

AFL1504

May/June 2014

**LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS ACQUISITION IN AN AFRICAN
LANGUAGE II**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS
FIRST**DR L KOCK
DR FS MADONSELA
PROF MR MASUBELELE
DR TD RANAMANE
DR JC LE ROUXPROF IM KOSCH
PROF MJ MAFELA
DR PH NKUNA
MR AP SOTASHE
DR EM MABUZA**SECOND****Closed book examination**

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 31 PAGES

Go to the section on **YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE** and **ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**. All answers must be written in the exam script.

You may answer the questions in **YOUR AFRICAN LANGUAGE, ENGLISH OR AFRIKAANS**, unless it is specifically stated in which language the answer should be.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1

In all the language sections **QUESTION 1** consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way

Write a to j underneath each other, and next to each letter, give the number of the correct answer,

e g

a 2

b 4

c 3

etc

[TURN OVER]

ISIZULU (ZULU)**Instructions:**

- Bhala zonke izingxoxo, amapharagrafu nemisho **ngokugcwele** / Write out all dialogues, paragraphs and sentences **in full**
- Phendula YONKE imibuzo ebuziwe/ Answer ALL the questions

UMBUZO 1/ QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions

- a Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the AFL1504 module?
- 1 to increase vocabulary of an African language through the use of technical passages and advanced grammatical structures
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 - 3 to teach mother-tongue speakers of an African language basic pronunciation and comprehension skills in their language
 - 4 to apply knowledge of literature to promote communication and to develop cultural awareness of an African language speaking community
- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 Too many cooks spoil the broth
 - 2 Many hands make light work
 - 3 A person is what he is because of other people
 - 4 Two heads are better than one
- c Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
- 1 It makes use of a noun class system and concordial agreement
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 - 3 It is spoken by many people on the African continent
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- d Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 fire, water
 - 2 moon, sun
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[TURN OVER]

- e The lack of colour terms in Western culture to denote multiple colours of livestock by means of a single word is
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- f Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
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- 1 dramas
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/10/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2

- (a) Discuss the unique structure of Zulu folktales (10)
- (b) Folktales in Zulu cover a variety of themes. Discuss this statement with reference to two Zulu folktales you know (10)
- (c) What function did riddles play in Zulu culture? Which phrase is often used to introduce riddles in Zulu and give an example of a simple riddle and its answer (10)
- (d) Choose any five Zulu idioms and use them in Zulu sentences of your own to show that you understand what they mean (10)

/40/**UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Funda le ndatshana engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo / Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in Zulu

Ithe ukuba iyizwe indaba yokukhetha imisila imbila yacabanga ngendawo yayo eyayiphezulu edwaleni. Indawo eyayifudumele kamnandi. Yayisinquma ukungayi ukuyokhetha umsila. Yahamba yayohlala edwaleni layo. Yamemeza izimfene ezazedlula ngendlela yathi kuzo, "Ningikhethele umsila nami uma niyolanda eyenu enkosini, ibhubesi." "Kulungile," kwethembisa izimfene zedlula ngokukhulu ukushesha. Kuthe emva kwesikhashana zonke izilwane zase zibuthene ngaphansi kwedwala okwakungumuzi wenkosi ibhubesi. Isilwane ngasinye kwakufanele ukuba sikhetha umsila. Lokhu kwakuhlalelwe ukuba kuhambe kahle, kodwa ngoba ibhubesi lase ligugile futhi lingasaboni, layihlanganisa imisila.

- (a) Iyiphi indaba okwakuxoxwa ngayo kule ndaba? / Which matter is being discussed in this passage? (1)
- (b) Yayicabanga ngani imbila ngenkathi kuxoxwa ngale ndatshana? / What was the rock rabbit thinking about when this matter was discussed? (1)
- (c) Yayikuphi indawo yembila futhi injani? / Where was the rock rabbit's place and what was it like? (2)
- (d) Yanquma ukuthi imbila? / What did the rock rabbit decide on? (1)
- (e) Yisiphi isilwane esasiyinkosi yezilwane? / Which animal was the king of the animals? (1)
- (f) Kwenziwa yini ukuthi ibhubesi lihlanganise imisila? / What made the lion to mix the tails up? (2)
- (g) Yini eyethenjiswa yizimfene? / What did the apes promise? (2)

/10/**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following Zulu passage into English or Afrikaans

Umnikazi wemoto wathi zingagibela. Yahamba-ke imoto, yaze yayofika lapho zazizokwehla khona. Zathi uma zehla, imbongolo yakhokha imali yayo eyayibizwe umshayeli wemoto, yasuka yahamba. Wajabula umnikazi wemoto ngesenzo sembongolo. Inja nayo yakhokha imali yayo kodwa kwatholakala ukuthi imali yayo ihlangene, umnikazi wemoto wathi kuzomele ilinde ukuze ithole ushintshi wayo. Imbuzi yona yabasathe mpumpu, lutho imali. Yabona ukuthi akukho okuzoyisiza, yathi galo yephuka, yayongena ehlathini. (10)

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage from English into Zulu

Seeing that their plans were not working, they decided to kill the boy when he came back from the grazing land. The father will hide in the boy's hut and attack him as he enters. Zenziwe heard what was planned and when her brother came home that evening she met him and sang a song warning him not to enter his hut because there was a killer inside. Zenzile heard the song and passed his hut. The boy's father went out of the hut and ran away, frightened that the boy will kill him. /10/

UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6

Write an essay or dialogue (ingxoxo) in Zulu of about 1 page on **ONE** of the following topics, OR 2 paragraphs of about 10 to 15 lines each on **TWO** of the following topics

- (a) Ngizayithanda iNingizimu Afrika (South Africa)
- (b) Kumnandi ukufunda isiZulu
- (c) NgoMgqibelo ezitolo
- (d) Umndenani wami
- (e) Idili elimnandi (A pleasant party)
- (f) Inja yami
- (g) Olwandle
- (h) Emsebenzini
- (i) Ingxoxo UThembu utshela udokotela ukuthi uyagula
- (j) Ingxoxo UMandla uxoxa nomngane wakhe uLinda ngokufunda kwabo eyunivesi
- (k) Ingxoxo Egalaji uMnu ufuna uphethiloli, uwoyela namanzi

/20/

TOTAL: [100]

ISIXHOSA (XHOSA)**UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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 - 2 to engage with the rules of an African language as an intellectual exercise
 - 3 to teach mother-tongue speakers of an African language basic pronunciation and comprehension skills in their language
 - 4 to apply knowledge of literature to promote communication and to develop cultural awareness of an African language speaking community
- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 Too many cooks spoil the broth
 - 2 Many hands make light work
 - 3 A person is what he is because of other people
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- c Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
- 1 It makes use of a noun class system and concordial agreement
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/10/

UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2

Phendula YONKE imibuzo. Ungaphendula ngesiNgesi okanye iAfrikaans okanye ngesiXhosa
Answer ALL questions You may answer in English or Afrikaans or isiXhosa.

- 2 1 Folktales are said to have various values and purposes. Discuss this statement with reference to any folktale that you know, in your own words in English (5)
- 2 2 "In African oral narration there is a strong storyteller-audience interplay"
 Explain the above statement and how this is marked in a Xhosa folktale (6)
- 2 3 What role do songs play in African cultures during the execution of manual labour? (6)

[TURN OVER]

- 2 4 Riddles serve a three-fold function Write down the three functions of riddles and give examples of riddles that you know (8)
- 2 5 Give five social functions of praise poetry (5)
- 2 6 Sebenzisa ezi zaci namaqhalo alandelayo kwizivakalisi ozenzele zona / Use the following idiomatic expressions in your own sentences
- (a) ukubamba isandla
(b) ukutya phantsi
(c) amathunzi anabile
(d) intaka yakha ngoboya benye
(e) ukupheka usophula (5)
- 2 7 List three idioms and two proverbs from the ones given above to show that you know the difference between the two (5)
- /40/**

UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow

Abantu abaninzi beze emtshatweni kadade wethu Umakoti ufike ecaweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyiBMW Unxibe ilokhwe yakhe entle emhlophe Umkhwenyana umlinde phakathi ecaweni, unxibe isuti yakhe emnyama

Ekhaya amakhosikazi apheke ukutya okuninzi, okumnandi kuba yimini ebalulekileyo Amakhosikazi enze utywala obuninzi, enze neziselo ezininzi Abeke nekeyiki enkulu emhlophe neentyatyambo ezibomvu etafileni ende Amanye amakhosikazi ayakikizela athi, "Halala, ntombazana "

Abantu baphe abatshati izipho ezihle ezibiza imali eninzi, babanqwenelela ukonwaba ebomini babo Abantwana abancinci bacule amaculo amnandi omtshato, bexhentsa bakugqiba ukutya

- (a) Beze emtshatweni kabani abantu abaninzi? / Whose wedding is attended by so many people? (1)
- (b) Umakoti unxibe ilokhwe enjani? / How is the bride's dress/attire? (1)
- (c) Ngubani onxibe isuti emnyama? / Who is wearing a black suit? (1)
- (d) Amakhosikazi enzani ekhaya? / What are the women doing at home? (2)
- (e) Kubekwe ntoni etafileni ende? / What is on the long table? (2)
- (f) Athini amakhosikazi xa ekikizela? / How do women ululate? (1)
- (g) Xela imiba emibini ongathi ivelisa inkcubeko yama-Afrika kwesi siganeko / Mention two aspects which you would regard as portraying Xhosa culture at this occasion (2)
- /10/**

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

Shwankathele ngesiXhosa esi sicutshulwa silandelayo / Paraphrase the following passage into Xhosa

Granny was old, but her face was still shining as new school shoes. Her hands are big and rough because of hard work. However, her touch is soft. She puts them on Zola's shoulder and say, "I need someone to help me today." Zola just keeps quiet, and listens. "I must go to town for shopping. Just imagine those cars which are driven by madcaps and those robots! The green man at the robots confuses me completely," Granny says. /10/

UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

Guqulela esi sicutshulwa silandelayo esiNgesini okanye kwAfrikaans / Translate the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Kudaladala izilwanyana zehlathi zazisoloko zihleli emngciphekweni, ziphila ubomi bentshontsho zingcungcutheka kuba uNgonyama ephila ngokuzibulala. Into embi yaba kukucutheka kwamanani ezilo ngenxa yokondla uMhlekazi, yaye nezilo zingenandlela yokwazi ukuba ngubani na oya kuba lixhoba elilandelayo. /10/

UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6

Bhala ibali enemigca engama-20 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezi zilandelayo ngesiXhosa / Write your own essay of about 20 lines in Xhosa on ONE of the following topics

- (a) Usapho lwam / My family
- (b) Kuyabanda ebusika / It is cold in winter
- (c) Umhakhulu uya edolophini / Granny visits the city
- (d) Amabhokobhoko, iqela lomdlalo wombhoxo/rugby loMzantsi Afrika / The Springboks, the South African National rugby team. /20/

TOTAL [100]

[TURN OVER]

SESOTHO SA LEBOA / SEPEDI (NORTHERN SOTHO)**POTŠIŠO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
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- c Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
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/10/

POTŠIŠO 2 / QUESTION 2

- 2.1 In which type of folklore can one expect to encounter the following formulae? Explain each formula's significance within that genre
- Kgomo e a tsha!
E gangwa ke mang?
E gangwa ke nna, and
Ke tšhaba mediti
- (10)
- 2.2 'Tselane le Makgema' is a folktale that conveys certain important lessons to children regarding social behaviour and cultural values. Write down any three of these lessons. (6)
- 2.3 What type of song is 'Mainama wee'? Who would sing it traditionally and what is its underlying message? (6)

[TURN OVER]

- 2 4 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and purpose of posing riddles in a community. Also give an example of a riddle in Northern Sotho and its answer (8)
- 2 5 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following (6)
- (a) Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing
(b) Bontši bo bolaya noga
(c) Go bontšha a mašweu
- 2 6 In what way do proverbs differ from idioms? (4)

/40/

POTŠIŠO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in **full Northern Sotho sentences**

Baithuti bohle ba rata Labohlano ka gobane ke mathomo a mafelelo a beke. Ba bantši ba rata go khutša fela. Ba bangwe ba rata go ithuta le go bala dipuku. Ka Mokibelo Jone le Selina ba thuša Tate serapaneng ka go sega bjang le go nošetša matšoba. O tlo ba fa tšhelete go ya paesekopong. Ka bošego ba tlô gahlana le Siphon le Raisibe resturanteng le paesekopong. Siphon le Raisibe ke bagwera ba bagolo ba Jone le Selina.

- (a) Baithuti ba rata Labohlano ka lebaka lang? (2)
(b) A bana bohle ba rata go khutša fela na? (2)
(c) Jone le Selina ba thuša Tate bjang? (2)
(d) Tate o fa Jone le Selina eng? (1)
(e) Jone le Selina ba ya kae ka bošego? (2)
(f) Siphon le Raisibe ke bomang? (1)

/10/

POTŠIŠO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Mme le Selina ba lapile ka gobane ba tsene mabenkeleng a mantši. Mme o rata go reka morwedagwe mpho ya letšatši la matswalo. Mafelelong Selina o bona polaose ye botse lefasetereng la lebenkele le lengwe. O e rata kudu. Ba tsena ka gare. Mma o botšiša rrabenkele. Polaose ye ke bokae? Rrabenkele Ga e ture, le na le mahlatshe, ke R150 fela. Mme. Ke thabile, ke tlo lefa ka karata. /10/

POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho

The parents and the children go to church on Sunday. The church is not far. They just go on foot. They carry (hold) their Bibles. John and Selina run to the front to meet up with their friends. At the church they greet each other. They are glad to see each other again. The bell rings at 10 o' clock. It lets the people know that the church (service) is starting. They praise God with a song. /10/

POTŠIŠO 6 / QUESTION 6

Write your **own** dialogue in **Northern Sotho** which you envisage taking place in ONE of the following settings. Your dialogue should be about one page in length.

- Ka khitšhing* (In the kitchen)
Sekolong (At school)
Ka serapaneng (In the garden)

/20/

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SETSWANA (TSWANA)**POTSO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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/10/

POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2

- 2 1 (a) Folktales are said to have various values and purposes. Discuss this statement with reference to the folktale "Mmutle le sediba sa diphologolo" in your own words in English (4)
- (b) What parts of "Mmutle le sediba sa diphologolo" meet the criteria of a folktale? (2)
- (c) What would you regard as the theme of "Bilo le Bilwane"? (4)
- 2 2 (a) What structural criteria of a praise poem come to the fore in the poem "Pheto"? Name only three (6)

[TURN OVER]

- (b) In the poem, Pheto is compared to three things Name these three things (3)
- (c) What is the role of this comparison? (1)
- 2 3 Dirisa dikapuo tse di latelang mo dipolelong tsa gago tsa Setswana / Use the following idiomatic expressions in your own Setswana sentences
- (a) Go loma tsebe
(b) Go se je di welang
(c) Go tshwara tau ka mangana
(d) Go latlha seditse
(e) Go wa ka mpa ya sebetse (5)
- 2 4 Naya ditlhaloso tse di nepagetseng tsa diane tse di latelang / Give the meaning of the proverbs given below
- (a) Lefoko la kgosi le agelwa mosako
(b) Tsholofelo ga e tihabise ditlhong
(c) Kgosi thotobolo e olela matlakala
(d) Letsema le ema ka mong wa lona
(e) Bana ba tladi ba anyela leratleng (10)
- 2 5 Naya tlhaloso tsa thamakwane nngwe le nngwe e e latelang / Give the meaning of each of the following riddles
- (a) Legadima le pota motse
(b) Se a tampatampa ga se itse gore se ya go tswalela kae
(c) Monna yo motelele go hi go.
(d) Ntlo e e se nang mafesetere
(e) Sa re thai sa re nyedi (5)

/40/

POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Buisa temana e e latelang ka kelotlhoko mme morago o arabe dipotso tse di ka fa tlase / Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below

Ga twe e rile bogologolo tala, matlapa a sa ntse a tematema, diphologolo di sa ntse di bua, ga bo go le Mmutle Mmutle e ne e le phologolo e e botlhajana Botlhale jwa gagwe bo ne bo tihakane le boferere Mo botshelong jwa gagwe Mmutle o ne a bontsha gore ga go tume di melala fela Phologotswana ya go tshwana le Mmutle e ne e ka tsietsa dilalome, ya bo ya fenyana fela ka botlhale, e seng ka mašetla

- 3 1 Naya leina la phologolo e go buiwang ka yona mo temaneng / Which animal is being talked about in the passage? (1)
- 3 2 Naya mola o le mongwe o ka ona o ka supang gore go dirisitswe mothofatso mo temaneng / Give a single line that indicates that personification is being used in the text (2)
- 3 3 O lemoga ka eng gore go dirisitswe mothofatso? / Support your answer given above with a suitable reason (1)

[TURN OVER]

- 3 4 Naya tlhaloso ya mafoko a a latelang / Explain the meaning of the words given below in your own words
- (a) Dilalome,
(b) Dimelala,
(c) Mašetla (3)
- 3 5 Ke ditriso tsa mafoko dife di le pedi tse di supang gore mo temaneng e, go buiwa ka dilo tsa bogologolo?/ Which two expressions in the passage indicate that the story talks about things that happened a long time ago? (2)
- 3 6 Mo temaneng, go twe botlhale jwa ga Mmutle bo ne bo tlhakane le eng?/ In the passage, it is said Mmutle's cleverness was coupled with what? (1)
- /10/**

POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4

Tlhalosa temana e e latelang ka mafoko a gago ka Seisemane / Paraphrase the following paragraph in English

E rile bogologolo, fa diphologolo di sa ntse di phela mmogo, Mmutle, ka e le phologotswana e e maswe, a be a dira molato fa pele ga Diphologolo tse ditona Tsa be di leka go mo tshwara gore di mmolaye, a be a di sia, a tshaba

E rile a ntse a tshaba, a fitlhela dinoko, di na le bana ba tsona mo mosimeng Dinoko di a tle di ye go tsoma, mme fa di tsamaya, di tlogela bana ba tsona ba le nosi mo mesimeng ya tsona Jaanong Mmutle, fa a tia, a be a di kopa gore a di belegele bana

/10/**POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Setswaneng / Translate the following paragraph into Setswana

It is said (that) it once happened at a certain time (that) the Jackal had sought as his wife the daughter of a chief The Hare heard and went to the wife of the Jackal to verify He enquired from her and said "Is it true, that you have been sought as wife by the Jackal?" She answered, "Yes it is true" He continued and said to her "The Jackal is my horse" It happened that when the Jackal arrived home, his wife told him The Jackal became very angry and tracked down the Hare so that he might catch him and kill him

/10/**POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Kwala tlhamo ya mela e le lesome kgotsa go feta ka Setswana ka nngwe ya ditlhogo tse di latelang / Write a paragraph of ten or more lines on one of the following topics in Setswana

- (a) Legae la me/ My home
(b) Tiro ya me/ My work
(c) Mabenkeleng/ At the shops

/20/**TOTAL: [100]****[TURN OVER]**

SESOTHO (SOUTHERN SOTHO)**POTSO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the AFL1504 module?
- 1 to increase vocabulary of an African language through the use of technical passages and advanced grammatical structures
 - 2 to engage with the rules of an African language as an intellectual exercise
 - 3 to teach mother-tongue speakers of an African language basic pronunciation and comprehension skills in their language
 - 4 to apply knowledge of literature to promote communication and to develop cultural awareness of an African language speaking community
- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 Too many cooks spoil the broth
 - 2 Many hands make light work
 - 3 A person is what he is because of other people
 - 4 Two heads are better than one
- c Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
- 1 It makes use of a noun class system and concordial agreement
 - 2 It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next
 - 3 It is spoken by many people on the African continent
 - 4 It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems
- d Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 fire, water
 - 2 moon, sun
 - 3 brother, sister
 - 4 river, mountain
- e The lack of colour terms in Western culture to denote multiple colours of livestock by means of a single word is
- 1 an indication that Westerners could not perceptually distinguish between different colours for animals
 - 2 a sign of lack of innovation on the part of Westerners to come up with colour terms for animals
 - 3 proof that the domestic animals that African communities farmed with were more colourful than those farmed with by Westerners
 - 4 evidence that greater importance was attached to animals and livestock in African culture compared to Western culture

[TURN OVER]

- f Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
- 1 They often have an open-ended story structure
 - 2 They must be told during daytime
 - 3 They are usually told by the grandmother
 - 4 They have timeless messages and universal qualities
- g When an audience frequently interrupts a performance or narration in African culture it is an indication of
- 1 disrespect
 - 2 encouragement
 - 3 boredom
 - 4 disappointment
- h The tradition of telling riddles in a community serves to
- 1 stimulate children's intellect
 - 2 honour important persons
 - 3 express general truths
 - 4 encourage manual labour
- i Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
- 1 It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation
 - 2 It is a word-for-word translation from the original
 - 3 It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs
 - 4 It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole
- j Where is code-switching and code-mixing least likely to occur?
- 1 dramas
 - 2 news bulletins
 - 3 talk shows
 - 4 sport commentaries

/10/

POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Give a brief definition of the term 'oral tradition' as applied to **folktales** in African Languages (5)
- 2.2 Read the following **praise poem** and then answer the questions indicated below it

MOHALE O A ITHOKA 'A HERO PRAISES HIMSELF'

- 1 O! Thea tsebe o mamele,
- 2 Thea tsebe o mamele semamedi,
- 3 O mamele mokoko ke ona o Ila,
- 4 O Ila o kgotsa dithole bongata
- 5 Ha ithoka lesole la habo Mmaphethang,

[TURN OVER]

6 Ke tlhomodi ya tlhoma ngwanabo Mmaphethang,
 7 Motho ekare a hloma kgomo di balehe,
 8 Hloma o hlomole wa habo Mmaphethang,
 9 Mofutsana ha a na setsha naheng,
 10 Bahlankana le tlohele ho kgethollaka dibaka,
 11 Nna habo monna ke hohle,
 12 Nna ke buswa kwana le kwana,
 13 Ke buswa ha Pēete le Mokhachane,
 14 Le Thababosiu mokgorong wa kgotla,
 15 Kerekeng Matsieng

1 Oh! Open your ears and listen,
 2 Open your ears and listen, you, the listener,
 3 Listen, here is a cock crowing,
 4 It crows, exclaiming on account of the many hens
 5 He is praising himself, the soldier of the house of Mmaphethang,
 6 He is the consistent nomad, the brother of Mmaphethang,
 7 When a person erects his shed, cattle run away
 8 Erect and dismantle, you of the house of Mmaphethang,
 9 The poor has no site in the country
 10 Young men, you should stop discriminating places,
 11 To me, man's home is everywhere,
 12 I am governed anywhere,
 13 I am governed at Peete's and Mokhachane's,
 14 Even at Thababosiu at the hut of the court,
 15 In church, at Matsieng

- (a) Most traditional praise poems have a specific formula according to which they are structured Explain what this statement means (3)
- (b) What is the function of the alliteration (repetition of similar sounds) found in lines 1-3? (4)
- (c) The poet refers to himself as an animal Identify the type of animal and then briefly discuss the reasons behind this action (5)
- (d) The originality and artistic composition of a praise poem are found in
- Comparisons
 - Repetition of words and phrases
 - Figures of speech, and
 - Imagery

Briefly discuss each term and then give an example of each from the praise poem (8)

2 3 (a) Identify the following type of folklore

Bofubedu ke ba madi, botala ke ba jwang, empa monate ke wa tswekere.

(The redness is that of blood, the greenness that of grass, but the deliciousness is that of sugar)

Answer **lehapu** (watermelon) (1)

(b) (i) What was the function for which this type of folklore was used? (3)

(ii) Which phrase was often used to introduce them in Sesotho? (1)

2 4 Describe the nature of **proverbs** Give any 3 points (3)

2 5 Study the following song and then answer the questions

**Morena bofoka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho.
O se boloke! O se boloke!
Setjhaba sa heso! Setjhaba sa heso!**

Translation

Lord, protect our nation,
Let there be no wars and suffering
Oh! Protect it! Oh! Protect it!
Our nation! Our nation!

(a) From which context was this song taken? (1)

(b) State an occasion during which this song will be sung (1)

(c) Write down 3 general characteristics of the function and structure of songs (5)

/40/

POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and then answer the questions in **FULL SENTENCES IN SESOTHO/**

Bala serapa se latelang mme o arabe dipotso ka ho sebedisa **DIPOLELO TSE FELLETSENG.**

“Kom nader” ke lebitso la polasi, haufi le toropo ya Bethlehem, provenseng ya Foreisetata. Lebitso la polasi le bolela “Atamela kwano” Monga polasi ke Johannes Johannes o rata batho ba mo sebeletsang O qoqa le bona, o tsheha le bona hobane o tseba ho bua Sesotho Batho ba polasing ena ba a mo rata hobane o bua puo ya bona hantle Johannes o tseba ho bina dipina tsa Basotho Batho ba mo rehile lebitso la Rabasotho hobane ba re ke morena wa bona Rabasotho o tseba ho phela le Basotho O tseba meetlo ya bona Ha lefu le hlahile polasing, Rabasotho o thusa batho ba hae O ba kadima terekere ya hae hore ba ise setopo mabitleng Ha batho ba hae ba lla, le yena o a lla hobane o ba rata haholo Bana le bona ba a mo rata hobane o ba fa dipompong O hahile sekolo se seholo polasing ya hae Lebitso la sekolo ke Thuto school Batho ba bangata ba tla polasing ena ka Moqebelo ho tla reka dinku le dikgomo Hape ho rekiswa meroho e mengata polasing ena Meroho e rekiswang ke khabeshe, eie, tamati, mokopu le mahapu Lebase le nama le tsona di a rekiswa

[TURN OVER]

'Kom nader' is the name of the farm near the town of Bethlehem in the Free State province. The name of the farm means "Come closer". The owner of the farm is Johannes. Johannes loves the people who work for him. He talks to them, he laughs with them because he speaks Sesotho. The people on this farm love him because he speaks their language well. Johannes knows how to sing Basotho songs. The Basotho have given him the name of Rabasotho because they say he is their chief. Rabasotho knows how to live (in harmony) with the Basotho. He knows their culture. When death has struck on the farm, Rabasotho helps his people. He lends them his tractor to take the body to the graveyard. When his people cry, he cries as well, because he loves them very much. Children love him too because he gives them sweets. He has built a big school on his farm. The name of the school is Thuto School. Many people come to this farm on Saturday to buy sheep and cows. Apart from that, many vegetables are sold on this farm. The vegetables sold there are cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pumpkin and watermelons. Meat and milk are also sold.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 3 1 | Polasi ya "Kom nader" e haufi le motse ofe? | (2) |
| 3 2 | Lebitso la monga polasi ena ke mang? | (2) |
| 3 3 | Hobaneng ha batho ba mo rata? | (2) |
| 3 4 | Basotho ba rehile monga polasi lebitso lefe? | (2) |
| 3 5 | Bolela dintho tse rekiswang polasing | (2) |
| | | /10/ |

POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Metseng e meholo diterene di ngata, di thotha batho ho ya mosebetsing. Mantsiboya di ba kgutlisetsa hae. Batho ba bangata ba sebedisa terene. Ba bang ba eta ka yona mme pele motho a palama terene, o reka tekete. Ha ho motho ya ka palamang ntle ho tekete, hobane ho na le heke e isang ka polateforomong. Hekeng ena ho ema balekodi ba ditekete. **/10/**

POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage into Sesotho

Once upon a time there was a tortoise and a rabbit. One day the tortoise laughed at the rabbit and said "You, rabbit, you always just sit. You cannot run as fast as I do. I am a fast runner and can run faster than you." These words made the rabbit feel angry. The tortoise thought deeply about this matter. After a few days, the tortoise sent a delegation to go and invite the rabbit. **/10/**

POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6

Write an essay or dialogue of about 1 page in Sesotho on **ONE** of the following topics

- Motseng wa rona
- Ha ke qetile dithuto tsa ka ke batla ho
- Ntja ya ka

/20/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

TSHIVENḌA (VENDA)**MBUDZISO YA 1/QUESTION 1· Multiple choice questions**

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/10/

MBUDZISO YA 2 / QUESTION 2

- 2 1 Kha vha vhale lungano lu tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda
Read the tale below and answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences

[TURN OVER]

Pfene na nngwe

Salungano! Salungano!

Vha ri kale-kale nngwe na pfene zwo vha zwi tshi pfana Zwo vha zwi tshi ita zwi tshi dalelana, ngauri zwothe vhuvhili hazwo zwi na vhudele Ha nngwe ndi ha u dinanzwa Ha pfene ndi ha u tonga Pfene li tshi da u tola nngwe, la di wana yo shuvhama bakoni layo, ho swielwa ho naka Vha dzula vhothe vho takala, la vhuya la kovhela vhe mutani wa nngwe Nngwe i tshi dalela pfene, pfene la tavhanya u bva bakoni lo hwala thovho, la adzela mueni walo murunzini Fhala mutani wa pfene, bakoni, nngwe a yo ngo vhuya ya iswa

Linwe duvha, nngwe i tshi shavha mvula, ya da bakoni la pfene, ya wana lo khuda mvula na vhana vhalo Hone, mutani wa pfene ho vha hu sa swielwi, na vhana vho vha vha sa tambiswi, vho dala tshika dza kale-kale Nahone nndu ya pfene yo vha i tshi nukha munukho wa tshika dza lini na lini Musi uyo wa mvula nngwe ya tou shengela nga feđa la bakoni la pfene Nahone pfene la vha isala nga u liwa nga thoni, li tshi vhona uri duvha lo mueni walo wa ndele o vhona zwe la vha li tshi mu dzumbela

Mvula yo tsha, nngwe ya bva Na pfene la bva li tshi i fhelekedza Vha tshi onesana pfene la ri, "Ni songo ntola musi wa mvula " Nngwe ya ri "Aiwa, Thovhela, a thi tsha do dovha nda vhuya Zwa mutani wavho namusi ndo zwi vhona " Nango ho ha mbo di vha u fhambana Vha ri ndi he ha vuwa vhuswina, nngwe na pfene, a zwi tsha pfana Na kha vhathu zwi ralo, musi wo vhona zwi re mutani kana mbiluni ya uyo we wa vha u tshi ri ndi ndele

Ndi u fa ha lungano

- (a) Mention the main characters in the tale (2)
- (b) Explain the character of the two characters (2)
- (c) Whose home was dirty between the two characters? (2)
- (d) What created enmity between the two characters? (2)
- (e) Write down the English equivalents of the following words
 - (i) kale-kale
 - (ii) mueni (2)

[TURN OVER]

- 2 2 Kha vha vhaie lumbo lu re afha fhasi vha lu senguluse nga Tshisimane
Read the song below and analyse it critically in English

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Iwe nkuku wee!

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Kholomo dzi a tuwa

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Dzi tuwa na vhafhio?

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Dzi tuwa na malema

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Malema-madyavhathu

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Tserr, dza luma ndila

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

Tserr, dza luma ndila

Tshinoni tsha nkuku

(10)

- 2 3 Kha vha bule mishumo mitanu ya mirero nga Tshivenda

Tabulate five functions of proverbs in Tshivenda

(10)

- 2 4 Kha vha nwale mafhungo a tevhelaho nga Tshisimane

Write the following idiomatic expressions in English

(a) Ro ri ri tshi swika Venda ra wana li tshi otsha dula

(2)

(b) Sedzani o mbo litsha tshikolo ngauri u muvhilini

(2)

(c) Inwi sokou nu pangula ndevhe ni pfe zwi no ambwa

(2)

(d) Nwana uyu o fara ludongo nga hu fhisaho

(2)

(e) Madekwe ro lalela luvhondo

(2)

/40/

MBUDZISO YA 3 / QUESTION 3

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences

Khevha Vho-Tshikovhi henefha khefini yavho vho tou ima nnda vha tshi khou humbula uri vha nga wana hani thekhisi inwe uri hu sa vhuye ha dzhena vhanwe-vho afha muvhunduni 'Ndi vhona unga ndi khwine ndo tou fara nda khwaṭhisa kha uyu muhumbulo Arali nda sa ralo ndi hone ndo wa tshoṭhe Mandiwana a tshi vhuya ndi fanela u mu ṭalutshedza nga lwendo holwu lwa mbamatshelo ' Zwoṭhe izwi vha khou tou zwi ambela mbiluni Vharengi-vho na vhone afha khefini iyi a vha gathi Ndi izwi vha tshi vhona munwe a tshi ḡa vha mbo ḡi dzhena ngomu khefini vha vha vha tshi mona-mona Khefi ya hone na yone a i na tshithu

Ḃuvha na lone lo vha li tshi vho kovhela Vho ri dzuli-dzuli, Mandiwana na ene a vha a tshi swika Ndi afha vha tshi dzhena kamarani ya ngei bvungwi vha thoma u vhala tshelede yo itwaho nga thekhisi ḡuvha ilo Vho no fhedza izwo ndi afha vha tshi ri, "Mandiwana, ri khou fanela u ya Kapa nga Lavhuṭanu leneḡi li tevhelaho Ndi ṭuwa na inwi na Maungedzo na Muravha Avha ndi vhane vha ḡo ri mvumvusa nḡilani Ndi ya u dzhia inwe thekhisi ye nda fulufhedziswa Zwino inwi ri ḡilugise ri ḡo takuwa zwenezwi tshikolo tshi tshi bva "

- (a) Kha vha bule mabindu a Vho-Tshikovhi (2)
- (b) Ndi mini tshi no ita uri Vho-Tshikovhi vha humbulese? (2)
- (c) Lwendo lune vha ṭoḡa u ṭalutshedza Mandiwana ndi lwa u ya ngafhi? (2)
- (d) Lwendo ulu vha ṭoḡa u lu fara na vhone? (2)
- (e) Lwendo lu ḡo farwa nga ḡuvha liḡhio? (2)

/10/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO YA 4 / QUESTION 4

Kha vha pharafureise mafhungo a tevhelaho nga Tshisimane
Paraphrase the following passage into English

Musandiwa ndi muthu ane a khou lila u vha na laisentsi ya u tshimbidza golo. Izwi zwi khou itiswa ngauri o wana mushumo kha jinwe la mamaga afha doroboni ya Johannesburg. Kha mushumo uyu u fanela u ita a tshi hwala thundu dzinwe a tshi dzi isa hune dza todea hone. Musandiwa u ya kha vhanwe muhulwane vhane vha tshimbidza tshikolo tsha u gudisa u tshimbidza golo. U swika afho o mbo di vha vhudza nga zwine a khou lila u wana Avha muhulwane vhane vho mu talutshedza uri a zwi nga mu kondeli u wana laisentsi iyo. Fhedzi-ha u fanela u thoma a wana laisentsi ya u guda. Ndi afha vha tshi mu vhudza uri u fanela u bvisa R200-00 ya u vhetsholedza duvha la u nwala mulingo wa laisentsi iyo. /10/

MBUDZISO YA 5 / QUESTION 5

Kha vha pindulele mafhungo a tevhelaho u ya kha Tshivenda
Translate the following passage into Tshivenda

"She does not have a loophole, this time she is bound to marry. Last time I decided to go because she was still immature. Isn't it true that some girls of her age are already married?" says Maluṭa.

"It depends on the individual," replied Mufanadzo. "Maybe you will be fortunate, I'll simply report, but you also have to impress the fact hard upon her."

"I want it settled soon. My employers are waiting for me. I came especially for her and I am determined to go back with her", concluded Maluṭa.

Food was soon served. There were tasty strips of porridge, dished out on the main earthenware vessel. Breaking it into pieces was easy. It was indeed delicious food that lay in the small vessel. /10/

MBUDZISO YA 6 / QUESTION 6

Kha vha nwale maanea a mitaladzi i sa paḍi 20 nga NTHIHI ya thoho dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda
Write an essay of about 20 lines in Tshivenda on ONE of the following topics

- Ngei vhufuwaphukha (At the Zoo)
- Nyambedzano vhukati ha murengi na murengisi ngomu resitiwaranti (A dialogue between a waiter/waitress and a customer in a restaurant)

/10/

TOTAL: [100]**[TURN OVER]**

XITSONGA (TSONGA)**XIVUTISO XA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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 - 2 to engage with the rules of an African language as an intellectual exercise
 - 3 to teach mother-tongue speakers of an African language basic pronunciation and comprehension skills in their language
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- b Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 Too many cooks spoil the broth
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- 1 It makes use of a noun class system and concordial agreement
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- e The lack of colour terms in Western culture to denote multiple colours of livestock by means of a single word is
- 1 an indication that Westerners could not perceptually distinguish between different colours for animals
 - 2 a sign of lack of innovation on the part of Westerners to come up with colour terms for animals
 - 3 proof that the domestic animals that African communities farmed with were more colourful than those farmed with by Westerners
 - 4 evidence that greater importance was attached to animals and livestock in African culture compared to Western culture

[TURN OVER]

f Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?

- 1 They often have an open-ended story structure
- 2 They must be told during daytime
- 3 They are usually told by the grandmother
- 4 They have timeless messages and universal qualities

g When an audience frequently interrupts a performance or narration in African culture it is an indication of

- 1 disrespect
- 2 encouragement
- 3 boredom
- 4 disappointment

h The tradition of telling riddles in a community serves to

- 1 stimulate children's intellect
- 2 honour important persons
- 3 express general truths
- 4 encourage manual labour

i Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?

- 1 It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation
- 2 It is a word-for-word translation from the original
- 3 It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs
- 4 It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole

j. Where is code-switching and code-mixing least likely to occur?

- 1 dramas
- 2 news bulletins
- 3 talk shows
- 4 sport commentaries

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 2 / QUESTION 2

2 1 Marito ya **tshwu...choyoyo xa mina i timanga** ma ni nhlamuselo yo karhi eka Ntshkeketo wa Xitsonga Endla leswi landzelaka

- (a) Kombeta swiphemu swinharhu leswi vumbeke xivulwa xa **tshwu...choyoyo xa mina i timanga** (3)
- (b) Hlamusela xiphemu xin'wana na xin'wana lexi u xi kombeteke eka 2 1(a) laha henhla (6)
- (c) Boxa vito ra ntshkeketo wun'we wa Xitsonga (1)

[TURN OVER]

- 2 2 Tihisa swivuriso leswi landzelaka eka swivulwa ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo
- (a) Nkwahle xi hlola nyama
 - (b) Mhunti va yi ba ya ha ri ni mahika
 - (c) I nyuku wa mbyana
 - (d) U nga hluvi nyanyana u yimile
 - (e) N'whari yi tswala n'whari
- (15)
- 2 3 Tihisa swivulavulelo leswi landzelaka eswivulweni ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo
- (a) Ku ba mhaka hi makatla
 - (b) Ku bayiza
 - (c) Ku jikajika
 - (d) Ku khoma mhaka
 - (e) Ku tiba xikandza
- (15)
/40/

XIVUTISO XA 3 / QUESTION 3

Hlaya ndzimana leyi landzelaka hi vuxokoxoko, kutani u hlamula swivutiso ehansi ka yona

Ku tsakisa mbilu ya munhu a swi olovi

Ku pfumala vutivi swa tika

Ndzi kumile xinyokana lexi titivaleke,

Xi twa mafadzula ya ridada,

Ndzi twa ndzi xi twela,

Ndzi tibyela ku xixima ntumbuluko

Ndzi xi tekile hi Tintswalo,

Ndzi xi yisa emutini wa mina

Ndzi xi chelela mati,

Ndzi xi ongola xi ko xi hola

Ndzi xi endla n'wana wa mina

3 1 Xana ku tsakisa mbilu swi vula yini? (1)

3 2 Boxa swiendlo swa ntihanu swa nkoka leswi mutsari a swi endleke? (5)

3 3 Hi swihi swiendlo swa mune leswi kombaka tintswalo bya mutsari? (4)

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 4 / QUESTION 4

Katsakanya ndzimana leyi landzelaka ku suka eka Xitsonga yi va hi Xinghezi

Van'wana vafana a va ri ku nweni ka byalwa rin'wana siku, va ri karhi va tiphina hi mafole. Va sungula ku vulavula hi bolo. Kambe a va nga tsakeli xipanu xin'we hinkwavo. Un'wana na un'wana a sungula ku bumabumela xa yena. Kambe swi nga heleli kwalaho. Ntlawa wun'wana wu sungula ku sandza xipanu lexi tsakeriwaka hi ntlawa lowun'wana. Na lavan'wana va godela xa lavan'wana. Ku ku mpoti! Ku nga ri hi musu, hi huwa. Kambe a swi helelanga kwalaho. Vambirhi va helele hi ku lwa. Un'we wa vona a teka bodhlela a ri faya, a hingakanya lon'wani hi rona, a nga ha hanyi – Xi huma eka Khosa (1979) /10/

XIVUTISO XA 5 / QUESTION 5

Hundzuluxa ndzimana leyi landzelaka yi va hi Xitsonga

“The poor quality of markers can compromise matric results”, quality assurance body, Umalusi, said yesterday. Briefing a joint meeting of the basic education and science and technology portfolio committees, Umalusi chief executive said the body has raised a number of concerns with the Department of Basic Education, including the problem of improperly registered matric candidates and poorly trained markers /10/

XIVUTISO XA 6 / QUESTION 6

Tsala xitsalwana xa pheji ni hafu hi nhlokomhaka leyi landzelaka

Nkoka wa dyondzo ya Xitsonga eka Khoso ya AFL1504 eUNISA /20/

TOTAL. [100]