 Explain how nouns may be formed from verbs. Make use of the verb root **-lem-** 'plough' to illustrate. (3)

/10/**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho.

CATHY: Thabo, where is Roger?

THABO: He has gone to another office.

CATHY: That's a pity. Maybe you can help me.

THABO: Yes, what can I do for you (how can I help you)?

CATHY: I request (ask) you to write the minutes of the meeting.

THABO: Fine. (All right). When does the meeting start?

CATHY: At three o'clock.

THABO: Who is the chairperson?

CATHY: Mr Bopape. He asked for photocopies of the agenda (agenda = *lenaneothêrô*).

THABO: I will make them immediately/quickly.

/10/**PALOMOKA: [50x2=100]**

Your lecturer:

Mrs AL Ndlovu endlowa@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8084

ASSIGNMENT 24

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 582320

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (Setswana Section, Lesson 1 - 12 plus Tlhalos/Explanations)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Communication in the following situations: in a restaurant, in a shop, about the weather, at a party and concerning the law.
- The formation of simple questions, sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), the locatives, deverbatives, object concords, adjectives and how to count in Setswana.
- Your ability to transcribe sentences pronounced by a first language speaker of Setswana.

Instructions:

- **PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

QUESTION 1

(a) Answer the following questions in Setswana. Use the given word(s) to formulate your answers in Setswana:

Example: Sellô o dira eng? studying.

Sellô o a ithuta.

- (i) Baithuti ba dira eng? ... writing.
- (ii) Madi a ke a mang? ... ours.
- (iii) Basadi ba dira eng? ... speak.
- (iv) A o rata merogo? Yes, ...

(4)

(b) Answer the following questions. Use the word(s) given in full sentences.

Example: A o tshêga ka molala? ...no ...mouth.

Nnyaya, ga ke tshêga ka molala, ke tshêga ka molomo.

- (i) A re bona ka ditsebe? ... no, ... eyes.
- (ii) A o bua ka molomo?... yes, ... mouth.
- (iii) A ba reetsa ka molala? ...no, ... ears.
- (iv) A o na le tšhelete? ... yes, ...money
- (v) A o batla dijo? ... no, ...water.
- (vi) A dipitse di ja nama? ... no, ...bojang. (6)

(c) Change the subject of each of the following sentences to the singular and then change the rest of the sentence to adhere to the change you make:

Example: Banna ba rata nama e bone ba e besitseng.

Monna o rata nama e ene a e besitseng.

- (i) Badisa ba kopa mašwi a bone ba a gamileng.
- (ii) BoRre ba dutse kwa kgotla. (2)

/12/

QUESTION 2

(a) Give the correct term for each of the following in Setswana and use the word you give in a Setswana sentence stating that it is yours:

- (i) knees
- (ii) finger
- (iii) eye
- (iv) hair (4)

(b) Complete the following dialogue by using the plural form:

A: ... boMma!

B: ... boRra!

A: ... kae?

B: ... têng. ... le kae? (5)

(c) Give the Setswana request or question for the following:

- (i) Request water.
- (ii) Ask for the oil and water to be checked.
- (iii) Request for the tyres to be pumped.
- (iv) Ask for R100's of petrol to be put in your car. (4)

/13/

QUESTION 3

- (a) Rewrite the following sentences in the present tense:
- (i) Re ile gae.
 - (ii) Monnamogolo o tla go bitsa.
 - (iii) Mosimane o jele nama ya nku.
 - (iv) Ba tla re bitsa.
 - (v) Letsatsi le tla re fisa. (5)
- (b) Change the following sentences into sentences that reflect actions that will take place in the future:
- (i) Monna yô, o tshwaretswe petelelo.
 - (ii) Mosekisi o kgalemêla mmuêlêdi.
 - (iii) Ba buile nnete.
 - (iv) Pule o tshwerwe.
 - (v) Ke kopa maitshwarêlô kwa maphôdisêng. (5)

/10/

Question 4

- (a) Give the negative form of the following sentences:
- (i) Go tsenwa fano.
 - (ii) Re ka tsubela fano.
 - (iii) O ka robala fa, Mma. (3)
- (b) Read the following extract and answer the questions following it in Setswana:
- Re boleletswe gore baithuti ba ya yunibesiting ka moso. Ga ba gane go ya go ithuta ka gone ba sedimoseditswe gore ba tla kgona go bona tiro fa ba rutegile. Ba ithuta go kwala le go buisa ka Setswana. Bontsi ba bone ga ba dirise puo ya Setswana jaaka puo ya kwa gae mme ka jalo ba tlhoka thuso e e tseneletseng. Ba thusiwa ke Rre Le Roux. Morago ga ngwaga ba bantsi ba kgona go tlhaloganya Setswana. Ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e telele go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa.
- (i) Re boleletswe eng ka ga baithuti?
 - (ii) Ke ka ntlha ya eng baithuti bas a gane go ithuta?
 - (iii) Tlhalosa puo ya kwa gae.
 - (iv) Baithuti ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e kana kang go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa? (4)
- (c) Fill in the correct subject concord in Setswana:
- (i) Malome le Rakgadi ... ile toropong.
 - (ii) Ditapole ... a bola.
 - (iii) Selepe.... Bogale. (3)

/10/

QUESTION 5

Read the following dialogue and answer the questions following it in Setswana:

Mosidi: Dumêla Rra.

Lephodisa: Agee, mma a nka go thusa?

Mosidi: Êê. Ke tlile go bega kgêtsi.

(Yes, I came to report a case).

Lephodisa: O batla go bega kgêtsi ya mofuta ofe?

(What type of case do you want to report?)

Mosidi: Ke bône monna a betêlêla mosadi mo mmotorokareng.

(I saw a man raping a woman in a car.)

Lephodisa: Ao! Ke batla gore o tlatse forômo e o kwale tsotlhe tsê o di boneng, Rra?

(Goodness! I want you to fill in this form, writing down everything you saw, Sir?)

Mosidi: Tlisa forômo êo ke kwale, Rra.

(Bring that form here let me write, Sir. (O a kwala)

Lephodisa: Mosadi yo o neng a betelwa o kae ga jaana?

(Where is the woman presently?)

Mosidi: Mosadi wa batho o sa le têng kwa monna yôle a mo latlhileng têng.

(The poor woman is still there where that man threw her away.)

Lephodisa: O ka nkisa teng?

(Can you take me there?)

Mosidi: Êê, Rra. Nka go isa têng.

(Yes Sir. I can take you there.)

Mosidi: A re ye Rra!

(Let's go Sir!

Dipotso

- (i) Mosidi o ne a re o tlile go dira eng fa lephodisa le mmotsa gore a le ka mo thusa?
- (ii) E ne e le kgetsi ya mofuta ofe e Mosidi o neng a batla go e bega?
- (iii) Mosidi o ne a tshwanetse go dira eng fa a bolela se a se boneng?
- (iv) Mosadi yo a neng a betelwa o ne a le kae?
- (v) Go ya ka ga Mosidi petelelo e ne ya diragala kwa kae?

/5/

TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Setswana lecturer:

Dr SE Masote masotse@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8016

ASSIGNMENT 25

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 689358

NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho Section, Lesson 1 – 12)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Communication in the following situations: in a restaurant, in a shop, about the weather, at a party and concerning the law.
- Your ability to transcribe sentences pronounced by a first language speaker of Sesotho/Southern Sotho.

Instructions:

- **PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

POTSO 1

- (a) Araba dipotso tse latelang ka ho araba o dumellana le potso, o sebedisa mantswe a ka masakaneng. / Answer the following questions by answering the question positively, using the words in brackets.

Mohlala: Tjhelete e teng na?(**banka**)

Ee, tjhelete e bankeng.

1. Meroho e teng na?(**mmaraka**)
2. Nama e teng na?(**pitsa**)
3. Bakudi ba teng na? (**sepetlele**)
4. Dinonyana di teng na?(**sefate**)
5. Thabo o teng na? (**letamo**)

(5)

(b) Qetella dipolelo ka maetsi a nepahetseng / Complete the sentences with appropriate verbs.

1. Palesa o _____ kofi e tjhesang.
2. Nkgono o _____ buka ya dipale.
3. Bana ba reka _____ lebenkeleng.
4. Ntate o _____ moriri ka sekere.
5. Bana ba _____ ditulong.

(5)

/10/

Potso 2

(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong. / change the following sentences into negative form.

- (i) Mosadi o pepile ngwana.
- (ii) Banana ba bina dipina.
- (iii) Ntja e bohola katse.
- (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto.
- (v) Koloji ya maponesa e etsa lerata.
- (vi) Pitso o kganna koloji.
- (vii) Lebesa la kgomo le monate.
- (viii) Kobo tsa bana dingata.
- (ix) Poone e thata.
- (x) Ke Mopresidente wa Aforika Borwa.

(10)

(b) Etsa dipotso ka dipolelo tse latelang/ Make questions with the following questions

- (i) Lerato o palame pere.
- (ii) Sefofane se nka batho ba bangata.
- (iii) Pula e na haholo.
- (iv) Maoto a hae a bohloko.
- (v) Diphoofolo di fula thoteng.

(10)

/20/

Potso 3

A. Fana ka **bonngwe** ba mabitso a latelang/ Provide the **singular** form of the following

Bonngwe	Bongata
i.	ditulo
ii.	mese
iii.	dipampiri
iv.	meroho
v.	menyako
vi.	dieta
vii.	mahapu
viii.	batswadi
ix.	meya
x.	ditofa

/10/

Potso 4

- (a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lelwale/Rewrite the following sentences into present tense
- (i) Banana ba ile ba kena mohwantong.
 - (ii) Noka e ne e tlese metsi.
 - (iii) Banna ba ne ba hula koloi.
 - (iv) Re ba bona hosane.
 - (v) Joko ya dikgomo e robehile. (5)
- (b) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang Sesothong/ Translate the following sentences to Sesotho.
- (i) Lerato is studying to be a doctor.
 - (ii) The price of houses is high.
 - (iii) There is no food/ Food is finished.
 - (iv) Her/ his hair is long
 - (v) Stars are many at night. (5)

/10/

Matshwao: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Sesotho lecturers:

Ms Mokuoane MCN mokuomc@unisa.ac.za 012 429 2017

8.6.2.6 Siswati 26**ASSIGNMENT 26****CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021****UNIQUE NUMBER : 796276****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.****Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (Siswati Section, Lesson 1 – 12)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Communication in the following situations: in a restaurant, in a shop, about the weather, at a party and concerning the law.
- Your ability to transcribe sentences pronounced by a first language speaker of Siswati.

Instructions:

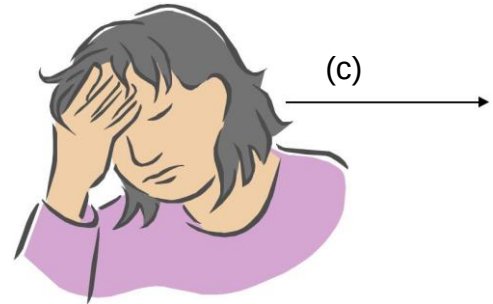
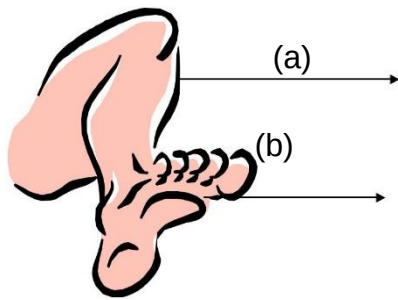
- **PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

The language I have chosen is

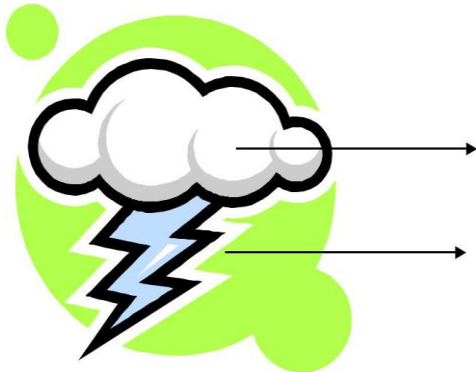
(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

UMBUTO/ QUESTION 1**Buka lemifanekiso lengentasi ubese uphendvula lemibuto letawulandzela ngeSiswati:****Answer the following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures:****Sibonelo/Example:** Yini loku? Yindlu.

- a) Yini loku?
- b) Yini loku?
- c) Khetsiwe uphetfwe yini?
- d) Sinjani simo selitulu?
- e) Linjani litulu?



(d)



(e)

(5)

Umbuto/Question 2

Gucula imisho lelandzelako ibe ngendlela lephocako/ tjela bantfu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – caphela bunye nebunyenti:

Change the following sentences into commands – tell the following person(s) – singular or plural – what to do or what not to do (negative):

- Bafundzi (-fundza), Siswati
- BoSipho, (ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- bantfwana (-natsa), umutsi (negative)
- Simangele, (-letsa), kudla.
- Nkhosikati, (-yenta), umsebenti wakho.

(10)

Umbuto/Question 3

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunini lobukhona emushweni ngamunye:

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form from each sentence:

Sibonelo/example: Behlise nga-3 senti linani (...sinkhwa)

Behlise nga-3 senti linani lesinkhwa.

- Sitolo (...tingubo) siyabita
- Imoto (...babe) idzinga manti
- Inyama (...inkhunkhu) imnandzi kabi
- Kulungile nansi ilisti (...iwayini)
- Sanibonani! Nifuna litafula (...bangaki)?

(10)

Umbuto/Question 4**Fundza lendzatjana bese uphendvula imibuto letawulandzela:*****Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:***

Nkk. Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho. Ufuna kuya etitolo ayotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuta kutsi likhona likhofi na? Nkk. "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela awukho, uphele itolo. Nelubisi luphelile." Nguye loyo Nkk. Ndlovu aphendvula umyeni wakhe.

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani: "Make, emaRice Crispies awekho. Sitawudlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Imphuphu ikhona bantfwabami." kuphendvula Nkk. Ndlovu njalo. "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphilishi tonkhe tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana.

Phendvula lemibuto lelandzelako:***Answer the following questions:***

- a) Uvula ini Nkk.?
- b) Ufuna kuyaphi Nkk.?
- c) Bantfwana bona bafunani?
- d) Ngubani lobuta ngelikhofi?
- e) Akuphi emakhabethe?

/5/

Phikisa letento letidvwetjelwe kulendzatjana lengenhla.***Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative forms.***

- a) Uvula
- b) Uyambuta
- c) Apendvula
- d) Bayamtjela
- e) Kukhala

/5/

(10)

Umbuto/Question 5**Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala timvumelwano letifanele noma ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki.****Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets.****Sibonelo/ Example:** Sipho -geza umtimba (nga- insipho)Sipho ugeza umtimba ngensipho.

- a) BoVusi -ya esitolo (na umfana)
- b) Mandla -ya emsebentini (nga imoto)
- c) Thoko -sebenta (nga emandla)

- d) Tsine -tsenga inyama (na-lubisi)
- e) Intfombi -hamba (nga sitimela)
- f) Nine -tsenga tamatizi (na libhanana na litsanga)
- g) Salukati -hamba (nga tinyawo)
- h) Emantfombatane aphetse (-shintji)
- i) Mine -phetse imali (na umentjisi)
- j) Bafana -hamba (nga iveni) kuya eGoli

(10)

Umbuto/Question 6

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswatini:

Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Siswati:

- a) Ufundzani? (book)
- b) Batali bafuna bani? (boy)
- c) Ninatsani? (tea)
- d) EmaSwati ahlala kuphi? (Nelspruit)
- e) Utawubuya nini Mandla? (Sunday)

(5)

EMAMAKI: (50)

TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Siswati lecturer:

Mr MC Nhlabathi nhlabmc@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8326

8.6.2.7 IsiNdebele

ASSIGNMENT 27

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 710867

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- Please contact the isiNdebele lecturer for the CD-ROM. (isiNdebele/ NdebeleSection)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.

The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Ndebele.

Your ability to translate from and into Ndebele or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

Question 1 / Umbuzo 1

Funda ikulumiswano elandelako bese utlole iimpendulo eenkhaleni namkha utjhugulule amagama angeembayaneni:

Read these dialogues and fill in the missing words, parts or correct the words in brackets:

Ebhangeni

- A: Lotjha, ...!
B: Akwande
A: Unjani?
B: Unjani wena?
A: Nami ngikhona.
B: Nomzana ngibawa
A: ukusebenza ebhangeni na?
B: Iye, ngiyakwazi. i-Economics e-yunivesithi.
A: Arhaa! Kosazana..... ungubani?
B: NginguThembi Ntuli.
A: Mine nginguMnumzane Smith., Kosazana Ntuli?
B: Ngivela eMatjhirini.
A: Ufuna ukuthoma lapha ebhangeni?
B: Ngifuna ukuthoma ngoDisemba.
A:, thoma ngoDisemba. Ngibhadela i-R2500 ngenyanga.

(10)

Question 2a / Umbuzo 2a

Funda indatjana elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo engenzasi:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UKosikazi Mahlangu uvula zoke iinraga ngekhwitjhini. Uyabona ukuthi ezinye azikho. Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuyothenga koke okutlhogekako ngendlini. Ubaba wakwakhe uyambuza: “Ikofi isese khona na?” UKkz. Mahlangu uyaphendula uthi: “Iye ikhona kodwana itjhukela iphele izolo, nebisi nalo liphelile.” Abantwana nabo bayamtjela bona bafunani: “Mma, amaRice Crispies aphelile, sizodlani kusasa ekuseni?” Ipuphu ikhona bantabami, kuphendula uKkz. Mahlangu. “Uqinisile mma, kodwana asikwazi ukudla umratha ngamalana, “ kulila abentwana. Abentwana boke bafuna ukumphekelela uKkz. Mahlangu lokha nakakhambako, kodwana yena ufuna ukukhamba yedwa ngombana urhabile.

- (i) Yakha imibuzo ngokusebenzisa magama alandelako:

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi? njani? nini?, ubani?, -ni?

(5)

- (ii) Tlola izenzo ezithalelweko ngendlela ephikisako

(10)

Question 2b / Umbuzo 2b

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano zikamenziwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

- (a) Wena udla inyama yembuzi? Iye.....
- (b) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye.....
- (c) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Iye.....
- (d) Uhlwengisile ngakwagogo, Mngetjani? Iye
- (e) Umfakele uSipho imali na? Iye.....

(5)

Question 3 / Umbuzo 3

Tjhugululela imitjho elandelako ibe sendleleni ekatelelako/ Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni namkha bangenzeni – Tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural
- what to do or what not to do (negative):

Example / Isibonelo: mntazana, (-bamba), kancani

Mntazana, bamba kancani!

- (a) umfundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
- (b) Abomzala, (-silaphaza), ngeendlini (negative)
- (c) Abantwana (-sela), isihlahla
- (d) Zimkhona, (-letha), kudla
- (e) ikosikazi, (-enza), umsebenzakho

(10)

Question 4 / Umbuzo 4

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokulungisa ubumnini obukhona emutjhwani ngamunye:

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence:

Example / Isibonelo: Behlise nge-3 cent inani (...burotho)

Behlise nge-3 cent inani loburotho.

- (a) Isitolo (...iingubo) siyabiza
- (b) Imodere (...baba) itlhoga amanzi
- (c) Inyama (...ikukhu) imnandi khulu
- (d) Kulungile nanti irherho (...iwayini)
- (e) Lotjhani! Nifuna iintafula (...ngaki?)

(5)

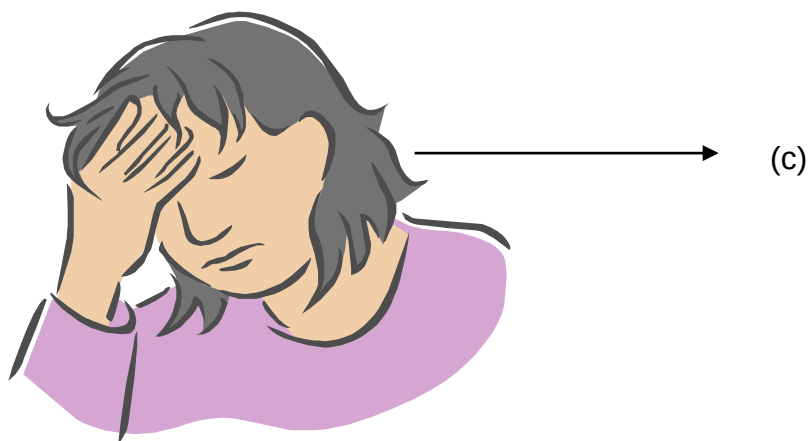
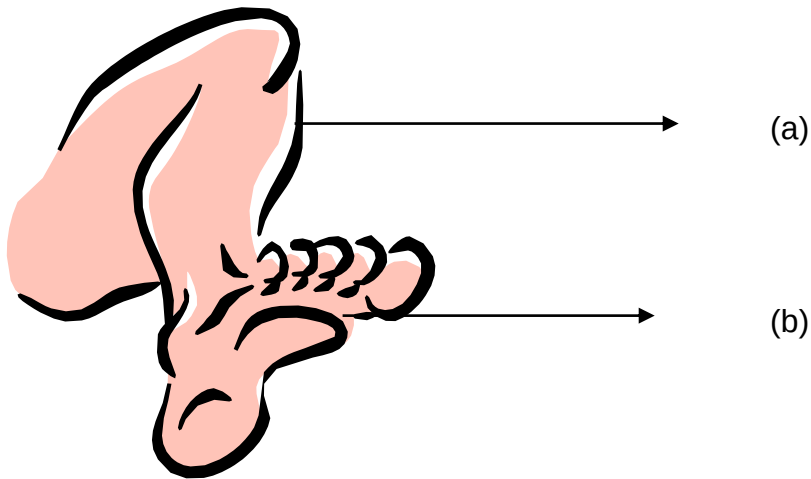
Question 5/ Umbuzo 5

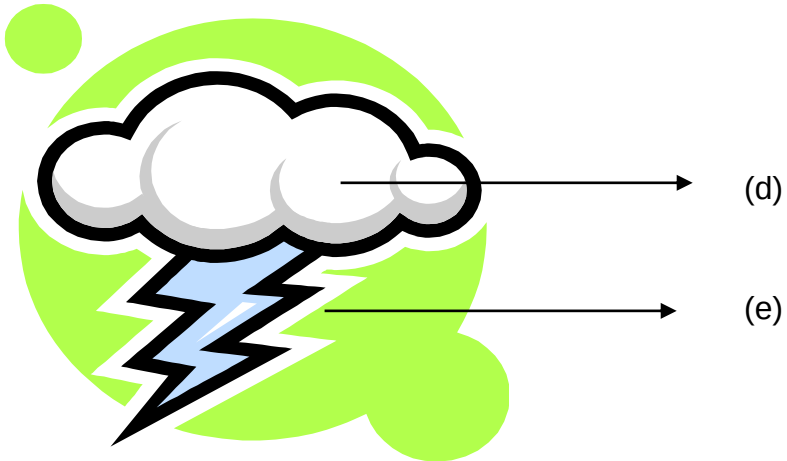
Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:
Answer the following questions in Ndebele by means of the given pictures:

Example/Isibonelo: Yini lokhu? > Yindlu.

- (a) Yini lokhu?
- (b) Yini lokhu?
- (c) UThandi uphethwe yini?
- (d) Yini lokhu?
- (e) Linjani izulu?

(5)





TOTAL / AMAMAKSI WOKE: [50 X2] =100

TOTAL: [50 x 2 =100]

Your isiNdebele lecturers:

Mrs Mabena CS mabencs@unisa.ac.za 012 429 4748

8.6.2.8 TSHIVENḌA 28

ASSIGNMENT 28

CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021

UNIQUE NUMBER : 853818

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- Please contact the TshivenḌa lecturer for the **CD-ROM**. (TshivenḌa Section)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.

The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in TshivenḌa.

Your ability to translate from and into TshivenḌa or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module.)

MBUDZISO 1/ QUESTION 1

(a) Identify nouns and their prefixes in the passage below and complete the table that follows.

Munngo wa Tshivhulani wo vha wo anwa wo tou takatela. Vhana nga u sa divha uri mango magaga a a vhanga ndulu wo vha u tshi wana i thahathaha say a mapfene vho ralo u kwanyamela hu tshi khou purwa one magaga. Vhomakhadzi na u kaidza havho ho vha u sokou ita. Vho vha vha tshi nga pfiwa nga nnyi muthu wa khuvhe. Hafhu thangana ya murole i kha zwayo a i tsha pfa muthu. Ho do thusa hoyu muthannga wa pholisa wa vhone vhomakhadzi nge a bvelela linwe divha nga veni yeneyi ya mushumo. U bva lenelo divha hoku kutukana kwa vhakoma kwo vha ku tshi ri u pfa muludzi wa veni naho i sa di afha ha vhomakhadzi kwa potsola sa ntsa mavhuvhu yo vhone ndau.

/10/

Noun	Prefix

MBUDZISO 2/ QUESTION 2

Change the following sentences into negatives:

- (i) Ri khou ya zwino munyanyani.
- (ii) Ndi khou vhona mafhungo zwavhudi.
- (iii) Vha khou tuwa zwino nga modoro.
- (iv) Nwana u khou la nga maanda.
- (v) Vha khou dzula kule Vho-Masindi.
- (vi) Vhamusanda vha khou tshina tshikona na vhalanda vhavho.
- (vii) Thoho ya muhasho i khou vhudza vhashumisani ndila yavhudi ya kushumele.
- (viii) Vha khou senga ula mulandu wa u rwa vhana.
- (ix) U khou rwela malume thelegiramu.
- (x) Vhatukana vha khou tavha maluvha.

/10/

MBUDZISO 3/ QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing demonstratives of the second position:

- (i) Tsimu iyi ndi ya vhamusanda, fhedzi ____ ndi yanga.
- (ii) Mbudzi idzi ndi dza Mukondeleli, fhedzi ____ ndi dza Nduvho.
- (iii) Vhana avha ndi a vha divha, fhedzi ____ a thi vha divhi.
- (iv) Tshidulo itshi ndi tsha Muruwa, fhedzi ____ ndi tsha Matshele.
- (v) Lutanda ulu ndi lulapfu, fhedzi ____ ndi lupfufhi.
- (vi) Uyu mulwadze o no fhola, fhedzi ____ ha athu u fhola.
- (vii) Idzi kholomo na mbudzi dzo rengwa, fhedzi ____ a vho ngo dzi renga.
- (viii) Mudededzi avha vha a funza, fhedzi ____ a vha funzi.
- (ix) Mutukana uyu ndi wa mandala, fhedzi ____ ndi wa Dzanani.
- (x) Tshelede iyi ndi ya Mususumeli, fhedzi mangwende ____ ndi a makhulu.

/10/

MBUDZISO 4/ QUESTION 4

Translate the following sentences into Tshivenda:

- (i) Lesly is very sick.
- (ii) Nduvho passed with a first class.
- (iii) Matshele likes to eat pap and mopani worms.
- (iv) South Africa is a beautiful country.
- (v) Education is the key to success.
- (vi) Where do you live?
- (vii) Food is ready.
- (viii) Tshivenda is also spoken in Zimbabwe.
- (ix) All those who are protesting against indigenous languages must be arrested.
- (x) UNISA is found in Muckleneck.

/10/

MBUDZISO 5/ QUESTION 5

Join the following pairs of sentences by means of the conjunctions necessary.

- (i) Ri humbela maḁi. Ri khou pfa ḁora.
- (ii) Ri khou pfa ḁala. A ro ngo la ḁamusi.
- (iii) Vho tḁwa sibadela. A vho ngo swika hayani.
- (iv) Ndi a divha. Ho ngo ḁa.
- (v) A thi divhi. Vho swika mulovha.

- (vi) Ri a funa. A ri koni.
- (vii) O ya sibadela. Ho ngo fhola.
- (viii) Ro bika mulovha. A vho ngo la.
- (ix) Vha khou humbela maḁi. Vha na matope.
- (x) Ri ḁo fhedza ḁamusī. Ri ḁo tuwa matshelo.

/10/

THANGANYELO/ MARAGAGUṬE/TOTAL: [50 X 2 =100]

Your Tshivenda lecturer:

Mr KK Ramatshimbila ramatkk@unisa.ac.za 012 429 6209

8.6.2.9 Xitsonga 29**ASSIGNMENT: 29****CLOSING DATE : 09 APRIL 2021****UNIQUE NUMBER : 542969****NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Content: This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- Please contact the Xitsonga lecturer for the CD-ROM. (Xitsonga Section)

Objective: The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.

The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Xitsonga.

Your ability to translate from and into Xitsonga or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

Instructions:

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:

The language I have chosen is

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module.)

XIVUTISO XA 1/ QUESTION 1

- (a) Tirhisa switwananisi ku hetisa swivulwa leswi landzelaka:/Use the correct concords to complete the following sentences:
- (i) *Xinyenyana* ----- *haha* emapapeni.
 - (ii) N'wana ----- rila.
 - (iii) Nhloko-----mina ya pandza.
 - (iv) Vana -----tlakula mindzhwalo.
 - (v) Dyambu -----perile. (5)
- (b) Siva maviti lama tikisiweke hi masivi ya yona . Landzelela xikombiso lexi nga laha hansi:/Replace the words in bold with its pronoun . Follow the given example:
Xikombiso:**Manana** u sweka vuswa.
Yena u sweka vuswa.
- (i) **Nyama** ya nandziha.
 - (ii) **Vadyondzi** va tsala xikambelo.
 - (iii) **Rhulani** u ya edorobeni.
 - (iv) **Tihomu** ti dya byanyi.
 - (v) **Xikoxa** xi orha ndzilo. (5)

/10/**XIVUTISO XA 2 /QUESTION 2**

- (a) Tatisa swivandla leswi hi marito lama nga ebokisini ./Fill in the spaces using the words from the boxes,

Matihlo/mahlo	meno	tindleve
matsolo	ririmi	voko

- (i) Hi twa hi -----.
 - (ii) Ndzi vona hi -----.
 - (iii) Ndzi khoma pensele hi----- loko ndzi tsala.
 - (iv) Mufundhisi u khinsama hi----- loko a khongela.
 - (v) Ndzi luma lamula hi -----.
- (5)
- (b) Cinca marito lama nga eka vun'we ma va eka vuyingi./ Change the words in singular to plural:
- (i) Xitolo.
 - (ii) Mufana.
 - (iii) Hofisi.
 - (iv) Vhengele.
 - (v) Murhi. (5)

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 3 /QUESTION 3

(a) Write down the following sentences in the **simple past tense**:

- (i) Unisa i yunivhesiti ya kahle.
- (ii) Tatana na manana va rhandzana.
- (iii) Mucato wu ta va kona.
- (iv) Tsakani u dya tihove.
- (v) Nkulukumba Makhanya I Nhloko ya Yunivhesiti ya Afrika –Dzonga.

(10)

(b) Rewrite the following sentences in the **passive voice**.

Example : Ximanga xi dya kondlo. > **Kondlo ri dyiwa hi ximanga.**

- (i) Mufundhisi u katekisa vana ekerekeni.
- (ii) Mudyondzisi Shirindzi u yimbelerisa vana.
- (iii) Manana u phamela vana swakudya.
- (iv) Khanyisa u xeka xinkwa hi mukwana.
- (v) Tatana u xava swakudya swa muti.

(10)

/20/

XIVUTISO XA 4/ QUESTION 4

(a) Paraphrase following passage into English:

Nsuku i mufana wa malembe ya nkombo. U nghena xikolo ephurayimari ya Miehleketo. Nsuku u famba na munghana wa yena Ntsako. Ntsako u le ka ntlawa wa nharhu, u na malembe ma khume. Loko va vuya exikolweni, va ya eku tlangeni ka bolo ya milenge.

(5)

(b) Translate the following sentences into Xitsonga:

- (i) Good morning , Sir , How are you ?
- (ii) Rhulani and Sasekani are going to town.
- (iii) Rivoningo is answering the phone.
- (iv) The store is full of people.
- (v) Ponani likes singing.

(5)

/10/

NTSENGO: [50 x 2 = 100]

Your Xitsonga lecturer:

Mrs Sibuyi AZ sibuyaz@unisa.ac.za 012 429 8068

8.7 Other assessment methods

There are no other assessment methods for this module.

8.8 The examination

The examination paper is a two-hour paper. The semester mark obtained for the assignments counts 20% towards the exam mark.

Previous examination papers are available to students. We advise you, however, not to focus on old examination papers only as the content of modules and therefore examination papers changes from year to year. You may, however, accept that the type of questions that will be asked in the examination will be similar to those asked in the activities in your study guide/CD-ROM and in the assignments.

To help you in your preparation for the examination, you will receive a tutorial letter that will explain the format of the examination paper, give you examples of questions that you may expect and set out clearly what material you have to study for examination purposes.

Please consult the *myStudies @ Unisa* brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

9 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

YOU ARE REFERRED TO THE *MY STUDIES @ UNISA* BROCHURE WHICH CONTAINS AN A-Z GUIDE OF THE MOST RELEVANT STUDY INFORMATION.

Should I have completed AFL1503 before registering for AFL1504?

Yes, AFL1503 is the first beginners' module. If you register for AFL1504 it is assumed that you have already mastered the contents of AFL1503. For this reason simultaneous registration for both beginners' modules is not recommended.

Who may register for this module?

This module is a beginner's module and as such is intended for students with little or no background of an African language. Therefore, students who took an African language as FIRST language at Matriculation level (Grade 12) may NOT register for the beginners' modules (AFL1503 & AFL1504).

How does the credit system work?

AFL1503 and AFL1504 are beginners' modules and carry a weight of 12 credits each. You will retain credit for these modules (one or both, depending on the language component required by the degree you are pursuing). However, should you wish to major in an African language, please be aware that credits for the beginners' modules will be forfeited when you continue with the Level 1 modules (AFL1501 and AFL1502), Level 2 (AFL2601, AFL2602, AFL2603) and Level 3 modules (AFL3701, AFL3702, AFL3703, AFL3704, AFL3705).

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

The sources consulted have been acknowledged in the only study guide for AFL1503.

11 IN CLOSING

We sincerely hope that this module will be instrumental in helping you to gain insight into some matters of cultural interest and to increase your understanding of the African language speakers and their way of life. This is especially important for your day-to-day interaction with African people. We wish you every success with your studies and success in the exams.

12 ADDENDUM

There is no addendum