

Tutorial Letter 201/1/2018

African Language and Culture in Practice

Semester 1

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about this module

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

This tutorial letter contains **feedback on Assignment 01**. The answers to each question are given and discussed below. Should you have any queries, please contact your lecturers.

2 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ENGLISH 10

Question 1

- (a) Ubuntu is a concept that means personhood. Personhood is to take care of others without any preferences. Furthermore, it is humility, respect, kindness and being motivated to get involved in human activities. Furthermore, being responsible and assertive. According to African perspective Ubuntu informs the policies that affect education, economics, politics and social practices of a people. One can say Ubuntu is central to the importance of showing personhood. The proverbs for example embody the cultural and social practices that reflect personhood of a people. Ubuntu is found mostly in belief systems in relation to the practices of people in their life cycle from birth, bringing up, adult life and death practices. For example, work parties show that people have love of helping others and are empowered by their societies with the skill to produce food for themselves in a community. Further contemporary examples include stokvels.
- (10)

Question 2

- (a) Two major types of sounds in phonetics are consonants and vowels.
- Consonants examples: b, t s, f and x.
 - Vowels: a, e, i, o, u.
- (6)
- (b) A prefix is a morpheme that is always added at the beginning of a root or a stem to make a noun. For example, as in class 2 Aba- + ntu (noun stem) → Abantu. (1)
- (c) A prefix helps in determining a class of a noun. It further shows whether a noun is in plural or singular form. It establishes the concord of a noun and further influences the form of a noun corresponding absolute pronoun as the pronoun adopts the noun prefix. It is a governing element within a sentence as it determines the form of a concord of the prefixal concords that brings a concordial relationship with a noun. (5)
- (d) A subject concord connects a subject and a verb. It agrees in class, number and person with the subject predicate. Examples are shown in different African languages where the subject relates to a verb in a sentence. (3)
- (e) Compound nouns are sometimes referred to as complex as they are made up of a number of morphemes from different parts of speech. They are structurally different from the nouns with one morpheme stem, although they do the same functions, for example,

feeling the subject or object slot. The first prefix is the one that is dominant and controls the concord. Example in Sesotho, extra prefixes;

Ra + lebitso = Ralebitso, reduplication → boswahla-swahla, mamene-mene, combining two nouns; hlaku-bele, kolobe-moru, a noun may combine with a qualificative prefix;
e.g. sakana -la -nkope e.t.c.

(5)

/30/

Question 3

(a) An extension of a verb or a suffix is a morpheme that is added to the verb stem to extend the basic meaning of a verb. The verb extensions include: **(Sesotho examples)**

1. Passive e.g. /-iw- / → Cut (seya) /sewa/
2. Causative e.g. /-is- ~-es-, -s-, -y-, -ts-/ → become full (tlala) /tlatsa/

Others are neuter-passive (-eh-, ahal), applied (-el- ~ -l- ~ -ets-), intensive (-isis-, -is-), applied (-el- ~ -l- ~ -ets-), perfective (-ell-, -elets-, -ellets-), reciprocal (-an-, -ahan-).

(7)

(b) Absolute pronoun can be used to replace a noun as a subject or an object in a sentence. It can be used in apposition of a noun to show emphasis as in 'Tsona dikgomo tseo ke tsa ka' (Those same cattle are mine) or 'O bolela tsona Dikuena?' (Who do you mean, the Dikuena?). It can also be used to show contrast 'Katse yona e rata lebese' (as for the cat, it likes milk.) (Sesotho examples)

(5)

(c) A basic sentence is made out of the subject, concord and a verb. For example, 'Lerato o ja nama' (Lerato eats meat). The students can be allocated marks if they also draw a tree structure to show a basic sentence.

(5)

(d) Adjective is a type of a qualificative that describes a noun or a pronoun according to for example colour (e.g. -tjhaba, -fubedu/red), size (-tenya/fat, -nyane/small) and number (-bedi/two. -raro/three). **(Sesotho examples)**

(3)

/20/**TOTAL: 50x2 = [100]**

ISIZULU 11

UMBUZO 1

Umfundi kumele asho ukuthi uyavumelana noma akavumelani nokuthi Ubuntu bumayelana nokwakha isizwe bese esekela ngezibonelo ezifanele. (10)

UMBUZO 2

(a) Cha awekho esigabeni esifanayo ngoba ibizo: umsindo lisesigabeni **3** kanti umama lisesigabeni **1(a)**. (2)

(b) Ikhanda lisesigabeni **5**, isiqalo ngu-**i-**
Ingalo lisesigabeni **9** isiqalo ngu- **in-** (4)

(c) **Nginikine**

ngi- isivumelwano sikamenzi
-nikin- umsuka
-e- isijobelelo (3)

Ziconsele

zi- isivumelwano sikamenzi
-cons- umsuka
-el-impambosi yokwenzela
-e-isijobelelo (4)

- (d) (i) Abafundi bangatomula noma yiliphi igama elinesijobelelo kulesi siqeshana Okuhanjiwa/ ziconsela (1)
(ii) –iw-isijobelelo sempambosi yokwenziwa/ -el-impambosi yokwenzela (1)
(iii) umsindo u-mb- okungundebembili uguquke u-nj- ok soqoboungulwangen/ kweqiwe unkamisa u-a wesenzo –consa kwase kujotshelwa u-el isijobelelo sempambosi yokwenzela (1)
(iv) Ukulwangisa/ ukweqiwa konkamisa ngokwempoqo (1)

/20/

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Isakhi u **m-** uyisivumelwano sikamenziwa uvumelana negama umama.
Isakhi u **zi-** uyisivumelwana sikamenziwa uvumelana negama izingane. (4)
- (b) Abafundi kumele banikeze noma yimaphi amagama ayisilandiso avela esiqeshini.
Sahamba, sangena, abheke, asonge, ngimbone, njll (5)
- (c) endlini-isandiso sendawo (2)
Nalo-isandiso sesimo (1)
Isandla-ibizo (2)
Zakhe-ongumnini (1)

- (d) Umama- yinhloko/ngumenzi
Ubheke-isilandiso/isenzo
Mina-ngumenziwa (3)
 - (e) –buka-bheka (1)
 - (f) -khala-thula (1)
- /20/
ISAMBA: 50x2 = [100]

ISIXHOSA 12

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/

Impendulo

Umfundi uza kutsho ukuba ingaba uyavumelana na noko kuthethwa kwingcamango esembuzweni. Uza kuthi achaphazele ezi ngongoma:

- Uxolo
- Ukusebenzisana
- Ukuxolela
- Ukwakha isizwe
- Intlonipho
- Ukuba yimbumba yamanyama

UMBUZO 2

- (a) (i) EsiXhoseni amaqabane aphinyiselwa kwiindawo ezithile, ezibizwa ngokuba ziindawo zophimiselo. Zixele zibe-5, uze unike umzekelo weqabane eliphinyiselwa kwindawo nganye.

Impendulo

(10)

- Ezemilebe: b, p, bh, m, ph
- Ezomlebe-mazinyo: f, v, mf, mv
- Ezongqameko: t, d, s, z,
- Ezomphambili-nkalakahla: sh, ny, nj,
- Ezenkalakahla: ty, dy, tyh, nty, ndy
- Ezamakhuhlangubo: k, g, kh, nk, ng, gr, kr

- (ii) Bhala izikhamiso zibe-5 zesiXhosa.
a. e, i, o, u

(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.

Impendulo

- (i) i – isivumelanisi sentloko; yi – isivumelanisi senjongosenzi
 (ii) i - isivumelanisi sentloko
 (iii) u - isivumelanisi sentloko; ku - isivumelanisi senjongosenzi

(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 mayiboniswe yimizekelo emi-2 efanelekileyo.

Impendulo

Esixhoseni kukho amahlelo angala:

- Abuthathaka: ihlelo1, 3, 4, 6, 9. La mahlelo anezinkantazi kwizisekelo zawo aze athathe isikhamiso kuphela njengesivumelanisi sentloko. Umzekelo: Ihlelo 9 indoda ihamba nonyana -; Ihlelo 6 amanzi **aphelile-**;
- Awomeleleyo: izivumelanisi zala mahlelo liqabane nesikhamiso esifana nqwa nesisekelo sesibizo eso. Umzekelo: abantu **bahambile** apha-; ukutya **kuphekwe** kakuhle. (7)

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

Impendulo: i – iceba; si – isisekelo; tya – isiqu; ty – ingcambu; a – isigqibelo (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?

Impendulo: Eli gama lisenzi sexesha elidlulileyo kwimo ende. U – i sisivumelanisi sentloko, lahle-, abe sisiyu sesenzi aze u – ile abe sisakhi sexesha elidlulileyo (5)

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]

SESOTHO SALEBOA

ASSIGNMENT 1

Potšišo 1

- (a) “Botho” lereo le botsebotse le hlaloša go ba motho, seo se hlalošago go hlokomela, ntle le go kgetholla, batho ba bangwe, go hlompha ba bangwe, go se timane. Ka setho sa Seafrika, Botho botsebotse bo laetša lenaneo la mehola yeo e amago mahlakore ka moka a bophelo; thuto, dipolitiki, ekonomi, le bophelo bja leago bja letšatši le lengwe le le lengwe. Motho a ka re botho bo ikepetše ka gare ga bohlokwa bja go ba motho, go ba bonolo, go amogela batho, go ipea maamong a batho ba bangwe, go kgona go araba ka bjako, go ba le kwelobohloko, le go ba le kgotlelelo. Bohlokwa bja go ikgetha , bo tiišeditšwe ke melao ye mentši yeo e sa ngwalwago ya batho. Botho bo humanwa kudu ka meholeng ya tlhago, ditumelo, le ditlwaelo tšeo di humanwago go tloga bjaneng go ya bogolong. Mohlala, re ka lebelela dikema tša go ithuša goba ditokofele tšeo batho ba di tsenelago, e lego seo se thušago ba bangwe gore ba kgone go fihlelela ditoro tša bona tše itseng bophelong tšeo e lego gore ntle le tšona (ditokofele tše) ba be ba ka se kgone go ba le tšona. ‘Setokofele’ ke klapo ya tšhelete ya sehlopha sa batho yeo batho motseng ba lego maloko a yona, gomme ba depositago tšhelete ye itseng, gomme maloko a klapo a šiedišana ka go šomiša tšhelete go reka dilo tšeo ba tlogago ba di nyaka goba dilo tšeo ba dikilego ba lora ka tšona.

/10/

Potšišo 2

- (a) Dikarolo tše kgolo tše pedi tša medumo tšeo di farologanywago go Thutamedumo ke ditumanoši le ditumammogo.

Pharologantšho gare ga ditumanoši le ditumammogo ke go re ditumanoši di kwagatšwa ka lentšu, di thelela ntle le thibelo ka molomong (ka legano) gape di tšwa ka bogare bja leleme, mohlala wa ditumanoši ke a, e, i,o,u. Ditumammogo di ka kwagatšwa ka lentšu goba tša kwagatšwa ntle le lentšu, gomme moela wa moya woo o šomišitšwego go di tšweletša o ka no ba o kgaotšwe ka tsela ya ditho tša polelo mohlala, k, goba wa šitišwa ka tsela ye nngwe, mohlala,s. (moithuti a ka ngwala mehlala ya maleba ya ditumanoši le ditumammogo) (6)

- (b) Feleletša lefoko le: “Hlogo ke mohuta wa lebopi -leo ka mehla le hlomesetšwago ...mathomong/pele ga.....a modu goba kutu.” (1)

- (c) Maina a bopilwe malemeng a Seafrika go ya ka tše di latelago: hlogo ya legoro la leina, + kutu ya leina. Motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe, selo goba sedirwa, e ka ba sa paale goba sa go gopolwa, se bewa ka fase ga kgoro goba sehlopha malemeng a Seafrika. Leina le lengwe le le lengwe le bewa ka legorong le šele, gantši go ya ka tlhalošo ya lona. Lentšu le lengwe le le lengwe le thoma ka noko yeo e kgethegilego yeo e tšewago legato ke ye nngwe ka bontšing. Mohlala:

- Legoro la mo-/ba- (legoro la batho) mosadi>basadi
- Legoro la mo-/me- (legoro la ditiragalo tša tlhago, mehlare le dimela) mohlware>mehlware

(5)

(d) Leina, bjalo ka sediri lefokong, ka mehla malemeng a Seafrika le swanetše go kopanywa le madiri ka *lekgokasediri*. Makgokasediri ka moka a tšwa hlogong ya legoro la leina. Lekgokasediri la legoro la **mo-** ke tumanoši **o-**, ka legorong la **ba-** lekgokgasediri ke **ba-**, ka legorong la 3, **mo-**, lekgokasediri ke **o-**, gomme ka legorong la **me-** ke **e-** bjalo bjalo. Lekgokasediri le latela leina leo le bolelago ka lona. (3)

(e) Mainagokwa a bitšwa maina a dikutu tšeo di raranego a bopilwe ka leina le hlogo le dimofimi tša go fapafapana tšeo di hlamago kutu ya leina. Mehlala:

Mmamašole < **mma-** (mma) + **mašole** (soldiers)

Raleina (leinaina la motho) < **Ra-** (tate) + **leina** (leina) **Mmalerato** (leinaina la motho) < **Mma-** (mma) + **lerato** (love)

(5)
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Potšišo 3

(a) Tlhalošo ya modu wa lediri e ka katolowa ka mehutahuta ya mesela. Ye e latelago ke mehlala ya meselana.

Lephethi **-ile** (ratile)

Tirwa **-w-** Lediredi **-el-**

Lediriši **-iš-**

Tirwega **-eg-/agal-**

Ledirišiši **-išiš-**

Ledirani **-an-**

Ledirolli **-ol-/oll-**

(7)

(b) Lešalašala le ka šomišwa go emela leina goba le ka ikemela. Mohlala:

(i) Motho o a sepela ke yena o a sepela

(ii) Mohlare wona o robegile

(Moithuti o swanetše go ngwala mehlala yeo e lakanago meputso)

(5)

(c) Dinku > sediri

di > lekgokasediri

nwa > lediri

meetse > sedirwa

nokeng > lehlathi la felo

(5)

(d) lehlaodi ke magoro a mantšu ao a hlalošago leina, ka go oketša khwalithi ya tlaleletšo, pharologantšho, popego goba go amanywa le tlhalošo ya leina.

Mohlala: Monna **yo moso** o robetše (yo moso ke lehlaodi la mmala le hlaola monna) (3)

/20/

PALOMOKA: [50 X 2= 100]

SETSWANA

ASAENEMENTE 14 MEMO

POTSO 1

Moithuti mongwe le mongwe o tla neela karabo ya gagwe, ka go dumela kgotsa go ganetsa ntlha ya gore botho bo inyalanya le kagasetšhaba.

Ela tlhoko - Buisa ntlhakemo ya moithuti mongwe le mongwe ka kelotlhoko, morago o neele maduo ka tshwanelo.

Dikao tse di ka tshegetsang ntlha e ya fa moithuti a dumetse:

- Botho bo aga kagiso mo setšhabeng.
- Botho bo dira tirisanommogo le tshwarelano mo setšhabeng.
- Botho bo ka ga tlotlo.
- Botho bo ka ga motho gare ga batho.
- Go aroganya dithoto/dijo.
- Go amogela baeng.
- Go kgalemela bana/ Go ba ruta molao.
- Go dumedisa batho.
- Go thusa ba ba dikobo di magetleng.
- Go tshwarela motho fa a go diretse phoso.

(10)

POTSO 2

(a) Mefuta ya medumo:

Ditumanosi - Ditumanosi ke medumopuo e e dumisiwang mowa o tswa ka molomo, legano le atlhamisitswe mme go se na sepe se se kgoreletsang mowa, di dirisa loleme le dipounama fela. √√

sk: a[a]; e[e]; ê[ɛ]; o[o]; ô[ô]; i[i]; u[u] √

Ditumammogo - Ditumammogo di na le mafelo a le mantsi a a amegang fa di tumisiwa. √

Ditumammogo ke medumopuo yotlhe e e sa kwalwang fa godimo fano ntle fela le dikaditumanosi e le w[w] le y[j] √

(6)

(b) Tlhogo ke mofuta wa popi e ka gale o tsennwang kwa **tshimologong/ pele** ya kutu kgotsa mogatlana. (1)

(c) Ditlhogo di kaya fa leina le le mo bongweng kgotsa mo bontsing. (5)

(d) Ke go thusa polelo gore e tlhaloganyege. (3)

(e) Mainatswako ke maina a bopilweng ka kopanyo ya medi le dikutu. (5)

Sekao - Thabantsho, mosadimogolo.

/20/

POTSO 3

- (a) Lediri le kaya tiro e sediri se e dirang mo polelong. Ditlhongwa tsa madiri ke dipopi tse di tlhlongwang mo mading. Dipopi tse di tlhlongwa kwa tshimologong ya madiri go bopa mosola o mongwe wa lediri jaaka go bopa leina go tswa mo lediring.

Sekai:-

Disa: Mo- + disa = Modisa

Aga: Mo- + aga = Moagi

(7)

- (b) Maemeditota a ikaegile ka popego ya kutu **-ona-** mo ditlhogong tsa ditlhopha tsa maina. A thusa fa motho a sa batle go boeletsa sediri kgotsa sedirwa, a batla go gatelela sediri kgotsa sedirwa le go farologanya maina a mabedi.

Sekao: Bana ba rekisa diaparo

Bona ba rekisa **tsona**.

Legapu le jelwe ke malome mo mosong.

Lona le jelwe ke **ena** mo mosong.

(5)

- (c) Mosetsana yo mo setlha o apaya bogobe.
Sediri + lethaodi (mmala) + lediri + sedirwa

(5)

- (d) Letlhaodi ke lefoko le le tlhaolang leina mo polelong. Le tlhaola leina go ya ka mmala, palo le popego.

Sekao – Nku **e ntsho** e sule. (letlhaodi la mmala)

Basadibagolo **ba babedi** ba robegile maoto. (letlhaodi la palo)

Selepe se **se khutshwane** ga se bogale. (letlhaodi la popego)

(3)

[20]

PALOGOTLHE: [50X2=100]

SESOTHO

MOSEBETSI WA 15

POTSO 1

Ha moithuti a dumellana kapa a hanana, a hlokomele hore “Ubuntu ke lentse le bolelang “Botho” le hlalose ho hloka leeme ho batho ba bang, ho hlompheba ba bang, ho ba le lerato.” Ho latela botjhaba ba Seaforika, Ubuntu hantlentle bo bontsha diketso tse nang le boleng setjhabeng tse amang mafapha ohle a bophelo: thuto, dipolotike, moruo, le mekgwa ya bophelo ka kakaretso. Motho a ka re Ubuntu bo kenyeletsa le bohlokwa ba ho ba motho, ho pheta-pheto, ho ipeha maemong a batho ba bang, ho ba le boikarabelo, ho ba le lerato le ho tsotella. Bohlokwa ba boleng bona bohle bo tiiswa ke melawana e mengata ya setjhaba e sa ngolwang. Botho bo boetse bo iponahatsa haholo ka boleng ba mekgwa ya bophelo ba kgale, ditumelo le mekgwa ya phedisano e ithutwang ho tloha bonyaneng ho fihlela boholong. Mohlala, re ka sheba thusano e etswang ka mekgwa wa “setokofele” se etswang ke batho ba phelang mmoho, se thusang batho ba bang ho fihlela ditiro/ditabatabelo tsa bona bophelong, tseo ban neng ba keke ba di fihlela. ‘Stokvel’ ke lentse le bolelang tjehelele eo batho ba phelang mmoho ba e bokeleditseng ka ho abelana palo e itseng ya tjehelele bakeng sa dintho tseo ba di hlohang kapa tseo esaleng ba lakatsa ho ba le tsona.

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POTSO 2

- (a) i. Didumi e leng a, e, i, o, u
ii. Didumiswa, Mohlala; f, t, s, b, ...j.j. (6)
- (b) Tlatsa polelo e latelang: “Sehlongwapele ke mofuta wa lebopi le kenngwang kamehla ka .
pele.. ho motso kapa kutu” . (1)
- (c) Lebitso kapa lereho le leng le leng le na le sehlopha ka lebaka la sehlongwa Pele. Dihlopha tsa mabitso Sesothong di teng ho latela dihlongwa pele, mme di supa mofuta wa mabitso (mareho) sehlopheng. Mohlala, mareho-Batho a sehlopheng sa pele, mme hlooho/ sehlongwa pele sa teng ke mo-. Bongata ba sehlopha sa pele ke sehlopha sa bobedi, mohlala: Mo-tho → **Ba**-tho. Sehlongwapele se dumellana le lehoka moetsi (tumela) polelong. (5)
- (d) Mahokedi (ditumela) a Sesotho a fumanwa le ho itshetleha haholo hodima mabitso, ho jwalo le dipuong tse ding. Lebitso, e le moetsi polelong le tshwanela ho hokelwa ho leetsi ka lehokedi la moetsi/lehoketsi/lehoka moetsi. Mahokedi a moetsi kaofela a boptjwa ka dihlongwapele tsa mabitso. Mahokedi a mang ohle ; lehokedi la moetsuwa/ lehokaetsi, lehokedi la lerui/lehokathuo, jwalo jwalo le ona a bopilwe ka dihlongwa pele tsa mabitso. (3)
- (e) Lebitsokgoboka ke lebitso le supang sehlopha sa dintho. Mohlala; makoloi, Manamane, ditjhaba, mokgupi. Moithuti a hlalose ho latela dinepo kapa Matshwao a fanweng. (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 ke ho emela lebitso polelong. Le ka sebetsa e le moetsi kapa moetsua polelong. Le ka matlafatsa lebitso polelong, jwaloka:

Matšelisano yena o ja nama. ... moithuti a eketse ho latela ditswepo. (5)

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

Dinku (moetsi) di nwa (leetsi) metsi (moetsua)nokeng (leeketsi/lehlalosi). Moithuti a hlalose polelo ya sesotho ho latela sefate sa sa teng (syntactic structure). Ho latela dikarolwana tse kahodimo. (5)

(d) Mosebetsi wa lekgethi ke ho hlalosa lebitso polelong. Moithuti o fane ka Mohlala. (3)

/20/

KAKARETSO YA MATSHWAO: 50 X 2 = [100]

SISWATI

UMBUTO 1

Umfundzi umele Acoce ngebunfufu abeyamise kulisikomphilo leMaswati bese usekekela ngemaphuzu lafanele. Lakusekelako kungeyama kuloku lokulandzelako:

Inhlonpho,

- kupha loswelako
- kuhlonipha tintfo noma imphahla yamakhelwane,
- kunakekelana
- lutsandvo
- sihe /luvelo

/10/

NALAMANYE EMAPHUZU EMUKELEKILE

UMBUTO 2

(a) Shano kutsi emagama ladvwetjelwe atitfo tini tenkhulumo.

Phela > sihlanganiso

Emfuleni > sandiso sendzawo / ndzaweni

Insipho > ilbito

(3)

(b) Ngabe emagama laphawulwe ku-1 na -2 asesigabeni lesifanako yini? Ukusho ngani lokho? Cha, aneticalo tebunyenti letingafani lokushokutsi aseigabeni letehlukile. Umfana – bafana, umfula- imifula. (2)

(c) (i) Khulunywa (1)
 (ii) - iw- (1)
 (iii) Kugucuke m waba ngu –ny- kwajotjelelwa iw loveta sikhatsi lesengcile. (2)
 (iv) Kulwangisa (1)

(d) (i) Um- sicalo
 fan- sicu
 - a ngu nkamisa logcinile (3)
 (ii) Ngu um- ngobe asicalo selibito. (1)

(e) Kulesicashunwa kunetinhlobo tetabito letehlukile:

(i) Bonkhe (1)
 (ii) labo, khona, le, lapho (1) Naletinye .

(f) Imvubu etindzebeni nasematinyweni / ngundzebetinyo. unelivi
 Umfula etindzebeni temlomo/ ngundzebembili, unelivi. (2)

(g) Insipho, lisukela ku > seep, liphawe sicalo in- nankhamisa logcinile -o (2)

/20/

UMBUTO 3

- (a) umfana: tindvuku letikhishwa nalitulu lidvuma.
Umfana: umuntfu lomdvuna losemncane (naletinye tinchazelo) (2)
- (b) Kuhle kwemvubu lenyakatisa emanti.
Asihlali nebafana labatawutetema njengemantfombatane (4)
- (c) Cha luswati lunesivumelwano lu-
lidvwala linesivumelwano li- (4)
- (d) umfula, emadvodza nalamanye lakhona kulesicephu. (2)
- (e) Labakhulu, siphawulo
Labancane siphawulo,
Emfuleni. Sandziso sendzawo .
Yekhaya> bunikatiNalamanye lakhona kulesicephu. (4)
- (f) **livaka**>ligwala (1)
- (g) **ehluka**>efane (1)
- (h) Kuhamba kubona (2)

/20/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE: 50x2= [100]

ISINDEBELE



UMBUZO 1

a) Amaphuzu amayelana nabalingisi abaziinlwana/abaziimbandana abasetjenziswa eentolwaneni.

- linlwana ezikulu (njengeendlovu, amabhubezi, izingwe njll
- linlwana ezikulu zinamandla begodu zibagandeleli beenlwana ezincani
- linlwana ezincani (njengemiqasa, iinkghuru, iimfukwana njll
- linlwana ezincani azinamandla kodwana zihlakaniphele ezikulu begodu zinobuqili.

(4)

b) Imihlobo emithathu yephrowuzi enobukghwari bomlomo/belimi

- Izitjho = ukukhambela ncanye njengelanga lebusika
- Izaga = umabhadu akahlabi kanye
- Iinrarejo= nginepera yami nayisela amanzi iyonda [ipendulo= sisibha]

(6)

/10/

UMBUZO 2

a) i) Ummongo ngilokho indaba ekhuluma ngakho. Ummongo umgogodlho wendaba.

(2)

ii) Ummongo uthuthukiswa sisakhiwo, abalingisi, ikulumopendulwano.

(3)

iii) Umfundi uzakutlola i-eseyi ayifundileko

(1)

b)

- Isethulo/isingeniso: Kwethulwa umraro kanye nabalingisi
- Ukukhula kwezehlakalo: izehlakalo ziyakhula begodu ngizo ezisa umdlalo esitlhorini.
- Isiqongo/isitlhorini: irarano/itjharagano lisezingeni eliphezulu. Kuba ngongaphasi nongaphezulu.
- Isiphetho: irarano/itjharagano seliyaphethwa. Isiphetho esihle ngesingabi setjhatjhalazini. Ngesitjhiya umlaleli namkha umbukeli nemibuzo.
- Abadlali ngokwahlukahlukana kwabo bathwala umdlalo kusuka ekuthomeni bekufike ekugcineni. Ngerarano/ngetjharagano bakhuphula umdlalo ufike esitlhorini bese wehlela esiphethweni.

(8)

c)

- **Iqhinga lokuthiywa ibizo:** ibizo alinembe, likhambisane nendaba, kube libizo eliqakathekileko
- **Iqhinga lobu-drama:** umtloli uvumela abalingisi baziveze bona bonyana bababantu abanjani, bayazikhulumela.

- **Namkha iqhinga lokwethula:** umtlozi nguye owethula ubunjalo bomlingisi. Lokhu umtlozi ngokuthi amhlathulule umdlali bona umumuntu onjani.
- **Umlingisi ovezwa ngabanye abalingisi:** umtlozi angakhetha bona umlingisi oqakathekileko avezwe ngabanye abalingisi endabeni. Bangamveza ngokukhuluma ngaye khobe yena akazi litho ngalokho.

NB: Umfundi anganaba ehlathululweni yakhe.

(8)

d) Ilimi lobukondlo: limfenqo ezimbili ezisetjenziswe ekondlweni.

- **Isifaniso:** ikhaya lakunukela njengenageri, walizila njengomhlolokazi azilela umyen'akwakhe.
- **I-apostrofi:** Namhlanje ungitjhiyile ...

Wangitjhiy' usaphila,
Wakarwa mathuthumbo wephasi,
Wakhohlw' ibel' owamunya kilo,
Namhlanj' ungitjhiyile,
Ulele, ulele ngengubo yephasi;
Nokho khamba kuhle

YELELA: Abafundi bangaba nemibono ehlukeleko kodwana enembako

(8)

/30/

UMBUZO 3

- a) NgesakwaMabhena (2)
- b) Yikomo yommango engafuyekiko. Iqakatheke khulu ngombana abantu bakwaMabhena babina yona. (6)
- c) UMusi ubeletha uMhlanga (2)

/10/

INANI LILOKE: [50 X 2 =100]

TSHIVENDA

Simesiṭa 01 Asainimenthe 18 Memo

MBUDZISO 1

Mutshudeni a nga amba zwi tevhelaho kana a amba zwine zwa elana na zwi tevhelaho:

Vhuthu zwi amba u vha na vhulenda, u vha na ndavha na zwine zwa vha zwi tshi khou itea kha vhaṅwe vhathu. Muthu wa vhuthu u vhoneḽa nga u thusa a sa khethi uri u thusa vha maimo afhio, ha na khethululano, u ṭhonifha muthu muṅwe na muṅwe zwi si na na ndavha uri muthu onoyo u na maimo naa kana ha na maimo naa, nahone zwi si na na ndavha uri muthu onoyo ndi muhulwane kana ndi muṭuku naa. Matshudeni vha nga engedza nga dziṅwe mbuno dzine dza pfala. /10/

MBUDZISO 2

(a) Maiiti ndi thinwaifpi ine ya amba nga ha zwine zwa khou itea.

Mutshila –el- kana –ela ndi maitela/ ḽiitea
 Mutshila –is- kana –isa ndi maiitisa/ ḽiitisa
 Mutshila –es- kana –esa ndi ḽiitesa (6)

(b) (i) Muṭhannga mulapfu o ṭuwa madekwe
 Muṭhannga: ṅefhungo
 Mulapfu: nyengedzedzo ya ṅefhungo
 O ṭuwa: nyito
 Madekwe: nyengedzedzo ya nyito (4)

(ii) Makamu o ṭuwa
 Makamu: ṅefhungo
 O ṭuwa: nyito (2)

(iii) Muṭhannga mulapfu o vhulaya ṅowa khulu
 Muṭhannga: ṅefhungo
 Mulapfu: nyengedzedze ya ṅefhungo
 O vhulaya: nyito
 ṅowa: tshiitwa
 khulu: nyengedzedzo ya tshiitwa (5)

(c) (i) Sinthekhisi – ndi ṅdila ine fhungo ḽa vhumbwa ngayo. (1)
 (ii) Fhungo tserekano – ndi fhungo ḽine khaḽo ha vha na maiiti ane a fhira ḽithihi. (1)
 (iii) Fhungo tswititi – ndi fhungo ḽine khaḽo ha vha na ḽiiti ḽithihi fhedzi. (1)

/20/

MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Zwidade zwi na mushumo muhulwane, zwi shuma u mvumvusa vhana nga u imbelela; u lululedzela kana u lela n̄wana arali a tshi khou ita zwa u kola. Afha n̄wana wa hone u vha a kha ḡi vha lutshetshe; u kaidza, izwi zwidade zwi vha zwi tshi khou kaidza vhana uri vha so ngo wela khomboni; zwi dovha hafhu u funza vhana u kona u shumisana ngauri hu na zwidade zwine musi zwi tshi imbiwa zwa vha zwi tshi amba uri vhana vha tea u shumisana. (8)
- (b) Vhurendi ha eḡedzhi ndi vhurendi vhune murendi a vha a kha zwililo, a nga vha a kha zwililo zwa u ḡutshelwa nga khonani kana nga shaka. Murendi afha u vha a tshi khou bvisela khagala nga ha muthu o ri siaho. U vha a tshi khou khoḡa zwivhuya zwe zwa itwa nga murendiwa. Khalo ya murendi ivha i fhasi sa izwi a kha zwililo zwa u ḡutshelwa, naho a tshi vha a tshi khou khoḡa. (8)
- (c) Zwiikhōḡo zwi na ndeme kha vhathu na lushaka ngauri muthu u a kona u ḡivha uri vhubvo hawe ndi vhufhio. Nahone lushaka lwa hawe ndi lufhio. Ndi zwa ndeme musi ri tshi sedza kha sia ḡa vhurereli ngauri lushaka vha a rerela zwidzimu zwavho vha renda mutupo. Zwa dovha hafhu zwa renda/ khoḡa mahosi, vhane vha bva ndwani, vhane vha bva dzingomani vhatukana na vhasidzana, na zwiḡwe-vho. (4)

/20/

ḡHANGANYELO: [50X2=100]

XITSONGA

XIVUTISO XA 1

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

Ubuntu/Vumunhu swi vula ximunhu, leswi vulaka ku va na mhaka na vanhu van'wana handle ko ya hi nghohe, ku hlonipha van'wana, ku kota ku nyika/ku hanana. Hi ndhavuko wa Xintu, Vumunhu byi yimela sisiteme ya mahanyele leyi khumbaka swiyenge hinkwaswo swa vutomi: dyondzo, tipolitiki, ikhonomi, hambu byi ri vutomi bya vanhu bya masiku hinkwawo. Un'wana a nga vula leswaku Vumunhu byi le ndzeni ka nkoka wo va na ximunhu, vunene, mafundzha, ku tiveka eka xiyimo xa van'wana vanhu, ku tshama u tiyimisele ku angula/hlamula hindlela ya ntwela-vusiwana eka xiyimo xin'wana na xin'wana, ku va na ntwela-vusiwana na ku hatla u tlhelela eka vuwena endzhaku ko hlangana na swiphiko. Nkoka wa swihlawulekisi leswi wu tiyisisiwa hi milawu yo tala yo ka yi nga tsariwangi ehansi ya vaaki. Vumunhu nakambe byi simekiwe eka mahanyele ya xikhale, ripfumelo na mitolovelole leyi kumiwaka kumbe ku dyondziwa ku sukela evuhlangini ku ngheniwa na yona eka vutswatsi. Tanihi xikombiso, hi nga languta eka swikimu swo tipfuna kumbe mitolovelole ya ku tlanga switokofela leyi vanhu va yi nghenelaka hi ku olova, ku ri ku endlela ku fikelela yin'wana ya mitorho ya vona evuton'wini leyi a va ta va va nga kotangi ku yi fikelela handle ka switokofela leswo. Xitokofela ku vuriwa mali ya tlabu leyi vanhu emugangeni wolowo va welaka eka wona va vekaka timali to karhi kutani swirho swa tlabu swi cincana ku tirhisa mali leyo swi xava swilo leswi swi swi pfumalaka hakunene kumbe leswi a swi lorha ku va na swona.

/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. Switwari na switatisia, e, i na a switwari na h, t, l, s switatisi (6)
- (b) Hetisa xivulwa lexi: "Xirhangi i muxaka wa mofimi/xiaki lexi mikarhi hinkwayo xi engeteleriwaka/nembeletiwaka **emahlweni** ka rimitsu kumbe nsinya. (1)
- (c) Xana hi wihi ntirho wa swirhangi eka maviti ya Tindzimi ta Xintu/Xiafrika? Kanela hi ku komisa. Swirhangi swi tirha ku komba vun'we, vuningi, ntsongahato na vundhawu bya rito. (5)
- (d) Xana hi wihi ntirho wa xitwananisi xa nhlokomhaka eka xivulwa xa Ririmi ra Xintu/Xiafrika? Xitwananisi xi (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. Xilandzi xa riendli I xinembetwana lexi lungeleriwaka emakumu ka emahlweni ka rimitsu ku engetel nhlamuselo ya riendli.

-el- dyela

-nyana fambanyana

(7)

- (b) Kanela ntirho wa risivinene eka Xitsonga u ri karhi u nyika swikombiso leswi faneleke. Risivinene ri tirha ku siva riviti.

Xik: Mufana u dya vuswa. **Yena** u dya vuswa

Risivinene ri tirha ku komba ku tshikilela kumbe ku tiyisisa mhaka yo karhi.

Xik: Mufana **yena** u dya **byona** vuswa.

(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.

Tinyimpfu – nhlokomhaka

Ti – xitwananisi xa nhlokomhaka

Nwa – nsinya riendli

Mati - xiendliwa

Enambyeni – riengeteri ra ndhawu

(5)

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

Rihlawuri ri bumabumela swihluvi swin'wana swa mbulavulo

Xik: Mbuti **leyikulu** yi file.

(3)

/20/

NTSENGO WA TIMARAKA: [50 X 2= 100]

We hope that you have enjoyed doing this assignment as much as we have enjoyed compiling this Feedback Letter. Should you experience any problem while studying, you are encouraged to contact any of us, as soon as you find time. You may call or email any of us, but if possible adhere to the following:

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Look out for the Feedback Letter to Assignment 02, as well as the additional Letter containing the Preparation for the Exams.

All the best!

Your AFL1502 Team.