

**AFL1504**

May/June 2016

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS**

FIRST

MS C KHOZA  
 PROF IM KOSCH  
 MS MM MAHWASANE  
 MS LR MFAZWE-MOJAPELO  
 MR CL ZWANE  
 DR JC LE ROUX

DR L KOCK  
 DR FS MADONSELA  
 MS JN MALOBOLA-NDLOVU  
 MR OJ MOKAKALE

SECOND

DR EM MABUZA

**Closed book examination**

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 35 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 one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
  - 3 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community
- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
- 1 Great Lakes language
  - 2 Mother tongue
  - 3 Ubuntu
  - 4 Ur-Bantu
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed
  - 2 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 3 Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you
  - 4 Two heads are better than one
- d The use of expressions like 'I was deserted by my pen' instead of 'I lost my pen' in an African language are examples of
- 1 a linguistic preference of speakers for the passive instead of the active form of a sentence
  - 2 synonymous expressions with no difference in implication
  - 3 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
  - 4 a speech habit among less competent speakers
- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, sun
  - 2 cat, dog
  - 3 nephew, niece
  - 4 mountain, valley

[TURN OVER]

- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
  - 2 when young men have been victorious in battle
  - 3 when people reconcile again after having been alienated from each other
  - 4 when a cow has given birth to a calf
- g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?
- 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story
  - 2 The narration usually takes place in the evening around the fire place
  - 3 The storyteller is usually the grandmother
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- h One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 make children aware of animals that act like human beings
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  - 2 they are recited as a form of entertainment in the evenings
  - 3 they are usually composed by a single artist, who will be well known
  - 4 they are didactic, offering instructions on human behaviour
- j Rhythm in African poetry is achieved by
- 1 a number of stanzas of equal length
  - 2 manipulation of stress patterns
  - 3 syllable length and high tone
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/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- (a) What function did riddles play in Zulu culture? Which expression is often used to introduce riddles in Zulu? Give an example of a riddle and its answer (10)
- (b) Discuss the unique structure of Zulu folktales (10)
- (c) Folktales in Zulu cover a variety of themes. Discuss this statement with reference to any two Zulu folktales (10)
- (d) Use the following idioms in Zulu sentences to show that you understand what they mean

[TURN OVER]

- i) ukushaya ihlombe
- ii) ukubamba indlela
- iii) ukushaya amathambo
- iv) ukubamba oyaziyo
- v) ukufaka isandla

(10)

/40/

**UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3**

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

Ziningi izingane ezifunda kulesi sikole esisemakhaya Ezinye izingane zifika esikoleni zilethwe ngabazali bazo ngezimoto Ezinye zifika ngamabhasi nangamabhayisikili Ezinye njalo zihamba amabanga amade kakhulu ngezinyawo ukuze zifike esikoleni Lezi ezihamba amabanga amade zihlala kude nasesikoleni Zivuka ekuseni kakhulu ukuze zilungiselele ukuza esikoleni Kuthi nalapho ziya emakhaya zihambe isikhathi eside Uma isikole siphuzile ukuphuma lezi zingane zifika emakhaya ilanga selishonile

Uma izulu lilibi, kuba nzima kakhulu ukuza esikoleni Imifula eminingi yakule ndawo igcwala idle izindwani futhi kayinawo amabhuloho Uma lina izulu, izingane ezindala zibeletsha ezincane ukuze nazo ziwele umfula Zikhona nezintaba kanye namagquma okumele lezi zingane ziwadundubale Imfundo ziyithola kanzima

- (a) Sikuphi isikole okukhulunywa ngaso kule ndatshana? (1)
- (b) Zihamba ngani izingane ezifunda kulesi sikole uma ziza esikoleni? (4)
- (c) Yiziphi izingane ezihamba amabanga amade uma ziza esikoleni? (1)
- (d) Zivuka nini ukuze zilungiselele ukuza esikoleni? (1)
- (e) Uma isikole siphuzile ukuphuma zifika nini emakhaya lezi zingane? (1)
- (f) Kule ndawo kunemifula kanye nani enye eyenza ukuthi kube nzima kulezi zingane ukuya esikoleni? (2)

/10/

**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in 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

It is easier when the teacher knows that you are stuttering and that you often know the correct answer to the question asked. If the teacher approaches you while you are still stuttering, he/she usually passes to other learners. By the time he/she comes back to you, your stutter would be over, and you will then give him/her the correct answer. /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) Ngiyayithanda 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 eyunivesithi
- (k) Ingxoxo Egalaji uMnumzane ufuna uphethiloli, uwoyela namanzi

/20/

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

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

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- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
- 1 Great Lakes language
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- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed
  - 2 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 3 Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you
  - 4 Two heads are better than one
- d The use of expressions like 'I was deserted by my pen' instead of 'I lost my pen' in an African language are examples of
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- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
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  - 4 when a cow has given birth to a calf

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?
- 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story
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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 Write a short paragraph in which you explain the value and purpose of folktales and the social setting in which such tales are traditionally told (6)
- 2 2 Write an explanatory paragraph regarding the role of the audience in Xhosa story telling (5)
- 2 3 Discuss the role played by songs in African traditional cultures and give examples of occasions at which they are sung (6)
- 2 4 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and purpose of riddles. Give an example of a riddle that you know (9)
- 2 5 Give four social functions of praise poetry (4)

- 2 6 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of any three of the following proverbs and idioms
- (a) Intaka yakha ngoboya benye
  - (b) Ukufaka isandla
  - (c) Inkomo ihlinzwa cala nye
  - (d) Akukho mpukane inqakulela enye
  - (e) Ukubeleka izithende
  - (f) Amathe nolwimi
- (6)
- 2 7 Explain in what way proverbs differ from idioms and choose one example of each from the list above to show that you know the difference
- (4)  
/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 eyi-BMW 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**

Shwankathela ngesiXhosa esi sicatshulwa silandelayo / Paraphrase the following passage in 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 her hands on Zola's shoulder and says, "I need someone to help me today." Zola 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 sicatshulwa silandelayo esiNgesini okanye kwiAfrikaans /  
Translate the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Namhlanje uThoko nomama wakhe baya ezivenkileni. UThoko ukhangela ilokhwe kunye neblawuzi. Bangena evenkileni yeempahla zokunxiba. UThoko ulinganisa ilokhwe. Uyayithanda. Umama ubuza inenekazi elithengisayo. "Yimalini le lokhwe?" "Yi-R150." "Enkosi." Umama ubhatala ngekhadhi. Badiniwe. Baphunga ikofu eWimpy. /10/

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Bhala ibali elinemigca engama-20 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezizilandelayo 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) Umakhulu uya edolophini / Granny visits the city
- (d) Ekhaya ngoMgqibelo / At home on Saturday

/20/

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

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

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- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
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  - 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community
- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
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- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
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- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
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[TURN OVER]

- g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?
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  - 2 The narration usually takes place in the evening around the fire place
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- h One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 make children aware of animals that act like human beings
  - 2 teach children the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 enlighten children about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 4 train children to stay awake in the evenings while listening to the narrator
- i A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
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  - 4 vowel and diphthong sounds

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Indicate the meaning of the following expressions and explain how and where they are normally used in Northern Sotho folklore
- Kgomo e a tsha!  
E gangwa ke mang?  
Ba re kgalekgale  
Keleketla  
Mpho sa mosela' seripa
- (10)
- 2 2 Write down any three important truths or messages regarding social behaviour and cultural values portrayed in the folktale 'Tselane le Makgema' (6)
- 2 3 Explain the circumstances that led to the death of the horse in the story of 'Sewela' (4)
- 2 4 Describe the domestic setting in which the song 'Ra šilašila miliemilie' was sung (6)
- 2 5 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and function of riddles. Also explain the myth that exists regarding the telling of riddles (8)
- 2 6 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following
- (a) Go bina felo go tee
  - (b) Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing
  - (c) Bontšhi bo bolaya noga

(6)  
/40/

[TURN OVER]

**POTŠIŠO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in **full Northern Sotho sentences** (marks will be subtracted for incomplete sentences)

Bana ba swanetše go thuša batswadi ba bona ka go apea dijo Lerato ke ngwana yo mobotse - o rata go thuša mmagwe ka khitšing Mesong o thoma ka go mo direla kofu O hlatswa dibjana mme o di bea godimo ga tafola O tšhela meetse le letswai ka pitšeng mme o apea bogobe O hudua bogobe ka leho le legolo Bašemane ba gotša mollo ka serapaneng Ba rata go beša nama le go bolela ka ga dipapadi tša kgwele ya maoto

- |     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Bana ba swanetše go thuša batswadi ka go dira'ng?  | (1) |
| (b) | O tseba bjang gore Lerato ke ngwana yo mobotse na? | (1) |
| (c) | Mesong Lerato o direla mmagwe teye na?             | (2) |
| (d) | Lerato o bea dibjana kae?                          | (1) |
| (e) | Lerato o apea bogobe ka swikiri na?                | (2) |
| (f) | Bogobe, Lerato o bo hudua ka leho le lebjang?      | (1) |
| (g) | Bašemane ba gotša mollo kae?                       | (1) |
| (h) | Bašemane ba rata go bolela ka ga eng?              | (1) |
- /10/**

**POTŠIŠO 4 /QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Barhuti bohle ba rata Labohlano ka gobane ke mathomo a mafelelo a beke Ba bantši ba tlo khutša fela ka go lebelela thelebišene Ba bangwe ba tlo šoma kudu ka go dira mediro ya gae le go ithuta Ka Mokibelo Jone le Selina ba thuša Tate serapaneng O tlo ba fa tšhelete go ya paesekopong le go reka dijo tše monate Ka tlwaelo ba botšiša Siphō go ya le bona – ke mogwera yo mogolo wa bona **/10/**

**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho

Today mother wants to make Selina glad It is her birthday They go to the shops to buy clothes Selina likes shoes and a blouse in one of the little shops Mother pays with a card They go to meet Selina's friends in front of the Wimpy restaurant They sing her a song and enter the restaurant The children enjoy eating ice cream **/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

*Polaseng* (On the farm)

*Ka serapaneng* (In the garden)

*Mabenkeleng* (At the shops)

**/20/**

**TOTAL: [100]**

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

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**[TURN OVER]**

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/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Indicate the purpose of the following formulaic expressions and explain where they are normally used in Tswana folklore
- Go ne go le naane  
Kelenketla  
Pho! Sa mosela wa nkota
- (6)
- 2.2 Write down any three important truths or messages that the folktale *Mmutle le sediba sa diphologolo* aims to teach children
- (6)
- 2.3 What would you regard as the theme of "Bilo le Bilwane"?
- (4)
- 2.4 What structural criteria of a praise poem come to the fore in the poem "Pheto"? Name only three
- (6)
- 2.5 Name the three things Pheto is compared to in the poem "Pheto"
- (3)
- 2.6 What is the role of this comparison?
- (1)
- 2.7 Write a paragraph in which you explain the function of riddles. Then give the answers to the following riddles

**[TURN OVER]**

Mabodi maswaana mafologa ntsweng  
 Lesepa le le se keng le kotangwa ke ntsi  
 Ntlo e tshweu e e se nang kgoro (6)

2 8 Dirisa lengwe le lengwe la maele a a latelang mo dipolelong tsa gago tsa Setswana / Use each of the following idiomatic expressions in your own Setswana sentences

- (a) Go loma tsebe
- (b) Go tshwara tau ka mangana
- (d) Go latlha seditse
- (e) Go wa ka mpa ya sebetse (4)

2 9 Naya ditlhaloso tse di nepagetseng tsa diane tse di latelang / Give the meaning of the proverbs given below

- (a) Bana ba tadi ba anyela leratleng
- (b) Kgosì thotobolo e olela matlakala
- (c) Letsema le ema ka mong wa lona
- (d) Ditsebe di ya moletlo di sa o laledrwa (4)

/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

Nna ke bidiwa letlhabula Leina le, le kaya fa dikgomo le dihutsane di tla fula ka lebaka la me Bangwe ba mpitsa Gwetla Leina le, le supa fa go jewa maungo le merogo ka botlalo mo lebakeng la me Maina a, ka bobedi jwa ona a ntshwanela mme ke a rata ka go tshwana Ee go ntse jaaka le mpitsa Ke nna ke le tlisetsang Gwetla gongwe letlhabula Ke solofela gore le nthata bogolo go bo nkgonne ka go bo le ja merogo le maungo a mefutafuta Dikgwedi ke tse Tlhakole, Mopitlwe, le Moranang Batswana ya re fa ba boka dikgwedi tse tsa me ba re Tlhakole, o tlhakola mabele modula, Mopitlwe o pitlaganya mabele mme ba re Moranang wa nawa

- (a) Mo temaneng e e fa godimo fa go buiwa ka ga eng?/ What is the topic of discussion in the above paragraph? (1)
- (b) Selo se go buiwang ka ga sona se na le dikarolo tse tharo e leng / The three parts making up the topic under discussion are (3)
- (c) Mothofatso ke eng? O lemoga ka eng gore go dirisitswe mothofatso mo temaneng? Naya mola o le mongwe o ka ona o ka supang gore go dirisitswe mothofatso mo temaneng / What is personification? How do you know that personification has been used in the text? Give a single line from the text as an example to support your answer (3)
- (d) Fetolela lengwe le lengwe la mafoko a a latelang mo Seesimaneng kgotsa mo Seaforikanse/ Give the English or Afrikaans equivalents of each of the following words

Dikgwedi  
 Maungo  
 Merogo

(3)

/10/

**POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Tihalosa temana e e latelang ka mafoko a gago ka Seisemane / Paraphrase the following passage in English

E kile ya re nako nngwe, diphologolo tsa bo di bolawa ke tlala le lenyora Kgosi ya tsona ya bo e epa pitso ya diphologolo tsotlhe, go tla go akantshana go epa sediba Sediba se ne sa simololwa mme mmotle ena a gana go epa, a re ena a ka se nwe mo go sona Fa se sena go fela, ya re letsatsi lengwe diphologolo di ile go batla dijo, tsa fitlhela mmotle a utswitse metsi Ke fa diphologolo di dumalana gore e tie e re fa go iwa letsomo, e nngwe e sale e disitse sediba /10/

**POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5**

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

Long ago a man and his wife lived in a beautiful house in a village Word came that a giant had moved in nearby and the couple decided to leave the village because they were afraid of giants Their daughter, Tselane, was very unhappy when she heard this news 'I love this beautiful house!' She told her parents 'I do not want to move away!' But the old people decided that they could not stay Sad, they packed their own things and went away to another village. /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) Selemo/ Summer
- (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 one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
  - 3 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community
- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
- 1 Great Lakes language
  - 2 Mother tongue
  - 3 Ubuntu
  - 4 Ur-Bantu
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed
  - 2 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 3 Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you
  - 4 Two heads are better than one
- d The use of expressions like 'I was deserted by my pen' instead of 'I lost my pen' in an African language are examples of
- 1 a linguistic preference of speakers for the passive instead of the active form of a sentence
  - 2 synonymous expressions with no difference in implication
  - 3 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
  - 4 a speech habit among less competent speakers
- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, sun
  - 2 cat, dog
  - 3 nephew, niece
  - 4 mountain, valley
- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
  - 2 when young men have been victorious in battle
  - 3 when people reconcile again after having been alienated from each other
  - 4 when a cow has given birth to a calf

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?
- 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story
  - 2 The narration usually takes place in the evening around the fire place
  - 3 The storyteller is usually the grandmother
  - 4 The audience is expected to frequently interrupt the narrator to voice their dissatisfaction
- h One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 make children aware of animals that act like human beings
  - 2 teach children the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 enlighten children about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 4 train children to stay awake in the evenings while listening to the narrator
- i A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
- 1 they are composed in honour of an important person or an object of strength or beauty
  - 2 they are recited as a form of entertainment in the evenings
  - 3 they are usually composed by a single artist, who will be well known
  - 4 they are didactic, offering instructions on human behaviour
- j Rhythm in African poetry is achieved by
- 1 a number of stanzas of equal length
  - 2 manipulation of stress patterns
  - 3 syllable length and high tone
  - 4 vowel and diphthong sounds

/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Folktales usually display interaction between certain types of characters. Discuss this statement with reference to any Sesotho folktale that you know (5)
- 2 2 What is meant by the expression 'Storyteller-audience interplay'? Briefly explain and illustrate it by referring to Sesotho folklore in general (6)
- 2 3 Songs fulfil specific functions. Briefly discuss and illustrate by means of examples from Sesotho songs that you know (4)
- 2 4 Write a short paragraph on the nature, themes and functions of traditional praise poems (7)
- 2 5 Briefly explain the general truth expressed by the following Sesotho proverbs
- E hlabang ha e bope (A fighting bull does not show)
- Tse jang di a rora (Eating dogs roar)
- Tsatsi le leholo le ntsha kwena bodibeng (A very hot day forces the crocodile out of the abyss)
- (6)
- 2 6 Give a brief description of the function of idioms in Sesotho (4)

**[TURN OVER]**

2.7 With regard to Sesotho riddles

- (a) Explain why they played an important role in Sesotho culture (4)  
 (b) Which myth relates to the game of riddling? (2)  
 (c) Briefly explain the meaning of the following riddle (2)  
 Phate di a lekana (Blankets are equal in size) (2)

/40/

### POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions in **full sentences in Sesotho**/  
 Bala serapa se latelang mme o arabe dipotso ka ho sebedisa **dipolelo tse felletseng**.

Ba re e ne e re e le kgudu le mmutlanyana Ka letsatsi le leng kgudu ya tsheha mmutlanyana ya re 'Wena mmutlanyana, ka mehla o dula feela Ha o tsebe ho matha jwalo ka nna Nna ke lebelo, mme ke kgona ho matha ka lebelo ho feta wena' Mantswe ana a utlwisa mmutlanyana bohloko Mmutlanyana wa nahanisisa taba ena hantle Ka mora matsatsinyana, kgudu ya romela manqosa ho ya bitsa mmutlanyana

- (a) Ena ke pale ya mang? (2)  
 (b) Ka ho qala, kgudu o itse eng ho mmutlanyana? (2)  
 (c) Kgudu o nahanang ka lebelo la mmutlanyana? (2)  
 (d) Mantswe a kgudu a utlwisa mmutlanyana eng? (2)  
 (e) Jwale, kgudu o rometse mang ho mmutlanyana? (2)

/10/

### POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

Sekolo sena se naheng ya Witsieshoek Se potapotilwe ke dithaba ka hohle Moaho wa sona o motle haholo Ho rutwa ke mesuwe le mesuwetsana Hloho ya sona ke lekgowa Bana ba sekolo ba bangata Ba dula matlung a ahilweng ka bokgabane Matlwana ke a metsi Ho na le basebetsi ba ba phehelang dijo Ngwana e mong le e mong o a itlhatswetsa Mesuwe le mesuwetsana e mengata Ke makgowa le Babatsho Barutuwa ba rutwa dithuto tse fapaneng

/10/

### POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage into Sesotho

Women work very hard Early in the morning they get up and sweep the yard They make a fire and cook food After everybody has eaten, they wash the dishes and put them on the shelf They wash dirty clothes and also work in the garden They cultivate flowers and grow vegetables They are helped in the garden by the men

/10/

### POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6

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

- (a) Mosebetsing  
 (b) Kitjhining  
 (c) Sekolong

/20/

TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

**SISWATI (SWATI)****Instructions**

- Bhala tonkhe tingcoco, emapharagrafu nemisho **ngalokuphelele**/ Write out all dialogues, paragraphs and sentences **in full**
- Phendhula YONKHE imibuto lebutiwe/ Answer ALL the questions

**UMBUTO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a Which one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
  - 3 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community
- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
- 1 Great Lakes language
  - 2 Mother tongue
  - 3 Ubuntu
  - 4 Ur-Bantu
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed
  - 2 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 3 Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you
  - 4 Two heads are better than one
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- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, sun
  - 2 cat, dog
  - 3 nephew, niece
  - 4 mountain, valley

[TURN OVER]

- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
  - 2 when young men have been victorious in battle
  - 3 when people reconcile again after having been alienated from each other
  - 4 when a cow has given birth to a calf
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- 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story
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- j Rhythm in African poetry is achieved by
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  - 2 manipulation of stress patterns
  - 3 syllable length and high tone
  - 4 vowel and diphthong sounds

/10/

**UMBUTO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Siswati folktales have a unique structure. Discuss this statement with reference to a Siswati folktale of your choice (10)
- 2 2 Riddles played an important role in Siswati culture. What were the functions of riddles in this culture? Which phrase is often used to introduce riddles in Siswati? Give an example of a simple riddle and its answer (10)
- 2 3 Storytelling in Siswati culture would occur without any active participation by the audience. Do you agree? Motivate your answer by referring to the relationship between the storyteller and the audience in Siswati culture (10)
- 2 4 Choose five Siswati proverbs and use them in your own sentences to show that you know how these are used in Siswati speech (10)

/40/

**[TURN OVER]**

**UMBUTO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Fundza sicephu lesilandzelako bese uphendvula imibuto ngeSiswati / Read the following extract and then answer the questions in Siswati

Sento sembuti samfukutselisa umshayeli wemoto *Washaya wachitsa angasayinikangainja intjintji yayo* Sento semshayeli sashiyainja itfukutsele nayo ngoba ingamange seyitfole intjintji yayo Yabona kufanele kutsi igijimise imoto encenye umshayeli utakuma, itfole intjintji yayo Yagijimainja, yagijima yaze yadzinwa Kusuka ngalelo lilanga, itsi nayibona imotoinja, isuke ngelitubane iyilandzele ngelitsemba lekutsi itawuffola intjintji yayo

**Imibuto/ Questions**

- (a) Yini leyentiwa yimbuti leyatfukutselisa umshayeli wemoto? (2)
- (b) Yini leyenta kutsiinja itfukutsele? (2)
- (c) *Injanyabona kutsi kumele yenteni?* (2)
- (d) Ngusiphi lesinye silwane lokucocwa ngaso kulenganekwane? (2)
- (e) Nguyiphi ingcikitsi lecuketfwe ngulenganekwane? (2)
- /10/**

**UMBUTO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following Siswati passage in English

Ngelilanga lelilandzelako ngesikhatsi Tentile asekweluseni, lenkhosikati nababe wakhe bakha lisu lekubulala Simayedvwa Bavumelana ngekutsi bembe umgodzi lomkhulu ehlatsini, kuze umfana awele ngekhatshi kuwo, ngoba lomgodzi bewujulile ngako bekayongena kuwo afe angabonwa ngumuntfu Nanyalo bebakhuluma bangaboni kutsi Simayedvwa usedvute ulalele konkhe labakushoko ngemnakabo

**/10/**

**UMBUTO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage from English into Siswati

The goat's action angered the driver of the car He drove off without giving the dog its change The driver's action left the dog angry because it did not get its change It decided to chase after the car, in case the driver stopped and it would get its change The dog ran and ran until it got tired From that day on when the dog sees a car, it runs after it with the hope of getting its change back

**/10/**

**UMBUTO 6 / QUESTION 6**

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

[TURN OVER]

- (a) Ngiyayitsandza iNingizimu Afrika (South Africa)
- (b) Kumnandzi kufundza Siswati
- (c) Umndenı wamı
- (d) Inja yamı
- (g) Elwandle
- (h) Emsebentını
- (i) Ingcoco Sebentile utjela dokotela kutsı uyagula
- (j) Ingcoco Mandla ucoca nemngane wakhe Themba ngekufundza kwabo eyunivesithı
- (k) Ingcoco Egalajı uMnu ufuna phethıloli, woyela nemantı
- (l) Ingcoco Bafundzi bakhuluma ngetembusave eNingizimu Afrika /20/

**TOTAL [100]**

**ISINDEBELE (NDEBELE)****Instructions:**

- Tlola zoke iingcoco, iingatjana nemitjho **ngokuzeleko** / Write out all dialogues, paragraphs and sentences **in full**
- Phendula YOKE imibuzo ebuziweko/ Answer ALL the questions

**UMBUZO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a Which one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
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- 1 rain, sun
  - 2 cat, dog
  - 3 nephew, niece
  - 4 mountain, valley

**[TURN OVER]**



- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
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  - 4 vowel and diphthong sounds

/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 IsiNdebele folktales differ from other genres because of their unique structure. Discuss this statement with reference to any isiNdebele folktale you know. (5)
- 2.2 Themes form the basis of isiNdebele folktales. Discuss whether this statement is true or false and give an example of one theme covered in one isiNdebele folktale. Give the name of the folktale and the theme covered by that folktale. (5)
- 2.3 Proverbs in isiNdebele cover a variety of themes. Discuss five themes and give examples of proverbs in isiNdebele. (10)
- 2.4 Discuss the nature and structure of riddles and also give the expression used to introduce riddles and an example of a riddle and its answer. (10)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2.5 Choose any five isiNdebele idioms you know and use them in sentences of your own to show that you know their meanings (10)  
/40/

### UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow

Ibizo lamu nginguSipho Msiza Ngingumfundisi lapha esondweni leNdebele Tjhetjhi Njalo ngaboSondo ngivuka ekuseni khulu ngilungiselele itjumayelo yelanga Ngisebenzisana nemihlobo eminengi yabantu Abantu abakhulileko nabatjha Abanye bahlala kilo lona ilokitjhi leli, abanye bahlala edrobheni begodu abanye bahlala emaplasini aseduze Inengi labantu elihlala eloktjhini liza esondweni ngeenyawo Abanye abantu beza ngeembhesi bese kuthi labo abahlala kude beze ngeenkoloyi zabo Kiwo umsebenzi lo wobufundisi, ngitjhumayela ilizwi leKosi, ngithandazele abagulako, begodu ngivakatjhele nabasemajele

- (a) Ngubani ibizo lomuntu lo ococa indaba engehla? What is the name of the person telling the story? (1)
- (b) Uyini umsebenzi wakhe? Kuphi? What is his work? Where? (2)
- (c) Uvukelani ekuseni khulu ngaboSondo umfundisi? Why does the preacher wake up early in the morning on Sundays? (1)
- (d) Tlola imihlobo emibili yabantu umfundisi asebenzisana nabo Write two types of people whom the preacher works with (2)
- (e) Beza ngani abantu esondweni? What do the people use when coming to church? (3)
- (f) Tlola umsebenzi owodwa owenziwa ngumfundisi Give one function which the preacher performs (1)
- /10/

### UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following passage in English

Kade kwabe kunekosikazi eyabe inabantwana ababili Abantwana labo bekumsana nomntazana, uZenzile noZenziwe Kwathi ngokukhamba kwesikhathi, unina wabo wabhubha Uyise wathatha omunye umma, owaba ngumani labentwana Umma omutjha lo wabe amzonda khulu uZenzile ngombana ahlakani phile Ikosikazi leyo yenza nokobana uyise labentwana labo naye amzonde uZenzile /10/

### UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage from English into isiNdebele

One day, a dog, a donkey and a goat, felt tired after travelling a very long distance The animals saw a car coming and asked for a lift The driver of the car said the animals could get onto the car The animals gladly got onto the car The driver requested that the animals pay for the trip /10/

### UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6

Write an essay or dialogue (ingcoco) in isiNdebele 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

[TURN OVER]

- (a) Yihle iSewula Afrika (South Africa is beautiful)
- (b) Ngifunda isiNdebele
- (c) Emsebenzini
- (d) Umndeni wakwethu
- (e) Umnyanya owabe umnandi
- (f) Inja yami
- (g) Ingcoco Ugogo uya kudorhoda
- (h) Ingcoco Abesana ababili bacoca ngokufunda kwabo eyunivesithi
- (i) Ingcoco UNom Motha uthela amafutha egaratjhi

/20/  
TOTAL [100]

[TURN OVER]

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

- a Which one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
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**[TURN OVER]**

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  - 2 teach children the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 enlighten children about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 4 train children to stay awake in the evenings while listening to the narrator
- i A characteristic feature of praise poems is that
- 1 they are composed in honour of an important person or an object of strength or beauty
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  - 3 they are usually composed by a single artist, who will be well known
  - 4 they are didactic, offering instructions on human behaviour
- j Rhythm in African poetry is achieved by
- 1 a number of stanzas of equal length
  - 2 manipulation of stress patterns
  - 3 syllable length and high tone
  - 4 vowel and diphthong sounds

/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

**Phunguhwe na Nngu**

Linwe duvha phunguhwe yo vhonele i tshi khou tshimbila i yothe Yone yo vha i tshi khou foda maqi  
Yo vha i sa koni u wana maqi vhunga shango lo vha lo oma lothe

Ha ri phunguhwe yo no tou neta nga u foda maqi, ya mbo qi a wana Dindi la hone lo vha lo tsesa u ya fhasi Ya zwi vhone uri a hu na zwine ya nga ita Vhunga dora lo vha li si tsha kongelelea, phunguhwe ya mbo qi fhufhela dindini Henengei ya swika ya nwa maqi thumbu dza tou rwe I tshi vho ri ndi a bva, zwe vhutoto Ha ri yo no tou tovhowa tshothe, ha mbo qi swika nngu ye na yone ya vha yo farwa nga dora I tshi lavhelesa ya wana phunguhwe i tshi sumbedza i tshi khou diphina nga maqi Phunguhwe ya tenda uri i khou diphina nga maqi Nngu ya mbo qi fhufhela ngomu dindini i songo thoma ya humbula na uri i do bva hani Nngu i tshee vhukati na u nwa maqi, phunguhwe ya mbo qi gonya kha mutana wa nngu ya fhufhela nda Musi phunguhwe yo no vha nda ya thoma u fa nga zwiseo, i tshi khou sea nngu

[TURN OVER]

Nngu ya ri yo no nwa ya pfelela, ya thoma u dilugisela u bva dindini. Ha vha hu hone i tshi thoma u zwi vbona uri dindini a hu bvei. Phunguhwe ya vhudza nngu uri i livhuha nga maandā u thusiwa uri i kone u bva. Nngu ya thoma u kwengweledza phunguhwe uri i thuse-vho. Phunguhwe ya ri arali ya thusa nngu zwi do amba uri yone i fanela u fela dindini. U fhedza u amba izwo phunguhwe ya mbo di raha i tshi tuwa. Nngu ya sala henefho dindini. Yo fhedza yo fela henefho dindini. Khangala ruḁa maḁo, vuluvulu lo fa nga vuhwawho.

- (a) Mention the main characters in the tale (2)
- (b) Why was the jackal looking for water? (1)
- (c) Where did the jackal find the water? (1)
- (d) Write the meaning of the proverb Khangala ruḁa maḁo, vuluvulu lo fa nga vuhwawho (2)
- (e) Explain how the jackal rescued itself out of the pit (2)
- (f) Write down the English equivalents of the following words
- (i) nngu (1)
- (ii) fhufhela (1)

- 2.2 Kha vha vhale tshikhoḁo tshi re afha fhasi vha senguluse mulaedza watsho nga Tshisimane  
Read the praise poem below, and provide the message and its analysis in English

### Phiriphiri

Ndi nḁe Phiriphiri Tshivhase,  
Muri wa u vhavha  
Ndi a vhavha sa phiriphiri,  
A thi luwi  
Ndi muri wa makhuwa  
Tshivhasa-midi ya vhanwe,  
Wanga wa sala wo tshena  
Marikilili-marikilili (10)

- 2.3 Kha vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda  
Answer the following questions in Tshivenda

- (a) Tabulate three functions of riddles (3)
- (b) Discuss the general setting and participants of a game of riddling in an African society (7)

- 2.4 Kha vha nḁee phindulo dza mirero i tevhelaho nga Tshisimane  
Provide the meanings of the following proverbs in English

- (a) Ntsa ya la muṅawa a i humi (2)
- (b) A hu aluwi muthu, hu aluwa mbilu (2)
- (c) Vhana vha muthu vha kovhana ṭhoho ya nzie (2)
- (d) Ṭhoho tshena i laya ṭhoho ntswu (2)
- (e) A ri dzheni ṅari ri si na mmbwa (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

Ndi musi hu Lavhuṭanu, kevha Michael na mufumakadzi vho dzula ngomu mushashani wavho Mufumakadzi u vhonala o sinyuwa vhukuma Khuhu i tevhela muthu afha muḍini Vhana vho swiswa ngeri ha makhulu Tshiawelo Vhone vho ḍi tou sala vhe vhavhili vho tou ralo

“Vha vhona i mini yeneyi? Ndi hone vhutshilo vhune ra fanela u tshila hone? Hafhu ri vho tou sewa na nga vhahura vhashu! Na vhone-vho vha tou dina nga uri vha vhuya vha fara tshelede vha i la u nga musi muthu a tshi la mahuyu Kha vha vhone ri tou shaya na swigiri zwayo ya tie!” Uyu ndi Selina a no ralo a tshi amba na munna

“Ni khou dinwa ngani nga uri vhana vho ya ha makhulu wavho? Riṅe ri vhahulwane kha ri kondelele, tenda nga Musumbuluwo wonoyu ndi tshi khou vhuyela mushumoni Ho tou dina-vho iivi yeneyi ye ya vha yo tou lapfesa Ni amba uri vhege tharu ndi maḍuvha maṭuku na wa hashu! Hafhu na musi tshelede ya hone i tshi tou vha ngafhani, i a ḍi vhuya ya fhela ” Michael u ralo a tshi fhindula mufumakadzi

“Izwo vha songo vhuya vha amba Tshelede vho undudza yoṭhe nga vhege ya u thoma ya iivi yavho Tshifhinga itshi tshoṭhe ro vha ri tshi khou tou tshila nga zwone zwikolodo Na ḍuvha iine vha ḍo hola i ḍo ḍi fhelela hone zwikolodoni Ho ḍi thusa-vho uri na rennde a i tsha badelwa Nṅe ndo neta nga uvhu vhutshilo, ndi fanela u tou bva ndi ye u ḍiṭodela mushumo ”

- (a) Kha vha bule madzina a vhaanewa vhane vha khou kuḍana kha nganetshelo iyi (2)
- (b) Ndi mini tshi no vha kuḍanya? (2)
- (c) Vhana vho iswa ngafhi? (2)
- (d) Mafhungo aya a khou bvelela ngafhi? (2)
- (e) Ndi vhaḥio vhane vha sea vhaanewa avha? (2)

**/10/**

**MBUDZISO YA 4 / QUESTION 4**

Kha vha pharafureise mafhungo a tevhelaho nga Tshisimane

Paraphrase the following passage in English

Musandiwa ndi muthu ane a khou lila u vha na laisentsi ya u tshimbidza goloi Izwi zwi khou itiswa ngauri o wana mushumo kha linwe 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 goloi U swika afho o mbo di vha vhudza nga zwine a khou lila u wana Avha muhulwane vhone 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 vhetshedza divha 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 an excuse anymore, this time she is bound to marry Last time I decided to go away because she was still immature Isn't it true that 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 the marriage 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 served soon There were tasty bits of porridge, dished out on the main earthenware vessel Taking pieces thereof 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

- (a) Ngei vhufuwaphukha (At the Zoo)
- (b) Nyambedzano vhukati ha murengi na murengisi ngomu resitiwaranti (A dialogue between a waiter/waitress and a customer in a restaurant) /20/

**TOTAL: [100]**

[TURN OVER]



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

- a Which one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?
- 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism
  - 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings
  - 3 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community
- b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as
- 1 Great Lakes language
  - 2 Mother tongue
  - 3 Ubuntu
  - 4 Ur-Bantu
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed
  - 2 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 3 Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you
  - 4 Two heads are better than one
- d The use of expressions like 'I was deserted by my pen' instead of 'I lost my pen' in an African language are examples of
- 1 a linguistic preference of speakers for the passive instead of the active form of a sentence
  - 2 synonymous expressions with no difference in implication
  - 3 a strategy whereby blame is directed away from an individual in a disagreeable situation
  - 4 a speech habit among less competent speakers
- e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, sun
  - 2 cat, dog
  - 3 nephew, niece
  - 4 mountain, valley
- f A cleansing ceremony is held to celebrate the following occasion
- 1 when a year has passed since the death of a woman's husband
  - 2 when young men have been victorious in battle
  - 3 when people reconcile again after having been alienated from each other
  - 4 when a cow has given birth to a calf

[TURN OVER]

- g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?
- 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story
  - 2 The narration usually takes place in the evening around the fire place
  - 3 The storyteller is usually the grandmother
  - 4 The audience is expected to frequently interrupt the narrator to voice their dissatisfaction
- h One of the important functions of folktales is to
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/10/

**XIVUTISO XA 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Marito ya **Pthuu**, . **choyoyo xa mina i timanga** ma ni nhlamuselo yo karhi eka Ntshaketo wa Xitsonga Endla leswi landzelaka
- (a) Kombeta swiphemu swinharhu leswi vumbeke xivulwa xa **Pthuu**, . **choyoyo xa mina i timanga** (3)
  - (b) Hlamusela leswi xiphemu xin'wana na xin'wana lexi u xi kombeteke eka 2 1 (a) laha henhla xi vulaka swona (6)
  - (c) Boxa vito ra ntshaketo wun'we wa Xitsonga (1)
- 2 2 Tihisa swivuriso leswi landzelaka eka swivulwa ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo ta swona
- (a) Nkwahle xi hlola nyama
  - (b) Mhunti va yi ba ya ha ri ni mahika
  - (c) I nyuku wa mbyana
  - (d) U nga hlubi nyanyana u yimile
  - (e) N'hwari yi tswala n'hwari (15)
- 2 3 Tihisa swivulavulelo leswi landzelaka eswivulweni ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo ta swona
- (a) Ku ba mhaka hi makatla
  - (b) Ku bayiza
  - (c) Ku jikajika
  - (d) Ku khoma mhaka
  - (e) Ku tiba xikandza (15)

/40/

**[TURN OVER]**

**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 mafidzula ya ridada,  
 Ndzi twa ndzi xi twela,  
 Ndzi tbyela 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 ntlhanu swa nkoka leswi mutsari a swi endleke? | (5)         |
| 3 3 | Hi swihi swiendlo swa mune leswi kombaka tintswalo bya mutsari?  | (4)         |
|     |  | <b>/10/</b> |

**XIVUTISO XA 4 / QUESTION 4**

Hundzuluxa 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 Umalusu said yesterday Briefing a joint meeting of the basic education and science and technology portfolio committees, Umalusu 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]**