

Tutorial Letter 202/2/2018

African Language and Culture in Practice

AFL1502

Semester 2

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information about this module

BARCODE

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

AFL 1502/101 English: Assignment 20

AFL1502_TUT 202_S2_2018 ENGLISH

QUESTION 1

(a) Animals appearing in folktales are usually portrayed as thinking and acting like human beings in a human setting. These characters are popular amongst children, who need to be taught certain values through the use of animal characters. Big animals like the lion, the elephant, the hyena and the leopard are popular and although they are all very strong, in the folktales they are often outwitted by smaller characters. Characters like the hare, the tortoise and the weasel cheat and defeat the bigger animals because of their wit and intelligence. (7)

Students could discuss any two animals as well as their character traits

(b) Traditional poetry refers to poetry as a rhythmical form of words which express the imaginative, emotional and intellectual experience of the writer in a way that creates a similar experience in the mind of the reader or listener. This utterance show that the poet uses a combination of word- symbols to convey his ideas. Oral poetry is transmitted orally rather than written means. (3)

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QUESTION 2

(a) The plot in novel may be divided into 4 stages:

- (i) *Exposition*. This stage usually appears in the first act, or even right at the very start of the drama, where the main character(s) are introduced. Background information needs to be given to set the scene for the rest of the novel.
- (ii) *Rising action*. In this stage conflict is initiated and it needs to be intensified by the characters, dialogue, as dialogue is what drama is all about. Through dialogue and action, the message is developed.
- (iii) *Climax*. The conflict has been developed until the climax of the action is reached. Events needed to have become complicated with the characters' dialogue and their actions. At this stage one of the two (or more) conflicting characters either accepts defeat or is eliminated in the drama, either by fleeing or by death.
- (iv) *Resolution*. At this stage the writer of a drama may create a neat conclusion and certain appointed characters will conclude certain actions, informing the audience through dialogue of the outcome of the drama. (8)

Students: name all four and discuss only 2 of them.

(b) An essay is a short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal view of the author. (2)

Topic

The topic of an essay is what the author wants to talk about with his audience/ readers. All the events in an essay revolve around it. (1)

main idea

The main idea sentence is the key to cohesive, effective writing. It is the leading point that guides your readers so they easily can interpret the point of your writing. (1)

Structure of an essay**Introduction**

As it is, the first part of an essay that readers will first encounter, we expect it to grab their attention so that they can continue reading. Introduction serves to introduce to readers the central ideas expressed by the essay. In this regards, if it is a good introduction it provides the background information which is necessary for making sense of the argument that will be provided in the body of an essay. (2)

Body

The body paragraphs will explain the essay's topic. Each of the main ideas that are listed in the outline will become a paragraph in an essay. If the outline contained three main ideas, there will be three body paragraphs. This means that a well-structured essay should consist of a series of paragraphs which progress logically through the series of points that you intend to cover. (2)

Conclusion

This is the last part of an essay. It drives home the central idea of an essay. This is the part that must be memorable by the readers. This is where you summarize what you have said in your essay, stating what your answer to the question is and why. (2)

(c) (i) Poetic language is the language most often used in poetry. It is created through the use of imagery and sound. Imagery can be created by the use of figurative language, such as the following: Simile, hyperbole. Personification, symbolism etc (7)

(ii) Student will identify 3 metaphors in the poem and discuss their effects on the reader or listener.

- my paramour,
- the mother of the earth
- precious cared-for ox

(5)

/30/

QUESTION 3

(a) 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 honour of clan leaders. (2)

(b) Students will discuss the relationship between any 3 soccer teams and the slogans or praises they are associated with. (6)

(c) Students will, identify an advertisement that appears in their language in the media (in a magazine, alongside the road, etc.) and explain the emotion(s) it elicits in them as speaker of the language. (2)

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Total [50x2=100]

ISIXHOSA _ ASSIGNMENT 22**UMBUZO 1**

(a) Bhala amanqwanqwa entsomi. Yithi ke ngoku uchaze inqwanqwa ngalinye.

Impendo

- **Isidingo:** Apha kukho into enqabileyo edingekayo eluntwini okanye ezilwanyaneni.
- **Isivumelwano:** Kwenziwa iinzame zokuhlangabezana nesidingo eso. Akukwazeki ukuhlala izinto zingalunganga.
- **Ukudubaduba:** Kubakho into, umntu okanye isilwanyana esiphazamisa, sidubadube, saphule isivumelwano ebekufikelelwe kuso sisininzi.
- **Iinzame:** Kwenziwa iinzame zokulwa nomdubadubi.
- **Isiphumo:** Isiphumo sisenokuba sihle okanye sibe sibi.
- **Ukusinda:** Umdubadubi usenokusinda okanye abanjwe, ukanti nabantu okanye izilwanyana zinokusindisa, silunge isidingo.

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UMBUZO 2

(a) Xela amanqanaba ethi yakheke ngawo idrama, uze ubhale isivakalisi ngenqanaba ngalinye.

Impendulo

- Inqanaba lengabula-zigcawu
- Inqanaba lokuyondelelana kwezinto
- Inqanaba lovutho ndaba
- Inqanaba lokusonjululwa kwezinto
- Inqanaba lesiphelo

(5)

- (b) Zithini iimpawu zomlinganiswa oyintloko? Kubonise oku ngokuthi ucaphule kwincwadi osandula ukuyifunda kutsha nje.

Ipendulo

Iimpawu zomlinganiswa oyintloko onguBantu Zathu Kwincwadi kaSaule Ncedile, *Unyana Womntu* ka1989:

- Uthatha indawo eninzi eqongeni.
 - UBantu simbona kuzo zonke izahluko zencwadi.
- Iziganeko ezenzekayo zijikeleze yena
 - Le ncwadi ingokufa kukaDorah, ongunkosikazi kaBantu kwaye nguye ongumrhanelwa ophambili.
- Ifuthe lakhe liyavakala nokuba akakho
 - Ukubanjwa kukaBantu kuyavakala kunyana wakhe nakwizihlobo nezalamane zakhe.
- Uba nento ayizungulayo akancami ade ayifumane
 - Uzama ukufumana oyena mbulali nokuziveza ukuba akanatyala.
- Ukuwa kwakhe kubangelwa zizenzo zakhe
 - Indlela axabana ngayo noDorah yenza ukuba arhanelwe ngokufa kwakhe.
- Ngumlinganiswa oye athandwe okanye asizelwe ngabalesi.
 - Xa ubani efunda le ncwadi izibone ekwicala likaBantu. (5)

- (b) Dwelisa iindidi zemibongo.

Ipendulo

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

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UMBUZO 3

(a) Ingaba unaso na isiduko? Khawuzithuthe.

Umzekelo wempendulo

Ewe ndinaso isiduko, mna ndingu:

Mdlelanga, Ntshela, Dabane, Wabane, Mthetho, Sivunda, Mdludla kaBekiso, Mmango, Zotsho, Mbali, Mlom'ubomvu, Ndokhala, Kazi ndingakhalela kubani na xa ndingakhaleli kuMdelalanga ilizwe lonakele nje? Abantu balendawo ububele babugushe ezipokothweni, Bantu bamikhont'emangxanga.

/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50X2=100]

SESOTHO SA LEOBA

A MEMORANTAMO SIMESETARA 2 2018

Asaenmente 23

Potšišo 1

- (a) Thetotumišo ke direto tša go reta bogale bja magoši le madira nakong tša dintwa. Di reta bagale. Mehola ya dithetotumišo ke:
- Di retwa gantši dikopanong pele kopano e thoma
 - Di retwa morago ga meletlo
 - Di retwa matšmeng morago ga ge batho ba feditše go hlagola
 - Di retwa go tsebagatša kgorogo ya kgoši. (5)
- (b) Dikanegelotšhaba di fetišetšwa go tloga molokong wo mongwe go iša go wo mongwe. Kgale di be di sa ngwalwe di bolelwa ka molomo efela matšatšing a lehono di a ngwalwa.
- Dithai/ dinyepo ke mokgwa wa papadi wa go ruta batho ka mekgwa ye mebotse ya tlhago. Thai gantšhi e tsebega ka fomula ya gore: Thai!.... (5)

/10/

Potšišo 2

- (a) Dikarolo tše nne tše thulaganyo ya papadi/terama e ka arolwago ka tšona ke: taodišo, go gola ga bothata/thatafalo, sehloa le tharollo. (Moithuti o swanetše go ahlaahla tše pedi tša dikarolo tše) (8)
- (b) Taodišo ke thlamego ye kopana ya dingwalo ka hlogo e tee, moo gantši go tšweletšwago tebego ya bomotho bja mongwadi:
- Hlogo: Hlogo ya taodišo ke seo mongwadi a nyakago go bolela ka sona le batheeletši goba babadi ba gagwe. Ditiragalo ka moka tša taodišo di bolela ka yona.
- Kgopolokgolo: Ke ntlaketapele yeo e hlahlago babadi gore ba kgone go bala gabonolo mošomo woo o ngwetšwego.

Popego ya mohutangwalo wo (Thlamego ya taodišo): Fa re ka lebelela dinthla tše di latelago:

- Matseno: Bjalo ka ge e le karolo ya mathomo yeo babadi ba ilego go kopana le yona, re letetše gore e tanye šedi gore ba kgone go tšwela pele ka go bala. Matseno a šoma go tsebiša mmadi dikgopolo tša gare tše di tšweletšwago ke taodišo.
- Mmele: Go ahlaahlwa dikgopolokgolo tše di tšweleditšwego mathomong gomme kgopolokgolo ye tee e ka ba temana e tee goba tše pedi mo mmeleng wa taodišo. Temana ye nngwe le ye nngwe e swanetše go kgokagana le yeo e ilego go latela ka kgopolo yeo e swanetšego. Se se ra gore taodišo yeo e ngwadilwego ka kwagalo mo molokolokong wa dinthla tše o nyakago go di tšweletša. Gabotse taodišo re ka re ke ngangišano, ka fao ,thulaganyo e swanetšego go thewa godimo ga ngangišano ya gago. (10)
- Phethelo/Phetšo: Ke karolo ya mafelelo ya taodišo yeo e gapelang 'šakeng kgopolo ya bogareng ya taodišo. Ye ke karolo yeo babadi ba swanetšego go e gopola ka mehla. Ke moo o akaretšago tše o di boletšego taodišong le go fetša ka go di ripa gore di be bose le go kgahliša mmadi. (10)

(c) (i) 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. Lebelela poeletšo mo mothalotheong wa bone go iša go go wa bošupa. Se se goga mmadi ,ka fao re ka re moreti o atlegile go goga šedi ya mmadi.

(Moithuti o swanetše go laetša thlaloso ya gagwe ka mehla) (5)

(ii) Motho a šale a sa apara selo. (2)

(iii) Sereto se se bolela ka mabitleng. Batho ge ba hlokofetše ba tsena ka lebitleng ba se ba apara, ba se ba tshwara selo, ba tlogetše dithoto tša bona lefaseng. (Moithuti a ka ngwala tlhalošo ya gagwe ya maleba) (5)

/30/

Potšišo3

(a) Mogobo gantši o tšwelela ge batho ba ipelaetša goba ba le kgahlanong le se sengwe goba mmušo mola kwalakwatšo e bonagala ge go bapatšwa goba go tsebišwa selo se se itšeng. (5)

(b) Moithuti o swanetše go ngwala diema tše pedi a be a ngwale mehola ya tšona go bana.
mohlala:

➤ Maithuti ga se makgoni, makgoni ke maboeletša

Motho ge a dira selo a se ke a fela maatla ge a paletšwe la mathomo, o swanetše go boeletša seo a se dirago gore a tšwelele.

➤ Kodumela moepathutse ga go lehumo le le tšwago kgauswi.

Motho o swanetše go se fele pelo ge a dira mošomo wo o itšeng.

(5)

/10/

PALOMOKA:[50X2=100]

SETSWANA**Memorantamo wa Asaenemente 24****POTSO 1**

a. Mefuta ya baanelwa e e fitlhwelwang mo porouse:

I. Dikinaane – diphologolo tse di mothofaditsweng. √√

II. Dinoolwane – batho le diphologolo. √√

III. Ditlhamane – batho ba ba nang le dithata tse di feteleditsweng. √√ (6)

b. Ponagalo ya poko ya segologolo:

Ke poko e e neng e tlhamiwa ke mmoki a lebeletse dintlha tse di amang matshelo a baagi jaaka tikologo, tlhago, ngwao, ditumedi, dintsho, manyalo, thuto, bogatlhamela masisi, botlhokatsebe, dikamano/ dikgolagano, le boeteledipele. (4)

[10]

POTSO 2

a. Dikarolo tsa padi:

Poloto - ke karolo e ditiragalo tsa padi di ikaegileng mo go yona. √√

Banelwa/boanedi - batho ba ba dirisiwang mo pading. √√

Tikologo – lefelo le ditiragalo di dirwang mo o go lona. √√

Morero – molaetsa o re ithutang ona mo pading. √√ (8)

b. Tlhamo ke setlhangwa se se tlhamiwang ka setlhogo se se tsamaelanang le maikutlo a mokwadi. √

Setlhogo – ke tlhogo ya setlhwangwa, ke se mokwadi a batlang go bua ka sone le ba buise ba gagwe, dilo tsothe di ikaegile mo go sona. √√√

Thitokgang – molaetsamogolo wa setlhangwa √√√

Popego – setlhangwa sengwe le sengwe se tshwanetse sa nna le matseno, mmele, bokhutlo. √√√ (10)

c. Leboko la lethafula

I. Ka tlhago poko ga e dirise puo e e tlhamaletseng e dirisa puo e bofitlha e nang le dika, maele, diane le botshwantshi ka kakaretso.

(5)

II. Mola 5 – mokwadi o tshwantsha letlhafula le kgomo ya lefisa.

Motshwai: Ka ntlha ya fa sekapuo sa tshwantshiso se sa tlhagelele sentle baithuti ba abelwe maduo otlhe mo potsong e.

(7)

[30]

POTSO 3

a. Poko ya losika ke poko e e bokang ba losika, mosola wa yona ke go itsise bangwe ka setso sa bona le gore ba ana phologolo efe, ba ipela ka eng jalo jalo. √√ (2)

b. Sundowns√ – the sky is the limit! √

Golden arrows√ – abafana besithende! √

Kaizer chiefs√ – amakhosi amahle. √

(moithuti o tlaa neela tse dingwe) (6)

c. Moithuti mongwe le mongwe o tlaa supa papatso e e kwadilweng ka Setswana mme morago a bontshe gore e tsikinyile maikutlo a gagwe jang jaaka e le motswana. (2)

[10]

Palogotle: 50 X 2 = 100

SESOTHO**AFL 1502 Assignment 25 Mosebetsi wa Bobedi Sehla 2 2018****POTSO 1**

- (a) (sheba hape maqephe a 36 – 37 a setataisa moithuti). Bongata ba baphetwa ditshomong (tshomo-bahale, tsa bosatsejweng le ditshomo-tshomo) di na le baphetwa ba batho le bao e seng batho. Di fapana ka mokgwa ke ona:
- (i) Ditshomo tsa bosatsejweng: Baphetwa ke batho le diphoofolo ba nang le matla a fetisisang. Bona ba akga batho ba dibopeho di makatsang jwaloka Dimo le diphoofolo tse kang leobu (chameleon) le lefokolodi.
- (ii) Tshomo-bahale: Baphetwa ke batho ba nang le mahlale le matla a mang a bophelo a tsotwang. Baphetwa ke marena, balekane ba bo-ntate kapa basadi le bana. Basadi ba sethepu ba lwana ba tseka monna. Banna ha ba tshepahalle basadi ba bona, ba ka ja ba le bang ka nako ya tlala e kgolo ya sekoboto empa ebe ba tshwarwa. Bana e ba bahale, ba sireletswa ke diphoofolo, mme hape ba ba le malepa a sa tlwaelehang a ho hlola mathata, mme ba be ba pholose malapa a bo bona le setjhaba sa habo bona.
- (iii) Tshomo-tshomo: Baphetwa ke batho, le bao e seng batho jwaloka mekgodutswane, kwena, dinoha, kgodumodumo le dintho tse sa pheleng tse kang dinoka, patsi, difate le dintho tse tshabehang ka sebopeho le ka boholo. (7)
- (b) (Sheba hape leqephe 42-43 ho setataisa moithuti). Thothokiso ya botjhaba e reretswe hore e phetwe ka molomo eseng ho ngolwa. Mohlala ke ha e phetwa ke beng ba leloko meketeng ya ho phetha meetlo. Empa di teng tse phetwang ka har'a setjhaba ha setho sa setjhabana seo se entse hantle ho sebeletsa setjhaba, leha batho ba lelapa ba teana ka mor'a nako e telele ba rokela seboko sa bona, jwalo jwalo. (3)

/10/

POTSO 2

(a) (sheba maqephe 50-51 ka har'a setataisa moithuti). Dikarolo tse nne tsa moralo wa buka (poloto) ke tsena:

Tlhekelo

Tharahano

Marangrang

Tharollo

Baithuti ba hlalose tse pedi tsa tsona.

Tlhekelo: Qalong ya pale, sengodi se fana ka lesedi ka moralo wa buka, nalane ya baphetwa, tikoloho le mookotaba. Sengodi se hlahisa mophetwa wa sehlooho le molwantshi, mathata, qaleho ya qaka le maemo a ditaba.

Tharahano: Ke tatelano ya diketsahalo tse isang sehlohlolong sa ditaba tsa pale. Di bontsha dikgohlano kapa mathata a molwantshua. Baphetwa ba pepesa diketso tse bontshang mookotaba o tswalwang ke kgohlano dipakeng tsa baphetwa. Sengodi se sebedisa moralo ho hlahisa baphetwa ba sona.

Sehlohlolo: Kgohlano e phahama haholo, mme ho ya hlaka hore ditaba di keke tsa senyeha ho feta ka moo di senyehileng ka teng. Mona ho ka mpa ha kgaoha moo ho kgwehlang kapa ha tiya moo se ntseng ho tiile. Ke motsotso wa Thabo kapa maswabi e tlišwang ke ho elellwa nnete, e neng e sa tsejwe ke mophetwa. Mophetwa wa sehlooho o tshwanela ho etsa qeto e hlokolosi, mme o maqakabetsing, a tle a se ke a fosa.

Tharollo: Ke qetello ya pale. Mophetwa wa sehlooho o a atleha kappa o a hlolwa. Ho hloka kutlwisiso ho a rarollwa mme moralo o a utullwa. Boraditsebo ho tsa dingolwa ba hlalosa tharollo e le sephetho sa ho qetela sa qaka ya pale. (8)

(b) Moqoqo ke mofuta wa porosa o mokgutshwanyane, mme o itshetleha hodima mohopolo wa sehlooho o le mong feela. Hangata o fana ka tjhebo kapa mohopolo wa sengodi.

1. Sengodi se ba le seo a batlang ho bua ka sona. Diketsahalo tsohle tsa moqoqo di
2. itshetleha ho sona.
3. Ho ba le ntlha e akaretsang eo sengodi se batlang ho bua ka yona. E tataisa mmadi ho utlwisisa molaetsa wa sengodi.

-Sebopeho:

i. Selelekela, moo sengodi se hohelang maikutlo a mmadi, mme a hlahisa dintlha tseo a tlang ho bua ka tsona moqoqong. Mona sengodi se fana ka dintlha tse amang mohopolo wa sehlooho ka kakaretso, mme mongodi o lebeletswe ho di bea ka boqhetseke ho hapa maikutlo a mmadi.

ii. Mmele, mona mmadi o fumana tlhalosetso ya dintlha ka botlalo ho latela diratswana tsa moqoqo, re ntse re sa lebale hore di be ka tlhahlamano. Seratswana se seng le se seng se tshohla ntlha ka botlalo. Ho ba le polelo e jereng mohopolo wa sehlooho. Mme yona e tlatselwa ke Dipolelo tse e hlalosing.

iii. Qtello, ke karolo ya ho qetela ya moqoqo. E hatella mohopolo wa mantlha wa moqoqo. E tshwanela ho siya mmadi a utlwisisa mme a kgahlwa ke mohopolo wa sehlooho. Ho be le ho phethela ho loetsang maikutlo a mmadi ho thabela se tshohlilweng moqoqong. (10)

(c) (i) Ke puo ya botshwantshi eo ka yona seroki se ntshang maikutlo a sona ka seo a se rokang. Puo ya thothokiso e manoni haholo, e teteane hape e kgutsufaditswe. E na le mekgabo-puo, e kgaba ka modumo, morethetho, karaburetso, jwalo jwalo. Mohlala, sheba mela e mmedi e qalang thothokiso e na le phetapheto “theang tsebe le mamele...” mme hon a ho etsa hore re qahamise ditsebe, mme re badisise mela ena, re be re hohelehe hob ala thothokiso. Mona mmadi o fihlela sepheo sa hae sa hore re thahaselle hob ala thothokiso. (5)

(ii) Mehlala ya tshwantshiso (thehello): Lehlabula = **Kgomo ya lefisa**, kgomo ena e kadimilweng nakwana e fana ka monate wa lebese. Lehlabula ha le be teng mehlaena, ha le le teng re utlwa monate. Lehlabula le boetse letshwantswa le **kobo ya mofutsana**. Mafutsana ha a na dikobo tse ngata, jwale hlabula bay a thaba hobane bat la futhumala. Mme hona ho bontsha hore lehlabula le futhumetse ho thwe ke **letata** (7)

/30/

POTSO 3

(a) Dithoko tsa seboko di reretswe ho boloka leloko le tsebana mme batho ba utlwisise, ba be ba tsebe baholo ba bona ba kileng ba boloka leloko. Ka tlwaelo ya Sesotho, motho o tshwanetse ho lokolisa tlhahlamano ya bo-ntatae, habo moo a tswalwang. Sena o lebellwa ho se etsa ho tloha lebitsong la hae le fane, ho isa ho meloko e fetileng y abo-ntatae moholoholo. Diboko di ipapisa le diphoofolo tseo Basotho ba anag ka tsona. (2)

(b) Baithuti ba kgethe sehlopha sa bolo seo ba se ratang, mme ba manolle. Mohlala:

Moroka Swallows: "Se ntatele, latela dinonyana!"

Moelelo mona ke bophahamo boo dinonyana di kgonang ho bo fihlela ha di fofa hodimo. Ho latela dinonyana, ke ho bontsha hore batshehetsi, ho bata kapa ho tjhesa ba ikemiseditse ho latela dinonyana, e leng sehlopha sa bona sa bolo – Moroka Swallows. Ba hopola boteng ba e mong wa marena a bona a Sesotho Moroka, le hoja motse oo a reheletsweng ka ona e se e le lekeishine kajeno. (6)

(c) Baithuti ba ka kgetha papatso eo ba e ratang, Mohlala – maboteng a maholo a komporo a tsa kgwebo (billboards), thelefishini, seyalemoya jwalojwalo. (2)

/10/

KAKARETSO YA MATSHWAO: [50 x 2 = 100]

SIVIVINYO 26 _SISWATI**Umbuto 1****Buyini buciko bemlomo?**

- (a) Luhlobo lwetemibhalo nobe buciko lobusukela endvulo futsi belwendluliselwa kutitukulwane ngetitukulwane ngemlomo
Lohlolwako utawuphendvula ngewakhe emagama abonise kweukutsi uyabati buciko bemlomo nekutsi bendluliswa njani kutitukulwane ngetitukulwane.
Naloku kunavela: buletfwa ngemlomo
- Buyafundzisa
 - Buveta umlandvo
 - Buveta emasiko nemihambo
- (3)
- (b) **Tilwane tivame kuvetwa njengebalingisi etinganekwaneni, phawula ngetimphawu letivetwe tagcama kululuhlobo lwebalingisi wente netibonelo letishaya emhlolweni.**
Tenta konkhe lekweniwa bantfu, umhlowa anga bhala nobe nguwaphi emaphuzu lakhombisa kutsi uyabati balingiswa labatilwane enganekwaneni.
- (4)
- (c) **Babaluleke ngani balingisi endzabeni.**
Ngibo labetfula indzaba/ incikitsi natotonkhe tigramoko letisendabeni.
- (2)
- (d) **Lelinye lemaphuzu labalulekile kumbhali wenoveli, kwetfulwa kwebalingisi, bhala tindlela letimbili umbali langatisebentisa ekuveteni balingisi bakhe. Sekela kafuphi kuleyo naleyondlela.**
- (4)

Balingisi.

Umhlolwa angaveta aphindze ente tibonelo:

Badlai batetfula bona. Ngenkhulumo noma nge nkhulumo mphendvulwano.

Betfulwe ngumbali/ abafunte ngemavi/abachaze yena ngekwakhe

Bangetfulwa ngemagama abo

- (i) **Iyini I eseyi?** (2)

Umbhalo loyiprozi lapho umbhali aveta khona umbono wakhe ngendzikimba letsite.

Umfundzi utawuchaza ngewakhe emagama.

- (ii) **Coca kabanti ngetimphawu letingasetjentiswa ngumbhali wenzaba lemfishane nakabhala indzaba yakhe,**

- Iba yimfishane futsi ingafundvwa ngesikhatsi lesincane.
- Yenteka enndzaweni yinye.

- Iba nesigameko msinye
- Yimfishane ayibi netahluko.
- Badlali bambalwa.
- Tigameko tenteka endzaweni yinye.
- Tigameko timbalwa tiveta ludvweshu kafishane.

(10)
/25/

UMBUTO 2

- (a) **Umdlalo unesakhiwo lesingahlukaniswa tigaba letine, phawula ngaletigaba unikete netibonelo.**

Umdlalo unesakhiwo lesingahlukaniswa ngetigaba letine. Coca ngaletigaba temdlalo ukhombise kutsi badlali bangatitfufukisa njani letigaba.

umhlolwa akacoce ngaloku lokulandzelako akhombise lwati ngesakhiwo semdlalo.

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

(12)

- (c) **Kusetjentiswa kwetilwane kutilogeni kuvamile etilwimini temdzabu. Coca ubonise kutsi timphawu taetilwane teyamene njani nalamanye emacembu etemidlalo lowatiko.**

Umfundzi akatikhetsele tilwane bese uyasho kwekutsi tivetwa njani

- imphala, inematubane/ iyagijima,
- logwaja uhlakaniphile
- libhubesi/bukhosi nemandla njll

(8)

- (d) **Tiyini tinanatelo futsi tibaluleke ngani emphilweni yemuntfu.?**

Imilandvo yabokhokho, sisebenta imisebenti leminyenti lekufaka ekhatsi:

- Kubonga
- Kukhombisa kwekutsi umuntfu uyamati
- Kwehlisalulaka
- Kunanatelanakunemisebenti/imigidvo lehlukahlukene.

Kuvikelakutekana kwebantfu besibongo sinye.

(5)

/25/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE [50X2=100]

IMEMORANDAMU YESINDEBELE



AFL1502/S2//27/2018

UMBUZO 1

“Ngambala boke abantazana bavumelana. Bafika emthonjeni bakhelela amanzi bazalisa imigqomu, bagubuza iinkapho zabo ngemigqonyini. Omunye wavuma godu:

“Wongithwese Kumbuza kababa,
Wongithwese Kumbuza kababa,
Uthi tlwi! Tlwi! Tlwi!
Ungitjel’ ezakwenu.”

Eze godu uKumbuza. Afike amthwese. Athi uKumbuza asamthwesa njalo, abanye abantazana bamphuthume, bambambe bamqinise bakhambe naye ekhaya. Nabafika ekhaya, unosokanakhe athi kuye: “Awa! Kumbuza akutshwenyi. Uyihlo akazukukuqotjha, kuphelile.”

Iyaphela

Funda inolwana ethi **Umlobokazi nabomrharibak** he bese uphendula imibuzo.

- a) Hlathulula ibizo elithi Kumbuza. (4)
- leli ngelinye lamabizo umalukazana athiywa lona nakafika ekwendeni.
 - uthiywa ngunosokanakhe nabogogo bekhaya
 - ngokunjalo ngibo abambiza ngalo ibizweli.
- b) Encwadini ethi **Isihlaka Seenyesi Sabobamkhulu** kuthiwa, “Izinto zitjhugulukile. Namhlanje iinolwani ziyatlolwa, zikhulunywa emini, begodu zifundwa emini.” Tlola amaphuzu amathathu uveze bonyana lokhu kwenzelwani.
- Ukukhuthaza abafundi bonyana bacabange badephe.
 - Ukwandisa ilwazi lesikhethu isitjengiso: Enolwaneni ethi, ‘uSirrho nenja.’ Incengani imila emmangweni, ihlaza, inethuthumbo elimhlophe. Iincengani zinesikhende esisazambana. Ziyadliwa.
 - Zinesifundo iinolwani. Isitjengiso: AboBuhlebekosi neBandlalicukazi, inolwana le ifundisa abantwana bona ayikho into efihliweko engayikwembulwa.

- Yenza abantwana bonyana babenethando lezinto ezaziligugu ebantwini besikhethu. Zibenza bonyana nabo bakhali phe, bakwazi nabo bonyana ngomuso bazitlolele zabo iinolwani. (6)

NB: Abafundi bangatlola nezinye iinzathu ezinembako

/10/

UMBUZO 2

(a) Tlola bewuhlathulule iingcenywe ezine inovela engahlukaniseka ngayo.

IPENDULO ELINDELEKILEKO:

- **Isethulo/Isingeniso:** Kuvamile kobana esingenisweni umtlozi ethule indawo lapha indaba eyenzeka khona, ethule nomlingisi oqakathekileko. Isisusa serarano naso siyavela. Kodwana-ke njengombana sikhuluma ngenovela nje, koke lokhu kungenzeka esahlukweni sokuthoma esingathatha pheze amakhasi ambalwa.
- **Ukukhula kwezehlakalo nerarano:** Lapha-ke sifunyana umlandelane wezehlakalo ozokuthuthukisela indaba esiqongweni sendaba. Izehlakalo kumele zikhule kangangoba umfundi akwazi ukubona irarano hlangana komlingisi ongumjanyelwa naloyo ekuliwa naye nanyana ophikisako. Indaba nayithuthuka njalo, umlingisi oyikutani simbona akalukalana nomraro aqalene nawo bekube sekupheleni.
- **Isiqongo sendaba:** Lapha sifunyana kobana akusekho ekungenziwa indaba seyidlhadlhabele kangangobana kumele kube nomlingisi ozinikelako ukuze kufunyanwe isisombululo. Esiqongweni kulapho kuthathwa iinqunto ezizokuthinta abanye abalingisi.
- **Isiphetho:** senovela yingcenywe yokugcina yendaba. Umlingisi oyikutani nanyana ojanyelelwako uphuma nesiqunto esinelisako nanyana esingamnelisiko. Kodwana kanengi imiraro ebeyiqalene nekutani yendaba iyararululwa. Abatloli abanelwazi kanengi baphetha indaba yabo ngesiphetho-phekghu. Isiphetho esizokuza nokutjha okumangazako. (8)

(b) Yini i-eseyi? Sekela ipendulwako ngokuthi uveze isihloko, umqondo, ummongo kanye nesakhiwo kilomkhakha.

IPENDULO ELINDELEKILEKO:

- I-eseyi yindatjana lapha umtlozi abeka khona imibono yakhe ngesihloko esithileko. Umtlozi nanyana angatlola aveze imibonwakhe, angeke ayiqede yoke imibono. Ama-eseyi kanengi awanawo abalingisi, nangabe abalingisi bakhona, basuke baveza iphuzu elithileko. I-eseyi ayinazo ezinye izehlakalo ngaphandle kwaleso ekukhulunywa ngaso nesisesihlokweni. I-eseyi inesingeniso, umzimba nesiphetho. Esingenisweni umtlozi uyingenisa nanyana njani. Angayingenisa ngombuzo nanyana ayingenise ngoku

hlathulula lokho afuna ukukhuluma ngakho emzimbeni. Umzimba we-eseyi unamathela esehlakalweni esisodwa[ummongo] awufani nomzimba wendaba ede/inovela.

Umtloli i-eseyi uyiphetha nanyana njani. Kodwana isiphetho esihle ngilesi esitjhiya umfundi nombuzo.

(10)

(c) Funda ikondlo elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo:

Ngizulazulile, ngafuna kwami,
Kwathi kungekwami, ngakufuna.
Onjengami wafana name,
Wazulazula, name ngazula.
Ukweqiwa kweentubi kwaziwa ngimi,
Ngiseqa ngithanyela ngisitjha.
Njengomlilo welangabi lokufa.
Mina ngibona ipilo: Kuwe kufa.

Ngibonile, ngakhwela intaba.
Ngaziwisela phasi, ngathumba kwami.
Ngalibala wena Somandla.
Ngathunjwa mnyama umkhany' ukhona.

Kosi Somandla ngiyazinikela!
Ngidiniwe kududuza abangani,
Nginiwe kudunduzela zephasi.
Zaphezulu zihlome ngezeKosi.

Ngu MS Ntuli

(i) Liyini ilimi lobukondlo? Ipendulwakho ayiqaliswe ekondlweni engehla.

- Ilimi lobukondlo lijyile begodu lisebenzisa izitjho, izaga neemfenqo ezithileko. Ilimi lobukondlo lisebenzisa nemida evumelanako, enerhobelo, enefanatjhada nezinye iinungo zelimi ezinobukondlo.

(5)

(ii) Veza iinthombengqondo ezimbili bese uyatjho kobana ziyanemba nanyana azinembi na?

- Abafundi bangaveza iinthombengqondo ngokwahlukahlukana njengokuthi ikondlo imumethe ubuhlungu behliziyo, omunye angathi imumethe isithombengqondo somuntu ozisolako ngequnto alithathako nje-ke ubuyela kuZimu. Njll. (5)

(iii) **Ingabe ngokubona kwakho, umtloli ukholelwa kuphi? Sekela ipendulwakho.**

- Umtloli ulikholwa/uyakholwa ngombana usebenzise amagama athi, “Kosi Somandla ngiyazinikela (2)
/30/

UMBUZO 3

(a) **Uyini umnqopho omkhulu wokutjho iinanazelo?**

- Iinanazelo zirhaywa nanyana kukuphi lapha kuhlange abantu abazanako nabalaziko ilimi lomrhayi. Zingarhaywa eminyanyeni, lapha kubhujwe khona, lapha kuthathwa khona nanyana kwendiwa khona umnqopho wazo kuvusa umuzwa wokuzwana. Orhayako angathinta nangendlela kuzilwa ngakhona nesibinwa. (2)

(b) **Hlathulula ubudlelwana obukhona hlangana kweenqhema ezintathu ozaziko kanye neenqubulo ezizisebenzisako.**

- Iinqubulo ezijayelekileko kungaba ngilezi: seMoroka Swallows: Don't follow me follow the birds. Laba-ke bafunga iinkonjani ezibomvu. Be-Orlando Pirates bona bafunga amathambo, bathi ngezimnyama ngekani. Kuhlehle abalandeli laba nabaveza amathambo njalo, batjho kobana bayingozi. Begodu bazibiza ngamaHappy people. BeSundowns bona bathi The sky is the limit, batjho kobana abapheli amandla. (Abafundi bangatlola nanyana ngiziphi iinqubulo ezintathu abazaziko bese bayasekela kobana zitjho ini.) (6)

(c) **Tlola iinkhangiso ezimbili ozaziko bese uzihlathulule kafitj hazana.**

- Isikhangiso senzelwe ukudosa abathengi. Nawulalela isikhangiso ku-TV somkhiqizo wesibha i-Omo siyadosa senza kwangathi siyahlanzisisa begodu ohlanzako akatjhuki. Akwenzako nje kufaka ngaphakathi kwamanzi isembatho esithileko bese uyasikhupha sibe mhlophe twa. (Nanyana ngimuphi umkhiqizo ongatlolwa mfundi uzokwamukelwa.) (2)
/10/

INANI LOKE LEMITLOMELO: [50 X 2 = 100]

Tsivenda

ASAINIMENTHE 28

MBUDZISO 1

(a) Kha vha bule thai mbili dza u kaidza/ilisa vha inge nga u nea t̄halutshedzo dzadzo.

(4)

(i) Thai tsha nkunda ndi lipo = Ndi d̄amu ɿa khaladzi. (Hu khou kaidziwa uri d̄amu ɿa khaladzi a ɿi farwi)

(b) Kha vha bule mirero miraru ine ya kaidza kana u laya vha nee na t̄halutshedzo yayo.

(6)

(i) Nwana mu ɿa malofha mavhisi thumbuni hu onya hawe = muthu ane a ita zwithu zwi si zwavhuḍi zwi dovha hafhu zwa vhuya kha ene muḵe.

(ii) Wa sa ɿi pfa u vhudzwani u d̄o ɿi pfela vhulaloni = Muthu a sa thetshesesi a tshi laiwa u d̄o t̄angana nazwo.

(iii) Nyadzawela wa sea vhaḵwe matshelo zwi d̄o u wela vho = Muthu ho ngo tea u kolela vhaḵwe musi vha khomboni vhunga a sa d̄ivhi ɿa matshelo.

/10/

MBUDZISO 2

(a) Khuḍano ndi mini? Kha vha nee tsumbo i bvaho buguni iḵwe na iḵwe ya nganea kana ya d̄irama ya Tshivenda ye vha vhuya vha i vhala.

(5)

Khuḍano ndi wone n̄wongo wa puloto. Khuḍano ndi u fhambana ha mihumbulo ya vhathu kana muthu e eḵhe. Ndi afha hune ra vha na khuḍano ya nga ngomu na ya nga nḵa.

Ya nga ngomu ndi ha musi muthu e eḵhe a tshi khou tea u dzhia tsheo mihumbulo yawe i tshi khou lwedzana.

Ya nga nḵa ndi ɿa ine ra wana vhathu vha tshi fhambana ha swika na hune vha nga semana, u rwana na u vhulahana.

NB: Mutshudeni u d̄o n̄wala nga nḵila yawe tenda zwa vha zwone, a dovha a tikedza nga tsumbo u bva kha bugu dze a vhala.

- (b) Vhañwe vhaanewa/vhabvumbedzwa kha dīrama vha bveledzwa nga madzina avho. Kha vha nange vhavhili kha bugu ya dīrama vha zwi t̄alutshedze. (5)

Ndila ya u shumisa madzina – afha ndi musi muanewa o n̄ewa dzina l̄ine l̄a bvukulula zwine a vha zwone. Hafha ndi hafhala hune ha pfi madzina a a amba. Musi muthu a tshi vho ita zwiito zwine dzina l̄a amba zwone kana a fhambana na zwine dzina l̄a amba zwone.

Tsumbo:

Athinamuḍi = uyu muthu u vha a si na muḍi wawe a tshi dzulela u fuiwa nga vhañwe vhathu.

Azwinaki = u wana hu si na tshine a fara tsha tenda vhutshiloni hawe.

N.B Mutshudeni u ḍo shumisa madzina awe tenda zwine a t̄alutshedza zwi tshi p̄fesesea.

- (c) Nganea na yone sa mañwalwa a l̄itheretsha i na puloto. Puloto yeneyi i na zwiga zwo fhambanaho. Kha vha bule zwiga zwenezwo vha inge nga u t̄alutshedza tshiga tshiñwe na tshiñwe nga u fhufhifhadza. (20)

(i) Mvulatswinga/ Mathomele

Afha ndi hune muñwali a bveledza vhaanewa vhahulwane, vhushaka havho na thaidzo, fhethuvhpo na hone hu a thoma u vhonala.

(ii) U bveledza mafhungo

Ndi hune mafhungo a thoma u t̄ot̄omowa hone, thaidzo i a hulela na khuḍano i thoma u vhonala.

(iii) Maṭhakheni

Ndi tshiuludzani tsha mafhungo. Mafhungo a vha o vhifha tshoṭhe, zwi tshi khou konḍa kana a tshi khou takadza tshoṭhe kha l̄iñwe sia, zwi tshi bva kha lushaka lwa bugu. Muanewa muhulwane a nga vha a tshi khou kunda kana a tshi khou kona tshoṭhe. Ndi hone hune muanewa/mubvumbedzwa dendele a vha a tshi khou lwa tshoṭhe na u tandulula thaidzo.

(iv) Thasululo

Mafhungo a bugu a vha o swika magumoni kana kha phendelo. Afha u wana vhaanewa vha tshi thoma u dzhia masia o fhanbanaho. Thaidzo ye ya t̄anganiwa nayo i a tandululwa naho kha dziñwe bugu hu tshi vha na u siiwa ha vhavhali muyani.

NB: Mutshudeni u do n̄wala nga n̄dila yawe tenda a fhindula zwone.

MBUDZISO 3

(a) Madzina a re afho ndi a u khoḁa. Hu khou ambiwa vhonny nahone zwo ḁa hani?

(6)

Afha hu khou khoḁiwa mahosi sa izwi vha tshi t̄honifhiwa nga lushaka hu tshi sedzwa zwe vha itela lushaka.

(i) Tshilwavhusiku (Tshilwavhusiku tsha ha Ramabulana)

Hu khou ambiwa khosi khulu Vho Makhado Ramabulana vhone Tshilwavhusiku, zwo ḁa nga he Vho Makhado vha fhedza makuwa vhusiku nga u tou vha vhulaha.

(ii) Phiriphiri

Afha ndi musi Vho tshivhase vha tshi khou ḁikhohḁa. Hu khou ambiwa Vho Phiriphiri Midiavhathu Tshivhase nge vha ri vha a vhavha sa phiriphiri hu tshi khou sedzwa zwiito zwavho. Ndi Vha wisa miḁi ya vhañwe yavho ya sala yo tshena.

(a) Kha vha t̄andavhudze uri hu tshi khoḁiwa hu na ipfi la 'singo' hu tshi khou khoḁiwa mini.

Nahone zwo livhiswa kha phukha ifhio.

(4)

(i) Ndi mutupo wa Masingo, u anzela u shumiswa nga vathu vha vuhosini.

(ii) Nahone zwo livhiswa kha phukha ifhio?

Ndi n̄dou, ngauri n̄dou i na maḁevhe mahulu, hu khou ambiwa nga ha musingo wa n̄dou.

/10/

T̄HANGANYELO: [50X2 = 100]

XITSONGA ASS 29

XIVUTISO XA 1

Hlamusela leswaku swimunhuhatwa eka matsalwa ya mitsheketo (mitsheketo ya swikholwanakholwana, ya matimu, ya vanhu/swiharhi) ya Xitsonga swi hambana njhani loko ku langutiwa swihlawulekisi swa swona. /10/

Swimunhuhatwa swa *swiharhi* swa vulavula no ehleketa tanihi vanhu

Swi hanya na vanhu no tikhoma tanihi vanhu, xik ku rima masimu

Swi kota ku endla mitwanano na vanhu

Swi kota ku tekana na vanhu

Swi kota ku tlariheta vanhu

Swimunhuhatwa swa *vanhu* eka mitsheketo swi endla swendlo swa vanhu tanihilaha hi va tivaka hakona na swendlo swa masalamusi. /10/

XIVUTISO XA 2

Matsalwa ya ximanguvalawa

(a) Vula 4 wa swiphemu leswi kungu eka novhele ri nga avanyisiwaka hi swona u tlhela u kana hi ku komisa 2 wa swin'wana na swin'wana swa swona. (8)

Mpaluxo

Mpfilungano

Ntlimbo

Xintshunxo

(b) Nyika nhlamuselo ya ntlangu kutani u kana hi ku komisa swiphemu swa ntlimbo, swimunhuhatwa na n'wangulano. (10)

I muxaka wa tsalwa laha swimunhuhatwa swi vulavulaka hi swoxe ematshan'wini ya ku va mutsari a hlamusela swiendlo swa swona.

Ntlimbo I xirhalanganya lexi ximunhuhatwankulu xi hlanganaka na xona ku xi sivela ku fikelela xikongomelo xa xona.

Swimunhuhatwa I vanhu lava mutsari a va tirhisaka ku humelerisa nkungu ra tsalwa ra yena.

N'wangulano hi laha swimunhuhatwa swi tshikiwaka swi vulavula hi swoxe.

(c) Hlaya xitlhokovetselo lexi landzelaka kutani u hlamula swivutiso:

Nkumba wa vuxika

Inkumba wa mani na mani, Nkumba lowu nga tluriwiki, Nkumba lowu kufumelaka; Nkumba wa vanhu hinkwavo.

Ndzi ri i nkumba wa vutomi,

I nkumba wa manana,

I nkumba wa tatana,

Na le hubyeni wa funengeriwa, Hambi xitsumbeni va khubumela.

Ku kuma wona a swi nonohwi,

Hi le ka byandlani;

I nkumba lowu rhandziwaka hi tindzumulo,

I nkumba lowu rhandziwaka hi swiputsa,

Ku hava xivumbiwa lexi wu vengaka.

Ku pfumala wona i vusiwana, Vusiwana a va vuli byona; Vusiwana byo pfumala ni hakelo, Van'wana va ku a hi okisi swa yila,

Ku pfumala wona, rivala hi swa vutomi. (JHN Khosa)

(i) Kanela hi ku komisa leswi vumbaka ririmi ra vutlhokovetseri eka vutlhokovetseri, kutani u nyika swikombiso hi ku kongomisa eka xitlhokovetselo lexi nga laha henhla. **(5)**

Swigaririmi (xigego, xithathelo, ximonyo, xisasi, xifananisi, na swin'wana)

(ii) Boxa 3 wa swikombiso swa xigego eka xitlhokovetselo lexi nga laha henhla. Kanela hi ku komisa nkucetelo wa swigego leswi eka muhlayi/muyingiseri. **(7)**

Hi le ka byandlani

I nkumba lowu rhandziwaka hi tindzumulo,

I nkumba lowu rhandziwaka hi swiputsa

XIVUTISO XA 3

Vulavulelo ra nsusumeto

- (a) Kanela vuxaka exikarhi ka 3 wa swipano swin'wana na swin'wana swa bolo na swilogene kumbe swiphato leswi swi yelanisiwaka na swona. (6)

Swichudeni swi ta tihlawulela swipano swinharhu swa bolo na swilogene kumbe swiphato leswi swi yelanisiwaka na swona ku swi kanela. Swikombiso swimbirhi hi leswi:

Moroka Swallows: *'Don't follow me, follow the birds!'* ('U nga landzeleli mina, landzelela swinyenyana!')

Nhlamuselo leyi nga va ka yona yi nyikiwaka byi nga va byi ri vuhenhla lebyi swinyenyana swi kotaka ku byi fikelela loko swi haha na fananisa xipano leswaku xi fikelela vuhenhla lebyikulu swinene emitlangwini ya xona. Ku landzeleriwa ka swinyenyana ku pakanisa eka xipano hi xoxe na leswaku vatlangi va xona i va nkoka wa njhani – va faneriwa hi ku landzeleriwa kun'wana na kun'wana laha va yaka kona.

Orlando Pirates: *'The black one through cheek'* or *'Happy people'*. Ku kongomisiwa ka "pirates" (tinsula-voya/makhamba ya le lwandle kumbe ya swikepe) eka vito ra xipano ku nga ku vangywa hileswi valandzeri va lavaka ku tisa muanakanyo wa leswaku xipano xa vona xi na 'nghozi' swinene na leswaku swipano leswin'wana swi fanele ku va chava. Nakambe ku kongomisiwa eka mihlovo ya ntima no basa ku va vuxaka na mihlovo ya "pirates" (tinsula-voya/makhamba ya le lwandle kumbe ya swikepe).

Mamelodi Sundowns: *sky is the limit*

- (b) Boxa xinavetiso lexi nga kona hi Xitsonga eka vuhaxi (eka magazini, etlhelo ka patu, kumbe kun'w. na kun'w.) kutani u hlamusela mitlhaveko/minyanyuko leyi xi yi vangaka eka wena tanihi xivulavuri xa ririmi leri. (4)

Mudyondzi u ta boxa xinavetiso lexi nga kona eka vuhaxi a tlhela a kombisa tlhaveko lowu nga kona eka yena

/10/

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.