

IZWI-WORD-MOLOMATSEBE

UPHIKO LWEZILIMI | TAALEENHEID | LEKALA LA MALEME | LANGUAGE UNIT

THE WORD BECOMES THE NEWS BEARER - MARCH 2015

SUK' OLUHLE LOKUZALWA UJ! UPHIKO LWEZILIMI LUGUBHA KANYE NAWE!

Happy 10th birthday, UJ! The Language Unit celebrates this milestone with you!

Mahlogonolo a letšatši la matswalo go UJ. Lekala la Maleme le keteka le wena!

Veels geluk, UJ! Die Taaleenheid vier jou mylpaal saam met jou.



RETHINK EDUCATION.
REINVENT YOURSELF.



UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

AVULEKILE AMAZIBUKO!

Kwasa okungaliyo, lwafika usuku okukade lulindelwe ngabomvu. Usuku obelulindwe nguweni mfundi, thisha, msakazi ngingabala ngithini nye? Phela usuku engikhuluma ngalo umhla wama-21 kuNhlanja, usuku olugujwa minyaka yonke, okuwusuku lwebele kumazwe ngamazwe. Nonyaka-ke thina siwuPhiko Lwezilimi Iwasenyuvesi yase-Johannesburg silugubhe kanye nesikole samabanga aphakathi iVulamazibuko eDiepkloof eSoweto. Njengoba umhla wama-21 ubungoMgqibelo nye kuye kwavunyelwana ngokuthi umcimbi mawenziwe ngomhla wama-20 kuNhlanja ngoLwesihlanu ukuze sikhazi kahle ukuhlanganyela nesikole.

Indikimba yanonyaka ibithi:
Ukuhlanganyela Emfundweni
Nangemfundo: Lubalulekile Ulimi. Hhayi ngempela silubonile ukuthi lubalulekile ulimi kwezemfundo. Lapho sesibona amantombazana nabafana beBanga lesihlanu sebeqhudelana ngalo ulimi belu befunda beqephaza ngolimi lwabo lwebele. Phela bekungumcintiswano wokufunda. Bafundile-ke abafundi basigeza ubebebe thina ebekilele nebesihlola lokho kufunda. Bafunde kahle impela zaze zayima emthumeni manje kubahloli ukuthi kanti yimuphi umfundi okunguyenya okufanele athole indebe. Kuze kwaba khona ababhangqwa enombolweni eyodwa bathola imiklomelo elinganayo. Abahloli bethu bekunguNkk Lubelo okungomunye

wothisha bakhona, kunguNkk Sibiya woPhiko kwezilimi kanye noMnu uHudla wormsakazo uKhozi.

Lolu suku Iwaqala ukugujwa ngomhla zingama-21 kuNhlanja ngowezi-2000, lapho kwaqalwa khona ukwamukelwa kokwehlukhulana ngobuzwe, ukuba masikongni nokuba ziliminingi.

Iwaqala ngosuku Iwe-Bangla Language Movement, usuku olungasoze Iwakhohlakala ngenxa yesehlakalo sase-Bangladesh ngonyaka we-1952, lapho abafundi beNyuvesi yase-Dhaka babulawa ngenxa yokungathandi ukusebenzisa ulimi Iwase-Bangladesh. Ama-Bangalese ase-Bangladesh ayekhankasela ukusebenzisa ulimi lwabo i-Bengali ngokusemthethweni.

Belugujwa okwe-15 nonyaka lolu suku kulo nyaka. Kube mnandi kwadela impela lapho sebegida abafundi begiya beqephaza. Lokhu bekufakazela khona ukuthi ulimi alwehlukan namasiko. Umuntu owazisa ulimi lwakhe akawayeki amasiko akhe. Uyazigqaja futhi uneqholo ngobuzwe bakhe.

Umcimbi ugale ngehora lesishiyagalolunye. Abalalela uKhozi bayazi ukuthi ngaleso sikhathi kusuke sekusakaza umama uDudu Khoza. Sasibeke ihora lesishiyagalolunye ngoba phela kwakuzoba uhlelo lwakhe uDK. njengenhlalayenza. Azange kodwa kube njalo kulo mcimbi kwavele

kwahlala uThembeka Zondo esiggikini sakhe uDudu wahamba nathi kwaze kwaba yihora leshumi nambili ngqo ezimpondweni.

Kwavulwa ngomthandazo, uthishanhloko wamukela zonke izihambeli ezazilapho kanye nabafundi nothisa babo.

Inhloko yoPhiko Iwezilimi uDokotela Monareng wacela uNkk Sibiya ukuthi kube nguyena owazisa aboPhiko Iwezilimi. Kanti othisha bona baziswa nguNkk Zulu aboKhozi baziswa ngu Mu Ngcolosi. Kube kuhle impela lapho sebezuza imiklomelo abafundi. Umfundu obashaye bonke emakhana kube uThokozani Kubheka. Beliphakeme impela izinga lokufunda kulesi sikole. Abafundi bayakwazi ngempela ukufunda kuleli Banga.

Bekucinene ukotshi kunzima impela ngisho nakubehluleli ukusho ukuthi ngubani odle ubhedu. Eqinisweni nye abafundi benze kahle kakhulu ekufundeni.

Bonke abebabambe iqhaza banikezwe izitifkethi kanye namaphakeshana anezinto ezikhala kahle ngaphakathi. Kube mnandi kakhulu ukuba noKhozi izingane zibabona ngamehlo abasakazi bazo ezibathandayo. Siyabonga kuThabekhulu ngokuhlonipha lo mcimbi kangaka ubekhona ngonyaka ophelile nangalo futhi ubekhona. Siyabonga kakhulu uMnumzane uMpanza.



Abasebenzi boPhiko Iwezilimi, othisha kanye noKhozi.

Language Unit, Vulamazibuko and Ukhzo FM members of staff

Bašomi ba Lekala la Maleme, Vulamazibuko le Ukhzo FM.

Personeellede van die Taaleenheid, Vulamazibuko en Ukhzo FM.

DIE AFRIKAANSE TAALRAAD: SAAM DIE TOEKOMS IN MET AFRIKAANS

Afrikaans is wel een van Suid-Afrika se grootste tale met die derde meeste sprekers, maar bitter min Suid-Afrikaners besef dat dit die enigste nie-Europese, nie-Asiatiese taal is wat in die twintigste eeu ten volle gemoderniseer is sodat dit in alle vertakkings van die eietydse samelewings gebruik kan word. 'n Sonderlinge prestasie is dit gewis dat Afrikaans een van slegs vier tale is wat in die vorige eeu – naas Hindi, Katalaans en Hebreeus – ontwikkel het as 'n skool- en universiteitsstaal. Tans word dit egter duidelik dat Afrikaans, soos tewens die ander inheemse tale, vinnig veld verloor as 'n openbare taal, maar helaas ook as 'n onderrig- en wetenskapstaal.

Die Afrikaanse Taalraad (ATR) is in 2008 as 'n konfederasie van sowat 43 Afrikaanse organisasies gestig wat gesamentlik amper 500 000 mense verteenwoordig. Artikel 185 van die Grondwet maak voorsiening vir die stigting van taalrade om taal-, kultuur- en godsdienstregte te beskerm en dit is in daardie konteks wat die ATR se werksaamhede en aksies as 'n burgerlike organisasie plaasvind. Die uitgesproke doel van die ATR is om huis die hoëtaalfunksies van Afrikaans te beskerm en bevorder sodat dit as 'n taal van bemagtiging vir al sy sprekers kan dien. Die ATR lê groot klem op sy inklusiewe aard en oopregte strewe om die Afrikaanse taalgemeenskap oor alle grense heen te versoen en die nodige kundigheid beskikbaar te stel om die

Besoek die ATR se webwerf by <http://afrikaanstaalraad.co.za/>, vind ons op Facebook by <https://www.facebook.com/taalraad> en volg ons op Twitter @Taalraad.

potensiaal van al sy sprekers in en deur Afrikaans tot hul reg te laat kom.

Die beskerming van die plek en rol van Afrikaans as 'n taal van leer en onderrig in meerdelige Suid-Afrika is 'n belangrike fokuspunt van die ATR. Alte dikwels nog word 'n pro-moedertaalstandpunt wat Afrikaanssprekendes inneem ten onregte vereenselwig met 'n strewe na 'n wit, etniese enklawe. Die ATR ondersteun die moedertaalbeginsel en is dus 'n voorstander dat leerders so ver moontlik onderrig moet word in die taal wat hulle die beste ken. Daarbenewens moet goeie addisonetaalonderderrig in Engels eweneens 'n integrerende deel vorm van leerders se taalmondering ten einde hulle voor te berei vir die geglobaliseerde wêreld.

Op 8 Mei vanjaar word die 90ste bestaansjaar van Afrikaans as 'n ampelike taal herdenk. Die ontstaan en groei van Afrikaans is in vele opsigte merkwaardig, maar om die voortgesette bloei van die taal te verseker, gaan gewis ywerige en vêrziende taalbeplanning verg. Teen hierdie agtergrond roep die ATR op 23 September, Erfenisdag, sy heel eerste nasionale taalberaad in Kaapstad byeen. By dié geleentheid wil die ATR saam met sy lidorganisasies besin hoe om Afrikaans se voetspoor versoenend en vernuwend te vergroot. Afrikaans se toekoms lê in 'n konstruktiewe naasbestaansrol in meerdelige Suid-Afrika.



Prof. Anne-Marie Beukes,
Departementshoof van die Departement
Linguistiek, UJ en nuutverkose voorsitter
van die Afrikaanse Taalraad

Sol. Anne-Marie Beukes, Inhloko Yesigaba
Sezilimi, e-UJ nosihlalo omusha we-
Afrikaanse Taalraad

Prof Anne-Marie Beukes, Head of
Department of the Department of
Linguistics, UJ and newly elected
Chairperson of the Afrikaans Language
Board

Prof Anne-Marie Beukes, Hlogo ya Lefapha
la Thutamaleme, ka UJ e bile o sa tšwa go
kgethwa bjalo ka Modulasetulo wa Boto ya
Leleme la Seburu

INTERNATIONAL MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY 2015

The UJ Language Unit once again celebrated International Mother Language Day by a poster campaign on all four campuses and mother language reading competitions at Bopanang and Vulamazibuko schools in Soweto.

The theme for 2015 is 'Inclusion in and through education: language counts'. This year marks the 16th anniversary of International Mother Language Day that was declared by UNESCO in 1999.

In a statement by Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, she says that this is also a turning point year for the international community as the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals, when countries will define a new global sustainable development agenda.

"The focus for the post-2015 agenda must fall on the priority of advancing quality education for all – widening access, ensuring equality and inclusiveness, and promoting education for global citizenship and sustainable development. Education in the mother

language is an essential part of achieving these goals – to facilitate learning and to bolster skills in reading, writing and mathematics. Taking this forward requires a sharper focus on teaching training, revisions of academic programmes and the creation of suitable learning environments".

She further states that UNESCO takes forward these goals across the world, "In Latin America, with the United Nations Children's Fund, UNESCO is promoting inclusive education through bilingual intercultural approaches, in order to include both native and non-native cultures. For the same reasons, the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in Asia and the Pacific, based in Bangkok, Thailand, is working to deepen understandings of multilingual education based on the mother tongue, across the region and further afield. Mother tongue education is a force for quality learning – it is also essential to bolster multilingualism and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity in societies that are transforming quickly".

She reiterates that, since 2000, there has been tremendous progress to reach the goals of education for all. "Today, we must look ahead – to complete unfinished business and to tackle new challenges. International Mother Language Day is a moment for all of us to raise the flag for the importance of mother tongue to all educational efforts, to enhance the quality of learning and to reach the unreached. Every girl and boy, every woman and man must have the tools to participate fully in the lives of their societies – this is a basic human right and it is a force for the sustainability of all development".

IMLD originated from the international recognition of the Bangla Language Movement Day, which has been commemorated in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) since 1952, when several students of the University of Dhaka were killed in the Bengali language dispute, because they campaigned to officially use their mother language, Bengali, in Bangladesh.

LELEME LE BOHLOKWA GORE O KWEŠIŠE KA PHAPOŠING YA BORUTELO.

Lebaka la gore ba bangwe ba barutwana le baithuti ba rena ba bathobaso gore ba palelwe goba ba se šome gabotse ke gore ba rutwa ka maleme a šele. Barutwana ba polelo ya Seisimane le Seburu ba na le monyetla ka lebaka la gore ba ngwala ditlhahlolo ka maleme a bona a ka gae.

Ke fela ke ekwa batho ka bontši ba re (kudu bathobaso ba bo rena), sealoga seo se ngwadilego dithuto tša boentšenere ka Sesotho sa Leboa, go no fa mohlala, a ka se hwetše mošomo felo ka lebaka la gore Sesotho sa Leboa se bolelwa fela ka mo Afrika Borwa. Gomme kgopolo yeo ke ganana le yona ka gore, Seburu se bolelwa fela ka mo Afrika Borwa le Namibia, eupša dialoga tše di ngwadilego ditlhahlolo tša bona ka Seburu ba kgona go hwetše mešomo lefaseng ka bophara.

Leleme le na le maatla kudu, le hlama karolo ya boitšupo bja rena e bile

bontši bja batho re na le go fapania ka dikgopoloo ka lebaka la dipoledišano tše di amago peakanyo ya maleme. Ke ka lebaka leo maleme ka moka a swanetšego ke go hlomphiba, e ka ba sekolong goba ge re boledišana letšatši ka letšatši. Ga ke kwane le taba ya gore go ruta bana ba rena ka maleme a bona a ka gae go ka se kgonege. Go ithuta leleme le lengwe gona go bohlokwa kudu ka gore Afrika Borwa e bopilwe ke ditšhaba tša go fapania tše di bolelago ka leleme la go fapania le la gago. Mang le mang a ka gopola mafoko a Nelson Mandela ao a tsebegagoo kudu lefaseng ka bophara a gore "ge o bolela le motho ka leleme leo a le kwešišago, o bolela le mogopolo wa gagwe. Eupša ge o bolela le yena ka leleme la gagwe, o bolela le pelo ya gagwe." Ke gopola gore nako e fihilile ya gore mmušo wa rena o thome go phethagatsa mantšu a o hlonamile.

Se sengwe ke gore go na ka mo Afrika Borwa, re thwetše dirutegi tša go tšwa

mafaseng a ka ntle bao ba sa bolelego le tee la maleme a rena eupša ba kgona go šoma mo, mohlala baentšenere ba go tšwa China. A re lebeleleng dikolo tše di rutago ka Seburu, ngwaga ka ngwaga di dula di hwetše diphesente tše 100 tša barutwana bao ba atlegago ka go marematlou. Seo se ntlhakantšago hloko ke gore ga se bathobašweu fela bao ba phaelago maleme a rena ka thoko le bathobaso ba bo rena ba hloilo taba ya gore bana ba bona ba rutwe ka maleme a mabedi. Ge e le gore re bolela ka naga yeo e nago le ditšo tše dintši ka nnete (rainbow nation), re swanetše go dira bonneta bja gore maleme a rena a šireletšega gore a se ke a tla a hwa. Molalatladi ke molalatladi ka lebaka la mebala ya wona e šupa.



Bašomi ba Lekala la Maleme la UJ, Barutiši ba Sekolo sa Praemari sa Bopanang le Bašomi ba Thobela FM ka nako ya keteko ya Letšatši la Boditšhabatšaba la Leleme la ka Gae.

UJ Language Unit Staff, Teachers of Bopanang Primary School and Thobela FM staff during the Celebration of International Mother Language Day.

Abasebenzi boPhiko Lwezilimi Iwase-UJ, othisha baseBopanang nabasebenzi beThobela FM mhla kugujwa usuku lolimi lwebele kumazwe ngamazwe.

Personnel van UJ se Taaleenheid, onderwysers van Bopanang Primary School en Thobela FM gedurende Internasionale Moedertaaldagvierings.

IMLD CELEBRATIONS



VULAMAZIBUKO



BOPANANG





English

Language Unit
21 February
International Mother Language Day
Inclusion in and through education: Language counts

Sesotho sa Leboa

Lekala la Maleme
21 Dibokwane
Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la Leleme la ka Gae
Kakaretšo ka go thuto le ka thuto:
Polelo e bohlokwa

Afrikaans

Taaleneheid
21 Februarie
Internasionale Moedertaaldag
Insluiting by en deur onderwys: taal tel

IsiZulu

Uphiko Lwezilimi
21 kuNhlolanja
Usuku Lolimi Lwebele
Kumazwe ngamazwe
Ukuhlanganyela emfundweni nangemfundo:
Lubalulekile ulimi



INTERNATIONAL *Mother Language* DAY

21 Feb 2015

Inclusion in and through education:
Language counts



RETHINK. REINVENT.



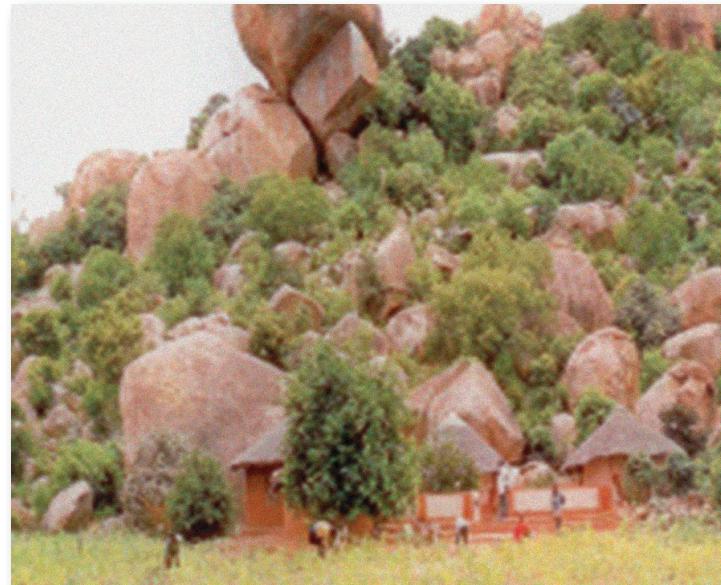
IZIFUNDO ZOKUFUNDISA ISIZULU NESISUTHU SASELEBOA E-UJ

Liyenuka izinga lokuthuthukiswa kwezilimi zabansundu kulesi sikhungo. Uphiko lwezilimi lubambisene neSigaba sezilimi zase-Afrika lugquqquzelwa inqubomgomu yolimi yase-UJ ukufeza ngale ndlela okuhlelwengayo. Mhlawumbe ngingasho ukuthi mayingakhunyuelwa eziko ngoba nakhu kusafufusa loku okuhlongozwayo. Kodwakе indlela eya phambili yona iyakhanya.

Okwamanje sekube nemihlangano engaphezu kwemihlanu. Kwabhalwa nencwajana yezifundo ezosetshenziswa uma kufundiswa labo abangebona abeSusthu baseLeboa nabangesiwona amaZulu. Abahlosiye yizo kanye izikhulu zeNyuvesi Iqembu leziphathimandla lobuholi (ELG), abasebenzi jikelele base-UJ kanye nabafundi. Ngicabanga ukuthi iningi lizolandela uma libona abaphathi nabo bethakasela ukufunda lezi zilimi.

Inqubomgomu yolimi yenyuvesi yase-Johannesburg ikhuthazela ubuliminingi esikhungweni nokuthi izilimi zipathawengokulingana. Kungabibikho ulimi olwengamela olunye. Uphiko lwezilimi luyazama impela uma kufika kulokho ngisho phela ngoba kuyo yonke imikhankaso yokuqwashisa ngolimi indaba yobuliminingi nokuthuthukiswa kwezilimii zabamnyama ezimbili eziyingxene yezisemthethweni enyuvesi yase-Johannesburg ihamba phambili.

Inhlosongqangi yalezi zifundo ukusiza umphakathi wase-UJ ukuba zilimizingi ngendlela eseqophelweni eliphezulu nokuthi omunye nomunye umuntu osesikhungweni akhululeke ukusebenzisa ulimi lwakhe lwebele ngokunjalo akwazi ukukhuluma nezinye izilimi ezisemthethweni esikhungweni sakhe. Lezi zigaba ezimbili, okuwuPhiko lwezilimi neSigaba sezilimi zase-Afrika zikubebe emahlombe azo ukubona leli phupho lifezeka. Okunye futhi okukhuthazayo nokukhombisa ukuthi sizimisele lesi sikhungo ukwenza lokhu yilapho kunemihlangano yamalungu enhlangano yezipathimandla emakhampasi ahlukene ase-UJ lapho sithola uSolwazi uRensburg ebingelela ibandla ngazo zone izilimi. Akupheleli lapho ke kodwa ngoba nasemicimbini yokwethwesa kweziqwonke amalungu ayiziphathimandla ayafakafaka ezinje izilimi ezigabenizithize zenkulomo yazo.



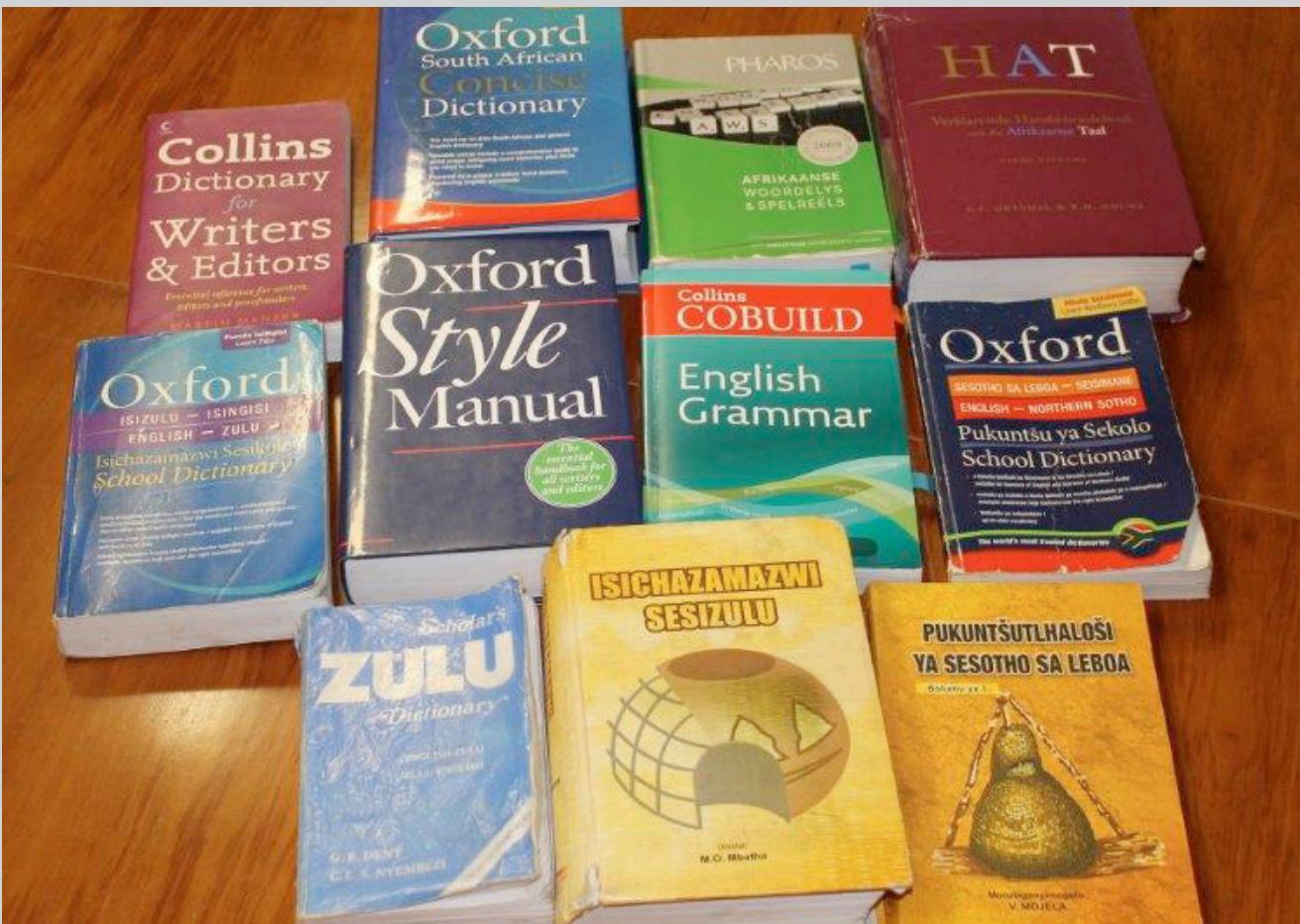
Department of African Languages
and the Language Unit
Study manual for
SESOTHO SA LEBOA CONVERSATIONAL COURSE

COMPILERS: M. KGOPA; M. LESHILO; D. MATHE & R. MOKGATHI 2015



Department of African Languages
and the Language Unit
Study manual for
ISIZULU CONVERSATIONAL COURSE

COMPILERS: D SIBIYA, I. MNDawe; T. MADINGIZA & N. SIBIYA 2015



WAT OP DEES AARDE IS 'N "MOGOL"?

Verlede jaar het die UJ-Taaleenheid 'n opname gedoen oor ons nuusbrief, Izwi-word-Molomatsebe, waarin die respondentie voorstelle gedaan het oor wat hulle graag in die nuusbrief wil hê. Een van die versoekes was dat hulle ingelig wil word oor nuwe woordeboeke. Hier volg dan 'n lys van nuttige naslaanbronne in die vier amptelike tale van UJ. Dit is nie almal nuwe bronne nie, maar is die bronne wat deur die vier taalpesialiste van die Taaleenheid gebruik word.

Engels (Me. Esmé Grobler: x4223, esmeg@uj.ac.za)

- Oxford Dictionary of English
- Collins Cobuild English Grammar
- Collins Dictionary for Writers and Editors
- Oxford South African Concise Dictionary
- Oxford Style Manual

Ook aanbeveel:

- SA Concise Oxford Dictionary
- Oxford Dictionary of New Words
- Pharos New Words/Nuwe Woorde
- www.drae.co.za Dictionary of SA English on historical principles

Sesotho sa Leboa (Mnr. Moroa Leshilo: x4209, mleshilo@uj.ac.za)

- Northern Sotho, Department of Education and Training, Terminology and Orthography No. 4 1988
- Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary

Northern Sotho and English, Oxford University Press, Southern Africa, 2007

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- Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) Terminology List . www.dac.gov.za klik op Resource Centre, kies Publications en dan Magazines and Others.

Afrikaans (Mev. Tisa Viviers: x4212, tisav@uj.ac.za)

- Pharos Afrikaans-Engels/Engels-Afrikaans Woerdeboek/Dictionary. 2005.
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- isiZulu** (Mev. Nomusa Sibya: x4216, nsibya@uj.ac.za)

- Nyembezi, C.L.S.1969. Scholars Zulu Dictionary. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter.

- Doke, CM, et al.1990. English-Zulu Dictionary. Witwatersrand and University Press.
- Oxford University Press Southern Africa, 2010. Isichazamazwi sesikole

Nuut op die rak:

- HAT Taal- en Feitegids. 2013. Pearson.
- The Write Stuff. The style guide with a difference. 2014. Pharos. Outeurs: DJ Dykman, JDU Geldenhuys, EE Viljoen-Smook.
- Die Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls se Woordelysgedeelte is ook nou gratis op die internet beskikbaar by: http://www.woordelys.co.za

Die Taaleenheid se vier taalpesialiste het ook elkeen 'n taalgids saamgestel wat op die Taaleenheid se webblad beskikbaar is:

Engels: Style Guide

Sesotho sa Leboa: Pukutlhahlhi

Afrikaans: Taalgids

isiZulu: Isiqondiso Solimi

Terloops, 'n "mogol" is 'n groot, magtige persoon (Anton F. Prinsloo. 2009. *Die aap in jou koffie*. Afrikaanse eponieme van A tot Z. Protea.

KETEKO YA LETŠATŠI LA BODITŠHABATŠHABA LA LELEME LA KA GAE SEKOLONG SA PRAEMARI SA BOPANANG GO LA SOWETO.



Mothopasefoka phadišanong ya go bala Moloane Mmashadi, Dr Monareng le DJ Bo Eli wa Thobela FM.

The winner of a reading competition Moloane Mmashadi, Dr Monareng and DJ Bo Eli of Thobela FM.

UMmashadi Moloane ozuze indebe, uDkt Monareng kanye no-DJ Bo Eli weThobela FM.

Die wenner van 'n leeskompelisie, Moloane Mmashadi, dr. Monareng en platejoggie, Bo Eli van Thobela FM.



Barutwana ba Bopanang bao ba bego ba kgatha tema phadišanong ya go bala le barutiši ba bona ketekong ya letšatši la boditšhabatšhaba la leleme la ka gae.

Learners of Bopanang who participated in a reading competition and their teachers during the celebration of International Mother Language Day.

Abafundi baseBopanang ababebambe iqhaza emncintiswaneni wokunda kanye othisha babo emcimbini wokugubha ulimi lwebele kumazwe ngamazwe.

Leerders van Bopanang wat aan 'n leeskompelisie deelgeneem het en hul onderwysers gedurende die viering van Internasionale Moedertaaldag.

Lenyaga le gona re ile ra se nyake go phalwa re le ba Lekala la Maleme la Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg mo ketekong ya Letšatši la Boditšhabatšhaba la Leleme la ka Gae. Re leka ka mešo go fela go leka go bjala lerato le boikgantšo go polelo ya Sesotho sa Leboa go setšhaba sa Diepkloof le sekolo sa Praemari sa Bopanang. Tšomisano yeo re nago le yona le sekolo se, ya go hlabbola leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa re tšwela pele go e tiiša. Ka la 19 Dibokwane 2015 bašomi ka moka ba Lekala la Maleme le baithuti bao ba re thušago ba babedi re ile ra tšwa go yo keteka le sekolo sa Bopanang. Lekala la Maleme go swana le ngwaga wo o fetilego le ile la laletše badirišanimmogo ba lona e lego seteišene sa sealemoya sa bosetšhaba sa Thobela FM.

Maikemišetšo a magolo a gore re laletše seteišene se sa SABC sa go gaša ka leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa, ke gore re thušane le bona go tlša kgahlego e ntši go barutwana mabapi le tša polelo le go tsebiša setšhaba ka mošomo o mobotse o re o dirago. Se sengwe ke gore sealemoya ke sebetša se bohlokwa kudu go ka kgona go phatlalatša

molaetša ka ga tiragalo ye, kudu ka ge e bile e le seteišene sa bosetšhaba seo se kgonago go theeletša ke batho ba go feta dimilione tše tharo. Ngwaga wo e be ba rometše seholpha sa batho ba bane. Ge re goroga go la Diepkloof re hweditše mošito o šetše o tšwelapele, ka ge ba Thobela FM e be ba šetše ba gaša thwii lenaneo la mesong leo le bitšwago Diltlamešo. Sebasa Mogale e be e mogaši a nnoši yoo a bego a gaša thwii go tšwa sekolong sa Bopanang Diepkloof a thušana le mogašimmogo Mankoko Mkhari go tšwa diphaposing tša bona go la Polokwane. O be a sepela le motšweletši wa lenaneo leo e lego DJ Bo Eli, le Monica Seletela yoo a hlakometšego tša merero ya kwalakwatšo.

Re amogetšwe ka diatla tše borutho ke morutiši Mdi Molepo yo e lego mokgohlaganyi wa sekolo le rena, barutiši le barutwana bao ba bego ba thabetše go tlo keteka le rena. Lenaneo la rena la letšatši le thomile ka iri ya senyane, moswaramarapo e be e le Mme Chokoe, yena ke yo mongwe wa barutišigadi mo sekolong se. Go butšwe ka thapelo gwa latela kamogelo ka modulasetulo wa lekgotlataolo la

sekolo legatong la hlogo ya sekolo Mdi Mokoena yo a bego a se gona moletlong. O ntšitše mantšu a mabotse kudu ge a be a gatelela taba ya polelo gore e bohlokwa ka gae le ka sekolong ka gore ke yona e rweleko setšo le setlogo sa motho. Go tloga moo Mna Leshilo e lego Setsebi sa tša Maleme (Sesotho sa Leboa) o ile a tsebiša seholpha sa bašomi ba UJ. Ngaka Monareng o ile a fiwa sebaka sa gore a ka naba e le ge a be a efa polelo ka bottlalo ya moreromogolo wa go keteka letšatši le. "Polelo ya letswele e bohlokwa kudu ka gore ke yona o ithutile go bolela ka yona e bile ke yona e bontšhago setšo sa gago le gore o swanetše go phela bjang le batho mo setšhabeng", gwa realo Monareng. Go ile gwa latela Mohumagatšana Seletela yo a bego a bolela legatong la Thobela FM ka bohlokwa bja letšatši le. O ile a kgahla batheeletši ka tsela yeo a ilego a dumediša ka yona ge a be a re, "Ge ke re Thobela le re Mošate, ge ke re Mošate le re Thobela". Polelong ya gagwe o tšweeditše bohlokwa bja gore bana le baswa ba swanetše go tseba dipolelo tša bona tša letswele ka gore go a swabiša go bona bana ba palela ke go bolela le

borakgolo le koko ba bona ka dipolelo tša bona tša ka gae.

Go tloga moo barutwana ba ile ba re thabiša ka dikoša tša setšo ra fepa mahlo le go bona meragelo ya mmimo wa setšo. Tše ka moka di be dirwa go kgora tsela ya gore re tle re tsene go seripa sa phadišano ya go bala ka Sesotho sa Leboa. Phadišano ya go bala e be e le magareng ga barutwana ba mphato wa 5 bao ba phenkgišanetšego maemo a pele, a bobedi le a boraro. Morutwana yo a tšeago maemo a pele o be a hwetša setifikeiti sa go tšeakarolo, sefoka le sephutelwana seo se nago le didirišwa tša ka sekolong le lebotlelo la plastiki la go swara meetse. Difoka tše

ke tše di tlo thetha ka lebaka la gore ngwaga o tlago re tlo tšwela pele ka yona phadišano ye, morero o mogolo ke go bjala setlwaedi sa go bala mo go bala ba. Re nyaka ba tsebe go bala dipuku, dikuranta, dikgatišobaka bj.bj. ka gona ba tle ba kgone go ikgobokeletša tshedimošo yeo e tla go ba dira baetapele ba ba kaone ba ka moso. Ka nako ya ge phadišano ye e kgatlampana, gona le dilo tše mmalwa tše re bego re di lebeletše. Re be re lebetše gore morutwana o swara puku bjang, go bitša ditlhaka, thelelo ya ge a bala le go lebelela bao a ba balelago. Seo se ilego sa tšwelela mo phadišanong ye, ke gore barutwana ba bontšitše tšwelopele e ntši ge re bapetša le ngwaga wa go feta.

Ke tshepa gore le barutiši ba bona ba ile ba thabiša ke seo ba bego ba se bona se direga le gore ba be ba lebeletše gore ba ka kaonafatša kae go thuša bana ba. Seo se kgahlišago ke gore ba na le phišegelo ya go kaonafatša bokgoni bja bona bja go bala ka go bala le ge ba le ka gae le gore ba lapa ba ba thuše mo morerong wa bona.

Maemo a pele phadišanong ya go bala a tšere ke Moloane Mmashadi, a bobedi ya ba Khumalo Oratile mola a boraro e bile Letlepo Kgotsafalo. Bona ka ntle le goba ba ba hweditše disetifikeiti tša go kgatha tema, ba tlie go hwetša gape disetifikeiti tše dingwe go ya ka maemo a bona.

A FEW NEW WORDS POSTED BY CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY

<http://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/2015/02/09/new-words-9-february-2015/>

swoll adjective slang **having large muscles as a result of working out**

Get Swoll, Brah! A fitness blog dedicated to sharing tips, tricks, gymspiration and support to get the body you're working for. Soon we will see all of our favorite players returning to their team's respective training camps showing how 'swoll' they got from their offseason workouts.

power paunch noun informal **a large stomach on a man worn proudly as a badge of his status**

But then, there's that 'power paunch' theory, which posits that some men are so damned magnificent, they can afford to let their bellies expand.

right-swipe verb **to move your finger to the right on a screen to show your approval for someone on the Tinder website**

How efficient is the 'right-swipe everyone' strategy for dudes on Tinder? Jimmy Fallon wants you to swipe right for Britney Spears.

Tinderella syndrome noun **the inability to form romantic relationships other than through online dating sites**

In a phenomenon now affectionately referred to as the Tinderella syndrome, psychologists claim we're damaging our love lives and ability to flirt by spending too much time communicating on screen.

PUA abbreviation **pick-up artist; a person, usually a man, who coaches people, usually men, in the art of chatting up women**

Strauss achieved this by joining a sub-culture of pick-up artists (PUAs), namely men who think of themselves as experts in attracting women. I was rapt. If he could do it, why not me? A couple of months later, disgusted by the manipulative tactics outlined, I threw the book in the bin. If only it had stayed there.



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