

# Tutorial letter 101/2/2018

## Language and Communication Skills Acquisition in an African Language 1

### AFL1503

### Semester 2

### Department of African Languages

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

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 from 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 OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE**

### **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 or 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 or 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 or Ndebele;
- answer content-based questions on Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati or 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 or 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](mailto:boschse@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8253

**IsiZulu (Zulu):**

Mrs NL Molokomme (Deputy Module Co-ordinator)

E-mail address: [moloknl@unisa.ac.za](mailto:moloknl@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 4970

**isiXhosa (Xhosa):**

Mr AP Sotashe

E-mail address: [sotasap@unisa.ac.za](mailto:sotasap@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 6875

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):**

Prof IM Kosch

E-mail address: [koschim@unisa.ac.za](mailto:koschim@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8232

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho): (ON LEAVE)**

Mrs FN Kanyane

E-mail address: [kanyafm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:kanyafm@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 6648

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):**

Mrs AL Ndlovu

E-mail address: [endlova@unisa.ac.za](mailto:endlova@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8084

**Setswana: (Tswana)**

Mr SE Masote

E-mail address: [masotse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:masotse@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8016

**Sesotho (Southern Sotho):**

Dr RM Nakin

E-mail address: [nakinrm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:nakinrm@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8659

**Siswati (Swati)**

Mrs RJ Lubambo

E-mail address: [lubamrj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lubamrj@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 2083

**IsiNdebele (Ndebele)**

Mrs C Mabena

E-mail address: [mabencs@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mabencs@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 4748

**IsiNdebele (Ndebele)**

Mr MP Mabena

E-mail address: [emabenm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:emabenm@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 3737

**Tshivenda (Venda):**

Dr KY Ladzani (Module Co-ordinator)

E-mail address: [ladzaky@unisa.ac.za](mailto:ladzaky@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8227

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mrs C Khoza

E-mail address: [khozanc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:khozanc@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 2253

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mr D Mathevula

E-mail address: [mathed@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mathed@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 6440

### 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. MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES

### 4.1 Prescribed books

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 (or from the pdf format files on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources) and the Tutorial Letters:**

### 4.2 Recommended books

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 information

For research support and services of Personal Librarians, go to:

<http://www.unisa.ac.za/Default.asp?Cmd=ViewContent&ContentID=7102>

The Library has compiled numerous library guides:

- find recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad>
- request material - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- finding , obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research [http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research\\_Skills](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills)
- how to contact the Library/find us on social media/frequently asked questions - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>

#### 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):

De Schryver, G.-M. (Ed.). 2010. *Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary: Zulu and English*. First Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

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*. Jeppesstown: 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*. Jeppesstown: 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 FOR THE MODULE**

### **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](http://www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres).

## 6. MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

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

## 7. MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

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 General 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 (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.). 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	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>21</b>
IsiXhosa	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>22</b>
Sesotho sa Leboa	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>23</b>
Setswana	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>24</b>
Sesotho	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>25</b>
Siswati	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>26</b>
IsiNdebele	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>27</b>
Tshivenda	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>28</b>
Xitsonga	:	<b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>29</b>

### 8.3.1 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.

### 8.3.2 DUE DATES FOR ASSIGNMENTS AND UNIQUE NUMBERS

The closing dates for the submission of the assignments are:

#### SEMESTER 2

Semester Assignment	2	Unique number	Type	Due Dates
01 Compulsory		794751	Multiple Choice	10 August 2018
21 (IsiZulu)		868284	Written	03 September 2018
22 (IsiXhosa)		797968	Written	03 September 2018
23 (Sepedi/ N. Sotho)		689892	Written	03 September 2018
24 (Setswana)		680893	Written	03 September 2018
25 (Sesotho)		704593	Written	03 September 2018
26 (Siswati)		705131	Written	03 September 2018
27 (IsiNdebele)		755700	Written	03 September 2018
28 (Tshivenda)		743243	Written	03 September 2018
29 (Xitsonga)		869659	Written	03 September 2018

## 8.4 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 *my Studies @ 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** (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.) 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.

## 8.5 ASSIGNMENTS

### 8.5.1 First Assignments

#### ISIZULU 01

#### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

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**.

#### Question 1

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.



**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu
4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.
4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

Imibuzo 11-20 ngezansi imayelana nengxoxo **Ukwazana**. Khetha impendulo efanele ukuqedele ingxoxo. Izinombolo zengxoxo zihambelana nezinombolo zemibuzo.

Questions 11-20 relate to the dialogue **Ukwazana** (Getting acquainted) below. Choose the correct options (Questions 11-20) to complete the dialogue.

The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

- A: Sawubona, ....! [11]  
 B: Yebo, sawubona.  
 A: ... igama lakho? [12]  
 B: Igama ... nguSarah. [13]  
 A: Ubani isibongo ...? [14]  
 B: Isibongo sami ... [15]

A: Uhlala kuphi?  
B: Ngihlala .... [16]  
A: Uyasazi isiZulu na?  
B: ... isiZulu kancane. [17]  
A: Usifundephi?  
B: Ngisifunde ... [18]  
A: Uyaphi manje?  
B: ... esitolo. [19]  
A: Kulungile. ... kahle. [20]  
B: Nawe usale kahle.

**Question 11**

Sawubona, ...!

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

**Question 12**

... igama lakho?

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

**Question 13**

Igama ... nguSarah.

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

**Question 14**

Ubani isibongo ...?

1. sakhe
2. lami
3. sakho
4. lakhe

**Question 15**

Isibongo sami ...

1. nguMkhize
2. uMkhize
3. kaMkhize
4. boMkhize

**Question 16**

Ngihlala ....

1. iGoli
2. eGoli
3. neGoli
4. baseGoli

**Question 17**

... isiZulu kancane.

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

**Question 18**

Ngisifunde ...

1. iKwaZulu-Natali
2. neKwaZulu-Natali
3. KwaZulu-Natali
4. baseKwaZulu-Natali

**Question 19**

... ekhefini.

1. niya
2. siya
3. ngiya
4. liya

**Question 20**

Kulungile. ... kahle.

1. bahambe
2. sala
3. usale
4. hamba

**Question 21**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

*Umama -thenga inyama.*

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

**Question 22**

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

1. Isalukazi sihamba ngamoto.
2. Isalukazi ihamba ngimoto.
3. Isalukazi esihamba ngemoto.
4. Isalukazi sihamba ngemoto.

**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- ukushesha)*.

1. Intombazane isebenza ngokushesha.
2. Intombazane lisebenza ngokushesha.
3. Intombazane lisebenza ngokushesha.
4. Intombazane isebenza ngakushesha.

**Question 24**

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

1. Ixhegu uthanda isinkwa nenyama.
2. Ixhegu lithanda isinkwa nenyama.
3. Ixhegu ithanda isinkwa nenyama.
4. Ixhegu lithanda isinkwa nonyama.

**Question 25**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *abafana* (boys).

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

**Question 26**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Yimalini?*

1. Sifuna i-R50.
2. Nginoshintshi we-R50.
3. Yi-R50.
4. Uphethe i-R50.

**Question 27**

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

1. Uyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.
2. Siyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.
3. Ngiyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhudlwana.
4. Bayaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.

**Question 28**

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

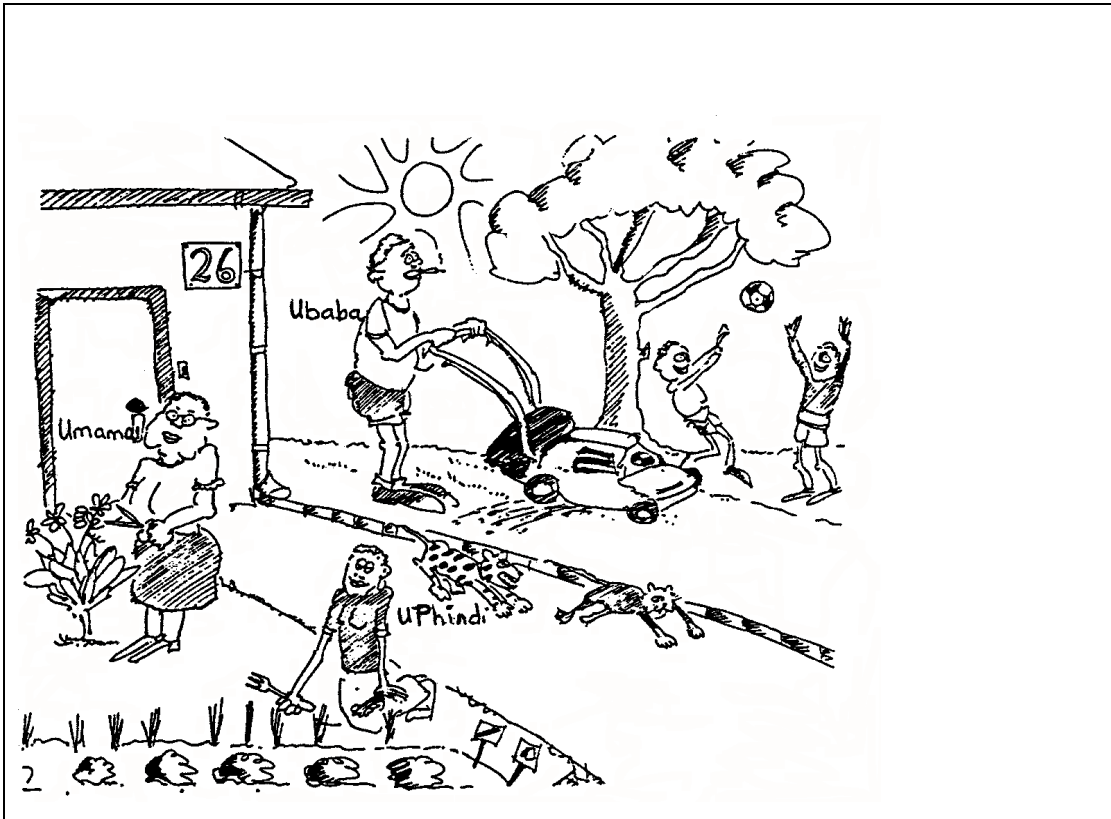
1. Kukhona okunye na?
2. Kukhona okuningi na?
3. Kukhona okukudingayo?
4. Kukhona abanye na?

**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 and then select appropriate answers to questions 30 to 34:



### Question 30

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

1. Umama uyaphumula.
2. Umama udlala ibhola.
3. Umama ukha izimbali.
4. Umama usebenza endlini.

### Question 31

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

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

**Question 32**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Abafana badlala ngebhola na?*

1. Yebo, badlala ngebhola.
2. Cha, bathanda ukusebenza.
3. Yebo, badlala ngemoto.
4. Cha, abathandi ukudlala.

**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34**

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

1. Usebenza engadini.
2. Usebenza ngotshani.
3. Ugunda utshani.
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

**Question 35**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Wena usebenza nini engadini?*

1. Ngisebenza engadini ngamandla.
2. Ngisebenza engadini ngempelasonto.
3. Ngithanda ukusebenza engadini.
4. Ngisathanda ukusebenza engadini.

**Question 36**

The phrase *Awuhlole amanzi nowoyela* can be translated as:

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



**Question 37**

Select the correct translation of *Ngilifuthe kangakanani, mnumzane?*

1. Is it water that you want, sir?
2. Which type of petrol do you want?
3. How much must I inflate it, sir?
4. How flat is it?

**Question 38**

You would use the expression *Ake uhlale phansi* when you...

1. request someone politely to sit down.
2. do not understand what someone is doing.
3. instruct someone to sit down.
4. enquire about someone's background.

**Question 39**

The negative form of *Udayisela udizili* (He/she sells diesel) is

1. Akangidayiselanga udizili.
2. Akadayiseli udizili.
3. Akabadayiseli udizili.
4. Akadayisela udizili.

**Question 40**

Which word is a translation for *on Wednesday*?

1. ngoLwesibili
2. ngoLwesihlanu
3. ngoLwesithathu
4. ngoLwesine

**Question 41**

Which one of the phrases below expresses "It is raining?"

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

**Question 42**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Indodakazi yami -zoqala ukuya esikoleni*. "My daughter will start school."?

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

**Question 43**

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

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

**Question 44**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Ubhontshisi -dayiswa lapha na?*

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

**Question 45**

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive (The pupils will learn isiZulu):

1. Abafundi bafunda isiZulu.
2. Abafundi bazofunda isiZulu.
3. Abafundi bayafunda isiZulu.
4. Abafundi bakufunda isiZulu.

**Question 46**

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

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

**Question 47**

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

1. Uvela eBhayi.
2. Uvela eThekwini.
3. Uvela eMgungundlovu.
4. Uvela eFilidi.

**Question 48**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Yimalini utamatisi?* (R1.50 each).

1. Yi-R1.50 iphakethe.
2. R1.50 ngalinye.
3. Yi-R1.50 konke.
4. Yi-R1.50 ngamunye.

**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Leli sondo limpantshile na?* (No, it is short of air).

1. Cha, alimpantshile.
2. Cha, liphansana.
3. Cha, lishodelwa wumoya.
4. Cha, uwoyela uyashoda.

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI WONKE: [50x2=100]**

Your isiZulu lecturers: Prof SE Bosch [boschse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:boschse@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8253  
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## ISIXHOSA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

#### 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**.

#### **Question 1**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

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It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

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**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

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**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

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Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
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When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
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4. speech organs.

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

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Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

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

**Question 12**

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

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

**Question 13**

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

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

**Question 14**

*Nkosazana* is the form of address used for ...

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

**Question 15**

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 16**

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

1. Mna ndinguBoniswa Nkomo.
2. Nguye uBoniswa Nkomo.
3. NdinguBoniswa Nkomo.
4. Ndim uBoniswa Nkomo.

**Question 17**

*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 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

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.

**Question 20**

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

1. Yigusha.
2. Ngoovuyo.
3. Ngabefundisi.
4. Nguvuyelwa.

**Question 21**

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

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



**Question 22**

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

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

**Question 23**

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

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

**Question 24**

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

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

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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.'

**Question 27**

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

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

**Question 28**

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

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

**Question 29**

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 iincwadi.
3. Utitshala ubafundisile abafundi.
4. Siyambonile uNomonde.

**Question 30**

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 31**

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

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

**Question 32**

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

1. Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10.
2. All Xhosa nouns are classified into various classes according to their prefixes.
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 33**

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 34**

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

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

**Question 35**

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

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

**Question 36**

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

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

**Question 37**

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* The class 1a subject concord in present tense verbs is *a-*.
4. The verb can end in *-ile*.

**Question 38**

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

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

**Question 39**

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

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

**Question 40**

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

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

**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

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.

**Question 43**

What is the meaning of Musa ukuhamba kwangoku?

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

**Question 44**

What is the meaning of Abantwana bathe cwaka?

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

**Question 45**

What is the correct form of \_enza in the sentence \_enza ntoni oomama ngoLwesine?

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

**Question 46**

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

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

**Question 47**

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

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

**Question 48**

Which of the following statements would NOT be an appropriate response to the following question: Umntwana uthanda bani?

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

**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

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

1. Imali engaka! Ndiza kuyithatha phi?.
2. Kanti ugeza kangaka lo mntwana?
3. Baphumelele bonke abantwana bakhe esikolweni
4. Ndimangalisiwe noko, zange ndiyicinge loo nto.

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## SESOTHO SA LEBOA/ NORTHERN SOTHO 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

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 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern 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 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

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu
4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.
4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.



**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. Their can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

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

**Question 12**

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

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

**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. Rakgolo / Koko
4. Morena / Mohumagadi

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

**Question 18**

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

1. Ke a lwala.
2. Ke lapile.
3. Ke bala puku.
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 gakaë 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. mahlô and menô
3. maano and maotwana
4. mêêtse and maatla

**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. locatives
3. verbs
4. commands

**Question 25**

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

1. A re ôpêlêng kôpêlô.
2. Nka le thuša ka eng?
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. I will see you at home.
2. send regards to those 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 lapile
2. Ke lebetše
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 and o

**Question 30**

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

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

**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
2. lena
4. yêna

**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34**

Reflexive verbs are characterised by ...

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

**Question 35**

'Ke kgopêla' means

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

**Question 36**

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

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

**Question 37**

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

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

**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 a tonya.
2. Aowa, ga go tonye.
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 ya motate
4. mmereko wa tate

**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. Lesogana le a ithuta.
3. Ke a kitima ka lebêlô.
4. Bôna ba a êtêla mang?

**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. Two (bêdi) up to five (hlano) are adverbs.
4. One (tee) is an enumerative.



**Question 47**

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

1. leihlô, leleme, lebati, letôlô
2. tsêbê, pelo, nkô, mpa
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. Le a homola.
4. Homolang!

**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 stative meaning
4. a reflexive form

**TOTAL: 50 X 2 = 100**

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## SETSWANA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

#### 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**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
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The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
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1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
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4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

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4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

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 father'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 sa le a ile kwa tirong.
2. Rre kwa tirong o ne a ile.
3. Rre ga a ye tirong.
4. Rre o ile tirong.

**Question 14**

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

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

**Question 15**

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

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

**Question 16**

Ba tsogile jang kwa lapeng means

1. How do you go home from here.
2. Home sweet home.
3. How is everyone at 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. Êê.
2. Ahee.
3. Nnyaya.
4. Nnete.

**Question 18**

Mohumagatsana is the form of address used for ...

1. a married woman.
2. a divorced woman.
3. a little woman.
4. a young 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. Go siame. Wêna o kae?
4. Ke têng. 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. Ke ena Mme Molopyane.
4. Nna ke Bogosi Seokwang.

**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, nna ke Jack Monedi.
3. Monna yole ke Rre Mothusi Oagile.
4. Ene, ke Monnapula Motlogeloa.

**Question 22**

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

1. Ke Tshwane.
2. Ke ya ga kgaitsadiake.
3. Ke ura ya bosupa.
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 kwa ba yang teng.
2. Ke bokgaitsadi ba me.
3. Ke dikgomo tsa kgosi.
4. Ke bone.

**Question 24**

The phrase Ke eng? is used to enquire about

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

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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

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

**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 monna.
3. Yô, ga se mosetsana.
4. Yô, ga se ngwana.

**Question 29**

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

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

**Question 30**

The phrase ka bonya can be translated with ...

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

**Question 31**

The phrase ka bonako can be translated with ...

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



**Question 32**

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

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

**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34**

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

1. môwa
2. buka
3. phefô
4. madi

**Question 35**

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

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

**Question 36**

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

1. Banna ga ba tla ja nama gompieno
2. Banna ba tla jele nama maabane
3. Banna ba tla ja nama ka moso
4. Banna ba a tla ja 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. Moruti ga a ba rute dilo.
2. Sello o a ba bona, bana.
3. Re a rata bogobe thata.
4. Bona ba a dira eng kwa?

**Question 38**

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

1. Ba rata ...
2. Ke kopa ...
3. Ke rata ...
4. Ba 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. e and di
3. di and o
4. di and ba

**Question 40**

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

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

**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

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

1. Ba bangwe ba palama dipitse, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
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 dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama dibaesekele.

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

**Question 44**

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

1. Ba bayang 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 yang 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. gae
2. kae
3. ntlong
4. kwa

**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 bonako
3. ka boitumelo
4. ka bonya

**Question 47**

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

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

**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 maoto fa ba ya sekolong.
2. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka matlapa fa ba ya sekolong.
3. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maotwana 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 dibaesekele.
3. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dithêkisi.
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 busses.
3. When people travel far, most of the time they use aeroplanes.
4. When people travel far, most of the time they use taxis.

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your Setswana lecturer: Dr SE Masote [masotse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:masotse@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8016

## SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

#### 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**.

#### **Question 1**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

### Question 2

The word "dialect" is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

### Question 3

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu
4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

### Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.
4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

### Question 5

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

### Question 6

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. Their can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

A Sesotho speaking person would easily follow and understand which languages?

1. Setswana and Northern Sotho.
2. Xitsonga and Setswana
3. Northern Sotho and Xitsonga
4. isiXhosa and Setswana

**Question 12**

The process of agglutinating is a type of a writing system where \_\_\_\_\_ are written separately as part of the same word.

1. Phoneme
2. Prefix and roots
3. Consonant +vowel
4. morphemes

**Question 13**

The singular and plural classes have different numbers. Which is applicable for the plural class?

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

**Question 14**

Which of the following is a third person pronoun.

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

**Question 15**

The noun classes use the same subject concords as the...

1. absolute pronouns
2. concords
3. prefixes
4. suffixes

**Question 16**

Mesong is which time of the day?

1. mornings
2. early morning
3. at midday
4. At night



**Question 17**

... is used to bring agreement between the thing possessed and the possessor.

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

**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 ba-
3. the tsa-
4. the wa-

**Question 19**

The indefinite class concord refers to ...

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

**Question 20**

An action that is recently completed is represented by option...

1. Ho o tjhesa.
2. Ba tla tsamaya hoseng.
3. Ha ba lahleha
4. Ke robehile

**Question 21**

When answering the question **o tsheha eng**, the correct option is...

1. Nkgono o tshwenya bana?
2. Nkgono o tsheha motlae?
3. Nkgono o ntsha thupa?
4. Nkgono o tshwaya dibuka?

**Question 22**

Which one of the phrases would be correct to answer to **o fihlile neng?**

1. Motlakase
2. Sekolong
3. Selemong se tlang
4. Ka mora oho nako

**Question 23**

An adjective stem used to answer a question **o batla mang?** is which correct option.

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

**Question 24**

A means of transport is expressed by sentence...

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

**Question 25**

Class 6 is represented by which prefix?

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

**Question 26**

In the following statements, which is a positive command?

1. Le se dule fatshe
2. se ke wa bula molomo
3. qhomang
4. o se tsamaye

**Question 27**

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

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

**Question 28**

Phonemics are lexical parts written \_\_\_\_\_ as part of the same word in Sesotho.

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

**Question 29**

The stem in the noun contains the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of the word.

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

**Question 30**

Option \_\_\_\_\_ is the sentence that contains an absolute pronoun referring to persons.

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

**Question 31**

What is the underlined part called in this sentence: *Diteboho o reka lona.*

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

**Question 32**

Option \_\_\_\_\_ represents a statement where **more than one person** are being greeted in Sesotho?

1. Dumelang bonkgono
2. Dumela Botlenyana
3. Dumelang nkgono
4. Dumela morena!

**Question 33**

In Sesotho we say **lebitso la hao o mang** when we inquire about a person's ...

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

**Question 34**

The **positive** phrases is option ...

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

**Question 35**

The sentence **O sebeditse Dineo** is about ...

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

**Question 36**

The pronoun for the first person is in option ...

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

**Question 37**

Locatives are indicators of ...

1. Tense
2. Accent
3. Place
4. Prefixes

**Question 38**

Option ... 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**

The correct possessive concord is represented by which sentence?

1. Ntate o hlatswa koloji sa hae.
2. Maoto a rona a a tjhesa.
3. Larato o sebetsa ka matsoho sa hae.
4. Buti o batla koloji ba hae.

**Question 40**

Which option best answers **O sebetsa ka eng?**

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

**Question 41**

One of the following refers to a day of the week. Which option?

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

**Question 42**

The adjective construction is made up of an...

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

**Question 43**

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

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

**Question 44**

Demonstrative pronouns that point 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 concord
2. Possessive noun
3. Possessive stem
4. Possessive root

**Question 46**

Which of the following statements is in the negative?

1. Moruti o rata kereke
2. Moruti o ruta ka Sontaha
3. Moruti ha bale tjhelete
4. Moruti o rata kereke

**Question 47**

A means of transportation is represented by which expression?

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

**Question 48**

The structure of Sesotho is mainly based on...

1. Verbal concords
2. Prefixes
3. Verb class system
4. Noun class system

**Question 49**

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

1. Verbal concords
2. Subject concords
3. Object concords
4. Verbal relatives

**Question 50**

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

1. Moqebelo
2. Hlakomela
3. Hlakola
4. Laboraro

**MATSHWAO: [50 X 2 = 100]**

Your Sesotho lecturers: Dr RM Nakin [nakinrm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:nakinrm@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8659  
Ms Mokuoane N [mokuomc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mokuomc@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 ?????

## SISWATI 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 10 AUGUST 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 794751

#### 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

(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)

#### **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**

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**Question 7**

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

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

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**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

Fundza lenkhulumiswano lelandzelako bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako.

**Kwatana**

- A: Sawubona, ....! [11]  
 B: Yebo, sawubona ndvodza.  
 A: ....? [12]  
 B: Ngiyaphila  
 A: Ligama lakho ungubani?  
 B: Ligama lami ngingguJohan.  
 A: Sibongo sakho ....? [13]  
 B: Sibongo sami nguVenter.

A: ....? [14]  
 B: Ngivela eNasipoti.  
 A: Uyakwati .... Siswati na? [15]  
 B: ... Siswati kancane. [16]  
 A: U..fundzephi? [17]  
 B: Ngisi fundze eSwatini.  
 A: Ungumhlobo muni?  
 B: NgiliBhunu.  
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]  
 B: Sikhuluma .... [19]  
 A: Kulungile, .... kahle. [20]  
 B: Nawe usale kahle, ndvodza.

**Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:**

### Question 11

Sawubona, ...!

1. mfowetfu
2. yinkosatana
3. emadvodza
4. umnumzane

### Question 12

A: .....?

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

### Question 13

Sibongo sakho ....?

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

### Question 14

A: ....?

1. uvela
2. ngivelaphi
3. uvelaphi
4. bavela

**Question 15**

Uyakwati .... Siswati na?

1. kukhuluma
2. ukuluma
3. ukhuluma
4. ukumluma

**Question 16**

... Siswati kancane.

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

**Question 17**

U\_fundzephi?

1. ukufundze
2. ulifundze
3. utifundze
4. usifundze

**Question 18**

Nikhulumani ...?

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

**Question 19**

Sikhuluma ....

1. Siswati
2. SiNgisi
3. Si Bhunu
4. SiJalimane

**Question 20**

Kulungile, ... kahle, ndvodza.

1. uhamba
2. usale
3. hambani
4. uhambe

**Question 21**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

*Make \_tsenga inyama.*

1. atsenga
2. utsenga
3. itsenga
4. batsenga

**Question 22**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Salukati* (old woman)

*\_hamba (nga- imoto).*

1. Salukati sihamba ngamoto.
2. Salukati lihamba ngemoto.
3. Salukati sihamba ngemoto.
4. Salukati sihamba ngemoto.

**Question 23**

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

1. Intfombatane isebenta ngekushesha.
2. Intfombatane basebenta ngokushesha.
3. Intfombatane lisebenta ngokushesha.
4. Intfombatane tisebenta ngakushesha.

**Question 24**

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

1. lichegu itsandza sinkhwa nenyama
2. lichegu litsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
3. lichegu utsandza sinkhwa ninyama.
4. lichegu litsandza sinkhwa nonyama.

**Question 25**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *bafana*.

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

**Question 26**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Malini?*

1. Sifuna R50.
2. Ngineshintji ye-R50.
3. Yi-R50.
4. Uphetse i-R50.

**Question 27**

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

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

**Question 28**

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

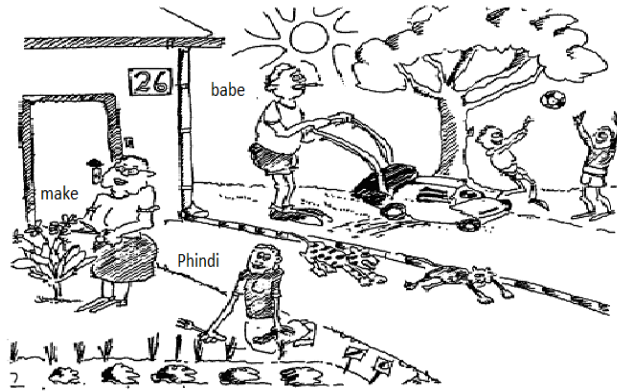
1. Kukhona llokunye na?
2. Kukhona lokuningi na?
3. Kukhona lokukudzingako?
4. Kukhona labanye na?

**Question 29**

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

1. Cha, asifuni konkhe, siyabonga.
2. Cha, kusekhona lokunye, siyabonga.
3. Cha, ngiloku kuphela, ngiyabonga.
4. Cha, kubita 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 *Make wetani?*

1. make uyaphumula.
2. make udlala libhola
3. make ukha timbali.
4. make usebenta endlini.

### Question 31

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Wentani Phindi ngemfologwe?*

1. Phindi usika timbali ngemfologwe
2. Phindi udlala ngemfologwe.
3. Phindi udla imifino ngemfologwe
4. Phindi utshala imifino ngemfologwe.

### Question 32

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Bafana badlala ngelibhola na?*

1. Yebo, badlala ngelibhola.
2. Cha, batsandza kusebenta.
3. Yebo, badlala ngemoto.
4. Cha, abatsandzi kudlala.

**Question 33**

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

1. Inja iyabaleka.
2. Inja icoshwa likati.
3. Inja yesaba bafana.
4. Inja icosha likati.

**Question 34**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Babe usebentaphi?*

1. Usebenta engadzini.
2. Usebenta ngetjani.
3. Ujuba tjani.
4. Usebenta ekuseni.

**Question 35**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Wena usebenza nini engadini?*

1. Ngitsandza kusebenta engadzini.
2. Ngisebenta engadzini ngempelasontfo.
3. Ngisebenta engadzini ngemandla.
4. Angisebenti engadzini.

**Question 36**

The phrase *Awuhlole emanti nawoyela* can be translated as:

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

**Question 37**

Select the correct translation of *Ngilifutse kangakanani, mnumzane?*

1. Is it water that you want, sir?
2. Which type of petrol do you want?
3. How much must I inflate it, sir?
4. How flat is it?



**Question 38**

You would use the expression *Ake uhlale phansi* when you...

1. Request someone politely to sit down.
2. Do not understand what someone is doing.
3. Instruct someone to sit down.
4. Enquire about someone's background.

**Question 39**

The negative form of *ungitsengisela idizili* is

1. Akastsengisela idizili
2. Akangitsengiseli idizili
3. Akatutsengisela idizili
4. Akatsengiselanga idizili

**Question 40**

Which word is a translation for *on Wednesday*?

1. ngaLesihlanu
2. ngaLesibili
3. ngaLesithathu
4. ngaLesine

**Question 41**

Which one of the phrases below expresses "It is raining?"

1. Liyavunguta.
2. Liyana
3. Liyadvuma.
4. Liyahloma.

**Question 42**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Indvodzakati yami \_tocala kuya esikoleni*. "My daughter will start school."

1. *ti*
2. *li*
3. *ba*
4. *i*

**Question 43**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Lilanga \_khipha inhlatzi emantini.* (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 *Umfuso \_tsengiswa lapha na?*

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

**Question 45**

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

1. Bafundzi bafundze Siswati.
2. Bafundzi batawufundza Siswati.
3. Bafundzi bayafundza Siswati.
4. Bafundzi bakufundza Siswati.

**Question 46**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Ihamba nini indvodza?* (at six today).

1. Ihamba ekuseni ngo-6.
2. Ihamba ebusuku ngo-6.
3. Ihamba namuhla ngo-6.
4. Ihamba masinya ngo-6.

**Question 47**

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

1. Uvela eGoli.
2. Uvela. eBhaptini
3. Uvela. eMkhuhlu
4. Uvela Bhevula

**Question 48**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Malini liphopho?* (R1.50 each).

1. liyi-R1.50 wonkhe
2. R1.50 lonke.
3. Yi-R1.50 liphakethe.
4. Yi-R1.50 ngalinye.

**Question 49**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Nicala nini kusebenta?* (on Monday).

1. Nicala ngaLesibili.
2. Sicala ngeMsombuluko.
3. Sicala ngeMgcibelo.
4. Nicala ngaLesitsatfu.

**Question 50**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Leli sondvo lipantjile na?* (No, it is short of air).

1. Cha, alikapantji.
2. Cha, liphansana.
3. Cha, lishodelwe wumoya.
4. Cha, woyela uyashoda.

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE WONKHE: [50 X2]=100**

Your Siswati lecturer: Mrs RJ Lubambo [lubamrj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lubamrj@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 2083

## ISINDEBELE 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 10 AUGUST 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 794751

#### 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 isiNdebele lecturer for the CD-ROM. (isiNdebele Section), Lesson 1 – 6. (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.)

#### **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**.

#### **Question 1**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu
4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.
4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

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.

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

**Question 12**

A: .....?

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

**Question 13**

Isibongo sakho ....?

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

**Question 14**

A: ....?

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

**Question 15**

Uyakwazi .... isiNdebele na?

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

**Question 16**

IsiNdebele \_\_\_\_kancani.

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

**Question 17**

U\_fundephi?

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

**Question 18**

Nikhuluma liphi ilimi\_\_\_\_\_?

1. ikhaya
2. lekhaya
3. ekhaya
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. i
3. si
4. u

**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 asikhambi 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 ngebelo
3. Umntazana ugijima ngibelo.
4. Umntazana ugijima ngobebe

**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 bathanda uburotho nenyama
2. iqhegu lithanda uburotho nenyama
3. Iqhegu alithandi uburotho nonyama
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. Yiba-R50.
2. Yi-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. Siyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
2. Bayancancabeza 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 abanye na?
2. Kukhona okunengi na?
3. Kukhona okudingako
4. Ingabe kukhona okhunye 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, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngiyathokoza.
4. Awa, kubiza khulu, 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. Usebenza ekuseni
3. Uguna utjani ekuseni.
4. Ubaba uguda utjani.

**Question 34**

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

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

**Question 35**

The phrase Akhe uqalisise amanzi namavili can be translated as:

1. You must check the water and the tyres.
2. Please 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 has a puncture.
2. That tyre has a puncture.
3. That tyre is a little deflated.
4. This tyre is a little deflated

**Question 37**

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

1. do not understand what someone is doing.
2. instruct someone to fill up your tank.
3. request a petrol attendant politely to fill up.
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 ngoLobisili
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. Liyavunguza.
2. Liyana
3. Liyaduma
4. Liyahloma.

**Question 42**

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

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

**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 bazokufunda isiNdebele
3. Abafundi bayafunda isiNdebele.
4. Abafundi bafunda 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 namhlanje ngo-6.
4. Ikhamba masinya ngo-6

**Question 47**

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

1. Ubuya eGoli.
2. Ubuya eKapa.
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. Itjhentjhi ye-R15
4. R15 iphakethe

**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. Awa litjhidelwe mumoya
3. Iye, litlhayelelwa mumoya
4. Awa, liphasana.

**TOTAL: [50 X2 = 100]**

Your isiNdebele lecturers: Mr MP Mabena [mabenm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mabenm@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 3737  
Mrs Mabena CS [mabencs@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mabencs@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 4748

## TSHIVENDA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

#### 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.

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

#### **Question 1**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

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Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

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\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

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3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
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Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
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**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. Their can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
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**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

There are .... grammatical forms which are used in Tshivenda to give commands.

1. two
2. eight
3. one
4. five

**Question 12**

In Tshivenda the perfect tense of the verb is primarily used to indicate...

1. that an action is in motion.
2. that an action was initiated.
3. that an action is in progress.
4. that an action is completed.

**Question 13**

Interrogative word in Tshivenda is placed .... of the sentence.

1. at the beginning
2. at the end
3. in the middle
4. 1 and 2

**Question 14**

Copulative acts as a predicate in the sentence like the verb, but it is distinguished from the verb in that...

1. it does not have root as a basis.
2. it does have normal verb stems as basis.
3. it does not have normal verb stems as basis.
4. it does have root as a basis.

**Question 15**

The form of the absolute pronoun shows agreement with...

1. basic subject concord.
2. the adjective.
3. the conjunct.
4. the adverb.

**Question 16**

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

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. air stream.

**Question 17**

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

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

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

The relative is regarded as a.....

1. indefinite word.
2. comparative word.
3. qualifying word
4. noun.

**Question 20**

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

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

**Question 21**

Tshivenda is widely understood in ...

1. Western Cape province and even in Zimbabwe.
2. Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe.
3. Eastern Cape province.
4. North West Province.

**Question 22**

Copulatives that express the past tense, also use ...

1. the concordial agreement as complementary element.
2. the auxiliary verb as complementary element.
3. an indicative mood as complementary element.
4. the participial as complimentary element.

**Question 23**

The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a ...

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

**Question 24**

A noun which indicates a person who carries an action is called a ...

1. personal infinitive.
2. personal deverbative.
3. personal prefix.
4. personal concord.

**Question 25**

When a noun appears as an object, it follows immediately on...

1. the subject concord.
2. the verb stem
3. the adverbial root.
4. the adjectival concord.

**Question 26**

The singular prefix of class 9 in Tshivenda appears...

1. after all monosyllabic stems.
2. before all polysyllabic stems.
3. before all monosyllabic stems.
4. before all disyllabic stems.

**Question 27**

The future tense indicates that an action will...

1. take place in the past.
2. take place in the future.
3. take place past present.
4. none of the above.

**Question 28**

Loan words are also called...

1. borrowed words.
2. governed words.
3. alternative words.
4. imperative words.

**Question 29**

The prefix *di-*, class 21, is a singular prefix with...

1. concordial agreement.
2. subject concord.
3. augmentative meaning.
4. adverbial stem.

**Question 30**

The following are types of interjections:

1. concord and morpheme.
2. vowel and consonant.
3. vocative and imperative.
4. noun and object.

**Question 31**

“Munna u tshimbila na bere” what would be the meaning of this sentence in English?

1. The man walks with the dog.
2. The man walks with the cat.
3. The man walks with the donkey.
4. The man walks with the horse.

**Question 32**

“Vhasadzi vha ḁo ḁa hayani” what would be the meaning of this sentence in English?

1. The women will come home
2. The women will come to school.
3. The women will come to church.
4. The women will come to practice.

**Question 33**

Nḁe ndi takalela u amba Tshivenḁa. The underlined word is called...

1. proverb.
2. pronoun.
3. root.
4. a absolute pronoun.

**Question 34**

The following are used as conjunctions in Tshivenḁa:

1. fhedzi, ngauri, uri, arali
2. re, fola, zwino, huno
3. lini, zwino, ro, lila
4. ngauri, re, nḁe, vhone

**Question 35**

What do we call ‘a hat’ in Tshivenḁa?

1. muomva/banana
2. muḁwadzi/muḁadzi
3. swiri
4. gwavha

**Question 36**

When you want to say something is expensive in Tshivenḁa, what do you say?

1. Hai
2. A zwi ḁuri
3. Zwo tshipa
4. Zwi a ḁura

**Question 37**

When you want to say that you have a headache in Tshivenda, what do you say?

1. Ndi na mavhudzi.
2. Ndi na mala
3. Ndi na thoho.
4. Ndi na mulenzhe.

**Question 38**

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

1. the pronunciation and orthography is concerned.
2. speech sound is concerned.
3. vowel coalescence is concerned.
4. juxtaposition is concerned.

**Question 39**

Choose the future tense of the following sentence:

“Muofhe o ḡa na ḡwana”.

1. Muofhe o ḡi ḡa na ḡwana.
2. Muofhe u ḡo ḡa na ḡwana
3. Muofhe ha ḡa ḡi na ḡwana.
4. Muofhe o ri o ḡa na ḡwana.

**Question 40**

Insert the correct subject in the following sentence:

“...vha fhaḡa nḡu”.

1. Baba u fhaḡa nḡu.
2. Baba ḡi fhaḡa nḡu.
3. Baba vha fhaḡa nḡu.
4. Baba hu fhaḡa nḡu.

**Question 41**

Choose a sentence with the correct ideophone.

1. O wa tou dzhiḡa!
2. O wa a tou bi!
3. O wa a tou palanganda!
4. O wa a tou dzi!



**Question 42**

Choose the sentence with the correct concord amongst the ones below?"

1. Munna na mmbwa vho ya ḁakani.
2. Mmbwa na munna vhoṭhe vha ḁakani.
3. Mmbwa na munna ḁi ḁakani.
4. Munna o ya ḁakani na mmbwa.

**Question 43**

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

1. Ndi khou shuma matshelo.
2. Pfarelo, iḁani fhano.
3. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma matshelo.
4. Pfarelo vhukuma.

**Question 44**

Choose the correct sentence which you can use when asking for direction from your Muvenda lecturer.

1. Ndi nḁila ifhio ine nda fanela u shumisa musi ndi tshi ya yunivesithi?
2. Ya hashu ndi nḁila ifhio mathina?
3. Vhone vha ḁo ka maḁi matshelo tshisimani tsha Sagole kana tsha Dambale?
4. Arali nda dzula kha tshidulo tshavho vhone vha a vhilaela?

**Question 45**

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

1. tshi-
2. mi-
3. ma-
4. ḁi-

**Question 46**

The following are called the locative prefixes:

1. fha-, mu-, ḁi-.
2. ku-, tshi-, zwi-.
3. fha-, ku-, mu-.
4. lu-, ha-, ma-.

**Question 47**

Choose the correct English translation of the following; “Dzina ɿanu ɿi pfi nnyi?.”

1. Where do you live?
2. What is your name?
3. What is your surname?
4. What is your mother’s name?

**Question 48**

When you talk to people directly or address them the initial vowel of the noun concerned (the person / persons whom you address) falls away. This form of direct address is known as...

1. the deverbative
2. palatilisatation
3. accenting
4. the vocative

**Question 49**

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

1. adverbial stem
2. possessive stem
3. pronominal stem
4. adjectival stem

**Question 50**

Interjections are known to convey emotional feeling of the speaker...

1. at the time of listening.
2. at the time of requesting.
3. at the time of utterance.
4. at the time of questioning.

**MARAGAGUṬE/TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your Tshivenda lecturer: Dr KY Ladzani

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012 429 8227

## XITSONGA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 10 AUGUST 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 794751

#### 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 (Xitsonga / **Xitsonga** 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 Xitsonga 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**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because ...

1. They enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. They have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

1. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
2. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
3. The form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
4. A form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language, known as:

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu
4. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.
4. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.

**Question 5**

\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages
2. The Nguni languages
3. The Tsonga and Venda languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are:

1. Existence of recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
2. Number of speakers.
3. Number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

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

1. sound.
2. a standard system of pronunciation.
3. high and low tone.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. Their can replace a noun or pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It brings stress into the language.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

When the Tsonga people greet each other in the morning they say...

1. avuxeni
2. ri perile.
3. hi pfukile.
4. he!

**Question 12**

When you greet a person in Xitsonga between 11h00 and 15h00, you will say...

1. sanibonani.
2. i vusiku.
3. i nhlekanhi.
4. ri

**Question 13**

From about 15h00 to about an hour before sunset, you will greet with...

1. i vusiku.
2. wa ha ri ndzenga
3. i khale.
4. ri xile

**Question 14**

If you meet a Tsonga after sunset, you must greet him with ...

1. i vusiku.
2. i khale
3. ri perile
4. wa ha ri ndzhenga!

**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. salani!
2. ahe!
3. age!
4. ndzawini!

**Question 18**

As you wait for your host/hostess to appear, take a seat and wait for them to --- you.

1. hug
2. call
3. greet
4. tell

**Question 19**

Only then, that you are allowed to ---, enquire after his/her health and make some comments on general things.

1. greet
2. breathe
3. rest
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. Xana 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. manini.
3. manimani
4. vamani

**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. hi swipanere.
3. nga swipanere.
4. nge swipanere.

**Question 25**

The interrogative construction *wihi* means...

1. which ones.
2. which one
3. this one
4. those ones.

**Question 26**

The answer to the question: Va lava vanhwanyana vahi? (Which girls are they looking for?) could be...

1. loyi
2. leti.
3. laya
4. vo swona.



**Question 27**

Which pair indicates singular and plural?

1. Mufana/majaha.
2. Mudyondzi/vadyondzi.
3. Nsati/n'wana.
4. Ntukulu/xintukulwana.

**Question 28**

The following are class 7 and 8 nouns:

1. Xitirhi/switirhi
2. Muaki/vaaki.
3. Byona/swona.
4. Yindlu/tindlu

**Question 29**

Some classes contain nouns, which do not take plural forms, e.g.

1. Tino
2. Tilo
3. Vutlhari
4. Munhu.

**Question 30**

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord:  
Mhala ---- dya yini? ---- dya byanyi na matluka.

1. ti
2. swa
3. yi
4. bya

**Question 31**

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord:  
Tingwenya --- tshama kwihl? --- 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. ti
3. swa
4. e-e

**Question 33**

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concord:  
Ximanga --- chava timbyana.

1. swi
2. byi
3. u
4. xi

**Question 34**

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concords:  
Mina ---rhandza --- yimbelela.

1. ndzi...ku
2. ndzi...swa
3. hi.....va
4. va...ku

**Question 35**

Which sentence shows the correct use of the word ntsena (only)

1. Mukhalabya u ntsena dya nyama ya huku. (The old man eats only chicken.)
2. Jojo u xava xitampu ntsena (Jojo buys samp only)
3. Vanhwanyana ntsena va xava exitolo xa ka Maduvula. (The girls buy at Maduvula's store only.)
4. Mudyodzisi u vitana ntsena wena (The teacher calls you only.)

**Question 36**

Choose a sentence where **ngani?** was used incorrectly.

1. Wansati u na vana vangani? Vambirhi. (How many children does the woman have? Two.)
2. Min a swimanga? Ntlhanu. (How many cats do you have? Five)
3. Mulungu u xava tihomu tingani? Ta mune. (How many cattle does the white person buy? Four.)
4. Hosi yi tekile vavasati tingani? Tinharhu. (How many wives did the chief marry? Three)

**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. haha
3. nwa
4. xinga

**Question 38-50**

Read the following passage and complete the blank spaces with the correct answers:

Tomasi 38 ----- jaha ra Tatana Khosa. U pase giredi ya khumembirhi lembe leri 39 ----- hela. Sweswi u tirha eMpumalanga. Tolweni u mukile ekaya 40 ----- u humile livhi. Tolo 41 ----- nga tirhangi nchumu, hikuva a ha karhele. Kambe namuntlha u navela ku pfuna tata 42 ----- yena.

Tomasi : “43 ----- vatirhi va byarile malamula tolo ?”

Tatana Khosa: “44 -----, a va 45 ----- byala. Va 46 ----- sungula hi Ravunharhu.”

Tomasi : “Hikwalaho ka 47-----?”

Tatana Khosa: “Tolweni va chayise nivusiku, se namuntlha va komberile 48 ----- wisa.”

Tomasi : “A ndzi navela ku va pfuna ndzi 49 ----- si tlhela n’hwetlhi leyi taka.”

Tatana Khosa: “Hi swona jaha 50 -----, ndzi ta ku nyika mirhi ya khume u sungula sweswi.”

Tomasi : “Ndza khensa tatana. Ndzi ta sungula hi 8.”

**Question 38**

(concord)

1. i
2. hi
3. ti
4. u

**Question 39**

(relative)

1. ra
2. nga
3. swa
4. ta

**Question 40**

(conjunction)

1. hikuva
2. loko
3. leswi
4. lkwalaho

**Question 41**

(past tense)

1. dya
2. a
3. ha
4. xinga

**Question 42**

(possessive)

1. xinga
2. haha
3. nwa
4. wa

**Question 43**

(aspect)

1. dya
2. nwa
3. se
4. xinga

**Question 44**

(negation)

1. e-e
2. haha
3. nwa
4. dya

**Question 45**

(aspect)

1. Si
2. nwa
3. dya
4. xinga

**Question 46**

(tense)

1. haha
2. xinga
3. ta
4. nwa

**Question 47**

(interrogative)

1. rini?
2. yini?
3. byihi?
4. swihi?

**Question 48**

(concord)

1. haha
2. nwa
3. xinga
4. ku

**Question 49**

(negation)

1. xinga
2. dya
3. nga
4. nwa

**Question 50**

(possessive)

1. ravo
2. raku
3. ranga
4. rakwe

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your Xitsonga lecturers: Mr D Mathevula [mathed@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mathed@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 6440  
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## 8.5.2 Second Assignments, Semester 02

### ISIZULU 21

#### ASSIGNMENT 21

CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018

UNIQUE NUMBER : 868284

**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 (**isiZulu** 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:

Communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, how to fill in forms, talk over the phone and talk about the weather.

The formation of simple sentences in the present, perfect and future tenses (positive and negative), the object concord, the possessive, copula constructions, the locative and commands.

Your ability to respond to questions based on a passage and pictures.

In this assignment the questions are set in Zulu and in English so that you can get used to the manner in which exam questions are asked in Zulu.

**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)
- Write out all dialogues, paragraphs and sentences **in full**.

**Question 1 / Umbuzo 1**

**Funda ingxoxo elandelayo, yibhale encwadini yakho yezimpendulo bese ugqwalisa izikhala. Dwebela izimpendulo zakho:**

**Read the dialogue, rewrite it in your answer book, and fill in the missing words. Underline Each word that you filled in:**

**Ebhange (At the bank)**

A: Sawubona, Nkosazana!

B: Yebo, ...!

A: Kunjani?

B: ... Unjani wena?

A: Nami ngikhona.

B: Mnumzane, ngicela umsebenzi.

A: Uyakwazi ... ebhange na?

B: Yebo, ... Ngifunde i-Economics e-yunivesithi.

A: Ehhee! Nkosazana, ... lakho ungubani?

B: NginguThembi Ntuli.

A: Mina nginguMnumzane Smith. Uvelaphi, Nkosazana Ntuli?

B: ... oNdini.

A: Ufuna ukuqala ... lapha ebhange?

B: ... ukuqala ngoDisemba.

A: Kulungile, qala ngoDisemba. Ngikhokha u-R2500 ngenyanga.

B: Ngiyabonga, ... Smith. ... kahle.

A: Hamba kahle, Nkosazana Ntuli.

(10)

**Question 2 / Umbuzo 2**

**Bheka imifanekiso engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu:**

**Answer the following questions in Zulu by means of the given pictures:**

**Example / Isibonelo:** Yini lokhu? (What is this?) Yindlu. (It is a house.)

(a) Yini lokhu?

(b) Yini lokhu?

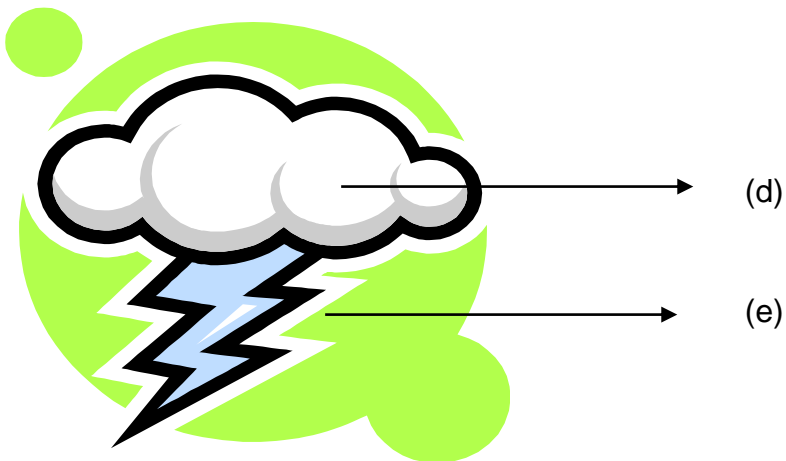
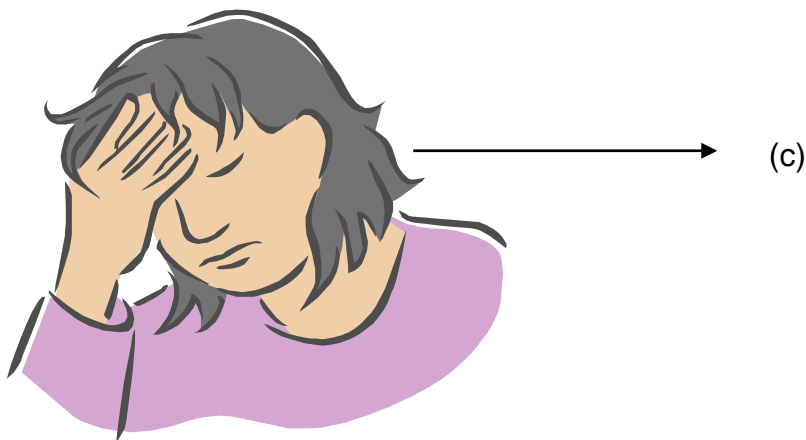
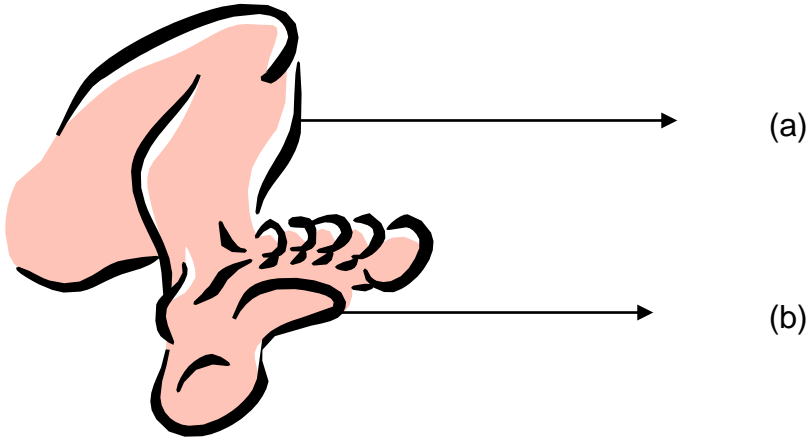
(c) UThandi uphethwe yini?

(d) Linjani izulu?

(e) Linjani izulu?

(5)





**Question 3 / Umbuzo 3**

**Guqula imisho elandelayo ibe yindlela ephoqayo./ Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzene noma bangenzini – Qaphela ubunye noma ubuningi:**

**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:** intombi, (-bamba), lapha  
Ntombi, bamba lapha! (Girl, hold here!)

- (a) umfundi, (-funda), isiZulu
  - (b) oSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
  - (c) abantwana, (-phuza), umuthi
  - (d) uThandi, (-letha), ukudla
  - (e) inkosikazi, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho
- (10)

#### Questions 4 / Umbuzo 4

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi emishweni yonke:  
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence:

Example / Isibonelo: Behlise ngo-3 cent inani (...ubisi)  
Behlise ngo-3 cent inani lobisi. (They decreased the price of milk by 3 cents)

- (a) Isitolo (...izingubo) siyabiza
  - (b) Imoto (...ubaba) idinga amanzi
  - (c) Inyama (...inkukhu) imnandi kabi
  - (d) Kulungile nansi ilisti (...iwayini)
  - (e) Sanibonani! Nifuna itafula (...abangaki?)
- (5)

#### Question 5 / Umbuzo 5

**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 awakho. 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.

- (a) Yenza imibuzo ebhekiswe esiqeshini ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelayo:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:  
-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, -ni?
- (b) Bhala izenzo ezidwetshelwe esiqeshini esingenhla ngokulandula.  
Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(5)  
**/10/**

**Question 6 / Umbuzo 6**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano sikamenziwa.  
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Example / Isibonelo:** Ukhokhele uswidi na Sibongile? (Did you pay for the sweet, Sibongile?)

Yebo, ngi\_khokhele.

Yebo, ngiwukhokhele. (Yes, I paid for it.)

- (a) Nizogqoka izicathulo ezicijile na? Yebo, sizo\_gqoka.
- (b) Wena uthanda ubisi na? Yebo, ngiya\_thanda.
- (c) UJames ubingelele ugogo na? Yebo, uJames u\_bingelele
- (d) Isisebenzi sihlola amasondo emotweni na? Yebo, isisebenzi si\_hlolile.
- (e) Thoko, uzothenga isinkwa na? Yebo, uzo\_thenga. (5)

**Question 7 / Umbuzo 7**

**Lungisa amagama akubakaki.**

**Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.**

**Example / Isibonelo:** Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)

Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu. (There are five girls.)

- (a) Ubaba ugqoke ibhantshi (-mnyama)
- (b) Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa ngo-2018.
- (c) Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula)
- (d) UJabu unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.
- (e) Amakhosikazi athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi. (5)

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI WONKE: [50x2=100]**

Your isiZulu lecturers: Prof SE Bosch [boschse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:boschse@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8253  
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## ISIXHOSA 22

### ASSIGNMENT 22

CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018

UNIQUE NUMBER : 797968

**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

### Instructions

This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. 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, e.g.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- Etc.

**a. All Nguni languages use the ...**

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

**b. When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...**

- 1. Emotions
- 2. Dialogue
- 3. Speech organs
- 4. Places of articulation

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

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

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

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

**e. The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...**

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

**f. 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.

**g. Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?**

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

**h. 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. the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first.
3. when greeting a woman of your mother's age, makhulu is used to address her.
4. the person leaving first should be the last to say goodbye.

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

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

**J. Nkosazana is the form of address used for ...**

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

/10/

## **Umbuzo 2/ Question 2**

**Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa ngokuguqulela amagama akwizibiyeli esiXhoseni.**

**Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Xhosa.**

**Umzekelo:** Uphumla nini umakhulu (on Sunday)  
Uphumla ngeCawe.

- (a) UKholiswa uyifunda nini incwadi yakhe? (on Friday at nine)
- (b) Bathenga ntoni kwaSpar? (cabbage)
- (c) Baqala nini ukusebenza? (on Monday)
- (d) Ufuna ipetroli yamalini nkosazana? (R50)

- (e) Niphethwe yintoni madoda? (head ache)
- (f) Yintoni le? (nose)
- (g) Yintoni le? (mouth)
- (h) UThemba ukhathazwa yintoni? (back ache)
- (i) Molo ngubani othethayo? (Mr. Madala speaking)
- (j) Unxiba usayizi bani ntombi? (No. 34)

/20/

### Umbuzo 3/Question 3

**3.1 Xelesa aba bantu balandelayo ukuthi benze ntoni okanye bangenzi ntoni – qaphela isinye isininzi.**

**Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do.**

**Umzekelo:** umfana, (-bamba), kakhulu  
Mfana, bamba kakhulu!

- (a) intombazana, (-dontsa), umoya (negative)
- (b) ooThemba, (-lungisa), endlini namhlanje
- (c) uNokuzola, (-pheka), inyama yenkukhu
- (d) uMamdla, (-qala), uvavanyo lwakho lwesiXhosa
- (e) amantombazana, (-za) apha

(10)

**3.2 Bhala izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiBhulu.**

**Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans.**

- (a) Ithini idilesi yakho yasekhaya, nditsho apho uhlala khona?
- (b) Ithini inombolo yakho yesazisi? Yho, ndiyilibebe ngoku!
- (c) Amanzi alungile kodwa i-oyile iyashota. Ndikuthelele wona na nkosikazi?
- (d) “Umnumzana Sokhuthu ufikile na?” “ Uxolo, akekho ngoku kodwa uzobuya emini”.
- (e) “Mandikwazise, Thabo nguNosipho lo”. “ Ndibulela ukukwazi ntombi entle!”

(10)

/20/

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50X]=[100]**

Your isiXhosa lecturer: Mr AP Sotashe [sotasap@unisa.ac.za](mailto:sotasap@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 6875

## Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 23

### ASSIGNMENT 23

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**  
**UNIQUE NUMBER : 689892**

**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)**

**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.

### 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.'  
Bana ba ka ba tsêna sekôlô (-botse).  
'My children are going to a good school.'  
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 bolêtše 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/**

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your lecturers: Prof IM Kosch  
Mrs AL Ndlovu

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## Setswana 24

### ASSIGNMENT 24

CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 680893

**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 (ISesotho/ Southern Sotho Section) OR AFL1503\_Sesotho/ Southern Sotho\_pdf** under **Additional Resources** in **myUnisa**, Lesson 1-12 plus Tlhalosô/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 SETSWANA** (It is 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) Bana ba dira eng? ... writing.
- (ii) Madi a ke a mang? ... our.
- (iii) Banna ba dira eng? ... speak.
- (iv) A o rata nama? 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 tshêge 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: Basadi ba rata nama e bone ba e besitseng .  
Mosadi o rata nama e ene a e besitseng.

- (i) BoThabo 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 N 3****(a) Rewrite the following sentences in the present tense:**

(i) Re ile gae.

(ii) Monnamogolo o tla go bitsa.

(iii) Rre 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) Sello o tshwerwe.

(v) Ke kopa maitshwarêlo kwa maphôdisêng.

(5)

**/10/****Question 4****(a) Give the negative form of the following sentences:**

(i) Go tsenwa fano.

(ii) Re ka tsuba fano.

(iii) O ka robala fa, Mma.

(3)

**(b) Read the following extract and answer the questions following it in Setswana:**

Baithuti ba ya yunibesiting ka moso. Ga ba gane go ya go ithuta ka gore ba tla kgona go bona tiro fa ba rutegilwe. Ba ithuta go kwala le go buisa ka Setswana. Ba thuswa ke Rre Le Roux. Morago ga ngwaga ba bantsi ba kgona go tlhaloganya se se buiwang. Ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e telele go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa.

- (i) Baithuti ba thuswa ke mang?
- (ii) Baithuti ba bantsi ba kgona go dira eng morago ga ngwaga?
- (iii) Baithuti ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e kana kang go ithuta go bua Setswana se se *phepa*? (3)

**(c) Fill in the correct subject concord:**

- (i) Malome le Rakgadi ... ile toropong.
  - (ii) Ditapole ... a bola. (2)
- /10/**

**Question 5**

**Read the following dialogue and answer the questions following it in Setswana:**

- A: **Mphô:**  
Dumêla Rra.
- B: **Lephodisa:**  
Agee, mma a nka go thusa?
- A: **Mpho**  
Êê. Ke tlile go bega kgêtsi.  
Yes, I came to report a case.
- B: **Lephodisa:**  
O batla go bega kgêtsi ya mofuta ofe?  
What type of case do you want to report?
- A: **Mpho**  
Ke bône monna a betêlêla mosadi mo mmotorokareng.  
I saw a man raping a woman in a car.
- B: **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?
- A: **Mpho**  
Tlisa forômo êo ke kwale, Rra.  
Bring that form here let me write, Sir.  
(O a kwala)
- B: **Lephodisa**  
Mosadi yo o neng a betelelwa o kae gajaana?
- A: **Mpho**  
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.
- B: **Lephodisa**  
A o ka nkisa teng?  
Can you take me there?
- A: **Mpho:**  
Êê, Rra. Nka le isa têng.  
Yes Sir. I can take you there.  
A re ye Rra!  
Let's go Sir!

- (i) Mphô 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 Mpho e neng a batla go e bega?
- (iii) Mpho o ne a tshwanetse go dira eng faa bolela se a se boneng?
- (v) Mosadi yo a neng a betelelwa o ne a le kae?

**/5/  
TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your Setswana lecturer: DR SE Masote [masotse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:masotse@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8016



## Sesotho/ Southern Sotho 25

### ASSIGNMENT 25

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 704593**

**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 (ISesotho/ Southern Sotho Section) OR AFL1503\_Sesotho/ Southern Sotho\_pdf** under **Additional Resources** in **myUnisa, 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 SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO** (It is the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Potso 1**

- (a) Tlatselletsa ka mahokedi a nepahetseng/ Fill in the right subject concords.**  
Mohlala: Mosadi... ja moroho – mosadi o ja moroho

1. Monna ... batla kgomo.
2. Sefofane ... fofa moyeng.
3. Hlooho ya ka ... a opa.
4. Nkgono ... besa mollo.
5. Katse ... nwa lebese.

(5)

**(b) Fetolela dipolelo ho lekhathe le fetileng/ Use the words in brackets to give the past tense of sentences.**

- (i) Malome o ... nama. (besa)
- (ii) Banna ba ... ka thata. (sebetsa)
- (iii) Pere e ... leoto. (roba)
- (iv) Lebohang o ... Dikeledi kerekeng. (bona)
- (v) Bashemane ba ... morabraba. (bapala)

(5)  
/10/

### Potso 2

**(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong/ change the following sentences into negative form**

- (i) Mosadi o hlatswa diaparo.
- (ii) Banna ba lokisa koloi.
- (iii) Mme o roka mose.
- (iv) Tshepo o lelekisa dikgoho.
- (v) Lengolo le ngolwa ke moruti.
- (vi) Pitsa ya nama e wele.
- (vii) Dikgomo di tlola lesaka.
- (viii) Dinonyana di bina mantsiboya.
- (ix) Pula e entse seretse.
- (x) UNISA ke yunibesithi e Pretoria.

(10)

**(b) Fetolela dipotso tse latelang ho lekgathe letlang/ Write the following sentences in the future tense form:**

- (i) Basotho ba kgetha morena.
- (ii) Mariha a kena ka serame.
- (iii) Ke pasitse teko ya ka ya Sesotho hantle.
- (iv) Re ya le metswalle toropong ka Moqebelo.
- (v) Diphoofole di utswitswe ke mashodu.

(10)  
/20/

### Potso 3

**A. Fana ka bongwe ba mabitso a latelang/ Provide the singular form of the following:**

Bongwe	Bongata
(i) .....	Dikatiba
(ii) .....	Mantswe
(iii) .....	Mekotlana
(iv) .....	Menyako
(v) .....	Ditholwana
(vi) .....	Mekopu

(vii) .....	Marako
(viii) .....	Masela
(ix) .....	Meriti
(x) .....	Dipounama

/10/

**Potso 4**

- (b) Ngola serapa se ka bang mela e **LESHOME** ka Sesotho. Kgetha sehlooho se le seng ho tse latelang/ Write a paragraph of at least **TEN** lines in Sesotho. Choose one of the following topics:

Keresemese

Unisa

Letsatsi la ka la tswalo

Haeso

/10/

**MATSHWAO: [50 X 2 = 100 ]**

Your Sesotho lecturers: Dr RM Nakin      [nakinrm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:nakinrm@unisa.ac.za)      012 429 8659  
 Ms N Mokuoane      [mokuomc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mokuomc@unisa.ac.za)      012 429

## Siswati 26

### ASSIGNMENT 26

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 705131**

**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) OR AFL1503\_Siswati\_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 Siswati.

Your ability to translate from and into Siswati 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 / Umbuto 1**

**Fundza letinkhulumiswano letilandzelako bese ugcalisa tikhala nome ugucula emagama lakubakaki:**

**Read these dialogues and fill in the missing words, parts or correct the words in brackets:**

**Ebhange**

- A: Sawubona, ... !  
 B: Yebo, sawubona!  
 A: Kunjani?  
 B: ... Unjani wena?  
 A: Nami ngikhona.  
 B: Mnumzane ngicela ...  
 A: ... kusebenta ebhange na?  
 B: Yebo, ngiyakwati. ... i-Economics e-eNyuvesi.  
 A: Ehhee! Nkosatane... ... ungubani?  
 B: NginguThembi Ntuli.  
 A: Mine nginguMnumzane Smith. ... , Nkosatane Ntuli?  
 B: Ngivela eLikazi.  
 A: Ufuna kucala ... lapha ebhange?  
 B: Ngifuna kucala ngoDisemba.  
 A: ... , cala ngoDisemba. Ngikhokha i-R2500 ngenyanga. /10/

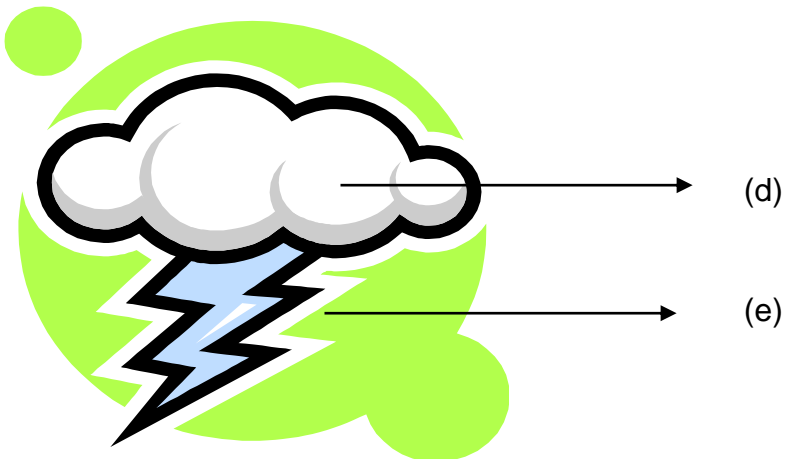
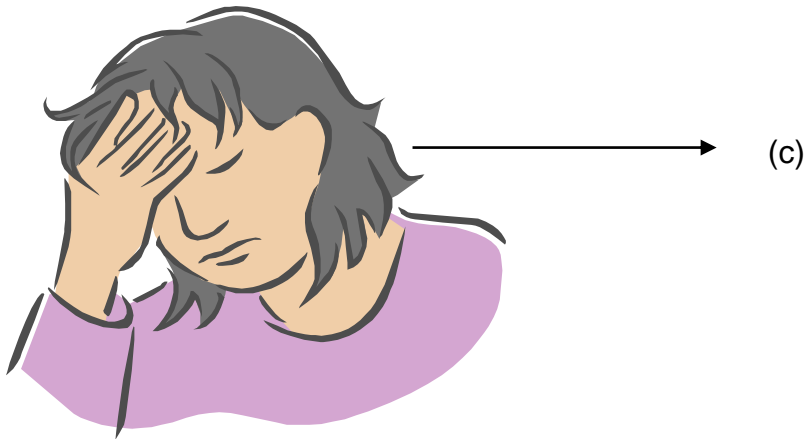
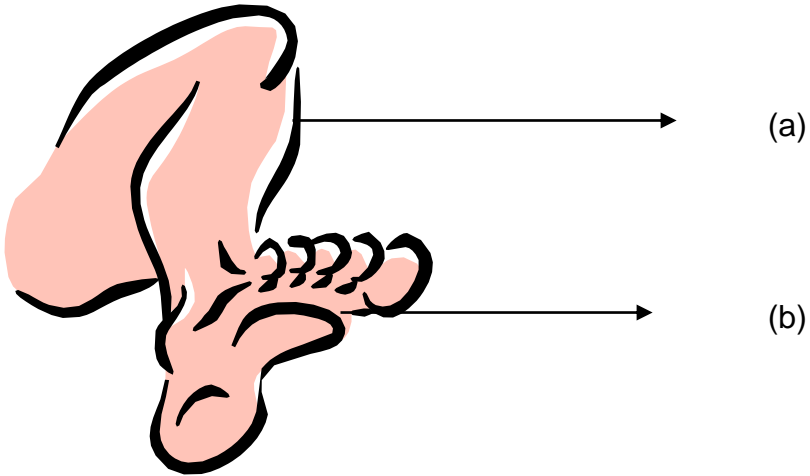
**Question 2 / Umbuto 2**

**Buka imifanekiso lengentasi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati:**

**Answer the following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures:**

**Example / Sibonelo:** Yini loku? Yindlu.

- (a) Yini loku?  
 (b) Yini loku?  
 (c) Lotifiso uphetfwe yini?  
 (d) Linjani litulu?  
 (e) Linjani litulu? (5)



**Question 3 / Umbuto 3**

**Gucula imisho lelandzelako ibe yindlela lephocako./ Tjela bantfu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – Caphela bunye noma bunyenti:**

**Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):**

**Example / sibonelo:** intfombi, (-bamba), kancane  
Ntfombi, bamba kancane!

- (a) umfundzi, (-fundza), Siswati
- (b) boSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- (c) bantfwana, (-natsa), umutsi
- (d) Simanelei, (-letsa), kudla
- (e) inkhosikati, (-enta), umsebenti wakho (10)

**Question 4 / Umbuto 4**

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunini lobukhona emushweni ngamunye:  
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence:

**Example / sibonelo:** Behlise nga-3 cent linani (...sikhwa)  
Behlise nga-3 cent inani lesikhwa.

- (a) Sitolo (...tingubo) siyabita
- (b) Imoto (...babe) idzinga manti
- (c) Inyama (...inkhukhu) imnandzi kabi
- (d) Kulungile nansi ilisti (...iwayini)
- (e) Sanibonani! Nifuna litafula (...bangaki?) (5)

**Question 5 / Umbuto 5**

**Funda le ndzaba bese uphendvula imibuto lelandelako:**

**Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:**

UNkkt. Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho. Ufuna kuya esitolo kuyotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi: "Likhofi lisekhona na?" UNkkt. Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi: "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela akekho, uphele itolo. Nelubisi luphelile."

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani: "Make, emaRice Crispies awakho.

Sitawudlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Imphuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuphendvula uNkkt. Ndlovu. "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphalishi tonke tinsuku," kukhala banftwana.

Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela uNkkt. Ndlovu nasekahamba, kodvwa uNkkt. Ndlovu ufuna kuhamba yedvwa ujakile.

- (a) Yenta imibuto ngekusebentisa emagama lalandzelako:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, njani?, nini?, bani?, ngani? (5)

- (c) Write the underlined verbs the passage above into the negative.  
Bhala emagama laphokisa lawo la dwetjelwe kulesicashunwa lesingehla.

(5)  
**/10/**

### Question 6 / Umbuto 6

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano tamentiwa.  
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

Example / sibonelo: Ubhadele liswidi na Sibongile? Yebo, ngi\_bhadele.  
Yebo, ngi\_libhadele.

- (a) Nitogcoka ticatfulo leticijile na? Yebo, sito\_gcoka.  
(b) Wena utsandza lubisi na? Yebo, ngiya\_tsandza.  
(c) James ubingelele gogo? Yebo, James u\_bingelele  
(d) Sisebenti sihlolile emasondvo emotweni? Yebo, sisebeti si\_hlolile.  
(e) Thoko, utotsenga sinkhwa na? Yebo, uto\_tsenga. (5)

### Question 7 / Umbuto 7

**Lungisa emagama lakubakaki.**

**Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.**

Sibonelo: Kukhona tintfombi (-sihlanu)  
Kukhona tintfombi letisihlanu.

- (a) Make ugcoke sigcoko (-mnyama)  
(b) Kukhona bafundzi (-ningi) e-Unisa nga-2013.  
(c) Ekliniki kukhona umntfwana (-gula)  
(d) Piti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.  
(e) Emadvodza atsenga kudla (-mnandzi) ekhefi. (5)

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE WONKHE: [50 X2 =100]**

Your Siswati lecturer: Mrs RJ Lubambo [lubamrj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lubamrj@unisa.ac.za)

012 429 2083



## IsiNdebele

### ASSIGNMENT 27

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 755700**

**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 (IsiNdebele Section) OR AFL1503\_IsiNdebele\_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 IsiNdebele.

Your ability to translate from and into IsiNdebele 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**

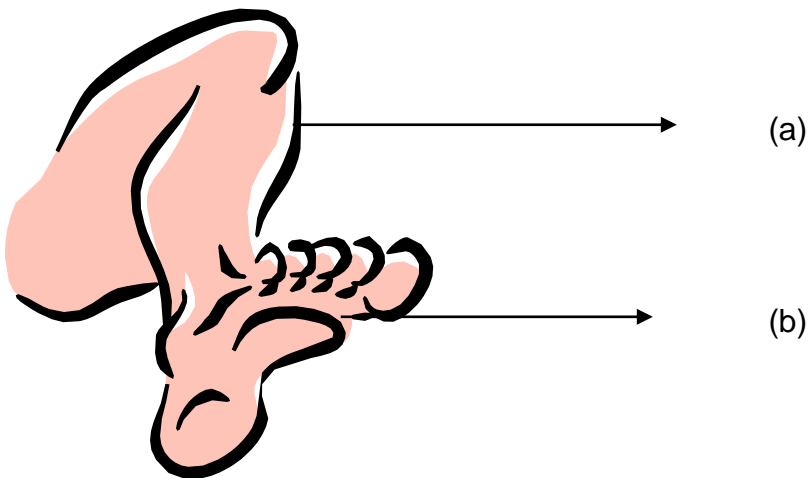
- A: Lotjha, .... !  
 B: Akwande  
 A: Unjani?  
 B: ... Unjani wena?  
 A: Nami ngikhona.  
 B: Nomzana ngibawa ...  
 A: ... ukusebenza ebhangeni na?  
 B: Iye, ngiyakwazi. ... i-Economics e-yunivesithi.  
 A: Arhaa! Kosazana .... ungubani?  
 B: NginguThembi Ntuli.  
 A: Mina nginguMnumzane Smith. ...., Kosazana Ntuli?  
 B: Ngivela eMatjhirini.  
 A: Ufuna ukuthoma .... lapha ebhangeni?  
 B: Ngifuna ukuthoma ngoDisemba.  
 A: ...., thoma ngoDisemba. Ngibhadela i-R2500 ngenyanga. (10)

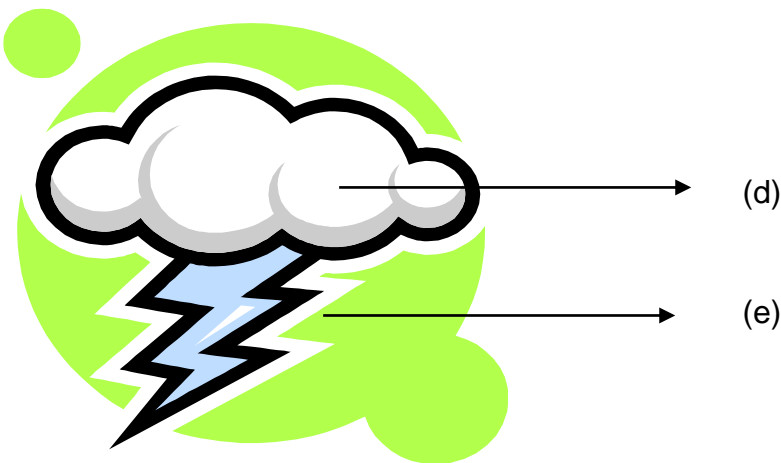
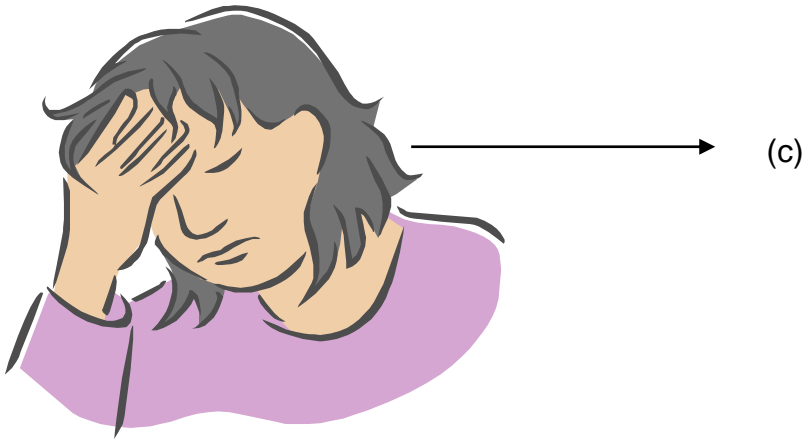
**Question 2A/ Umbuzo 2A**

**Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:  
 Answer the following questions in isiNdebele by means of the given pictures:**

**Example / Isibonelo:** Yini lokhu? Yindlu.

- (a) Yini lokhu?  
 (b) Yini lokhu?  
 (c) Uncema uphethwe yini?  
 (d) Yini lokhu?  
 (e) Bunjani ubujamo bezulu? (5)





### Question 2B / Umbuzo 2B

**Funda indatjana elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo engenzi:**  
**Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:**

UKosikazi Mahlangu uvula zoke iinraga ngekhwitjhini. Uyabona ukuthi izinto 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 3 / Umbuzo 3**

Tjhugululela imitjho elandelako ibe sendleleni ekatelelako/ Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni namkha bangenzi – 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:** Umntazana, (-khamba), kancani  
Mntazana, khamba 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**

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)

**TOTAL / AMAMAKSI WOKE: [50 X2=100]**

Your isiNdebele lecturers: Mr Mabena MP  
Mrs Mabena CS

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[mabencs@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mabencs@unisa.ac.za)

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012 429 4748

## TSHIVENḐA

### ASSIGNMENT 28

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 743243**

**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 (TshivenḐa Section) OR AFL1503\_TshivenḐa\_pdf** under **Additional Resources** in **myUnisa**.

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following: The formation of simple sentences in the present, perfect and future tenses (positive and negative), the object concord, the demonstratives, the possessive, copula constructions, the locative and commands.

**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) Use the following words to construct a meaningful sentence in TshivenḐa.**

- (i) Fula.
- (i) Ṭhoho.
- (ii) Besekuwe.
- (iii) Gondo. (4)

**(b) Identify nouns from the following sentences. Then indicate their prefixes and state whether they are personal or non-personal.**

- (i) Kuḑu kwawe ndi kuṭuku vhukuma ngeno kwa Mufunwa ku kuhulwane.
  - (ii) Munna wa Vho-Makhadzi vho vhuya nga moḑoro muswa.
  - (iii) Bako ḷa ngei Mapakophele vhe ngomu haḷo ndi zwifhoni. (6)
- /10/**

**Mbudziso 2/ Question 2**

Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing demonstratives of the second position; they refer to the same word as the first pronoun:

- (i) Tsimu iyi ndi ya vhamusanda, fhedzi ... ndi yanga.
- (ii) Vhana avha ndi a vha ðivha, fhedzi ... a thi vha ðivhi.
- (iii) Tshidulo itshi tsho tshipa, fhedzi ... tshi a ðuresa.
- (iv) Vhonani ndi mulapfu, fhedzi ... ene ndi mupfufhi.
- (v) Mbudzi idzi ndi dzanga, fhedzi ... ndi dzawe.
- (vi) Kholomo idzi dzo nwa maði, fhedzi ... a dzi athu u nwa.
- (vii) Vhamusanda avha vha a funiwa, fhedzi ... vha tou takalelwa sa zwenezwo.
- (viii) Uyu mulwadze o no fhola, fhedzi ... ha athu u fhola.
- (ix) A thi ðivhi dzina ða thavha iyi, fhedzi ða ... ndi a ði ðivha.
- (x) Musidzana uyu ndi wanga, fhedzi ... ndi wawe.

/10/

**Mbudziso 3/ Question 3**

Answer the following questions in the negative form:

- (i) No vha no mu lindela tshiñitshini?
- (ii) No vha no no fhedza mushumo musi a tshi swika?
- (iii) Kholomo dzo vha dzo no valelwa musi ndau i tshi bvelela?
- (iv) Mukona o vha o takala musi a tshi wana mvelelo dzawe?
- (v) Vhabebi vho vha vho no eðela musi ni tshi swika hayani?
- (vi) Mbudzi dzo vha dzo no nwa musi kholomo dzi tshi swika tshisimani?
- (vii) Tshifhinga tsho vha tsho no fhela musi vhathu vha tshi swika kerekeni?
- (viii) Vhomaine vho vha vho no gwa mishonga musi mulwadze a tshi swika?
- (ix) Litshani o vha o no bika vhuswa musi mvula i tshi thoma?
- (x) Mukonðeleli o vha o takala musi mme awe vha tshi vhuya?

/10/

**Mbudziso 4/ Question 4**

Translate the following sentences into English:

- (i) Munyadziwa u khou lwala.
- (ii) Livhuwani o phasa nga ñaledzi.
- (iii) Shonisani u funa Matshele.
- (iv) Afrika Tshipembe ndi shango ðavhuði.
- (v) UNISA ndi tshisima tsha pfunzo.
- (vi) Ni dzula ngafhi?
- (vii) Ni khou ita mimodulu ifhio?
- (viii) Tshivenða ndi a tshi takalela.
- (ix) ðanzwani ñwana.
- (x) Zwiñiwa zwo luga.

/20/

**THANGANYELO: [50 X 2 =100]**

Your Tshivenða lecturer: Dr KY Ladzani [ladzaky@unisa.ac.za](mailto:ladzaky@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 8227

## XITSONGA ASSIGNMENT 29

### ASSIGNMENT 29

**CLOSING DATE : 03 SEPTEMBER 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 869659**

**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 (Xitsonga Section) OR AFL1503\_Xitsonga\_pdf** under **Additional Resources** in **myUnisa**.

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:  
The formation of simple sentences in the present, perfect and future tenses (positive and negative), the object concord, the demonstratives, the possessive, copula constructions, the locative and commands.  
the locative and commands.

**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**

**Use the following words to construct meaningful sentences in Xitsonga:**

- (a) Kuwa
- (b) Mpfhuka
- (c) Vutlhari
- (d) Nhonga
- (e) Lavakulu

(10)

**Xivutiso xa 2/ Question 2**

**Identify nouns from the following sentences. Then indicate their prefixes and state whether they are personal or non-personal:**

- (a) Mufana loyi u rhandza ximbutana xa yena.
- (b) Vutlhari bya yena byi endle leswaku a rhandziwa hi vanhu vanyingi.
- (c) Tintiho ta yena ti bumburile swinenne. (10)

**Xivutiso xa 3/ Question 3**

**Complete the following sentences by filling in the demonstrative pronouns of the second position:**

- (a) Mbuti ... yi nonile swinene.
- (b) Hi ta rhuma vafana ... mundzuku.
- (c) . tihomu ti xavisiwile.
- (d) Vutlhari ... byi ta ku fikisa ekule.
- (e) Muti ... wu dzudzile vusweti (10)

**Xivutiso xa 4/ Question 4**

**Translate the following sentences into English:**

- (a) Khombomuni wa vabya.
- (b) Magezi u pasile hi nyeleti
- (c) Makhanani u rhandza Gezani.
- (d) Xana u tshama kwihi?
- (e) Xitsonga I ririmi leri hluvukeke.
- (e) Famba u ya hlambisa n'wana.
- (f) Swakudya swi lulamile.
- (g) UNISA I xihlovo xa dyondzo.
- (i) Risimati u dakwile.
- (j) Mina ndzi Muafrika. (10)

**Xivutiso xa 5/ Question 5**

**Write the following sentences in a negative form:**

- (a) Ndzi dyile.
- (b) Va ta famba mundzuku.
- (c) Tihomu na timbuti ti tshama eswivaleni.
- (d) Ndzi ta yimbelela ririmi rintshwa.
- (e) Swikolo swi ta pfula vhiki leritaka. (10)

**NTSENGO HINKWAWO: [50 x 2 = 100]**

Your Xitsonga lecturer: Mr D Mathevula [mathed@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mathed@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 6440  
Ms C Khoza [khozanc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:khozanc@unisa.ac.za) 012 429 2253



## 9. OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

There are no other assessment methods for this module.

## 10. 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.

*You will no longer receive a separate green/purple exam answering script and an examination question paper as you might have been used to in the past. Instead, you will only receive an examination paper (called a fill-in examination paper) which simultaneously serves as examination answer book. Blank pages are provided at the end of the examination answer book for you to write your answers. The colour of the fill-in examination paper will be ivory.*

## 11. 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).

### **12. SOURCES CONSULTED**

The sources consulted have been acknowledged in the only study guide for AFL1503.

### **13. CONCLUSION**

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.