

Tutorial letter 101/2/2017

African Languages and Culture in Practice

AFL1502

Semester 2

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We are pleased to welcome you to this module and hope that you will find it both interesting and rewarding. We shall do our best to make your study of this module successful. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester and resolve to do the assignments properly.

You will receive a number of tutorial letters during the year. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment.

Tutorial Letter 101, i.e. this tutorial letter, contains important information about the scheme of work, resources and assignments for this module. We urge you to read it carefully and to keep it at hand when working through the study material, preparing the assignment(s), preparing for the examination and addressing questions to your lecturers.

Please read my Studies @ Unisa brochure, in combination with Tutorial Letter 101 as it gives you an idea of generally important information when studying at a distance and within a particular College.

In Tutorial Letter 101, you will find the assignments and assessment criteria as well as instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments. We have also included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study this section of the tutorial letter very carefully.

Right from the start we would like to point out that you must read all the tutorial letters you receive during the semester immediately and carefully, as they always contain important and, sometimes, urgent information.

We hope that you will enjoy this module and wish you all the best!

2. PURPOSE OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE

2.1 Purpose

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

2.2 Outcomes

- Demonstrate linguistic and cultural diversity awareness and sensitivity in order to
- enhance personal relations in day-to-day situations.
- Demonstrate respect for diversity as concerns language and culture within a multi-cultural society.
- Interact across cultures in a respectful way.
- Appreciate own cultural background in relation to the cultures of others within a multi-cultural society.

3. LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer(s)

SESOTHO:

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

SISWATI:

Ms R J Lubambo (Deputy co-ordinator)
TvW 07-120, lubamrj@unisa.ac.za
012 429 2083

ISIZULU:

Dr N Masuku
TvW 07-50, masukn@unisa.ac.za
012 429 6444

AND: (Also for IsiZulu)

Ms N Molokomme
TvW 07-54, moloknl@unisa.ac.za
012 429 4970

TSHIVENDA:

Dr K Y Ladzani
TvW 07-126, ladzaky@unisa.ac.za
012 429 8227

XITSONGA:

Ms C Khoza
TvW 07-41, khozanc@unisa.ac.za
012 429 2253

3.2 Department

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

E-mail: ledignm@unisa.ac.za

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

SESOTHO SA LEBOA:

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

SETSWANA:

Mr S Masote
TvW 07-125, masotse@unisa.ac.za
012 429 8016

ISIXHOSA:

Dr D Spofana
TvW 07-45, spofadg@unisa.ac.za
012 429 6867

ISINDEBELE:

Ms N J Malele
TvW 07-114, malelnj@unisa.ac.za
012 429 2075

AND: (Also for IsiNdebele)

Ms K Malobola-Ndlovu
TvW 07-116, mndlojn@unisa.ac.za
012 429 8672

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

3.3 University

If you need to contact the University about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication my Studies @ Unisa that you received with your study material. This brochure contains information on how to contact the University (e.g. to whom you can write for different queries, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of the times certain facilities are open).

Always have your student number at hand when you contact the University.

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

4. MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed books

IsiZulu:

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

Setswana:

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

Sesotho:

- Novel: *Mme*, by Maake, N.P., 2008. Maskew Miller Longman.
- Poetry: *Makatolle*, by Moleleki, M.M., Xaba, D.L., Makappa, M.M., and others, 2008. Kagiso Education.
- Drama: *Senkatana*, by Mofokeng, S.M., 1972, Reprint 2014. Wits University Press.
- Essays: *Pelong ya ka*, by Mofokeng, S.M., 1962, Reprinted 2014. Wits University Press.

Tshivenda:

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

IsiNdebele:

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

Xitsonga:

- Drama book: *Ku dyela nyama ematlukeni* by Risenga, D.J. 2011 Pretoria: Unisa Press.
- Folklore: *Mbalelembalele!* By Shabangu, I.S., 2006. Lingua Franca Publ. Giyani.

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

4.2 Recommended books

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

4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no electronic reserves for this module.

4.4 Library services and resources information

For brief information go to : <http://www.unisa.ac.za/contents/studies/docs/myStudies-at-Unisa2017-brochure.pdf>.

For more detailed information, go to the Unisa website: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/>, click on Library For research support and services of Personal Librarians, go to: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/Default.asp?Cmd=ViewContent&ContentID=7102>

The Library has compiled numerous library guides:

- find recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad>
- request material - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- finding, obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills
- how to contact the Library/find us on social media/frequently asked questions - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>

5. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE**5.1. Tutors**

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

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

5.2 Contact with fellow students

5.2.1 Study groups

It is advisable to have contact with fellow students. One way to do this is to form study groups. The addresses of students in your area may be obtained from the following department:

Directorate: Student Administration and Registration
PO Box 392
UNISA
0003

5.2.2 MyUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The myUnisa learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

To go to the myUnisa website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the “Login to myUnisa” link on the right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the myUnisa website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>.

5.2.3 Workshops and Videoconferencing

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

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

Besides e-tutoring there will be face to face tutoring. It remains the responsibility of the respective students to contact the tutor assigned to them.

5.3 Free computer and internet access

Unisa has entered into partnerships with establishments (referred to as Telecentres) in various locations across South Africa to enable you (as a Unisa student) free access to computers and the Internet. This access enables you to conduct the following academic related activities: registration; online submission of assignments; engaging in e-tutoring activities and signature courses; etc. Please note that any other activity outside of these are for your own costing e.g. printing, photocopying, etc. For more information on the Telecentre nearest to you, please visit www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres.

6. MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

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

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

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

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

7. MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

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

8. ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment plan

- **How the admission to the examination works**

In terms of University policy, admission to examinations is granted to students on the basis of the submission of the first assignment for the specific tuition period (regardless of the mark obtained). The due date of the assignment will be within the first five weeks of the tuition period.

- **How the assessment system works**

There are two assignments for this module. In order to gain admission to the examination, the first Assignment has to be submitted in time. You are strongly advised to submit the second Assignment as well. Both assignments are compulsory. The due dates for the submission of the assignments are indicated in sections 8.4 and 8.5. Instructional feedback on assignments will be sent to all students registered for this module.

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

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

English: 0

isiZulu: 1

isiXhosa: 2

Sesotho sa Leboa: 3 etc.

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

Likewise, Assignment 20 will refer to the second assignment for English, Assignment 21 will refer to the second assignment for isiZulu, Assignment 22 will refer to the second assignment for isiXhosa, etc.

The first assignment must be done by all students to gain admission to the exams. Both assignments contribute to the year mark and it is advisable that students submit the second assignment as well.

Please choose only ONE language and do the two assignments for that particular language, e.g. Siswati (Assignment 16 and 26), Xitsonga (Assignment 19 and 29).

Remember to number your assignment as follows below in accordance with the language in which you will be answering your assignment questions:			
<u>FIRST ASSIGNMENT</u>		<u>SECOND ASSIGNMENT</u>	
English	: 10	English	: 20
IsiZulu	: 11	IsiZulu	: 21
IsiXhosa	: 12	IsiXhosa	: 22
Sesotho sa Leboa	: 13	Sesotho sa Leboa	: 23
Setswana	: 14	Setswana	: 24
Sesotho	: 15	Sesotho	: 25
Siswati	: 16	Siswati	: 26
IsiNdebele	: 17	IsiNdebele	: 27
Tshivenda	: 18	Tshivenda	: 28
Xitsonga	: 19	Xitsonga	: 29

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

8.2 General assignment numbers

As mentioned above, each language has its own number. You are supposed to answer both assignments for your chosen African language.

8.2.1 Unique assignment numbers

In addition to the assignment number, e.g. 10, an assignment also has its own unique assignment number which must be written/typed on the covering page of each assignment. These numbers are indicated under 8.4 and 8.5.

8.2.2 Due dates for assignments

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

8.3 Submission of assignments

You are expected to submit your assignment either hand-written or typed by post or electronically via myUnisa. Assignments may not be submitted by fax or e-mail.

For detailed information on assignments, please refer to the my Studies @ unisa brochure, which you received with your study package. To submit an assignment via myUnisa:

- Go to myUnisa.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module.
- Click on assignments in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen.
- Click on the assignment number you want to submit.
- Follow the instructions.

8.4 First Assignments

8.4.1 ENGLISH 10

ASSIGNMENT 10 COMPULSORY

CLOSING DATE : 30 JULY 2017

UNIQUE NUMBER : 577582

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

QUESTION 1

Ubuntu may be interpreted as a system of values that affects all facets of life. Do you agree? Give examples from 5 different facets of 'everyday' life to support your answer. /10/

QUESTION 2

(Please note that questions 2 and 3 are based on the new study units of your Study Guide, found in Tutorial Letter 102, look for it on myUnisa, in the link OFFICIAL STUDY MATERIAL)

- (a) Write down 2 characteristics of vowels and 2 characteristics of consonants in your African language and explain how these two types of sounds differ. (6)
- (b) Choose the sentence from the African language of your choice and then answer the questions:

Sesotho: **Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.**

Sesotho sa Leboa: **Bomalome ba nwele bjalwa maabane bošego.**

Setswana: **Bomalome ba nwele bojalwa maabane bosigo.**

IsiZulu: **Umama upheke uphuthu izolo ntambama.**

IsiXhosa: **Amakhwenkwe ayithanda kakhulu ibhhola ekhatywayo.**

Siswati: **Make upheke umbidvo itolo ntsambama.**

IsiNdebele: **Ugogo uhlanze izitjo izolo ebusuku.**

Xitsonga: **Vamalume va nwile byala tolo nivusiku.**

Tshivenda: **Vhakalaha vho niwa kholomo nga mvulala.**

- (i) Write down the subject concord in the sentence and then briefly discuss the concord system in your African language. (4)
- (ii) Explain the structure of nouns in your chosen African language by referring to the 2 nouns in the sentence. (6)
- (iii) In the sentence, identify the type of suffix contained in the verb and then write brief notes on the structure of the verb in your chosen African language. (4)

/20/**QUESTION 3**

- (a) Look at the sentence in your chosen African language in Question 2 (b) above. Identify the *subject*, *predicate* and *object* in the sentence and then explain how a sentence is constructed in your African language. (7)
- (b) Select the word from your chosen African language below and then explain the construction of *deverbatives* by referring to this word:

Sesotho: **Mpho**Sesotho sa Leboa: **Moruti**Setswana: **Mpho**IsiZulu: **Umfundisi**IsiXhosa: **Thando**Siswati: **Umfundisi**IsiNdebele: **Umtjhumayeli**Xitsonga: **Nyiko**Tshivenda: **Mushumi**

(5)

- (c) Nouns in the African languages may be described by means of a variety of other word categories. Show how this may take place by supplying 4 examples of your own and discussing each of them. (8)

/20/**TOTAL: [50 X 2 = 100]**

8.4.2 ISIZULU 11

ISIVIVINYO 11 (COMPULSORY)

USUKU LOKUVALA : 30 UNTULIKAZI 2017

INOMBOLO EYEHLUKIL : 855050

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

UMBUZO 1

Chaza ukuthi buyini 'Ubuntu' bese unikeza izibonelo ezifanele ezikhombisa Ubuntu. (10)

UMBUZO 2

UTHINGO LWENKOSAZANA

Ahoshe kancane umkhonto ohlonywe ezintungweni kuzwakale kuthi hl-hl ngenkathi ukudla kwawo kugudlana nekhwani elifulele. Asondele **kuMpiyakhe**⁽¹⁾. Awukhokhe.

“Nguwena lona! **Konke**⁽¹⁾ lokhu kuhlupheka **kwami**⁽¹⁾ kungenxa yakho. Kade ngilala ezigangeni, ngicelana nokudla, ngiyisikhonzi, ngenxa yakho-ngenxa yakho noyihlo. Izwe lonke lingifulathele yonke leminyaka. Ngize ngabuya nje ekuzuleni ngoba ngingemukeleki ndawo. Yikho ngize ngazenza uhlanya nje ngoba uma ngithi ngiphila njengabantu bonke ngizokwenelwa yijozi. Noma sekunjalo ubusangizingela lomthakathi!” Asho amkhwife ngamathe **uMpiyakhe**⁽³⁾. Umkhonto uyaveva ngaphezu kwesiguli. **Sona**⁽¹⁾ asithi nyaka.

DBZ Ntuli Uthingo Iwenkosazana

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo uyibhekise esiqeshini esingenhla:

- 2.1 Emagameni alandelayo kunemisindo edweshelwe shono ukuthi leyo misindo iphinyiswa kuphi. (8)
- (a) ubusangizingela
(b) Umkhonto
(c) ohlonywe
(d) Amkhwife
- 2.2 Shono ukuthi igama elithi 'uMpiyakhe' likusiphi isigaba samabizo bese unikeza nesiqalo salo. (2)
- 2.3 Chaza inguquko yomsindo eyenzeke egameni elidweshelwe esiqeshini bese uyasho ukuthi nhloboni yenguquko. (6)
- 2.4 Amagama aphawulwe ngo- 1 azingcezu zini zenkulumo? (4)

/20/

UMBUZO 3

- 3.1 (i) Tomula igama elingumenzi/eliyinhloko emshweni odwetshelwe esiqeshini kanye nesivumelwano salo. (3)
- (ii) Shono ukuthi igama olitomule ngenhla likusiphi isigaba unikeze nesiqalo salo. (2)
- 3.2 (i) Ngabe igama elithi **izwe**, kanye nelithi **isikhonzi**, anezivumelwano zenhloko ezifanayo yini? Ukusho ngani lokho? (2)
- (ii) Nikeza izigaba zamabizo aku-(i) ngenhla. (2)
- 3.3 Tomula amagama abe yisithupha asetshenziswe njengesilandiso esiqeshini esingenhla. (5)
- 3.4 (i) Igama eliphawulwe ngo-3 liyinhloboni yebizo. (2)
- (ii) Shono ukuthi ibizo oliphawule ngenhla lakhiwe yiziphi izingcezu zenkulumo. (4)
- /20/**
ISAMBA: [50]

8.4.3 ISIXHOSA 12

UMSEBENZI 12 (COMPULSORY)

USUKU LOKUVALA : 30 EYEKHALA 2017
INOMBOLO EYODWA : 801019

UMBUZO 1

EMzantsi Afrika jikele igama elithi, 'Ubuntu' liyasetyenziswa kakhulu. Ingaba ngokunokwakho eli gama lithetha ntoni? Xoxa kuvokotheke ngoku. **/10/**

UMBUZO 2

- (a) Zingaphi izikhamiso zesiXhosa? Zixele. (6)
 - (b) La maqabane aphinyiselwa kweziphi iindawo?: *bh; f; k; dl; tyh; h* (6)
 - (c) Bhala iindidi zezivumelanisi zibe-2, uze ubhale izivakalisi zibe-2 ngodidi ngalunye. (8)
- /20/**

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Amahlelo ezibizo esiXhoseni ahlulwe kabini. Wahlule uze unike imizekelo efanelekileyo. (16)
 - (b) Sakhiwa njani isivakalisi esiXhoseni? Chaza, uze unike umzekelo ngenkcazelo yakho. (4)
- /20/**

AMANQAKU EWONKE : [50 x 2 = 100]

8.4.4 SESOTHO SA LEBOA 13

ASAENMENTE YA 13 - KE YA KGAPELETŠO (COMPULSORY)

LETŠATŠIKGWEDI LA GO TŠWALELA : 30 MOSEGAMANYE 2017
 NOMORO YA MOSWANANOŠI : 882659

POTŠIŠO 1

Hlaloša ka boripana gore 'Botho' ke eng, o be o re botše gore ke eng seo o se dirago ka setšo sa geno seo se bontšhago 'Botho'. (10)

POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Na lereo le 'lenaneo la magoroina' le ra eng? Re laetše ka mehlala ya maleba ya Sesotho sa Leboa. (8)
- (b) Ke mehuta efe ye megolo ye mebedi ya medumo ye e farologanego mo go Thutamedumo? Ngwala mehlala ye mebedi go mohuta wo mongwe le wo mongwe. (6)
- (c) Mainagokwa a hlangwa ka go šomiša dikarolo tše itšeng. Hlaloša ka boripana dikarolo tše o be o fe le mehlala ye meraro. (6)
- /20/**

POTŠIŠO 3

- (a) Tihalošo ya lediri e ka oketšwa ka go šomiša mehuta yeo e fapanego ya meselana. Hlaloša gore moselanadiri ke eng o be o thekge karabo ya gago ka mehlala ya maleba. (7)
- (b) Lešalašala le na le mehola yeo e fapanego mo Sesothong sa Leboa. Hlaloša se ka mehlala ya maleba. (5)
- (c) Mo lefokong le le latelago laetša dibopegotho tša lefoko la Sesotho sa Leboa. (5)
- Dikgomo di fula mabjang lešokeng.** (5)
- (d) Lehlaodi le šoma go dira eng mo lefokong? Hlaloša se o re laetše ka mehlala ya mafoko a Sesotho sa Leboa. (3)

/20/

PALOMOKA [50x2=100]

8.4.5 SETSWANA 14

ASAENEMENTE 14 (COMPULSORY)

ASAENEMENTE E TSHWANETSE GO GOROGA KA : 30 PHUKWI 2017
NOMORO YA TLHAOLO : 716907

POTSO 1

Botho bo tsewa bo na le mesola e e amang maphata otlhe a botshelo. Dumela kgotsa ganetse ntlha e. O sa tlogele mojwa ope wa kobo o sa sogwa, naya dikao go tswa go maphata a le matlhamo (5) a a farologaneng a botshelo jwa letsatsi le letsatsi go tshegetsa karabo ya gago.

/10/

POTSO 2

(a) Naya Pharologanyo fa gare ga:

- (i) ditumanosi
- (ii) dikaditumanosi

NB: Naya dikai di le pedi go nngwe le nngwe ya tsone ka bobedi. (6)

(b) Lebelela mola o o latelang mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang ka fa tlase:

Bomme ba jele ngati maloba mo mosong.

- (i) Kwala thuanysediri mo moleng o mme ka boripana o tthalose kagego ya thuanysediri ya Setswana. (4)
- (ii) Tthalosa popego ya maina o lebile maina a le mabedi a a dirisitsweng mo moleng ono. (6)
- (iv) Mo moleng ono, supa mofuta wa setlhongwa o o tlhagelelang mo lediring mme o kwale dintlha ka boripana ka ga popego ya sediri mo Setswaneng. (4)

/20/

POTSO 3

- (a) Lebelela mola o o o neetsweng mo go 2(b) fa godimo. Supa *sediri*, *letiro* le *seDIRWA* mo go ona mme o tthalose gore mola oo o rulagantswe ka mokgwa o o ntseng jang. (5)
- (b) Lebelela lefoko le le fa tlase mme o tthalose kagego ya matswamadiring o lebile leina le le latelang.

Modisa

(6)

- (c) Maina mo Setswaneng a ka tthalosiwa ka mofuta wa setlhopha se sengwe sa mafoko. Bontsha gore seno se ka diragala jang ka go neela dikai di le 4 tsa gago mme o tthalose mofuta mongwe le mongwe wa e mene e. (9)

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

8.4.6 SESOTHO 15

MOSEBETSI WA 15 (COMPULSORY)

NAKO YA HO FINYELLA HA MOSEBETSI : 30 PHUPU 2017 E YA TLAMA
NOMORO E IKGETHANG : 750194

MELAO:

Araba dipotso kaofela

POTSO 1

Botho bo hlalose e le tlhahlamano ya diqeto e amang mehato kaofela ya bophelo. Na o a dumela? Fana ka mehlala e fapaneng ho tswa ho mehato ya bophelo 'letsatsing le leng le le leng' ho matlafatsa karabo ya hao. /10/

POTSO 2

(Ela hloko: Dipotso tsa 2 le 3 di thehilwe ho diunete tse ntjha tse teng TUTORIAL LETTER 102. Di fumane ho myUnisa ho OFFICIAL STUDY MATERIAL).

(a) Ngola matshwao a mabedi a ditumanosi le a ditumamoho Sesothong, mme o hlalose ka moo medumo ena e fapaneng. (6)

(b) Sheba polelo e latelang, mme o arabe ditpotso:

Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.

(i) Ngola lehokedi la lebitso mme o hlalose hakgutshwane tlhahlamano ya mahokedi ya Sesotho. (4)

(ii) Hlalosa sebopeho sa mabitso Sesothong ka ho sebedisa mabitso polelong ka hodimo. (6)

(iii) Polelong ena, fana ka mofuta wa sehlongwanthao se le seng leetsing mme o hlalose ka sebopeho sa leetsi Sesothong. (4)

/20/

POTSO 3

(a) Sheba polelo e leng ho potso 2 (b) ka hodimo. Qolla moetsi (*subject*), leetsi (*predicate*) le moetsuwa (*object*) polelong, mme o hlalose sebopeho sa polelo Sesothong. (7)

(b) Sheba lentswe le latelang, mme o hlalose sebopeho sa katoloso Sesothong ka ho sebedisa lentswe lena. (5)

Mpho

(c) Mabitso Sesothong a ka natefiswa ka ho a sebedisa mefuta e mengata ya mantswe a mang. Hlalosa tlhaho ena ka ho fana ka mehlala e mene ya hao, mme o e qaqolle. (8)

/20/

KAKARETSO YA MATSHWAO: 50 X 2=[100]

8.4.7 SISWATI 16

SIVIVINYO 16 (COMPULSORY)

LUSUKU LWEKUVALA : 30 KHOLWANE 2017
INOMBOLO LEYEHUKILE : 656372

UMBUTO 1

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

UMBUTO 2

Ngiyabonga kini mantfombatane nanibomake kutsi niphumelele kuhambela lomhlangano lobaluleke kangaka etimphilweni tetfu. Singakachubekeli embili, bengicela kutsi umuntfu ⁽¹⁾lophetse makhalekhikhini asisite amcishe. Sonkhe lapha endlini siyati kutsi lo hulumende wetfu lomusha uyakucitsa lokucindzetelwa kwalabasikati bacindzetelwe ngemasiko nangemtsetfo lesibandlulula ngebulili betfu Umtsetfo ⁽²⁾ sewuyasivuna tsine labasikati, sesinalo lilungelo lekutimela, sitikhetsese natsi njengetidalwa letiphelele taSimakadze. Lekungijabulisa kakhulu kutsi natsi sinelilungelo lekwala nasingafuni. Akekho umuntfu lotawendziswa nangafuni yena ⁽³⁾ kantsi nalabashadile nabo banalo lilungelo lekutsi cha emadvodzeni abo. Wona ⁽⁴⁾ emadvodza atawumangala kwesikhashana kodwa ⁽⁵⁾ atawetayela ngekuhamba kwesikhatsi. Loku phela akusho kutsi sesitawutiphatsa njengemadvodza nobe ⁽⁶⁾ sichube intfwala ⁽⁷⁾ ngesagila. Sitawuchubeka nekutiphatsa lokuhle kodwa ⁽⁸⁾ sibe sihlonyiswe ⁽⁹⁾ ngelwati lolutse caca ngemalungelo etfu. Loko kutasenta siphile imphilo lemnandzi kakhulu, silale njengetinswane eceleni kwabonina. Hawu! sengicishe ngacedza sikhatsi setikhulumi letimenyiwe. Lokumhlophe kodwa ⁽¹⁰⁾ makhosikati nani mantfombatana.

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ubhekise kulesicashunwa lesingenhla:

- (a) Ngabe emagama laphawulwe ku-1 na -2 asesigabeni lesifanako yini? Ukusho ngani lokho? (3)
- (b) Shano kutsi emagama ladvwetjelwe atitfo tini tenkhulumo. (3)
- (c) (i) Kulomusho lolandzelako tomula ligama lelisesijobelelo noma selulo. “Sitawuchubeka nekutiphatsa lokuhle kodwa sibe sihlonyiswe ngelwati lolutse caca.” (1)
- (ii) Tomula sijobelelo/selulo lesivela egameni lolitomule kulomusho ngenhla. (1)
- (iii) Chaza ngengucuko yemisindvo leyenteke egameni lolikhetsile ngenhla. (2)
- (iv) Ibitwani lenhlobo yekugucuka kwemisindvo? (1)

- (d) (i) Catulula uvete takhi taleligama leliku 2 ngenhla. (3)
(ii) Ngusiphi sakhi lesinebudlelwano nenhloko yemusho kuleti lotibhale ngenhla ku (d)? (1)
- (e) Kulesicashunwa kunetinhlobo tetabito letehlukile
- (i) Tomula tabito telucobo tibe timbili. (2)
(ii) Tomula sabito sekukhomba sibe sinye. (1)
(iii) Chaza kutsi tabito lotikhetse ku (i) ngenhla tisetjentiswe njani emishweni letikuwo. (2)
- /20/**

UMBUTO 3

- (a) Shano umcondvo lowehlukile wekusetjentiswa kwaleligama “kodvwa” kulesicashunwa. Imphendvulo yakho ayibhekiswe ku (e) na (h) (2)
- (b) Tomula imisho lenesifaniso ibe mibili usho kutsi sisetjentiswe kahle yini? (4)
- (c) Ngabe ligama lelitsi “*hulumende*”, kanye nalelilitsi “*lilungelo*”, anetivumelwano tenhloko letifanako yini? Ukusho ngani loko? (4)
- (d) Bhala emagama lamabili lasebente njengenhloko yemusho kulesicashunwa lesingenhla. (2)
- (e)
- (f) Tomula emagama abe mabili lasetjentiswe njengesichasiso kulesicashunwa, Shano kutsi nhloboni yesichasiso. (4)
- (g) Niketa ligama lelinemcondvo lofanako nalelitsi -*jabulisa*. (1)
- (h) Niketa ligama lelinemcondvo lophikisa lelitsi -*lemnandzi*. (1)
- (i) Bhala sisho lesikhona kulesicashunwa bese uyasho kutsi sisho kutsini? (2)
- /20/**

SAMBA: [50x2]=[100]

8.4.8 ISINDEBELE 17

UMSEBENZI 17 (COMPULSORY)

ILANGA LOKUVALWA : 30 KVELABAHLINZE 2017
INOMBORO EKHETHEKILEKO : 667710

ISINDEBELE

UMBUZO 1

- (a) Uyavumelana nesitatimende esingenzasi? “**Ubuntu**” butjho ukusebenza ngokuhlanganyela ukwakha umphakathi.” Sekela ipendulwakho ngeembonelo ezinembako esizithola epilweni yangemihla namalanga. (10)
- (b) Fundisisa umutjho ongenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo; UThulisiwe ufundela ubufundisi eKapa. Ingabe abokamisa abatlolwe ngokunzima khulu baphinyiswa njani. (4)
- (c) Tlola phasi:
- (i) nanyana ngiyiphi imihlobo emibili yabokamisa ongabafunyana elimini ofunda ngalo.
- (ii) nanyana ngiyiphi imihlobo emibili yabongwaqa ongabafunyana elimini ofunda ngalo.
- (iii) itshwayo elilodwa (1) lomhlobo owodwa wabokamisa netshwayo elilodwa lomhlobo wabongwaqa. (6)
- (d) Hlathulula uveze kobana ukutjhuguluka kwamatjhada kuza njani elimini ofunda ngalo. Sekela ngokuthi utlole iimbonelo ngelimi ofunda ngalo. (5)
- /25/**

UMBUZO 2

- (a) Fundisisa umutjho otlolwe ngelimi ofunda ngalo kile engenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo ezokulandela:
Sesotho: **Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.** (The uncles drank beer yesterday evening)
Sesotho sa Leboa: **Bomalome ba nwele bjalwa maabane bošego.** (The uncles drank beer yesterday evening)
Setswana: **Bomalome ba nole bojalwa maabane bosigo.** (The uncles drank beer yesterday evening)
IsiZulu: **Umama upheke uphuthu izolo ntambama. (Mother cooked prrridge yesterday afternoon)**
IsiXhosa: **Amakhwenkwe ayithanda kakhulu ibhhola ekhatywayo. (The boys loves football very much)**

Siswati: **Make upheke umbidvo itolo ntsambama.(Mother cooked vegetables yesterday afternoon)**

IsiNdebele: **Ugogo uhlanze izitja izolo ebusuku.** (Grandmother washed the dishes yesterday evening)

Xitsonga: **Vamalume va nwile byala tolo nivusiku.** (The uncles drank beer yesterday evening)

Tshivenda: **Vhakaloha vho niwa nga mvula kholomoni.** (The old men were caught in a rainstorm while looking after cattle)

- (i) Tlola isivumelwano sehloko emutjhweni bese uhlathulula ngokufitjhani kobana isivumelwano sehloko sakhiwa njani elimini ofunda ngalo. (7)
- (ii) Tlola nanyana ngimaphi amabizo amabili asemutjhweni otlolwe ngelimi ofunda ngalo bewuhlathulule ukwakheka kwawo. (7)
- (iii) Tlola isandiso sesikhathi esisemutjhweni otlolwe ngelimi ofunda ngalo bese uyatjho nokobana sakheke njani. (5)
- (iv) Buyelela ufundisise umutjho otlolwe ngelimi ofunda ngalo. Tlola ihloko/umenzi isilandiso nomenziwa bese uhlathulule ithemu elithi isintheksi/ihlelomitjho. (6)

/25/

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Abalingisi abaziinlwana eenganekekwani bavezwa njani? (6)
- (b) Tlola iingaba ezine zesakhiwo senovela bese kuthi eengabenezo, uhlathulule iingaba ezimbili kwaphela. (8)
- (c) Abalingisi/Abadlali baqakatheke khulu enoveleni/emdlalweni. Tlola uhlathulule nanyana ngimaphi amaqhinga wokwethulwa kwabadlali/kwabalingisi. (8)
- (d) Ngokufitjhani, hlathulula kobana ilimi lobukondlo limumethe ini? (3)

/25/

UMBUZO 4

- (a) Tlola umnqopho wokurhaywa kweenanazelo kanye nokusetjenziswa kwesibinwa embongweni ezithileko zabantu abanzima. (10)
- (b) Hlathulula kobana kungani abantu bakhetha ukusebenzisa iinqubulo lokha nabanghonyilako begodu baqalise ukunghonyila kwabo embusweni/eenkhungweni nanyana emabubulweni amakhulu. (5)
- (c) Phendula imibuzo elandelako emayelana neenkhango:
 - (i) Kanengi iinkhangiso zivame ukubekwa kuphi? (3)
 - (ii) Hlathulula kobana kungani zibekwa kilezo iindawo? (5)
 - (iii) Iinkhangiso zinqotjhiswe kibobani begodu kungani? (2)

/25/

INANI LOKE: [100]

8.4.9 TSHIVENDA 18

ASAINIMENTHE 18 (COMPULSORY)

DUVHA LA U VALA : 30 FULWANA 2017
 NOMBORO YO KHETHEAHO : 856985

MBUDZISO 1

Afrika Tshipembe li dzhiiwa li shango la musengavhadzimu. Musi vho sedza vhuḍifari ha vhatu vha dzulaho kha ili shango la manakanaka vhone vha vhona fhungo la vhuthu li tshi kha di vha hone naa? Arali phindulo yavho i ee, kana hai, kha vha tikedze yeneyo phindulo yavho nga mbuno dzi pfalaho. /10/

MBUDZISO 2

- (a) Kha vha talutshedze zwine vha pfesesa nga maipfi a tevhelaho, vha inge nga u sumbedza phambano yao:
- (i) pfalandothe na
 (ii) themba (6)
- (b) Musi hu tshi ambiwa nga ha vhutsini na tsini ha pfalandothe (*juxtaposition*) hu vha hu tshi khou ambiwa nga ha musu pfalandothe dzo imaho tsini na tsini dzi tshi disa mubvumo muswa. Vhone kha vha ri nee tsumbo tharu hune ha vha ho bvelela izwi zwine vhe ndi vhutsini na tsini ha pfalandothe. (6)
- (c) Afho fhasi hu na mafhungo mavhili. Vhone kha vha talutshedze uri mafhungo ayo a fana kana u fhambanywa nga mini, kana ndi tshiga tshifhio tshine tsha ita uri a fane kana hone u fhambana.
- (i) Munangiwa o ri u swika a itela vhathu zwiliwa.
 (ii) Mutakusi dzo ri u dzhena vhathu vha sea. (8)
- /20/**

MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Musi ri tshi amba nga ha **divhafungo** kana **ngudo ya mbumbo ya mafungo**, ri vha ri tshi khou amba nga ha mini? Hone mafhungo ane ra a vhumba a vha a tshi bva ngafhi? (4)
- (b) Fhungo kheji: Ndo ya doroboni mulovha.
 Kha vha li nwalulule kavhili vha sumbedza khwaḥisedzo/*emphasis*. (4)

(c) “Shumani hafho!”
Kha heji fhungo hu nga bva masala mavhili. Kha vha a topole vha sumbedze uri o da hani. (6)

(d) Kha vha sedze kha nyambedzano iyo i re afho fhasi:

Zwiitwaho: Ndo da mulovha na Dovahani nda si ni wane.

Tamisani: Hoo! Mujatshawe, ndo ni vhona hone ho vha hu sa dei.

Zwino vhona kha vha topole ipfi line ja khou talula vha talutshedze uri zwo da hani. (6)

/20/

THANGANYELO: [50 x 2 = 100]

8.4.10 XITSONGA 19

ASAYIMENTE YA 19 (COMPULSORY)

SIKU RO PFALA : 30 MAWUWANA 2017

NOMBOROYOXE : 712293

XIVUTISO XA 1

Vumunhu

Kanela nongoti wa *Vumunhu/Ubuntu* hi ku komisa u tlhela u vula loko ku ri leswaku ndhavuko wa n'wina wu amukela *Vumunhu/Ubuntu hi mafundzha* kumbe wa byi nyefula. Kombisa nhlamulo ya wena hi swikombiso swo huma eka vutomi bya masiku hinkwawo.

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 2

Hlaya xitshuriwa lexi landzelaka kutani u hlamula swivutiso leswi xi landzelaka:

Buthanani, i jaha leri nga na khumenhungu wa malembe hi vukhale. U dyondza exikolweni xa Bankuna, eNkowanowa, laha a endlaka giredi ya 9. Wa ha ku amukeriwa laha xikolweni eka lembe reri. U kulerile eTsakani, eMamelodi laha a a tshama kona na vatswari va yena. Laha hi kona a nga sungula ku dyondza xikolo kona ku kondza swi n'wi tsandza ku pasa giredi ya 8, n'waxemu. (hi T.V. Maringa, 2006)

- (i) Hlamusela hi ku komisa ku hambana loku nga kona exikarhi ka switwari na switatisi eka Xitsonga. (6)
- (ii) Tsala marito lama hi xifonetiki:
reri
amukeriwa (2x2=4)
- (iii) Nyika **mitlawa ya maviti** na **swirhangji swa maviti** lama:

xik: munhu > ntlawa wa 1 xirhangji xa mu-
malembe, xikolo, ku amukeriwa, vatswari, vukhale

(10)

/20/

XIVUTISO XA 3

(i) Vumba **ntsongahato** hi ku tirhisa marito lama:
xikolo, pasa, jaha, (3)

(ii) Vumba **vundhawu** hi ku tirhisa marito lama:
lembe, Bankuna, giredi, (3)

(iii) Tlhela u tsala xivulwa lexi kambe u sungula hi **marito lama nga eka swiangi:**

xik: N'wana (wa) rila.
Nhl: Wa rila n'wana.

Buthanani, (i jaha) leri nga na khumenhungu wa malembe hi vukhale. (3)

(iv) Vula leswaku marito lama i **swihluvi muni swa mbulavulo:**

xik: vuswa > riviti
dyondza, laha, reri, exikolweni, u. (5)

(v) Hlamusela **nkoka** wa ribumabumeri eka riviti. (3)

(vi) Tlhantlha xivulwa lexi landzelaka u humelerisa

xitwananisi xa nhlokomhaka, riendli na riengeteri

U dyondza exikolweni xa Bankuna. (3)

/20/

TIMARAKA HINKWATO: [50 x 2 = 100]

8.5 Second Assignments

8.5.1 ENGLISH 20

ASSIGNMENT 20

CLOSING DATE : 21 AUGUST 2017

UNIQUE NUMBER : 845171

QUESTION 1

- (a) Explain how the characters in prose narratives (myths, legends and folktales) of African traditional literature differ with regard to their character traits. (7)
- (b) Give a brief definition of Traditional poetry in the African languages. (3)
- /10/**

QUESTION 2

- (a) Name the **4** parts into which the plot of a novel may be divided and briefly discuss any **2** of them. (8)
- (b) Give a definition of an essay and briefly discuss the elements of topic, main idea and structure in this genre. (10)
- (c) Read the following poem and then answer the questions:

Summer

Direct your ears towards me (Listen closely) my people,
 Direct your ears towards me (Listen closely), hearken as I speak,
 I praise the summer, my paramour,
 The big season, the mother of the earth.

Hail, precious cared-for ox!
 The Mosotho speaks the absolute truth,
 When he says he has a blanket for the poor,
 The kaross of a great many, karosses made of jackals.

Long ago the frosts damaged our faces;
 The air of the North froze our blood;
 The snow on the mountains chilled us to death;
 Oh! We came we saw it in winter!

We behold the frolicking of the animals,
 The birds sing the flute,
 The finches sing while in the reeds,
 They praise the grace of the Lord.

Calves are jumping, they rejoice,
Oxen teats are open,
We eat thick milk, we eat thick sour milk,
The boy eats first milk.

You are twice as good and abundantly so,
The whole nation expresses exaggerated admiration for you,
They praise us it is taken to God,
God who remembers his children in famine.)

(Translated from Mophethe, C L J, in *Makatolle*, 1995: 19)

- (i) Briefly discuss what constitutes poetic language in poetry, and then illustrate this type of language by referring to the poem above. (5)
- (ii) Identify 3 examples of **metaphor** in the poem above. Briefly discuss the effects of these metaphors on the reader/listener. (7)
- /30/**

QUESTION 3

- (a) What is the main aim of chanting clan praises? (2)
- (b) Discuss the relationship between any 3 soccer teams and the slogans or praises they are associated with. (6)
- (c) Identify an advertisement that appears in your language in the media (in a magazine, alongside the road, etc.) and explain the emotion(s) it elicits in you as speaker of the language. (2)
- /10/**

TOTAL OF MARKS: [50 X 2= 100]

8.5.2 ISIZULU 21

ISIVIVINYO 21

USUKU LOKUVALA : 21 UNCWABA 2017
INOMBOLO EYEHLUKILE : 666897

UMBUZO 1

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

UMBUZO 2

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

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

UMBUZO 3

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

UMBUZO 4

Funda inkondlo engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

Siphethu sempilo yami nentokozo,
Ngiyini ngaphandle kwakho?
Nxa bekusitha kimi
Ngiyogqokwa yithunzi lobumnyama....
Nokufa!
Lapho ungikhanyisela
Umphefumulo uqhakaza injabulo,
Inhliziyo yembathe imfudumalo
Umoya wezinsunsu
Namathunzi emishwabulo
Kushabalala njengamazolo
Ungashoni langa lami,
Sihambisane sixhakene
Size sehlukaniswe
Ukufa!

(C.T Msimang: 29)

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

[11]

ISAMBA: [50 2 = 100]

8.5.3 ISIXHOSA 22

UMSEBENZI 22

USUKU LOKUVALA : 21 EYETHUPHA 2017

INOMBOLO EYODWA : 717212

UMBUZO 1

Bhala amanqwanqwa entsomi. Yithi ke ngoku uchaze inqwanqwa ngalinye.

/10/

UMBUZO 2

- (a) Xela amanqanaba ethi yakheke ngawo idrama, uze ubhale isivakalisi ngenqanaba ngalinye. (10)
 - (b) Zithini iimpawu zomlinganiswa oyintloko? Kubonise oku ngokuthi ucaphule kwincwadi osandula ukuyifunda kutsha nje. (10)
 - (c) Dwelisa iindidi zemibongo. (10)
- /30/**

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Ingaba unaso na isiduko? Khawuzithuthe.

/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]

8.5.4 SESOTHO SA LEBOA 23

ASAENMENTE YA 23

LETŠATŠIKGWEDI LA GO TSWALELA : 21 AGOSETOSE 2017
NOMORO YA MOSWANANOŠI : 757718

POTŠIŠO 1

- (a) Hlaloša lereo le 'thetotumišo' o be o fe mehola ye mene ya thetotumišo. (5)
(b) Na o kwišišang ka lereo le'dikanegelotšhaba'? Ahlaahla. (5)
/10/

POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Re fe dikarolo tše 4 (tše nne) tše thulaganyo ya papadi(terama) e ka arolwago ka tšona gomme o ahlaahle ka boripana tše 2(pedi) tša tšona. (8)
(b) Efa tlhalošo ya taodišo gomme o ahlaahle ka boripana dikarolo tše: hlogo, kgopolokgolo, le popego ya mohutangwalo wo. (10)
(c) Bala sereto se gomme o arabe dipotšišo tše di latelago:

Lefelo le lekgethwa

- (1) Apola diaparo
- (2) Rola dieta
- (3) O šale o le pshenene,
- (4) O itokišetše leeto la sammaruri!
- (5) Ga go tsene lenyatšo lefelong le,
- (6) Ga go kokote lehufa lefelong le,
- (7) Ga go gwante tshete lefelong le,
- (8) Ga go tshetshethe maroga lefelong le.
- (9) Ke lefelo le lekgethwagadi!
- (10) Re tsena re hwidinya matsogo,
- (11) Dithoto tša lefase morago re tlogetše,
- (12) Ke lefelo la bodutu bja matšobatšoba.
(BMT Makobe)

- (i) Hlaloša lereo le 'seswantšhokgopolo' go lelemetheto. (5)
(ii) Hlaloša mothalotheo wa boraro (3) ka mantšu a gago. (2)
(iii) Akaretša molaetša wa sereto se ka methaladi ye 5 (mehlano) (5)
/30/

POTŠIŠO 3

- (a) Ngwala phapano magareng ga mogobo le kwalakwatšo. (5)
- (b) Ditšhabeng tša Maafrika diema di be di dirišetšwa go ruta bana mekgwa ye mebotse. Re fe diema tše pedi tša Sesotho sa Leboa tša go amana le bana gomme o re botše gore di ruta bana mekgwa ye mebotse bjang. (5)

/10/**PALOMOKA: [50x2=100]**

8.5.5 SETSWANA 24

ASAENEMENTE 24

ASAENEMENTE E TSHWANETSE GO GOROGA KA : 21 PHATWE 2017
NOMORO YA TLHAOLO : 795499

POTSO 1

- (a) Tlhalosa mofuta wa baanelwa o o fitlhelwang mo mefuteng e e latelang ya porouse:
- (i) dikinane
 - (ii) dinoolwane
 - (iii) ditlhamane
- (6)
- (b) O sa tlogele moja ope wa kobo o sa sogwa, tlhalosa o tla o ikungwela maduo ka go naya dikao tse di maleba se “Poko ya segologolo”, go ya ka Setswana e leng sone. (4)
- /10/**

POTSO 2

- (a) Padi e farologantswe ka dikarolo di le mmalwa tse mosola wa tsone e leng go thusa mmuisi go tthaloganya setlhangwa se botoka. Fa o dumelana le ntlha e, naya di le nne (4) tsa dikarolo tse o be o di tlhalose ka boripana. (8)
- (b) Naya tlhaloso ya tlhamo mme ka boripana o tlhalose dintlha ka ga *setlhogo*, *thitokgang* le *popego* mo mofutatlhangweng ono. (10)
- (c) Buisa leboko le le latelang mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang:

LETLHABULA

Tlhwayang tsebe setšhaba sa etsho,
Tlhwayang tsebe lo reetse fa ke bua,
Ke boka Letlhabula, mmamoratwa,
Setlha se segolo, mmalefatshe.

Ahee, wena kgomo ya lefisa!
Mosotho o buile nnete e senang ba phefo,
Fa a re o tshwana le kobo ya dikhutsana,
Letlalo la phologolo tse ditona.

Go sebaka serame se re senya difatlhego;
Mewa ya bokone e re remisa madi;
Semathana thabeng se re gatsetsa;
Banna, ra tla ra le bona marigeng ano!

Re bona ka diphologolo go kalapa,
Dinonyane di binabina ka melotsana,
Dithaga di kua gareng ga motlhaka,
Di rorisa tshegofatso ya Modimo.

Dinamane di kalapa ka boitumelo,
Thele tsa kgomo di sisitse,
Re ja a a remileng re ja bodila,
Mosimane a ja kgetsele.

O melemolemo e mentsintsi,
Ditšhaba tsotlhe di a go boka,
Di re tlotla e kgolo e isiwe go Mmopi,
Modimo o gopolang bana tlaleng
(Mophethe, CLJ, mo go Makatolle, 1995:19)

- (i) Kaboripana tlhalosa gore ke eng se se tlhamang puopoko mo pokong, mme o bontshe mofuta o wa puo o totile leboko le le fa godimo. (5)
- (ii) Supa dikai di le tharo tsa tshwantshiso mo lebokong le le fa godimo. Tlhalosa ka boripana seabe sa tshwantshiso e mo moreetsing/mmuising. (7)

/30/

POTSO 3

- (a) Go tewang ka “Poko ya losika”, mme mosola wa yone ke eng? (2)
- (b) Tlhalosa tsalano fa gare ga ditlhopho tsa kgwele ya dinao dingwe fela di le 3 le ditsekedi (slogans) kgotsa dipoko tse ba golagannwang natso. (6)
- (c) Supa papatso e e kwadilweng ka Setswana, e ka nna mo makasineng, mo thoko ga tsela, jj, mme o tlhalose gore e tsikinya jang maikutlo a gago jaaka Motswana. (2)

/10/

PALOGOTLHE YA DINTLHA: [50 X 2 = 100]

8.5.6 SESOTHO 25

MOSEBETSI WA 25

NAKO YA HO FINYELLA HA MOSEBETSI : 21 PHATO 2017
NOMORO E IKGETHANG : 690428

POTSO 1

- (a) Hlalosa phapano pakeng tsa baphetwa ba ditshomo (myth, legend le fable) tsa dingolwa tsa baholoholo ka matshwao a bona. (7)
- (b) Fana ka qaqiso ya dithoko Sesothong. (3)
- /10/**

POTSO 2

- (a) Fana ka mabitso a dikarolo tse nne tsa poloto ya nobele mme o qoqa ka tse pedi tsa tsona nobeleng ya Mme, ka N P Maake. (8)
- (b) Fana ka qaqiso ya moqoqo mme o qoqe ka dielemente tsa sehlooho, kgopolo le tsa sebopeho moqoqong o le mong bukeng ya Pelong ya ka, ka S M Mofokeng. (10)
- (c) Bala thothokiso, mme o arabe dipotso tse latelang:

Lehlabula

Theang tsebe tjhaba sa heso,
Theang tsebe le mamele ha ke bua,
Ke thothokisa lehlabula, thatohatsi,
Sehla se seholo, mmalefatshe.

Hauhela, kgomo ya lefisa!
Mosotho o buile nnete ya mmakoma,
Ha a re o ka kobo ya mafutsana,
Tata la rauduudu, matutuane.

Kgale dirame di re senya difahleho;
Meya ya Bokone e re hwamisa madi;
Lehlwa dithabeng le re bolaisa mohatsela;
Kgele! Ra tla ra le bona ka mariha!

Re bona ka diphoofolo ho thala,
Dinonyana di bina makodilo,
Thaha di lla di le mohlakeng,
Di rorisa mohau wa Modimo.

Manamane a a thala, a nyakaletse,
Kgomo mmele di e tontshitse,
Re ja mafi, re ja serema,
Moshemane o ja kgatsele.

O melemolemo e mengatangata,
 Tjhaba tsohle di a o babatsa,
 Di re tlotla e iswe ho Tlatlamatjholo,
 Modimo o hopolang bana tlaleng. (Mophethe, C L J, in *Makatolle*, 1995: 19)

- (i) Qoqa hakgutshwane ka dintlha tseo tse bopang **puo ya thothokiso**, mme o fane ka mehlala e tswang thothokisong ka hodimo. (5)
- (ii) Fana ka mehlala e meraro ya tshwantsho (metaphor) thothokisong ka hodimo. Qoqa hakgutshwane ka matla a ho kgodisa a ditshwantsho ho mmadi kapa bautlwi. (7)
- /30/**

POTSO 3

- (a) Sepheo se seholo sa ho roka dithoko tsa seloko ke sefe? (2)
- (b) Qoqa ka kamano pakeng tsa dithimi tsa dibolo tse ding tse tharo le mapetjo a tsona. (6)
- (c) Qoqa ka phatlalatso (advertisement) e nngwe bukeng, kapa seterateng, jwalojwalo, mme o hlalose maikutlo a hao a hlahiswang ho wena ke yona. (2)
- /10/**

KAKARETSO YA MATSHWAO: [50 X 2 = 100]

8.5.7 SISWATI 26

SIVIVINYO 26

LUSUKU LWEKUVALA : 21 INCI 2017
INOMBOLO LEYEHLUKILE : 875369

Imiyalo: Phendvula yonkhe imibuto.

UMBUTO 1

- (a) Buyini buciko bemlomo? (3)
- (b) Tilwane tivame kuvetwa njengebalingisi etinganekwaneni, phawula ngetimphawu letivetwe tagcama kuloluhlobo lwebalingisi wente netibonelo letishaya emhlohlweni. (4)
- (c) Babaluleke ngani balingisi endzabeni. (2)
- (d) Lelinye lemaphuzu labalulekile kumbhali wenoveli, kwetfulwa kwebalingisi, bhala tindlela letimbili umbali langatisebentisa ekuveteni balingisi bakhe. Sekela kafuphi kuleyo naleyondlela. (4)
- (e) Chaza kwekutsi iyini I eseyi ? (2)
- /15/**

UMBUTO 2

- (a) Umdlalo unesakhiwo lesingahlukaniswa tigaba letine, phawula ngaletigaba uvete kwekusi balingisi bangatitfutukisa njani letotigaba. (10)
- (b) Coca kabanti ngetimphawu letingasetjentiswa ngumbhali wenzaba lemfishane nakabhala indzaba yakhe lesingatsi ibhaleke kahle. (10)
- /20/**

UMBUTO 4

- (a) Kusetjentiswa kwetilwane kutilogeni kuvamile etilwimini temdzabu. Coca ubonise kutsi timphawu taletilwane teyamene njani nalamanye emacembu etemidlalo lowatiko. (8)
- (b) Tiyini tinanatelo futsi tibaluleke ngani emphilweni yemuntfu? (5)
- (c) Bhala sikhangiso sibe sinye losibona kumabonakudze usho kwekutsi sinamtselela muni kubabukeli. (2)
- /15/**

TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]

8.5.8 ISINDEBELE 27

UMSEBENZI 27

ILANGA LOKUVALWA : 21 KURHOBOYI 2017
INOMBORO EKHETHEKILEKO : 644738

UMBUZO 1

- (a) Hlathulula abalingisi emitlolweni yobuthakgha bomlomo(iinolwana, iinolwana-mlando neenolwana ndabuko. Uhlathulule ngokuzeleko bonyana imihlobo ebaliweko le ihluka bunjani mayelana nabalingisi. (7)
- (b) Buyini ubuthakgha bomlomo? Sekela ipendulwakho unikele neembonelo zesiNdebele. (3)
/10/

UMBUZO 2

- (a) Tlola iingcenywe **ezine** inovela engahlukaniseka ngayo bese uhlathulula kafitjhani ngeengcenywe nje **ezimbili**. (8)
- (b) Iyini i-eseyi? Sekela ipendulwakho ngokuthi uveze isihloko, umqondo , ummongo kanye nesakhiwo kilomkhakha. (10)
- (c) Funda ikondlo elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo:

Ngizulazulile, ngafuna kwami,
Kwathu kungekwami, ngakufuna.
Onjengami wafana nami,
Wazulazula, nami ngazula.

Ukweqiwa kweentubi kwaziwa ngimi,
Ngiseqa, ngithanyela ngisitjha
Njengomlilo welangabi lokufa.
Mina ngibona ipilo: Kuwe kukufa.

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

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

Ngu-MS Ntuli

- (i) Liyini ilimi lobukondlo? Sekela ipenulwakho ngokudzubhula ilimi lobukondlo ekondlweni engehla le. (5)
 - (ii) Veza iinthombengqondo ezimbili bese uyatjho bona ziyanemba namkha Azinemi na? (5)
 - (iii) Ingabe ngokubona kwakho, umtlozi ukholelwa kuphi? Sekela ipendulwakho Ngokudzubhula ekondlweni. (2)
- /30/**

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Uyini umnqopho omkhulu wokutjho iinanazelo? (2)
- (b) Hlathulula ubudlelwana obukhona hlangana kwengqema ezintathu ozaziko Kanye neenqubulo ezizisebenzisako. (6)
- (c) Veza iinkhangiso ezintathu ezitjhiwoko ngesiNdebele, kungaba semrhatjhwani nanyana ezitlolwe kibomagazini. Hlathulula imizwa eziyivusako kuwe njengomuntu okhuluma ilimeli. (2)

/10/

INANI LILOKE: [50 X 2 = 100]

8.5.9 TSHIVENDA 28

ASAINIMENTHE 28

DUVHA LA U VALA : 21 THANGULE 2017
 NOMBORO YO KHETHEAHO: 694165

MBUDZISO 1

- (a) Kha vha bule thai mbili dza u kaidza/ilisa vha inge nga u nea tšalutshedzo dzadzo. (4)
 (b) Kha vha bule mirero miraru ine ya kaidza kana u laya vha nee na tšalutshedzo yayo. (6)
/10/

MBUDZISO 2

- (a) Khuḁano ndi mini? Kha vha nee tsumbo i bvaho buguni iḁwe na iḁwe ya nganea kana ya ḁirama ya Tshivenda ye vha vhuya vha i vhala. (5)
 (b) Vhaḁwe vhaanewa/vhabvumbedzwa kha ḁirama vha bveledzwa nga madzina avho. Kha vha nange vhavhili kha bugu ya ḁirama vha zwi tšalutshedze. (5)
 (c) Nganea na yone sa maḁwe maḁwalwa a litheretsha i na puloto. Puloto yeneyi i na zwigwa zwo fhambanaho. Kha vha bule zwigwa zwenezwo vha inge nga u tšalutshedza tshiga tshiḁwe na tshiḁwe nga u pfufhifhadza. (20)
/30/

MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Madzina a re afho fhasi ndi a u khoḁa. Hu khou ambiwa vhonnyi nahone zwo ḁa hani? (6)
 (i) Tshilwavhusiku
 (ii) Phiriphiri
- (b) Kha vha tanḁavhudze uri musi hu tshi khoḁiwa hu na ipfi la 'singo' hu vha hu tshi khou khoḁiwa mini. Nahone zwo livhiswa kha phukha ifhio. (4)
/10/

TḁHANGANYELO: [50 x 2 = 100]

8.5.10 XITSONGA 29

ASAYIMENTE YA 29

SIKU RO PFALA : 21 MHAWURI 2017
NOMBOROYOXE : 823147

XIVUTISO XA 1

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

XIVUTISO XA 2

Matsalwa ya ximanguvalawa

- (a) Vula 4 wa swiphemu leswi kungu eka novhele ri nga avanyisiwaka hi swona u tlhela u kanela hi ku komisa 2 wa swin'wana na swin'wana swa swona. (8)
- (b) Nyika nhlamuselo ya ntlangu kutani u kanela hi ku komisa swiphemu swa ntlimbo, swimunhuhatwa na n'wangulano. (10)
- (c) Hlaya xitlhokovetselo lexi landzelaka kutani u hlamula swivutiso:

Nkumba wa vuxika

I nkumba 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)
- (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)
- /30/**

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)
- (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)
- /10/**

TIMARAKA HINKWATO: [50x2=100]

9. OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

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

10. EXAMINATION

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

The examination paper is a two hour paper. The semester mark obtained for the assignments counts 20% towards the year mark. The year mark will not count if a minimum of 40% is not achieved in the examination question paper.

Previous examination papers are available to students on myUnisa. We advise you, however, not to focus on old examination papers only as the content of modules and therefore examination papers change from year to year. You may, however, accept that the type of questions that will be asked in the examination will be similar to those asked in the activities in your study guide/CD-ROM and in the assignments.

To help you in your preparation for the examination, you will receive a tutorial letter that will explain the format of the examination paper, give you examples of questions that you may expect and set out clearly what material you have to study for examination purposes.

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

11. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

You are referred to the my Studies @ Unisa brochure which contains an A-Z guide of the most relevant study information.

12. SOURCES CONSULTED

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

13. CONCLUSION

We sincerely hope that this module will be instrumental in helping you to gain insight into some matters of language, literature and cultural interest and to increase your understanding of the African language speakers and their way of life. This is especially important for your day-to-day interaction with African people. We wish you every success with your studies and success in the exams.