

Question 1

- a) **Discuss the concept Ubuntu and briefly state whether your own culture embraces it or not. Illustrate your answer with examples from everyday life.**

Ubuntu is all about personhood or humanity.

It is simply explained as we are because of others.

It means to take care of others without expectation.

It is about nation building.

Sharing, kindness, love, humanity, humility, respect are some of the core elements of Ubuntu.

Ubuntu is instilled in us from birth right through to adulthood and continues in a cycle.

When your neighbor is away, keep watch over his property and if they don't have enough food to eat, share with them, these are some aspects of Ubuntu.

Old age feeding schemes and donation drives as well as school feeding schemes are just some of the ways Ubuntu is practiced in my culture.

Stokvels are used in my culture to help those who cannot afford to buy a much wanted / needed items – Its basically a savings scheme where everyone clubs in an amount per month and each member of the group has a turn to receive a lumpsum of money.

Education, economics and policies are affected by Ubuntu principles.

Lastly but not least, my favourite part about Ubuntu is the fact that everyone's child is your child and by that I mean children are raised as a collective effort by the members of the community.

Helping helping helping others is a great way to help oneself and that is Ubuntu.

- b) Consonants in my extract are as follows:

K	Voiceless	Orally through mouth	Dorso velar	Front part of velum (soft palate)	Air stream totally cut off by speech organs
L	Voiceless	Laterally sides of tongue	Apico lamino dental	Tip of tongue, teeth, spaces between teeth	Air stream hindered and released over sides of tongue
N	Voiceless	Nasal through the nose and released over middle of tongue (medially)	Apico lamino palatal	Tip of tongue, spaces between teeth and palatum	Air stream totally cut off by speech organs
S	Voiceless	Orally	apico alveolar lateral	tip of tongue, alveolus and sides of tongue	air stream hindered in some way
T	Voiceless	Orally	apico alveolar	tip of tongue and	air stream hindered in some way

				alveolus	
H	Voiced	Glottal	Glottis	Glottis	Air stream totally cut off by speech organs
F	Voiceless		Labio dental	Lips and teeth	Air stream totally cut off by speech organs
TH	Voiceless	Orally	Alveolar	Tip of tongue against ridge behind upper teeth	Air stream totally cut off by speech organs

ii) Palatisation is when palatal characteristics are added to consonants with no palatal attributes.

Vowel raising is caused by the high vowels i and u eg:

entambeni derived from the noun ntamba (mountain generic) and by adding the class prefix e and

locative suffix and eni we get entambeni meaning on the mountain.

**2 i) Choose a word from the extract and use it in a brief discussion on the concept morpheme**

The term morpheme refers to the smallest linguistic unit or form that carries meaning eg.

Yi- copulative morpheme + inyoka (snake) noun

Ugxume (jump) – adding the subject concord a of persons class it becomes Agxume (he jumps).

**ii) Choose a noun from the extract and use it to explain the forming of nouns from the root of the verb. The forming of nouns from the roots of verbs is a common occurrence in African languages. Discuss this occurrence by using examples from your chosen African language.**

These are called deverbatives. There are 2 types:

Personal deverbatives mostly from the umu/aba class. The class prefix is placed in the front of the of the verb root and the personal deverbative suffix at the back eg:

From the extract eg:

Ukufa (death) noun. The U- from the noun class 10 added to the root verb kufa (die).

Umu- + -thwal- + -i = umthwali (carrier) noun derived from the root verb thwala (carry)

There are non-personal deverbatives. These occur in a lot of the noun classes eg:

Um- + -thwal- + -o = Umthwalo (load) noun derived from the root verb thwala (carry)

um- + -dlal- + -o = umdlalo (game) noun derived from the root verb -Dlal- (play)

iii) **Choose a verb from the extract and show how its meaning may be changed by adding a suffix**

Ayibone (he sees it) but by adding the “**Perfect**” verbal suffix –ile eg Ayibonile (he saw it) changes the meaning and tense. The perfect suffix – ile is used to indicate a completed or terminated action in time. Or a timeless action.

iv) **Show with words from the extract the importance of the adjective to the noun.**

The adjective is a qualifier to the noun and can stand in place of a noun as a subject of a sentence.

Eg. Ihawana (small shield) derived from the noun ihawu (shield) .

b) **Discuss the basic structure of the sentence by using examples from the extract**

A sentence in any African language should include a subject, predicate and object. In some sentences the subject or object may be represented by the concord or pronoun possessive.

Eg.

S	P	O
Amadoda	ayawubona	umuzi
The men	see the	village

Umkhonto	uwele	laphaya
The spear	fell	over there
Subject = Umkhonto	Subject concord = (u) Verb = wele	laphaya

**3 a) Discuss the concept of traditional literature with regard to its nature and the role that the audience plays in the performance of traditional literature.**

Traditional literature also known as folklore is defined by scholars as a form of art delivered by word of mouth

passed on from generation to generation

later reproduced verbatim from memory

uses imagination and expression

spoken, recited or sung

There must be a performer, audience and most importantly an audience

It is mostly composed for weddings, funerals, victorious occasions and even lulling a baby to sleep

Various factors can influence the creativity of the performance such as:

Non verbal resources

physical features such as facial expressions

physical gestures

body movements

musical instruments

backing musicians

use of facial expressions show mood and tone like happy, sad, fear, anxiety

All of above make the story more interesting and vivid.

The role the audience plays which can affect the oral performer:

Since the audience is directly involved in the performance it may influence the choice of subject matter, style and even the use of non verbal resources.

Members of the audience can interrupt and ask questions or correct historical facts which also affect the performance.

Another aspect is if the audience begin to leave due to boredom, it may cause the performer to cut down the performance.

**b) A drama usually consists of a plot which may be divided into 4 stages. Discuss these stages and show how the characters in a drama may help develop the plot.**

A plot in a drama is made up of the following:

**Exposition** – the first act where the main problem and characters are introduced. Also the cause of the conflict is introduced

**Rising Action** – conflict is initiated and intensifies and drama develops

**Climax** – the complication reaches its highest point, one of the 2 characters accepts defeat and is eliminated by death or flee. IMPORTANT FACT-CONFLICT over

**Resolution** - pulls strings together, neat conclusion is provided which informs on how the conflict was resolved.

Characters (protagonist, antagonist and tritagonist) are the main part of the drama, they expose information about the problems, then initiate it and leads to the development of the theme.

Dramatist uses them to get message across to audience

In the climax the characters used to show how the problem resolved

Dialogue is of utmost importance to keep the story entertaining and audience gets to know everything through the dialogue which the characters are responsible for actioning

If thers no charcters theres no story!

**c) A short story and novel are both associated with storytelling, yet they also differ in many ways. Discuss this statement by comparing a short story and novel you have read.**

Short story	Novel
Short and can be read in one sitting	Relatively long, made up of many chapters
Few characters (person or animal)	Many characters (person, animal, divine, abstract) most important, through them the story is told
One plot/theme	Can have a few themes/plots
Based on fantasy, humor, love, hate	Historical, sentimental, documentary
Plot (intro, rising action, climax, falling action, denouement)	Plot (4 parts – exposition, rising action, climax, denouement)
Fiction	Fiction or based on real life

**d) Complete the following sentence : In poetry, imagery is created by using figures of speech, such as simile and metaphor.**

#### **4a) Describe the nature and function of clan praises in an African language**

**Nature:** A clan is a group or tribe of people who share a common ancestor and language.

It is usually founded by a chief or king who shares his surname with the tribe

Praise sometimes goes behind his surname

Used to praise a warrior or chief

Used to identify heroes of the clan

Used to identify and describe the clan

Used as a form of greeting

Used to discourage members of the same clan to get intimate

Every clan (Isibongo in isiZulu) should master its history especially in the case of disintergration, wars, quarrels, immigration etc.

**Function:** didactic, social, historical, linguistic

#### **b) "The black leopards"**

This soccer team is named after the black leopard because they use the characterization of the black leopard. They also see themselves as the winners because they won't be defeated like the black leopard in his hunts. The black leopard also shows incredible strength and speed which the team considers to have.

#### **"The Pharaohs"**

This is another soccer team that uses the characterization of a pharaoh as to bend the other team into losing. They carry great power and they also look down on other teams just as a Pharaoh would. They seek to reign for a long period of time just like the character of a Pharaoh.

#### **c) Discuss the role advertisements may play in shaping the attitudes of people who see them or read them by referring to any advertisement you have come across**

Adverts are made to persuade the audience to buy or use a certain product by highlighting its benefits.

A good example is the Nutella advert. Even though its chocolate spread which isn't healthy, they highlight the fact that it's using pure cocoa bean extract and it's filled with nutrients hence it's good for our kids. The target audience is obviously mothers who have school going kids, and will use it for their lunch.