

Tutorial letter 201/1/2016

AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURE IN PRACTICE

AFL1502

Semester 1

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information about your assignment.

BAR CODE

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Please note:

Please note that there are three essay questions, the mark you obtain for the assignment will be a total mark of 100.

1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

This tutorial letter contains **feedback on the first 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: ASSIGNMENT 10

QUESTION 1

“Ubuntu means essentially to be human, meaning to be caring, without prejudice, towards other human beings, to respect others, to be generous.” In the African culture, Ubuntu actually basically signifies a system of values that affects all facets of life: education, politics, economy, even everyday social life. One could also say that Ubuntu is embedded in the significance of being humane, gentle, hospitable, of putting yourself out on behalf of others, being responsive, compassionate and resilient. The importance of these qualities is reinforced by the many unwritten rules of society. Ubuntu is also strongly founded on traditional values, beliefs and practices acquired from childhood and carried into adulthood. As example, we may look at the self-help schemes or ‘stokvel’ practices that people indulge in, thus enabling others to acquire certain dreams in life without which they would never have been able to have. ‘Stokvel’ refers to a money club that people in a community belong to in which they deposit certain amounts of money and the members of the club then take turns in using the money for things they really need or that they really have been dreaming about.

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(For Questions 2 and 3, all page and paragraph references are from Tutorial Letter 102 – new Study Unit 2 and 6)

QUESTION 2

- (a) The basic difference between vowels and consonants in any of our African languages as well as in English and Afrikaans, is the fact that vowels are all **voiced**, while consonants may be **voiced** or **voiceless** or even **aspirated**, like **th**. Furthermore, all vowels are always articulated with a **free** and open air stream, while with consonants, the air stream is ‘cut off’ or impeded at some point by one or more speech organs. Students need to give 2 characteristics of the vowels and 2 characteristics of the consonants of their African language. (Pages 6-13) (6)

- (b) (i) Sesotho: **Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.**
 Sesotho sa Leboa: **Bomalome ba nwele bjalwa maobane bošego.**
 Setswana: **Bomalome ba nole bojalwa maobane 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 rwa kholomo nga tshimebi.**

The concord system in the African languages is largely based on the nouns found in the languages. The noun, as subject of the sentence, must always be connected to verbs by means of a *subject concord*. All subject concords are derived from the class prefix of the noun. Look at the nouns and the subject concords following them in the sentences above (the subject concords are underlined). You will see the connection between noun class prefix and concord. The rest of the concords (object concord, possessive concord, etc. are also all derived from the prefix of the noun (*pages 29-31*). (4)

- (ii) Nouns are structured in the African languages according to the following: noun class prefix + noun stem. Every person, thing or object, real or abstract, is placed in a category or a group in the African languages. Each noun is placed in a separate class, mostly according to what it means. Have you noticed that each word starts with a specific syllable which is replaced by another syllable in the plural? Look at:

SS Mo-/ba-; mo-/me-; le-/ma-; n-/din-; bo-/ma-.
ZU U-/izin-; u-/o-; u(lu)-/izin-.

We speak of these syllables as *prefixes* or *class prefixes of the nouns*. The part that occurs behind the prefix is the stem which remains constant while the prefixes change. In this way the stem **SS -tho** (person) may be used to form the following nouns just by adding another prefix: **SS Motho** (person), **batho** (persons), **setho** (human way), **botho** (humanity). **ZU from -ntu (person): Umuntu** (person), **Abantu** (people), **Ubuntu** (humanity), **Isintu** (African nature). According to this structure, each noun in the African languages belongs to a certain noun class. Originally each class had a specific demarcated content, but today most classes have a mixed content, although the basic contents of each noun class may be distinguished according to an overarching or coupling meaning (page 22-27).

Students will give examples of their own African language. (6)

- (iii) See pages 36-38 of Tutorial Letter 102. In most sentences, the suffix is the perfect suffix, which indicates a past tense or a completed action. Students will discuss the suffixes pertaining to their African language. (4)

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QUESTION 3

- (a) Students will discuss the sentence from their African language. In Sesotho, for example, in the sentence:

Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu. (The uncles drank beer last night)
Bomalome is the *subject*, **ba nwele** is the *predicate* and **jwala** is the *object*.

The sentence starts with a subject, is followed by a predicate, then by the object and lastly by two adverbs, describing the predicate or action (page 49).

- (b) Deverbatives are nouns formed by using mostly a prefix + a verbal root + a deverbative suffix. There are mainly two types: (7)

- **Personal deverbatives**, which usually occur in the noun classes denoting persons and the noun classes denoting instruments. The class prefix is placed in front of the verb root and the personal deverbative suffix (-i) at the back, e.g. Sesotho and IsiZulu:

SS Moahi (builder) = **mo-** + **-ah-** + **-i**. Also, **SS sebini** (expert singer) = **se-** + **-bin-** + **-i**.

ZU umthwali (carrier) = **um(u)-** + **-thwal-** + **-i**.

- **Non personal deverbatives**, these occur in a lot of noun classes, e.g. Sesotho and IsiZulu:

SS Mpho: is a noun made from the verb **-fa** (to give), the non personal class prefix **n-** (class prefix of **n**-class) is used (the sound change **nf>mph** takes place, i.e. *Occlusivation*), and the non personal suffix **-o** is found at the back of the deverbative.

In the sentence: 'Noha e hatwa mohatleng ka phoso' (the snake is trampled on the tail by mistake), **phoso** is a deverbative, formed from **n-** (class prefix of **n**-class) + **-fosa** (verb, 'make a mistake') + **-o** (non personal deverbative suffix), other examples are:

SS Mmuso (government) = **mo-** + **-bus-** + **-o**, **SS Lefielo** (broom) = **le-** + **-fiel-** + **-o**, **SS Lenyalo** (marriage) = **le-** + **-nyal-** + **-o**.

ZU Umthwalo (load) = **um-** + **-thwal-** + **-o**, and **umdlalo** (play) = **um-** + **-dlal-** + **-o**.

Students will give their own examples from their African languages (page 28).(5)

- (c) Other word categories that describe or assist the noun are: Pronouns, Adjectives, Possessives, Relatives and Locatives.

The *Pronoun* may be used to represent a noun, or to describe it in terms of position. Types: Absolute pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun and Possessive pronoun.

The *Adjective* qualifies the noun by adding an additional quality, characteristic, feature or attribute to the meaning of a noun.

The *Possessive* qualifies the noun by describing it with regard to possession.

The *Relative* qualifies the noun by adding an additional meaning.

The *Locative* describes the noun with regard to location. (Pages 38-45) (8)

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TOTAL OF MARKS: [50 X 2 = 100]

ISIZULU: ISIVIVINYO 11

ISIZULU: ISIVIVINYO 11

UMBUZO 1

Kumele abafundi babhale imibono yabo ukuphendula lo mbuzo.

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UMBUZO 2

- (a) Cha√, **izilonda-** isigaba 8 isiqalo salo ngu-**izi-**√, kanti **indawo-** isigaba 9 isiqalo salo ngu-**in-**√ (3)
- (b) Yebo√, **indawo-**isigaba 9√, kanti **indodana** – isigaba 9√ (3)
- (c) (i) emazinyweni√ /indodana (1)
 (ii) -ini.√ /-ana (1)
 (iii) Ibizo elithi **amazinyo** liguquke laba ngundaweni ngokuphongoza isakhi sikandaweni u-**e** kanye nokujobelela isijobelelo sikandaweni u-**ini**. Unkamisa u-o√ uguquke waba ngusingankamisa u-**w**.√ Ibizo elithi indoda liguquke laba indodana ngokujobelela isijobelelo sesinciphiso u –ana kwase kulumbana onkamisa a + a = a. (2)
 (iv) Le nguquko yomsindo ibizwa ngokuthi ukungwaqazisa√ lapho unkamisa eguquka ungwaga√. Inguquko yomsindo ibizwa ngokuthi ukulumbana konkamisa. (2)
- (d) (i) isilandiso/isenzo√ (1)
 (ii) u-isivumelwano senhloko√,-zama- isiqu sesenzo√ (2)
 (iii) u-**u**-√ (1)
- (e) umu- isiqalo√, -ntu-isiqu√,-nt-umsuka√,-u-isijobelelo√ (4)
- /20/**

UMBUZO 3

- (a) Ambone- isilandiso/ isenzo√, uSimanga-umenziwa√ (2)
 (b) Lisebenze njengenhloko yomusho√ (1)
 (c) Cha azifani√,ngoba indodana lisesigabeni 9√ kanti izilonda lisesigabeni 8√ (3)
 (d) Isivumelwano segama elithi **indodana** u-**i**-√ kanti esegama elithi **izilonda** u-**zi**-√. (2)
 (e) Izilonda√, uNcanana√, abakwaShabalala√ njll. (3)
 (f) Ambone√, ambingelele√, ezula√, bazithele√,ezadaleka√, njll (5)
 (g) Itwetwe√, inyoni√,ingebhe√. (3)
 (h) –buya√. (1)

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AMAMAKI EWONKE: [50 X 2 = 100]

ISIXHOSA: UMSEBENZI 12

UMBUZO 1

Umfundi uza kutsho ukuba ingaba uyavumelana na noko kuthethwa kwingcamango esembuzweni. Uza kuthi achaphazele ezi ngongoma:

- Uxolo
- Ukusebenzisana
- Ukuxolela
- Ukwakha isizwe
- Intlonipho
- Ukuba yimbumba yamanyama

Uza kuthi azixhase ngemizekelo ayithathe kwimiba eyahlukeneyo yempilo yethu yemihla ngemihla. /10/

UMBUZO 2

(a)

Izikhamsiso - a, e, i, o, u	Amaqabane - b, th, m, k, t,
Zinelizwi	Anelizwi amanye awanalo ilizwi
Xa ziphinyiselwa umsinga womoya awuthintelwa ndawo	Xa ziphinyiselwa umsinga womoya uyathintelwa kwindawo ethile.

(6)

(b) (i) Isivumelanisi sentloko – **a-**; Isivumelanisi senjongosenzi – **-yi-**. (4)

(ii)

Amakhwenkwe	Ibhola
a- > iceba	i- > iceba
-ma- > isisekelo	-(li)- > isisekelo esidukileyo
-khwenkw- > ingcambu	-bhol- > ingcambu
-e > isigqibelo	-a > isigqibelo

(6)

(iii) Isimaphambili sisakhi esihlonyelwa ngaphambi kwengcambu okanye isiqu. Apha kwesi sivakalisi isimaphambili sesi, **ayi-**. Nanjengoko sisibona sihlonyelwe ngaphambi kwengcambu yesenzi engu-**thanda**. (4)

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UMBUZO 3

- (a) Amakhwenkwe ayithanda kakhulu ibhola ekhatywayo.

Intloko	Isivisa	Injongosenzi
Amakhwenkwe	ayithanda (kakhulu)	ibhola (ekhatywayo)

Nanjenjengoko kubonisiwe esiXhoseni isivakalisi sakhiwa ngentloko, isivisa kunye nenjongosenzi. (7)

- (b) **(U)Thando** – esi sisibizo esakhiwe kwisenzi u-**thanda** saza sanesigqibelo esingu-o. Kusetyenziswe isiqu sesenzi esingu-**thanda** ukwakha esi sibizo. (5)

- (c) **Izibizo esiXhoseni zezi:** **izibizo zentsusa** – umntu; **Ezakhiwe kwizenzi** – umculo; **ezakhiwe kwezinye izibizo** – ixhegokazi; **ezakhiwe kwizichazi** – ubufutshane; **ezakhiwe kwizifanekisozwi** – isiqabu; **ezakhiwe ngokuphindaphinda isiqu** – iintlobo-ntlobo; **ezakhiwe kwizihlomelo** – umphezulu; **ezakhiwe kwizikhuzo** – amahayihayi; **ezimbaxa** – uSonininanini; **ezakhiwe ngezigabantetho ezibini** – umninimpahla. (8)

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AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]

SESOTHO SA LEBOA: ASAENMENTE 13

POTŠIŠO 1

“Botho” lereo le botsebotse le hlaloša go ba motho, seo se hlalošago go hlokomela, ntle le go kgetholla, batho ba bangwe, go hlompha ba bangwe, go se timane. Ka setho sa Seafrika, Botho botsebotse bo laetša lenaneo la mehola yeo e amago mahlakore ka moka a bophelo; thuto, dipolitiki, ekonomi, le bophelo bja leago bja letšatši le lengwe le le lengwe. Motho a ka re botho bo ikepetše ka gare ga bohlokwa bja go ba motho, go ba bonolo, go amogela batho, go ipea maamong a batho ba bangwe, go kgona go araba ka bjako, go ba le kwelobohloko, le go ba le kgotlelelo. Bohlokwa bja go ikgetha bo tiišeditšwe ke melao ye mentši yeo e sa ngwalwago ya batho. Botho bo humanwa kudu ka meholeng ya tlhago, ditumelo, le ditlwaelo tšeo di humanwago go tloga bjaneng go ya bogolong. Mohlala, re ka lebelela dikema tša go ithuša goba ditokofele tšeo batho ba di tsenelago, e lego seo se thušago ba bangwe gore ba kgone go fihlelela ditoro tša bona tše itseng bophelong tšeo e lego gore ntle le tšona (ditokofele tše) ba be ba ka se kgone go ba le tšona. ‘Setokofele’ ke klapo ya tšhelete ya sehlopha sa batho yeo batho motseng ba lego maloko a yona, gomme ba depositago tšhelete ye itseng, gomme maloko a klapo a šiedišana ka go šomiša tšhelete go reka dilo tšeo ba tlogago ba di nyaka goba dilo tšeo ba dikilego ba lora ka tšona. /10/

(Mabapi le Dipotšišo 2 le 3, ditšhupetšo ka moka tša ditemana di tšwa Lengwalong la Dithuto la 102 – Thutoyuniti ye ntshwa ya 2 le 6)

POTŠIŠO 2

- (a) Pharologantšho gare ga ditumanoši le ditumammogo go le lengwe le le lengwe la maleme a rena a Seafrika gotee le Seisemaneng le Seafrikantsheng, ke taba ya gore ditumanoši ka moka di tšweletšwa ka **kwagatšo ya lentšu** goba tša **tšweletšwa ntle le kwagatšo** goba tša ba **ditumathwee** go swana le **th**. Go feta fao, ditumanoši ka moka di kwagatšwa ka kelelo ya moya yeo e **lokologilego**, mola ka ditumammogo moela wa moya o ‘kgaolwa’ goba wa thibelwa go gongwe ke setho se tee goba tše dintši tša polelo. Baithuti ba swanetše go fa dipharologantšho tše 2 tša ditumammogo tša leleme. (Letlakala 2-6). (6)
- (b) Please note: the numbering for this question is incorrect in Tutorial Letter 101. It should be (b) (i)-(iii).

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

Dipolelong tše dingwe:

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

Setswana: **Bomalome ba nole 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 rwa kholomo nga tshimebi.**

Lenaneo la makgokedi malemeng a Seafrika le theilwe godimo ga maina ao a humanwago malemeng. Leina bjalo ka sediri lefokong, ka mehla le swanetše go kgokaganywa le madiri ka lekgokasediri. Makgokasediri ka moka a tšwa hlogong ya legoro la leina. Lebelela maina le makgokasediri ao a latelago ka mafokong ao a lego mo godimo (makgokasediri a thaletšwe). O tla bona makgokasediri a mangwe (lekgokasedirwa, lekgokamong, bjalo bjalo, le ona a ntšhitšwe leineng (Matlakala 12-18). (4)

- (ii) Maina a bopilwe malemeng a Seafrika go ya ka tše di latelago: hlogo ya legoro la leina, + kutu ya leina. Motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe, selo sedirwa, eka ba sa paale goba sa go gopolwa, se beilwa ka fase ga kgoro goba sehlopha malemeng a Seafrika. Leina le lengwe le le lengwe le bewa ka legorong le lengwe, gantši go ya ka tlhalošo ya lona. Na o lemogile gore lentšu le lengwe le le lengwe le thoma ka noko yeo e kgethegilego yeo e tšewago legato ke ye nngwe ka bontšing? Lebelela mo:

Sesotho sa Leboa: Mo-/ba-; mo-/me-; le-/ma-; n-/din-; bo-/ma-.

Re bolela ka dinoko tše bjalo ka *dihlogo* goba *dihlogo tša maina*. Karolo yeo e lego ka morago ga hlogo ke kutu yeo e sa fetogego mola dihlogo di fetoga. Ka tsela ye, kutu **-tho** (motho) e ka šomišetšwa go hlama maina a a latelago ka go hlomesetša hlogo ye nngwe **motho** (person), **batho** (persons), **setho** (human way), **botho** (humanity). Go ya ka popego ye, leina le lengwe le le lengwe malemeng a Seafrika le wela legorong le itseng la magoro a maina. Mathomong legoro le lengwe le le lengwe le be le na le diteng tšeo di beetšwego mellwane, fela lehono magoro a mantši a na le diteng tšeo di tswakanego, le ge diteng tša motheo tša legoro le lengwe le le lengwe la maina di ka hlopšha go ya ka kakaretšo goba go kopanya ditlhalošo (letlakala 12 – 16). (6)

- (iii) Bona matlakala 20 – 24 a Lengwalo la Mofahloši la 102. Ka mafokong a mantši, moselana ke moselana wa lephethi woo o laetšago lebaka leo le fetilego goba tiro yeo e phethilwego.

(4)
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POTŠIŠO 3

- (a) Baithuti ba tla boledišana ka lefoko la go tšwa lelemeng la gabobona la Seafrika. Ka Sesotho sa Leboa go nea mohlala, ka lefokong:

Bomalome ba nwele bjalwa maabane bošego

Bomalome ke sediri, ba nwele ke lediri, bjalwa ke sedirwa.

Lefoko le thoma ka sediri, seo se latelwago ke lediri, gomme gwa latela sedirwa le mahlathi a mabedi, ao a hlalošago lediri goba tiro (letlakala 36-37). (7)

(b) Matšwamading ke maina ao a hlamilwego ka go šomiša kudu medu ya madiri + moselana wa lediri. Go na le mehuta ye mebedi:

- **Matšwamading a batho**, ao gantši a diregago magorong a maina ao a šupago batho le magoro a maina ao a šupago diletšo. Hlogo ya legoro e bewa ka pele ga kutu ya lediri le moselana wa laetšwa lediring la leina la motho (-i) mafelelong, mohlala:

Mongwadi = **mo-** + **ngwal-** + **-i** (Na o lemogile gore phetogo ya modumo *thatafatšo* (bona temana 2.3) yeo e diregilego mo **li** > **di**?). **Sebini** = **se-** + **-bin-** + **-i**.

- **Matšwamading ao e sego a batho**, ona a direga kudu magorong a maina, mohlala:

Mpho: ke leina leo le tšwago lediring **-fa** (go fa), hlogo ya leina leo e sego la legoro la batho **n-** (hlogo ya legoro la **n-**) e šomišitšwe (phetogo ya modumo **nf>mph** e a direga, ke go re *Thatafatšo*), gomme moselana woo e sego wa legoro la batho **-o** o hwetšwa mafelelong a letšwalediring.

Ka lefokong: Noga e gatwa moseleng ka phošo, **pošo** ke letšwalediring leo le hlamilwego ka legoro la **n-** (hlogo ya legoro la **n-**) + **-foša** (lediri, 'dira phošo') + **-o** (moselana wa letšwalediring leo e sego la maina a batho), mehlala ye mengwe ke:

Mmušo = **mo-** + **-buš-** + **-o**,
Leswielo/lefielo = **le-** + **-swiel-/fiel-** + **-o**,
Lenyalo = **le-** + **-nyal-** + **-o**.

Baithuti ba tla fa mehlala ya bona ka maleme a gabo bona a Seafrika (letlakala 15-16). (5)

(c) Magoro a mangwe a mantšu ao a hlalošago goba a thušago maina ke Mašala, Mahlaodi, Marui, Maamanyi, le Mahlathafelo.

Lešala le ka šomišwa go emela leina, goba go hlaloša go ya ka maemo. Mehuta: Lešalašala, Lešalašupi, le Lešalathui.

Lehlaodi le hlaola leina ka go tlaleletša ka tlhalolo, pharologantšho, sebopego, goba go amana le tlhalošo ya leina.

Lerui le thuša leina ka go hlaloša thuo.

Leamanyi le thuša leina ka go oketša tlhalošo ya tlaleletšo.

Lehlathafelo le hlaloša leina go ya ka lefelo. (Matlakala 24-34)

(8)

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PALOMOKA: [50 X 2 = 100]

SETSWANA: ASAENEMENTE 14

LETLHA LA BOFELO: 30 PHUKWI 2015

POTSO 1

“Botho bo kaya go nna le maitseo a setho; bo kaya go nna lorato, go tlhokomela le go naganela batho ba bangwe; kwa ntle ga letlhoo le tlhaolo go batho ba bangwe; go tlotla batho ba bangwe; go nna pelotshweu/pelonomi.” Mo setsong sa Aforika, Botho sentlentle bo supa melawana le ditumelo tse di amang dikarolo tsotlhe tsa botshelo: thuto, dipolotiki, ikonomi, le botshelo jwa letsatsi le letsatsi. Mongwe a ka re totatota motheo wa botho ke go nna le botlhokwa le mosola wa maitseo a setho; bopelonomi; go amogela ka pelo e tshweu, go tseela batho ba bangwe matsapa; go thusana; go nna boutlwelobotlhoko le botlhagatlhaga. Botlhokwa jwa dimelo tse bo tlhotlheletswa ke melao e mentsi e e sa kwalwang ya setšhaba. Botho gape bo thaegile thata mo melaong; mo ditumelong; le mo meetlong e e ithutilweng go tloga bongwaneng go ya bogolong. Sekai, re ka lebelela dikema tsa ditokofele tse di kgontshang batho go fitlhelela ditoro tse di rileng mo botshelong, tseo ba neng ba ka se kgone go di fitlhelela kwa ntle ga dikema tse. Setokofele ke sekema sa madi se baagi ba ka se tlhamang le ikwadisa mo go sona, ba boloka madi a tlhwatlhwa e e rileng, ba bo ba neelana kgotsa ba etleetsana ka tatelano madi ao ba a dirisetsa ditlhokego tsa bona tse ba ntseng ba lora ka ga tsona. Gareng ga tse dingwe, botho bo bonwa mo metshamekong fa batshameki le babogedi ba kopana ka mowa le pelo go natetsha tiragalo ya metshameko. Bo ka bonwa gape ka motsi wa loso, fa batho ba kopana go gomotsa baswelwa. Ga se foo fela, le ka nako ya botsetsi, baagi ba tla bilelwa botsetse mme ba tle ka dimpho tse ba ka di fang motsetse e le go bontsha botho.

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POTSO 2

(a) Dipharologano fa gare ga ditumanosi le ditumammogo

1. Ditumanosi

1.1 Tsotlhe ke ditumakodu

1.2 Ga di gwase, ke gore e ka se nne ditumagwasa

1.3 Moedi wa mowa o gololesegile o bulegile

2. Ditumammogo

2.1 Di ka nna ditumakodu kgotsa ditumatlhokakodu

2.2 Di ka nna ditumagwasa sk th

2.3 Moedi wa mowa o a kgaosetswa kgotsa o thibelwa ke serwe kgotsa dirwe tsa puo mo tumisong ya tsopna

(6)

- (b) (i) **Bomalome ba nole bojalwa maabane bosigo**
Ba ke thuanysediri
Ba ke thuanysedi e e tswang mo tlhogong **bo** ya leina Bomalome. E ruanya sediri sa polelo **Bomalome** le lediri la polelo **nwa**. (4)
- (ii) 1. Bojalwa: **bo** (tlhogo) **jalw** (modi) **a** (mogatlana)
 2. Bosigo: **bo** (tlhogo) **sig** (modi) **o** (mogatlana) (6)
- (iii) nwa + ile = **nwaile** = nole. Setlhongwa ke **-ile** se tlhomilwe mo go lediri **nwa** go bopa **nole** yo o leng mo pakapheting. (4)
- /20/**

POTSO 3

Bomalome ba nole bojalwa maabane bosigo

- (a) Bomalome: Sediri; Ba nole: letiro; Bojalwa: Sedirwa (7)
- (b) Matswamadiring ke maina kgotsa mafoko a a agilweng ka go gokelela ditlhongwa, e ka nna tlhogo kgotsa modi mo lediring mme le bope letswalediring. Sekao, leina Mpho le agilwe ka mokgwa o o ntseng jaana;
Fa (lediri) + **M** (tlhogo) = Mfa = **Mpho** (5)
- (c) Mo ditemeng tsa seAforika, Batho botlhe le dilo tsothe; tsa nnete kgotsa tse di akanngwang, di beilwe ka ditlhopha. Leina lengwe le lengwe le beilwe mo setlhopheng sa lone, go ya ka bokao jwa lone. Lebelela sekai, mafoko a a latelang a a supang batho kgotsa dilo, k.g.r. go tswa mo nopolong ya rona, maina: **Motho** mo bontsing **batho**; **molamu** mo bontsing **melamu**. A o lemogile gore lefoko lengwe le lengwe le simolola ka noko e e rileng, mme mo bontsing go dirisiwe noko e nngwe boemong jwa yona.

Dikao:

- (i) Mo- ba
 (ii) Mo-me
 (iii) Le- ma
 (iv) Se- di (8)

/20/

PALOGOTLHE YA DINTLHA: [50X2=100]

SESOTHO: MOSEBETSI 15

POTSO YA 1

“Ubuntu ke lentswe le bolelang “Botho” le hlalolang ho pheta-pheto, ho hloka leeme ho batho ba bang, ho hlompha ba bang, ho ba le lerato.” Ho latela botjhaba ba Seaforika, Ubuntu hantlentle bo bontsha diketso tse nang le boleng setjhabeng tse amang mafapha ohle a bophelo: thuto, dipolotike, moruo, le mekgwa ya bophelo ka kakaretso. Motho a ka re Ubuntu bo kenyeletsa le bohlokwa ba ho ba motho, ho pheta-pheto, ho ipeha maemong a batho ba bang, ho ba le boikarabelo, ho ba le lerato le ho tsotella. Bohlokwa ba boleng bona bohle bo tiiswa ke melawana e mengata ya setjhaba e sa ngolwang. Botho bo boetse bo iponahatsa haholo ka boleng ba mekgwa ya bophelo ba kgale, ditumelo le mekgwa ya phedisano e ithutwang ho tloha bonyaneng ho fihlela boholong. Mohlala, re ka sheba thusano e etswang ka mokgwa wa “setokofele” se etswang ke batho ba phelang mmoho, se thusang batho ba bang ho fihlella ditoro/ditabatabelo tsa bona bophelong, tseo ban neng ba keke ba di fihlela. ‘Stokvel’ ke lentswe le bolelang tjelete eo batho ba phelang mmoho ba e bokeleditseng ka ho abelana palo e itseng ya tjelete bakeng sa dintho tseo ba di hlokang kapa tseo esaleng ba lakatsa ho ba le tsona. /10/

(Bakeng sa Potso ya 2 le 3, maqephe ohle le diratswana tseo e leng mehlodi di tswa ho Tutorial Letter 102 – Bukanatataiso e ntjha Yuniti ya 2 le 6)

POTSO YA 2

(a) Phapang e kgolo e dipakeng tsa didumanotshi le didumammoho tsa Sesotho le puong ya Senyesemane le Seburu ke hore, didumanotshi kaofela ke **didumakodu**, ha didumammoho tsona e ka ba **didumakodu** kapa **didumatu** kapa ya ba **dihengwa**, jwalo ka modumo wa **th**. Ho feta, didumanotshi di qapodiswa ka moya o fetang feela **phollets** oo ho se nang thibelo ha di qapodiswa, ha qapodisong ya didumammoho yona ho na le moya o thibelwang sebakeng se itseng dipakeng tsa diqapodisi tsa medumo. Moithuti o tshwanela ho fana ka matshwao a 2 a didumammoho. (6)

(b) (i) **Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.**

Mahokedi a Sesotho a fumanwa le ho itshetleha haholo hodima mabitso a fumanwang dipuong. Lebitso, e le moetsi wa polelo, le tshwanela ho hokelwa ho leetsi ka lehokedi la moetsi/lehokamoetsi/lehoketsi. Mahokedi a moetsi kaofela a bopuwa ho tswa ho dihlongwapele tsa dihlopha tsa mabitso. Sheba mabitso le mahokedi a moetsi a a latelang dipolelong tse ka hodimo (lehokedi la moetsi le sehetswe mola ka tlase). O tla bona kgokahano e teng dipakeng tsa lebitso le sehlongwapele le lehokedi. Mahokedi a mang ohle lehokedi la moetsuwa/lehokaetsi, lehokedi la lerui/lehokathuo, jwalo jwalo le ona a bopilwe ka dihlongwapele tsa mabitso (*maqephe 12-18*). (4)

- (ii) Sesothong mabitso a bopilwe ka sehlongwapele + kutu ya lebitso. Motho e mong le e mong, ntho, e phelang kapa e sa pheleng e behwa tlasa sehlopha seo e welang ho sona puong ya Sesotho. Lebitso le leng le le leng le behwa tlasa sehlopha sa lona, ho latela moelelo wa lona. Na o se o kile wa hlokomela hore lentswe le leng le le leng le qala ka senoko se itseng se nkelwang sebaka ke senoko se seng ka bongateng? Sheba mehlala e latelang:

Class 1, 2: **Mo-/ba-**; class 3, 4: **mo-/me-**; class 5, 6: **le-/ma-**; class 9, 10: **n-/din-**; class 14, 6: **bo-/ma-**.

Re bitsa dinoko tsena hore ke *dihlongwapele kapa dihlongwapele tsa mabitso*. Karolo e hlahang ka morao ho sehlongwapele ke kutu mme yona e dula e sa fetohle ha sehlongwapele se fetoha. Ka mokgwa ona kutu ena **-tho** e ka sebediswa ho tloha mabitsong a latelang ka ho hokela sehlongwapele se seng:

Motho, batho, setho, botho

Ho latela sebopeliso sena, lebitso le leng le le leng la Sesotho le wela tlasa sehlopha se itseng sa mabitso. Qalehong sehlopha se seng le se seng se ne se na le dikahare tsa sona, empa mehleng ya kajeno dihlopha tse ngata di se di na le dikahare tse kopaneng, le ha e le hore dikahare tsa motheo tsa sehlopha di sa ntsane di ka kgethollwa ka ho kopanya moelelo wa tsona kapa seo di se bolelang (maqephe 12-16).

Baithuti ba tla fana ka mehlala ya bona. (6)

- (iii) Sheba maqephe a 20-24 a Tutorial Letter 102. Sehlongwanthao ke sehlongwanthao sa motheo, se bontshang lekgathe lefetile kapa ketsahalo e seng e etsahetse. (4)

/20/

POTSO YA 3

- (a) Sesothong, mohlala polelong:

Bomalome ba nwele jwala maobane bosiu.

Bomalome ke *moetsi*, **ba nwele** ke *ketso* mme **jwala** ke *moetsuwa*.

Polelo e qala ka moetsi, a latelwe ke ketso, ebe ho tla moetsuwa, qetellong e be mahlalosi a mabedi, a hlalolang ketso kapa ketsahalo (leqephe 36-37). (7)

- (b) Mabitso a bopilweng ka maetsi ke mabitso ao hangata a bopilweng ka ho sebedisa motso wa leetsi+ sehlongwanthao sa leetsi. Ho na le mefuta e mmedi:

- **Mabitso a batho**, ao hangata a hlahang dihlopheng tsa mabitso a bontshang batho le dihlopha tsa mabitso tse bontshang disebediswa tse itseng. Sehlongwapele sa sehlopha se behwa ka pele ho motso wa leetsi le sehlongwanthao sa lebitso le bopilweng ka leetsi (-i) ka morao, mohlala.

Moahi = **mo-** + **-aha** + **-i**. Le ho lebitso, **sebini** = **se-** + **-bin-** + **-i**.

- Mabitso ao e seng a batho a sa botjwang ka maetsi**, sena se etsahala haholo dihlopheng tsa mabitso, mohlala.

Mpho: ke lebitso le bopuweng ho tswa ho leetsi **-fa**, sehlopha sa lebitso lena ke sehlongwapele **n-** (sehlongwapele sa lebitso **n-**) se a sebediswa (ho ba le phetoho ya modumo ya **nf>mph** e bang teng, ke hore *thatafatso*), le sehlongwanthao sa lebitso **-o** se fumanwa qetellong ya lebitso le bopilweng ka leetsi.

Polelong ena: 'Noha e hatwa mohatleng ka phoso', phoso ke lebitso le bopilweng ka leetsi, le bopilwe ho tswa ho **n-** (sehlongwapele sa sehlopha **n-**) **+fosa** (leetsi + **-o** (sehlongwanthao seo e seng sa batho)), mehlala e meng ke e latelang:

Mmuso = mo- + -bus- + -o, Lefielo = le- + -fiel- + -o, Lenyalo = le- + -nyal- + -o.

Baithuti ba tla fana ka mehlala ya bona (leqephe 15-16). (5)

- (c) Ditho tse ding tsa puo tse hlalolang kapa tse thusang ho bopa mabitso ke tse latelang: Maemedi, Makgethi, Marui, Maamanyi le Mahlalosi.

Lehlalosi le ka sebediswa ho emela lebitso, kapa ho hlalosa lebitso ho latela boemo. Mefuta: Leemediqho, Leemeditshupi, le Leemedi la Lerui.

Lekgethi le kgetha lebitso ka ho fana ka boleng bo itseng, letshwao, sebopeho kapa moelelo wa lebitso.

Lerui le kgetha lebitso ka ho le hlalosa ho latela thuo.

Leamanyi le hlalosa lebitso ka ho fana ka moelelo o kgethollang.

Lehlalosi le hlalosa lebitso ho latela tulo kapa sebaka. (Maqephe: 24-34)

(8)

/20/

MATSHWAO KAOFELA: [50 X 2 = 100]

SISWATI: SIVIVINYO 16

UMBUTO 1

1. Umfundzi umele avume noma ale bese usekela ngemaphuzu lafanele. Lakusekelako kungeyama kuloku lokulandzelako:

- Inhlonipho,
- kupha loswelako
- kuhlonipha tintfo noma imphahla yamakhelwane,
- kunakekelana
- lutsandvo
- sihe /luvelo

/10/

UMBUTO 2

(a) **Cha, asetigabeni letingafani sitimela libito lesigaba 7 kantsi liduku lisesigabeni 5. lamabito aneticalo letingafani, si- na li- .** (3)

Loku > sabito sekukhomba
Sitimela > libito
Lomnyama > siphawulo (3)

(c) (i) **shaywa** (1)
(ii) **-iw-** (1)
(iii) Lisuselwa ku shaya, nakuguculwa umentu abe ngumentuwa kwagucuka -y-waba ngu -yw-. (2)
(iv) kulwangisa (1)

(d) (i) Liduku.
li- sicalo
-duk- umsuka
-u- ngunkhamisa logcinile (3)

(ii) ngu li- . (1)

(e) (i) Yonkhe (1)
(ii) loku,lelo/leso (2)
(iii) Tisebente takhomba emabito letihambisana nawo. (2)

/20/

UMBUTO 3

- (a) Silondza > indzawo levulekile lentiwe kulimala emtimbeni .
Silondza yintfo lephetse umuntfu kabi/ lengapheli/lebuhlungu enhlityweni yemuntfu. (2)
- (b) Shangatsi lentiwe ngemsiti wendvwangu
Unelualo entsanyeni njenge-ntsetse. (4)
- (c) Cha ehluke ngobe asetigabeni letingafani. Liduku >li- sigaba 5 luvalo>lu- sigaba11. (4)
- (d) Friji,Gugu, sitimela, liduku nalamanyenti langakhishwa ngumhlolwa emukelekile. (2)
- (e) lelimnyama > siphawulo
lelimhlophe > siphawulo.NB nalamanye langabhalwa ngumfundzi emukelekile
kuphela nasebente njengesichasiso. (4)
- (f) **-nyonyoba** > totoba (1)
- (g) **buhlungu** > bumnandzi (1)
- (h) Kuba nelualo entsanyeni > kubaligwala/kwesaba lite. (2)

/20/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE: [50x2] = [100]

ISINDEBELE: UMSEBENZI 17

UMBUZO 1

Ubuntu ligama elifaka hlangana ukutjheja ngaphandle kwebandlululo kwabanye abantu. Ubuntu bufaka hlangana ukuhlonipha abanye abantu nanyana kungasibo besitjhaba sekheni. Ubuntu butjho ukunikela.

Ngamasiko wabomdabu Ubuntu bumayelana namagugu anesithintela khulu emikhakheni efana nezefundo, ipolitiki, zomnotho kanye nemaphilweni wethu wangamalanga. Omunye umuntu angathu ubuntu buyabonakala lokha umuntu nnaka nomoya ophasi, azithobile, atjheja abanye abantu ukudlula indlela azitjheja ngayo yena.

Ubuntu kuhle kuhle abufundiswa begodu umuntu ongenabo akakwazi ukuzenzisa. Buyagandelelwa emagugwini wesintu. Bugandelelwa kusukela emazingeni aphasu wipilo yomuntu bekufike emazingeni aphezulu. Ukusungulwa kweenqhema ezifana nabo "masisebenzisane" kuhlathulula bona ubuntu. Abantu bayahlangana bazakhele iinqhenyana ukuze bakwazi ukusizana ngezeemali nakuvela iindingo ezinjalo. Kuleziinqhenyana, imali iyabuthelwa, ihlanganiswe, ibulungwe ukuze ikwazi ukutholakala nakunesidingo. /10/

UMBUZO 2

(a) Abokamisa

Abokamisa (ilandelano lokuthoma amatjhada) nabongwaqa (ilandelano lesibili amatjhada). Umehluko lo godu wenziwa nemalimini amanengi wephasi. Mhlambe utjhejile bonyana woke amatjhada welandelano lokuthoma esiwakhethileko aphinyiswa ngokukhambisana *nelizwi*. Akhe uzame uthi: **o, o, a, o, o, e, o, e, i, a, i** no **e**. Amatjhada la woke ngilawa esiwabiza ngokuthi *bokamisa*. Ahlala anelizwi, atjhida ngemlonyeni ngaphandle kokuphazamiseka nanyana ukuvinjelwa (ukutjho ngomlomo) begodu avame ukuphuma ngaphezu kwelimi (phakathi).

Abongwaqa: Lilandelano lesibili esilikhethileko, libizwa ngokobana *bongwaqa*. Bangaba *nelizwi* nanyana *bangabi nelizwi* nokuphuma komoya ekusetjenzisiweko ukuwakha nanyana ukuwaphimisa kungenzeka kuquntwe ngokwezitho zokukhuluma, isib. **k** nanyana *uyaphazamiseka* ngendlela ethileko, isib. **s**. Abongwaqa bangakhiwa ngemlonyeni, okutjho bona, *ngokomlomo*, isib. **k** nanyana ngepumulweni, isib. **m** nanyana **n**, begodu bangakhutjhwana ngokudlula phakathi nelimi, isib. *ngokwaphakathi*, isib. **p**, nanyana phezu kwehlangothi lelimi, isib. *ngehlangothini*, isib. **l**. Abantu abafunda ngeFonethiki (ukufunda ngamatjhada wokukhuluma) bahlukanisa abongwaqa ngokuya *ngokwendawo abaphinyiswa kiyi* begodu nangendlela abaphinyiswa ngayo. Sizakuqala kancani kiyi.

(Umfundi kumele akwazi ukubahlukanisa kuhle atlole namatshwayo wayo)

(6)

(b) **Ugogo uhlanze izitja izolo ebusuku**

(i) Isivumelwano sikamenzi emtjhwani ongehla ngu-**u**. Isivumelwano sikamenzi sebizo **ugogo**.
Isivumelwano lesi sivumelwano samabizo asesigabeni sokuthoma. Omunye umuntu angathi sithomo sebizo kodwana sivumelwano. **Ugogo uhlanze.....**
Ngamanye amagama isivumelwano sikamenzi sisithomo mbala. (4)

(ii) Ukwakhiwa kwebizo

Ibizo ligama elakhiwa ziingcenywe ezimbili; sithomo(esiba sekuthomeni) nesiqu(esilamako)

Isib: Isi-baya

Isakhi u **isi-** sithomo kilelibizo bese kuthi isakhi u-**baya** abe sisiqu.

Isithomo sebizo, yingcenywe yokuthoma yebizo, eba sekuthomeni kwebizo. Isithomo sebizo ngiso esisitjengisa bona ibizo likusiphi isigaba, lisebunengini namkha ebunyeni. (6)

(iii) **Uhlanze**

Isenzo hlanza:

Umrabhu waso isenzwesi ngu-**hlanz**

Isakhi sokugcina salesi senzo ngu – **a**

Njengombana isenzo esingehla sigcina ngo –**e**. U-**e** lo usisakhi esiveza isikhathi esidlulileko. Lokhu kuhlathulula bona isenzo singamumatha izakhi zesikhathi, zokuvuma namkha ukuphika begodu izenzo zingamumatha iimpambosi. (4)

/20/

UMBUZO 3

(a) Ugogo uhlanze izitja izolo ebusuku

Ugogo-ngumenzi

Uhlanze-sisenzo

Umenziwa-zizitja

Umutjho wakhiwa ngikho lokhu okubalwe ngehla : Umenzi (Isihloko), isenzo Kanye nomenziwa. (7)

(b) Umtjhumayeli

Libizomuntu. Amabizomuntu mabizo asuselwa ezenzweni atjho abantu. Ibizomuntu umutjhumayeli lisuselwa esenzweni **tjhumayela**. Esenzweni **tjhumayela** kuphongozwe isithomo sebizo sesigaba soku-1 **u-um(u)**. Bese isakhi u-**a**-sajanyiselelwa ngu-**i**. (5)

(c) Ibizo ligama lento esingakghona ukuyibona naleyo esingeze sakghona ukuyibona ngamehlo.

(d)

Imihlobo yamabizo

- (i) Amabizo mbala/ poro isib: uVusi
- (ii) Amabizomvango.isib: uThembikosi
- (iii) Amabizobuthelela; Ihlathi
- (iv) Amabizosenzo(Amabizonto/amabizomuntu): Umtjhumayeli(ibizomuntu)
Itjumayelo(Ibizonto)
- (v) Amabizonyamela/ sinyefu (Abstract nouns).

(8)

/20/

INANI LILOKE: [50 X 2=100]

TSHIVENDA: ASSIGNMENT 18

ASAINIMENTE 18

YUNITI YA NGUDO 1 – Vhuthu/Ubuntu

MBUDZISO 1

Kha vha topole zwithu zwiṭṭanu zwine zwa sumbedza uri muthu u na vhuthu kha mvelele ya Tshivenda. **/10/**

Phindulo:

Kha mvelele ya Tshivenda u sumbedza uri muthu u na vhuthu zwi vhonelele nga zwithu zwi tevhelaho:

- (i) Tshumisano yavhuḍi na vhaṅwe vhathu.
- (ii) U ṭhonifha vhahulwane na vhaṭuku, zwiḥulusa na u diṭhonifha.
- (iii) U sa sasaladza zwine vhaṅwe vhathu vha tenda khazwo.
- (iv) U kovhekana na vhaṅwe vhathu vha si na zwine wa vha nazwo.
- (v) U ṅea vhaṅwe vhathu lufuno hu si na ndavhelelo ya u funiwa murahu.

NB:Matshudeni vha nga ṅekedza zwiṅwe zwo fhambanaho na zwenezwi zwo ṅekedzwaho tenda zwa vha zwi tshi pfala.

YUNITI NTSWA YA NGUDO 2 – Fonetiki na Mofolodzhi/Phonetics and Morphology

MBUDZISO 2

(a) Kha vha ṭalutshedze zwine vha pfelesa nga maipfi a tevhelaho:

- (i) pfalandoṭhe na
- (ii) themba

Vha inge nga u sumbedza phambano yao.

(4)

Phindulo:

- (i) Pfalandoṭhe ndi mibvumo ine ya pfala i yoṭhe. Tsumbo [a, e, i, o, u]
- (ii) Themba ndi mibvumo ine naho i tshi tevhhekana, i vhonelele yo temba ya dovha ya bulwa khathihi. Tsumbo [b, d, f, g, na miṅwe minzhi]

- (b) Kha mbetshele ya kilasi dza thangi dza madzina hu na dzine dza titilidza na dzine dza ṭukufhadza. Kha vha dzi sumbedze vha khwaṭhise na nga tsumbo nthihi thihi. (8)

Phindulo:

U titilidza: Kilasi (5) ḽi- na kilasi (6) ma- na kilasi (21) ḽi-

U ṭukufhadza: Kilasi (20) ku- na kilasi (11) lu- na kilasi (14) vhu-

Tsumbo:

Musi hu tshi titilidziwa

Musi ri tshi shumisa thangi ḽi- > musadzi ya vha ḽisadzi

Musi ri tshi shumisa thangi ḽi- > muthu ya vha ḽithu

Tsumbo:

Musi hu tshi ṭukufhadziwa

Musi ri tshi shumisa thangi ku- > musadzi ya vha kusadzi

Musi ri tshi shumisa thangi lu- > musadzi ya vha lusadzi

Musi ri tshi shumisa thangi vhu- > musadzi ya vha vhusadzi

NB: Matshudeni vha nga ṅea tsumbo dziṅwe na dziṅwe dzine dza pfala.

- (c) Mafhungo mavhili khea afha fhasi. Zwenezwi vha tshi khou ṭalutshedza kha vha sumbedze uri mafhungo anea a fhambana hani kana ndi tshiga tshifhio tshine tsha a fhambanya. (4)

(i) Munangiwa o ri u swika a itela vhathu zwiḷiwa.

(ii) Mutakusi dzo ri u dzhena vhathu vha sea.

Phindulo:

(i) Phambano i ḽiswa nga: ḽipfanisi o ine ya vha uri i a shuma u imela dzina, sa: O ri u swika a itela vhathu zwiḷiwa.

(ii) Phambano i ḽiswa nga: ḽipfanisa dzo ine ya imela dzina. sa: Dzo ri u dzhena vhathu vha sea.

- (d) Kha ḽo fhungo ḽi re afho fhasi kha vha topole ḽiiti vha inge nga u sumbedza zwivhumbi zwaḽo. (4)

Mbamulovha ndo vutshela tsimuni.

Phindulo:

vutshela > vutsh (mudzi wa ḽiiti)-el (mutshila wa ḽiitela) –a (pfalandoṭhe ya mutshila)

/20/

YUNITI NTSWA YA NGUDO 2 , I YA PHANDA – Ngudo ya mbumbo ya mafhungo na Semantiki/ Syntax and Semantics

MBUDZISO 3

- (a) Musi ri tshi amba nga ha Ḑivhahungo kana Ngudo ya mbumbo ya mafhungo, ri vha ri tshi khou amba nga ha mini? Hone mafhungo ane ra a vhumba a vha a tshi bva ngafhi? (4)

Phindulo:

Ri vha ri tshi khou amba nga ha kutevhekanele kwa maipfi ane a vhumba fhungo/mafhungo.

Tsumbo: Mashudu o rea khovhe nga tshihuka.

Mashudu ndi ḡefhungo, rea ndi nyito

khovhe ndi tshiitwa, tshihuka ndi nyengedzedzo ya tshiitwa

- (b) Fhungo kheḓi: Ndo ya ḑoroboni mulovha.
Kha vha ḓi ḡwalulule kavhili vha sumbedza khwaḑhisedzo/*emphasis*. (4)

Phindulo:

Ḑoroboni ndo ya mulovha
Mulovha ndo ya ḑoroboni.
Ndo ya ḑoroboni mulovha.

- (c) “Shumani hafho!”

Kha heḓi fhungo hu nga bva masala mavhili. Kha vha a topole vha sumbedze uri o ḑa hani. (6)

Phindulo:

Ḓisala ḓa u thoma: inwi.
Ḓo ḑa ngauri tshithu tshine tsha khou ambiwa natsho ndi muthu.
Inwi shumani hafho!

Ḓisala ḓa vhuvhili: vhoiwi.
Ḓo ḑa ngauri ḓia kona u shuma ḓi kha vhuḑzhi sa;
vhoiwi shumani hafho!

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

Zwiitwaho: Ndo ḑa mulovha na Dovhani nda si ni wane.

Tamisani: Hoo! Muḓatshawe, ndo ni vhona hone ho vha hu sa ḑei.

Zwino vhone kha vha topole ipfi ḓine ḓa khou ḑalula vha ḑalutshedze uri zwo ḑa hani. (6)

Phindulo:

Muḵatshawe: Ḷi a vha Ḷi Ḷa muḵa/tshifani kana Ḷi Ḷa miswaswo.

Muḵatshawe Ḷi nga vha Ḷo ḵa ngauri vho vha vha tshi dzulela u amba uri muthu u Ḷa tshawe mutsinda a ḵovhowa. Kana vho vha vha sa nei, zwino vhatu vha pfumbisa uri ndi Muḵatshawe.

/20/

[50 x 2 = 100]

XITSONGA – ASSAYIMENTE 19

XIVUTISO XA 1

“Ubuntu/Vumunhu swi vula ximunhu, leswi vulaka ku va na mhaka na vanhu van’wana handle ko ya hi nghohe, ku hlonipha van’wana, ku kota ku nyika/ku hanana.”

Hi ndhavuko wa Xintu, Vumunhu byi yimela sisiteme ya mahanyele leyi khumbaka swiyenge hinkwaswo swa vutomi: dyondzo, tipolitiki, ikhonomi, hambani byi ri vutomi bya vanhu bya masiku hinkwawo. Un’wana a nga vula leswaku Vumunhu byi le ndzeni ka nkoka wo va na ximunhu, vunene, mafundzha, ku tiveka eka xiyimo xa van’wana vanhu, ku tshama u tiyimisele ku angula/hlamula hi ndlela ya ntwela-vusiwana eka xiyimo xin’wana na xin’wana, ku va na ntwela-vusiwana na ku hatla u tlhelela eka vuwena endzhaku ko hlangana na swiphiso. Nkoka wa swihlawulekisi leswi wu tiyisisiwa hi milawu yo tala yo ka yi nga tsariwangi ehansi ya vaaki. Vumunhu nakambe byi simekiwe eka mahanyele ya xikhale, ripfumelo na mitolovelo leyi kumiwaka kumbe ku dyondziwa ku sukela evuhlangini ku ngheniwa na yona eka vutswatsi. Tanihi xikombiso, hi nga languta eka swikimu swo tipfuna kumbe mitolovelo ya ku tlanga switokofela leyi vanhu va yi nghenelaka hi ku olova, ku ri ku endlela ku fikelela yin’wana ya milorho ya vona evuton’wini leyi a va ta va va nga kotangi ku yi fikelela handle ka switokofela leswo. Xitokofela ku vuriwa mali ya tlabu leyi vanhu emugangeni wolowo va welaka eka wona va vekaka timali to karhi kutani swirho swa tlabu swi cincana ku tirhisa mali leyo va xava swilo leswi va swi pfumalaka hakunene kumbe leswi a va lorha ku va na swona. /10/

(For Questions 2 and 3, all page and paragraph references are from Tutorial Letter 102 – new Study Unit 2 and 6)

XIVUTISO XA 2

(a) Ku hambana ka masungulo exikarhi ka switwari na switatisi eka ririmi rin’wana na rin’wana ra Xintu na le ka Xinghezi na Xibunu hileswaku switwari hinkwaswo i swa ntwariso kumbe rito, kasi switatisi swi nga ha va swa rito/ntwariso xik: d, b kumbe swo hava rito/pfumala ntwariso xik: p, t kumbe swi va swa aspirexini xik: ph, th. Swin’wana hileswaku switwari hinkwaswo loko swi vuriwa ku va na nkholuko wa moya hi ku ntshunxeka wu nga siveriwi eka ndlela ya moya ku suka emahahwini, kasi eka switatisi nkholuko wa moya wa tsemeka kumbe wu kavanyeteka kun’wana loko wu ri karhi wu khuluka hi xin’we kumbe swirho swo hlayanyana swa ku vulavula. Swichudeni swi fanele ku nyika 2 wa swihlawulekisi swa switwari na 2 wa swihlawulekisi swa switatisi swa Xitsonga. (Pages 6-13) (6)

(b) (i) **Vamalume va nwile byala tolo nivusiku.**

Sisiteme ya switwananisi eka Tindzimi ta Xiafrika/Xintu yi kongomisiwe ngopfu eka maviti lama kumekaka eka tona. Riviti tanihi nhlokomhaka ya xivulwa, ri fanele ku va ri hlanganisiwa kumbe ku va na vuxaka na maendli hi *xitwananisi xa nhlokomhaka*. Switwananisi hinkwaswo swa nhlokomhaka swi kumiwa eka xirhangi xa ntlawa wa riviti. Languta maviti na switwananisi swa nhlokomhaka leswi swi swi landzelaka eswivulweni leswi nga laha henhla (xitwananisi xa

nhlokomhaka xi khwatihatiwile). U ta vona vuxaka exikarhi ka xirhangi xa ntlawa wa riviti na xitwananisi. Switwananisi hinkwaswo (xitwananisi xa xiendliwa, xitwananisi xa rifuwi, na sw. hinkwaswo swi kumiwa eka xirhangi xa ntlawa wa riviti) (pages 29-31). (4)

- (ii) Maviti ya vumbiwile eka Tindzimi ta Xiafrika/Xintu ku ya hi leswi landzelaka: xirhangi xa ntlawa wa riviti + nsinya wa riviti. Munhu un'wana na un'wana, xilo kumbe nchumu, wo khomeka kumbe wo anakanyiwa, wu vekiwa eka ntlawa eka Tindzimi ta Xiafrika/Xintu. Riviti rin'wana na rin'wana ri vekiwa eka ntlawa wa rona wo hambana ngopfungopfu ku ya hi leswi ri vulaka swona. Xana u tshama u lemuka leswaku rito rin'wana na rin'wana ri sungula hi peletwana ro karhi leri nga siviwaka hi peletwana rin'wana eka vunyingi? Languta eka:

**XITS mu-/va-; ri-/ma-; xi-/swi-; yi(n)-/ti(n)-
SS Mo-/ba-; mo-/me-; le-/ma-; n-/din-; bo-/ma-.
ZU U-/izin-; u-/o-; u(lu)-/izin-.**

Hi vulavula hi mapeletwana lama tanihi *swirhangi* kumbe *swirhangi swa mitlawa ya maviti*. Xiphemu lexi kumekaka endzhaku ka xirhangi i nsinya lowu nga cinciki loko swirhangi swi cinca. Hi ndlela leyi nsinya **XITS -nhu** wu nga tirhisiwa ku vumba maviti lama landzelaka ntsena hi ku engetela xirhangi xin'wana: **XITS munhu** (person), **vanhu** (persons) **vumunhu** (humanity). Ku ya hi xivumbeko lexi, riviti rin'wana na rin'wana eka Tindzimi ta Xiafrika/Xintu ri wela eka ntlawa wo karhi wa riviti. Eku sunguleni maviti a ya hambanyisiwile ku ya hi leswi nga endzeni, kambe namuntlha mitlawa yo tala yi na vundzeni byo katsa na swin'wana, hambileswi vundzeni bya masungulo bya ntlawa wun'wana na wun'wana byi nga hambanyisiwaka hi nhlamuselo yo yelanisa kumbe yo katsa. (page 22-27).

Swichudeni swi ta nyika swikombiso swa Xitsonga. (6)

- (iii) See pages 36-38 of Tutorial Letter 102.
Eka swivulwa swo tala, xilandzi i xilandzi xo hetiseka (ku kombeta nkarhi lowu nga hundza kumbe leswaku xiendleko xi hetiwile).
Swichudeni swi kanela swilandzi leswi nga kona eka Xitsonga. (4)

/20/

XIVUTISO XA 3

- (a) Swichudeni swi ta kanela xivulwa xa Xitsonga. Xik:

Vamalume va nwile byala tolo nivusiku.

Vamalume i nhlokomhaka, **va nwile** i riendlinkulu, kasi **byala** i xiendliwa. Xivulwa xi sungula hi nhlokomhaka, ku landzela riendlinkulu, kutani ku ta xiendliwa kutani emahetelelweni ku landzela maengeteri mambirhi, yo hlamusela riendlinkulu kumbe xiendleko. (page 49). (7)

- (b) Maviti-mpfelelo i maviti lama vumbiwaka hi ku tirhisa timitsu ta maendli. Ku na tixakankulu timbirhi – ya nga vumbiwa hi ku lungelela xirhangi xa ntlawa na
- xiheteleri –o (eka riviti leri nga **yimela nchumu lowu nga ri ki munhu/lowu tirhisiwaka ku tirha ntirho** wolowo kumbe rivita-swianakanyiwa)
swik: xi-+-tirh-+-o, ri-+-hlev- + -o, kumbe
 - xiheteleri –i (eka riviti leri nga **yimela munhu**, ngopfungopfu loyi a nga na vuswikoti eka ntirho wolowo),
swik: xi- + -tsutsum- + -i, mu- + -rim- + -i

Swichudeni swi ta nyika swikombiso swa Xitsonga. (page 28). (5)

- (c) **Xitsonga:** Swihluvi swin'wana leswi hlamuselaka riviti kumbe ku pfuneta riviti i: Masivi, Mahlawuri, Mafuwi, Maengetelo na Vundhawu.

Masivi ya nga tirhisiwa ku yimela riviti, kumbe ku ri hlamusela mayelana na ndhawu laha ri nga kona. Tixaka: risivinene, risivikomba, risivintalo, risivikomba ra ntshikelelo na risivi ra vun'wini.

Mahlawuri ya hlamusela hi ku engetela swihlawulekisi swin'wana kumbe ku nyika nhlamuselo eka riviti. Ya hlawula maviti exikarhi ka maviti yan'wana yo yelana.

Mafuwi ya hlamusela riviti hi ku kombeta ku fuwiwa/fuwa kumbe vun'wini bya rona kumbe leswi ri tirhiseriwaka swona.

Maengetelo ya hlamusela riviti hi ku engetela nhlamuselo eka leswi vuriwaka.

Vundhawu byi hlamusela riviti ku ya hi lomu ri nga kona.

(8)

/20/

TIMARAKA HINKWATO: [50 X 2 = 100]