

Contents

Umbuzo 1	Page 1
Umbuzo 2	Page 2
Umbuzo 3	Page 2
Umbuzo 4	Page 2
Umbuzo 5	Page 3
Umbuzo 6	Page 3
References	Page 4

Umbuzo 1 / Question 1

(a) Folktales have a very unique way of ensuring you know when it is the beginning, the response and the end. The Zulu introduction starts with “*Kwesukesukela*”, (“Long, long ago). With this as well, the people who are listening to the story are expected to respond or actively engage the narrator to show that they are following the story, in Zulu they respond by singing with the storyteller.

Whilst the story may not have a definitive ending as the narrator welcomes further debate and thoughts on the issue, there is a unique way that the story is ended. In Zulu he/she will say “*Cosu, cosu iyaphela*”, this helps the narrator bring the listeners back to reality.

(b) Zulu folktales themes serve to make sure that any theme has life-long educational impact. They do this by raising awareness on very important issues in life or ones that educate.

“The *insumo* “Impisi Nethambo” (“The hyena and the bone”) in Msimang (1991:75) is an example of a folktale in which the moral theme is conveyed explicitly. In this story, a hyena finds an old bone of a buck after a hard day’s futile hunting, and picks it up with its mouth. When it crosses a river, it sees the reflection of the moon in the water, and confuses the moon with a lump of meat. It drops the bone in the river and tries to grab the reflection of the moon, but all to no avail. When the other animals hear this story, they laugh and say that only the hyena could be so stupid to throw away a buck which it had in its possession. The hyena represents gluttony and foolishness. This stories offers “the opportunity for criticism of society and for social satire; for moral education”
<https://literator.org.za/index.php/literator/article/download/515/676>)

In the inganekozilwane “Uheshane Nezinkukhu” (“The hawk and the chickens”), a hawk and a hen initially get on very well and even get married. Their relationship turns sour when the hen loses the hawk’s axe which she has promised to look after very well. The hawk gets very angry and decides to punish the hen despite her pleading. He tells the hen

that he will eat her chicks from that day. It is also from that day that hens scratch the ground: they are still searching for the hawk's lost axe. The message in this story is that one must keep one's promises and look after things which have been entrusted to one's care. (<https://literator.org.za/index.php/literator/article/download/515/676>)

Umbuzo 2 / Question 2

(a) Proverbs serve many purposes, one of them is to warn.

An example of this is this proverb: "Ingane engakhali ifela embelekweni" (a child that does not cry dies in the sling); That means, if you do not voice your problems or views you will not be noticed. (soft122: <https://proverbs-zulu.soft112.com/>)

(b) The questioner starts by saying "Ngiyakuphica" in Zulu, This stereotyped phrase is often most used to introduce a riddle and then the audience has to guess the correct answer to the statement or question being posed.

An example of a riddle is:

"Inkilikiqi: Indab'isesangweni: A puzzle; the problem is at the gate.

Impendulo: Ikhekla lethamela isicelu (An old man basking in the sun)

Umbuzo 3 / Question 3

i) Ukushaya Ihlombe. Umfundi usebenze kahle ezifundweni zakhe baze abanye abafundi bamshayela ihlombe.

ii) Ukuhamba indlela. Ubaba wavuka ekuseni walungisela ukuhamba indlela eya eGoli.

iii) Ukushaya amathambo. Inyanga yashaya amathambo ukuthola ingane eyayilahlekile.

iv) Ukuhamba oyaziyo. Kuncono ukuhamba oyaziyo kunale ongayazi.

iv) Ukufaka isandla. Emva kokuthi udade wethu eshonile sonke safaka isandla ukumfihla

Umbuzo 4 / Question 4

i) The three animals in the story were a donkey (Imbongolo), a dog (Inja) and a goat (Imbuzi).

ii) The driver agreed for them to get into the car because they had money they could pay him for the journey.

iii) The theme of this folklale is to be trust. If you can not be trustworthy you will be troubled by your conscience, just like the goat.

(b) This is an example of alliteration (repeat of similar sounds) in this poem: *UDlungwana kaNdaba*

This is an example of assonance (repetition of the same vowel sounds) in this poem:

Kwaze kwas

(c) Songs were composed in Zulu culture for various occasions or situations. Two examples of these are;

- i) when asking for rain
- ii) weddings.

Umbuzo 5 / Question 5

(a) There was once a woman with two children a boy and a girl , Zenzile and Zenziwe. As time went the mother of these two children died and their father got married to a new wife. This new wife hated Zenzile because he was intelligent. This woman even turned Zenzile's father against him. One day they plotted to kill him.

(b) Umelusi ebethanda ukuya ezitolo no gogo wakhe. Ugogo wakhe uzonde ama lobothi. Akazange akwazi ukunyakaza masinyane njengoba bewe luhlaza. Ugogo ubese mdala, ubeku zonda nokubona izimoto ezigijima ngejubane zimdlule sengathi kushayela abantu abanga philile kahle emqondweni

Umbuzo 6 / Question 6

Essay or dialogue

Going to the shop

Speaker 1	Sawubona
Speaker 2	Unjani?
Speaker 1	Nami ngisaphila
Speaker 1	Ngingakuzi?
Speaker 2	Ngifuna ukuthenga
Speaker 1	Ini?
Speaker 1	Ngifuna –blue dress. Malini lokhu?
Speaker 2	Kubiza amarandi angu R50.
Speaker 1	Kubiza amarandi angu R50
Speaker 2	Kulungile
Speaker 1	Kudulile
Speaker 1	Malini ubuhlalu
Speaker 2	Kubiza amarandi angu R10

Speaker 1	Kushibihle
Speaker 2	Ufuna ukuthenga?
Speaker 1	Kulingile. Knoke kubiza malini?
Speaker 2	Kubiza amarandi R70
Speaker 1	Nansi imali
Speaker 2	Ngiyabonga

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