

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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AFRICAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN PRACTICE

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS ·
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SECOND

Closed book examination

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This paper consists of 14 pages.

Questions in this paper are in English as well as Sesotho, Sesotho sa Leboa, Setswana, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, SiSwati and isiZulu. Please choose ONE language to answer the questions. Please indicate on the outside cover of your exam answering book which language you have chosen. When answering your questions you should use the chosen language throughout. Code switching between languages will result in a penalty and the loss of well-deserved marks.

Those who would prefer to answer in an African Language of their choice may do so by selecting the following:

Xitsonga	page 9
Setswana	page 9-10
SiSwati	page 10
isiNdebele	page 10-11
Tshivenda	page 11
Sesotho	page 12
Sesotho sa Leboa	page 12-13
isiXhosa	page 13
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INSTRUCTIONS:

- (a) All questions in this paper are compulsory.
- (b) After answering Section A, go to Section B and answer all questions there on your particular language.
- (c) All answers must be written in the exam script.

Section A of this paper consists of short questions (Multiple Choice) and **Section B** consists of essay type questions.

SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Please do not re-write the multiple choice questions. Follow the following format when answering:

Example:

1. In traditional African culture, which of the following would you say defines the education of children the best:
 1. Children had to accept the fact that during the performance of a folktale, members of the audience are not allowed to interrupt the performer.
 2. Children should be able to understand the plot of the stories they are told mainly through the lives of the characters of the stories.
 3. Children had to accept the fact that they would have to memorize every tale they are told as they will be expected to do a performance on their own after one year.
 4. Children had to accept the fact that the ways of the ancestors were part of their lives.

Answer:

1. 4

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING 25 QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND THEN WRITE DOWN YOUR ANSWERS IN YOUR EXAM SCRIPT IN THE SAME WAY AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE EXAMPLE ABOVE:

1. **Ubuntu means:**
 1. To be able to give other people money
 2. To be a good citizen.
 3. To be good to and accepting of all people, irrespective of where you encounter them.
 4. To be honest to your friends only.
2. **The following could be seen as the cradle of Ubuntu:**
 1. Taxi ranks, shops, and the movies.
 2. Schools, the local tavern and a night club.
 3. Homesteads, townships, courts of law and schools.
 4. On the beach or any other holiday destination
3. **In approach, Ubuntu is:**

1. Individualistic
 2. All about respect.
 3. Collective.
 4. Selective.
4. **In an Ubuntu situation, criminals are.....**
- 1 Taken to prison to rot there.
 2. Allowed to repent and are forgiven
 3. Made to suffer for their sins, corrected and then brought back into society.
 4. Punished severely
5. **Indigenous Education Systems allowed the learner to participate fully in the learning process, therefore it was...**
1. Inclusive.
 2. Exclusive
 3. Fractional.
 4. Narrow.
6. **The medium of teaching during the traditional phase was mother-tongue and this made it difficult for learners to...**
1. Grasp the learning material
 2. Built the relationship with the teacher
 3. Score high marks.
 - 4 None of the above.
7. **A lullaby is...**
1. A poem to entertain toddlers.
 2. A song to lull a child to sleep.
 3. A heroic traditional song.
 4. A soothing instrument.
8. **The aim of forming age-sets was to ...**
1. Intensify training
 - 2 Initiate children.
 3. Promote team-work.
 4. Spare the rod.
9. **Which basic Education theme runs through traditional schools?**
1. The principles of non-humanity.
 2. The principles of Ubuntu

3. The principles of not having Ubuntu
4. The principles of building your own family.

Please read the following assignment case scenario and then answer the questions:

Sipho Mthembu is a young man from the deep rural KwaZulu-Natal area. He has just befriended Victor. Victor's family has just returned to South Africa, his parents having moved to America when he was a toddler. Sipho has invited Victor to accompany him and his family to the funeral of one of their relatives. Victor is excited and looking forward to meeting his new friend's family.

On the following morning, the Mthembu family and Victor went to the funeral. As they approached the home of the deceased, Victor was surprised to see that so many people had come to pay their last respects. He noticed some women were cooking food in huge pots inside the yard.

After driving around and finding no space to park, they parked their car on the lawn of one of the neighbours. Almost immediately, a seething Mr Grobler approached Mr Mthembu, the driver of the car; he gesticulated and shouted at him in Afrikaans, telling him to move his car from his premises as he had no permission to park there. Mthembu seemed surprised by Grobler's outburst; he walked slowly towards him, took off his hat and tried to explain politely to Mr Grobler that there was no other space to park and that he should help them as they had come to pay their last respects to one of their relatives. He continued: "We are sorry, sir, but could you please try to be neighbourly and help us? Remember that according to our culture of *ubuntu*, a person is what he is because of others" Mr Grobler was adamant and threatened to call the police because they were invading his privacy. "Wat is dit and wie is jy? Jy moet my nie van jou kultuur leer nie, dis my eie plek dié!" (What is that and who are you? Don't teach me about your culture! This is my place!) he shouted at Mr Mthembu. At that moment the man's wife came out, looking rather timid, and begged her husband to calm down: "Asseblief tog, my liefie, los hulle uit, net vir vandag, ons wil nie probleme hê nie." (Please, love, leave them alone, just for today, we do not want problems). The man grimaced and reluctantly retreated, saying, "Remember to inform me beforehand next time, otherwise there will be trouble!" He pointed at the crowd with his finger. On seeing this, some people in the crowd became very cross, raised their fists and shouted back at him in protest. However, a relieved Mr Mthembu put his hands together and said, "Baie dankie, meneer!" (Thank you very much, sir). On

seeing this, Victor scratched his head, his face showing both confusion and surprise.

10. **According to African culture a funeral is regarded as a ... business.**
 1. Family's
 2. Friends and colleagues'
 3. Everybody's
 4. Family and neighbours'

11. **Interpersonal relationships are about:**
 1. Maintaining healthy relationships with other people.
 2. Studying and understanding your own culture.
 3. Knowing ourselves only
 4. All of the above.

12. **Which of the following communicative behaviours show that Mr Grobler lacks interpersonal skills?**
 1. He approached Mr Mthembu and shouted at him in Afrikaans.
 2. He pointed at the crowd with his finger.
 3. He wanted to solve his problem by calling the police.
 4. All of the above.

13. **The following sentences indicate that Mr Mthembu treated Mr Grobler with respect because ...**
 1. He took off his hat when he was talking to Mr Grobler.
 2. He shouted to Mr Grobler's outburst.
 3. He put his hands together and responded to him in IsiZulu.
 4. All of the above.

14. **Folklore is primarily about...**
 1. Stories which talk about stones which involve humans and animals as characters.
 2. Teaching about events that happened in the remote past.
 3. Teaching people about behaviour and the accepted mannerisms of a society.
 4. Pithy sentences that make one feel no better words could be used to describe a specific situation.

15. The following is a summary of Traditional Literature:

- 1 Myth, legend, folktales, riddles, proverbs, short stories and idioms.
- 2 Myth, legend, folktales, riddles, idioms, proverbs and praises.
- 3 Myth, legend, novels, folktales, idioms, proverbs and praises
- 4 Myth, legend, folktales, riddles, idioms, short stories and praises.

16. The functions of proverbs are:

- 1 To rise early in the morning and chant praises about the chief.
- 2 To warn and teach
- 3 To educate, entertain and amuse.
4. To warn, entertain, amuse and guide.

17. Choose the correct sentence that explains the theme of a novel best:

1. Theme is the main or central idea that the author wishes to convey of the lesson she/he wants the reader to learn.
- 2 Theme is the main or central idea that the author wishes the reader not to take into consideration
3. Theme is the idea that the author sometimes hints at so that readers should always refer to it.
4. Theme is the dialogue that the author wants his characters to use.

18. What makes drama differ from prose?

1. Prose uses poetic language yet drama does not.
- 2 Prose is meant to be read yet drama is to be performed
- 3 Drama is meant to be recited yet prose is to be read.
4. Prose uses normal language and drama does not.

19. A playful name that is given to a child or any person in a family or community is called:

1. Commemorative name.
2. Nickname.
3. Pet name.
- 4 Double-barrelled name

20. Which of the following do people read on billboards selling products?

1. Clan praises
2. Slogans.
3. Advertisements.
4. Proverbs.

21. Which of the following do Africans use to trace their history?

1. Slogans.
2. Praise poems.
3. History.
4. Advertisements.

22. According to Dr Mathole Motshekga which of the options are correct?

1. In African culture all the stars were regarded as the father and the mother of the earth
2. The African winter is in the second quarter (August-October) of the year.
3. In the African winter forces of nature are at rest or dead
4. The first quarter of the African year is between February and April.

23. Choose the correct statement(s) from the following:

1. In few African societies a major religious source of morality is the Supreme Being.
2. The sense of good and bad or right and wrong originates from the Supreme Being.
3. Africans do not believe that moral values are derived from the nature of the Supreme Being.
4. (1) and (3).

24. Choose the correct statement from the following:

1. Metaphors are only used in suburbs.
2. Metaphors are comparisons that may use the words "like" or "as".
3. Proverbs are critical in enhancing language and morality.
4. Individual conscience constitutes part of non-religious determinants of morality.

25. Choose the correct option about morality:

1. Morality refers to a code of behaviour that is authoritative in matters of right or wrong.
2. Morality is something which started to exist after the arrival of western religion.
3. Morality is a book written on morals and an individual is born with it
4. Morality is a device that keeps the society in remembrance of their ancestors.

[25 x 2=50]

SECTION B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)

INSTRUCTION:

❖ **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE LANGUAGE OF YOUR CHOICE**

ENGLISH

QUESTION 1

Briefly explain what '*Ubuntu*' is and tell us what is it that you do in your culture that depicts '*Ubuntu*'

(10)

QUESTION 2

Discuss the factors that led to the creation of our 11 official languages.

(10)

QUESTION 3

Explain the differences between a short story and a novel. Validate your answer by giving relevant examples.

(20)

QUESTION 4

Explain with examples the relation between proverbs and metaphors.

(10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS:

[100]

XITSONGA**XIVUTISO XA 1**

Nakambe, u languteriwe ku humesa leswi wena u tivaka swona Hlamusela leswi rito 'ubuntu' ri vulaka swona, u hi byela leswi mi swi endlaka ku ya hi ndhavuko wa n'wina ku kombisa mhaka ya 'ubuntu'. (10)

XIVUTISO XA 2

Kanela swilo leswi endleke leswaku ku tumbuluxiwa tindzimi ta khume-n'we.

(10)

XIVUTISO XA 3

Nyika nhlamuselo ya ku hambana exikarhi ka xihungwana na novhele. Tiyisisa nhlamulo ya wena hi ku nyika swikombiso leswi faneleke. (20)

XIVUTISO XA 4

Hlamusela hi ku nyika swikombiso, vuxaka lebyi nga kona exikarhi ka xivuriso na xigaririmi. (10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]**SETSWANA****POTSO 1**

Fa o kopiwa go naya maitemogelo a gago. Tihalosa gore botho ke eng mme o re kaele gore ke eng se wena o se dirang mo bathong ba gaeno go supa botho (10)

POTSO 2

Tihalosa ditragalo tse di tlhotseng gore Afonka Borwa e nne le dipuo di le 11 tsa semmuso. [10]

POTSO 3

Naya dipharologano magareng ga Khutshwe le padi. Tihalosa ka go naya dikao tse di maleba . [20]

POTSO 4

Tihalosa o bo o neye dikao kamano magareng ta Diane le tshwantshiso.

[10]

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]

SISWATI**UMBUTO 1**

Coca kafishane kutsi buyini buntfu 'ubuntu' nekutsi yini leniyentako esikweni lakho kukhombisa buntfu.

(10)

UMBUTO 2

Coca ngetimbangela tekusungulwa kwetilwimi letilishuminakunye eNingizimu Afrika.

(10)

UMBUTO 3

Chaza umehluko lokhona emkhatsini wenzaba lemfishane nenoveli Sekela imphendvulo yakho ngetibonelo letifanele.

(20)

UMBUTO 4

Chaza budlelwano lobukhona kutaga sifanisongco, unikete netibonelo letinembako.

(10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]

ISINDEBELE**Umbuzo 1**

Hlathulula kafitjhani kobana igama elithi 'ubuntu' litjho ukuthini bewuveze lokho ekwenziwa esikweni olilandelako ukuveza Ubuntu. Kiiombuzo godu ulindeleke kobana unikele lemuko ekungelakho.

(10)

Umbuzo 2

Ngimaphi amaphuzu enza kobana kugcine sekunamalimi ali-11 asemthethweni. Hlathulula ngokuzeleko.

(10)

Umbuzo 3

Uyini umehluko hlangana kwendaba efitjhani kanye nenovela. Hlathulula bewusekele ngokunikela iimpindulo ngeembonelo ezinembako (20)

Umbuzo 4

Veza ubudlelwano hlangana kwesaga nesingathekiso bewunikele neembonelo. (10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]**TSHIVENDA****MBUDZISO 1**

Nga u pfufhifhadza kha vha talutshedze uri 'Ubuntu/Vhuthu' zwi amba mini. Vha inge ngauri ndi zwifhio zwine vha ita zwine zwa sumbedza vhuthu kha mvelele ya havho. (10)

MBUDZISO 3

Kha vha haseledze nga ha zwiitisi zwo itaho un hu vhe na u shumiswa lwa tshiofisi nyambo dza 11. (10)

MBUDZISO 3

Kha vha talutshedze phambano vhukati ha nganeapfufhi na nganea. Vha khwathisedze phindulo yavho nga u nea tsumbo dzo teaho

(20)

MBUDZISO 4

Vha tshi khou shumisa tsumbo dzo teaho kha vha talutshedze vhushaka vhune ha vha hone vhukati ha mirero na mamethafore (10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]

SESOTHO**ARABA DIPOTSO KAOFELA****POTSO 1**

Hlalosa '*Botho*' ka ho fana ka mehlala mothehong wa Basotho

(10)

POTSO 2

Qoqa ka dintlha tse bakileng ho thehwa ha dipuo tse 11 tsa rona semmuso

(10)

POTSO 3

Hlalosa phapang pakeng tsa palekgutshwe le nobele. Matlafatsa karabo ya hao ka mehlala.

(20)

POTSO 4

Hlalosa kamano ya dikapolelo le ditshwantsho (ponahatso). Netefatsa ka mehlala.

(10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS:

[100]

SOTHO SA LEBOA**POTŠIŠO 1**

Gape, go be go letetšwe gore o tšweletše boitemogelo bja gago. Ka bokopana hlalosa gore '*ubuntu*' ke eng, o be o re botše gore ke eng seo o se dirago ka setšo sa geno seo se bontšhago ubuntu.

(10)

POTŠIŠO 2

Ahlaahla mabaka ao a hlotšego o hlongwa ga maleme a semmušo a 11.

(10)

POTŠIŠO 3

Hlalosa dipharologano tšeo di lego gona gare ga kanegelokopana le padi.

Tiišetša karabo ya gago ka go fa mehlala ya maleba

(20)

POTŠIŠO 4

Hlalosa ka mehlala kamano gare ga diema le dikapolelo (10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]**ISIXHOSA****UMBUZO 1**

Uthe walindeleka ukuba kwakhona ubonakalise amava akho. Chaza ngokufutshane ukuba yintoni na *ubuntu*, iyintoni othi uyenze kwinkcubeko yakho ukubonisa ubuntu. (10)

UMBUZO 2

Xoxa ngeemeko ezakhokelela ekubeni kubekho ishumu elinanye (11) lelwimi zaseburhulumenteni. (10)

UMBUZO 3

Chaza umahluko phakathi kwebali elifutshane nenoveli. Uphuhlise impendulo yakho ngokunika imizekelo efanelekileyo.

(20)

UMBUZO 4

Chaza unike nemizekelo unxulumano phakathi kwamaqhala nezafobe (10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]**ISIZULU****PHENDULA YONKE IMIBUZO****UMBUZO 1**

Ngabe siyini isaga? Chaza ngokusetshenziswa kwezaga emphakathini. Nikeza izibonelo ezintathu zezaga eziphathelene nokukhuliswa kwezingane.

(10)

UMBUZO 2

Nikeza izimpawu zomdlalo wethelevishini nezibonelo ezifanele

(10)

UMBUZO 3

(a) Ngabe iyini inganeko?

(5)

(b) Hluza indatshana emfushane ozikhethela yona encwadini oyifunda nonyaka bese uyayihluza usebenzisa imigomo yokuhluzwa kwendatshana emfushane.

(15)

[20]

UMBUZO 4

Hluza umdlalo womoya ozikhethela wona unikeze nezibonelo ezifanele.

(10)

[50]

TOTAL OF MARKS: [100]