

# Tutorial Letter 202/1/2018

## 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 02**. The answers to each question are given and discussed below. Should you have any queries, please contact your lecturers.

## 2 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### ENGLISH

#### Assignment 20

##### Question 1

- (a) Folklore is generally defined by scholars as "a form of art which is delivered by word of mouth from generation to generation and later reproduced verbatim from memory. There are aspects that constitute the total performance such as performer, audience and occasion. (5)
- (b) Myths > Principal characters are non-human, possible divine, they interact with human beings.  
Legends> human beings, sometimes animals are used to distort meaning.  
Fables> animals (5)
- /10/**

##### Question 2

- (a) Dialogue and action are responsible for the development of the message or theme of the whole drama. It is vital that we learn about the different types of drama as we listen and watch dramas on many occasions. (5)
- (b) Any title of a published drama in the chosen African Language. (2)
- (c) Types of characters in a novel  
**Protagonist** = is the main character in a story /novel, drama or any other literary work. The protagonist is the character around whom the entire plot of the story revolves.

**Antagonist** = is a character that represents opposition which the protagonist is expected to stand up against. In other words, he is the opponent who always opposes the main character of the story.

**The foil** = is the protagonist's counterpart, who helps the story generate additional dramatic or comic tension. While the antagonist is directly opposed to the protagonist's aims, the foil serves as more of contrast to the protagonist's personality.

**Minor characters** = Most stories and novels have roles for minor characters, which can be quickly characterized and made familiar to the audiences of their era. These characters do not develop dramatically to the extent the protagonist does, but perform more limited roles to help advance the story. (10)

- (d): (i) **Lyric** is the type of poem where the poet gives expression to his/her own feelings. This is a very common type in our African languages. You may find a different structured poem doing the same i.e. expressing the feelings of the poet.
- (ii) **Elegy** is a sad poem usually written to commemorate an individual's death. Such a poem often laments the death of an important person. Such a person can be a friend, a colleague or a relative. In this poem the poet expresses the grief of people around the deceased person. This is the type that is often composed and recited at a funeral. (5)
- (e) **Imagery** is made up of words used in our everyday language. Imagery is the art of creating mental pictures in the mind of the reader. Poetry being a compressed genre is successfully created with the use of imagery. Imagery is created by using figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, and others. (5)

**A metaphor** is a figure of speech in which two things are likened. A metaphor compares two objects by identifying one object and calling it with the other object's name. This art creates imaginative pictures that assist the poet in expressing what he/she intends to highlight. Unlike in a simile in a metaphor there are no function words used. An object is described by using another thing with which it can bring the intended comparison. For example, > Mfelani is a lion. A simile is the art of comparing something with another by the use of a function word such as like or as. A simile compares two things by saying that one is like the other. We have a range of these morphemes that are used to create the idea of comparison between the two objects. For example: Sibongile walks like a sick donkey. (3)

/30/

### Question 3

**What are *clan praises*? Discuss in detail.**

Clan praises are praises that are used to describe the clan, and to express and explain who and what members of the clan are. These are traditional poems chanted in honor of clan leaders. The founder of a clan is usually the king or chief of people who share the same surname and language. The surname is his personal name and can have a praise behind it, for instance in the past there were wars, quarrels, immigrations and so forth which led to the disintegration of the clan and as some members of the clan left, they decided to use their personal names as surnames. (Xivongo in Tsonga, Isibongo in Zulu, Isiduko in Xhosa, Sibongo in Siswati and Tshikhodo in Tshivenda) this is a history which its members should master. Clan praises are chanted for identification and other purposes. (10)

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

## ISIZULU

### ISIVIVINYO 21 \_

#### UMBUZO 1

(a) Yini umehluko phakathi kwesaga nesisho? (4)

**Isaga** siwumusho ophelele okwaziyo ukuzimela. Asidingi kusekelwa ngamanye amagama ukuze sibe nomqondo ophelele ozwakalayo. Isaga sethula amaqiniso angephikiswe futhi amukelekile emva kokuba abadala babhekisise kahle ukwenzeka kwezinto ngendlela efanayo isokhathi eside, base bafinyelela kuwo.

**Isisho** sinesakhiwo esiguqukayo. Siyaguquka sihambelane nenkathi yesenzo, kanye nobunye nobuningi balokho okukhulunywa ngakho. Izisho zona akukho qiniso elitheni ezilethulayo. Ziyaqagela nje ukuthi okuthile kungase kwenzeka, okunokwenzeka ukuba kungenzeki.

(b) Nikeza imisebenzi yesaga neyesisho. (8)

**Izaga:** ziyaluleka abantu ngezindlela okumele baziphathe futhi baphathane ngazo. Ziyafundisa futhi ukuthi abantu yini okumele bayenze, kanjani, nokuthi yikuphi okumele bakuqaphele ukuze baphile futhi baphilisane kahle. Ziyabaxwayisa abantu ngezinto ezinhle nezimbi ezingalimaza izimpilo zabo. Izaga zijiyisa ulimi zilushubise inkulumo icace ithi bha.

**Izisho:** zibalulekile ekwenzeni nasekugcineni ubungcweti nobuciko bolimi ukuze bungashabalali. Ziyasiza futhi ekuhloniphiseni inkulumo, kuthi amagama alumelayo ezwakale kamnanjana. Ziyasiza futhi ekufundiseni ngempilo, inhlalo nangamasiko.

(12)

#### UMBUZO 2

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

(a) Isingeniso

Okubalulekile esingenisweni uma uhluza indaba emfushane ukubheka ukuthi umbhali wendaba uyamethula yini **umlingiswa oqavile/osemqoka kanye nenkinga abhekene nayo**. Okunye okumele kuvele ngokusobala esingenisweni **isizinda** (indawo lapho indaba yenzeka khona kanye nesikhathi eyenzeka ngaso) kanye **nendikimba** (lokho indaba engakho/umongo/ingqikithi yendaba) yendaba.

(3)

(b) Ukuqoqeka kwesikhathi nendawo okubhalwa kwendaba emfushame mayelana nesizinda (isikhathi kanye nedawo). **Indaba emfushane kumele yenzeke endaweni eyodwa, ingagxumagxumi ishintshe izindawo. Kumele futhi yenzeke isikhathi esifushane,**

**ingathathi isikhathi eside kakhulu ingapheli.** Kumele ibe izinsuku noma amasonto ambalwa, ingaze ithathe inyanga yonke noma ngaphezulu. (3)  
 (c) Ukuqoqeka kwabalingiswa

Okubalulekile lapha ukubheka ukuthi umbhali uwulandelile yimi umgomo wabalingiswa endabeni emfushane. **Indaba emfushane kumele ibe nabalingiswa abane noma abahlanu** kuphela. Uma abalingiswa sebengaphezu kwabahlanu kusho ukuthi lowo mbhali usewephulile umgomo wabalingiswa abavumelekile endabeni emfushane. (3)

(d) Isiphetho

Lapha esiphethweni okubalulekile ukubheka ukuthi umbhali uwulandelile yini umgomo wokubhalwa kwesiphetho sendaba emfushane. **Isiphetho sendaba emfushane kumele siveze isixazululo senkinga evezwe esingenisweni umlingiswa osemqoka abebhekene nayo. Isiphetho sendaba emfushane akumele sibe side**, abanye ababhali bayasenza sibe umusho owodwa kuphela emva kovuthondaba lwendaba. **Indaba enesigqi iye ibe nesiphetho esingalindelekile**, esimangazayo kulowo oyifundayo. Lokhu kubizwa ngokuthi 'ingwijikhwebu'. Indaba enhle nemnandi iba nengwijikhwebu ekugcineni. **Kubalulekile futhi ukuthi isiphetho sendaba sihambisane nesihloko sendaba**, ukuze indaba ihlabe umxhwele koyifundayo. (3)  
 /12/

### UMBUZO 3

Yiziphi izimpawu ezigqamisa umdlalo womoya? Khetha umdlalo osihloko sithi "**Kunomvuzo**" encwadini kaMaphumulo bese uwuhluza ngokusebenzisa izimpawu ezifanele.

1. Wedluliswa kubalaleli ngokulalelwa emsakazweni
2. Wethulwa ezindlini zomsakazo ngokusebenzisa imisondo eqoshiwe.
3. Kwethulwa abadlali amagama abo.
4. Imisindo ingasetshenziselwa ukufakazela lokho okwenzakalayo emdlaweni.
5. Yonke imisindo ingasetshenziswa, isibonela, ukuduma kwezulu, imvula, izilwane, izimpi njll.
6. Amaphimbo ahlukehlukehle abadlali Kanye nobudala babo
7. Ibika ekuqaleni nasekupheleni komdlalo.
8. Izindlebe kanye nengqondo yizona ezisebenza kakhulu ezenza ukuba umuntu akwazi ukulandela okwenzakalyo.
9. Isizinda sakhona sikhululekile, indaba ingenzeka noma kuphi olwandle njll.
10. Imisindo yokudubula nokulwa nokunye. /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)  
 Imbongi isitshela ngesithandwa sakhe, indlela yokunxusa ukuba baqhubeke bethandana.
- (b) Uma ucabanga ujula, ngabe ukhona yini **omunye** umbono owethulwa yile nkondlo? Chaza. (4)

Imbongi ikhuluma ngemfundo ukuthi iletha imfudumalo nokukhanya Empilweni yayo. Inxusa ukuba imfundo iqhubeke ngokufunda.

- (c) Phawula ngokwakheka kwangaphandle kwale nkondlo. Nikeza izibonelo ezibhekiswe kule nkondlo. (4)

Imvumelwano –sigcino kwimigqa 7 no 8 u-lo  
 Imvumelwano-sigcino kwimigqa 10 no 11 u-lo  
 Imvumelwano-siqalo kwimigqa 13 no 14 u-Si  
 Imigqa evulekile kwimigqa 9,19,11,13 no 14  
 Imigqa evalekile kwimigqa 1,2,5 no 7

Kungenzeka uthole okunye ukuxhumana noma imvumelwano engekho ezibonelweni ezingenhla.

/11/

**ISAMBA [50 x 2= 100]**

## ISIXHOSA

### UMSEBENZI 22

#### UMBUZO 1

- a. Kwiintsomi ezingezilwanyana sesiphi isafobe esithi sisetyenziswe? Kutheni usitsho njalo nje? Nika iimpawu ezithi zivele kwezi zilwanyana xa zisetyenziswe kwiintsomi:

#### **Impendulo**

Isafobe esithi sisetyenziswe kwiintsomi sisimntwiso. Isimntwiso sisetyenziswa ukunika izilwanyana impawu zabantu, umzekelo izilwanyana ziba nesakhona sokuthetha kwaye nemeko yokuhlala kwazo ifane ncakasana neyabantu.

- b. **Ufudo:** Lunamaqhinga okuphumelela imidyarho nangona luhamba kancinci  
**Ingonyama:** Inamandla kwaye iyinkosi yazo zonke ezinye izilwanyana kodwa ayikhaliphanga  
**Udyakalashi:** Unamaqhinga, unobuxoki kwaye uyakuthanda ukuqhatha ezinye izilwanyana nabantu. (5)
- c. Ingaba unaso na isiduko? Khawuzithuthe.

#### **Umzekelo wempendulo**

Ewe ndinaso isiduko, mna ndingu

Mdledanga, Ntshela, Dabane, Wabane, Mthetho, Sivunda, Mdludla kaBekiso, Mmango, Zotsho, Mbali, Mlom'ubomvu, Ndokhala, Kazi ndingakhalela kubani na xa ndingakhaleli kuMdledanga ilizwe lonakele nje? Abantu balendawo ububele babugushe ezipokothweni, Bantu bamikhont'emangxangxa (5)

**/10/**

#### UMBUZO 2

- (a) Xela iindidi zemibongo zibe-5, uze ubhale uphawu ngodidi ngalunye.

**Isonethi:** Inesitanza esinye esinemigca eli-14, Inesakhiwo esingelula kwiilwimi zesintu zaseMzantsi Afrika.

**Iliriki:** Kuloapho imbongi ivakalisa iingcinga nezimvi zayo ngomba okanye umcimbi othile.

**Isililo:** Kulapho imbongi ivakalisa usizi lwayo, umzekelo umhobe wokufa.

**Umbongo mbaliso:** Umbongo mbaliso ubalisa ibali. Unentshayelo, isiqu nesiphelo



**Umbongo wopolitiki:** Kulapho imbongi iqhanqalaza khona/ mhlawumbi ithethelela uluntu.

**Umbongo wokuncoma (ode):** Kulapho imbongi income umntu ngokuhle akwenzileyo. (10)

- b. Isakhiwo senoveli siba namanqanaba ama-4, waxele, uze ubhale isivakalisi ngenqanaba ngalinye.

### **Intshayelelo/Ukuthiyilwa kwezinto**

- Ukwaziswa ngokubanzi ngendawo nesimo sentlalo (isimo sezinto nesimo soluntu).
- Ukwaziswa malunga nexesha lokuqhubeka koko kuqhubekayo.
- Ukwaziswa ngabalinganiswa abaphambili nenxaxhaba yabo ebalini.
- Nezithole zempixano, oko kukuthi ukuqalisa kwempixano okanye izinto ezingunobangela wempixano eza kuqhubeka.

### **ISIQU – UKUYONDELELANA KWEZINTO**

- Iziganeko apha ebalini ziya zibheka phambili.
- Impixano iya ithatha amanye amanyathelo.
- Amacala angavisisaniyo ilelo litsalela kwelalo icala.
- Akukho kuqiniseka ngeziphumo.
- Unxunguphalo luqala xa kulapho ke.

### **ISIQU – UVUTHONDABA**

- Impixano xa kulapha seyibondeke ngokupheleleyo.
- Sifikile encotsheni yeqhina ebesilinyuka – iziganeko zifikelele encotsheni ngoku akukho ukubuya ngamva
- Lo ngumzuzu wenguqu kwizinto.
- Ngeli thuba umlinganiswa oyintloko uya kwenza isenzo esiya kuziphethula zonke izinto kwintshukumo yebali.

### **ISIPHELO – ISISOMBULULO/ISITYHILELO SEZINTO**

- Impixano iyasonjululwa ngoku/ Izinto ebezifihlakele ziyatyhileka.
- Imiba yebali iyasombuluka kucace ukuba ibali lifikelele esiphelweni.
- Kuphethe kwenzeke ntoni kubani? Kwehle ntoni kumlinganiswa oyintloko okanye umchasi wakhe?
- Sibuhlungu okanye siyachulumancisa na isiphelo?

(12)

- c. Ababhali xa bebumba abalinganiswa basebenzisa iindlela ezi-4. Zephi? Bhala isivakalisi ngendlela nganye oyinikileyo.

### **INTLOBO ZABALINGANISWA**

- **Umlinganiswa oyintloko:** Lo ngumlinganiswa ekuxhomekeke kuye lonke ibali. Ngoyena ekufuneka ezotywe ngocoselelo. Ukholisa ukukhalipha abe neziphiwo ezihle ezinje ngobukroti nobulumko, kanti ukwanako ukuzotywa njengomenzi

wobubi. Amaxesha amaninzi iba nguye umsunguli weziganeko ebalini. Iziganeko zingqonga yena abe ngunobangela wokubuzwa kwayo yonke imibuzo enomdla ebalini. Kubalulekile ukuba makabe nento ayinqwenelayo kodwa kubonakale kunzima ukuyifumana. Makabe ngumlinganiswa ozimisele ukuzama ukuzitshintsha iimeko nokuba seyingakanani imiqobo emi phambi kwakhe.

- **Umlinganiswa ongumchasi:** Njengoko negama lisitsho, lo mlinganiswa nguye ophikisa alwe nomlinganiswa oyintloko. Uphikisana nayo yonke into ayenzayo. Ngoyena uba ngunobangela wengxaki enkulu yomlinganiswa oyintloko.
- **Umlinganiswa ongunxantathu:** Lo ngumlinganiswa ongunxantathu. Uphakathi kwaba balinganiswa babini bangquzulanayo, uthi engapha abe engapha. Mabini amacala angazotywa ewadlala, angaba ngumxolelanisi/ abe nguphixanisi. Lo mlinganiswa angazotywa avezwe icala elibi/ elihle kuye. Xa ezotywe kwavezwa icala elihle kuye silindele ukuba abe ngumxolelanisi kwimpixano egqubayo ebalini. Xa ezotywe kwavezwa icala elibi kuye silindele ukuba abe ngumphembeleli wempixano.
- **Abalinganiswa abangaphantsi nabayamileyo:** Olu ke lolunye uhlobo olungadume kakhulu oluthi gqi esithubeni apha encwadini kungalandwa nto ininzi ngalo luphinde luthi yabalala. Olu hlobo ke lukwanceda ekusityhileleni ngabalinganiswa abaphambili. (8)

/30/

### UMBUZO 3

Bhala imisebenzi ibe-5 yentetho emfutshane yokwazisa abantu ngokuthile/isilogani.

- Ukuthengisa iimveliso
- Ukwazisa ngomba/umcimbi othile
- Ukudlulisa umyalezo
- Ukulumkisa uluntu ngomba/umcimbi othile
- Ukucenga uluntu ngenxaso, umzekelo iqembu lebhola. (5)

(b) Sizibona, siziva phi iintengiso?

Sizibona kumabona kude, iibhodi eziphakamileyo, kwiindlela zikawonke wonke, kwiindawo zokonwaba, kumaphepha ndaba  
Siziva kumabona kude, kunomathotholo. (3)

Kutheni kusetyenziswa la majelo nje ukwazisa ngezi ntengiso? (1)

### Impendulo

Kuba lamajelo afikelela kubantu abaninzi

(i) Zijoliswe kubani ezi ntengiso?

### Impendulo

Inkampani zithanda ukujolisa kumaqela athile ahlukileyo baze basebenze becinga aba bathengi.

(1)

/10/

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

## SESOTHO SA LEOBA

### ASSIGNMENT 2

#### Potšišo 1

- (a) Dingwalotšhaba di fetisetšwa go tloga molokong wo mongwe go iša go wo mongwe. Kgale di be di fetisetšwa ka molomo efela matsatsing a lehono di a ngwalwa. Mehlala ya dingwalotšhaba ke dinonwane, dithai, dika le diema. (5)
- (b) Baanegwa ba bantši ba dikanegelotšhaba (nonwane ya kakanyathlaloso, dikanegelo tša bagale le dinonwane) tša dingwalotšhaba ke batho le bao e sego batho gomme phapano e ka tsela ye:
- (i) Ka go nonwane ya kakanyathlaloso, baanegwa ke batho le diphoofolo tša maatla ao a feteletšego. Batho ba ba bjalo ka ledimomajabatho le diphoofolo bjalo ka leobu le legokolodi. Diphoofolo tše dikgolo di tšweletšwa di na le maatla efela e le ditlaela mola tše nnyane di jeleletša(jabetša) le go fenya tše kgolo.
- (ii) Ka go nonwane ya pheteletšannete, ke dikanegelo tša bagale, baanegwa ke batho le diphoofolo tša maatla ao a feteletšego. Baanegwa ba batho ke dikgoši, banna bao ba nyetšego, basadi bao ba nyetšwego le bana. Basadi gantši ke bagadikana bao ba lwelago monna. Banna bao ba nyetšego ga ba tshepagale go malapa a bona e kaba majelathoko efela ba a humanwa. Bana gantši e ba baikantšhi, ba šireletšwa ke diphoofolo gape gantši ba ba le dilo tša mehlolo tšeo di ka ba šireletšago, malapa a bo bona le setšhaba ka moka.
- (iii) Go dinonwanetsholo baanegwa ke batho, dilo tšeo e sego batho bjalo ka digagabi (dinoga, dikwena, kgolomodumo) dilo tša go swana le dinoka, mehlare goba diphoofolo. (5)

/10/

#### Potšišo 2

- (a) Batheeletši goba babadi ba tseba seo se diregago ka poledišano. Tlhabologo ya tiragalo, thulaganyo le tshedimošo ka moka ya diteng di senolwa poledišanong. Re ka fetša ka gore poledišano e rwele maikarabelo a tlhabologo ya tiragalo ya terama. Ke taba ye kotsi go diriša poledišano ye telele, ka ge seo se ka dira gore babogedi ba feleletše ba lahlegetšwe ke kgahlegelo. Poledišano e swanetše go ba kopana le go tanya šedi lego seo se tlogo dira gore babogedi ba dule ba lebeletše sefaleng, sekirining goba ba theeditše radio. (5)
- (b) Mohlala:

(Moithuti a ka ngwala leina le mongwadi wa terama yeo a e tsebago). (2)

(c) **Mehuta ya baanegwa**

Go na le mehuta ye e fapafapanego ya baanegwa pading. Go na le baanegwabagolo le baanegwa ba mehleng.

(i) **Moanegwathwaadi**

Moanegwathwaadi ke moanegwamogolo kanegelong/pading, terameng goba mošomong ofe goba ofe wa dingwalo. Moanegwathwaadi ke moanegwa yoo thulaganyo ka moka ya kanegelo e mo dikologago. Moanegwathwaadi a ka no se fihlelele nepo ya gagwe, fela ka go e latišiša, o kgoromeletša pele thulaganyo.

(ii) **Molwantšhi**

Molwantšhi/Molohlanyi ke moanegwa yoo a emetšego kganetšo yeo moanegwathwaadi a letetšwego go ema kgahlanong le yona. Ka mantšu a mangwe, ke moemakgahlanong yoo ka mehla a lwantšhago moanegwathwaadi wa kanegelo. Ka pading ke moanegwa yoo a tlišago bothata le go gotetša thulano.

**Mohlohleletši**

Ke molekani wa moanegwathwaadi, yoo a thušago kanegelo go oketša terama goba ngangego. Le ge molwantšhi a lwantšhana le dikgopolo tša moanegwathwaadi, mohlohleletši o thuša go fapanya semelo sa moanegwathwaadi.

Mabakeng a mantši mohlohleletši o tšweletša lehlakore le bofefo la moanegwathwaadi goba a dira gore moanegwathwaadi a nagane ka mathata a kanegelo ka tsela ye mpsha.

(iii) **Baanegwa ba banyenyane goba baanegwa ba tlaleletšo.**

Bontši bja dikanegelo le dipadi bo na le ditema tša baanegwa ba banyenyane, tšeo di nago le semelo le go tlwaelwa ke babogedi ba dinako tša bona. Baanegwa ba, ka kanegelong ga ba gole go swana le moanegwathwaadi, eupša ba bapala karolo ye nyenyane go thuša go tšwetša pele kanegelo. (10)

- (d) (i) Liriki goba lehlologelwa ke theto ya lerato ya boikgopolelo. Moreti o tšweletša maikutlo a tumo goba kganyogo ya lefelo leo a bego a dula go lona, motho yo a mo ratago goba yo a bego a mo rata, le dimakatšo ka tlholego. Moreti a ka reta tšeo a di bonago goba tšeo a sa di bonego.
- (ii) Thetosello goba eletši ke sereto sa go tšweleša maikutlo a go kwa bohloko goba a manyami ka seo se diregilego. Moreti o tšweletša maikutlo a gagwe ka motho yo a

iketšeng badimong e ka ba wa leloko, molwelatokologo goba motsebalegi goba motho feela yo a mo tsebago. Thetosello e ka tšweletša mahloko a go swana le malwetši le go hlorigwa ke bophelo.

(5)

- (e) Tshwantšhokgopolo e dirilwe ka mantšu ao a šongwago letšatši le lengwe le le lengwe. Tshwantšhokgopolo ke bokgwari bja go hlama diswantšho tša monagano ka kgopolong ya mmadi. Theto bjalo ka mohuta woo o kikitlantšwego, e hlamilwe ka tšhomišo ya tshwantšhokgopolo. Tshwantšhokgopolo e hlangwa ka go šomiša dikapolelo tše bjalo ka tshwantšhišo, tshwantšhanyo, mothofatšo, dika, le tše dingwe. Tše dingwe tša tšona di tla ahlaahlwa ka bokopana mo fase.

Leleme la theto gantši le kgethegile, le tlalelane ebile ke le le kopana la maleba. Le šomiša tshwantšhokgopolo, poeletšo le mošito, bj. bj. le tletše ka dikapolelo nakong ye nngwe le tšweletša maikutlo.

(5)

- (f) Tshwantšhanyo ke bokgoni bja go bapetša selo le se sengwe ka go šomiša mantšu a 'bjalo ka' le 'bo ka'. Tshwantšhanyo e bapetša dilo tše pedi ka go re se sengwe se swana le se sengwe. Re na le sehlopha sa mantšu a mabjalo a a dirišwago go hlola kgopolo ya tshwantšhanyo gare ga dilo tše pedi. Mohlala:

Malome o sepela *bjalo ka* tonki ya go lwala.

Tshwantšhišo le yona ke sekapolelo seo go sona go bapetšwago dilo tše pedi. Tshwantšhišo e bapetša dilo tše pedi ka go tšea se sengwe sa bitšwa ka leina la se sengwe. Bokgabo bjo bo hlola diswantšhokgopolwa tšeo di thušago moreti go tšweletša seo a ikemišeditšego go se tšweletša. E fapane le tshwantšhanyo ka gore ka sekapolelong sa tshwantšhišo ga go na mantšu a mošomo ao a šomišwago. Selo se hlalošwa ka go šomiša se sengwe seo ka sona go ka tlišwago papetšo yeo e nyakegago. Mohlala:

Lesiba ke tau.

(3)

/30/

### Potšišo 3

Thetogale ke mohuta wa theto woo o theilwego godimo ga histori ka ge o bolela ka tiragalo ya histori. O tsebega ka botelele bja ona. Mohuta wo o ka akaretša ditiragalo tša histori le dihloho tšeo setšhaba goba mogale a kilego a lebana natšo.

(Moithuti a ka hlaloša go feta fa a ba a fa mohlala wa thetogale).

/10/

PALOMOKA: [50 X 2= 100]

## SETSWANA

### Asaenemente 02

#### POTSO 1

- (a) Ka Tlhamane kgotsa Kinane go buiwa ka ga ditlhangwa tsa bogologolo tse di neng di dirisiwa ke bagolo go ruta bana botho le maitseo a a siameng a botho. (5)
- (b) Mofuta wa baanelwa o o fitlhelwang mo:
- (i) **Dikinaneng:-** Batho le diphologolo tse di nang le maatla a a feteleditsweng.
- (ii) **Dinoolwaneng:-** Batho, bagaka ba ba nang le maatla a a feteditsweng.
- (iii) **Dinaaneng:-** Batho le tse e seng batho jaaka digagabi, dilo jaaka dinoka.

(5)

/10/

#### POTSO2

- (a) Mo terameng, tiro ya badiragatsi ke go diragatsa fa ba diragatsa ba tla buisana ka ga se ba tswelletsa se e leng maitlhommo a moterama kgotsa mokwadi wa terama. Babogedi ba terama ba rata go bogela tiragatso mo o ka fitlhelang e bile mmogedi a setse a itseela tshwetso ka kgato e e latelang ya modiragatsi. Ka ga se, go a bontsha gore moterama o fitlhetse maitlhommo a gagwe a go aga terama e e bogegang e bile e kgona go diragatswa. (4)
- (b) E bonwa ka mmuisano le tiragatso. (2)
- (c) Pharologano fa gare ga:
- (i) **Badiragatsi:-** Ke dibopiwa tsa moterama tse a di dirisang go tswelletsa maitlhommo a gagwe. Ke batho ba ba diragatsang mo terameng.
- (ii) **Baanelwa:-** Fela jaaka mo terameng, baanelwa ke dibopiwa tsa mopoadi tse a di dirisang go tswelletsa setlhangwa e leng porosa (padi le kgakhutshwe). (10)
- (d) Tlhaloso ya mofuta ya poko;
- (i) **Epiki:** -Mofuta o o ka ga ditiragalo tsa bogologolo ka gonne o re anegela tiragalo e e botlhokwa. O itsege ka bolelele jwa one. Sekai se se siameng ke thetogale ka ga Mazisi Kunene *Emperor Shaka The Great*. Mofuta o o akaretsa ditiragalo tsa kgale tse di botlhokwa le mathata ao morafe o neng o lebane le one kgotsa a seganka.
- (ii) **Sonete:** - O ke mofuta o o theilweng ka popego ya one. Pinanyana e na le tematheto/temapoko ya mela e le 14. Popego ya maboko a gantsi e retela baboki ba maleme a seAfrika. Gantsi baboki ba rona ba kgotsofatsa feela ditlhokego tsa tematheto e lenngwe le mela e le 14 mo disoneteng tsa bona. Diukarabo tsa

dipotso tse di fa godimo tse, di fitlhelwa mo go tsebe 64 ya Kaedi ya Moithuti ya Sekgoa. (4)

- (e) Botshwanetshi bo kaya go bapisa selo le se sengwe mo pokong. Diponagalo tsa botshwantshi ke Tshwantshiso le Tshwantshanyo. Fa tshwantshiso e bonwa ka lefoko "KE" mme tshwantshanyo yone e bonwa ka lereo "JAAKA/TSHWANA LE/E KETE". Dikarabo tsa potso e di bonwa mo go tsebe 65 ya Kaedi ya Moithuti ya Sekgoa. (6)
- (f) Pharologanyo fa gare ga diponagalo tsa poko e leng;
- (i) **Moribo**:-Se ke go kibakibela ga leboko, ke gore go ya kwa godimo le kwa tlase ga leboko. Fa le na le moribo o o utlwalang leboko le ka go dira gore o binabine fa o le reeditse.
- (ii) **Kobiso**:-Ke ponagalo e e bonwang ka tiriso ya lefoko le tota le sa kaeng se le se diriseditsweng mo pokong. Ke gore, mopoko a ka dirisa lefoko le bokao jwa lone bo farologaneng gotlhelele le se lefoko le se kayang. (4)

/30/

### POTSO 3

Leboko la kgoro ke leboko le le kayang botso jwa motho, ke leboko le le atumetseng thata losika lwa motho, le bua ka ga kwa motho a tsalwang gone le gore o tsalwa ke bomang. Sekai motho a ka re "Nna ke Morolong, morwa matheola setlogolo sa Batlhaping ba go tlhapa ke lebese kokomana ya Batshwening botshwene ke makopo ga niwe ke naiwa mmeleng..." Ka go riana motho yo o setse a buile kwa Rre rraagwe a tsalwang gone le kwa Mme mmaagwe a tsalwang gone.

Jaanong ka go rialo, o setse e tlhalositse botso jwa gagwe, ke gore kwa a tswang gone. Fa o le tsebe ntlha o ka itse le gore mmoki o bina le go ana eng. Leo ke lone leboko la kgoro go nne le boka kgoro ya ko ga lona.

/10/

PALOGOTLHE: [50X2=100]

## SESOTHO

### MOSEBETSI WA 25

**NOMORO E IKGETHANG: 787921**

#### **POTSO 1**

- (a) Ditshomo ke mofuta wa pale ya bohloholo e qoqwang ka molomo. e akaretsa tsa diphoofolo (fables), pale (tale), pale-bahale le tse hlalosang boemo ba tikoloho le dihlo dilweng (myths). (5)
- (b) Moithuti a hopole hore tshomo ha se ditaba tsa nnete tsa letsatsi le letsatsi Mme baphetwa le bona ba mekga e mengata, jwaloka diphoofolo tse buang, batho ba tshwanang le ba teng bophelong, batho ba dibopeho le tjhebo e makatsang jwaloka Dimo, dinonyana le tse ding. (5)

**/10/**

#### **POTSO 2**

- (a) Moithuti a hopole hore tshwantshiso e reretswe ho bapalwa sethaleng. Baphetwa le diketso tsa bona tse akgang seo ba se etsang ka matsoho le puo ya bona di pepesa molaetsa le se phetwang ke tshwantshiso. Moithuti a ka etsa mehlala a ipapisa le *Sankatana*. (5)
- (b) Moithuti a ka fana ka sengodi se seng le se seng le moqoqo oo a o ngotseng. Mohlala: S M Mofokeng→Pelo, Botho, Bodutu. (2)
- (c) Baphetwa ba padi (pale) ke batho ba boiqapelo ba sengodi. Diketso le dipbopheho tsa bona di tshwana le tsa rona kaha ba tshwantsha bophelo ba letsatsi le letsatsi. Bona ba mekga e fapaneng. Ke mophetwa wa sehlooho, molwantshi, molwantshuwa le ya tlatseletsang ba bang. Mongodi o sebedisa maqheka a itseng ho hore baphetwa bana ba hlahise ditaba, jwaloka lebitso lebe ke seromo le mophetwa eo re mo tsebang ha re qoqelwa ke ba bang. ← Hona ke tataiso feela, moithuti a ka hlalosa potso ya hae ka ho teba leha a itshetlehile dintlheng tsena. (10)
- (d) Ena ke mofuta ya dithothokiso tsa sejwalejwale. Mohlala, ho hlalosa dintho, dihlo dilweng le bophelo ka mokgwa wa thoko. Kodiamalla ke mofuta wa thothokiso e buang ka lefu. E ka bua ka motswalle kapa mohale. (5)
- (e) Mekgabopuo, ke puo e nonneng, e patahaneng. Mehlala ke tshantshiso, karaburetso le tshwantshanyo. Leha taba e pharalletse e beha taba ka bokgutshwanyane, molaetsa wa thothokiso le dikateng tsa yona di a nona. Moithuti a ka hlakisa ka mehlala.. (5)
- (f) Tshwantshiso kapa thehello dibopeho tsohle tsa ntho e bapisang di fua ntho e bapiswang mme ka nako e nngwe ho sebediswe lentswe 'ke', Mohlala; Matšeliselo ke nkwe. Ho papiso kapa tshwantshanyo ho nkua sebopheho se le seng kapa tse mmalwa,



empa e seng dibopeho kaofela ho ntho e bapisang mme di fetisetswa ho se bapiswang. Mme ho sebediswa mantswe a kang, jwaloka le sa. Mohlala: Matšelisō a tlola sa katse.

(3)

**/30/**

### **POTSO 3**

Moithuti a ipapise le hore dithoko ke mofuta wa thothokiso ya bohoholo. E ne e qapelwa ho lokodisa nalane le qoqa ditaba tsa ketsahalo e kang ntwā ka bokgeleke. Hape ho yona ho roriswa baetapele ba kang bahale le marena.

**/10/**

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

## SISWATI

### SIVIVINYO 26

#### Umbuto 1

- (a) Niketa tinhlobo letintsatfu temibhalo leyiprozi bese uniketa sibonelo sinye kulolonalolo hlobo.
- Inoveli
  - Indzaba lemfishane
  - Esseyi.
- (6)

- (b) **Bhala kafishane ngetimphawu tetilwane letivetwa njengebalingisi etinganekwaneni tema Afrika.**

Tenta konkhe lekweniwa bantfu, umhlowa anga bhala nobe nguwapfi emaphuzu lakhombisa kutsi uyabati balingiswa labatilwane enganekwaneni.

(4)

**/10/**

#### Umbuto 2

- (a) Chaza kafishane ngaleligama” sibekandzaba” bese ucoxa ngemaphuzu lakha sibekandzaba Sibekandzaba kulapho indzaba itinte khona.
- (2)

Umhlolwa akakhombise lwati ngaloku lokulandzelako:

- **Indzawo-** kungaba yasemakhaya, emadolobheni
  - **sikhatsi.-** sikhatsi sakadzeni, sanyalo, sekugucuka kwetintfo bnoma sikhatsi lesitsite selusuku.
  - **simo salokwentekako.** Lapha kufaka ekhatsi emasiko , simosenhlalo yebantfu. Konkhe lokungenhla akutselelane emanti , kungabotsi kusikhatsi sasendvulo kube khona emabhanoyi, nabomakhalekhukhwini.
- (2)

- (b) **Lohlolwako anganiketa nome nguwapfi emaphuzu lamane ku A na B. Emaphuzu akavete kahle umehluko. Tibonelo letivela kunome nguyiphi imbhalo temukelekile.**

A B

<u>Indzaba lemfishane</u>	<u>Inoveli:</u>
(i) Iba yimfishane futsi ingafundvwa ngesikhatsi lesincane.	(i) Yindze kutsatsa sikhatsi kuyifundza.
(ii) Yenteka enndzaweni yinye.	(ii) Ingenteka etindzaweni letehlukile.
(iii) Iba nesigameko msinye	(iii) Ibanetigameko letinyenti. Inetahluko letehlukene

(iv) Yimfishane ayibi netahluko.	(iv) Badlali banyenti futsi bavetwe ngetindlela letinyenti, kutfutfuka kwemdlali neku tfutfuka kwetigameko kuyavetwa.
(v) Badlali bambalwa.	(v) Umbhali anga beka indzaba yakhe etindzaweni letehlukile.
(vi) Tigameko tenteka endzaweni yinye.	(vi) Tigameko tichazwe ngalokwenetisako.tiveta ludvweshu lwenzaba.
(vii) Tigameko timbalwa tiveta ludvweshu kafishane.	

(10)

**(a) Umdlalo unesakhiwo lesingahlukaniswa ngetigaba letine. Coca ngaletigaba temdlalo ukhombise kutsi badlali bangatitfutukisa njani letigaba.**

Umhlolwa akacoce ngaloku lokulandzelako akhombise lwati ngesakhiwo semdlalo.

- Singeniso
- Ludvweshu
- Umshikashika/sicakacaka
- Luvutfondzaba/ lumpholovutfondzaba.

(8)

**(b) Luwlimi lwebunkondlo lungabonakala ngekusebentisa tindlela letinyenti. Coca ngemphumelelo yembhali ekuveteni sakhiwo sangekhatsi kulenkondlo**

Umfundzi angabuka:

- imifanekiso mcondvo. Sifaniso, simuntfutiso, secamagama, isuzuri nalokunye umhlolwa langakubala anikete netibonelo letifanele.

(3)  
**/25/**

### **Umbuto 3**

Fundza lesinanatelo lesilandzelako bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako.

**Shabalala**

**Mshengu**

**Nine bakaHlongamvula,**

**Ludvonga IwaMavuso,**

**Nine lenacedza Lubombo ngekuhlehetela,**

**Nine bakasidvwaba silutfuli,**

**Singabancwaba wetanemlandzakati,**

**Nine beNgongoni yeMavaneni,**

**Nine base Swatini.**

- (a) Ngusiphi silwane lesiphawulwe kulesinanatelo? Shano kutsi sibaluleke ngani?  
 ○ Ingongoni (1)
- (b) Caphuna umugca lokhomba buve kulesinanatelo  
 Nine base Swatini. (1)
- (c) Yini leyentiwa bantfu balesibongo kadzeni?  
 Bacedza Lubombo ngekuhleletela. (1)
- (c) Ngusiphi lesinye sibongo lesibaliwe kulesinanatelo? Sibaluleke ngani kubantfu balesinanatelo? baka Mavuso  
 ○ sivimbela kutekana kwebantfu basibongo sinye. (2)
- (d) Kusetjentiswa kwetilwane kutilogeni kuvamile etilwimini temdzabu. Coca ubonise kutsi timphawu letitsite tilwane letivetwa ngato  
 Umfundzi akatikhetsela tilwane bese uyasho kwekutsi tivetwa njani  
 imphala, inematubane/ iyagijima,  
 logwaja uhlakaniphile  
 libhubesi/bukhosi nemandla njll. (5)
- (e) Sikhangiso  
 Coca ngetikhangiso, letikwenta kusimongcondvo sebantfu lababukelako noma labatifundzako ngekubhekisa kunome ngusiphi sikhangiso loke wahlangana naso.  
 • Umfundzi angatikhetsela sikhangiso bese uyasho kwekutsi sentani kusimongcondvo salowo lolalele/lobukele. (5)

/15/

**TOTAL: [50 X 2] = [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
  - linrarejo= 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 esithorini.
  - Isiqongo/isithori: 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 esithorini 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:** umtloli nguye owethula ubunjalo bomlingisi. Lokhu umtloli ngokuthi amhlathulule umdlali bona umumuntu onjani.
- **Umlingisi ovezwa ngabanye abalingisi:** umtloli angakhetha bona umlingisi oqakathekileko avezwe ngabanye abalingisi endabeni. Bangamveza ngokukhuluma ngaye khibe 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-aphostrofi:** Namhlanje ungitjhiyile ...

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

(8)

**NB: Abafundi bangaba nemibono ehlukeleko kodwana enembako.**

/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

### Asainimenthe 28

#### MBUDZISO 1

- (a) Ngano - Ndi mañwalwa ane a anetshelwa u bva kha muñwe murafho u ya kha muñwe murafho. Kaleni o vha a songo ñwaliwa fhasi, o vha a tshi anetshelwa nga mulomo. Ngano dzi anetshelwa nga madekwana ho dzulwa mullion. Muanetsheli kanzhi u vha e mukegulu vhana vha tshi khou thetshesesa. Ndi ane a gudisa vhana pfunzo dzo fhambanaho vhunga sa u kona u amba vhukati ha vhañwe na zwi ñwe zwinzhi. (5)
- (b) (i) Ngano dza vhathu  
 (ii) Ngano dza phukha/febulu  
 (iii) Ngano dza tsiko/mithyi  
 (iv) Ngano dza mafhungo a sialala/ḡivhazwakale/ḡedzhendi  
 (v) Ngano dza vhathu na phukha. (5)

/10/

#### MBUDZISO 2

- (a) (i) Mufumakadzi musekene o vhuya. (4)  
 (ii) Musidzanyana o ḡuwa. (2)  
 (iii) Muḡhannga mulapfu o bata nzie khulwane. (5)  
 (iv) Mmbwa yo ḡa ḡama. (3)

**NB:** Mutshudeni a nga ḡea mafhungo mañwe na mañwe, tenda avha ana zwine zwa khou ḡoḡea.

- (b) (i) Mu-( kiḡasi 3) na Mi-( kiḡasi 4), thangi idzi dzi shuma kha madzina a miri, zwifhaḡo, miraḡo ya muvhili, zwiambaro na zwiñwe vho. Madzina kha kiḡasi idzi a vhonala nga thangi ya **Mu-** kha vhuthihi kha vhunzhi a vhonala nga thangi ya **Mi-**. Dzi dovha hafhu dza vhonala musi hu tshi shumiswa **Mu-** ho buliwa **Ñw-** kha vhuthihi, kha vhunzhi ya ḡivha **Mi-**. tsumbo **Muenda** > ñwenda ya ḡa ya vha **Minwenda** (3)
- (ii) Mu- (kiḡasi 1) na Vha- (kiḡasi 2). Thangi idzi dzi vhonala kha vhuthihi nga thangi **Mu-**kha vhunzhi nga thangi **Vha-**. Ndi thangi dzine dza wanala kanzhisa kha vhathu. Ndi lushaka lune lwa khethekanywa lwa bva zwipiḡa zwivhili sa: thangi ya **Zero** na ya **Vho-**. Tsumbo musi ri tshi ri: Makhadzi thangi kha vhuthihi ndi **Zero** kha vhunzhi ya vha **Vho-** sa Vhomakhadzi. (3)

/20/

#### MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Kha mbudziso iyi mutshudeni u tea u ḡea khungedzelo ine a i ḡivha ya Tshivenda na hone a amba uri ndi ngani a tshi i takalela. Sa tsumbo: “Ha mavhele! Ri vha rengisela ḡama dzo fhambanaho, nga mutengo u fareaho. Vhakalaha na vhakegulu vha a wana luhafhulelo...” Iyi khunguwedzo muthu a nga i takalela nga uri i kunguwedza ḡama ine ya wanala nga mutengo wa fhasi, na zwiñwe-vho. (10)

- (b) Ndou ya ṭavha ɭa muvunɗa-ngoma  
ɭa ha Nyamulila mitovha-nombe ine matshelo ɭa ovha zwira nzhelele Miɗangani.  
Vha ila mutshila wa mbudzi. (10)

**NB:** Mutshudeni a nga ɗea tshikhoɗo tshiɗwe na tshiɗwe, tenda a ɗea zwine zwa khou  
toɗea. /20/

**ṬHANGANYELO:** [50X2=100]



## XITSONGA

### ASSIGNMENT 29

#### XIVUTISO XA 1

- (a) Xana u twisisa yini hi theme ra 'mitsheketo'? Kanela.

**Vuthlokovetseri I matirhisele ya rixaka ro hlawuleka ra ririmi ku phofula leswi nga mbilwini. Vutlhokovetseri byi khumba ngopfu mintlhaveko ya le makorhweni ya mbilu. Xivindzi xa vutlhokovetseri I nxakahato wa le byongweni lowu tisiwaka hi vutshila kumbe vuswikoti byo tirhisa ririmi ro gega.** (5)

- (b) Xana hi kuma swimunhuhakwa 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. **Ndzi tshikeni hi BKM Mthombeni mudyondzi a nga ha hlawula ntlangu wihi kumbe wihi a tsala na mutsari wa wona.** (2)

- (c) Tsala tinoti to koma mayelana na tinxaka ta swimunhuhakwa leswi munhu a nga swi langutelaka eka tsalwa ra novhele.

**Ximunhuhatwankulu I ximunhuhakwa lexi tsalwa hinkwaro ri rendzelekaka eka xona hi xona xi hlanganaka na mintlimbo leyi xi kavanyetaka ku fikelela nkongomelo wa tsalwa.**

**Xisihalari/musihalali I ximunhuhakwa lexi vangelaka ximunhuhatwankulu ntlimbo kumbe madzolong a exitorini.**

**Ximunhuhatwandla-ndlamuko i ximunhuhakwa lexi cincacincaka mavonelo ya xona exitorini.**

**Ximunhuhatwanka-ndlandlamuko i ximunhuhakwa lexi nga cinciki mavonelo ya xona ya swilo.**

**Muluthanyi/mulwisi I ximunhuhakwa lexi hlanganyetaka mholovo exikarhi ka ximunhuhatwankulu na xisihalari.** (10)

- (d) Hlamusela tinxaka leti landzelaka ta vutlhokovetseri:

- (i) Xithopo (Address name)

**Xithopo ku kongomisiwa eka xiharhi kumbe nchumu wun'wana na wun'wana wa ntumbuluko lowu yimelaka xivongo xo karhi.**

(ii) Xiphato xa xivongo (clan praise poem).

**Xiphato xa xivongo ku kongomisiwa eka leswi vanhu xivongo va ndhundhuzerisaka xiswona va katsa na xithopo lexi yimelaka xivongo xa vona.** (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.

**Xigego ku kongomisiwa eka xigaririmi lexi eka xona kuni vufananisi byo hetiseka hikwalaho ka ku tirhisa marito onge, swange na wonge.**

**Xihlambanyo kumbe xifananisi I xigaririmi lexi eka xona ku fananisiwa swihlawulekisi swa nchumu, munhu kumbe matshamele ni xilo xin'wana. Loko munhu a nyuherile ngopfu, ku nyuhela ka yena ku nga fananisiwa ni ximuwu kumbe xin'wana lexi nga xikulu no nona. Kutani eku fananiseni loku ku tirhisiwa marito onge, wonge, ingaku, swange, bya kumbe swa.** (3)

/30/

### XIVUTISO XA 3

Xana swiphato swa swivongo i yini? Kanela hi vuenti.

**Swiphato swa swivongo ku kongomisiwa eka leswi vanhu xivongo xo karhi va ndhundhuzerisaka xiswona xivongo xa vona va katsa na xithopo lexi yimelaka xivongo xa vona.**

Hi vadzambala

Vahlungwavuhosi hi vandzilo

Van'wamasungula hi ku fuma

Xivuya hi vulandza

Va le xikundzwini xa maledzangole

Va hlamba xilepfu

Amahlweni ku hlamba vanyatihomu

Van'wamatshere ya nanga

Nanga leyi nga vita va ka Mantsena

Yi vita va ka Mbangwana

Hi va ka tshika misava hi malwandla

Malendza, Vudzolo a maledza zambalile

Hi va ka xikhongolotana xo tshika milenge xi famba hi nhlana

/10/

NTSENGO WATIMARAKA: [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 us. You may call or email any of us, but if possible adhere to the following:

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Look out for the additional Letter containing the Preparation for the Exams.

All the best!

Your AFL1502 Team.