

Tutorial letter 202/2/2015

African Languages and Culture in Practice

AFL1502

Semester 2

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information about your module.

BAR CODE

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INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

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

2 ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ENGLISH 20

QUESTION 1

- (a) (See pages 36-37 of the Study Guide). Most characters in prose narratives (myths, legends and folktales) of African traditional literature are human beings and non-human beings and they only differ with regard to the following:
- (i) In **myths**, characters are human beings and animal with supernatural powers, e.g. humans; the deity (like Dimo) and animals like the chameleon and the millipede. Big animals are usually portrayed as strong but stupid, while the smaller animals cheat and defeat the larger ones.
 - (ii) In **legends**, characters are human beings usually with supernatural powers. Human characters are typically kings, husbands, wives and children. Women are usually co-wives who clash over one man. Husbands are unfaithful to their families, may eat alone during famine, but they are eventually found out. Children often become heroes, they are defended by animals and often also have magical properties that can save them, their families and the whole tribe.
 - (iii) In **folktales**, characters are human beings, non-human beings such as reptiles (snakes, crocodiles, Kgodumodumo), inanimate objects such

as rivers, logs, trees and ogres or monsters.

(7)

- (b) (See pages 42-43 in the Study Guide). Traditional poetry is usually recited orally rather than written down, is chanted by elderly people often at ritual ceremonies. But they are also chanted when a family or tribe member has done well in serving the community, when two or more people meet after a long period they greet and welcome each other by chanting praises or praise names, etc.

(3)

/10/

QUESTION 2

- (a) (See pages 50-51 in the Study Guide). The four parts into which the plot of a novel may be divided are:

Exposition

Rising action or Complication

Climax

Denouement

Students should discuss any TWO.

Exposition: Usually at the beginning of a novel, the author will provide some background information to the audience about the plot, character's histories, setting, and theme. The author will present the main characters, their problems, the milieu and the beginning of the conflict.

Rising action or complication: This is the series of events that lead to the climax of the story, usually the conflicts or struggles of the protagonist. As the story develops, all actions are initiated by characters who, in turn, carry the theme which is piloted by the conflict. The author here uses the plot to reveal his characters.

Climax: The turning point of the story, which in turn lead to the resolution. A climax in a story may be a moment of disaster, of joyous discovery or of sober recognition of a truth previously unknown to the character (Cohen 1973: 69). In a novel, this is the point of resolution, the main character is faced with major decisions and challenges, it is a moment of crisis.

Denouement: This is the final scene in a novel, the protagonist ends in success or failure. All the misunderstandings are cleared up and the plot unravelled. Some scholars define denouement as the final outcome of the main complication in a novel or story.

(8)

- (b) (See pages 58-61 in the Study Guide). An essay is a short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal view of the author. One can also define the essay as a prose composition with a focused subject of discussion.

Topic: The topic of an essay is what the author wants to talk about, all the events in an essay revolve around it.

Main idea: This refers to the leading point in the story that guides the reader to decipher the point of the writing.

Structure: Here we may look at the following:

Introduction, the first part of the essay where the author wants to capture the attention of his readers and introduce the central ideas expressed in the essay. This part needs to provide background information and it should show some literature techniques that will draw the readers into the discussion of the subject.

Body: Here we will find the discussion of the main ideas that were introduced previously and usually each main idea will take up a paragraph or two in the body of the essay. Each paragraph is supposed to have one main idea or argument and revealed by one solid thought. Each paragraph should be connected to the following paragraph with a logical link, so that the thought pattern progresses logically from the one to the other. In essence, an essay is an argument, so that the structure should be based on it.

Conclusion: This is the last part that needs to put final emphasis on the central idea of the essay. It needs to make a final, memorable impact on the reader. A summary of the past discussion may be given, with a final 'twist in the tale', to make it interesting and entertaining to the reader.

(10)

- (c) (i) Poetic language is usually rich, concentrated and concise. It makes effective use of imagery, repetition, rhyme, etc. and it is usually highly figurative, often expressing emotions. Look for example at the repetition of the first two lines of the poem. The two lines are exactly the same, except for the last part of each line. This causes to catch our attention and we will as readers perhaps look twice at these lines, therefore the poet has achieved his aim to get the readers' attention. Another example is the concentrated nature of the words in the poem, as the poet tried to use the least words, but to say the most by means of them.

(5)

(ii) Examples of metaphor:

In line 3, first stanza, the poet talks of **thatohatsi**, 'my paramour' in which he refers to Spring as his beloved.

In line 4, first stanza, the poet talks of **mmalefatshe**, 'mother of the earth', in which he refers to Spring as something which is human, a mother.

In line 5, second stanza, the poet calls out to Spring, **Hauhele, kgomo ya lefisa!** 'Hail, precious cared-for ox!', the exclamation 'Hail' is actually an exclamation one would use for a human and the reference to Spring as a special kind of ox, indicates another metaphor, in which he compares Spring to a very valuable commodity.

In line 7, second stanza, Spring is compared to 'a blanket for the poor' and 'the kaross of a great many, karosses made of jackals'. This metaphor refers to the likening of Spring to another very valuable thing, a kind of blanket made out of the skins of jackals.

See also pages 62-66 of the Study Guide.

(7)

/30/

QUESTION 3

(a) **Clan praises** are chanted anywhere that traditional poetry is used (See p 42 and 75-77 of the Study Guide) and the aim is to identify a common clan or to state your own clan or ancestors. In the African culture, a person should be able to provide the patrilineal links from his name to his immediate surname and all the others before it until the clan name. Clan names are often associated with totemic animals. (2)

(b) Students will choose their own 3 soccer teams and their slogans or praises to discuss. 2 examples are:

Moroka Swallows: 'Don't follow me, follow the birds!'

The connotation here may be the height that birds are able to reach in the sky when flying and the comparison of the team reaching great heights in their sport. The 'following of the birds' focuses the attention on the team itself and how valuable the players are – worthy to be followed wherever they go.

Orlando Pirates: 'The Pitchblack Team, of coach Magebhula!'

The reference to pirates in the name of the team may be because followers want to invoke the idea of the team being 'dangerous' and other teams should be afraid of them. Also the reference to the black colour relates to the colour of the flag of pirates.

(6)

(c) Students may discuss any advertisement appearing in the media, e.g. a billboard advertising a funeral company, displaying all the special offers where clients may save money if they choose to use their service. Does it evoke a response of anger to think that they are handling their business as any other business does and you don't want to think about funerals and grieving every time you pass the billboard on your way to work? Or does it not have any effect on you? (2)

/10/

TOTAL OF MARKS: [50 x 2 = 100]

ISIZULU 21

UMBUZO 1

- (a) Iziphicaphicwano ziyimibuzo eyenzelwe ukudida ingqondo noma ukuhlola ukuhlakanipha kwalowo osuke engayazi incazelo ... ziyindlela yokusho okuthile uqondise ezintweni ezaziwayo, ukusho ngolimi olucashile. (2)
- (b) Kulona umbuzo abafundi banganikeza izibonelo abazithandayo. Banganikeza isibonelo sesiphicaphicwano esifushane, eside noma esiyinkinga. (10)

/12/

UMBUZO 2

- (a) (Hluza indatshana esihloko sithi “**UThingo Lwenkosazane**” etholakala encwadini ka-DBZ Ntuli ngaphansi kwalezi zihloko ezilandelayo:

Isingeniso -Esingenisweni umlobi kufanele asethulele umlingiswa oqavile kanye nenkinga abhekene nayo. Kufanele kuvele ukuthi leyo ndaba yenzeke kuphi.

Ukuqoqeka kwesikhathi. Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi zonke izigigaba ezenzeka kundatshana emfushane kufanele zenzeke **ngosuku olulodwa** bese indaba iyaphela. Kufanele kube khona **ukuqoqeka kwendawo**. Zonke izigigaba ezenzekayo endabeni azenzeke esigodini esisodwa noma endaweni eyodwa.

Uma indawo yenzeka Kwa-Mashu ayingagcogcomi sibone umlingiswa eseGoli abuye futhi aye kwenye indawo. Ayenzeke KwaMashu bese iyaphela.

Ukuqoqeka kwabalingiswa Indatshana emfushane kufanele ibe nokuqoqeka **kwabalingiswa**. Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi abalingiswa bendatshana bambalwa, inani labo akumele ledlule ku-5.

Isiphetho.- Uma ifika kuvothondaba umlobi kufanele ayiphethe indaba yakhe. Isiphetho sendatshana emfushane **sifushane futhi sibayingwikhwebu**. Ingwikhwebu (Twist in the tail) isiphetho esiletha ebesingakulindele. Ofundayo kufanele asale ekhexe umlomo uma esefunde isiphetho sendatshana emfushane.

(12)

Abafundi abanikeze izibonele ezitonyulwe encwadi abayifundayo nonyaka

UMBUZO 2

(b) **Umdlalo womoya**

Ungena ngebika. Umsakazi wethula igama lomdlalo kanye nabadlali.

Wedluliswa kubalaleli ngokulalelwa emsakazweni. Wethulwa ezindlini zomsakazo ngokusebenzisa imisondo eqoshiwe. Imisindo ingasetshenziselwa ukufakazela lokho okwenzakalayo emdlaweni. Yonke imisindo ingasetshenziswa, isibonelo ukuduma kwezulu, ukuvaleka kwesicabha, izimpi. Lokho kusho ukuthi isizinda somdlalo womoya sivulekile. Izindlebe kanye nengqondo yizona ezisebenza kakhulu ezenza ukuba olalele akwazi ukulandela okwenzekalayo emdlalweni.

Abafundi mabanikeze izibonelo ezifanele abazicaphune emdlalweni

ofundwayo.

(15)

/27/

UMBUZO 3

Funda inkondlo engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

Siphethu sempilo yami nentokozo,

Ngiyini ngaphandle kwakho?

Nxa bekusitha kimi

gqokwa 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) Umlobi ukkhuluma ngesithandwa sakhe (3)

(b) Abafundi banganikeza imibono eyahlukahlukile. (4)

(c) (i) **Imivumelwano-siqalo**

Ngiyini

Ngiyo

Impindwa

(ii) Nokufa!

Ufana nkamisa

(ii) Ungashoni langa lami

Abafundi banganikeza ezinye izibonelo ezingagaguliwe lapha. (4)

/11/

AMAMAKI ESAWONKE: [50 X 2= 100]

ISIXHOSA 22

UMBUZO 1

- (a) Amabali angemvelaphi athi abhekiselele kwizithixo okanye amaqhawe abhekiselele ngokwenkcubeko. Athi abhekiselele ngokuqala kwendalo, ukusekwa kocwangco, imvelaphi yabantu, uhlanga kwakunye nohlobo lwenkcubeko. Amabali angamaqhawe athi abe nobunyani obusekeke kwigama lomlinganiswa onembali yakhe ingagutyungelwanga yimimangaliso. Iintsomi ngamabali athi angabi nabunyani apho bathi abalinganiswa bamntwiswe ngokuthi bathi bezilwanyana benze izinto ezenziwa ngabantu. (7)
- (b) Imbongi yomthonyama ithi ibonge esidlangalaleni, ayibhali phantsi oko ikubongayo, ivele idanduluke iveza uvakalelo lwayo ngalo nto iyibonayo. (3)
- /10/**

UMBUZO 2

- (a) Isakhiwo sebali; Umxholo; Ukubunjwa kwabalinganiswa; Isimo sentlalo; Impixano; Ulwimi nesimbo sokubhala; Ingxoxo; Uluvo lombhali. **(Umfundi uza kuthi anike amabakala abe-MANE kula, aze axoxe ngamabini kuwo.)** (8)
- (b) Isincoko zizimvo zombhali athi abhale ngazo, ngemiba ethile uthi abonakalise oko akholelwa kuko okanye akuthandayo, akucekisayo njalo-njalo. Isihloko koko umbhali afuna ukuthetha ngako kubabukeli okanye abafundi bakhe. Zonke iziganeko ezithi zehle apha kwesi sincoko zithi zijikeleze isihloko. Umxholo uthi wenziwe sisivakalisi esinye esiphambili esithi sidlale indima ephambili kubhalo olululo. Umxholo uyeyona ngongoma ikhokelayo ethi ikhokele abafundi ukwenzela ukuba bakubone oko umbhali athetha ngako. (10)
- (c) (i) Ulwimi lweembongi oluqulathwe kwimibongo luthi lube nezangotshe zokubhala oku kuthi kubonise indlela ezithi zivakalelwe ngayo iimbongi xa zibhala imibongo. **(Umfundi uza kuthi acaphule apha kulo mbongo ungentla kananjalo uza kuthi abhale oko acinga ukuba kuqulathwe kulwimi lweembongi).** (5)
- (ii) “Ndothuke ndancwina ndashwaca” – ugqithiso; “Iqwarha” – isikweko; “Esihle asidleli” – Iqhalo. **Umfundi uza kunika nezinye azibonayo uza kuthi achaze ukuba zinamsebenzi mni na kulo mbongo.** (7)
- /30/**

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Umfundi angatsho ukuba ukusebenzisa isiduko kukuzinxulumanisa nabo athi azalwe nabo okanye abe mnombo mnye nabo. (2)
- (b) Umfundi uza kuthi akhethhe amaqela amathathu ebhola ekhatywayo kunye nezilogani ezithi zisetyenziswe kula maqela; Moroka Swallows – Ungalandeli mna landela iintaka zaseDube; Orlando Pirates – Ezimnyama ngenkani ezagebhula umhlaba kamasipala; Supersport United – Amatsantsantsa asePitoli njalo-njalo. (6)
- (c) Umfundi uza kuthi akhethhe nasiphi na isibhengezo okanye intengiso ebhalwe okanye eyenziwe ngesiXhosa kwezonzibelelwano aze atsho ukuba uvakalelwa njani xa ejonga okanye ephulaphula esi sibhengezo okanye le

ntengiso.

(2)
/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]

SESOTHO SA LEBOA 23

POTŠIŠO 1

- (a) Baanegwa ba bantši ba dikanegelotšhaba (nonwane ya kakanyathlaloso, dikanegelo tša bagale le dinonwane) tša dingwalotšhaba ke batho le bao e sego batho gomme phapano e ka tsela ye:
- (i) Ka go nonwane ya kakanyathlaloso, baanegwa ke batho le diphoofolo tša maatla ao a feteletšego. Batho ba ba bjalo ka ledimomajabatho le diphoofolo bjalo ka leobu le legokolodi. Diphoofolo tše dikgolo di tšweletšwa di na le maatla efela e le ditlaela mola tše nnyane di jeletšša(jabetša) le go fenya tše kgolo.
 - (ii) Dikanegelo tša bagale baanegwa ke batho le diphoofolo tša maatla ao a feteletšego. Baanegwa ba batho k eke dikgoši, banna bao ba nyetšego , basadi bao ba nyetšwego le bana.Basadi gantši ke bagadikana bao ba lwelago monna. Banna bao ba nyetšego ga ba tshepagale go malapa a bona e kaba majelathoko efela ba a humanwa.Bana gantši e ba baikantšhi, ba šireletšwa ke diphoofolo gape gantši ba ba le dilo tša mehlolo tše di ka ba šireletšago, malapa a bo bona le setšhaba ka moka.
 - (iii) Go dinonwane,baanegwa ke batho, dilo tše e sego batho bjalo ka digagabi (dinoga, dikwena,kgolomodumo) dilo tša go swana le dinoka,mehlare goba diphoofolo tša go tšhoša.

(7)

- (b) Theto ya setšo ke go reta ka molomo e sego ka tsela ya go ngwalwa. Phatlalatšo ya yona, thlamego le tiragatšo di ka polelo ya molomo e sego ka go tshepha lentšu leo le ngwadilwego goba le gatišitšwego.Direto tša gona di retwa ke batho ba bagolo meletlong ya ditirelo. Di retwa gape le ka nako ya ge yo mongwe wa setšhaba goba wa lapa a šomile gabotse go thuša setšhaba goba lapa. Ge batho ba babedi goba go feta ba kopna morago ga nako ye telele, ba a dumedišana gomme ba amogelana ka go reta direto goba ba bitšana ka direto.

(3)

/10/

POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Dikarolo tše nne tša padi ke:

taodišo,go gola ga bothata/thatafalo, sehloa le tharollo.
(Moithuti o swanetše go ahlahlala tše pedi tša dikarolo tše).

(8)

- (b) Taodišo ke thlamego ye kopana ya dingwalo ka hlogo e tee, moo gantši go tšweletšwago tebegu 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 hlalago 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.
- 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 tlalane 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 mothalotheotong 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 mehlala).

(5)

- (ii) Mehlala ya tshwantšhišo: Mo mothalotheotong wa bobedi moreti o swantšha sehlakahlaka le mohlologadi, mothalotheotong wa bone o swantšha batho bao ba dulago sehlakahlakeng le ditšhiwana.

(Moithuti o swanetše go fa mehlala ye meraro ya tshwantšhišo mo seretong).

(7)

/30/

POTŠIŠO 3

(a) Direto tša moloko di gobelwa fao direto tša setšo di šomišwago. Maikemišetšo ke go kgetha moloko wo o tlwaelegilego goba go tšweletša moloko wa gago goba badimo. Mo setšong sa Seafrika ,motho o swanetše go tšweletša kgokagano magareng ga leina la gagwe le sefane sa gagwe le tše dingwe pele a ka tšweletša leina la moloko. Maina a moloko (direto) gantši di bapišwa le diphoofolo. (2)

(b) Baithuti ba tla kgetha dihlopha tša kgwele ya maoto tše tharo ba be ba fe meano goba direto tše di amanywago natšo.

Mohlala: Moroka Swallows: Don't follow me, follow the birds.

Moano wo o ka ba o tšweletša taba ya gore sehlopha se se fofa bjalo ka dinonyane dihlopha tše dingwe di ka se se fenye.

(6)

(c) Baithuti ba ka hlalosa kwalakwatšo ye nngwe le ye nngwe yeo e tšwelelago mo bophatlalatšing bja tshedimošo, e ka ba ka dikgatišobakeng, makasining, thoko ga tsela, bj.bj. Baithuti ba hlalose le maikutlo ao ba a tlišetšwago ke kwalakwatšo yeo. (2)

/10/

PALOMOKA: [50x2=100]

SETSWANA 24

POTSO 1

- (a) Le mororo bodiragatsi ba kanelo e le batho ba madi le nama le batho ba ba sa tsheleng, ba a farologana. Mo dikinaneng, go na le badiragatsi ba batho le diphologolo tsa maatla a a feteleditsweng. Mo Dinoolwaneng, badiragatsi ke batho jaaka bagaka ba ba maatla a a feteleditsweng. Mo mainaneng, baanelwa ke batho le diphologolo jaaka digagabi, didiriswa le dilo jaaka dinoka le mawatle le tse dingwe. (7)
- (b) Ke poko e e rorisang, e e bokang dikgosi le bagale, e boka gape le merafe le diphologolo gammogo le dilo tse dingwe. Ke poko e tota e neng e sa kwalwe, e ne e bokwa fela ka molomo ke mmoki a tsentse maikutlo a gagwe otlhe mo go yone. (3)

/10/

POTSO 2

- (a) Dikarolo tse nne tsa poloto ya padi ke tse di latelang;
- (i) Tlhagiso
 - (ii) Tharaano
 - (iii) Setlhoa
 - (iv) Bokhutlo (8)

Batshwai:- Tlhokomelang gore moithuti o tshwanetse go tlhalosa di le pedi tsa dikarolo tse di umakilweng tse.

- (b) Tlhamo ke setlhangwa sa kgang kgotsa morero o le mongwe se gantsi se neelang maikutlo a mokwadi wa sone.
- (i) Setlhogo, se bua ka ga se mokwadi a ratang go re bolelela ka ga sone, mme dintlha tsa tlhamo tsotlhe di dikologa setlhogo.
 - (ii) Thitokgang, se ke ntlhagolo e mokwadi wa tlhamo a ratang go e amoganya le babuisi ba yone, ke mosupatsela wa mokwadi wa tlhamo.

- (iii) Sebopego, tlhamo e na le matseno, mmele le bokhutlo, mme tse ke tsone tse di re neelang dintlha le maitlhommo a tlhamo. (10)

(c) Dikarabo tse di latelang ke tsa leboko le le fa isong.

- (i) Puo ya poko ke puo e e faphegileng, e e kgethegileng, e e nonneng, e e moro ya botswerere. Puo ya poko e ikgantsha ka diponagalo di etsa tlhatlagano ya mafoko kgotsa ya bokao, tshwatshanyo, tlogelo le tse dingwe. Sekao, re na le tlhatlagano ya mafoko mo temathetong ya ntlha mela e mebedi e e simololang "Tlhwayang tsebe..." tlogelo e bonala mo ditemeng tsa 3 le 5, 'thabeng le 'thele. (5)

- (ii) Leboko le le fa godimo le tladikilwe ka puo ya botshwantshi jaaka re bona mo temathetong ya bobedi molathetong wa ntlha a tshwantsha letlhabula le kgomo ya lefisa. O bitsa letlhabula mmamoratwa e bile a sa tswa go le bitsa mmalefatshe. (7)

/30/

POTSO 3

- (a) Maboko a losika a bokelwa go golaganya balosika go dira gore ba dule ba itsane mme ba seka ba latlhana kgotsa go kgaogana. A dira jalo ka go umaka maina a batsalwapele ba losika loo, e leng se se kgomaretsang batho go nna seoposengwe. (2)
- (b) Ditlhopha tse di latelang tsa kgwele ya dinao di itlhophetse meono ya tsona go nna ditsekedi (slogans) tsa tsona;
- (i) Kaizer Chiefs: Ba ipitsa AMAKHOSI, ba raya gore ke magosi, ke baeteledipele, mme se se itshupa ka go nna ditshimega tsa dingwe tsa dikgele gammogo le go nna ditshimega tsa liki gangwe le gape
- (ii) Orlando Pirates: Ga ba salele morago ka go itlhophelela tsekedi ya bone, ba ipitsa AMABHAKHABHAKHA. Ka go rialo ba raya ka e le ba ba kgantshang mmala o montsho o o tsewang e le wa dipoko. Ba bontsha se ka go etelela Aforikaborwa gangwe le gape mo dithonamenteng tsa Afoirika.

- (iii) Manchester United: Ba ba ipitsang The Red Devils. Ka na ba raya fa ba le bahibidu jaaka legala la molelo e bile ba galalela jaaka thura. Ba dira jalo ka go utlwala hela jaaka thorenyane e apeetswe ka phuka tsa mogatla fa ba tshameka.

(6)

- (c) Gantsi dipapatso tse dintsi tse di kwadilweng ka puo ya Setswana, di a bontsha gore mofetoledi ga se motho yo o itseng kgotsa a na le boitseanape jwa bofetoledi. Go tsewa fela motho yo o utlwiwang a bua Setswana, mme a sena bokgoni, kitso le boitseanape jwa diphelelo. Ka go rialo, le fa molaetsa o ka feta, mopeleto e nna o o sa siamang, mme ka jalo, seno se utlwisisa botlhoko gonne se latlha baithuti ba tsoge ba ithaya ba re ke ka moo go peletiwang ka teng.

(2)

/10/

PALOGOTLHE YA DINTLHA: [50x2=100]

SESOTHO 25

POTSO YA 1

- (a) Sheba maqephe a 36-37 bukanatataisong ya hao (Study Guide). Baphetwa ba bangata dingolweng tsa porosa (mite, legente le tshomotshomo) dingolweng tsa sehoholo tsa Seaforika ke batho le baphetwa bao e seng batho mme bona ba fapang feela ka hore:

- (i) Ho **dimite**, baphetwa ke batho le diphoofolo tse nang le matla a mohlolo, mohlala batho, motho ya kang ledimo (Dimo) le diphoofolo tse kang kgudu le lefokolodi. Diphoofolo tse kgolo hangata di emela matla empa di sethoto, ha diphoofolo tse nyane di di qhekanyetsa mme di hlola tse kgolo.
- (ii) Ho **dilegente**, baphetwa ke batho hangata ke batho ba nang le matla a mohlolo. Baphetwa bao e leng batho hangata ke marena, banna ba malapa a bona, basadi le bana. Hangata basadi ke basadi ba sethepu ba lwanelang monna a le mong. Banna hangata ha ba tshepahale malapeng a bona, ba ka ja ba le bang nakong ya tlala e kgolo, empa hangata ba a senoleha. Bana hangata ba fetoha bahlodi, ba sireletswa ke diphoofolo kapa ba na le maqheka a itseng a ka ba sireletsang, malapa a bo bona le setjhaba sohle.
- (iii) Ho **ditshomotshomo**, baphetwa ke batho, dintho tseo e seng batho jwalo ka dihababi (dinoha, dikwena, kgodumodumo) dintho tse kang dinoka, difate le diphoofolo tse tshosang.

(7)

- (b) Sheba maqephe a 42-43 ho bukanatataiso (Study Guide). Thoko/Thothokiso ya sehloholo hangata e ne e phetwa ka molomo mme e sa ngolwa, e phetwa ke batho ba baholo hangata meketeng ya botjhaba. Empa di boela di ka phetwa ha e mong wa lelapa kapa wa leloko, ha motho kapa batho ba babedi ba kopana ka mora nako e telele ba dumedisana ka ho rokana kapa ka ho bitsana ka mabitso a ba rokang/thothokisang jj.

(3)

/10/

POTSO YA 2

- (a) Sheba maqephe a 50-51 bukanatatisong (Study Guide). Dikarolo tse nne tseo poloto ya padi/pale e ka arolwang ka tsona ke tse latelang:

Tlhahiso

Kgolo ya ketsahalo/Tharahano

Sehlohlolo

Mothipoloho

Moithuti a ka hlalosa tse PEDI feela.

Tlhahiso: Tlhahiso e hlaha hangata qalong ya pale, mongodi o fana ka dintlha tsa boitshetleho ho babadi mabapi le poloto, baphetwa, tikoloho le mokotaba.

Mongodi o tsebisa ka mophetwa wa sehlooho, qaka/kgohlano eo a tobaneng le yona, tikoloho le sesosa sa kgohlano.

Kgolo ya qaka kapa tharahano: Lena ke letoto la diketsahalo tse isang sehlohlolong sa pale, hangata kgohlano/qaka ya mophetwa wa sehlooho. Ha pale e ntse e tswela pele, diketsahalo tsohle di itshetlehile hodima mophetwa wa sehlooho, eo yena a ntshetsang mokotaba o totobatswang ke kgohlano.

Mona mongodi o sebedisa poloto ho bontsha baphetwa ba hae.

Sehlohlolo: Mona ke kgutlelomora o ya pale, eo hangata e bontshang tharollo ya qaka ya pale. Sehlohlolo paleng e ka ba motsotso o mahlonoko, wa ho fumana thabo, wa ho fumana nnete e neng e patehile ho mophetwa (Cohen 1973: 69). Paleng, ona ke motsotso wa tharollo, mophetwa wa sehlooho o tobane le ho etsa diqeto tsa bohlokwa le diphephetso, ke moo ditaba di leng mpe haholo di batla tharollo.

Mothipoloho: Ena ke karolo e lelekellang ya ho qetela ya pale pele, mophetwa wa sehlooho o fumana tlholo kapa o a hlolwa. Ho fapana ka maikutlo ho neng ha rena dipakeng tsa baphetwa ho fihla pheletsong mme ditaba di a hlaka le qaka e a raroloha. Ditsebi tse ding di hlalosa mothipoloho e le mohato o bontshang pheletso ya qaka.

(8)

- (b) Sheba maqephe 58-61 bukanatataisong (Study Guide). Moqoqo ke sengolwa se sekgutshwane, seo ho ngolwang ka taba e itseng, hangata moqoqo o totobatsa maikutlo a mongodi. Motho a ka hlalosa moqoqo e le sengolwa sa porosa o shebaneng le taba e le nngwe feela ya sehlooho se itseng seo ho qoqwang ka sona.

Sehlooho: Sehlooho sa moqoqo ke seo mongodi a batlang ho bua ka sona, diketsahalo tsohle tsa moqoqo di itshetlehile hodima sehlooho sena.

Taba ya bohlokwa: Sena se bolela ntlha ya bohlokwa eo ho qoqwang ka yona moqoqong e tsebisang mmadi sepheo sa moqoqo.

Sebopeho: Mona re ka sheba dintlha tse latelang:

Selelekela, qalong ya moqoqo ke moo mongodi a batlang ho hapa maikutlo a babadi le ho tsebisa taba ya bohlokwa eo a tla buang ka yona moqoqong. Karolo ena e tshwanela ho fana ka taba ya sehloho e nngwe mme e boetse e tshwanela ho bontsha bonono le boqhetseke ba mongodi, boo e leng bona bo tla hapa maikutlo a babadi ho ba mmoho le mongodi.

Mmele: Mona ke moo o tlang ho fumana puisano ka ntlha ya bohlokwa e hlahisitsweng qalong ya moqoqo mme hangata ntlha e nngwe le e nngwe ya bohlokwa e tla ngolwa ka mokgwa wa seratswang kapa tse pedi mmeleng wa moqoqo. Seratswana se seng le se seng se tshwanela ho ba le ntlha ya bohlokwa eo ho buuwang ka yona. Seratswana se seng le se seng se tshwanela ho kopanngwa ho seratswana se latelang ka mantswe kapa dipolelo tse hokahanyang, sena se etsa hore moelelo o hlahang seratswaneng se ka pele se kopane hantle le se latelang. Hantlente, moqoqo ke ngangisano, eo sebopeho se tshwanelang ho itshetleha hodima yona.

Qetelo: Ena ke karolo ya ho qetela ya moqoqo, moo dintlha tseo ho neng ho buuwa ka tsona moqoqong di toboketswang. Ditaba di tshwanela ho phethelwa, mme di behwe ka mokgwa oo di tla hopoleha ho mmadi. Ho tshwanela ho fanwa ka kakaretso ya ditaba karolong ena, mme qetelo e tshwanela ho ba e sa lebellwang, hore mmadi a tle a natefelwe ke moqoqo le ho iketsetsa diqeto mabapi le ntlha eo ho neng ho qoqwa ka yona.

(10)

- (c) (i) Puo ya bothothokisi hangata ke e nonneng, e matla e tobang. E sebedisa tshwantshi haholo, phetapheto, raeme, jj, mme ke puo e sebedisa dikapuo, ho totobatsa maikutlo a itseng. Sheba thothokiso e nang le phetapheto. Phetapheto hangata ke yona e hapang maikutlo a mmadi mme ha ho na le mela eo phetapheto e hlahang ho yona, mahlo a rona a tla tsepama hodima mela eo, mme ka hoo mongodi wa thothokiso o tla be a atlehile ho ngola thothokiso. Mohlala o mong ke wa ho sebedisa mantswe ka mokgwa wa bothothokisi, jwalo ka ha mongodi wa thoothokiso a batla ho sebedisa mantswe a seng makae feela ho ngola thothokiso, empa a hlalosa taba e

utlwahalang.

(5)

(iii) Mehlala ya mothofatso:

Mola wa 3, temathothokiso ya 3, sethokhokisi se bua ka **thatohatsi**, 'moo se hlalolang nako ya Selemo jwalo ka moratuwa wa sona.

Moleng wa 4 temathothokisong ya pele, sethokhokisi se bua ka **mmalefatshe**, 'mme wa lefatshe', moo se buwang ka nako ya Selemo jwalo ka ha e ka ke ntho e phelang, mme wa...

Moleng wa 5, temathothokiso ya bobedi, sethokhokisi se bitsa ho nako ya Selemo, **Hauhele, kgomoyalefisa!** 'Helele, kgomo ya lefisa! Lentswe lena hantlentle le na le letshwao la makalo leo motho a ka le sebedisang ha ho dumediswa motho, mme mona le sebediswa ha ho buuwa le nako ya Selemo e le mofuta wa kgomo, mme le bolela mothofatso e nngwe, moo sethokhokiso se bapisang nako ya Selemo le ntho ya bohlokwa.

Moleng wa 7, temathothokisong ya bobedi, nako ya Selemo e bapiswa le 'kobo ya mafutsana' le 'letata la mafutsana' le entsweng ka matlalo a diphokojwe.' Mothofatso ya mofuta ona e bolela tshwano e teng ya nako ya Selemo le ntho e nngwe ya bohlokwa, ntho e kang kobo e entsweng ka matlalo a diphokojwe.

Boela o sheba hape maqephe a 62-66 a bukanatataiso (Study Guide).

(7)

/30/

POTSO YA 3

(a) **Dithoko tsa leloko** di etswa sebakeng se seng le se seng moo dithoko tsa sehloholo di ka etswang teng (Sheba maqephe a 42 le 75-77 a bukanatataiso (Study Guide) mme sepheo mona ke ho qolla thoko e tlwaelehileng ka ho bontsha thoko ya leloko la hao kapa ya baholo ba heno. Setsong sa Seaforika, motho o tshwanela ho tseba le ho ka pheta tatellano ya leloko la hae ho tloha lebitsong la hae, sefane sa hae baholo ba hae, marena a hae, naha ya hao ho fihlela a fihla ho seboko sa habo. Diboko tsa leloko hangata di amahangwa le diphoofole tse itseng.

(2)

(b) Baithuti ba tla kgetha dihlopha tse tharo tsa bolo ya maoto le mapetjo a tsona kapa mabitso ao di ipitsang ka ona mme ba hlalose dihlopha tse 2 feela.

Moroka Swallows: 'Se latele nna, latela dinonyana!'

Mona moelelo e ka ba wa bophahamo, hore dinonyana di kgona ho fihla hodimo marung ha di fofa mme sehlopha se bapiswa le dinonyana dipapading tsa sona.' Ho latela dinonyana' ho shebane haholo le kelohlolo ya sehlopha ka bosona le hore dibapadi di bohlokwa hakae – hore di ka latelwa hohle moo di yang teng.

Orlando Pirates: 'Sehlopha se setsho ka mmala, mokwetlisi tsa Magebhula!'

Sehlopha sena se bitswa jwalo ka lebitso leo la sona hobane balatedi ba sona ba batla ho hlahisa maikutlo a hore ke sehlopha se 'kotsi haholo' mme dihlopha tse ding di tshohe ha di tshwanela ho bapala le sona. Ho sebedisa mmala ona o motsho ho bontshwa le ho sutjwa ke mmala wa folaga ya pirates.

(6)

- (c) Baithuti ba ka bua ka papatso e nngwe le e nngwe e hlahang diphatlalatsong, mohlala papatso ya biliboto e bapatsang khamphani ya lepato la bafu, e bapatsang ditheolelo moo bareki ba ka bolokang tjehelete ka ho sebedisa tjehelete e nyane ditshebeletsong tse itseng. Na papatso e tsosa maikutlo a ho kgena kapa ho halefa ho nahana hore ba etsa kgwebo ya bona jwalo ka kgwebo e nngwe le e nngwe kapa ha o batle ho nahana ka lefu le lepato, ho dula o lla nako le nako ha o bala molaetsa wa biliboto ha o feta ho ya mosebetsing? Kapa papatso ha e re letho maikutlong a hao?

(2)

/10/

MATSHWAO KAOFELA: [50 x 2 = 100]

SISWATI 26

UMBUTO 1:

(a) Tilwane tingaveta mandla, bukhosi nelitubane umhlolwa utawucoca ngalamaphuzu, nalamanye langawengeta emukelekile.

(6)

○ Lidlangala- bukhosi /emandla

○ Imphala-

(4)

/10/

UMBUTO 2:

(a) Yincenye leveta inhloso yembhali, ivetaloku lokulandzelako:

Sikhatsi indzaba lebhalwe ngaso

Indzawo lapho indzaba yenteka khona.

Simo salokwentekako. NB. Umhlolwa utawenaba achaze ngalokungenhla. (8)

(b) Umlingisi losemcoka/ loyimbangilolishoshotela. Labanye bafundzi batawuveta bumbulunga nesicaba, abangancishwa emamaki ngobe umbuto awukabandlululi.

(6)

(c) Ludvweshu

Kubhebhethseka kweludvweshu

Sicakacaka

Iuvutfondzaba

(8)

(d) Umhlolwa akacoce ngaloku:

tifaniso

Tifanisongco

Simunfutiso

Tihabiso

kucatsanisa naletinye tinngcenyé letakha sakhiwo sangekhatsi.

(8)

/30/

UMBUTO 3

(a) sakaMabuza.

(1)

(b) Ingongoni, silwane lesihlonishwako, bantfubalesibongo batibandzakanya nayo ingongoni.

(3)

(c) Nine base Swatini.

(2)

(d) Bacedza Lubombo ngekuhleletela.

(2)

(e) Mavuso , sibongo sinye/ sivikela kutekana kwebantfu besibongo sinye.

(2)

/10/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE: [50 x 2] = [100]

ISINDEBELE 27

UMBUZO 1

- a. Inolwana-mlando> ithinta umlando okhe wenzeka emlandweni wesitjhaba esithileko kodwana esele utjhugululwe wafakwa ubunganekwaka wangesakholweka.

Inolwana-ndabuko> ithinta indabuko yezenzo/iziga ezithileko zeenlwana nanyana zabantu ezifana nokudabuka kokufa, ukuzondana kwekukhu nokholo, njll.

Inolwana-sibandana> ikhuluma ngeembandana neenyoni ezenza izenzo zabantu
Abalingisi abakholeki begodu benza izenzo ezingakholekiko. (7)

- b. Ubuthakgha bomlomo> mitlolo edluliselwa esizukulwaneni ngesizukulwani ngomlomo begodu babe bungatlolwa phasi. Bufaka hlangana iimbongo, iinanazelo, izaga, izitjho, imidlalo, njll. (3)

/10/

UMBUZO 2

- a. Inovela yakhiwa ngalendlela elandelako:

Isethulo/Isingeniso

Ukukhula kwezehlakalo nerarano

Isiqongo

Isiphetho

(Abafundi kumele bahlathulule izakhiwo ezimbili kilezi ezingehla.

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. Izezhlakalo kumele zikhule kangangoba umfundi akwazi ukubona irarano hlanguka 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 seyidlhadhabele kangangobana kumele kube nomlingisi ozinikelako ukuze kufunyanwe isisombululo. Esiqongweni kulapho kuthathwa iinqunto ezizokuthinta abanye abalingisi.

Isiphetho: senovela yingcenge yokugcina yendaba. Umlingisi oyikutani nanyana ojanyelelwako uphuma nesiqunto esinelisako nanyana esingamnelisako. Kodwana kanengi imiraro ebeyiqalene nekutani yendaba iyararululwa. Abatlozi abanelwazi kanengi baphetha indaba yabo ngesiphetho-phekghu. Isiphetho esizokuza nokutjha okumangazako. (8)

- b. I-eseyi yindatjana lapha umtlozi abeka khona imibono yakhe ngesihloko esithileko. Umtlozi nanyana angatlozi 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 nesisesihlokwani. I-eseyi inesingeniso, umzimba nesiphetho. Esingenisweni umtlozi uyingenisa nanyana njani. Angayingenisa ngombuzo nanyana ayingenise ngokuhlathulula lokho afuna ukukhuluma ngakho emzimbeni. Umzimba we-eseyi unamathela esehlakalweni esisodwa awufani nomzimba wendaba ede/inovela. Umtlozi i-eseyi uyiphetha nanyana njani. Kodwana isiphetho esihle ngileso esitjhiya umfundi nombuzo. (10)

- c. (i) Ilimi lobukondlo lijyile begodu lisebenzisa izitjho, izaga neemfenqo ezithileko. Ilimi lobukondlo lisebenzisa nemida evumelanako, enerhobelo, enefanatjhada nezinye iinungo zelimi ezinobukondlo. (5)

- (ii) **Ifanatjhada:** Wazulazula, name ngazulua. **Ivumelwanothoma** elandelanako ethoma ngo-> Nga-; **Ukwenzasamuntu**> Ngathunjwa mnyama ... **Irhwala**> ... ukunduzela zephasi; **Isifaniso**> Njengomlilo walangabi ... (Kuhle kobana abafundi baqalisise befatsomule ubukondlo obunembako bebasekele iimpendulo zabo.) (5)
- (iii) Umtloli ulikholwa/uyakholwa ngombana usebenzise amagama athi, "Kosi Somandla ngiyazinikela. (2)

/30/

UMBUZO 3

- a. linanzelo 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. linqubulo 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 ngama*Happy 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. 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: [50X2= 100]

TSHIVENDĀ 28

YUNITI YA NGUDO 3 –Mañwalwa a sialala/ Introduction to Folklore

Mbudziso 1

- (a) Kha ngano hu na mañavhathu ane musu hu tshi anetshelwa wa wana vhana vho tou ruḁa na maḁo. Kha vha topole tsumbo nthihi vha ri vhudze uri ndi ifhio pfunzo ine ya wanala kha dzenedzo tsumbo dze vha ḁea.

(6)

Phindulo:

Hafha matshudeni vha fanela u ḁea tsumbo ya lungano vha inga nga u ḁea pfunzo ine ya wanala khalwo. Dziñwe pfunzo dzine mutshudeni a nga ḁea dza ngano ndi dzi tevhelaho:

- u mvumvusa
- kaidza
- u laya
- u gudisa vhana u kona u diimisa nga vhothe
- u gudisa vhana divhazwakale ya zwivhumbiwa.
- Ngano dzia kona u vhumba vhukonani vhukati ha vhana.

NB: Na zwiñwe zwine mutshudeni a do ñwala nga fhasi ha lungano lwawe.

- (b) Kha vha bule thai mbili dza u kaidza/ilisa vha inge nga u ñea thalutshedzo dzadzo. (4)

Phindulo:

- (i) Thai! tsha nkunda ndi lipo. Zwine zwa vha zwi tshi khou amba uri damu la khaladzi a li farwi zwi a ila.
- (ii) Thai! makhulu vhandanda mukwasha a fhira. Zwi amba uri makhulu na mukwasha vha tea u thonifhana.

/10/

YUNITI YA NGUDO 4 –Litheretsha ya-Mañwalwa a musalauno/Introduction to Modern Literature

Mbudziso 2

- (a) Khuḁano ndi mini? Kha vha ñee tsumbo i bvaho buguni iñwe na iñwe ya nganea kana ya ñirama ya Tshivenda ye vha vhuya vha i vhala. (5)

Phindulo:

Kha nganea khuḁano ndi yone mbilu ya mafhungo. Ndi tshone tshiga tshine tsha tuḁula dzangalelo la vhavhali. Khuḁano mugudiswa u tea u i ñea i vhukati ha vhaanewa vhavhili kana u fhira, vhukati ha zwigwada zwivhili na u fhira. Khuḁano i nga vha hone vhukati ha muanewa na mupo kana na muanewa ene muñe, afha ndi musi a tshi amba nga mbilu kana ana mihumbulo mivhili na u fhira ine ha ñivhi uri tshine a tea u ita tshone ndi tshifhio a litsha tshifhio.

NB: Mutshudeni u tea u ñea thalutshedzo ine a tea u i inga nga tsumbo i bvaho kha bugu ye a vhala sa zwe zwa vhudziswa kha mbudziso.

- (b) Vhañwe vhaanewa/vhabvumbedzwa kha ñirama vha bveledzwa nga

madzina avho. Kha vha nange vhavhili kha bugu ya dirama vha zwi
 ʔalutshedze. (5)

Phindulo:

(NB: Mutshudeni u tea u topola vhabvumbedzwa vho bveledzwaho hu tshi khou shumiswa madzina avho. A konaha u ʔalutshedza vhuvha havho).

- (c) Nganea na yone sa mañwe mañwalwa a ʔitheretsha i na puloto. Puloto yeneyi i na zwiga zwo fhambanaho. Kha vha bule zwiga zwenezwo vha inge nga u ʔalutshedza tshiga tshiñwe na tshiñwe nga u pfufhifhadza.

(20)

Phindulo:

Mutshudeni afha u tea u ñwala zwipiḁa zwitevhelaho zwa puloto a tshi vha a tshi khou ñea tsumbo nga zwe a vhala.

(i) **Mathomele:** Afha ndi hune muñwali a ri gavhela mafhungo nga kule. U ri divhadza vhaanewa vhahulwane na thaidzo dzavho na fhethuvhupo kana hune mafhungo a khou bvelela hone. Ndi hanefha hune ra ʔangana na zwiitei zwoḁhe lwa u thoma. Khudano na yone i thoma u ʔotomowa hanefha.

(ii) **U bveledza mafhungo:** Ndi kha tshenetshi tshipiḁa hune mafhungo a thoma u anḁadzea hone. Iḁa khudano ye ra ʔangana nayo kha mathomele i vho thoma u aluwa. Dziñwe thaidzo dzi a i kuḁedzele.

(iii) **Maḁhakheni:** Afha ndi fhaḁa hune vha wana hu tshi vha madakalo mahulu, dzinndwa dzi shululaho na malofha, maḁtungu, dzimpfu, kana muanewa muhulwane a wana pfufho kana zwithu zwa mu fhelela.

(iv) **Thasululo:** Afha ndi hune khudano iḁa ye ra ʔangana nayo u bva ngei mathomoni ra tshimbila nayo u swika maḁhakheni i ḁa hune ya swika kha u tandululea hanefha kha tshenetshi tshipiḁa. Ndi hune ra pfa zwoḁhe zwo iteaho musi mafhungo e kati uri zwo ḁa hani, zwi tshi vhuya zwa bvelela ngaurali.

/30/

YUNITI YA NGUDO 5 – Maambeke a khunguwedzo/Persuasive Expressions

Mbudziso 3

- (a) Madzina a re afho fhasi ndi a u khoḁa. Hu khou ambiwa vhonnyi nahone zwo ḁa hani? (4)

(i) Tshilwavhusiku

Phindulo:

Li khoḁa Thovhele Makhado ñwana wa Ramabulana.

(ii) Phiriphiri:

Phindulo:

Hafha hu vha hu tshi khou ambiwa nga Thovhele Vho-Phiriphiri Tshivhase. We a vha a tshi di khoḁa a tshi ri ndi ene phiriphiri muri wa u vhavha.

(b) Muḁa wa havho u khoḁiwa nga lifhio, zwo ḁa hani? (4)

Phindulo:

Hafha mutshudeni u ḁo sumbedza uri muḁa wa hawe u khoḁiwa nga nḁila ifhio a konaha u inga nga u sumbedza uri zwo ḁa nga nḁila-ḁe.

(c) Hu na silogeni kana fhungo la vhugovheli line la ri: **Hu bvuma na fhasi!** Kha vha ḁo ḁoḁisisa na kha vhahulwane uri lo ḁa hani nahone nga nnyi? (2)

Phindulo:

Silogeni itshi tsho ḁa hu tshi khou galatshelwa dzivoutu vhukati ha lihoro la Natshinal Party/ lihoro la vhuthihi na la Venda Independent Party/Tshedza. Muthomi watsho ndi Muhulisei Vho-PR Ngwana vhe vha vha vha tshi ima na VIP.

/10/

THANGANYELO YA MARAGA: [50 x 2 = 100]

XITSONGA ASAYIMENTE YA 29

MEMORANDAMU ASAYIMENTE YA VUMBIRHI S 2

XIVUTISO XA 1

- (a) Languta eka mapheji ya 36-37 eka Xiletelo xa Mudyondzi. Swimunhuhatwa swo tala eka mitsheketo (ya swikholwakholwana, ya matimu na ya vanhu/swiharhi) ya matsalwa ya Xiafrika/Xintu i vanhu na swilo swo ka swi nga ri vanhu naswona yi hambanisiwa ntsena mayelana na leswi landzelaka:
- (i) Eka **mitsheketo ya swikholwakholwana**, swimunhuhatwa i vanhu na swiharhi swo va na matimba yonge i masamusi, xik: vanhu; makhema (ku fana na Dzimamuhulu) na swiharhi leswitsongo swo fana na rimpfani na khongoloti. Swiharhi leswikulu swi tala ku vumbiwa swi ri na matimba kumbe ku yelanisiwa ni matimba kambe swi ri swiphukuphuku, loko swiharhi leswitsongo swi xisa kumbe ku kanganyisa no hlula leswikulu.
 - (ii) Eka mitsheketo – matimu, swimunhuhatwa i vanhu lava ko tala va nga na matimba yonge i masamusi. Swimunhuhatwa vanhu swi tala ku va tihosi, vavanuna va mindyangu, vavasati va mindyangu na vana. Vavasati va tala ku va vakatikulobye.
 - (iii) Eka mitsheketo ya vanhu/swiharhi, swimunhuhatwa i vanhu, swilo swo ka swi nga ri vanhu swo tanihi swikokovi (tinyoka, tingwenya, Dzimamuhulu), swilo swo ka swi nga ri vanhu tanihi milambu, mitsandze, mirhi na makhema kumbe michumu yo chavisa hi xiyimo/xivumbeko.

(7)

(b) (Languta eka mapheji ya 42-43 eka Xiletelo xa Mudyondzi). Swiphato swa ndhavuko i swiphato leswi phatiwaka hi nomu naswona a swi tsariwi ehansi, swi phatiwa loko ku ri na swinkhubyana swo gandzela, swi phatiwa hi vakhalabye kumbe vakulukumba vo huma ematikoxikaya. Nakambe swi nga phatiwa loko xirho xa ndyangu kumbe xa xivongo/rixaka xi endle leswinene eka ku tirhela muganga, loko vanhu vambirhi kumbe ku tlula va hlangana endzhaku ka nkarhi wo leha swinene kutani va xewetana no amukelana hi ku phata swivongo kumbe swithopo, na swin'w na swin'w.

(3)
/10/

XIVUTISO XA 2

(a) (Languta eka mapheji ya 50-51 eka Xiletelo xa Mudyondzi). Swiphemu swa mune leswi kungu eka novhele ri nga avanyisiwaka hi swona i:

Mpaluxo
Mphilungano
Makholo
Xintshunxo

Xichudeni xi fanele ku kanela swin'wana na swin'wana SWIMBIRHI.

Mpaluxo: ko tala emasungulweni ya novhele, mutsari u nyika mahungu ya vuyimelo bya timhaka eka vahlayi mayelana na kungu, matimu ya swimunhuhatwa, mbangu, na nkongomelo. Mutsari u tlhela a vula kumbe a andlala swimunhuhatwankulu, swiphiso swa swona, vutumbulukelo/mbangu na masungulo ya ntlimbo.

Mphilungano: Lowu i ndzandzelelano wa swiendleko kumbe timhaka leti yisaka eka makholo ya xitori, ko tala yi va mitlimbo kumbe mikayakayo ya ximunhuhatwankulu. Loko xitori xi ri karhi xi ya emahlweni kumbe xi kula, swiendlo hinkwaswo swi sunguriwa hi swimunhuhatwa leswi hitlhelo swi rhwalaka nkongomelo lowu lawuriwaka hi ntlimbo. Laha mutsari u tirhisa kungu ku paluxa swimunhuhatwa swa yena.

Makholo: Hi laha timhaka ta xitori ti jikaka kona, ku tlhela ku va kona ku hi yisaka eka xintshunxo. Makholo eka xitori ya nga ha va nkarhi wa mhangu, tsakela ku thumbha kumbe ku tiva ntiyiso lowu tisaka ku rhula lowu ximunhuhatwa a xi nga wu tivi eku sunguleni (Cohen 1973: 69). Eka novhele, lowu l nkarhi wo kuma xintshunxo, ximunhuhatwankulu xi langutane na swiboho leswikulu na mitlhontlho leyikulu, i nkarhi wa nkayakayo.

Xintshunxo: Lexi i xivono xi hetelela eka novhele, ximunhuhatwankulu xi hetelela hi ku humelela kumbe ku tsandzeka. Hinkwako ku ka ku nga twisisaniwi kumbe hoyihoyi leyi a yi ri kona ya hela naswona kungu ra tlharamuka. Swin'wana swa swidyondzeki swi hlamusela xintshunxo tanihi mbuyelo wo hetelela wa mphilunganonkulu eka novhele kumbe exitorini.

(4X2=8)

(b) (Languta eka mapheji ya 58-61 eka Xiletelo xa Mudyondzi). Xitsalwana i tsalwa ra xitshuriwa xo koma hi mhaka yin'we, lexi andlalaka vonelo ra mutsari. Munhu a nga tlhela a hlamusela xitsalwana tanihi tsalwa leri pakanisaka mhaka yin'we ya nkanelo.

Nhlokomhaka: Nhlokomhaka ya xitsalwana hileswi mutsari a lavaka ku vulavula hi swona, swiendleko hinkwaswo swi rhendzeleka eka yona.

Nkongomelo: Ku vuriwa mhaka leyi rhangelaka exitorini, leyi letelaka muhlayi ku kuma nhlamuselo ya xikongomelo xo tsala.

Xivumbeko: Laha hi languta eka leswi:

Manghenelo, xiphemu xo sungula xa xitsalwana laha mutsari a lavaka ku bvanangeta nyingiso wa vahlayi no va tivisa mianakanyo-xikarhi leyi humeseriwaka erivaleni eka xitsalwana. Xiphemu lexi xi lava ku nyika vuyimelo bya mahungu naswona xi fanele ku komba maendlelo yo karhi ya xithekiniki ya matsalwa lama nga ta kokela vahlayi eka ku kanela nhlokomhaka/ mhaka leyi ku nga tsariwa ha yona.

Miri: Laha hi kuma nkanelo wa mianakanyonkulu leyi tivisiweke emasungulweni naswona ko tala muanakanyonkulu wun'wana na wun'wana wu teka pharagirafu yin'we kumbe timbirhi eka miri wa xitsalwana. Pharagirafu yin'wana na yin'wana yi fanele ku va na muanakanyonkulu wun'we kumbe xiga(ku nga ri xivulwa) lexi paluxiwaka hi nhleketo wun'we wo tiya. Pharagirafu yin'wana na yin'wana yi fanele ku va yi twanana ni pharagirafu leyi yi landzelaka hi vun'we bya vutlhari bya mianakanyo, ku endlela leswaku patironi ya nhleketo yi ya emahlweni hi ku landzelelana kahle ku suka eka wun'we ku ya eka wun'wana. Ku ya hi mongo wa xona, xitsalwana i xiga, lexi xivumbeko xi faneleke ku kongomisiwa eka xona.

Mahetelelo: Lexi i xiphemu xo hetelela lexi xi lavaka ku veka ntshikelelo eka muanakanyo-xikarhi wa xitsalwana. Xi lava ku endla nkucetelo wo hetelela wa matimba wo ka wu nga rivaleki eka muhlayi. Nkatsakanyo wa leswi kaneriweke wu nga nyikiwa, na 'ndzuko wo hetelela exitorini', ku endlela leswaku xi tsakisa no hungasa muhlayi. (10)

(c) (i) Ririmi ra vutlhokovetseri eka vutlhokovetseri ko tala ri fuwile, ri gandlanile no komisiwa. Ri tirhisa vufanisi, vuyelelo, yelano wa mipfumawulo, na swin'w. na swin'w. naswona ri tala ku va ra xigaririmi, ri tlhela ri kombeta ntlhaveko/nyanyuko. Languta xikombiso xa vuyelelo aka ndzima kumbe xitanza xo sungula xa xitlhokovetselo. Mitila minharhu yo landzela lowo sungula yi sungula hi rito "nkumba" ivi ku landzela marito yan'wana lama hi pfunaka ku twisisa swo tala hi "nkumba" lowu ku vulavuriwaka hiwona. Hambu wu ri ntila wo sungula wu na rona rito leri ku komba leswaku ku na mhaka yo karhi hi wona. Leswi swi endla leswaku nyingiso wa hina wu kokeka tanihi

vahlayi kutani hi sungula ku xiyisisa mitila leyi kambirhi-kanharhu, kasi hi ndlela yoleyo, mutlhokovetseri swi vula leswaku u humelerile eka xikongomelo xa yena xo koka nyingiso wa hina. Xikombiso xin'wana i xa xigego lexi tirhisiweke eka ntila wo sungula eka xitanza xo hetelela laha mutlhokovetseri a nge: **'Ku pfumala wona i vusiwana,'** a nga ri swi fana ni vusiwana, u ri i vusiwana hi byoxe. U hi komba nkoka wo va na nkumba lowu. Ku hava loyi a nga etlelaka a nga funengelangi nkumba hi vuxika, handle ka loko a ri xisiwana hakunene. Mutsari u tirhisile ririmi ro fuwa swinene.

(5)

(ii) Swikombiso swa **xigego**:

Xigego lexi tirhisiweke eka ntila wo sungula eka xitanza xo hetelela laha mutlhokovetseri a nge: **'Ku pfumala wona i vusiwana,'** a nga ri swi fana ni vusiwana, u ri i vusiwana hi byoxe. U hi komba nkoka wo va na nkumba lowu. Ku hava loyi a nga etlelaka a nga funengelangi nkumba hi vuxika, handle ka loko a ri xisiwana hakunene. Eka ntila wa 5, xitanza xa vumbirhi, mutlhokovetseri u "Ndzi ri i nkumba wa vutomi," laha a vulaka leswaku loko u nga ri na wona, u hava vutomi.

Eka mitila ya 10 na 11, xitanza xa vunharhu, mutlhokovetseri u ri

"Ku kuma wona a swi nonohwi,

Hi le ka byandlani;" u fananisa ku olova ka ku kuma nkumba ni ku tiphina ka wansati loyi a tekiweke kahle a tshamaka a tsakile (Xivuriso lexi nge: **Eka**

byandla ni vurhongo eka huku yo fa hi mafurha.)

(7)

/30/

XIVUTISO XA 3

(a) **Swithopo/swiphato swa swivongo** swi phatiwa kun'wana na kun'wana laha vanhu va kona va landzelelaka vitlhokovetseri bya ndhavuko (Languta eka mapheji ya 42 na 75-77 eka Xiletelo xa Mudyondzi) naswona xikongomelonkulu i ku kuma xivongo lexi ntlawa wo karhi wa vanhu wu nga va ka wu wela eka xona kumbe ku vula xivongo xa wena kumbe vakokwana-wa-kokwana va wena. Hi ndhavuko wa Xiafrika/Xintu u fanele ku kota ku ndzandzelelano wa maxaka ya yena eka tlhelo ra va tatana wa yena ku sukela eka vito ra yena ku ya eka xivongo xa yena na hinkwavo ku suka eka xona ku ya fika eka xithopo xa ka vona. Swithopo swi tala ku yelanisiwa na swiharhi swa tithothemu. (2)

(b) 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).

(3X2=6)

- (c) Swichudeni swi nga kana xinavetiso xin'wana na xin'wana lexi nga eka vuhaxi, xik: bilibodo leyi navetisaka khampani yo lahla vafi, leyi kombetaka mimbhukuto laha vaxavi va nga hlayisaka mali loko va hlawula ku tirhisa vukorhokeri bya khampani yoleyo. Xana swi tisa ku titwa ka nhlundzuko/ku kwata loko vanhu va ehleketa leswaku khampani leyi yi fambisa bindzu ra yona tanihi bindzu rin'wana na rin'wana kasi wena a wu lavi ku tshama u ri karhi u ehleketa mikosi no vaviseka mbilu mikarhi hinkwayo loko u hundza bilibodo leyo endleleni yo ya ekaya? Kumbe a swi vuli nchumu eka wena?

(2)

/10/

TIMARAKA HINKWATO: [50 x 2 = 100]

3 CONTACT DETAILS OF LECTURERS

We hope that you have enjoyed doing this assignment as much as we have enjoyed compiling this Feedback Letter. Please note that where students went to much trouble in doing extra research in answering their questions, they were given the due additional marks.

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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Our advice is that you should answer questions in detail in order to get full marks. Look out for the Tutorial Letter containing the Guidelines for the Exams which will be on myUnisa soon.

All the best!

Your AFL1502 Team.