



Tutorial Letter 201/1/2018

Literature and society: A perspective on African Languages

Semester 1

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about this module

ENGLISH

Assignment 10

Question 1

- (a) Folksongs can be used to entertain the audience. They can be used to reduce crime where the youth can be grouped together and be kept away from doing drugs and evil actions like stealing. They are educational because some of them contain different messages. Singing folksongs can be another way of reducing poverty as participants can perform in different places and charge a fee. Folksongs contain the history and the culture of the nation as they help to record certain events. (Supporting the views will help the student to be credited with more marks.) (10)
- (b) Praise poem: Yes/No answer shall be credited based on the support given by the student. Yes, the surname Mabhena clan family is having a totem of imbhuduma. The people of Mabhena don't marry people of Masuku and Pofu because they regard them as sisters. (Students to give the totem related to their surname.) (8)
- (c) Oral literature: **prose narratives**: myths, legends, folktales, anecdotes, etc. **Stylised prose**: proverbs, idioms, riddles; **traditional poetry**: praise poems, folksongs, lullabies (7)
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Question 2

A character/s: characters are people that are used by the writer in a drama or a novel. Those people are having human characters and they may also have been just people in the mind of the author. Characters to be listed by the student and how they are portrayed.

Different strategies: telling method or direct method where the author can infer them to the reader. For example in a novel uMavela. The author tells the reader that uMavela was lazy and he only came back after the death of his father to inherit some of his property. In a dramatic form where the character is portrayed by his actions in a dramatic way. By using the author characters to tell the reader how a certain character is portrayed, for example, uNaThamana says Mavela is a person who does not want to be told the truth. Naming can also portray the character, for instance a person who is a liar can be named uNomalakazi or uSomalakazi. (Students to use a drama/novel that is known and prescribed in any African language.) **/25/**

Question 3

- (a) The poem is about Winnie Nomzamo Madikizela Mandela who stood very hard against apartheid. She used to speak and protect the ill-treated and the persecuted. She fought for freedom and persevered against all odds. The poem is about perseverance and courage of Nomzamo, the woman who fought for all. (8)

- (b) Yes, freedom fighters are in Africa. Freedom fighters are kept in jail. This is relevant to South Africa where the Winnie Madikizela-Mandela fought for her rights. '... educate the masses to stand up for their rights. Your oppressors have unwittingly made you famous.' (5)
- (c) The tone is happiness or courage. The poem teaches perseverance and encourages people not to stand firm and fight for what is due to them. (2)
- (d) External structure: The poem is having four stanzas, each stanza is having five lines/sentences. Initial linking in stanza 1 line 1-2 and 3-4. Stanza one, line 4-5 there is an enjambement. Stanza 2: there is a rhyme or linking in line 1-3. (*And any other external structure that can be picked by the student.*) (6)
- (e) Figures of speech: The poem is built on the metaphor. You are an ox; you are a bull; you are a hurricane; you are a fowl, (4)
/25/

Question 4

- (a) The lion because is the king of the jungle. The spiderman is powerful and spiderman can fly. The bee is helpful. The hare/rabbit is witty. The dove sings and brings help. (*And any other character that will be written and supported by the student.*) (5)
- (b) Educational value of children's literature: they teach appreciation of the nature through pictures, they teach reading, they teach counting. They teach colouring. Children learn to trace and holding a pencil. (5)
- (c) Concept books (1) help the children to name, identify and to understand the meaning of some basic and necessary words or terminology. (3) Alphabet books (1) stimulate vocabulary development. (1) They also help to teach the young ones to identify both the letters and their sounds. (1) Counting books (1) teach young learners how to count from one to higher numbers. (1) Toy books (1) introduce children to early reading. (1) Toy books stimulate the language and provide a happy experience with book. (2) Wordless picture books (1) give every child an opportunity to interpret actions (1) and events happening in the story as they will be understood by the child. (1) Illustrations also develop sensitivity to the art and beauty. (1)
(10)
- (d) **Yes is necessary. Folktales** they are educational. Some contain the history of the nation. They teach the listeners about creation, for instance how death came about. They teach the young ones to sharpen the skill of listening and that of narration. Children learn to order events and to critically. Through listening to folktales, children learn more about animals, different trees and by so doing, they increase their vocabulary. (5)

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TOTAL: /100/

ISIZULU)

UMBUZO 1

KUXABENE UBENDLE: ZAMOKWAKHE MKHIZE

- (a) **Isimo senhlalo** sichaza impilo ephilwayo kuleyo ndawo. Ukuqonda isizinda nesimo senhlalo kusiza kakhulu lapho umfundi esehlulela izenzo zabalingiswa nobuntu babo. Njengasempilweni yemihla ngemihla, umuntu uphila impilo akhule phansi kwayo. Izimo zempilo aphila phansi kwazo ezenza umuntu abe yilokho ayikho. Inoveli esiyifunde kulo nyaka yenzeka elokishini laseMlazi. (Chaza ngokuphelele ngesimo senhlalo senoveli mfundi).

Umbhali usebenzise **abalingiswa** uMfundisi uSokhela kanye noMazibuko ababanga isikhundla esontweni ukwethula umyalezo wakhe wesimo esidabukisayo. UMfundisi uSokhela netulo elakhiwa uMazibuko nomkakhe uMazikode ukuze bamketule esikhundleni sakhe sobufundisi sithathwe uMazibuko. UMfundisi Sokhela uvezwe nomlingiswa okufanele ukuba umfundi ngoba uvezwa engagudluki ebukholweni noma eseze waboshelwa icala angalenzanga, uyaqhubeka nokuthembela kuMvelingqangi. UMazibuko uvezwa njengomuntu othanda izikhundla, ononya, ozifelayo ngezinkamba zikaFaro nongenasingimilo, (Ungacacisa kabanzi lokhu mfundi).

(10)

- (b) **Izigigaba** ziyizehlakalo ezibalulekile ezenzeka emdlalweni. Ukuhleleka kwazo kumele kucutshungulwe kahle. Kukhona izigigaba ezithathwa njengezinkulu kanti kukhona nezincane. Zonke izehlakalo endabeni kumele kube khona umsebenzi obonakalayo ezinawo endabeni. Ukuhleleka kwezehlakalo kumele kulandele isikhathi sokwenzeka kwazo. Umfundi angaqala achaze kusukela lapho uMazibuko nomkakhe uMazikode bemakhela itulo lomgudluza esikhindleni. Umfundi akachaze ukuthi kwagcinaphi ngalelo tulo. (Umfundi angathi ukwenaba).

(08)

- (c) Inoveli efundwe kulo nyaka iqukethe indaba engenzeka ngempela. (Ungacacisa kabanzi lokhu mfundi).

(07)

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UMBUZO 2

KAWUMBIWA NDAWONYE: P.B. Vilakazi

- (a) **Umbhali ukwazile ukukhetha isihloko** somdlalo wakhe. Isihloko somdlalo sithi “Kawumbiwa Ndawonye”. Njengoba uSigodlo nenyanga yakhe uGegedla bebhokene noThulebona nenyanga yakhe, siyathola ngempela ukuthi umuthi kawumbiwa ndawonye ngoba ekugcineni owenyanga kaSigodlo uyehluleka uhlulwa owenyanga kaThulebona uMagoda owayeyinyanga kayise. Bagadlana ngemithi kusetshenziswa nezinyanga ngoba kubangwa isikhundla sobukhosi uSigodlo ayibamba labo okumele engabe usinika uThulebona ngokuthula kodwa uncamela ukuthi afe. (Umfundi angathi ukwenaba)

Isizinda sihlobene kakhulu nokwenzeka emdlalweni ofundwe kulo nyaka. Isizinda sisho indawo lapho umdlalo wenzeka khona kanti isimo senhlalo sichaza impilo ephilwayo kuleyo ndawo. Ukuqonda isizinda nesimo senhlalo kusiza kakhulu lapho umfundi esehlulela izezo zabalingswa nobuntu babo. Njengasempilweni yemihla, umuntu uphila impilo akhule phansi kwayo. Izimo zempilo aphila phansi kwazo ezenza umuntu abe yilokho ayikho.

Indawo lapho umdlalo wenzeka khona indawo yasemakhaya lapho abantu besaphethwe iziNkosi. Siyathola lapha kubangwa nesikhundla sobukhosi sibangwa uSigodlo nendodana yomfowabo uThulebona. Isimo senhlalo sikhombisa ukuthi kulo mdlalo kusadliwa ngoludala lapho ubukhosi buthathwa njengento enkulu, kusasetshenziswa nezinyanga uMagoda noGegedla. Impilo yakhona iyathuthuka ngoba siyamthola uThulebona efundile eneziqu zobummeli. (Umfundi angathi ukwenaba).

(25)

/25/**UMBUZO 3****IZINKONDLO ZESIMANJE**

- (a) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe. (8)
- (b) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe. (5)
- (c) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe. (2)
- (d) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe. (6)
- (e) **Isakhiwo sangaphandle senkondlo/ ukubunjwa kwenkondlo:**

Umfundi kumele aphawule ngalezi zinhlobonhlobo zokuphindaphindwa kwamagama enkondlweni:

Imvumelwano, ukuxhumana, impindwa, impindamqondo, ifanamsindo, njll. Izimpendulo mazisekelwe ngezibonelo.

(4)

/25/**UMBUZO 4****IMIBHALO YABANTWANA**

- (a) **Imibhalo yabantwana** isebenzisa ulimi olufanele izingane, inezithombe, abantwana bafundelwa abantu abadala, zehlukaniswa ngokweminyaka yabantwana. Lezi zincwadi zimayelana nezinto ezizungeze izingane futhi zinezithombe. **Imibhalo yabantwana** imayelana nezinto ezizungeze izingane futhi zinezithombe. **Imibhalo yabantu abadala** zinde, isibonelo, inoveli, izindaba ezimfushane, idrama, njll., zinezindikimba ezifanele abantu abadala, azinazo izithombe, njll. (5)
- (b) Izinganekwane zona zehlukile ezincwadini zabantwana ezinemidwebo ngoba zona zixoxwa ugogo, kuba khona ukulingisa okwenziwayo, zinamaculo. Ezabantwana zehlukaniswa ngezinga lokukhula komntwana futhi zinezithombe, (5)
- (c) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe. (10)

- (d) **Incwadi enemidwebo** ilungele izingane ezincane ezingakakwazi ukuzifundela nokufunda, abantu abadala yibona abafundela izingane, azinaso isakhiwo, zinezithombe eziningi, izithombe zihambisanna nezinto ezizungeze ingane, amagama ambalwa, njll.

Ezixoxa indatshana yize nazo zinemidwebo kodwa zinesakhiwo (Isingeniso, umzimba nesiphetho.) Kunomlingiswa oqavile kanye nabanye abalingiswa, umlingiswa osemqoka unenkinga abhekene nayo, kunesizinda noma indawo lapho indaba yenzeka khona, indikimba, njll.

Izincwadi zokubala. Umfundi angathi ukwenaba).

(5)

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ISAMBA: [100]

ISIXHOSA

Umbuzo 1

- (a) Ngaba isekhona imfuneko yokuculwa kweengoma zemveli nokubaliswa kweentsomi kule mihla? Nika iingongoma ezixhasa uluvo lwakho. (10)

Impendulo:

Iingoma zemveli zibalulekile kwaye isekhona imfuneko yokuculwa kwazo:

- Ziqulethe ulwazi ngemiba ethile yentlalo
- Zinemfundiso ngezinto zendalo
- Zilungisa izimo zabasakhulayo
- Ziyakwekwa zibonise ukungalungi kwezenzo ezithile
- Zibonakalisa ukwamkeleka kwezenzo ezihle entlalweni
- Zingamaqhawe nezenzo zobugorha ezenza abantwana bazingce ngelizwe labo
- Zingumdlalo ziyabonwabisa abantwana
- Ukuthuzela okanye ukulalisa umntwana
- Ukwenza abantu bangawuva umsebenzi abawenzayo
- Ukunqula
- Ukufaka ihlombe nokomeleza
- Ukuvuyisana
- Ukuvelisa izikhalazo

(umfundi uya kukhetha naziphi na ezintlanu)

Iintsomi zibalulekile kwaye isekhona imfuneko yokubaliswa kwazo:

- Ziyafundisa
- Ziyonwabisa
- Zichithi isithukuthezi
- Zihambisa ixesha
- Ziqingqa izimo zabantwana
- Zifundisa ngokubaluleka kwendalo
- Zingumzobo wesimo sentlalo

- (b) Ngaba unaso na isiduko? Khawuzithuthe uchaze nokubaluleka kwaso kuhlangu lwakho. (5)

Impendulo:

Umfundi makazithuthe ngokwesiduko sakhe atsho ukuba sibaluleke ngantoni kuye kwaye atsho nokuba sisetyenziswa xa kutheni isiduko. Umzekelo:

- Isizwe siyinxalenye yohlangu, iqela leentsapho ezithi zibe ziphuma kumnombomnye

- lingcaphephe zithi isiduko ngasinye sinembali ekumele ukuba amalungu aso ayazi
- Xa ubani kusithiwa makazithuthe kufuneka akwazi ukuzilanda
- Iziduko zithi zivele kuloyiso, abantu bebonga impumelelo leyo
- Xa isizwe sivuya oku kubonisa ukubumbana
- Ukukhuthaza
- Xa kuzalwa umntwana okanye kukho ilungu losapho elithe lalandulela eli limagad' ahlabayo
- Xa ubali ezithutha ufundisa isizwe ngembali yaso, inkcubeko yaso kunye nobuntu.

(c) Uncwadi lwemveli lwahlulwe lwazizihloko ezithile. Nika ezi zihloko ubhale umzekelo wesihloko ngasinye. (10)

Impendulo:

- Iintsomi: ibali elingeyonyaniso kodwa izinto ezenzeka kulo zisekelwe kwizinto ezenzekayo
- Amaqhina: umdlalo wabantwana owonwabisayo, onemfundiso enkulu nokhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwengqondo
- Izibongo: imbongi ivakalisa uvakalelo lwayo ngombandela othile efuna ukuba abantu bawazi, bawuqaphele, bafunde kwaye bakheke ngawo
- Iingoma: Phantse kuzo zonke iindibano kwaNtu ziyavunywa iingoma. Kwiindibano zolutsha, imitshato, kwiintlombe zabafana, imiguyo, iintlombe zamagqirha, imitshili yabakhwetha, kwintonjane. Ziyonwabisa, kunqulwa ngazo, zivelisa izikhalazo, zisetyenziswa xa kuvuyiswana nesenzo esihle.
- Izaci namaqhalo xa lisetyenziswe kwisivakalisi: Isaci libnzana lentetho elintsingiselo ifihliweyo ephuhla xa lisetyenziswe kwisivakalisi. Sisagwelo sokuthetha esicacisa inyaniso ethile. Iqhalo liba sisivakalisi esizele bubulumko okanye isiyalo. Injongo yalo kukubeka loo nto ichazwayo ngamazwi anobugcisa nobulumko obungummangaliso.

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Umbuzo 2

Ngaba izenzo zabalinganiswa kwinoveli zingqina oko kunokwenziwa ngabantu kubomi esibuphilayo? Xhasa oku ngokucaphula kwinoveli okhe wayifunda kulwimi lwesiXhosa.

/25/

Impedulo:

Umfundi makabonise ukuba izinto ezenzeka ebalini zifuze izinto ezenzeka entlalweni. Umbhali wenoveli akabhali ngento engazange yenzeka koko uzama ukutsla iingqondo zabantu kwimiba ethile yentlalo nendlela yokuphila eyamkelekileyo. Uzama ukugxeka izimo nezenzo ezithile amilisele iingqodo zabafundi ukuba ziyinxweme into engamkelekanga ekuhlaleni koko zilinganise loo nto ilungileyo.

Umbuzo 3

Umbongo

- (a) Umongo: imbongi ikhuthaza ulutsha ukuba luzimisele luphile intlalo yokuzakha nokwakhana, lusingce ngelizwe lalo lulwe nobumnyama ukuze lukwazi ukuphatha ilizwe ngobulumko nengqondo ehluzekileyo. Ikwakhombisa ulutsha indlela emaluhambe ngayo, ndlela leyo eyaboniswa ngamagorha nabaphathi ababelikhathalele ilizwe nemvelaphi yalo. Ikwahlaba ikhwelo lokuba ulutsha lujonge phambili lukhuthale, lusebenze nzima, lungaphazanyiswa zizinto ezilukhupha endleleni kuba ngokuzondelela kwalo luya kuwufumana umvuzo. (8)
- (b) Imbongi ikwimo ekhuthazayo yaye isebenzisa amazwi ancomayo, akhayo, anobulumko nakhomba indlela emakuhanjwe ngayo lulutsha. (2)
- (c) Izaci:
ukudla ngendeb' endala: ukwenza izinto ngendlela ekwakusenziwa ngayo ngabantu abadala ukuqina kwenqawa: ingxaki nokungabi nasisombululo sento (4)
- (d) Amaqhalo:
Imbila yaswel' umsila ngokuyalezela – musa ukuthumela omnye umntu ukuba ufuna izinto zakho zilunge. Zenzele ngokwakho
Zemk' iinkomo magwalandini: phakamani nisebenze ningalibali kukusonga izandla zibe izinto zisonakala (4)
- (e) Amathwalandwe: abantu abangamagorha abasebenzela ilizwe ukuze isizukulwana sikhululeke. Abantu ababephethe ilizwe ngobulumko nangobuchule.
Izinxibamxhaka – abantu abahloniphekileyo ekuhlaleni abasebenzileyo ukuze iintsapho ezisakhulayo zivune lukhulu kwimisebenzi yabo. (2)
- (f) Zamakrot' afa njengamadoda – isifaniso (1)
- (g) Isifanekisozwi – jace: ukuqhawuka kwento ebibophelele umntu atsho akhululeke (2)
- (h) Izithethantonye: nilikratshi, niligugu; niyintyatyambo, nisisivatho (2)

Umbuzo 4

- (a) Chaza abalinganiswa abahlanu abanokusetyenziswa kwiincwadi zabantwana unike nesizathu soko (5)
Impendulo: Abantu, izilwanyana, izinto zokudlala (iithoyi), izinto zendalo (izityalo nemithi).

- (b) Liyintoni ixabiso loncwadi lwabantwana? (5)

Ipendulo: Uncwadi lwabantwana luyonwabisa; luyafundisa; lukwafundisa nangezinto zokuphila; luthi kanjalo luvuselele iimvakalelo zabo apho umntwana anokuthi azayamanise nazo (ukoyika, ubulolo, ukufuna ukuthandwa, ithemba, uvuyo, impumelelo). Lukwathetha ngezinto ezilulutho kubomi babo.

- (c) Nika iindidi ezahlukileyo zeencwadi zemifanekiso zabantwana uchaze nokubaluleka kwazo. (10)

Ipendulo:

- Iincwadi zeethoyi/ zezinto zokudlala (toy books: zancedisa ekukhulisweni kwengqondo, ukucunga nolwimi lomntwana
- Ezoonobumba/alfabhethi: zifundisa abantwana ukwazi oonobumba ukuze bakwazi ukubachonga xa besetyenziswe kumagama
- Ezokubala: zifundisa abantwana ukubala ukususela kwinani lokuqala kuye kwaphezulu
- Ezeekhonsepthi (concept): zineda abantwana bakwazi ukuxela amagama, ukuwachonga xa bewabona nokwazi into ethethwa ligama ngalinye
- Ezinemifanekiso yodwa zingabi namagama: zifundisa umqaphela weempawu zento nganye esemfanekisweni
- Ezifundeka lula: zikhuthaza ukwazi ukufunda
- Iballi eliyimifanekiso

Umfundi uya kukhetha naziphi na ezintlanu.

- (d) Ngaba kusabalulekile na ukuba abantwana bazifundiswe iintsomi esikolweni. Xhasa oku ngokunika imizekelo (5)

Ipendulo: Ukufundiswa kwabantwana iintsomi kusabalulekile: lintsomi ziyonwabisa, ziyabayala, ziyabafundisa, ziyabalumkisa, ziyabakhuthaza, zifundisa ngokubaluleka kwendalo.

Umfundi anganika nawuphi na umzekelo ukuxhasa ukubaluleka kweentsomi.

/25/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [100]

SESOTHO

Mosebetsi 1: Sehla sa Pele

Potso 1

- (a) Ditshomo di thabisa bana. Bapheti ba ditshomo ba etsisa diketso tse ka thabisang bana. Diphoofolo tse hlahang ditshomong, di qabola bana, mme bana ba ka ithuta maqiti le maqheka a bophelo boitshwarong le diketsong tsa diphoofolo tsena. Hape bana ba ka ithuta ho bina le ho pheta ditaba ka tsona. Ba ithuta puo le ho beha ditaba ka mokgwa o utlwahalang. Ke mokgwa wa ho fetisa ditlwaelo le meetlo ho batho, hape ho ithuta tikoloho ya bona ka mokgwa o kgahlang. Dithoko di rotloetsa boqapi ba Basotho. Di boloka nalane ya setjhaba, meetlo le ditaba tsa puso. (10)
- (b) Moithuti a hlalose dibopeho tsa mophetwa- molwantshuwa le mophetwa-molwantshi. Mofuta wa mophetwa wa boraro ke ya tlatselatsang lehlakore le leng la baphetwa ba mantlha ba boletsweng ka hodimo. (15)

Potso 2

Ho ngola padi kapa tshwantshiso ke ho tjhabisa le ho tshohla dietsahala kapa qaka e itseng setjhabeng. Moithuti a hopole hore taba eo a buang ka yona qapong tesna e na le dintlha tseo a ka di bonang setjhabeng, mme molaetsa o bopellwa tlhalosong ya seo a se bonang. Sena se mo thusa ho bopa dietsahala, baphetwa le tikoloho e kgolehang ho babadi. Mona moithuti o fue ntlha ya sengolwa e leng kwatsi ya bosolla hlapi. (25)

Potso 3

Moithuti a ka ngola potso telele ka dintlha tseo a di fueng. Sepheo ke ho manolla thothokiso hodima dintlha tsena. Motho ya ileng a lahlehelwa ke borena ke Seretse khama ha a nyala har'a marena a Sesotho. Thothokiso e bua ka ditaba tsa borena, puso mathata a yona. (25)

Potso 4

- (a) Mohlala: tsa bana tsa sekwalekwale ke: dibuka tsa ditshwantsho, dibuka tsa dibapadiswa, dibuka tsa dialefabete/Nteterwane, dibuka tsa ho kopanya dipalo, dibuka tsa mantswe, dibuka tse balehang habonolo, jwalojwalo. Dibuka tsa batho ba baholo di fapane le tsa batho ba baholo moo tsa batho ba baholo di hlalolang taba lolololo. Le mongolo wa teng o mosesane ho arabela tlhoko ya ho bua taba ka ho teba. Ha e ba ditshwantsho di le teng di a fokola. Empa re tla hoopla hore kaofela dibuka di na le tema, molaetsa, baphetwa le dintlha tse ding tseo buka e tsebahalang ka tsona. Moithuti a hopole hore mathwao a mabedi feela mme a seke a ya lolololo. (2)
- (b) Pale e nepahetseng e ka hapang maikutlo a ngwana e ngolwe ka setaele se hlakileng se utlwahalang le puo e loketseng boemo ba bana; e nang le ditshwantsho tse hlalolang le ho hlakisa pale; le e be le puisano ya nnete e seng diratswana tse ngata tse hlalolang. ditshwantsho tse senang mantswe, dibuka tse balehang ha bobebe di

tlatswa ke ditshwantsho ho feta mantse, tse nang le diratswana tse balehang ha bobebe , mme diratswana di hlahoswa ke ditshwantsho. Hopola matshwao.

(2)

(c) Dithothokiso tsa bana tsa botjhaba di a binwa, di reretswe ho buuwa ka molomo, ho etswa le ho tshwantsha ka tshobotsi. Mehlala ke tsa ho koieetsa, ho ipolela seboko le tse ding. Dithothokiso tsa sekwalejwale di ngolwa ke diqapi ka puo e loketseng bana, mme di reretsweho balwa. Hona mona ho kenyeletswa bofetoledi ba diththokiso ho tswa ditjhabeng tse ding.

(4)

(d) Dibukatsa ditshwantsho tse senang mantse, dibuka tse balehang ha bobebe di tlatswa ke ditshwantsho ho feta mantse, tse nang le diratswana tse balehang ha bobebe , mme diratswana di hlahoswa ke ditshwantsho. Hape dibuka tsa diletere (alphabet), tsa dipalo tse rutangwana hob ala nngwe ho isa ho leshome. Tse thusang ngwana ka kutlwisiso yah o hlwaya, jwaloka mebala, sebopeho, boholo le mantse ka bomong.

(3)

(e) Moithuti a fane ka lebaka a ipapaisitse le melemo yah o bala haholo baneng.

(1)

(f) Karabo ya moithuti e hlahise tshobotsi ena: Ditshwantsho di qoqa taba ho se na mantse. Ha mofuteng o mong ditshwantsho di tlatselisa ditaba tse qoqwang.

(3)

(g) Moithuti ka mong a batle pale ya bana dingolweng tse loketseng. A ngole pale, a bolele Sengodi le mohlodi wa yona. Moithuti a arabe dipotso a itshetlehile hodim'a pale eo.

(5)

/25/**MATSHWAO KAOFELA: [100]**

SESOTHO SA LEBOA

ASSIGNMENT 1

Potšišo 1

(a) Ee, dikoša tša setšo di sa na le mohola setšhabeng. Mehlala ya dikoša tša setšo:

- dikoša tša manyalo, di thuša go laya banyadi
- dikoša tša ge bana ba etšwa lebollong, di thuša go aga semelo
- megobo, di fahloša setšhaba ka seo se diregago.
- Dituduetšo, di šomišwa ge go homotšwa masea. Di ka sebopego sa dikoša di opelwa ke bafepi goba bommagobana. Di bohlokwa kgodišong le kgweranong ya ngwana.

(Moithuti a ka fa mehlala ye menngwe le ye menngwe ya maleba.) (15)

(b) Batho ba kgale ba be ba ruta bana ba bona ditšo le bokgoni setšhabeng ka go ba ruta

- (i) dinonwane, tšona di ruta bana semelo, di hlohloletša bana go theetša ka šedi di ruta gape bokgoni bja go anega le go opela.
Bana ba ithuta go kgoboketša tlotlontšu ye mpsha le go ithuta ka tikologo ya bona.
- (ii) Dithai tšona di lootša megopolo ya bana, di oketša tsebo baneng le go ba ruta go beakanya dintlha ka tatelano.
- (iii) Dikoša tša setšo bjalo ka tša manyalo, di thuša go laya banyadi, dikoša tša ge bana ba etšwa lebollong, di thuša go aga semelo. (10)

/25/

Potšišo 2

(a) Kgwekgwe ke molaetsamogolo wa padi. Ka kgwekgwe mongwadi o laetša mmadi bohlokwa bja taba yeo a e ngwadilego. Mmadi o swanetše gore ge a fetša go bala padi, a kwišiše molaetsamogolo wa yona. (5)

Mohlala: Kgwekgwe ya padi ya Megokgo ya bjoko ka OK Matsepe ke bophelo bja dinagamagaeng mabakeng a kgale. Matsepe o hlaloša ka fao batho ba bego ba phela ka gona mabakeng a kgale. Dikgoši di be di kgatha tema ye bohlokwa ke ka fao re kwago ka bokgoši Lefehlo, kgoši Nthumule le bathuši ba bona. Melato e be e rerwa le go šekwa kgorong.

(Moithuti o swanetše go ngwala leina la padi le mongwadi wa yona a be a ngwale kgwekgwe ya padi yeo. Hlalošo ya kgwekgwe e lekane meputso yeo e beilwego)

(20)

/25/

Potšišo 3

- (a) Hlogo ya sereto se ke mathata ka gobane ke ona ao batho ka moka ba nago le ona le gona moreti o re “mabothata ke tau ya mokgalabje”.
(Karabo ye nngwe le ye nngwe ya maleba e a amogelega) (3)
- (b) Ke maikutlo a go ineela ka gore moreti o laetsa ka fao mathata a akaretsago batho ka moka. (3)
- (c) Temathetong ya mathomo sereto se hlaloša ka fao batho ba phelago ka mathata ka mehla. Mohlala ke bophelo re swere.

Temathetong ya bobedi sereto se hlaloša ka fao re sa kgonego go ahlogana le mathata. Moreti o re “re hlwa le ona, re dula le ona”.
Temathetong ya boraro moreti o hlaloša ka fao mathata a ka hlalefišago goba a tlaetsa batho re kwa ge a re” A tswale bohlae goba botlaela”. (6)
- (d) Molaetsa ke gore mathata a dula a le gona bophelong, a ka tlaetsa goba a hlalefiša motho.
Ke sekapolelo sa mothofatšo, moreti o mothofatša mathata ka gore re hlwa le go dula le batho. (6)
- (e) Sereto se se na le ditematheto tše tharo le methalotheto ye masomepedihlano (25). Se na le morumokwanothumi mo mothalothetong wa 10 le wa 11. Mo mothalothetong wa 22 re bona kgaolo ya kgopolo ka leswao la fegelwana e lego sejura. (5)
- (f) Ke thetotumišo ya tša hlago. Se tumiša mathata (2)
- /25/**

Potšišo 4

- (a) Mmutla o ratega ka lebaka la gore o na le mahlajana, o hlalefetša diphoofolo tše dikgolo, o na le lebelo. Tau e bonagala bjalo ka phoofolo ye kgolo efela ya setlaela yeo e phalwago ke mmutla. (moithuti a ngwale diphoofolo tše tharo le mabaka ao a kwagalago) (6)
- (b) Basadi ba a ratega ka gore ga ba fele pelo ge ba bolela le bana. Basadi ba na le lerato la go godiša bana le go theeletša. Basadi ba rata go boledišana le bana mabakeng a mantši. Banna ba fela pelo ebile ga ba rate go anega dinonwane. (Dikarabo tše dingwe le tše dingwe tša maleba) (6)
- (c) Dipuku tša dibapadišane _ Di ruta bana ka dibapadiša tša go fapafapana le gore di šomišwa bjang.

Dipuku tša dswantšho_ Di ruta bana go lebelela diswantšho le go kgona go di bolediša.
Dipuku tša dialfabeto_ Di ruta bana ka dialfabeto le gore ba ka dikopanya bjang go hlama mantšu.

- (d) Dipuku tša dikanegelo_ Di ruta bana ka dikanegelo tša merero ya go fapafapana. (8)
- (e) Hlogo ka go nagana dilo tšeo di sego gona, batho ba go fofa, diphoofolo tše bohlale le go jeletša tše dingwe. Hlogo ka kgahlano le dintwa efela go šomišwa diphoofolo, bj.bj. (5)

(5)

/25/

KA MOKA: [100]

SETSWANA

Assignment 1

Potso 1

- (a) Dipina tsa setso le dinaane di santse di le mosola mo baneng. Di tlosa bana bodutu le go ba golaganya jaaaka batho ba ba dirisanang mmogo. Di ruta bana setso. Di ba ruta ngwao le meetlo ya segaabona. Di ruta bana melao le maitshwaro a mantle. Dipina le dinaane ke maitiso a a monate a a tlosang bana kwa mebileng le go ba tlhola ba sireletsegile. Di ruta bana go somarela setso le puo. (Moithuti a ka neela dintlha dingwe tse di botlhokwa). (10)
- (b) Moithuti a kwa kwala leboko lengwe le lengwe la thoriso la kgoro ya gaabo. Fa a sena la kgoro leboko lengwe le lengwe la thoriso le a amoselesega (8)
- (c) Dinaane, Dithamalakane, Dipina, Dikinane, Mainane. (7)

/25/

Potso 2

Moithuti a ka kwala padi, nngwe le nngwe e a e buisitseng mme a supa ka fao baanelwa ba yona e leng ba madi le nama ka teng. **Fa moithuti a sa kwala ka ga padi, gongwe e le ka ga kgangkhutshwe mme dikarabo di le maleba tsweetsee mo neye maduo a dikarabo tseo. Lebelela ka kelotlhoko tiriso ya baanelwa go supa fa e le ba madi le nama.**

/25/

Potso 3

- (a) Leboko le bua ka ga lorato. Mmoki o bua ka pelo e e phophomang boitumelo mabapi le motho yo a neng a mo rata. O tshwantshanya lorato lwa bona le dirurubele tse di neng di fofa mo loaping. O bua ka fao a neng a ipala mabala a kgaka mo kgarebeng ka teng. Lorato lwa bona lo ne lo tswana le naga e e kgabileng ka mebala. (8)
- (b) Mmoki o ne itumetse. O ne a ngokilwe ke kgarebe. Segalo se supa fa lorato lo ne lo mo fathlile tlhaloganyo (5)
- (c) Ke Mokgatla. Mmoki a re “ Mokgatla, ke a go tsaya ke a rapela. (2)
- (d) Ka fa tlase ga meriti ya ditlhare. Phate ya lenaga e supa botswerere. Dithunya tsa mebala magabagakwe. Tse di madilotsana mebala ya nkwe. Le motshe wa badimo di a bo di o gaisa. (6)

- (e) Mme ya ne e kete ke mo gasa ka mosetlho.

A etsa fela serurubele leseding
 O ka re ke basadi ba duduetsa
 A etsa fela rurubele leseding

(2x2=4)
 /25/

Potso 4

- (a) Mmutla – Ga a na maatla fela o dirisa botlhale.

Phokojwe – O dirisa matlhajana.
 Dimo - O bonweenwee. O na le maatla.
 Phiri – O bosilo.
 Tau – Ga a botlhale. O dirisa maatla.

Moithuti a ka naya dikao tse dingwe tsa di maleba. (5)

- (b) Botlhokwa: Dibuka tsa bana di dirisa mokgwa o o tlhologangwang ke bana wa go buisa. Di kgabisitswe ka mokgwa wa ngokela bana (Di dirisa ditshwantsho) fa dibuka tsa bagolo tsona di sa kgabisiwe. Thitokgang ya dibuka tsa bana e bonolo gore e kgone go nyalelana le dingwaga tsa bona fa thitokgang ya dibuka tsa bagolo yona e se bonolo. Baanelwabagolo ba dibuka tsa bana gantsi le bona ke bana fa baanelwabagolo ba dibuka tsa bagolo e le bagolo Puo e e dirisiwang mo dibukeng tsa bana ke e e bonolo e e tlhamaletseng fa puo ya dibuka tsa bagolo e se bonolo. Puo e dirisa dipoapoeletso gore bana ba e tlhaloganye.

Di itumedisa bana.
 Di ritibatsa maikutlo a bana.
 Di ruta bana malepa a botshelo.

Moithuti a ka neela dintlha dingwe tse di botlhokwa. (10)

- (c) Dibuka tsa ditshwantsho >

Bana ba rutiwa ka ga go dirisa ditshwantsho. Ba rutiwa go tlhama kgang ka go leba ditshwantsho.

- ii Dibuka tsa ditshamekisiwa > Di ruta bana ka ga ditshamekisiwa le tiriso ya tsona.
- iii Dibuka tsa dipalo > Di ruta bana go bala.
- iv Dibuka tsa dialefabete > Bana ba rutiwa go dirisa dielefabete tse di farologaneng go tlhama mafoko.
- v Dibuka tsa dinaane > Di ruta bana ka go dirisa dithitokgang tse di maleba le melao e e amang matshelo a bona.
- (vi) Di buka tsa ditshwantso tse di sa diriseng mafoko. Di ruta bana tota le ba bas a kgoneng go buisa.
- (iv) Dibuka tsa go bala (Dipalo) . Di ruta bana go bala go tloga ka nngwe go tlhatlhogela kwa dipalong tse di kwa godimo.
- v) Dibuka tse di busegang bonolo- Di na le mela e le mmalwa fela di neela bana bokgoni ba go buisa
 Dikao di le tlhano fela).

(5)

- (d) Dinaane di santse mosola mo baneng kwa dikolong. Di tlosa bana bodutu le go ba golaganya jaaaka batho ba ba dirisanang mmogo. Di ruta bana setso. Di ba ruta ngwao le meetlo ya segaabona. Di ruta bana melao le maitshwaro a mantle. Dipina le dinaane ke maitiso a a monate a a tlosang bana kwa mebileng le go ba tlhola ba sireletsegile. Di ruta bana go somarela setso le puo. (Moithuti a ka neela dintlha dingwe tse di botlhokwa). Go ruta banago godisa tlhaloganyo. Go ruta meetlo le go somarela puo. Go tlosa bodutu.

(5)

(25)

MADUO OTLHE: [100]

SISWATI

UMBUTO 1

(a) **Cikelela lamaphuzu:**

Buyafundzisa e.g emasko ,kutiphatsa,buntfu, umlandvo wesive,
Bakha emakhono e.g bumbongi,kucabanga (tiphicaphicwano),kulalela.
Bukhaliphisa ingcondvo.

(5)

NB. Imibono yebafundzi yemukelekile futsi umhlolewa angabeka ngewakhe emagama.

(b) Timenta ahlakani phe, ngobe tiyafundzisa, tiyakha ,tiveta emasiko nemihambo yesive,
nalokunyenti lekutawushiwo bafundzi lekungakabalwa lapha. (6)

(c) Iyabongelela,iletsa tikhalo tesive enkhosini , iveta lokuhle nalokubi lekweniwe
yinkhosi, iveta buchawe benkhosi. **Naleminye imibonoyemukelekile.** (6)

(d) **Lokufanako** : titandza, imifanekiso mcondvo, sakhiwo sangaphandle nasangekhatsi.
Umehluko: Ikondlo yemdzabu ayinambhali, lulwimi lutse kutiya kancane. (6)

(e) Tingoma letihayelwa bantfwana kutsi balale nome bathule.,tihazwa bomake
nebazanyana. (2)

UMBUTO 2

(a) **Lokufanako** :

Tonkhe timibhalo yeprozi., ticoca indzaba, tinebalingisi, tinesakhiwo, tine ngcikitsi ,
sifundvo/ umlayeto nalokunye lekutawuphawulwa ngumhlolewa.

Umehluko:

Inoveli	Indzaba lemfishane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yindze inamakhasi lamanyenti itsatsa sikhatsi nawuyifundza. • Ineluchungechunge lwetigameko. • Inebalingisi labambanyenti • Kungenteka ivete tindzawo letinyenti. • Umlingisi logcamile kungenteka etfulwe futsi kuyenteka angetfulwa masinyane. • Ayivami kuvela inkinga esingenisweni (kuya ngelisu lembhali) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yimfushane ifundzeka ngesikhatsi lesifishane • Inesigameko sinye. • Inebalingisi labambalwa • Icocekile yenteka endzaweni leyodvwa. • umlingisi logcamile uvetwa ekucaleni kwendzaba. • Umlingisi logcamile wetfulwa nenkinga labukene nayo. • Inesiphetho lesifishane lesine ngwitjikhwebu.

- (b) Umhlolwa utawutikhetsela abeke wakhe umbono netizatfu letemukelekako.

NB Imibono yebafundzi itawehluka.

Inoveli. Yindze, angatfola litfuba lekubeka kahle ingcikitsi yakhe.
Angasebentisa balingisi labanyenti kuchuba lengcikitsi yakhe.njl

Indzaba lemfishane

Yincane bantfu ngeke babilaphekuyifundza . batawushesha batfole umlayeto. njl

NOMA

Inoveli lesingatsi ibhaleke kahle, inetisekelo letitsite leyakhelwe kuto. Lohlolwako akatibhale letisekelo bese ucoca ngekubaluleka kwato enovelini. Tibonelo takhe atisuselwe enovelini leshicilelweyelulwimi lweSiswati. Umfundzi angacoca ngaloku lekulandzelako:

Setfulo/singeniso
Ludvweshu
Kubhebhetsaka kweludvweshu
Sicakacaka
Luvutfo ndzaba
Lupholovutfondzaba.

/25/

Umbuto 3

- (a) Umoya uphakeme /usetulu/ sonkondlo ujabulele kukhuluma ngelulwimi lwakhe. Lulwimi lwabo khokoho. Angasekela ngalemigca: ngihaye ngigiye ngicephuke L2. NA 3 naleminyane imigca lengavetwa ngumhlolwa.
- (b) Ngihlakaniphile kakhulu kunawe ,ngihlupheke kakhulu kunawe. (4)
- (c) **Umfundzi akachaze kutsi ubonangani kutsi sisetjentiswe kahle. Sibonelo. Ngive labalele bangilalelisisa endlebeni Lufana msindvo lwangwaca I (2)**
- (d) umfundi akavete loku:

-umugca 1 na 2 luchumano loluvundlile.

angihaye.
Ngihaye.....

-Luchumano sicalo (Sibonelo lesisodvwa)

Yingobe.....
Yingobe.....

Ngivekele.....

Ngivekele.....

Ngive.....

Ngive.....

- **uchumano sigcino**

kunawe

kunawe

(7)

- (e) Umfundzi akavete umcondvo losobala loshiwo ngulenkondlo ngewakhe emavi.
Imphendvulo yakhe ayingandluli emigceni lelishumi (10)

Umbuto 4

- (a) Imibhalo yebantfwana ibasezingeni lebantfwana, ilungele kufundvwa bantfwana kantsi imibhalo yalabadzala isezingeni lalabadzala futsi ilungele kufundvwa ngulabadzala. (2)
- (b) Bayivisisa kancono,
leminye iba netitfombe,
nemibhalo leheha ingcondvo yemntfwana.
Imibala ihambisana nabo. (4)
- (c) Imibhalo lecocwako yentelwe kufundvwa ,inemibhalo lesetjentsiwe kantsi emabhukutiftombe anetitfombe kuphela. Umntfwana ufundza ngekubuka letitfombe ahumushe. (2)
- (d) Umhlolwa utawutikhetsela indzaba avete lekubutiwe
- Indzaba (5)
- Lichawe lendzaba netimphawu letimenta lichawe (5)
 - Sifundvo lesitfolakala kulenzaba (2)
 - Sizatfu lesenta atsi lendzaba ikulungele kufundvwa bantfwana. (5)

IMIBONO ITAWEHLUKA.

[25]

SAMBA: [100]

ISINDEBELE

Umtlolophenyo 17

Umbuzo 1

(a) Abokhokho bebefundisa basebenzisa amaphuzu alandelako:

- **linganekwana.** Zisusa isizungu. Zimumethe iimfundo nemiyalezo ethileko. Zifundisa abentwana ukulalela. Zifundisa abentwana ukufunda ukulamanisa izehlakalo. Zifundisa nokuziphatha. Zifundisa ngemvelo Kanye neenlwana. Zifundisa ngendabuko njengokuthi ukufa kwenza njani. Zifundisa ngomlando wesitjhaba nangeenkutani ezaphilako eenkhathini ezithileko. (8)
- **Izaga;** zinothisa ikulumo. Zimumethe iimfundo ezahlukehlukeneko. Ziyakhalima, ziyakhuthaza beziyakha. Isib. Intandani engafiko ilinde umnono. (6)
- **Izitjho:** zinandisa bezinothise ikulumo. Ukudla amathambo wengqondo, okutjho ukucabangisisa ngesehleko esithileko. (4)

(b) lingoma zisusa isizungu. lingoma ziyakhalima, isib. Imiyeyezelo evunywa nakwendiwako. Ivamise ukuyelelisa nokukhalima umakoti ngezenzo ezingamvelela emendweni. Zibuya zikhalime nonosokana kobana angahloyi umalukazana. lingoma zingawuqeda umtlhago, abavumi abavuma eminyanyeni ethileko. lingoma zingasusa abentwana eendleleni ngombana isikhathi esinengi bangahlala bazilungiselela ukuyokugida. (*Namanye amaphuzu angatlolwa bafundi.*

(7)
/25/

Umbuzo 2

(a) Ummongondaba> Ngilokho imbongi esophe ukukhuluma ngakho enoveleni. (3)

(b) Abafundi abakhethethe inovela eyaziwako negadangisiweko bese baveze kobana umtloli uphumelele kangangani ukusethulela ummongondaba. Indaba yeyame kubani. Isib. Enoveleni Mbala Ngubaba, uMavela mlingisi oqakathekileko, obonakala ngezenzo kobana akakahlakaniphi. Wabhalela uyise asesemncani wala ukuya esikolweni manje uyise sele atjhiye isifiso sokobana nanyana ngubani ofisa ukudla ilifa lakhe, akalidle ngokuya esikolweni. Kuyavela kobana uBongwe wabe ayithanda ifundo begodu wabe alinga ukuphikisana nomthetho wesintu othi abentwana bazakudla ilifa ebalitjhiyelwe nguyise simahla begodu nokobana ilifa lizakulawulwa lizibulo. Unina lakaMavela yena ubonakala ayilandela yoke imiyalo etjhiywe nguBongwe begodu awalandela namasiko. Wazila begodu naye uMavela wahlanakela mhla kubulungwa uBongwe wabe wayokukghemela abembi indlu yakaBongwe. (*Namanye amaphuzu angavezwa ngabalingisi nommongo-ndaba.*)

(22)
/25/

Umbuzo 3

- (a) Ikondlo ikhuluma ngetshwayo elithalwa lokha abantu nabavowudako. Itshwayo lelo linamandla amakhulu ngombana ngemva kokuthalwa kwalo, amavowudu ayabalwa bese abanye bayakhwezwa abanye bayahliswa. Abosopolotiki kumele benze iinthembiso ezingafezwa ngombana lokho kwenza abavowudi bangasabethemba abosopolotiki. Itshwayo ngamavowudu adlulileko lawutlola umlando ngombana ihlangano ebusako yalahlekelwa bomasipala abakhulu abafana neTshwane. Ihlangano ebusako ngemva kwamakhetho lawo yahlala yabamba imihlangano ngehloso yokuthola unobangela yokwehla kwesekelo. (Abafundi bangabeka ngendlela yabo ikani nje ummongo nawuzwakalako.) (8)
- (b) Yenzeka eSewula Afrika. Ikondlo yenzek ngamakhetho enzeka ngomnyaka we-2015. Iglangano ebusako beyazi begodu ivame ukuthumba amakhethoKwaba namatjhuguluko ehlanganweni ebusako ngokuphathwa kwenarha. (4)
- (c) Indima 1 umuda 4-5 kunerhobelathoma. Indima 2, umuda 4-5 kunerhobelathoma. Umuda 1-2 kunevumelwanothoma. Indima 3 umuda 1-2 kunevumelwanothoma; umuda 4-5, kunerhobela siphambano. Indima 5 umuda 4-5 kunerhobelathoma. (Abafundi abasekele ngokutsomula iimbonelo ekondlweni.) (8)
- (d) Yakhelwe phezu kwesenzasamuntu. Ishwayo likhuluma indaba izwakale. Ishwayo lawutlola umlando belawutjhugulula umlando wenarha. (3)
- (e) Umlayezo uya ehlanganweni ebusako Kanye neenhlanguweni eziphikisako. (2)

/25/**Umbuzo 4**

- (a) lincwadi zama-alfabhedi> zifundisa abentwana ama-alfabhedi.
lincwadi zeenthombe kwaphela> Zifundisa abentwana ukubuka nokuthanda imvelo.
lincwadi zeendlalisi> zifundisa abentwana ngemihlobo ekhona yeendlalisi.
lincwadi zeendatjana ezineenthombe> Zifundisa abentwana ukulamanisa izehlakalo, ukuzwisisa nokubuka iinthombe. (Neminye imihlobo yemitlolo engatlolwa bafundi.) (8)
- (b) Imitlolo yabentwana ayikathuthuki kangako nayimadaniswa nemitlolo etlolwe ngamanye amalimi afana nesiNgisi. Amamitjhinari akakhange ayithuthukise imitlolo yabentwana elimini lesiNdebele. Iimfundiswa zangaphambilini akhange zibe nethando lokuthuthukisa imitlolo yabentwana ngombana beziyithatha njengezinto ezinganamsebenzi. Abagadangisi neenkolo bezinganayo indlela ethe tjha yokungenisa nokufundisa imitlolo yabentwana ngaphambilini. (Nezinye iinzathu ezinganikelwa bafundi.) (6)
- (c) Imitlolo yabentwana ayithinti imimongo-ndaba engeneleleko efana nokufa, amalwele. Imitlolo yabentwana ingakhuluma ngeenlwana nemimongo-ndaba engathusiko nengeneleleko efana nobuloyi, ikolo, njll. Abentwana abayithandi imimongo-ndaba ethusako nengekho ezingeni labo. Imimongo-ndaba ethusako ingabona ingqondo

beyibenze kobana bangasakwazi ukufunda kuhle esikolweni. (*Namanye amaphuzu angatlolwa bafundi.*) (6)

(d) Abafundi kumele baqale imikhakha etlhayelako emitlolweni yabentwana bese bakhetha kiyo. Imikhakha efana neencwadi ezineenthombe kwapheka kusetjenziswe iinlwana ezidlalako nezihlekisako kungabi mimongo-ndaba ethusako. Nangabe yincwadi eneendatjana, azitlolwe ngelimi elilila zingathinti imimongo-ndaba emayelana namalwelwe nokufa. Azibe neenthombe ezizokudosa bezikare abafundi. (*Nanyana ngiyiphi ipendulo ezwakalako izokwamukelwa beyitlonyeliswe.*)

(5)

/25/

INANI LOKE: [100]

TSHIVENDA

ASSIGNMENT 18

UNIQUE ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: 838006

Mbudziso 1

- (a) Sankambe tshi takalelwa nga maanda nga vhana u fhira Vhondau nganoni dza vhana.
- (b) Kha vha nee zwiitisi zwiṅa zwine zwa ita uri Sankambe tshi funwe ngeno Vhondau vha tshi sandwa.

Phindulo/Answer

Vhana vha takalela Sankambe nga uri ndi phukha tshukhu ine yo thanya i a kona u fhura dziṅwe phukha khulwane. Vha i funa nga uri ndi phukha yo thanyaho zwine vhana vha funa zwone uri vha ḁo nga Sankambe nga u thanya. Vha tshi takalela nga uri ndi phuka ine a i vhulai kana u ḁa muthu. Vha tshi takalela nga uri ndi phukha ine i shumisa vhuṭali, zwine vhana vha funa zwone sa izwi na vhone vha tshi ḁo vha vha tshi guda u vho vhuṭali.

(8)

- (b) Vhana ha havho kana tshitshavhani vha takalela u anetshelwa ngano nga luambo lufhio nahone zwi vha zwi tshi itiswa ngani?

Phindulo/Answer

Vhana vha takalela u anetshelwa ngano nga luambo lwa ḁamuni u nga sa Tshivenda, nga uri vha ḁo kona u pfesesa zwine zwa khou ambiwa. Phindulo afha i ḁo vha wiṅwe na zwiṅwe zwine mutshudeni a nga ṅwala, mafhungo mahulwane phindulo i tea u vha i tshi khou elana na mutala wa u thoma.

(5)

- (c) Kha vha ṅwalulule tshidade tshine vha tshi funesa, vha inge nga u ṭalutshedza uri ndi ifhio pfunzo ine ya wanala khatsho.

Phindulo/Answer

Tshidade tshi tevhelaho:

*Mainḁa
Thumbu ya tshixele
Mainḁa
Nangwe ndo fura ndi a ḁa*

Tshidade itsho tshi shuma musi ṅwana a tshi khou leliwa uri a si dzindele. Hone-ha arali a vha a tshi khou lila u a kwengweledzwa nga u imbelwa nyimbo dza zwidade, hu u mululudzela uri a fhumule. Zwidade nga u angaredza zwi na mushumo muhulwane, zwi shuma u mvumvusa vhana nga u imbelela; u lululedzela kana u lela ṅwana arali a tshi khou

ita zwa u kola. Afha n̄wana wa hone u vha a kha ḡivha lutshetshe; u kaidza izwi zwidade zwi vha zwi tshi khou kaidza vhana uri vha so ngo wela khomboni; zwi dovha hafhu u funza vhana u kona u shumisana nga uri hu na zwidade zwine musi zwi tshi imbiwa zwa vha zwi tshi amba uri vhana vha tea u shumisana.

[NB: Mutshudeni a nga ṅea tsumbo inwe na inwe ya tshidade.]

(12)

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Mbudziso 2

Kanzhi kha ḡirama u wa na hu na vhatambi vhararu vhahulwane. Vhanevho ndi vhafhio. Kha vha ite mutevhe wavho vha inge nga u ṅea ṡhalutshedzo ya muṅwe na muṅwe wavho nga vhuḡalo lune muthu a sa pfesesi a kona u sala a tshi vho pfesesa uri mutambi wa lushaka ulu ndi muthu-ḡe. Phindulo yavho vha i ṅuṅedze nga tsumbo dzi bvaho kha bugu ya ḡirama ye vha vhala.

Phindulo/Answer

Afha mutshudeni u vha a tshi khou n̄wala nga ha vhatambi o zwilivhisa kha ḡirama ye a vhala. Zwi re afha fhasi ndi zwiṅwe zwine mutshudeni a tea u vha o zwi wana kha ḡirama ye a vhala.

Kha ḡirama ri lavhelela vhatambi vhahulwane vhane vha nga vha tevhelaho:

Mutambi dendele

Uyu ndi mutambi ane mafhungo a kha ḡirama a vha o ḡitika nga khae kana ndi ene thikho ya ḡirama. Thaidzo na khuḡano zwi vha zwo livha khae. Mutambi uyu kanzhi u wanala musi bugu i tshi thoma u swika mafheloni. Ndi ene ane ra wana a kha nndwa ya u fhelisa thaidzo na khuḡano u vha a tshi edzisa u i thudzela kule. Mafhedziseloni a nga kunda kana a kundiwa.

Mutambi mupikisi

Mupikisi a nga vha muthihi kana tshigwada. Uyu mutambi ndi ene ane a hanedzana na zwine dendele a amba kana zwine dendele a ita. Ndi ene ane a ita uri dendele a we kha vhuimo hawe kana u wisa vhuimo ha dendele kanzhi u mu wisa nga mazwifhi. Ndi mutambi ane a ḡivhelwa u thithisa nzulele ya zwithu. Ndi ene ane a vhangela dendele thaidzo uri a we a kone u vha kha vhuimo ha dendele.

Mutambi muluṡanyi

Mutambi uyu ndi murwelahoṡhe. Ndi mutambi ane u ima na dendele a dovha a ima na mupikisi. U takalela u vhona mutambi dendele na mupikisi vha tshi lwa tshifhinga tshoṡhe. Ndi ene ane a kuḡedzala thaidzo ya dendele ngeno a sa bveli khagala, kana ndi ene ane a ṅaṅisa thaidzo o dzumbama. Uyu mutambi u a luṡanya ndavhelelo yawe hu u ṡoḡa vhuimo.

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Mbudziso 3

(a) Kha vha **ṅee** ṭhalutshedzo ya izwo zwi tevhelaho:

- (i) Sonethe _ **ndi tshirendo tshine tsha vha na mitaladzi ya fumi na miṅa**
- (ii) Thesethe _ **ndi tshirendo tshine tsha vha na tshitanza tsha mitaladzi miraru-
miraru**
- (iii) Khwinthethe – **ndi tshirendo tshine tsha vha na tshitanza tsha mitaladzi miṅa-miṅa**
- (iv) Khophulethe _ **ndi tshirendo tshine tsha vha na tshitanza tsha mitaladzi mivhili-
mivhili**
- (v) Khwathireini - **ndi tshirendo tshine tsha vha na tshitanza tsha mitaladzi miṅa-miṅa** (10)

(b) Vhukati ha lushaka luṅwe na luṅwe u pfa hu tshi ambiwa nga ha murendi makone, ane muthu muṅwe na muṅwe wa wana a tshi mu ḍivha. Vhone kha Tshivenda vha wana murendi makone hu vhonnyi? Ndi ngani vha tshi ralo? Kha vha tikedze phindulo yavho nga u ṅwala tshirendo tshithihi tsha onoyo murendi vha sumbedze uri vho tshi wana kha bugu ifhio, yo gandiswaho lini nahone tshirendo itsho tshi wanala kha siaṭari liḥio.

Phindulo/Answer

Afha mutshudeni u lavhelelwa u amba nga murendi ane a pfesesa vhurendi hawe uri a kone u amba vhuḍipfi hawe nga murendi we a tou ṅanga. Vhaṅwe vha vharendi ndi vha tevhelaho: WMR Sigwavhulimu, ET Maumela, NA Milubi, KY Ladzani, MR ṅemaṭangari na vhaṅwe vhanzhi-vhanzhi.

Mutshudeni afha u tea u ṭula tshirendo tshithihi kha muṅwali ane a ḍo vha u mutopola kana ane a vhona a ene makone. (10)

(c) Kha tshenetsho tshirendo tshe vha ṅwala afho kha (b) kha vha topole zwifanyiso zwa muhumbulo zwivhili vha inge nga u zwi ṭalutshedza.

Phindulo/Answer

Afha mutshudeni u lavhelelwa u ṅwala zwifanyiso zwa muhumbulo u ya nga ha tshirendo tshe a tshi ṅwala tshine tsha vha kha mbudziso ya B. Zwa nga bvelela mutshudeni a ṅwala zwifanyiso zwa muhumbulo zwi siho ho kha tshirendo tshe a tshi topola, mutshudeni uyu ha ngo fhindula mbudziso. Nga u angaredza maraga dzawe dzo mbura. (5)

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Mbudziso 4

- (a) Vhone vha pfa vha tshi khou fushea nga ndila ine litheretsha ya vhana ya khou bveledzwa ngayo kha Tshivenda? Kha vha tikedze phindulo yavho nga mbuno dzi pfalaho. (8)

Phindulo/Answer

A ri fushei na luthihi. U bveledzwa ha litheretsha ya vhana kha Tshivenda zwi khou ongolowa vhukuma. Zwine zwa khou bvelela ndi vhanwali vhane vha khou pindulela bugu dza Tshiisimane dza litheretsha ya vhana vha tshi isa kha Tshivenda. Ngeno hu na uri vho vha vha tshi nga kona u bveledza litheretsha ya vhana nga Tshivenda. Zwiitisi zwiinwe ndi vhakandisi vhane vha si tangedze manwalwa o raloho.

[NB: Mutshudeni a nga n'wala zwine zwa fusha a kona u avhelwa maraga.]

- (b) Kha vha ite mutevhe wa vhaanewa vhararu vhane vha shumiseswa kha bugu dza litheretsha ya vhana. Vha inge nga u bula uri ndi ngani hu tshi shumiseswa vhaanewa avho.

Phindulo/Answer

Vhana vha takalela **Sankambe** nga uri ndi phukha thukhu ine yo thanya i a kona u fhura dziinwe phukha khulwane. Vha i funa nga uri ndi phukha yo thanyaho zwine vhana vha funa zwone uri vha do nga Sankambe nga u thanya. Vha tshi takalela nga uri ndi phuka ine a i vhulai kana u ja muthu. Vha tshi takalela nga uri ndi phukha ine i shumisa vhutali, zwine vhana vha funa zwone sa izwi na vhone vha tshi do vha vha tshi guda u vho vhutali.

Vhana vha dovha vha takalela **Ndou** nga uri ndi phukha khulwane ine a huna phukha ine i nga i ja, ya dovha ya vha phukha ya maandza. Zwine vhana vha takalela u vha na maandza a u fhira a vhanwe vhana na u vha khulwane u fhira dzinwe phukha lune vhana vha a takalela u vha muhulwane.

Ndau i a takalelwa nga vhana, nga uri ndau ndi phukha ine ya vha na maandza a u kona u vhulaha dziwe phukha. Hone musi i tshi toda u vhulaha i vha yo shumisa vhutali hothe. Lune vhana vha vha vha tshi funa vhutali vhuen ya vha na ho musi i tshi toda u vhulaha. (12)

- (c) Vhukati ha luambo lwa havho lwa Tshivenda musi vho sedza kha bugu dza vhana, vha vhona hu zwifhio zwine zwa khou tahela? Ndi ngani vha tshi ralo? Nahone thaidzo iyo i nga tandululwa hani?.

Phindulo/Answer

Bugu dzo randelwaho vhana dza Tshivenda u wana dzi na thahelero khulwane vhukuma musi ro sedza mvelele yeneyi ya Tshivenda, saizwi bugu nnzhi dzine dza vha hone ndi bugu dzo tou pindulelwaho u bva kha dziinwe nyambo u ya kha Tshivenda. U wana bugu dzenedzi dzi na zwifanyiso zwine zwa vha zwi sa tshimbilelani na mvelele ya Tshivenda. Izwi zwa sia hu sa tou vha na pfunzo kha zwinezwo zwifanyiso. Kanzhi u wana nyolo kana

zwone zwifanyiso zwine zwa vha hone zwi zwine zwa si tshimbilelane na mafhungo ane vhana vha vha vha tshi khou vhala. Hezwi zwi ita uri vhana vha si kone u tatamudza mihumbulo yavho musi vho tala zwifanyiso zwenezwo.

Hu tshi kha di vha kha dzenedzi bugu dza Tshivenda dzine dza nwaletwa vhana u wana dzi sa tshwedezi vhutsila kana hone vhusiki. Arali bugu idzi dzo vha dzi tshi tshwedeza vhutsila kana vhusiki ro vha ri tshi do vha ri na vhana vhane vha kona u sika zwithu zwine zwa nga vhurendi kana hone manwalwa khumbulelwa nga ndalo. (5)

[NB: Mutshudeni a nga nea phindulo inwe na inwe tenda a vha o tikedza mbuno dzawe.]

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MARAGAGUṬE: [100]

XITSONGA

Xivutiso xa 1

(a) Xichudeni xi languteriwa Ku boxa tindlela leti a ti tirhisiwa hi lavakulu ku hundzisela vutivi eka lavantshwa:

>Mitsheketo: Mitsheketo a yi tsheketiwa nimadyambu loko vanhu va ri ku xuxeni. A yi tsheketiwa hi lavakulu ku tsheketiwa vana:

Xikombiso: Mitsheketo ya swihari.

>Swivuriso: Swivuriso i yin'wana ya tindlela to hundzisela vutivi eka lavantshwa hi ndlela ya vutlhari na ku nga kongomi.

Xikombiso: N'hwari-mbirhi yin'we yi tshwa nkanga- Loko munhu a tirha mitirho mimbirhi hi nkarhi wun'we wun'wana wu ta salela endzhaku.

>Swivulavulelo: Nhlamuselo ya xivulavulelo yi fana na ya xivuriso, kambe leswimbirhi swo hambana hi xivumbeko . Xivulavulelo xi teka xivumbeko xa xivulwa- have.

Xikombiso: Ku ba hansi- Ku tsandzeka.

>Switekatekisani: Ku fana na swivuriso, switekatekisani swi tumbuluka eka ku xiyaxiyiwa ka vanhu, swihari na ntumbuluko lowu va rhendzeleke. Switekatekisani swi endliwa nimadyambu loko vanhu va ri ku xuxeni va ri karhi va orha ndzilo.

Xikombiso: Thai, xo famba xi nga voniwi- I moya.

>Ku hlaya xivongo: Xivongo xi dyondzisiwa lavantshwa hi lavakulu. Xikongomelo i ku endlela leswaku munhu a titiva no byala moya was vun'we erixakeni.

Xikombiso: Ndzi n'wana Mzamani, Wa Yingwani, Wa Mgwambani, Wa N'wa-Jivi. (15)

(b) Xichudeni xi languteriwa ku tsala xiphato xa xivongo xa xona, ivi xi tlhela xi komba nkoka wa xona erixakeni.

Xikombiso:

Hi va ka ncila a va ololi.

Loko wo olola wu to tshoveka.

Hi khandziya murhi hi nsinya hi chika hi rhavi.

Hi timbhuri ta ntshava.

Hi vamadyela-henhla.

Hi huma eBileni-Masiya.

Nkoka erixakeni:

> Ku hlanganyeta vun'we.

> Ku tiva lomu rixaka ri humaka kona.

> Ku sivela ku tekana vanhu va ri van'we.

> Ku tinyungubyisa hi vuvona.

> Ku tihambanisa na swivongo leswin'wana.

(10)
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Xivutiso xa 2

Xichudeni xi languteriwa ku nyika tinhlamuselo na swihlawulekisi swa tinxaka leti landzelaka ta swimunhuhatwa:

Ximunhuhatwankulu: ximunhuhatwa lexi hungu ri rhendzelekaka eka xona, xi ni xikongomelo evuton'wini, kambe xi hlangana na ntlimbo, lowu xi endlaka matshalatshala yo wu herisa (xintshunxo).

Xisihalali: I ximunhuhatwa lexi vangelaka ximunhuhatwankulu ntlimbo/ ku tikeriwa ku xi sivela ku fikilela xikongomelo xa xona.

Muluthanyi: I ximunhuhatwa lexi vangaka dzolonga/ mpfilumpfilu exikarhi ka ximunhuhatwankulu na xisihalali.

Novhele ya ' Mibya ya nyekanyeka ' hi BKM Mtombeni:

>Mfundhisi Tlhomandloti u ni ndyangu- nsati N'wa-Basana na vana vambirhi Madambi na Nyiko.U navela leswaku vana va yena va va swikombiso leswinene evuton'wini.Madambi u lwisana na ku navela ka tata wakwe leswaku u fanele a teka nhwana wa Mutsonga,kambe yena u lava Ku teka nhwana wa Muxhoza Soluka.Nyiko u endla mhaka ya vugangu na noni N'wa-Mdanisi kuve a ri mfundhisi.

>Madambi na Nyiko va vangela tata was vona ntlimbo hi ku nga landzeleli milawu ya tata we vona.Matikhomelo ya vona ya dyisa tata was vona mbitsi ku kondza swi n'wi peta nhloko.

>Hambiloko Soluka a swi tivile leswaku a nga amukeleki endyangwini waka Tlhomandloti, u kala a ya emahlweni a rhandzana na Madambi. N'wa-Mdanisi u nghenisa Nyiko eka xidyoho xa vugangu a ri karhi a tiva leswaku Nyiko i Mfundhisi wa yena. **(25)**

Xivutiso xa 3

(a) Xi vulavula hi rirhandzu leri sunguleke hi marimba lamakulu, kambe se ri nga hela. Wanuna loyi a ri sunguleke a nga ha tiyimiselangi ku ri yisa emahlweni,leswo swi vavisile mbilu ya loyi was xisati swinene. **(10)**

(b) Maencisi. Ku komba leswaku rirhandzu se ri herile. **(6)**

(c) Xichudeni xi nga nyika swikombiso swin'wana na swin'wana swinharhu swi huma eka xitlhokovetselo. **(6)**

Xikombiso: A ri te hi magandlati- I xithathelo
A ri sungule hi matimba lamakulu.

(d) Xichudeni xi nga nyika xivumbeko xihhi kumbe xihhi, ntsena xi ri xona. Xikombiso: Mitila a yi ringani hi ku leha. **(3)**

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Xivutiso xa 4

- (a) Tibuku ta switlangiso- Ku dyondzisa vana switlangiso swo hambanahambana na matirhiselo ya swona.
 Tibuku ta swifaniso- Ku dyondzisa vana swifaniso swo hambanahambana no kota ku vumba switori hi swona.
 Tibuku ta maletere ya alifabete- Ku dyondzisa maletere ya alifabete no kota ku ma hlanganisa ku vumba marito.
 Tibuku ta switori- Ku dyondzisa vana mikongomelo yo hambanahambana hi swa vutomi.
 Tibuku ta tinomboro- Ku dyondzisa vana ku kota ku hlayela ku suka eka n'we ku ya fika eka khume. (8)
- (b) Maafrika a va tirhisa ndlela ya ndzungulo ku hundzisela vutivi eka lavantshwa. A va tirhisa tindlela ta Mitsheketo, Swivuriso, Swivulavulelo, Switekatekisani, Swiphato na swin'wana. Swidyondzeki swa Yuropa swi vule leswaku matsalwa ya vana eka Tindzimi ta Xiafrika ya vevuka naswona ya hundzeriwile. (6)
- (c) Matsalwa ya vana ya tale swifaniso ku ya hi mitlawa ya malembe, kasi ya lavakulu ya tale marito.
 Matsalwa ya vana ya tsariwa hi ririmi ro olova no kongoma, kasi ya lavakulu ya tsariwa hi ririmi ro enta. (6)
- (d) “U nga rili, u nga rili, Miyela, miyela,
 Tshiketa ku rila,
 U lo tilavela xiluva xa mbilu,
 U nga rili wena sesi.”
 Hungu: Ri kombisa leswaku munhu u fanele a tiyisela eka nchumu lowu a nga lo tihlawulela. (5)

(5)

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NTSENGO: [100]