

# Tutorial letter 101/1/2018

**African Languages and Culture in Practice**

**AFL1502**

**Semester 1**

**Department of African Languages**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

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## 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!

## 2. PURPOSE OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE

### 2.1 Purpose

#### Purpose

This module will be useful to students who want to develop competencies in interacting successfully in a multi-cultural society. These competencies include the ability to demonstrate their sensitivity to their own language usage and that of others and interact across cultures with knowledge and respect.

### 2.2 Outcomes

#### Outcomes

- Demonstrate linguistic and cultural diversity awareness and sensitivity in order to
- enhance personal relations in day-to-day situations.
- Demonstrate respect for diversity as concerns language and culture within a multi- cultural society.

- Interact across cultures in a respectful way.
- Appreciate own cultural background in relation to the cultures of others within a multi-cultural society.

### 3. LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

#### 3.1 Lecturer(s)

##### **SESOTHO:**

Ms T M Monyakane (Module co-ordinator)  
TvW 07-123, monyatm@unisa.ac.za  
012 429 3935

##### **SESOTHO SA LEBOA:**

Mrs S M Tembane  
TvW 07-46, etembasm@unisa.ac.za  
012 429 6648

##### **SISWATI:**

Ms R J Lubambo (Deputy co-ordinator)  
TvW 07-53, [lubamrj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lubamrj@unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 2083

##### **SETSWANA:**

Mr OJ Mokakale  
TvW 07-125, masotse@unisa.ac.za  
012 429 8016

##### **ISIZULU:**

Dr N Masuku  
TvW 07-50, [masukn@unisa.ac.za](mailto:masukn@unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 6444

##### **ISIXHOSA:**

Mr AP Sotashe  
TvW 07-043, [unisa.ac.za](mailto:unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 6875

#### **AND: (Also for IsiZulu)**

Ms N Molokomme  
TvW 07-54, [moloknl@unisa.ac.za](mailto:moloknl@unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 4970

##### **TSHIVENDA:**

Dr K Y Ladzani  
TvW 07-126, [ladzaky@unisa.ac.za](mailto:ladzaky@unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 8227

##### **ISINDEBELE:**

Mr M P Mabena  
TvW 07-045, emabenm@unisa.ac.za  
012 429 3737

#### **AND: (Also for Tshivenda)**

Mrs AJ Ndhobela  
TvW 07-119, ndhoba@unisa.ac.za  
012 429 8680

##### **XITSONGA:**

Mr D Mathevhula  
TvW 07-051, [mathed@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mathed@unisa.ac.za)  
012 429 6440

### 3.2 Department

The Department of African Languages can be contacted as follows: Telephone number: 012 4298060

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

Address: AFL1502  
Department of African Languages  
P O Box 392  
UNISA  
0003

PLEASE NOTE: Letters to lectures may not be enclosed with or inserted into assignments.

### 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 that 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.

- Fax number (RSA) 012 429 4150
- Fax number (international) +27 12 429 4150
- E-mail [study-info@unisa.ac.za](mailto:study-info@unisa.ac.za)

## 4. MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES

### 4.1 Prescribed books

#### IsiZulu:

- One-Act Plays: *Esithangamini sezethameli*, by Maphumulo, A.M. & Maphumulo, P.B., 2001. Shuter & Shooter, Pietermaritzburg.
- Short stories: *Uthingo lwenkosazana*, by Ntuli, D.B.Z., 2001. Educum, Johannesburg.

#### Setswana:

- Information on Indigenous Knowledge Systems: *Re tswa kae Batswana*, by Lesejane, I.I., 2012. Unisa Press, Pretoria.

#### Sesotho:

- Novel: *Mme*, by Maake, N.P., 2008. Maskew Miller Longman.
- Poetry: *Makatolle*, by Moleleki, M.M., Xaba, D.L., Makappa, M.M., and others, 2008. Kagiso Education.

- Drama: *Senkatana*, by Mofokeng, S.M., 1972, Reprint 2014. Wits University Press.
- Essays: *Pelong ya ka*, by Mofokeng, S.M., 1962, Reprinted 2014. Wits University Press.

#### Tshivenda:

- Background to literary genres: *Mbonyolosi*, Mafela, M.J., Madende, I.P. and others, 2003. Unisa Press, Pretoria.

#### IsiNdebele:

- Traditional literature: *Isihlaka Seenyosi Sabobamkhulu*, by Malobola, J.N., 1996. Maskew Miller Longman.
- Short stories: *Amacatheko*, by Skhosana, P.B., 2005. Maskew Miller Longman.

#### Xitsonga:

- Short stories: *Vutomi bya masiku lawa*, by Maringa, T.V., 2006. Ringa's projects.
- Folklore: *Mbalelembalele!* By Shabangu, I.S., 2006. Lingua Franca Publ. Giyani.

For those students who do not have prescribed books for the African language that you have chosen, please only study your Study Guide and the Tutorial Letters. If examples are asked in the Assignment questions, you will have to choose your own African language literary works from which to get examples.

#### 4.2 Recommended books

There are no recommended books for AFL1502. For further reading you can read some of the books that are referred to in the references at the end of some study units.

#### 4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no electronic reserves for this module.

#### 4.4 Library services and resources information

For brief information go to : <http://www.unisa.ac.za/contents/studies/docs/myStudies-at-Unisa2016-brochure.pdf>

For more detailed information, go to the Unisa website: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/>, click on Library

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>

## **5. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE**

### **5.1. Tutors**

Online tutorials are conducted by qualified E-Tutors who are appointed by Unisa and are offered free of charge. All you need to be able to participate in e-tutoring is a computer with internet connection. If you live close to a Unisa regional Centre or a Telecentre contracted with Unisa, please feel free to visit any of these to access the internet. E-tutoring takes place on MyUnisa where you are expected to connect with other students in your allocated group. It is the role of the e-tutor to guide you through your study material during this interaction process. For you to get the most out of online tutoring, you need to participate in the online discussions that the e-tutor will be facilitating.

There are modules which students have been found to repeatedly fail, these modules are allocated face-to-face tutors and tutorials for these modules take place at the Unisa regional centres. These tutorials are also offered free of charge, however, it is important for you to register at your nearest Unisa Regional Centre to secure attendance of these classes.

### **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**

You will be informed about discussion classes/seminars/workshops and video conferences in a separate tutorial letter.

Workshops/seminars are held in Pretoria during March/April for the first semester and during August/September for the second semester. During the same periods video conferences will be held to reach students further afield at strategic centres. A tutorial letter informing you of the final time, date and venue of the workshops/seminars and video conferences will be sent to you during the course of the semester. The information will also be available on myUnisa under 'Announcements'.

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.

### **5.3 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 the myStudies@Unisa brochure for general time management and planning skills. However, please take note of the following when you study for this module:

In this module there is a move away from some of the traditional ways of knowledge acquisition and language study:

- Knowledge acquisition is no longer viewed as mere reproduction of a given act, but it is viewed as a construct.
- Language is no longer taught as pure grammar and/or literature, but is taught in the context of the cultural attitudes and world-views it expresses, i.e. what we regard as "languaging".

Please take note of this approach when you prepare for the examination.

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

There is no module practical work or work integrated learning for this module.



## 8. ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Assessment criteria

### 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, the first Assignment has to be submitted in time. You are strongly advised to submit the second Assignment as well. Both assignments are compulsory. The due dates for the submission of the assignments are indicated in section 8.4. Instructional feedback on assignments will be sent to all students registered for this module.

Please note that English speaking students still have to choose ONE indigenous African language to draw their examples from in this AFL1502 module.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Note that each student has to submit only TWO assignments for this module. The first digit refers to the assignment number, i.e. 1 or 2 and the second digit of the assignment number refers to the language in which you choose to answer the assignment. Each language has been allocated a number as follows:

English: 0  
isiZulu: 1  
isiXhosa: 2  
Sesotho sa Leboa: 3 etc.

Therefore, Assignment 10 will refer to the first assignment for English, Assignment 11 will refer to the first assignment for isiZulu, Assignment 12 will refer to the first assignment for isiXhosa, etc.

Likewise, Assignment 20 will refer to the second assignment for English, Assignment 21 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 16 and 26), Xitsonga (Assignment 19 and 29).

**Remember to number your assignment as follows below in accordance with the language in which you will be answering your assignment questions:**

**FIRST ASSIGNMENT**

English	:10
IsiZulu	: 11
IsiXhosa	:12
Sesotho sa Leboa	: 13
Setswana	: 14
Sesotho	: 15
IsiSwati	: 16
IsiNdebele	:17
Tshivenda	:18
Xitsonga	:19

**SECOND ASSIGNMENT**

English	:	20
IsiZulu	:	21
IsiXhosa	:	22
Sesotho sa Leboa	:	23
Setswana	:	24
Sesotho	:	25
IsiSwati	:	26
IsiNdebele	:	27
Tshivenda	:	28
Xitsonga	:	29

- It is very important that you indicate these numbers correctly when submitting your assignments, especially on myUnisa when you do it via the internet. These numbers indicating which language you will be doing your assignments in, are crucial to the new marking process at Unisa.
- Also note that you **MUST** submit your assignments in PDF Format on myUnisa, as it will not be accepted by the system if it is in any other format.
- Please note that assignment questions from Semester 01 differ from the questions in Semester 02.

### **8.3 General assignment numbers**

As mentioned above, each language has its own number. You are supposed to answer both assignment 1 and 2 per semester.

#### **8.3.1 Unique assignment numbers**

In addition to the assignment number, e.g. 10, an assignment also has its own unique assignment number which must be written/typed on the covering page of each assignment. These numbers are indicated under the assessment plan (see above) and again with the assignment.

#### **8.3.2 Due dates for assignments**

Each assignment must reach the university on or before a set due date according to the assessment plan. The due dates for the different assignments are indicated under the assessment plan and again with the assignment.

## 8.4 Submission of assignments

You are expected to submit your assignment either hand-written or typed 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 want to submit.
- Follow the instructions.

## 8.5 ASSIGNMENTS

### 8.5.1 FIRST ASSIGNMENT

#### ENGLISH

#### ASSIGNMENT 10: COMPULSORY

CLOSING DATE : 04 MARCH 2018

UNIQUE NUMBER : 679984

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN YOUR ASSIGNMENT ANSWER BOOK
- TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THAT ASSIGNMENT 10 IS COMPULSORY TO ALL ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THIS MODULE.
- N.B. PLEASE NOTE THAT STUDENTS HAVE TO CHOOSE ONE OFFICIAL SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE (I.E. EITHER ENGLISH, AFRIKAANS OR ANY OF OUR AFRICAN LANGUAGES) TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS OF BOTH ASSIGNMENTS. ALL EXAMPLES MUST BE FROM ONE OF OUR AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

#### QUESTION 1

Do you agree that the concept of Ubuntu is concerned with nation-building? Motivate your answer with suitable examples. **/10/**

#### QUESTION 2

- (a) What are the *two* major types of sounds distinguished in Phonetics? Write down *two examples* of each of these two types of sounds from your chosen African language. (6)
- (b) Complete the sentence: "A *prefix* is a type of morpheme that is always added at ...of a root or stem". (1)
- (c) What role do *prefixes* play in the nouns of the African languages? Discuss briefly. (5)
- (d) What is the function of the *subject concord* in the African language sentence? (3)
- (e) *Compound nouns* are made by using specific components in the African

languages. Discuss briefly and give examples.

(5)

**/20/**

**QUESTION 3**

- (a) The meaning of a verb may be extended by the use of a variety of suffixes. Briefly explain what a verbal suffix is and then give 2 examples to illustrate. (7)
- (b) Discuss the function of the absolute pronoun in your chosen African language by giving suitable examples. (5)
- (c) Discuss the basic structure of a sentence by using a sentence of your own from your chosen African language. (5)
- (d) What is the function of an adjective? Discuss briefly with examples from your chosen African language. (3)

**/20/**

**TOTAL OF MARKS: [50 X 2= 100]**

## ISIZULU

### ISIVIVINYO 11 (COMPULSORY)

USUKU LOKUVALA : 04 UNDASA (MARCH) 2018

INOMBOLO EYEHLUKILE : 775824

**PHENDULA YONKE IMIBUZO. IMIBUZO MAYIPHENDULWE NGESIZULU. AKUVUMELEKILE UKUXUBA ISIZULU KANYE NESINGISI**

#### UMBUZO 1

Ngabe uyavumelana yini nokuthi Ubuntu bumayelana nokwakha isizwe? Sekela impendulo yakho ngezibonelo ezifanele. /10/

#### UMBUZO 2

##### **Unyaka omusha**

“Sahamba nomama ukuya endlini<sup>(3)</sup>akuyo umkami. Sangena Fana. Waqala phansi umkami ngokukhala. Kuthi uma simncenga, uthi ukulotha **umsindo**<sup>(1)</sup>. **Umama**<sup>(1)</sup> abheke mina sengathi uthi angikhethe ukuthi yiliphi-ke manje iwele okuhanjiwa **nalo**<sup>(3)</sup>. **Nginikine ikhanda**<sup>(2)</sup>. Ngimbone umama egoba ezibuka izingane. Zilele azithi nyaka. Athule umama. Elule **isandla**<sup>(3)</sup>. Siqhaqhazele. Athinte **ingalo**<sup>(2)</sup> yengane. Ayiyeke. Aselule futhi. Athinte enye ingane. Ayiyeke. Asonga izandla. Umkami uthule ingathi usomile qha ubuka izingane **zakhe**<sup>(3)</sup>. Umama ubheke mina. Mina ngibheke umkami. Uthule umkami akathi nyaka. Yizinyembezi nje ezilokhu zithe dli, **ziconsela** phansi.

DBZ Ntuli: Uthingo lwenkosazana

**Phendula imibuzo elandelayo uyibhekise esiqeshini esingenhla:**

- (a) Ngabe amabizo aphawulwe ngo-1 asesigabeni esifanayo yini? Ukusho ngani lokho? (2)
- (b) Shono ukuthi amabizo aphawulwe ngo-2 akuziphi izigaba zamabizo bese ukhipha iziqalo zalawo mabizo. (4)
- (c) Cozulula amagama adwetshelwe ngezakhi ezifanele. (7)
- (d) (i) Yiliphi igama elinesijobelelo kulesi siqephu? (1)  
 (ii) Tomula isijobelelo segama oliveze ku-d(i) ngenhla bese uso ukuthi nhloboni yesijobelelo. (2)  
 (iii) Chaza ngenguquko yomsindo eyenzeke egameni oliveze ku-d(i). (2)  
 (iv) Ibizwani le nhlobo yokuguquka komsindo? (2)
- /20/**

**UMBUZO 3**

- (a) Shono ukuthi izakhi ezidwetshelwe emushweni olandelayo zimele ziphi izivumelwano bese utomula amagama avumelana nazo. (4)

**Ngimbone umama egoba ezibuka izingane.**

- (b) Nikeza amagama amahlanu avela esiqeshini ayisilandiso. (5)

- (c) Shono ukuthi amagama aphawulwe ngo-3 azingcezu zini zenkulumo. (6)

- (d) Shono ukuthi amagama asetshenziswe emshweni othi Umama ubheke mina, asebenze msebenzi mini? (3)

- (e) Nikeza igama elinomqondo ofana nelith –buka elivela esiqeshini. (1)

- (f) Nikeza igama elinomqondo ophikisanayo nelithi –khala elivela esiqeshini. (1)

**/20/**

**ISAMBA: [50]**

# ISIXHOSA

## UMSEBENZI 12 (COMPULSORY/UNYANZELEKILE)

USUKU LOKUVALA : 04 EYOKWINDLA 2018

INOMBOLO EYODWA : 852230

### UMBUZO 1

Ukuze ubani aqonde ukuba igama elithi “*Ubuntu*” lithetha ntoni kufuneka abe neengongoma aza kuthi abe nazo engqondweni yakhe. Khawunike ezi ngongoma zibe-5, uze ubhale isivakalisi ngengongoma nganye. Oku makubonise oko kuphuhliswa yinkcubeko yesiXhosa. /10/

### UMBUZO 2

- (a) (i) EsiXhoseni amaqabane aphinyiselwa kwiindawo ezithile, ezibizwa ngokuba ziindawo zophimiselo. Zixele zibe-5, uze unike umzekelo weqabane eliphinyiselwa kwindawo nganye. (10)
- (ii) Bhala izikhamiso zibe-5 zesiXhosa. (5)
- (b) Qwalasela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo, uze uphendule umbuzo obuzwe ngazo:
- (i) *Inkwenkwe iyayikhaba ibhola.*
- (ii) *Ilokhwe ixabisa iwaka leerandi.*
- (iii) *Kusasa umama uyakupheka ukutya.*

Izandi ezibhalwe ngqindilili nabukekela zizivumelanisi, yitsho ukuba ziziphi iindidi zezivumelanisi. (5)

**/20/**

### UMBUZO 3

- (a) Amahlelo ezibizo ahlulwe kabini esiXhoseni. Uyavumelana noku? Khawunabe, utyatyadule ngokuthi ubhale ezi ndidi, uze utsho kananjalo ukuba kutheni zahlulwa ngolo hlobo nje. Ingxoxo yakho mayibonise yimizekelo emi-2 efanelekileyo. (7)

- (b) Hlahlela eli gama ngokwezakhi zalo: *Isitya*. (8)



- (c) Qwalasela esi sivakalisi silandelayo: *Inkomo ilahlekile*. Igama elibhalwe ngqindili nelibhalwe bukekela liyintoni? Ungayichaza ngoluphi uhlobo le nto uthi eli gama liyiyo? Lakheke njani?

(5)

**/20/**

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## SESOTHO SA LEBOA

### ASAENMENTE YA 13 - KE YA KGAPLETŠO (COMPULSORY)

LETŠATŠIKGWEDI LA GO TSWALELA : 04 HLAOLA 2018

NOMORO YA MOSWANANOŠI : 888170

#### Ditaelo:

#### ARABA DIPOTŠIŠO KAMOKA

#### POTŠIŠO 1

Na o dumela gore kgopolo ye 'Botho' (Ubuntu) ke mokgwa wa go aga setšhaba? Fahlela karabo ya gago ka mehlala ya maleba. **/10/**

#### POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Ke mehuta efe ye megolo ye mebedi ya medumo ye e farologanego mo go Thutamedumo (Fonetiki)? Ngwala mehlala ye mebedi go mohuta wo mongwe le wo mongwe. (6)
- (b) Feleletša lefoko le: "Hlogo ke mohuta wa lebopi -leo ka mehla le hlomesetšwago .....a modu goba kutu." (1)
- (c) Dihlogo di bapala karolo efe mo maineng a Sesotho sa Leboa? Ahlaahla ka boripana. (5)
- (d) Mošomo wa lekgokasediri ke ofe mo lefokong la Sesotho sa Leboa? (3)
- (e) Mainagokwa a hlangwa ka go šomiša dikarolo tše itšeng. Hlaloša ka boripana o be o fe le mehlala. (5)
- /20/**

#### POTŠIŠO 3

- (a) Tihalošo ya lediri e ka oketšwa ka go šomiša mehuta ye e fapanego ya meselana. Hlaloša go re moselanalediri ke eng o be o thekge karabo ya gago ka mehlala ya maleba. (7)
- (b) Ahlaahla mohola wa lešalašala mo Sesothong sa Leboa, ka go fa mehlala ya maleba. (5)

- (c) Ahlaahla sebopegotheo sa lefoko la Sesotho sa Leboa ka go šomiša lefoko le le latelago:

**Dinku di nwa meetse nokeng.**

(5)

- (d) Mošomo wa lehlaodi ke eng ? Sekaseka ka boripana, o re laetša ka mehlala ya Sesotho sa Leboa.

(3)

**/20/**

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

# SETSWANA

## ASAENEMENTE 14 (COMPULSORY)

ASAENEMENTE E TSHWANETSE GO GOROGA KA: 04 MOPITLWE 2018

NOMORO YA TLHAOLO: 897190

### DITAELO:

- **ARABELA DIPOTSO TSOTLHE MO BUKANENG YA GAGO YA DIKARABO**

### POTSO 1

Botho bo inyalanya le kagosetšhaba. O sa tlogele moja ope wa kobo o sa sogwa, dumelana kgotsa o ganetsane le ntlha e e fa iso. Naya dikao tse di maleba go tshegetsisa karabo ya gago. **/10/**

### POTSO 2

- (a) Ke mefuta efe e mebedi ya modumo e e farologaneng mo fonotiking? Naya dikao di le pedi tsa mongwe le mongwe wa mefuta e go tswa mo Setswaneng. (6)
- (b) Feleletsa mola o, “tlhogo ke mofuta wa popi e ka gale o tsenngwang kwa ..... ya kutu kgotsa mogatlana.” (1)
- (c) Ditlhogo di kaya karolo efe mo maineng a puo ya Setswana. Tlhalosa ka boripana. (5)
- (d) Mosola wa thuanyi ke eng mo polelong? (3)
- (e) Mainatswako a bopiwa ka go kopanngwa ga dikarolo tse di rileng tsa puo. Tlhalosa ntlha e ka boripana mme o neele dikai tse di maleba. (5)
- /20/**

### POTSO 3

- (a) Bokao jwa lediri bo ka atoloswa ka tiriso ya ditlhongwa. Ka boripana tlhalosa gore ditlhongwa tsa madiri ke eng mme o neele dikai di le pedi (2) go tlhalosa seo. (7)
- (b) Naya mosola wa leemeditota mo Setswaneng mme o fe dikai tse di maleba. (5)

- (c) Dirisa polelo e e latelang go tthalosa ka botlalo popego ya polelo mo Setswaneng:

**Mosetsana yo motshetlha o apaya bogobe** (5)

- (d) Naya mosola wa letlhaodi mo Setswaneng. Tthalosa ka go fa dikao go tswa mo puong ya Setswana. (3)

**/20/**

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

## SESOTHO

### MOSEBETSI WA 15 (COMPULSORY)

NAKO YA HO FINYELLA HA MOSEBETSI : 02 TLHAKUBELE 2018.

NOMORO E IKGETHANG: 753227

#### MELAO:

**Araba dipotso kaofela**

#### **POTSO 1**

Na o dumela hore kutlwisiso ya Botho e ikamahanya le kaho ya setjhaba? Tshehetsa karabo ya hao ka ho fana ka mehlala e nepahetseng. **/10/**

#### POTSO 2

- (a) Mefuta e mmedi ya sethato ya medumo ke efe Fonetiking? Ngola mehlala e mmedi ya mofuta ka mong wa medumo ena e tswang Sesotho. (6)
- (b) Tlatsa polelo e latelang: "Sehlongwapele ke mofuta wa lebopi le kenngwang ka mehla ka ..... ho motso kapa kutu". (1)
- (c) Mosebetsi wa dihlongwapele ke eng mabitsong a Sesotho? Qoqa hakgutshwane. (5)
- (d) Mosebetsi wa lehokedi ke ofe polelong Sesothong? (3)
- (e) Mabitsokgoboka (mabitsokopane)a bopjwang ka ho sebedisa dikarolo tse ding Sesothong. Qoqa hakgutshwane, o fane ka mehlala. (5)

**/20/**

#### **POTSO 3**

- (a) Moelelo wa leetsi o ka atoloswa ka ho sebedisa phapano ya dihlongwanthao tse fapaneng. Hlalosa hakgutshwane ka dihlongwanthao tsa leetsi, mme o fane ka mehlala e mmedi ho matlafatsa karabo ya hao. (7)
- (b) Mosebetsi wa leemediqho Sesothong ke ofe? Fana ka mehlala e nepahetseng. (5)

- (c) Qoqa ka sebopeho sa polelo Sesothong ka ho sebedisa polelo e ka latelang:

**Dinku di nwa metsi nokeng.**

(5)

- (d) Mosebetsi wa lekgethi ke ofe? Qoqa hakgutshwane ka ho fana ka mehlala e tswang Sesothong.

(3)

**/20/**

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

# SISWATI

## SIVIVINYO 16 (COMPULSORY)

LUSUKU LWEKUVALA : 02 INDLOVULENKHULU 2018

INOMBOLO LEYEHLUKILE : 802620

### UMBUTO 1

1. Ngabe uyavumelana yini nesitatimende lesitsi leligama “Ubuntu” lichaza kuba ngumuntfu? Yesekela impendvulo yakho ngekubhekisa kulisikomphilo lebantfu base-Afrika. /10/

### UMBUTO 2

#### Fundza lesicephu bese uphenvula umbuto 2 na 3

Kuhamba kubona. Kusemfuleni Inkhambeni, umfula <sup>(1)</sup> lowatiwako, bafanyana bayabhukusha, phela bona abanendzaba nebantfu labengca ngendlela nalabo labete kutowenta imisebenti lehlukahlukene khona lapho emfuleni. Ubabona bagibela etulu etihlahleni batsi nabasegaleni lenyoni, batiphose ekhasti esitibeni. Ubona ngemanti anyakata kuhle kwemvubu lenyakatisa emanti. Bonkhe labafana bayafana, abatesabi netingwenya lekutsiwa ticedze bantfu kuleso sitiba. Ayisakhulunywa phela yekunyamalala kwebanftu lekungatiwa kwekutsi badliwe yinja bengesiyo inyama yini? Labanye ubabona bagcobisa insipho lenyenti emitimbeni benyuke nelidvwala, labo basuke sebaya emsheleletinini. Kutsi kusenjalo bafana labakhulu bakhe tinswati bese bahlanganisa laba labancane bashayane kubonakale emavaka. Phela emavaka anetijeziso tawo latitfolo khona le esigangeni letingakhulunywa emakhaya kubonina. Emadvodza lalusile wona ayasati lesijeziso. Uweva sekatsi” asihlali nebafana labatawutetema njengemantfombatane”. Asitsandzeki lesijeziso kodwa siyetayeleka nakuhamba sikhatsi, tikhatsi letinjengaleti tenta umfana<sup>(2)</sup> atati kwekutsi ungubani futsi yini lementa ehluke kubodzadzewabo labasele emakhaya benta imisebenti yekhaya.

- (a) Shano kutsi emagama ladvwetjelwe atitfo tini tenkhulumo. (3)
- (b) Ngabe emagama laphawulwe ku-1 na -2 asesigabeni lesifanako yini? Ukusho ngani lokho? (2)
- (c) (i) Kulomusho lolandzelako tomula ligama leliseselulo nobe sijobelelo. (1)  
**“Ayisakhulunywa phela yekunyamalala kwebanftu kuso leso sitiba..”**
- (ii) Tomula sijobelelo/selulo lesivela egameni lolikhetse kulomusho ngenhla. (1)
- (iii) Chaza ngengucuko yemisindvo leyenteke egameni lolikhetsile. (2)
- (iv) Ibitwani lenhlobo yekugucuka kwemisindvo? (1)



- (d) (i) Catulula uvete takhi taleligama leliku (2) ngenhla. (3)  
 (ii) Ngusiphi sakhi lesinebudlelwano nenhloko yemusho kuleti lotibhale ngenhla ku (d) (i). (1)
- (e) Kulesicashunwa kunetinhlobo tetabito letehlukile:  
 (i) Tomula sabito selinani lesikhona kulesicephu. (1)  
 (ii) Tomula sabito sekukhomba sibe sinye. (1)
- (f) Shano kutsi lamagama lacindzetelwe aphinyiswaphi nekusi analo livi nome cha.  
 Imyubub  
 Umfula (2)
- (g) Bhala libito mfakela lelikhona kulesicephu bese uyasho kwekutsi kwentiweni kute lemukeleke eSiswatini. (2)  
**/20/**

### UMBUTO 3

- (a) Shano imicondvo leyehlukile lengavetwa nguleligama "" leliku (2) kulesicephu. (2)  
 (b) Tomula imisho lenesifaniso ibemibili usho kwekutsi sisetjentiswe kahle yini? (4)  
 (c) Ngabe ligama lelitsi **luswati**, kanye nalelilitsi **lidvwala**, anetivumelwano tenhlokol letifanako yini? Ukusho ngani loko? (4)  
 (d) Bhala emagama lamabili lasebente njengenhloko yemusho kulesicashunwa lesingenhla.  
 (e) Tomula emagama abe mabili lasetjentiswe njengesichasiso kulesicashunwa, Shano kutsi anhloboni yesichasiso. (4)  
 (f) Niketa ligama lelinemcondvo lofanako nalelitsi -**livaka**. (1)  
 (g) Niketa ligama lelinemcondvo lophikisa lelitsi -**ehluka**. (1)  
 (h) Bhala sisho lesikhona kulesicashunwa bese uyasho kutsi sisho kutsini? (2)  
**/20/**

**EMAMAKISEKAWONKHE: [50x2]=100**

## ISINDEBELE

### UMSEBENZI 17 (COMPULSORY)

ILANGA LOKUVALWA : 02 KUNTAKA 2018

INOMBORO EKHETHEKILEKO : 787930

#### IMIYALO

Phendula yoke imibuzo kusukela kewoku-1 kufikela kewesi-3.

#### UMBUZO 1

Funda isiqetjhana esilandelako bese uphendula imibuzo ngenzasi:

#### Akusiyo Imvu, Yipisi

“Kahle baba. Akuliwa la kusemthethweni. Yehlisa ilizwi nawukhulumako,” kuphendula ipholisa eliphetheko, uMnisi.

“Yeyi wena msana! Ngithi nifuna ukubonani? Seminyaka emingaki ngeza la ngazokubika bona ngetjelwe iinkomo? Minyaka emingaki? *Hoeveel jare, man?*”

“Tjhebetjhebe baba. Imikhonto phasi. Asikalibali. Yiveke yesibili le, weza. Satjho sathi sizokulandela, kodwana sabanjwa ngokhunye. Nanje ngisatjho baba, sisendleleni. Ungathuki,” kuphendula uMnisi.

“Lalela-la buti! Uyihlo ngenyama akangelami. Nawuzakuthatha idemu ungifake yona ngemlonyeni ngiliDzibha, ugadange isibha *my kind*. Ngiyikabi edala esele inesikofu mina. Ngilobe umhlambi woke weenkomo, uzongitjela bona nxancxabe kimi? Nanibhalelwa muberego, bizani umhlangano nizositjela. Sizanisusa thina eentudlwani zenwezi ezinehlulako. Nithi nimapholisa kanti nimikhwenende nje. Ungizwe kuhle-ke *my kind*. Angisafuni nokobana ningiphandle ngelihlo lapha kwami. Ningaseza. Lisani ngizazibona umaqeda.” UMasuku ukhulua nje, uMnisi umjaye ayindoda enomoya ophasi, ehloniphekileko.

Idzujulwe encwadini: *Amacatheko. nguPB Skhosana*

Ngokubona kwakho, ungathini ngendaba **yobuntu** ekulumiswaneni engehla le. Hlaba, nakuhlabekako, utshwaye namkha ubuke nakube kukhona okubukekako, usekele ngamaphuzu athinta Ubuntu epilweni yangamalanga. /10/

**UMBUZO 2**

- (a) Sinemihlobo emibili yabokamisa. Tlola imihlobo emibili leyo yabokamisa bewuyihlathulule ngokunikela iimbonelo zalowo nalowo mhlobo kakamisa. (6)
- (b) Hlathulula bona kuyini ukweqiwa kwabokamisa. (1)
- (c) Tlola imihlobo yokweqiwa kwabokamisa bewunikele nesibonelo sinye emhlobeni ngamunye. (6)
- (d) Emutjhweni othi:  
**Izinja zigijimisa umqasa.** Ingabe isakhi esithalelweko siyini? (1)
- (e) Fundisisa umutjho olandelako bese utlola umehluko ovezwa sisenzo-**sebenza** emutjhweni
- (i) Phekani ukuze ningabulawa yindlala (6)
- (ii) Umma uphekile ngesibuyeni. (6)

**/20/****UMBUZO 3**

- (a) Hlathulula bona yini ifonoloji. (2)
- (b) Emutjhweni olandelako veza umenzi, isenzo kanye nomenziwa:
- Umrharibo usinda iimpundu zomthangala.** (3)
- (c) Tlola imihlobo emithathu yezabizwana. (3)
- (d) Funda umutjho olandelako:

**UMahlangu yikosi yamaNdebele ebukhali kwamambala.**

- (i) Khupha iinkhekhe zekulumo emutjhweni lo. (10)
- (ii) Igama elithi **ebukhali** lakheke njani? (2)

**/20/****INANI LOKE LEMITLOMELO [50X2=100]**

## TSHIVENDA

### ASAINIMENTHE 18 (COMPULSORY)

DUVHA LA U VALA : 02 THAFAMUHWE 2018

NOMBORO YO KHETHEAHO : 806783

#### MBUDZISO 1

Kha vha topole zwithu zwine vha vhona uri hoyu muthu u na vhuthu vha ambe nga hazwo. Vha thome nga u amba uri vhuthu ndi mini.

/10/

#### MBUDZISO 2

- (a) Nga u pfufhifhadza kha vha ri vhudze uri musi hu tshi ambiwa nga ha maiti hu vha hu khou ambiwa nga ha mini. Vha inge nga u ri vhudza uri mitshila i tevhelaho ya maiti i vhidzwa u pfi ndi mitshilade:

-el- kana –ela

-is- kana isa

na –es- kana –esa.

(6)

- (b) Kha mafhungo a re afho fhasi, vhone kha vha a saukanye vha sumbedze uri fungo liñwe na liñwe lo vhumbiwa hani vha tshi khou tevhedza nqila ya sinthekehisi.

(i) Muṭhannga mulapfu o ṭuwa madekwe.

(4)

(ii) Makamu o ṭuwa.

(2)

(iii) Muṭhannga mulapfu o vhulaya ṅowa khulu.

(5)

- (c) Kha vha ṅee ṭhalutshedzo dza zwi tevhelaho:

(i) Sinthekehisi.

(1)

(ii) Fhungo tserekano.

(1)

(iii) Fhungo tswititi.

(1)

/20/

**MBUDZISO 3**

- (a) Vhalala vha Vhavenda vha divhelwa u mvumvusa vhana nga zwidade. Vhana na vhone nga tshavho-vho vha tshi dimvumvusa ngazwo. Vho disendeka nga ili fhungo kha vha nee mishumo ya zwidade. (8)
- (b) Vhurendi ha eledzhi ndi vhurendi-de? Kha vha talutshedze vha inge nga u bula uri khalo ya murendi i vha i ifhio. (8)
- (c) Kha vha nee mishumo ya zwikhodo zwine vha zwi elekanya. (4)

**/20/**

**ṬHANGANYELO: [50X2=100]**

## XITSONGA

### ASAYIMENTE YA 19 (COMPULSORY)

SIKU RO PFALA : 04 NYENYANKULU 2018

NOMBOROYOXE : 730840

#### SWILETELO:

- **TEKELA ENHLOKWENI MHAKA YA LESWAKU ASAYIMENTE 19 I YA SWICHUDENI HINKWASWO LESWI VULAVULAKA XITSONGA LESWI NGA TITSARISELA MOJULU LOWU**

#### **XIVUTISO XA 1**

Xana wa pfumela leswaku nongoti wa Vumunhu wu khumba ku akiwa ka rixaka? Seketela nhlamulo ya wena hi swikombiso leswi faneleke. **/10/**

#### **XIVUTISO XA 2**

- (a) Hi tihi tinxaka *timbirhi* letikulu ta mipfumawulo leti yi hambanyisiwaka hatona eka Xifonetiki? Tsala *swikombiso swimbirhi-mbirhi* swa rin'wana na rin'wana ra tinxaka letimbirhi ta mipfumawulo eka Xitsonga. (6)
- (b) Hetisa xivulwa lexi: "*Xirhangi* i muxaka wa mofimi/xiaki lexi mikarhi hinkwayo xi engeteleriwaka/nembeletiwaka.....ka rimitsu kumbe nsinya. (1)
- (c) Xana hi wihi ntirho wa *swirhangi* eka maviti ya Tindzimi ta Xintu/Xiafrika? Kanela hi ku komisa. (5)
- (d) Xana hi wihi ntirho wa *xitwananisi xa nhlokomhaka* eka xivulwa xa Ririmi ra Xintu/Xiafrika? (3)
- (e) *Maviti-nkatsano* ya vumbiwa hi ku tirhisa swiphemu kumbe swihluvi swa mbulavulo swo karhi eka Tindzimi ta Xintu/Xiafrika. Kanela mhaka leyi hi ku komisa u tlhela u nyika swikombiso. (5)

**/20/**

**XIVUTISO XA 3**

- (a) Nhlamuselo ya riendli yi nga ndlandlamuxiwa hi ku tirhisa swilandzi swo hambanahambana. Hlamusela hi ku komisa leswaku xilandzi xa riendli i ncini kutani u nyika swikombiso swimbirhi ku kombisa leswaku ku cinciwa ka nhlamuselo swi endlekisa ku yini. (7)
- (b) Kanela ntirho wa *risivinene* eka Xitsonga u ri karhi u nyika swikombiso leswi faneleke. (5)
- (c) Kanela xivumbeko xa masungulo xa xivulwa xa Xitsonga hi ku tirhisa xivulwa xa Xitsonga lexi nga laha hansi:

**Tinyimpfu ti nwa mati enambyeni.** (5)

- (d) Xana hi wihi ntirho wa *rihlawuri*? Kanela hi ku komisa u ri karhi u tirhisa swikombiso swa Xitsonga. (3)

**/20/**

**NTSENGO WA TIMARAKA: [50 X 2= 100]**

## 8.5.2 SECOND ASSIGNMENTS

### ENGLISH

#### ASSIGNMENT 20

CLOSING DATE : 04 April 2018

UNIQUE NUMBER : 657119

#### QUESTION 1

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'folklore'? Discuss. (5)  
 (b) What type of characters do we find in *myths, legends and fables*? (5)  
**/10/**

#### QUESTION 2

- (a) Why are *dialogue* and *action* two of the most important aspects of drama as a genre? Discuss briefly. (5)  
 (b) Write down the title and the author of a drama published in your chosen African language. (2)  
 (c) Discuss the types of characters one may expect to find in a novel. (10)  
 (d) Define the following types of poetry:  
     (i) Lyric  
     (ii) Elegy. (5)  
 (e) Explain what you understand by the term 'imagery' in poetic language. (5)  
 (f) Give a brief explanation of the difference between a *metaphor* and a *simile*. (3)  
**/30/**

#### QUESTION 3

What are *clan praises*? Discuss in detail.

**/10/**

**TOTAL OF MARKS: [50 X 2 = 100]**



# ISIZULU

## ISIVIVINYO 21

USUKU LOKUVALA : 04 Umbasa 2018  
INOMBOLO EYEHLUKILE : 895674

### UMBUZO 1

- (a) Yini umehluko phakathi kwesaga nesisho? (4)  
 (b) Nikeza imisebenzi yesaga neyesisho. (8)  
**/12/**

### UMBUZO 2

Hluza indatshana esihloko sithi “**Bafanele ukugcotshwa**” etholakala encwadini ka-DBZ Ntuli ngaphansi kwalezi zihloko ezilandelayo:

- (a) Isingeniso  
 (b) Ukuqoqeka kwesikhathi nendawo  
 (c) Ukuqoqeka kwabalingiswa  
 (d) kanye nesiphetho. (12)

### UMBUZO 3

Yiziphi izimpawu ezigqamisa umdlalo womoya? Khetha umdlalo osihloko sithi “**Kunomvuzo**” encwadini kaMaphumulo bese uwuhluza ngokusebenzisa izimpawu ezifanele. (15)

### UMBUZO 4

**Funda inkondlo engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:**

Siphethu sempilo yami nentokozo,  
 Ngiyini ngaphandle kwakho?  
 Nxa bekusitha kimi  
 Ngiyogqokwa yithunzi lobumnyama....  
 Nokufa!  
 Lapho ungikhanyisela  
 Umphefumulo uqhakaza injabulo,  
 Inhliziyo yembathe imfudumalo

Umoya wezinsunsu  
Namathunzi emishwabulo  
Kushabalala njengamazolo  
Ungashoni langa lami,  
Sihambisane sixhakene  
Size sehlukaniswe  
Ukufa!

(C.T Msimang: 29)

- (a) Nikeza umbono osobala wenkondlo (3)
- (b) Uma ucabanga ujula, ngabe ukhona yini **omunye** umbono owethulwa yile nkondlo?  
Chaza. (4)
- (c) Phawula ngokwakheka kwangaphandle kwale nkondlo. Nikeza izibonelo  
ezibhekiswe kule nkondlo. (4)

/11/

**ISAMBA: [50]**

# ISIXHOSA

## UMSEBENZI 22

USUKU LOKUVALA : uNanzibe 2018

INOMBOLO EYODWA : 690996

### UMBUZO 1

- (a) Kwiintsomi ezingezilwanyana sesiphi isafobe esithi sisetyenziswe? Kutheni usitsho njalo nje? Nika iimpawu ezithi zivele kwezi zilwanyana xa zisetyenziswe kwiintsomi:
- (b) *Ufudo; Ingonyama; Udyakalashi.* (5)
- (c) Ingaba unaso na isiduko? Khawuzithuthe. (5)
- /10/**

### UMBUZO 2

- (a) Xela iindidi zemibongo zibe-5, uze ubhale uphawu ngodidi ngalunye. (10)
- (b) Isakhiwo senoveli siba namanqanaba ama-4, waxele, uze ubhale isivakalisi ngenqanaba ngalinye. (12)
- (d) Ababhali xa bebumba abalinganiswa basebenzisa iindlela ezi-4. Zephi? Bhala isivakalisi ngendlela nganye oyinikileyo. (8)
- /30/**

### UMBUZO 3

- (a) Bhala imisebenzi ibe-5 yentetho emfutshane yokwazisa abantu ngokuthile/isilogani. (5)
- (b) (i) Sizibona, siziva phi iintengiso? (3)
- (h) Kutheni kusetyenziswa la majelo nje ukwazisa ngezi ntengiso? (1)
- (i) Zijoliswe kubani ezi ntengiso? (1)
- /10/**

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## SESOTHO SA LEBOA

### ASAENMENTE YA 23 (KE YA KGAPELETŠO)

**LETŠATŠIKGWEDI LA GO TSWALELA : 04 Moranang 2018**

**NOMORO YA MOSWANANOŠI : 756621**

#### POTŠIŠO 1

- (a) Naa o kwešišang ka lereo le 'dikanegelotšhaba'? Ahlaahla. (5)
- (b) Naa ke baanegwa ba mohuta ofe ba re ba hwetšago ka dinonwaneng tša kakanyathlaloso, tša phetheletšannete le dinonwanetsholo? (5)
- /10/**

#### POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Ke ka lebaka la eng poledišano le tiro e le tše pedi tša dikarolo tše bohlokwahlokwa tša terama, bjalo ka mohutangwalo? Ahlaahla ka boripana. (5)
- (b) Ngwala leina le mongwadi wa terama ya kgetho ya gago ya Sesotho sa Leboa. (2)
- (c) Ngwala ka boripana mehuta ya baanegwa yeo e hwetšwago mo pading. (10)
- (d) Hlaloša mehuta ye e latelago ya theto:
- (i) Liriki.
- (ii) Thetosello. (5)
- (e) Hlaloša go re o kwešišang ka lereo le 'seswantšhokgopolo' go lelemetheto. (5)
- (f) Efa tlhalošo ye kopana ya phapano magareng ga tshwantšhišo le tshwantšhanyo. (3)
- /30/**

#### POTŠIŠO 3

Thetogale ke eng? Hlaloša ka botlalo.

**/10/**

**PALOMOKA YA MEPUTSO: [50 X 2= 100]**

# SETSWANA

## ASAENEMENTE 24

ASAENEMENTE E TSHWANETSE GO GOROGA KA: 04 Moranang 2018

NOMORO YA TLHAOLO: 835556

### POTSO 1

- (a) O tthaloganya eng ka ga lereo Tlhamane/Kinane? Naya maina a mabedi a o a itseng a ditlhamane. (5)
- (b) Ke mofuta ofe wa baanelwa o o fitlhelwang mo:
- (i) Dikinaneng
  - (ii) Dinoolwaneng
  - (iii) Dinaaneng

O gopola gore ke goreng go fitlhelwa mofuta ono wa baanelwa mo ditlhangweng tse? (5)

**/10/**

### POTSO 2

- (a) Mmuisano le tiragatso di tsewa e le dibetsadigolo tsa moterama. Sekaseka ntlha e ka botlalo mme o tshegele karabo ya gago ka mabaka a a utlwalang. (4)
- (b) Terama e e agegileng sentle mo Setswaneng e bonwa ka eng? (2)
- (c) Ka mela e le robedi, neela pharologano fa gare ga diponagalo tse di latelang:
- (i) Badiragatsi
  - (ii) Baanelwa (10)
- (d) Tlhalosa mofuta e e latelang ya poko ka botlalo:
- (i) Epiki
  - (ii) Sonete (4)
- (e) O itse eng ka ga lereo "botshwantshi" mo pokong? Naya diponagalo tse pedi (2) tsa botshwantshi mo pokong ya Setswana. (6)
- (f) Neela ka boripana pharologano fa gare ga diponagalo tse tsa poko:
- (i) Moribo
  - (ii) Kobiso (4)

/30/

**POTSO 3**

Tlhalosa ka botlalo gore ka “Leboko la Kgoro” go tewa eng mme o neye sekao sa mofuta ono wa poko wa leboko la gaeno.

/10/

**PALOGOTLHE YA DINTLHA: [50 X 2 = 100]**

# SESOTHO

## MOSEBETSI WA 25

**NAKO YA HO FINYELLA HA MOSEBETSI: 04 Mmesa 2018.  
NOMORO E IKGETHANG: 787921**

### POTSO 1

- (a) O utlwisisa eng ka lentšwe 'ditshomo'? Qoqa. (5)  
 (b) Re fumana baphetwa ba mofuta ofe ditshomong? (5)  
**/10/**

### POTSO 2

- (a) Puisano le diketso ke dintlha tse pedi tsa bohlokwa terameng ya *Senkatana* ke S M Mofokeng ka mabaka afe? Qoqa hakgutshwane. (5)  
 (b) Ngola lebitso la mongodi le lebitso la moqoqo o hatšitswe Sesothong. (2)  
 (c) Qoqa ka mofuta wa baphetwa o tla lebella ho fumanwa nobeleng. (10)  
 (d) Hlalosa mofuta e mmedi ya thothokiso e latelang:  
     (i) Lehlolohela  
     (ii) Kodiamalla (5)  
 (e) O utlwisisa eng ka lentšwe la mokgabo ka puo ya thothokiso. (5)  
 (f) Fana ka tlhaloso e kgutshwane e tlišang phapang pakeng tsa tšhwantšhiso le papiso. (3)  
**/30/**

### POTSO 3

- Dithoko ke eng? Hlalosa ka botlalo ho phethahala. (10)  
**/15/**

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

## SISWATI

### SIVIVINYO 26

**LUSUKU LWEKUVALA : 04 Mabasa 2018**

**INOMBOLO LEYEHLUKILE : 588695**

#### UMBUTO 1

- (a) Niketa tinhlobo letintsatfu temibhalo leyiprozi bese uniketa sibonelo sinye kulolonalolo hlobo. (6)
- (b) Tilwane tivamise kuvetwa njengebalingisi etinganekwaneni tetfu tsine emaSwati, phawula ngetimphawu letivetwako ngaloluhlobo lwebalingisi. (4)
- /10/**

#### UMBUTO 2

- (a) Chaza kafishane ngaleligama "sibekandzaba". (2)
- (b) Inoveli nendzaba lemfishane kunetimphawu letifanako lekwenta yomibili lemibhalo ingene ngaphansi kwemibhalo lelandzisako, bhala emaphuzu laletsa umehluko kulemibhalo lemibili. (10)
- (c) Umdlalo unesakhiwo lesingahlukaniswa ngetigaba letine.Coca ngaletigaba temdlalo ukhombise kutsi badlali bangatitfutukisa njani letigaba. (8)
- (d) Luwlimi lwebunkondlo lungabonakala ngekusebentisa tindlela letinyenti. Coca ngemphumelelo yembhali ekuveteni sakhiwo sangekhatsi kulenkondlo. (5)

#### **Buhlungu belutsandvo**

Bukhulu buhlungu labuvako.  
Lobu buhlungu belutsandvo  
Buhlungu bemfihlo yelutsandvo .  
Kungani lutsandvo lubumnandzi lobubuhlungu?

Kutsiwa lutsandvo luyimphumphutse,  
Kodwa imphumphutse inemiva,  
lyawati umehluko washukela nasawoti.  
Kungani lutsandvo lungaboni?



Lutsandvo lona alumati Ciniso naMkhohlisi,  
Lusinika sonkhe bumandzi belutsandvo,  
Luyathula, lusibuke sititika sitenetisa.  
Kungani lutsandvo lungalamuli?

Lutsandvo alunawo umlomo  
Kodvwa lutikhuluma tonkhe tilwimi.  
Lukhuluma umvangedvwa nemvangaye.  
Kungani lutsandvo lungasilumi indlebe?  
CD Masilela

/25/

**UMBUTO 3**

Fundza lesinanatelo lesilandzelako bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako.

**Shabalala****Mshengu****Nine bakaHlongamvula,****Ludvonga IwaMavuso,****Nine lenacedza Lubombo ngekuhlehetela,****Nine bakasidvaba silutfuli,****Singabancwaba wetanemlandzakati,****Nine beNgongoni yeMavaneni,****Nine base Swatini.**

- (a) Ngusiphi silwane lesiphawulwe kulesinanatelo? Shano kutsi sibaluleke ngani? (1)
- (b) Caphuna umugca lokhomba buve kulesinanatelo. (1)
- (c) Yini leyentiwa bantfu balesibongo kadzeni? (1)
- (d) Ngusiphi lesinye sibongo lesibaliwe kulesinanatelo? Sibaluleke ngani kubantfu balesinanatelo? (2)
- (e) Kusetjentiswa kwetilwane kutilogeni kuvamile etilwimini temdzabu. khetsa licembu linye ubonise kutsi timphawu taletilwane teyamene njani nalamanye emacembu etemidlalo lowatiko. (5)
- (f) Coca ngendlela tikhangiso letingalungisa ngayo simongcondvo sebantfu labatibonako noma labatifundzakongekubhekisa kunome ngusiphi sikhangiso loke wahlangana naso. (5)

/15/

**EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## ISINDEBELE

### UMSEBENZI 27

**ILANGA LOKUVALWA : 04 iSihlabantangana 2018**

**INOMBORO EKHETHEKILEKO : 717253**

#### UMBUZO 1

- (a) Tlola amaphuzu amayelana nabalingisi abaziinlwana/abaziimbandana abasetjenziswa eenolwaneni. (4)
- (b) Tlola imihlobo emithathu yephrowuzi enobukghwari belimi bewunikele nesibonelo somhlobo ngamunye. (6)
- /10/**

#### UMBUZO 2

- (a)
- (i) Tlola ihlathululo yomongo/yommomgondaba (theme) (2)
- (ii) Tlola uveze amaphuzu amathathu kwaphela umtlozi we-esezi angathuthukisa ngawo umongo awukhethileko kilomhlobo womtlozi. (3)
- (iii) Tlola isihloko sinye sananyana ngiyiphi i-esezi oyifundileko. (1)
- (b) Umdlalo unesakhiwo esingahlukaniseka ngeengaba ezine. Coca ngeengabezo. (8)
- (c) Abalingisi/abadlali baqakatheke kwamanikelela enovelini kanye nemdlalweni. Tlola ihlathululo efitjhani yananyana ngimaphi amaqhinga amabili angasetjenziswa ukwethula abalingisi/abadlali emihlobeni emibili le yezemitlozi. (8)
- (d) Ilimi lobukondlo livela kuhle ngokusetjenziswa kweemfenqo ngendlela enembako. Tlola uveze nanyana ngiziphi iimfenqo ezimbili ezisetjenzisiweko ekondlweni elandelako:

#### **Isililo sombelethi: MS Ntuli**

Ikhaya lakunukela njengenageri,  
Walizila njengomhlokokazi  
Azilela umyena' akwakhe.  
Namhlanje ungitjhiyile...  
Wangitjhiy' usaphila,  
Wakarwa mathuthumbo wephasi,  
Wakhohlw' ibel' owamunya kilo,  
Namhlanj' ungitjhiyile,  
Ulele, ulele ngengubo yephasi;  
Nokho khamba kuhle.

(8)  
**/30/**

**UMBUZO 3**

Fundisisa isinanazelo esingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako:

**Iimbongo zikaManala**

Thath' ikomo nasi

**KaMbuduma kamasoka asokile,**

**Isigwegwe sakoBingweni,**

Sasinda ngombana kusigwegwe selitje.

Ngathana bekungeselithi besizokweluleka

Uzombilitje unana waboSele

Ikomo ngekaMusi kaMhlanga, wezembe, ikomo nabantu

Gugugu njengomlambo uzele amanzi,

Zulu musa ukuna enzasi,

Khamba uyokuna KwaMrhoba enzasi le,

Uyakubulala iinkomo nabantu.

Ithathelwe encwadini: ***Isihlaka Seenyosi Sabobamkhulu***

**Ngu JN Malobola**

- (a) Isinanazelo esingehla lesi ngesesibingo siphi? (2)
- (b) Yikomo enjani ekuthiwa yimbuduma begodu iqakatheke ngani ebantwini bakwaMabhena? (6)
- (c) Ngokomlando nangokwesinanazelo lesi, uMusi uhlobana njani noMhlanga? (2)

**/10/**

**INANI LOKE LEMITLOMELo: [50X2=100]**

## TSHIVENDA

### ASAINIMENTHE 28

**DUVHA LA U VALA : 04 Lambamai 2018**

**NOMBORO YO KHETHEAHO: 857126**

#### MBUDZISO 1

- (a) Vha divha mini nga ha ngano? Kha vha talutshedze. (5)
- (b) Kha vha nee tshaka thanu dza ngano. (5)
- /10/**

#### MBUDZISO 2

- (a) Kha vha nee mafhungo ane kuvhumbelwe kwao kwa vha na zwi tevhelaho:
- (i) Nefhungo, nyengedzedzo ya nefhungo na nyito. (4)
- (ii) Nefhungo na nyito. (2)
- (iii) Nefhungo, nyengedzedzo ya nefhungo, nyito, tshiitwa na nyengedzedzo ya tshiitwa. (5)
- (iv) Nefhungo, nyito na tshiitwa. (3)
- (b) Kha vha ambe uri thangi dza madzina dzi tevhelaho dzi shuma hani kana mini kha Tshivenda:
- (i) Mu- (kilasi 3) na Mi- (kilasi 4) (3)
- (ii) Mu- (kilasi 1) na Vha- (kilasi 2) (3)
- /20/**

#### MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Hu na zwilogeni zwo yaho nga u fhambana hune vhone vha vha vha tshi khou tshila hone. Kha vha nwale tshilogeni tshithihi tshine vha tshi takalela. Vha inge nga u amba uri ndi ngani vha tshi tshi takalela. (10)
- (b) Vharema vha divhelwa u vha vhathu vhane vha dikhoḁa nga mitupo yavho. Nahone mitupo yeneyo i kona u sumbedza zwine vhathu vhenevho vha ila zwone. Vhone kha vha nwale fhasi mutupo wa havho vha inge nga uri vhudza uri vhone vha ila zwifhio. (10)
- /20/**

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

# XITSONGA

## ASAYIMENTE YA 29

**SIKU RO PFALA : 04 Dzivamisoko 2018**

**NOMBOROYOXE : 888459**

### XIVUTISO XA 1

- (a) Xana u twisisa yini hi theme ra 'mitsheketo'? Kanela. (5)
- (b) Xana hi kuma swimunhuhatwa swa muxaka muni eka mitsheketo ya swikholwakholwana, mitsheketo-matimu na mitsheketo-xidzi? (5)
- /10/**

### XIVUTISO XA 2

- (a) Hikwalaho ka yini n'wangulano na swiendlo swi ri swiphemu swa nkoka eka ntlangu tanihi tsalwa? Kanela hi ku komisa. (5)
- (b) Tsala vito ra ntlangu na ra mutsari wa ntlangu wun'we wa Xitsonga. (2)
- (c) Tsala tinoti to koma mayelana na tinxaka ta swimunhuhatwa leswi munhu a nga swi langutelaka eka tsalwa ra novhele. (10)
- (d) Hlamusela tinxaka leti landzelaka ta vutlhokovetseri:
- (i) Xithop (Address name)
- (ii) Xiphato xa xivongo (clan praise poem). (5)
- (e) Hlamusela leswi u swi twisisaka hi theme ra 'vufanisi' kumbe 'imagery' eka ririmi ra vutlhokovetseri. (5)
- (f) Nyika nhlamuselo yo koma ya ku hambana exikarhi ka xigego na xihlambanyiso/xifananiso. (3)
- /30/**

### XIVUTISO XA 3

Xana swiphato swa swivongo i yini? Kanela hi vuenti. **/10/**

**NTSENGO WATIMARAKA: [50 X 2 = 100]**

## 9. OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

Self assessment questions can appear from time to time on myUnisa. By completing these questions you can assess yourself in terms of your knowledge of the content of the guide.

## 10. EXAMINATION

Please note that you may choose any of the 11 Official South African languages to answer your examination questions in.

The examination paper is a two hour paper. The semester mark obtained for the assignments counts 20% towards the year mark.

Previous examination papers are available to students on myUnisa. We advise you, however, not to focus on old examination papers only as the content of modules and therefore examination papers change 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.

*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.*

Please consult my Studies @ Unisa brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

## 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.

## 12. SOURCES CONSULTED

The sources consulted have been acknowledged in the only study guide for AFL1502.

## 13. CONCLUSION

We sincerely hope that this module will be instrumental in helping you to gain insight into some matters of language, literature and 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.

Dr T M Monyakane and Mrs R Lubambo.

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