

Question E: Do you speak Ndebele?

E1. (a) *Yes, they want to see.* 1

(b) *How is the boy learning to sew?* 2

(c) *Where are we?* 2

(d) *I am cooking tea.* 2

E2. (a) *Unjani umntwana?* 3

(b) *Sifunda ukupheka angithi?* 3

(c) *Yebo, bayakhuluma.* 2

(d) *Bafuna ukubona ubaba na?* 3

E3. Give two translations, and explain why it is ambiguous.

You speak Ndebele don't you?

He speaks Ndebele doesn't he? 1 for the pair

Prefix *u-* can mean 'you' or 'he' 1

E4. (Bonus marks) Briefly summarize the rules of Ndebele grammar
(continue overleaf if necessary)

Word order is SVO

verbs have prefixes to mark the subject:

ngi- 1st person singular

u- 2nd person singular *or* 3rd person singular

si- 1st person plural

ba- 3rd person plural

Prefix **uku-** marks the infinitive

Infix **-ya-** if verb has no object or other following word

Nouns have prefix **um-** in singular (or **u-** before noun beginning b-), **aba-** in plural

Vocabulary:

Nouns: **itiye** 'tea', **fana** 'boy', **ngane** 'friend', **ntwani** 'child', **baba** 'father', **indebele** 'Ndebele'

Verbs: **funa** 'want', **natha** 'drink', **hamba** 'go', **pheka** 'cook', **funda** 'learn', **thunga** 'sew', **bona** 'see', **khuluma** 'speak'

Adverbs etc: **na** (question marker, not needed with tag or WH question), **yebo** 'yes', **angithi** (tag question), **njani** 'how'

Njani 'how' and **ngaphi** 'where' can function as a verb