



**PUKUTLHAHLI**

**LEKALA LA MALEME**

**RETHINK EDUCATION.  
REINVENT YOURSELF.**



**UNIVERSITY  
OF  
JOHANNESBURG**

**PUKUTLHAHLI**

**LEKALA LA MALEME**

**2015**

E beakantswe ke: MOROAMOFO LESHILO

# Diteng

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<p>Re rata gape go leboga batho bao ba latelago go bontšha maikemišetšo a bona a go tšeа dikgato tše dingwe bjalo ka basekaseki ba ka ntle mo mošomong o wa Pukutlhahli ye:</p>	<p>We also like to thank the following people for their willingness to go the extra mile in contributing to this Style Guide as external reviewers:</p>
<p>Mna M Kgopa Mofahloši: Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg Lefapha la Maleme a SeAfrika (Sesotho sa Leboa)</p>	<p>Mr M Kgopa Lecturer: The University of Johannesburg Department of African Languages (Sesotho sa Leboa)</p>
<p>Mna F Matlou Mohlami wa Mareo: Kgoro ya Setšo le Bokgabo Karolo ya Kgohlaganyo ya Mareo</p>	<p>Mr F Matlou Terminologist: Department of Arts and Culture Terminology Coordination Section</p>

## 2. Ketapele

<p>2.1 Morero wa pukwana ye ke go thuša bao ba bolelago polelo ye le bao ba sa e bolelego ka mareo, mantšu le dikafoko tše di šomišwago gantši mo yunibesithing.</p>	<p>2.1 The purpose of this booklet is to assist both the speakers and non-speakers of the language with terminology and the University's high frequency words and phrases.</p>
<p><b>2.2 KGETHO YA MALEME A SEAFRIKA A YUNIBESITHI YA JOHANNESBURG</b></p>	
 <p>Mabaka a a latelago a ile a elwa tlhoko nakong ya ge maleme ao a itšengo a SeAfrika a kgethwa gore a hlabollwe bjalo ka maleme a thuto le taolo Yunibesithing ya Johannesburg:</p>	<p>The following factors were considered when specific African languages were selected for development as academic and administrative languages for the University of Johannesburg:</p>
<p>2.2.1 Seemo sa polelo mo nageng (palomoka ya bao ba bolelago maleme ao a itšeng).</p>	<p>2.2.1 The language situation in the country (the total number of speakers of the individual languages).</p>
<p>2.2.2 Seemo sa polelo mo Profenseng (palo ya bao ba bolelago maleme ao a itšeng mo profenseng).</p>	<p>2.2.2 The language situation in the province (the number of speakers of the individual languages in the province).</p>
<p>2.2.3 Dihlahli tša peakanyo ya polelo ya Profense ya Gauteng.</p>	<p>2.2.3 Language planning guidelines for the Gauteng Province.</p>
<p>2.2.4 Maleme ao a hlaotšwego ke lekgotlatheramelao la Gauteng bjalo ka maleme ao a tlogo šomišwa profenseng mo mererong ya semmušo.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Languages identified by the Gauteng Legislature as the languages to be used in the province for official purposes.</p>

2.2.5 Ditigelo ka pegong ya komiti ya tona ya Tlhabollo ya maleme a setlogo a SeAfrika bjalo ka maleme a go ruta thutong ya godimo.	2.2.5 The recommendations in the ministerial committee's report. The development of indigenous African languages as mediums of instruction in higher education.
2.2.6 Kakaretšo ya maleme ya baithuti Yunibesithing ya Johannesburg.	2.2.6 The language profile of students at the University of Johannesburg.
2.2.7 Kabo ya bjale ya maleme a SeAfrika bjalo ka dirutwa (ao e lego gore a ka hlabollwa bjalo ka maleme a go ruta le go šomišwa bjalo ka a tlwaelo.	2.2.7 The current offering of African languages as subjects (which can be developed as languages of teaching and of common use).
2.2.8 Botsebi bjo bo lego gona Yunibesithing.	2.2.8 Available expertise at the University.
2.2.9 Dithutotiršo tša maleme a SeAfrika tše di abiwago ke Yunibesithi.	2.2.9 Practical African language courses offered by the University.
2.2.10 Dikelotlhoko tša ditšhelete.	2.2.10 Financial considerations.
2.2.11 Bohlokwa bja leano la go kgetha Sesotho sa Leboa le Sezulu.  Go tloga mo mabaka a a tla ahlaahlwa ka tatelano.	2.2.11 The strategic importance of the choice of Northern Sotho and Zulu.  These factors are subsequently discussed chronologically.
<b>2.3 Seemo sa polelo mo nageng</b>	<b>2.3 The language situation in the country</b>
2.3.1 Lenaneotlhopho le le latelago le laetša bao ba bolelago leleme la pele (L1) mo malemeng a Afrika Borwa bjalo ka phesente ya palomoka ya badudi ba mo nageng (dipalopalo tša 2001).	2.3.1 The following table indicates the first-language speakers (L1) of the languages of South Africa as a percentage of the total population of the country (2001 census).
Polelo	Phesente ya Badudi
Sezulu	23,8
Sethosa	17,6
Seburu	13,3
Sesotho sa Leboa	9,4

Setswana	8,2
Seisimane	8,2
Sesotho	7,9
Setsonga	4,4
Seswati	2,7
Sevenda	2,3
Setebele	1,6
Maleme a mangwe	0,5
2.3.2 Kamano yeo e tsenelanago ya magareng ga Maleme a SeAfrika le yona ke ya maleba. A ka aroganya ka dihlopha tše pedi tše dikgolo, e lego sehlopha sa Nguni le sa Sotho, Setsonga le Sevenda tše di se nago kamano le dihlopha tše go boletšwego ka tšona. Sehlopha sa Nguni se akaretša Setebele, Seswati ( <i>siSwati</i> ), Sethosa ( <i>isiXhosa</i> ) le Sezulu ( <i>isiZulu</i> ). Sehlopha sa Sotho se akaretša Sesotho sa Borwa (Sesotho), Setswana le Sesotho sa Leboa. Kamano ye e laeditšwe mo sethalweng se se lego ka fase:	2.3.2 The interrelationship between African languages is also relevant. They can be divided into two main groups, namely the Nguni and Sotho groups with Tsonga and Venda related to neither group. The Nguni group includes Southern Ndebele ( <i>isiNdebele</i> ), Swazi ( <i>siSwati</i> ), Xhosa ( <i>isiXhosa</i> ) and Zulu ( <i>isiZulu</i> ). The Sotho group includes Southern Sotho (Sesotho), Tswana (Setswana) and Northern Sotho (Sesotho sa Leboa). This relationship is depicted in the scheme below:
	<pre> graph TD     Nguni[Sevenda] --&gt; Sethosa[Sethosa]     Nguni --&gt; Sezulu[Sezulu]     Nguni --&gt; Seswati[Seswati]     Nguni --&gt; Setebele[Setebele]     Sotho[Sotho] --&gt; Setswana[Setswana]     Sotho --&gt; SesothoLeboa[Sesotho sa Leboa]     Sotho --&gt; Sesotho[Sesotho]     Setswana --&gt; Seswati     Setswana --&gt; Setebele     Setswana --&gt; Sesotho   </pre>
2.3.3 Maleme a mane a Nguni le a mararo a Sotho a na le kamano ya kgauswi dihlopheng <b>tša ona le kamano ya go swana magareng</b> ga bao ba bolelagoo	2.3.3 The four Nguni languages and the three Sotho languages are closely related within their respective groups and the mutual

<p>maleme a seholopheng se sengwe le se sengwe ke ye botse. Ka gona ke tiro yeo e amogelegago ya go kgetha leleme le tee la Nguni le le tee la Sotho bjalo ka ao a tlogo emela diholpha tše tše pedi tša maleme ge e le gore dikelotlhoko tša ditšelete di tla šitiša go hlabolla maleme ka moka.</p>	<p>comprehensibility among the speakers of the languages within each of the groups is good. It is therefore acceptable practice to select one Nguni language and one Sotho language as being representative of the respective two language groups if financial considerations should constrain the building up of the individual languages.</p>																																							
<p><b>2.4 Seemo sa polelo mo profenseng</b> Lenaneotlhopho le le latelago le laetša palo ya bao ba bolelago leleme la pele mo Profenseng ya Gauteng (dipalopalo tša 2001).</p> <p>Polelo</p>	<p><b>2.4 The language situation in the province</b> The following table indicates the number of L1 speakers in the Gauteng Province (2001 census).</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Palo</th> <th>Phesente</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sezulu</td> <td>1 902 026</td> <td>21.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seburu</td> <td>1 269 177</td> <td>14.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sesotho</td> <td>1 159 587</td> <td>13.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seisimane</td> <td>1 105 192</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sesotho sa Leboa</td> <td>945 657</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Setswana</td> <td>741 218</td> <td>8.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sethosa</td> <td>671 046</td> <td>7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Setsonga</td> <td>505 379</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Setebele</td> <td>171 019</td> <td>1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sevenda</td> <td>154 184</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seswati</td> <td>122 560</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maleme a mangwe</td> <td>90 134</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Palo	Phesente	Sezulu	1 902 026	21.5	Seburu	1 269 177	14.4	Sesotho	1 159 587	13.1	Seisimane	1 105 192	12.5	Sesotho sa Leboa	945 657	10.7	Setswana	741 218	8.39	Sethosa	671 046	7.6	Setsonga	505 379	5.7	Setebele	171 019	1.9	Sevenda	154 184	1.8	Seswati	122 560	1.4	Maleme a mangwe	90 134	1.0
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<p><b>2.5 Dihlahli tša peakanyo ya polelo mo Gauteng</b></p>	<p><b>2.5 Language planning guidelines for Gauteng</b></p>																																							

<p>Boto ya Maleme ka moka ya Afrika Borwa (PanSALB) e tiišeditše ka dinyakišišo gore maleme ao a hlaotšwego Gauteng ke Seburu, Seisimane, Sesotho sa Leboa le Sezulu go ya ka tatelano ya alfabete.</p>	<p>The Pan-South African Language Board (PanSALB) has confirmed on enquiry that the languages identified for Gauteng are Afrikaans, English, Northern Sotho and Zulu in alphabetical order.</p>
<p><b>2.6 Maleme ao a hlaotšwego ke lekgotlatheramelao la Gauteng</b></p> <p>Lekgotlatheramelao la Gauteng le tiišeditše ka dinyakišišo gore maleme ao le a hlaotšego bjalo ka maleme a semmušo profenseng ye ke Seburu, Seisimane, Sesotho sa Leboa le Sezulu.</p>	<p><b>2.6 Languages identified by the Gauteng Legislature</b></p> <p>The Gauteng Legislature has confirmed on enquiry that the languages it has identified for official languages in this province are Afrikaans, English, <i>Northern Sotho</i> and Zulu.</p>
<p><b>2.7 Ditigelo tša komiti ya tona</b></p> <p>Ditigelo pegong yeo hlogo ya yona e lego <i>Tlhabollo ya maleme a setlogo a SeAfrika bjalo ka maleme a go ruta thutong ya godimo</i> e dikologa nneteng ya gore yunibesithi ye nngwe le ye nngwe e swanetše go kgetha leleme la SeAfrika morerong wo. Dileteng tšeо e lego gore leleme la Nguni le la Sotho ka bobedi bja ona a na le baemedi ba bantši, yunibesithi e ka no kgetha leleme le letee la Nguni le le letee la Sesotho go tšweletša tlhabollo ye e itšeng. Ka moo seemo sa ditaba se lego ka gona mo Gauteng, Yunibesithi e swanetše go kgetha leleme le tee la Nguni le letee la Sesotho go tšweletša tlhabollo ye e itšeng. Tigelo ya mafelelo ya komiti ka ga maleme ao diyunibesithi di swanetšego go a hlabolla ke ye e laeditšwego ka fase:</p>	<p><b>2.7 The recommendations of the ministerial committee</b></p> <p>The recommendations in the report entitled <i>The development of indigenous African languages as mediums of instruction in higher education</i> boil down to the fact that each university has to select an African language for this purpose. In regions in which both the Nguni and Sotho languages are strongly represented, universities could consider selecting one Nguni language and one Sotho language for specific development. Given the situation in Gauteng, the University could therefore identify a Nguni language and a Sotho language for specific development. The committee's ultimate recommendation on the specific languages that ought to be developed by particular universities is reflected below:</p>

	Sesotho sa Leboa	Setebele	Sesotho	Seswati	Setsong a	Se- tswana	Sevenda	Sethosa	Sezulu
Fort Hare								✓	
Johannesburg	✓								✓
Cape Town			✓					✓	
KwaZulu-Natal									✓
Nelson Mandela MU								✓	
Limpopo	✓				✓		✓		
North-West						✓			✓
Pretoria	✓	✓				✓			
Rhodes								✓	
Stellenbosch			✓					✓	
Unisa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Venda	✓				✓		✓		
Free State			✓					✓	
Western Cape								✓	
Wits			✓						✓
Zululand				✓					✓
PALOMOKA	5	2	5	2	3	3	3	8	6

Ka morago ga gore Khantshele ya Thuto ya Godimo e romele kakanyo ya yona ka ga tlhako ya pholisi ya maleme ya thuto ya godimo mo Afrika Borwa go Tona ya Thuto ka Mosegamanye 2001, Prof G J Gerwel o ile a laletšwa go tlo hloma komiti ya go eletša Tona ka ga ditsela tšeotšo e ka netefatšago gore Seburu se tla tšwelapele go hlokamelwa nako ye telele, go gola le tlhabollo bjalo ka leleme la

After the Council for Higher Education had submitted its proposal on a language policy framework for higher education in South Africa to the Minister of Education in July 2001, Prof G J Gerwel was invited to establish a committee for advising the Minister on ways in which Afrikaans can be assured of continued long-

<p>saense le la go ithuta thutong ya godimo ka ntle le gore bao ba sa bolelego leleme la Seburu ba ganwe ka phihlelelo yeo e sego ya maleba thutong yeo.</p>	<p>term maintenance, growth and development as a language of science and scholarship in the higher education system without non-Afrikaans speakers being unfairly denied access within the system.</p>
<p>Ditheo tša maloba tše di bego di ruta ka Seburu di ile tša fetoga ka go rata ga tšona e bile ka ntle ga go hwetša thušo ya tšhelete go ya mokgwa go ruta ka polelo ye tee goba dipolelo tše pedi, gagolo ka lebaka la phetogo ya kakaretšo ya baithuti. Ka go Pholisi ya Maleme ya Thuto ya Godimo, maemo a Seburu bjalo ka leleme la saense a hlalošwa ka tsela ye e latelago:</p>	<p>The former Afrikaans-medium institutions changed over voluntarily and without additional funding to parallel or double-medium teaching, principally as a result of the change in student profile. In the Language Policy for Higher Education, the position of Afrikaans as a language of science is described as follows:</p>
<p>Kgoro e dumela gore Seburu bjalo ka leleme la go ithuta le saense ke mothopo wa bosetšhaba. Ka gona, e thekga ka botlalo poloko ya Seburu bjalo ka leleme la go ruta ka diphapošeng tša thuto le poledišano ka go thuto ya godimo ebile e ikgafile go dira bonnate bja gore maatla a Seburu a go šoma bjalo ka leleme la go ruta ga a hwelele.</p>	<p>The Ministry acknowledges that Afrikaans as a language of scholarship and science is a national resource. It, therefore, fully supports the retention of Afrikaans as a medium of academic expression and communication in higher education and is committed to ensuring that the capacity of Afrikaans to function as such a medium is not eroded.</p>
<p>Ka ntle le ditigelo tša Komiti ya Gerwel gore Yunibesithi ya maloba ya Potchefstroom le ya Stellenbosch di ile tša swanela ke go boloka Seburu thutong ya godimo. Tona o dumetše gore boikarabelo bja go boloka le go godiša Seburu bjalo ka leleme la saense ga se bja swanela go fiwa fela go diyunibesithi tše pedi tše. Diyunibesithi ka moka tše di bego di ruta ka Seburu di swanetše go tšeа dikgato tša go dira bonnate bja gore Seburu se ka dirišwe go kgetholla baithuti ba bafsa. Ka lona lebaka le, Seburu se ile sa bolokwa bjalo ka leleme la go ruta yunibesithing ya maloba ya RAU –</p>	<p>In spite of the Gerwel Committee's recommendation that the (then) Potchefstroom University and the University of Stellenbosch had to see to the sustainability of Afrikaans in higher education, the Minister agreed that the responsibility for maintaining and expanding Afrikaans as a language of science</p>

kgauswi le Seisimane, seo se ilego sa tšweletšwa gore se kgone go thuša palo yeo e oketšegago ya baithuti bao ba ratago go rutwa ka leleme la Seisimane. Ge Seburu se tšewa bjalo ka le lengwe la maleme ao a kgethetšwego diyunibesithi tše di itšeng gore le hlabollwe bjalo ka leleme la saense, lenaneothopho leo le lego ka godimo le ka fetolwa ka tsela ye e latelago:

had to be assigned not only to these two universities. All former Afrikaans-medium universities had, however, to take measures to ensure that Afrikaans would not become an exclusion mechanism for prospective students. Against this background, Afrikaans was retained as a language of teaching at the then RAU – next to English, which had been introduced to best serve the increasing student corps who preferred English-medium teaching. If Afrikaans is taken into account as another one of the languages that have been assigned to specific universities in order to be developed as a language of science, the table above can be revised in the following way:

	<b>Sesotho sa Leboa</b>	<b>Setebele</b>	<b>Sesotho</b>	<b>Seswati</b>	<b>Setsonga</b>	<b>Setswana</b>	<b>Sevenda</b>	<b>Sethosa</b>	<b>Sezulu</b>	<b>Seburu</b>
Fort Hare								✓		
Johannesburg	✓								✓	✓
Cape Town			✓					✓		
KwaZulu-Natal									✓	
Nelson Mandela MU								✓		
Limpopo	✓				✓		✓			
North-West						✓			✓	✓
Pretoria	✓	✓				✓				✓

Rhodes								✓		
Stellenbosch			✓					✓		✓
Unisa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Venda	✓				✓		✓			
Free State			✓					✓		✓
Western Cape								✓		
Wits			✓						✓	
Zululand				✓					✓	
PALOMOKA	5	2	5	2	3	3	3	8	6	5

#### 2.8 Kakaretšo ya maleme ya baithuti ka mo go Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg

Malebana le kgetho ya leleme la Nguni, Sezulu se bonwe e le kgetho yeo e lego molaleng ka lebaka la palo ya bao ba bolelago leleme le bjalo ka leleme la pele Yunibesithing. Go na le baithuti ba 4 328 bao ba bolelago Sezulu bjalo ka leleme la pele go bapetšwa le baithuti ba 1 121 ba go bolela Sethosa bjalo ka leleme la pele, 426 ya bao ba bolelago Seswati bjalo ka leleme la pele le ba 189 ba go bolela Setebele bjalo ka leleme la pele (Ngwatobošego 2005, go akaretšwa dikhamphase ka moka).

Dipalopalo ka bottlalo di tšwelela ka fase. Maleme ao a ngwadilwego mo ke Seburu (Seburu/Seisimane), Seisimane, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, Sethosa le Sezulu ka lebaka la gore ke maleme ao a ka hlolago dikgakgano ge go kgethwa leleme le le itšeng leo le swanetšego ke go hlabollwa.

#### 2.8 The language profile of the students at the University of Johannesburg

Regarding the selection of a Nguni language, Zulu appeared to be the most obvious choice for the number of first-language speakers at the University. There are 4 328 Zulu L1 students as compared with 1 121 Xhosa L1 students, 426 Swati L1 students and 189 Ndebele L1 students (June 2005, with inclusion of all campuses).

The full statistics appear below. The languages listed here are Afrikaans (and Afrikaans/English), English, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa and Zulu because they are the languages that may be at issue in a choice for specific language development.

Seisimane	17 947
Seburu (le Seburu/Seisimane)	7 900
Sezulu	4 328
Setswana	2 875
Sesotho sa Leboa	2 766
Sesotho	1 819
Sethosa	1 121
<b>2.9 Kabo ya bjale ya maleme a SeAfrika bjalo ka dirutwa ka mo Yunibesithing</b>  Pele ga kopantšho ya dikhamphase tša yunibesithi ya maloba ya Vista, RAU e be e aba Sesotho sa Leboa le isiZulu bjalo ka dirutwa. Khamphaseng ya Vista ya Ranteng Bohlabela, Sesotho sa Leboa, Setsonga, Sethosa le Sezulu di be di abiwa bjalo ka dirutwa. Sesotho, Setswana, Sethosa le Sezulu di be di abiwa khamphaseng ya Soweto. Ga bjale, Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg yeo e kopantšwego e aba maleme a SeAfrika a a latelago: Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, Sethosa le Sezulu. Setsonga ga se sa akaretšwa ka lebaka la gore ka 2005 e be e le ngwaga wa mafelelo wo se ilego sa abiwa bjalo ka serutwa.)	<b>2.9 The current offering of African languages as subjects at the University</b>  Before the incorporation of the former Vista campuses, RAU had offered Northern Sotho and Zulu as subjects. At the East Rand Campus of Vista, Northern Sotho, Tsonga, Xhosa and Zulu had been offered as subjects. Southern Sotho, Tswana and Zulu had been offered on the Soweto Campus. At present, the merged University of Johannesburg therefore offers the following African languages: Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa and Zulu. (Tsonga is not taken into account since 2005 was the last year in which it was offered as a subject.)
<b>2.10 Botsebi bjo bo lego gona UJ</b>  Kabo ya bašomi Lefapheng la Maleme a SeAfrika go ya le ka leleme leo le abiwago e laeditšwe lenaneotlhophong le le latelago:	<b>2.10 The availability of expertise at the UJ</b>  The allocation of staff in the Department of African Languages according to language offered is set out in the following table:

	LELEME				
Bašomi	Sesotho sa Leboa	Sesotho	Setswana	Sexhosa	Sezulu
Chapole S		✓			
Groenewald M					✓
Kgopa M	✓				
Khoali H			✓		
Kock J	✓				
* Madi S					*✓
**Manyaka J			**✓		
**Mngadi P					**✓
Mokgathi R	✓				
Mtumane Z				✓	
Posthumus L					✓
Pretorius W	✓				

2.11 Dithutotirišo tša Maleme a SeAfrika tše di abiwago Yunibesithing	2.11 Practical African Language courses offered at the University
Dithutotirišo tša Sesotho sa Leboa le Sezulu di be di abiwa khamphaseng ya yunibesithi ya maloba ya RAU. Ka lebaka la gore yunibesithi ya maloba ya RAU e	Northern Sotho and Zulu practical language courses were offered on the former RAU Campus (and also to private concerns). Because the

<p>be e fana ka dithuto tša go ahlogana tša maleme go bao ba bolelago leleme la pele le go bao e sego leleme la bona go tloga ka 1996, bašomi ba APK ka tsela yeo ba ile ba hwetša maitemogelo tlhabollong le kabong ya maleme a SeAfrika bjalo ka leleme la bobedi le la boraro.</p>	<p>former RAU had offered separate language courses for mother-tongue and non-mother-tongue speakers from 1996, the staff on APK have in this way gained experience in the development and offering of an African language as L2/L3.</p>
<p><b>1.12 Dikelotlhoko tša ditšelete</b></p> <p>Palo ya maleme a SeAfrika ao a kgethilwego gore a hlabollwe a tla tliša ditlamorago tša ditšelete go Yunibesithi. Le ge e le gore mmušo o laeditše gore go tla ba le thušo ya ditšelete go tlhabollo ya maleme a SeAfrika bjalo ka maleme a go ruta maemong a thuto ya godimo, motho a ka se beye tshepho ya gagwe ka moka go se, le gona ditlamorago tša ditšelete tša mošomo wo bjalo di tla swanelwa ke go lebelelwka ka tlhoko. Ka gona, Yunibesithi e swanetše go kgetha leleme le letee la SeAfrika, goba a mabedi gore a hlabollwe.</p>	<p><b>1.12 Financial concerns</b></p> <p>The number of African languages that are identified for development will have financial implications for the University. Although the government has indicated that funds will be voted for the development of African languages as teaching languages at higher education level, one cannot rely entirely on this, and the financial implications of such an undertaking will have to be considered carefully. The University should therefore earmark one African language, or two languages at most, for development.</p>
<p><b>1.13 Bohlokwa bja leano la go kgetha Sesotho sa Leboa le isiZulu</b></p> <p>Tlhabollo ya leleme la Nguni le la Sesotho bjalo ka maleme a go šomišwa ka tlwaelo le a poledišano Yunibesithing ga se leanotšhomo la bohlokwa fela, eupša go bohlokwa le mabakeng a maitshwaro le thuto. Ka gona Yunibesithi e swanetše go ikgafa gore e tla hlabolla maleme a bjalo ka maleme a go ruta le go a šomiša bjalo ka didirišwa tša go dira bonnete bja gore a kgwaletša baithuti le go se lahlegelwe ke baithuti.</p>	<p><b>1.13 The strategic importance of developing Northern Sotho and Zulu</b></p> <p>The development of a Nguni and a Sotho language as languages of common use and as mediums of communication at the University is not only of strategic importance, but it is also a moral and educational necessity. The University should therefore commit itself to developing these languages as languages of teaching and to using them as instruments for ensuring student recruitment and student retention.</p>

<p><b>1.14 Bofelo: Kgetho yeo Eithekigilego Ka Mabaka Ao A Lego Ka Godimo</b></p> <p>Tšhomiso ya mabaka ao a lego ka godimo e dira gore go se širogwe kgetho ya Sezulu bjalo ka leleme la Nguni leo le swanetšego ke go kgethwa go tlhabollo yeo e itšeng ka Yunibesithing. Malebana le maleme a Sesotho, mabaka a kgetha Sesotho sa Leboa bjalo ka leleme la Sesotho leo le swanetšego ke tlhabollo (le ge e le gore bao ba bolelago Sesotho sa Borwa ke ba bantši go feta gannyane bao ba bolelago Sesotho sa Leboa ka mo Profenseng, le ba bantši gannyane bao ba bolelago Setswana go feta bao ba bolelago Sesotho sa Leboa bao ba ingwadišitšego le Yunibesithi). Kgetho ya leleme Profenseng go PanSALB, [gammogo le dikgetho tša] Mmasepala wa Motsesetoropo wa Toropokgolo ya Johannesburg le ya lekgotlatheramelao, dihlahli tša komiti ya tona le go ba gona ga botsebi Yunibesithing ke dikelotlhoko tše bohlokwa kudu tša go kgethwa ga Sesotho sa Leboa bjalo ka leleme leo le swanetšego gore le hlabollwe sehlopheng sa Sesotho</p>	<p><b>1.14 Conclusion: A Choice Based on the Above Factors</b></p> <p>The application of the above factors leads ineluctably to the identification of Zulu as the Nguni language that should be chosen for specific development at the University. Regarding the Sotho languages, factors favour Northern Sotho as the Sotho language that should be earmarked for development (although there are slightly more Southern Sotho than Northern Sotho speakers in the province, and slightly more Tswana speakers than Northern Sotho speakers are enrolled at the University). PanSALB's language choice for the province, as well as the choices of the Metropolitan Municipality of the City of Johannesburg and that of the Legislature, the guidelines of the ministerial committee, and the availability of expertise within the University are the vital considerations for choosing Northern Sotho as the language within the Sotho group that should be earmarked for development.</p>
<p>.Bolaodi bja Yunibesithi bo tiišeditše thekgo yeo e tletšego tlhabollong ya Sesotho sa Leboa le Sezulu gammogo le Seisimane le Seburu. Ka mantšu a Motlatšamokhaselara, Prof Ihron Rensburg, “pholisi ya maleme ya Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg ke yeo e akaretšago e sego yeo e hlaolago.”</p>	<p>The University's Management has declared its full support for the development of Northern Sotho and Zulu alongside English and Afrikaans. In the words of the Vice-Chancellor, Prof Ihron Rensburg, “the language policy of the University of Johannesburg is one of inclusion rather than exclusion”.</p>

### 3. Matseno

Pukutlhahli ye ya Sesotho sa Leboa ke ya bobedi ka mo Lekaleng la Maleme la Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg. Ka ge polelo e le selo seo se fetogago le mehla le matšatši, pukwana ye e tla dula e kaonafatšwa, e tlaleletšwa, e lekolwa lefsa gammogo le go fetošwa kgafetšakgafetša. Se se tla dirwa ngwaga ka ngwaga morago ga go amogela ditshwayaswayo go tšwa go bao ba šomago ka leleme le, babadi goba badiriši ba yona pukutlhahli ye.

Pukutlhahli ye e ngwaletšwe go thuša batho bao ba šomago ka leleme le, goba bao e lego badiriši ba leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa mo Yunibesithing ya Johannesburg le ka ntle ga mellwane ya yunibesithi. Leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa le nabile, go na le la go bolelwa, go na gape le la go ngwalwa. Go tloga go le bohlokwa gore motho ge a ngwala ka leleme le, a latele melao yeo e dumelšwego, yeo e tšewago go ba ya leleme la go ngwalwa, e sego la go bolelwa fela.

Nepokgolo ya pukutlhahli ye ke go fa maele ka ga tšhomiošo ya leleme, go šeditšwe kudu mongwalelo, mopeleto le melao yeo e rilego ya leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa, ka leano la go godiša leleme le bjalo ka le lengwe la maleme a semmušo. Maikemišetšo a pukutlhahli ye ga se go tšweletša melao ka moka ya leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa. Seo se tla dirwago ke go no tsopola tše di nago le go gakantšha baboledi le badiriši ba leleme, le go laetša ka fao leleme le tla dirišwago ka gona ka dingwalweng tša Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg ka moka, bjalo ka dipholisi, mangwalo a tumelelo, metsotso, bj.bj. Ntle le moo, pukutlhahli ye e tla fa lenaneo la mareo (Seisimane – Sesotho sa Leboa) ao go tlwaelegilego go dirišwa tikologong ya Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg. A mangwe a mareo a a tla tšweletšwa gammogo ditlhalošo tša ona ge nako e dutše e eya.

Ditshwayaswayo, ditemošo, diphošollo le ditigelo malebana le seo se lego ka gare ga pukutlhahli ye, di tla amogelwa ka diatla tše pedi. Tšona di ka lebišwa go Mdi. MC Mabena, mothuši ka tša Tshepedišo Lekaleng la Maleme.

## 4.Basotho ba Leboa le Setšo sa Bona

<p><b>3.1 Leleme</b></p> <p>Basotho ba Leboa bontši bja bona ba hwetšwa karolong ya ka Leboa ya Afrika Borwa, yeo ga bjale e bitšwago Limpopo. Setlogong sa bona ba tšwa fao. Sesotho sa Leboa ke leleme la bona la semmušo ka ge ba na le mebolelwana ye 30 ya go fapano. Ye mengwe ya mebolelwana ye ke Sepedi, Setlokwa, Selobedu, Sehananwa, Sepulana, Sekopa, Sebididi, SePhalaborwa, Sekone, Sekhaga, Seroka, Sepulana, Setlhabini le tše dingwe. Kgakanego ye ntši e mo go lereo le, bjalo ka Sepedi, leleme leo lebolelwago ke Bapedi, leo e lego gore gantši le bitšwa bjalo ka Sesotho sa Leboa, seo e lego gore ga se nnete. Le ge go le bjalo, Sesotho sa Leboa ga se swane le Sepedi. Sesotho sa Leboa ke polelo ya Limpopo, moo e bolelwago ke 54.8% tša setšahaba sa profense. Sesotho sa Leboa se na le kamano ya setšo le naga ya Germany, go tloga lebakeng leo baruti ba baromiwa ba go tšwa Berlin ba bego ba bea motheo ka go fetolela Sesotho sa Leboa go tloga go polelo bomolomo go ya go yeo e ka ngwadilago. Ngwalollo ya Sesotho sa Leboa e phethagaditšwe ka go šomišwa dialfabete tša leleme la Selatini.</p>	<p><b>3.1 Language</b></p> <p>Basotho ba Leboa (Northern Sotho people) are mostly found in the northern part of South Africa now called Limpopo. Northern Sotho is their official language as they have 30 different dialects; among them is Sepedi, Setlokwa, Selobedu, Sehananwa, Sepulana, Sekopa, Sebididi, SePhalaborwa, Sekone, Sekhaga, Seroka, Sepulana, Setlhabini, and others. Much confusion surrounds this term, as Sepedi, the language spoken by the Pedi people, which has been often referred to as Northern Sotho, which is incorrect. However, Northern Sotho is not the same as Sepedi. Northern Sotho is the language of Limpopo, where it is spoken by 54.8% of the provincial population. Northern Sotho has a long tradition with Germany since Berlin missionaries laid groundwork in transmitting the Northern Sotho from an oral language to a written language. The transcription of Northern Sotho was done using the Latin alphabet.</p>
<p><b>3.2 Mekgwa le ditlwaelo</b></p> <p>Batho ga se ba dumelwelwa go hlanola diaparo. Ge letšatši le sobetshe ga o dumelwelwe go ntšha letsawai goba leswielo ka ntle ga jarata, go letša</p>	<p><b>3.2 Norms and values</b></p> <p>They are not allowed to wear clothes inside out (go hlanola diaparo). After sunset they are not allowed to take salt or broom outside the yard, whistle</p>

molodi bošego bj.bj.	during the night etc.
<b>3.2.1 Ditumedišo</b>	<b>3.2.1 Greetings</b>  In the culture of the Northern Sotho people, when greeting, girls bend their knees to show respect for older men or when giving them food to eat and they will say “re a lotšha” in their language (Northern Sotho) and the men will respond back and say: “re lotšhitše” or “Dumelang” and further respond by saying Thobela”.
Ge batho ba mo motseng ba kopana ka mehla ba a dumedišana, motho wa mathomo wa go bona yo mongwe o tla re “re a lotšha/dumelang” yola o tla fetola ka gore “re lotšhitše”. Yola wa mathomo o tla ra tšwela pele ka gore “le kae” yola a fetola ka go re “re gona re ka ra lena” goba “re gona le kae”, go tloga moo ba tla bolela ka tša boso goba ka gore bana gammogo le ba lapa ka moka ba phetše bjang.	When members of the village meet on regular basis they greet each other. The first person to see the other says: “re a lotšha/dumelang” and the other will respond back by saying: “re gona re ra lena” or “re gona re le kae” and then they talk about the weather or how the children and the family are doing.
<b>3.2.2 Ditumelo</b>	<b>3.2.2 Beliefs</b>  Similar to other Africans, the Northern Sotho people believe in ancestors and they believe that through ancestors they can talk to God about their needs. They also believe that when the time is right, young men and woman should go to initiation school as part of their tradition and beliefs. Some of the communities believe that anyone who violates how things are done concerning culture and their tradition is to be removed from the village.

swanetše go rakwa mo motseng.	
<b>3.2.3 Matswalo</b>	<b>3.2.3 Birth</b>  Ge kgoši e šegofaditšwe ka lesea, batho ba mo motseng ba tla ya mošate go fa ngwana yoo dimpho le go mo lakaletša mahlatse le mahlogenolo a gore a gole ka boiketlo. Ka morago ga matšatši a mmalwanayana batseta ba ka mošate bat la tsebisa batho ka ga moletlo wa go tla go keteka. Go na fao setšhaba se tla opela dikoša le go ipshina ka dino le dijo tšeо di apeilwego ka tsela ya setšo e le ge ba thabetše lesea leo.
<b>3.2.4 Lehu</b>	<b>3.2.4 Death</b>  Ge motho a hlokofetše o bolokwa ka morago ga matšatši a šupa gore ba kgone go ba le nako yeo e lekanego ya go beakanya dilo ka moka, go akaretšwa le go botša bagwera, meloko le batho bao ba swanetšego go tseba ka ga lehu la motho yoo le go ba fa nako ya gore ba kgone go ba gona mo polokong yeo. Letšatši pele ga ge motho a tlie go bolokwa o phuthelwa letlalo la kgomo gomme motho yo mongwe le yo mongwe o hwetša nako ya go bona motho yoo la mafelelo seo bitšwago (go hloboga). Letšatšing le le latelago o tla ya go bolokwa ka dirapeng tša bahu.
<b>3.2.5 Dijo</b>	<b>3.2.5 Food</b>  The Northern Sotho people eat food like <i>thophi</i> (maize meal which is made

<p>swana le thopi (bogobe bja lefela bjoo bo dirwago ka go hlakanya bupi bja lefela le kenywa ye e bitšwago lerotse, morogo wa mokhuša (wo o apeilwego wa dirwa dinkgokolwana gomme wa omišwa letšatšing), bogobe bja mabele, ting setampa le maswi, mašotša, gammogo le merogo ye mengwe le dienywa tša go swana le mabilo, matšidi (tšeо dihwetšwago mehlareng ya thabeng).</p>	<p>from maize mixed with a fruit called <i>lerotse</i>), <i>morogo wa mokhuša</i> (spinach cooked and given a round shape and left to dry in the sun), <i>Bogobe bja mabele</i>, <i>ting</i>, samp and <i>maswi</i> (milk), <i>mašotša</i> (Mopani worms) and they also eat vegetables and fruits like <i>mabilo</i>, <i>matšidi</i> (which are found from trees of the mountain).</p>
<p><b>3.2.6 Diaparo</b></p> <p>Banna e be ba apara ditsiba mola basadi ba bona ba apara dintepa. Dikgoši di apara diaparo tša go dirwa ka matlalo a diphoofolo tša naga go swana le ditau le mapogo go bontšha boetapele le gore ba tšwa ntlong ya bogoši. Batho fela ba apara diaparo tša go dirwa ka matlalo a diphoofolo tša gae bjalo ka dipudi, dinku le dikromo. Lebakeng la bjale batho ba fetotše meaparo ya bona ka lebaka la mehuta ya bjale ya diaparo tša fešene.</p>	<p><b>3.2.6 Clothes</b></p> <p>Men used to wear <i>ditsiba</i> and women <i>dintepa</i>. Kings wear clothes made from the skin of wild animal like tigers and lions to show leadership and that they are from the royal ruling house (<i>mošate</i>) whereas ordinary people wear clothes made from the hides of domestic animals like goats, sheep and cows. Currently people have changed their mode of dressing because of the present trends in fashion.</p>
<p><b>3.2.7 Mmino</b></p> <p>Basotho ba Leboa ba tsebega ka mmino wa bona wa molodi woo o bitšwago dinaka. Mmino wo setlogong sa wona o thomile ke monna yo a phetšego dinakong tša kgale yo a bego a bitšwa Dinaka. Dinaka o be a rata go opela le go bina, le gona o ile a dira diletšwa tšeо di bego di hlametšwe wona mmino woo wa gagwe. Go bolelwa gore mmino woo o bego o binwa le go opelwa ke Dinaka o ile wa tuma moo e lego gore batho ba motse ba thoma go kgobokana le go o theeletša. Ka ge mmino wa gagwe o be</p>	<p><b>3.2.7 Music</b></p> <p>Northern Sotho people are known for their melodically music called <i>dinaka</i>. This music originated from a man who lived a long time ago who was called Dinaka. Dinaka loved to sing and dance and made instruments specially designed for his music. It is said that when Dinaka danced and sang his music was so great that villagers used to gather around and listen. When Dinaka died, his music was so loved that it continued on until this day and was named after him. Some of the dances are <i>Sekhana</i>, <i>Lepeša</i>, a dance</p>

<p>o ratwa ke batho, Dinaka o rile go hlokoфala, mmino gagwe wa wa tšwela pele gomme bitšwa Dinaka. E mengwe ya mebino ke Sekhapa, Lepeša, koša ya basadi le mmino banna wo o bitšwago Mogobelo.</p>	<p>for women and a dance for men called <i>Mogobelo</i>.</p>
<p><b>3.2.8 Ntlo</b></p> <p>Basotho ba Leboa e be ba dula ka gare ga dintlo tša sebolego sa nkgokolo tšeо di bitšwago dirantabele. Dintlo tše di dirwa ka mobu wa letsopa woo o hlakantšhwago le boloko” go tiiša dintlo. Mekgabišo ye mebotse e be e dirwa go rarela dintlo ka mebala ye metsoto le ye meso ya go ratega. Ditlhaka tša dintlo di be di dirwa ka bjang bjoo bo itšeng, bjo botelele bja go tia bjo bo bitšwago Iwala. Bjang bjoo bo be bo kgobelwa dingatana ge go rulelwa dintlo.</p>	<p><b>3.2.8 Housing</b></p> <p>Northern Sotho people used to live in houses which are round in shape and called rondavels. This house was made out of clay mixed with “<i>boloko</i>” (cowdung) to strengthen the house, and nice decorations were made around the houses with lovely brown and black colours. The roofing of the houses were made from particular grass called <i>Iwala</i> which is strong and long, which they would pack in bundles and roof the houses.</p>
<p><b>3.2.9 Ditlwaeedi</b></p> <p>Kgoši ya Basotho ba Leboa ga e boutelwe, morwa goba morwedi wa mathomo wa kgoši ke yena e tlogo ba kgoši goba kgošigadi ka morago ga lehu la tata'gwe goba ge a rotše marapo. Ge go na le lehodu goba moloi goba motho yo mongwe yoo a hlolago mathata mo motseng, o swanetše go begwa mošate gammogo le go bohlaqtse bja bosenyi bjoo. Ge motho yo bjalo a ka bonwa molato o swnetse go iletšwa goba go rakwa mo motseng go fihlela a bowa ka letšatši leo a le filwego, goba a otlwe ka go lefišwa ka pedifatšo ya seo a se utswitšego goba goba a se hlotšego. Ge a sa dire seo a se boditšwego mabapi le kotlo yeo a e</p>	<p><b>3.2.9 Customs</b></p> <p>The king of the Northern Sotho people is not voted for; the first son or daughter of the recent king will be the king or queen after his or her father dies or retire. When the villagers believe that there is a thief or a witch or someone who is causing trouble, he or she must be reported together with proof to the royal house (<i>mošate</i>). If that person is found guilty, he or she is to be prohibited or expelled from the village until a given date to return, or he or she should pay double the damages caused or double what was stolen in the case of thieves. If that person does not do as he or she is told, the next penalty is to be sent away from the</p>

filwego, o tla rakelwa sa ruri mo motseng.	village for good.
<b>3.2.10 Koma</b>  Bophelo bja banenyana le bašemane bo be bo fapanywa ke ditirelo tše bohlokwa bjalo ka lebollo. Pele ba eya komeng, bašemane ba bitšwa mašoboro gomme ba tšeа nako ya bona ye ntši ba diša mehlape ya dikgomo merakeng gmmogo le dithaka tšeа bona le ba bangwe ba bagolo go bona. Koma, yeo e swarwago ka morago ga mengwaga e mehlano e akaretša le lebollo. Tshepedišo ye ya koma e kopanya bafsa ka dihlopha tšeа di bitšwago mephato goba meroto yeo e reelwago ka leina la moetapele wa wona, gomme maloko a wona a tla botegelana bophelo bja ona ka moka. Gantši mephato ye e tloga gotee ge go yo šongwa dipolaseng goba meepong. Banenyana le bona ba ya komeng ya bona yeo e arotšwego ka mephato ya yona. Gantši koma ya banenyana e swarwa mengwaga ye mebedi ka morago ga koma ya bašemane. Le matšatšing a lehono koma e sa phethagatšwa le gona tliša letseno la go bonala magošing ao a e fago tumelelo. Mabakeng a bjale borakgwewo bao ba ikemetšego le bona ba hloma dikolo tšeа lebollo ka ntle le tumelelo ya magoši.	<b>3.2.10 Initiation</b>  The life of both girls and boys was differentiated by important rituals, such as initiation. Boys called <i>bašemane</i> and later <i>mašoboro</i> would spend their youth herding cattle at remote outposts with their peers and others from older ages. Initiation would also include circumcision at <i>koma</i> (initiation school) which would be held about once every five years. This initiation process socialised youths into groups or regiments called <i>mephato</i> or <i>meroto</i> which would bear the leader's name, and whose members would then be loyal to each other for their lifetimes. These groups or regiments would often travel together to work on farms or on the mines. Girls attended their own <i>koma</i> and were divided into their own regiments, a process that usually took place two years after the boy's school. Initiation is still practised today, and provides a substantial income to the chiefs who licence it for a fee. In recent years, private entrepreneurs have also established initiation schools, outside the chiefs' jurisdiction.
<b>3.2.11 Lenyalo</b>  Ge go etla mo tabeng ya lenyalo batswadi ba be ba kgethela bana ba bona ba masogana le makgarebe gore	<b>3.2.11 Marriage</b>  When it comes to marriage, the elders used to arrange marriages for their young men and women, which means

ba swanetše go nyala bomang. Seo se ra gore ge batswadi ba lesogana ba rata lekgarebe le le itšego, ba tla ya gabu lekgarebe leo gomme ba itsebiša le go ba botša gore ba rata ge lesogana la bona le ka nyala morwedi wa bona. Go tloga moo go tla dirwa dipeakanyo tša go kopanya bana bao. Ka morago ga fao, batswadi ba lekgarebe ba tla tsea sephetho ka ga palo ya dikgomo tša magadi, go tloga moo bobedi bjoo bo ka no dula gotee. Ge go ka direga gore monna a hlokofale, moratho wa gagwe yoo a sego a nyala o tla nyala mohlologadi yoo wa mogolwagwe gore a tle a kgone go fepa lapa leo le go tlo hlokomela bana.

that if the parents of the young man liked someone, they would go to that girl's family and introduce themselves and say that they would like their son to marry their daughter. From then arrangements would be made on how the two people would meet, and thereafter the girl's parents will decide on how many cows or money would be paid for as *Magadi*. Then only can the two be together. If however a man dies in a family, his younger brother who is not married will then marry the woman who was married to his older brother to support the family and take care of the kids.

### **3.2.12 Diswantšho tša Setšo sa Basotho ba Leboa**

#### **Bokgabo/Artifacts**



Seswantšho sa Letsopa/Sculpture (Clay)



Leselo/African Basket



Mologo wa dipheta wa SeAfrika/  
SeAfrika/

African Beadwork  
Pipe

Pitša ya letsopa/

African Beerpots

Peipi ya

African



Girls initiation aprons/Ditheto tša Basetsana tša go aloga  
Tlwailegilego/Common

Northern Sotho people

Maseka ao a

Bracelets for

## Diswantšho tša Basotho ba Leboa/Pictures of Northern Sotho people



Dialoga tša bašemane/ Initiated boys  
Basetsana/Initiated girls



Dialoga tša

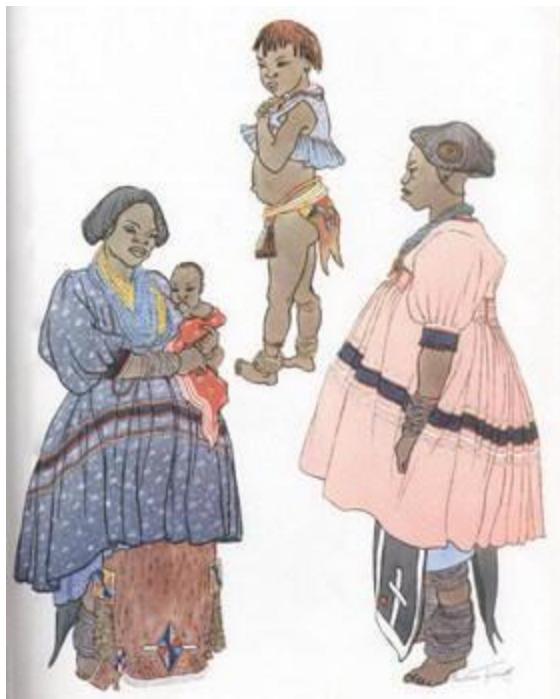


Mmino wa Khekhapa/ *Khekhapa* Dance  
badimo/Honouring the ancestors

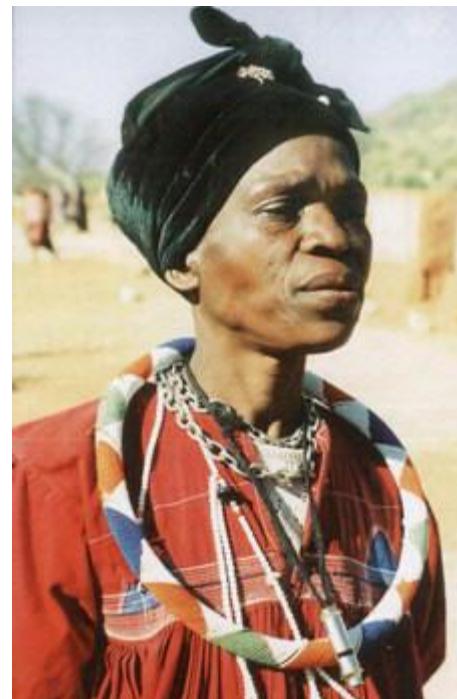
Ba hlompha

**Diswantšho tša Setšo sa Basotho ba Leboa/Cultural Pictures of Northern Sotho people**

**Moaparo/Clothing**



Diroko tša Basotho/Basotho dress



Diroko tša Basotho/Basotho dress



(Lenyalo) Ngwetši ya Mopedi/(Marriage) Pedi Bride

Basadi ba Bapedi mo Moketeng/Bapedi women at

the celebration

**Diswantšho tša Setšo sa Basotho ba Leboa/Cultural Pictures of Northern Sotho people**

**Dijo/Food**



Mokgwa wa setšo wa go apea bogobe bja lefela/

Traditional way of cooking maize porridge



Mašotša ao a apeilwego gomme a tšhtšwe pherefere/

Cooked Mopani worms spiced with chillies



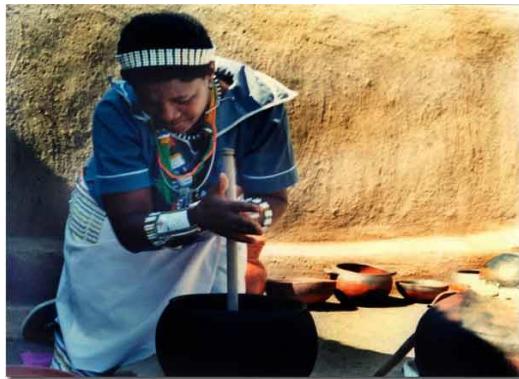
Merogo/Vegetables



Dijo tša setšo: Bogobe bja Lefela, Mašotša, Mogodu le

Mala le Hlogo ya Nku/Traditional Foods: Maize,

Porridge, Mopani worms, sheep tripe



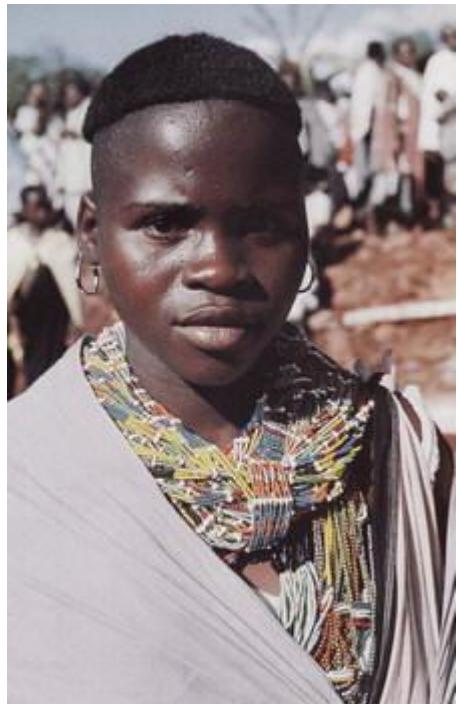
Mosadi o apea ka pitša ya letsopa/Woman cooking  
with a clay pot

Mosadi o šila mabele lwaleng/  
Woman grinds mealies on a grinding stone



Banna le basadi ba nwa bjala bja morula/  
Men and women drinking morula beer

### **Bahumagadi le Dikgoši tša Basotho ba Leboa /Queens and Kings of the Northern Sotho people**



Mohumagadi wa go neša pula/Rain Queen

Kgošikgolo ya Bapedi Sekhukhune II



Mohumagadi Shongoane/Queen Shongoane

Kgoši Boleu Rammupudu/King Boleu  
Rammupudu



Kgoši K.D Machaka/King K D Machaka



Kgoši M.D.Mashego/King M D Mashego



Mohumagadi wa pula Makobo Modjadji VI

/Rain Queen Makobo Modjadji VI

Kgoši Sello Kekana III/King Sello Kekana III

## **Meano ya Basotho ba Leboa/Totems for the Northern Sotho people**



**Lehlalerwa/African Wild Dog**



**Nkwe /Tiger**



**Kolobe ya lešoka/Bush Pig**



**Tau/Lion**



**Tlou/Elephant**



**Noko/Porcupine**



Kgaga (Pangolin)

Kwena/Crocodile

**Tše dingwe tša dipolelo tša Basotho ba Leboa/Some of the dialects of Northern Sotho**

MERAFE	DIPOLELO	DIPOLELO TŠA SEMMUŠO	DIKGOŠI	MEANO
Batlokwa	Setlokwa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Machaka	Nkwe
Batlhabine	Setlhabine	Sesotho sa Leboa	Mogoboya	Noko
Bapedi ba Mohlaletsi	Sepedi	Sesotho sa Leboa	K K Sekhukhune	Noko
Bapedi ba Mamone	Sepedi	Sesotho sa Leboa	Mampuru Sekwati	Noko
Bapedi ba Mothodi	Sepedi	Sesotho sa Leboa	Sekhukhune	Noko
Baphalaborwa	SePhalaborwa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Shai	Tlou

Baphalaborwa	Sephalaborwa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Makhušane Malatji	Noko
Baphalaborwa	Sephalaborwa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Maseke Malatji	Noko
Baphalaborwa	Sephalaborwa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Selwane Malatji	Noko
Bakopa	Sekopa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Motsepe	Kwena
Bakopa	Sekopa	Sesotho sa Leboa	Rammupudu	Kwena
Banareng	Sekhutšwe	Sesotho sa Leboa	Sekororo Seshego II	Nare
Banareng	Senareng	Sesotho sa Leboa	Letsoalo	Nare
Bakone	Sekoni	Sesotho sa Leboa	Matlala	Hlanhlagane
Balobedu	Selobedu	Sesotho sa Leboa	Modjadji	Kolobe
BaKhaga	Sekhaga	Sesotho sa Leboa	Maake	Kgaga
BaKgaga	Sekgaga	Sesotho sa Leboa	Mphahlele	Kgaga
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Phaahla	Tau
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Masemola	Tau
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Selwane	Tau
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Nchabeleng	Tau
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Nkadimeng	Tau
Batau	Setau	Sesotho sa Leboa	Marishane	Tau
Bapulana	Sepulana	Sesotho sa Leboa	Obed Mashego	Tau
Bapulana	Sepulana	Sesotho sa Leboa	Chiloane	Tau
Babididi	Sebididi	Sesotho sa Leboa	Shongoane	Lehlalerwa
BaMamabolo	SeMamabolo	Sesotho sa Leboa	Mamabolo	Kolobe ya Lešoka
Amandebele a Moletlane	isiNdebele & Sepedi	Sesotho sa Leboa	Sello Kekana III	Tlou

## **5. POPOPOLEO**

### **5.1 Khutsofatšo**

Khutsofatšo ga se karolo ya tlotlontšu ya polelo ya tlwaelo, e swanetše go ngwalwa ka botlalo ge e bolelwa la mathomo mo yuniting goba karolong ye nngwe le ye nngwe, gomme e latelwe ka bjako ke khutsofatšo ka gare ga mašakana. Ge e tšwela gape, gona e tla ngwalwa fela ka mokgwa wa khutsofatšo; Mohlala: Ditetelo tša go Ithuta (DI); Maemo a Kelo (MK) bj. bj.

Dikhutsofatšo tša go swana le km, g, kg, di swanetše go ngwalwa ka botlalo ka mehla bjalo ka: Kilometara, kramo bj.bj. Dikhutsofatšo di ka ngwalwa ka boripana ge go šomišwa mananeotlhopho ao a nago le dikgoba tše dinnyane.

Dibopego tše di khutsofaditšwego tša mantšu tša go swana le HIV le ANC, di swanetše go ngwalwa ka ntle le dikhutlo magareng ga ditlhaka.

Dikhutlo di ka šomišwa fela dikhutsofatšong tše di sa felelego ka tlhaka yeo lereo ka botlalo goba lentšu le felelago ka yona, mohlala: Mdi (mohumagadi) ka ge e sa swane le Moh. (mohumagatšana).

Khutsofatšo ya letlakala ke letl. mola ya matlakala e le matl. Tsebiša nomoro ya letlakala bjalo ka letl. 4 le bontši bja dinomro tša matlakala bjalo ka matl. 45–47. Gopola go tsenya seksgoba sa go tlala magareng ga khutlo le nomoro.

### **5.2 Diakhronimi**

Akhronimi ke tatelano ya ditlhaka yeo e kwagatšwago bjalo ka lentšu leo le emelago sebopego seo se kopanafaditšwego sa leina, thaetlele goba sekafoko. Ka kakaretšo diakhronimi tše di šetšego e le karolo ya tlotlontšu ya tšatši ka tšatši di ngwalwa ka tlhaka ye kgolo, go tloga moo ditlhaka tše dingwe di tla ngwalwa ka ditlhaka tše dinnyane, mohlala:

**Aids le Unicef.**

Diakhronimi tše dingwe ka moka ka tlwaelo di ngwalwa ka ditlhaka tše dikgolo fela, mohlala:

### **NATO. COSATU, WHO**

Diakhronimi ga se karolo ya tlwaelo ya tlotlontšu ya Polelo, ka gona di swanetše go ngwalwa ka bottlalo ge go bolelwa ka tšona la mathomo ka go yunitng goba kgaolong ye nngwe le ye nngwe, go tloga moo di latele ka pele ke khutsofatšo ya maleba yeo e lekaneditšwego ka gare ga mašakana. Ditiragalo tše di latelago e tla ba fela diakhronimi tša maleba tše di lekaneditšwego.

**Mohlala: Phamokate (PMK) ke tlhobaboroko nageng ya gešo. Bontši bja  
batho bao ba nago le PMK ba...**

## **5.3 Matšatšikgwedi le Dinako**

Letšatši, kgwedi le ngwaga di ngwalwa ka bottlalo ka tsela ye e latelago ka sekgo sa go tlala magareng ga sehlopha se sengwe le se sengwe:

23 Matšhe 2009

06:30 (e sego 06h30)

## **5.4 Atrese ya Emeile**

O se ke wa šomiša mokgwa wo mongwe wa tlaleletšo ge o ngwala atrese ya emeile ka molaeša, mohlala, o seke wa thalela. Bea kgorwana pele ga diatrese tša emeile gomme e latelwe ke sekgo sa ge e tšwelela ka gare ga lefoko,

**mohlala:** Ikopanye le rena mo imeiling ya: mothupi.sedibeng@oup.com

## 5.5 Tšomišo ya Tlhakakgolo

Go ya ka pukwana ya Sesotho sa Leboa Mareo le Mongwalo No 4 (1988: 65), mafelo ao ditlhakakgolo di swanetšego go dirišwa go ona ke a a latelago:

- mathomong a lefoko
- maineng a batho, mafelo, maineng a ditšhaba goba merafe, dipolelo le maineng a Bomodimo.
- ge go šupša motho yoo a itšego, thaetlele e ngwalwa ka tlhakakgolo le moo e tlogo pele ga leina goba sefane sa motho yoo. mohl.: **Profesa Motuku, Ngaka Kganakga, Mohumagadi** Molele, bj.bj.

## 5.6 Karoganyo le Kgomaganyo ya Mantšu

Bjo bongwe bja bothata bjoo batho ba felago ba kopana le bjona ke bja go aroganya mantšu ao a swanetšego go kgomagana, gammogo le go kgomanya ao a swanetšego go aroganywa. Pukutlhahli ye e go fa mehlala **ye** mmalwanyana fela yeo phošo ye e felago e direga go yona.

- ge lediri la nokotee le hlomesetšwa **e-**, gona bobedi di swanetše go kgomaganywa.

mohlala: e + tla = etla!

e + ja = ejal!

- ge hlogo ya lehlathi **ga-** le **go-** e ngwalwa le kutu yeo e lego gore ga e na kamano le lefelo.

mohlala: gabonolo, gabohloko, gotee, gagolo, gabedi, bj.bj.

- hlogo ya lehlathi **ka-** e swanetše go aroganywa le kutu.

mohlala: ka pela, ka bjako, ka mehla, ka nnete, bj.bj.

**botse: e ka ba ke lediri goba lerui? )**

popego ya **sena/seno** e ngwalwa e le lentšu le letee ge e dirišwa bjalo ka lethuši, eupša hlokomela, e a kgaoganywa ge e le kganetšo ya lediri **go ba le.(lebelela botse: e ka ba ke lediri goba lerui?)**

- mohlala: ke tla ya gae ge ke **sena** go fetša go ngwala ditlhahlobo.
- o tlogetše sekolo ka ge go **se na** tšelete ka gabu.
- kutung ya leamanyi **-fe?** lekgokedi le swanetše go kgomaganywa le kutu.

mohlala: ke motho **ofe** yo a tšerego dipuku tša ka?

O ingwadišeditše dithuto **dife** lenyaga?

- popegokganetši **se ke** ka mehla e swanetše go ngwalwa e le mantšu a mabedi.

mohlala: o **se ke** wa lebala go tlatša foromo ya dikgopelo.

- pharologanyo magareng ga **gore** le **go re. Gore** ke lekopanyi, le kopanya mafoko a mabedi, mola **go re** e le lediri **go.**

mohlala: maloko a komiti a kwane **gore** go hlongwe lekala la taolo nka se kgone **go re** ke a mo tseba

- tšhomiso ya meselanakamanyi **-go** goba **-ng.**

Ka pukwaneng ya Sesotho sa Leboa Mareo le Mongwalo No 4 (1988: 67) go laetšwa gore boto e kwana ka gore meselana yeo e ka šomišwa bjalo ka maemelani. Se se ra gore meselana bobedi e dumetešwe go ka dirišwa.

mohlala: baithuti bao ba opelago ke ba thutwana ya *Drama.*

baithuti bao ba opelang ke ba thutwana ya *Drama.*

Lekala la Maleme le šišinya gore, le ge boto e dumetše tšhomiso ya meselanakamanyi bjalo ka maemelani, modiriši wa leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa a

hlokomele gore a diriše o tee wa meselana yeo go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong, a se ke a e diriša ka bobedi ka sengwalweng se setee. Ka dingwalweng tša Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg go tla dirišwa moselanakamanyi **-go**.

- lešalašupi ka gare ga lefoko.

Boto ya Sesotho sa Leboa e kwane gore mašalašupi a ka dirišwa ka go hlatlolana, ka go ngwalwa ka sekatumanoši goba ntle le sekatumanoši. Dingwalweng tša Yunibesithi mašalašupi a tla ngwalwa ntle le sekatumanoši.

mohlala: moithuti **yo** mongwe le **yo** mongwe o tla fiwa mašeleng  
moithuti **o** mongwe le **o** mongwe o tla fiwa mašeleng

## 5.7 Tšhomiošo ya Tlami

Go ya ka pukwana ya Sesotho sa Leboa Mareo le Mongwalo No. 4 (1988: 69), tlami e tšewa go ba le lengwe la maswayo a tlaleletšo goba maswayo la diakritiki, ka fao e swanetše go tlogelwa ka moo go ka kgonegago. Dipukwana tše di hlaloša mošomo wa tlami bjalo ka ‘go thuša go aroganya lentšu leo le sa kgonego go felelela morumong wa mothaladi’.

Go latela seo se hlalošwago ka godimo, ka dingwalweng tša Yunibesithi ya Johannesburg tšhomiošo ya tlami e tla tlogelwa ka moo go kgonegago go mantšugokwa ge go dirwa phetolelo go tšwa polelong ya Seiseman. Seo se ra go re, ge lentšu la Seiseman le na le tlami, phetolelo ya Iona ka Sesotho sa Leboa e ka se be le tlami, ntle le ge lentšu leo e tloga e le le leteleletele. Go no fa mohlala, *Vice-Chancellor* ge e fetolelwga go Sesotho sa Leboa e tla ba **Motlatšamokhanseliri; capacity-building** e tla ba **kago ya bokgoni**.

## 5.8 Theledi

Ge go ngwalwa ka polelo ya Sesotho sa Leboa, theledi ga e laetšwe mongwalong. Se ke go ya ka molawana woo o beilwego ke Boto ya Sesotho sa Leboa. Tšhomiošo ya dikatumanoši **y** le **w e** na le go tliša kgakanego ge go etla go taba ya go ngwala Sesotho sa Leboa. Ka go lemoga bothata bjoo bo hlolwago ke tšhomiošo ya dikatumanoši tše pedi tše, boto e ile ya kgetha tirišo ya tsela ya magareng, e lego go tlogela go diriša dikatumanoši tše. Seo se ra go re tsela ya magareng ke go ngwala mantšu ntle le sekatumanoši.

mohlala: boa (sebakeng sa boy a goba bowa)

ke a gana (sebakeng sa ke ya gana)

## 6. Ditlhohlo

Ge go dirwa phetolelo ya Sesotho sa Leboa go tšwa go Seisemané, go fela go e ba le bothata bja mantšu ao a nago le ditlhalošo tše di fetago e tee, mola a bolela ka selo se setee ka polelong ya Seisemané. Go no fa mohlala, lentšu la Seisemané *development* ge le fetolelwa go Sesotho sa Leboa le ka ra **tlhabollo/tlhabologo, tšwetšopele/tšwelopele**. Go rarolla bothata bjo, go tla lebelelwa kamano ya lefoko leo lentšu le lego ka gare go lona.

Polelo ya rena e sa na le tlhaelelo ye kgolo ka mareo a tša Mahlale, Theknolotši, dithuto tša Kgwebo, tša Molao bj.bj. Seo se gapeletša bao ba šomago ka polelo go sothofatša a mangwe a mareo ao ka ge tlhago polelo ya Sesotho sa Leboa e se na le ona. Ga go thuše go gapeletša go hlama lereo leo le tla rego ge le dirišitšwe babadi ba sengwalwa goba baboledi ba polelo ye ba se tsebe gore selo seo se ra go reng.

## 7. Maina a Dikgwedi le Ditlhathollo

Sesotho sa Leboa	Tlhathollo	English
Pherekong	Mafela a mathomo a matala a robja le go jewa. Batho ba leboga badimo ka go fana ka dikenya tša nageng. Ka kgwedi ye, ditšweletšwa tša mathomo tša go tšwa mobung bjalo ka mafodi le magapu di a bunwa, gomme moletlo wa dikenya tša mathomo o a swarwa.	January
Dibokwane	Kgwedi yeo dibjalo tša mašemong le mehlare di bago le diboko tše dintši e bile e le kgwedi ya mathomo ya lehlabula. Dikenya tša mehlare ya Morula d ia butšwa. Ke nako ya mokhora	February
Hlakola	Ke kgwedi ye ka yona bašemanle le banenyana ba bannyane ba bewago mašemong gore ba tle ba rake dinonyana ge di eja mabele le mafela. Kgwedi yeo bangwe ba e bitšago Legobje (ka lebaka la dipula) goba semphekekhoše (ka lebaka la dijo tša go tšwa mašemong le tša nageng). Ka nako ye go lewa dienywa tša naga tše ntshwanyana tše boleta tše di bitšwago dihlakola.	March
Moranang	Nako ya go buna e thoma ka yona kgwedi ye. Mo kgwedding ye naledi yeo e bitšwago senakane e a tšwelela. Ke nako ya kotsi. Dikganetšo/diila tše dintši di obamelwa ka	April

	yona kgwedi ye. Ga go manyalo ao a bago gona le melato yeo e swanetšego go sekwa e a šutišwa. Ke kgwedi ya mafelelo ya lehlabula pele marega a tsena. Bašemane ba go diša dikgomo ba gotša mollo bošego ba beša mafela ba ja ka tšie yeo e bitšwago mammati.	
Mopitlo	E na le go bitšwa moaroganyi ka lebaka la gore e aroganya selemo le marega, ebile ke kgwedi ya mathomo ya sehla sa marega ge phefo e thoma go re tonyetša. Ke kgwedi yeo e lego gore go sa na le dijo tše dintši.	May
Phupu	Ba fela ba e bitša nkgwete ka gore nkgwete ya badiši ba dikgomo o tla fela a botšiša a re, “o kwa go tonya goba o kwa go borutho”. Ke kgwedi yeo moywa go tonya o fokago gomme o gapeletše badiši gore ba nyake seširelo. Ke kgwedi ya maleba ya go thoma lebolotšo ebile bona badiši ke batho ba mathomo bao go nago le kgonagalo ye ntši ya gore e be badikana. Ke kgwedi yeo ka yona bontši bja dibjalo bo hwago, digagabi le dikhunkhwane tša nyamelela gomme lefase la šala le sehlefetše le se na bophelo nke ke phupu goba lebitla la mohu.	June
Mosegamanye	Ke kgwedi ya mafelelo ya marega fao phefo e tonyago la go paleša motho	July

	manga. Go dumelwa gore kgwedi ye e ripa ditshwabišo tša marega gomme ya tliša dilo tše ditala tša go tla ga seruthwana. Mo kgwedding ye mehlare le mehlašana e thoma go bontšha matlakalana a mafsa, kudu kudu mohlare wa Mongana. Dikgomotše di bego di otile ka nako ya marega di ka thoma go ja dilo tše ditala tše.	
Phato	Ye ke kgwedi ya seruthwana e bile batho ba homotša ke go tšwelela ga sehla se sefsa. Diphedi ka moka tše di iphihlago ka nako ya marega di tšwelela gape le gona bošego batho ba swanetše go lebelela ka tlhokomelo ka lebaka la dinoga tše di tlago ba di tshela ditsela. Ke kgwedi ya mafelelo ya ngwaga wa setšo yeo e tsebegago ka madimo ao a fšielago lefase go lokišetša ngwaga wo mofsa.	August
Lewedi	Kgwedi ye dintšhu di thoma go bonala go tšwa mo di bego di iphihlile gomme batho ba swanetše go itokišetša go gaša peu. Mohlare wa Mokgoba le wona o thoma go dira matšoba, seo e le sešupo sa gore nako ya go lema e fihlile. Ke kgwedi ya mathomo ya ngwaga fao mehlare e thomago go khukhuša.	September
Diphalane	Ke kgwedi ya mafelelo ya seruthwana fao diphala di tswalago ka bontši ka lebaka la bjang bjo botalana le meetse a mantši.	October

Dibatsela	Kgwedi ya mathomo ya selemo fao batho ba lemago ka bontši.	November
Manhole	Ke nako ya go enywa ga mehlare ya dienywa tša go jewa. Kgwedi yeo bontši bja batho bo hlagolago mašemong gomme ba bangwe ba ipshina ka mageu. Phoofolo tšeо di bitšwago ditholo di ba le bana ka yona kgwedi ye.	December

January – from Janus, the Roman god of gates and doorways, February – from Februa, the Roman festival of purification, March – from Mars, the Roman god of war, April – from Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, May – from Maia, the Idyllic goddess of spring, June – from the Roman goddess of marriage and the well-being of women, July – from Julius Caesar, he changed the Roman calendar in 46 BC and named the month after himself, August – from Augustus Caesar, he carried on changing the calendar after Julius Caesar and named the month after himself, September – from Latin *september mensis*, meaning “seventh month” (their year started in March), October – from Latin *october mensis*, meaning “eighth month” November – from Latin *Novembribus mensis*, meaning “ninth month” December – from Latin *December mensis*, meaning “tenth month” Source: Anonymous. 2011. “A History of the Months and the Meanings of Their Names”. Available from: <http://www.crowl.org/lawrence/time/months.html>. Date accessed: 15 July 2011.

## 8. Maina a Dihla tše Ngwaga le Ditlhathollo

Sesotho sa Leboa	Tlhathollo	English
Selemo	Ke sehla sa go lema. Ka dihla tše di botse go lema go dirwa go tloga ka kgwedi ya Diphalane go fihla ka ya Dibatsela.	Summer
Lehlabula	Ke nako ya go ja tše dibose. Go buna le go fola go dirwa go tloga ka kgwedi ya Pherekong go fihla ka ya Moranang.	Autumn
Marega	Ka mantšu a bonolo ke nako ya ge dilo di omelela. Marega a sepelelana gabotse le kgwedi ya Mopitlo, Phupu le ya Mosegamanye	Winter
Seruthwana	Ke nako ya go kwagala ga borutho bjo bonnyane. Ke sehla se se sennyane kudu, seo e lego sa kgwedi ye tee ya Phato.	Spring

## 9. Lenaneo la Dikhutsofatšo

DS	Academic Development Support
CHE	Council for Higher Education
DVC	Deputy Vice-Chancellor
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DoE	Department of Education
HEQC	Higher Education Quality Committee
HEQF	Higher Education Qualification Framework
HR	Human Resources
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MEC	Management Executive Committee
NLB	National Language Body
NLS	National Language Services
NSC	National Senior Certificate
PanSALB	Pan South African Language Board
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SAEC	Senate Academic Ethics Committee
SLC	Senate Language Committee
STLC	Senate Teaching and Learning Committee

## 10. Maina a Difakhalithi

Sesotho sa Leboa

English

Fakhalithi ya Boentšenere le Tikologo ya Boagi	<b>Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment</b>
Fakhalithi ya Bokgabo, Moakanyo le Thuta Boagi	<b>Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture</b>
Fakhalithi ya tša Botho	<b>Faculty of Humanities</b>
Fakhalithi ya Disaense tša Ekonomi le Ditšhelete	<b>Faculty of Economic and Financial Sciences</b>
Fakhalithi ya Molao	<b>Faculty of Law</b>
Fakhalithi ya Saense	<b>Faculty of Science</b>
Fakhalithi ya Saense tša Maphelo	<b>Faculty of Health Sciences</b>
Fakhalithi ya Taolo	<b>Faculty of Management</b>
Fakhalithi ya Thuto	<b>Faculty of Education</b>

## 11. Mafapha le Mareo

Lefapha la Anatomi le Fisiolotši	Department of Human Anatomy and Physiology	<p><b>Boiketlo</b>  <b>Go se itekanele mmeleng.</b>  <b>Tumelwana.....</b>  <b>.....</b>  <b>Kgopolo ya go fošagala</b>  <b>Letšhogo le Lentši</b>  <b>Go eletša</b>  <b>Bokgoni bja go hwetša tsebo</b>  <b>Kalafo ya bolwetši</b>  <b>bja monagano</b>  <b>Tsela ya go kwa</b>  <b>Mošomo</b>  <b>Didirišwa tša go kwa</b>  <b>Go se kwe</b>  <b>Go golofala/go se itekanele mmeleng</b>  <b>Go se gole gabotse</b>  <b>Go se gole gabotse</b>  <b>Dithunthwane/Bolwetši bja go wa.</b>  <b>Motho o mokopana</b>  <b>kudu</b>  <b>Motho yo a sa kgonego go sepela</b>  <b>Go golofala ditho</b> </p>	Wellness Disability Myth Misconception Trauma Counselling Cognitive Psychiatric Auditory System Occupation Hearing aids Hearing impairment Handicap Down's Syndrome Mongoloid Epilepsy Dwarf Paraplegia Quadriplegia
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Bokgobapuku	Library	Peeletšo Puku/Dipuku Puku yeo e Thibetšwego Letšatšikgwedi la go Mpshafatša Tšhupane  Kakaretšo ya Puku/athekhele  Dipuku tšeо di Bolokilwego  Bibliokrafi  Bohudu bja dingwalwa  Kadimišo go tšwa go Bokgobapuku bjo Bongwe  Kataloko ya ka Bokgobapuku  Teroli ya go Rwala Dipuku	Booking Material Blocked item Renewal date  Index  Abstract  Archival material  Bibliography Plagiarism Inter-library loan  Library catalogue  Book cart
Lefapha la Dipalopalo	Department of Statistics	Phapano  Mohlala wa Dinyakišio  Bontši bja go bontšha phapano  Kakanyo ya mathomo  Mokgwa wa Saense	Variance  Sample survey  Standard deviation  Hypothesis  Scientific method

			Palogare Palontši Boleng bja gare Kgonagalo	Mean Mode Median Probability
Lefapha la Thutatšupaletlotlo	Department of Accountancy		Ditseno Boradia Peeletšo Ditshenyegelo Tšhelete ya seatleng Thoto Tefo morago Lenaneo la Bašomi la Megolo Tleleime Thekišetšano	Revenue Fraud Investment Expenditure Petty Cash Asset Reimbursement Payroll Claim Transaction
Lefapha la Thuto ya Maitshwaro a Mošomong le Taolo ya Batho	Department of Industrial Psychology and People Management		Taolo ya Nako Tikatiko Bokgoni bja Bophelo ka Moka Leano la go Ithuta Lenaneo la go Ithuta Go bala pele ga dithuto Lenaneo le bohlokwa Go hloka peakanyo Go ikgala Tulo ya go Ithuta	Time-management Procrastination Life-long skill  Study plan Study circle Pre reading Master schedule Disorganisation Self-discipline Study session

## 12. Bolaodi bja Yunibesithi

<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>SESOTHO SA LEBOA</b>
Chief Information Officer	Mohlankediphethiši wa Tshedimošo
Coordinator	Mokgohlaganyi
Dean	Hlogo ya Lefapha
Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Human Resources and Operations	Mothuša Motlatšamokhaneliri: Lefapha la Merero ya Bašomi le Ditshepedišo
Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Academic	Mothuša Motlatšamokhaseliri: Tša Thuto
Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Finance	Mothuša Motlatšamokhaseliri: Ditšelete/Matlotlo
Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Research, Innovation and Advancement	Mothuša Motlatšamokhaseliri: Dinyakišišo, Maithomelo le Tšwetšopele
Director	Molaodi
Executive Dean: Faculty of Art, Design and Architecture	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Bokgabo, Moakanyo le Thuta Boagi
Executive Dean: Faculty of Economic and Financial Science	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Disaense tša Ekonomi le Ditšelete
Executive Dean: Faculty of Education	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Thuto
Executive Dean: Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Boentšenere le Tikologo ya Boagi
Executive Dean: Faculty of Health Sciences	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Disaense tša Maphelo
Executive Dean: Faculty of Humanities	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya tša Botho
Executive Dean: Faculty of Law	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya tša Molao
Executive Dean: Faculty of Management	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya tša

	Taolo
Executive Dean: Faculty of Science	Hlogophethiši ya Lefapha: Fakhalithi ya Saense
Executive Director	Molaodimogolophethiši
Executive Director: Academic Development and Support	Molaodimogolophethiši: Tlhabollo & Thekgo ya Thuto
Executive Director: Advancement	Molaodimogolophethiši: Tšwetšopele
Executive Director: Expenditure	Molaodimogolophethiši: Tshenyegelo
Executive Director: Governance and Revenue	Molaodimogolophethiši: Taolo <a href="#">le</a> Ditseno
Executive Director: Human Resources	Molaodimogolophethiši: Lefapaha la Merero ya Bašomi
Executive Director: Library and Information Centre	Molaodimogolophethiši: Senthara ya Bokgobapuku le Tshedimošo
Executive Director: Operations	Molaodimogolophethiši: Ditshepedišo
Executive Director: Research and Innovation	Molaodimogolophethiši: Dinaykišišo & Maithomelo
Executive Director: Sport	Molaodimogolophethiši: Dipapadi
Executive Director: Student Affairs	Molaodimogolophethiši: Merero ya Baithuti
General assistant	Mošomi wa Kakaretšo
Manager	Molaodi
Pro Vice-Chancellor and Vice Principal	Mothuša Motlatšamokhanseliri
Registrar	Moretšistra
Supervisor	Molekodi

Please note that from the beginning of this guide, the Northern Sotho text preceded English. Because of terminology development processes, especially in African Languages, the terminology listed below will begin in English as the source text because most of the technical documents are written in English.

## 13. Lenaneo la Mareo

English	Sesotho sa Leboa
	<b>A</b>
abreast	go bapa le
abstain	itima/ila/têla/go se tšeye karolo
Academic and Administration Support Unit	lekala la Thekgo go tša Thuto le Tshepedišo/Taolo
academic discipline	lefapha a tša thuto
academic distinction	tlhaolo go tša thuto
academic dress	purabura
academic employee	mošomedi wa tša thuto
academic excellence	tlotlego ya tša thuto
academic outputs	ditšweletšo tša thuto
academic procession	molokoloko wa dirutegi
academic record	rehoto ya tša thuto
academic year	ngwaga wa dithuto
academics	dirutegi
access	tumelelo ya go tsena/phihlelelo
access card	karata ya tumelelo ya go tsena
accountability	maikarabelo
accredited academic publication	phatlalatšo ya tša thuto yeo e dumelagilego
accredited research journal	jenale ya dinyakišo yeo e dumelagilego
accredited research output	tšweletšo ya dinyakišo yeo e dumelagilego
achieve	fihlelela
acknowledgement	go dumela/tumelo

administration	tshepedišo/taolo
admission requirements	dinyakwa tša kamogelo
advancement	tšwetšopele
advertisement	kwalakwatšo/papatšo
advise	eletša
affirmative action	monyetla go bao ba bego ba hlokomologilwe peleng
agenda	lenaneothero
alumni	alumni
ambition	phišegelo
amenable	kamogelo/laolega
amend	fetoša/lokiša
analyse	sekaseka
analysis	tshekaseko
appendix	sengwalwa sa tlaleletšo
application fee	tefo ya dikgopelo
applied research	dinyakišišo tša tirišo
apply	dira dikgopelo
apply	diriša
appointment	peo/go thwalwa
approach (in teaching)	tlhakego/tebanyo
approve	dumelela
arbitration	bolamodi
article	taodišwana
assert	tišeletša
assess	lekola
assessment	tekolo

assessment committee	komititekolo
assessment strategies	maano/mekgwa ya tekolo
assessor	molekodi
asset	thoto/letlotlo
assure	kgonthiša/netefatša
assurance	netefatšo
attain	hwetša
audit	tlhakišo (ya matlotlo)
auditorium	holong ya dikopano
augment	katološa
auspices	thekgo le tumelo
authentication	tumelelo ya semmušo/semolao
authority	taolo/pušo
authorship	bongwadi
automotive	nepotirišwa
autonomy	boipušo
	<b>B</b>
bar	mokgatlo wa boramolao
brochure	pukwana
benchmarking	maemokelo
benefit	go holega/thušega
Bill of Rights	Molaokakanywa wa Ditokelo
brand	leinapapatšo
bridging programmes	mananeothuto a go kgontšha moithuti go fetela dithutong
bursary	pasari/thekgo ya mašeleng a dithuto

	<b>C</b>
call centre	senthara ya tshedimošo
campaign	lesolokwalakwatšo
campus meeting	kopano ya khamphase
campus visit	ketelo ya khamphase
candidate	mohlahlobiwa/mongwadišwa
capacity	bokgoni
capital	letlotlo/khumo/thuo
career advancement	tšwetšopele ya tša mošomo
career development	tlhabollo ya tša mošomo
career-focused programmes	mananeothuto ao a lebišitšwego go tša mošomo
cash flow	go tsena le go tšwa ga tšelete
category	legoro
Central Academic Administration	Tshepedišo ya tša Thuto ya Bogareng
Central Committee Administration	Taolo ya Komiti ya Bogareng
chairperson	modulasetulo
charter	lengwalo la tumelelo
circular	lengwalophatlalatšwa
claim	nyaka/béla/go dira kgopelo
Code of Academic and Research Ethics	Molao wa maitshwaro ka go tša thuto le tša dinyakišišo
Code of Conduct	Molao wa maitshwaro
collaborative network	tšhomisanommogo
collegial	tšhomommogo
commercialisation	papatšo
committee	komiti

community engagement	go šomammogo le setšhaba
competitive	yeo e phadišanago
component	setho
composition	tlhamo
conception	kgopolو
conditions of service	dipeelano tša mošomo
confer (a degree, diploma, etc.)	aba/neelana (tikrii, tipholoma, bj.bj.)
constituency	tikologo ya kgetho
constitution	molaotheo
contemplate	akanya
context	kamano
contract	kontraka
contribution	seabe/kabelo/thušo
control	go laola
convocation	pitšo
co-opted member	lelokotlaleletši
core activities	mešomo ya motheo
core values	ditumelo/maitshwaro a motheo
Corporate Communication	Dikgokagano tše di tlemanego
corporate governance	taolo ye e tlemanego
correspondence	ngwalelano
Council	Khansele
Council Award Committee	Komiti ya Khansele ya go aba difoka
council member	leloko la Khansele
credit	tumišo/ntlha
criterion	selekanyo

critical strategy	leano le bohlokwa kudu
cultural diversity	Pharologano/phapano ya ditšo
culture	setšo
custodian	mohlokomedi
customise	go tlwaetša
	D
data	tshedimošo
database	Motheo wa tshedimošo
Dean	Hlogo ya Lefapha
degree	tikrii
delegate	romela
delegation	kemedi
deliberation	kakanyo/poledišano
deliberative consultation	therišanokakanywa
democracy	demokrasi
department	lefapha
deputy-	mothuša-
design	moakanyetšo/akanyetša
designate	lebiša
determine	laetša/phetha/rera
develop	hlabolla/tšwetša pele
dimension	tekanyo/bogolo
diploma	diploma
directives	ditaelšo
director	molaodimogolo
discipline	lefapha la thuto/thupišo

dissertation	lengwalonyakišo
distinction	tlhaolo/dihlora
distinguished scholarship	pasari/thekgo ya mašeleng a dithuto yeo e hlaotšwego
diversity	pharologano
dividend	karolo ya poelo/morokotšo
division	karolo
Division of Institutional Advancement	Karolo ya Tšwetšopele ya Institšušene
doctoral degree	tikrii ya bongaka
draft	sethalwa
durable capital	letlotloleo le tiilego
	E
economy	ekonomi
effectiveness	kgontšhago
efficiency	bokgoni
efforts	maitapišo
electronic	elektroniki
embrace	amogela le go thekga
empower	matlafatša
engagement	tšhomommogo
enhance	phagamiša/godiša
enrolee	moingwadiši
entity	sehlongwa
environmental scanning	go nyakiša ga tikologo
envisage	ukama
equality	tekatekano

equity	go se hlaole
essay	taodišo
establish	hloma
ethical resolution	setsebi
ethical values	maitshwaro ao a amogelegago
ethics	maitshwaro
ethnicity	semorafe
ethos	dikgopololo
evaluate	lekanyetša
event management	taolo ya ditiragalo
examiner	mohlahlobi
excellence	botse bja go fetiša
execute	phethagatša
Executive Dean	Hlogophethiši ya lefapha
Executive Director	Molaodimogolophethiši
Executive Manager	Molaodiphethiši
extracurricular programmes	mananeo a kharikhulamo ye e okeditšwego
ex-officio	leloko la komiti leo le se nago mollwne
expenditure	tshenyegelo
experience	maitemogelo
experiment	boitekelo
expert	setsebi
	F
facilitate	nolofatša
facilities	dinolofatši
faculty	fakhalithi

faculty administration	tshepedišo/taolo ya fakhalithi
feedback control	taolo ya dipoelo morago (ga kopano)
Feed forward control	taolo ya dipoelo pele (ga kopano)
fiduciary	go botega
field	lefapha la go ithuta
field of specialisation	thutelobotsebi ya lefapha la go ithuta
fieldwork	mošomo wa ntle
final assessment opportunity marks	meputso ya go fa moithuti sebaka sa go ngwala tlhahlobo ya mafelelo
finance	matlotlo/ditšelete/mašeleng
financial benefits	dithušo tša matlotlo/ditšelete/mašeleng
financial leverage	tšhomiso ya tšelete ya go adingwa
financial support	thekgo ya matlotlo/ditšelete
first language	leleme la ka gae
flock	kgergela
focus	tsepelela/nepiša/lebanya
freedom	tokologo
function	mošomo
fundamental	ya motheo
	G
gender	bong
general information	tshedimošokakaretšo
generate	hlagiša/tswala
global credibility	potegokakaretšo
globalisation	tšhomiso ya lefasekakaretšo
goal	nepo/maikemišetšo

government	mmušo
government gazette	kuranta ya mmušo
graduate	alogā, sealoga
graduation ceremony	moletlo wa dikapešo tša dialoga
graduation committee	komiti ya dikapešo tša dialoga
graduation cycle	molokoloko wa dikapešo tša dialoga
graduation proceedings	tshepedišo ya dikapešo tša dialoga
graduation session	tulelo ya dikapešo tša dialoga
guidelines	ditlhahli
	H
Handling of Student Complaints Policy	Pholisi ya Tshepetšo ya Dingongorego tša baithuti
harmonisation	kwantšho ya maemo a mošomo
head	Hlogo
hierarchy of authorship	tatelano go bongwadi
Higher Degree	Tikrii ya Godimo
Higher Education Quality Framework	Tlhako ya Boleng bja Thuto ya Godimo
higher grade	Kreiti ya godimo
human dignity	seriti/tlhompho sa botho
humanity	bomotho
Human Rights	Ditokelo tša Botho
Human Resources	Lefapha la Merero ya Bašomi
	I
impact	khuetšo
imperative	bohlokwa kudu
implement	tsenya tirišong

incentive	tšhušumetšo
indicators	ditaetši/dišupi
indigent	diila/humanega
infrastructure	kago ya motheo
inherent value	boleng bja tlhago
initiatives	boitlhamedi/boitšhimolliši
innovation	maithomelo
innovative research	dinyakišišo tša maithomelo
input	kabelo/seabe
institution	institšhušene
instructions	ditaelo
integral component	setho sa botlalo
integrity	phethego
intellectual capital	thuo ya monagano
intellectual property	thoto ya tša monagano
intended learning outcomes	dipoelo tše di letetšwego tša go ithuta
international recognition	temogo/kamogelo ya boditšhabatšhaba
international students	baithuti ba boditšhabatšhaba
internationally competitive research	dinyakišišo tše di kwagalago/bonalago tša boditšhabatšhaba
interpret	toloka/tlhatholla
interpreting	go toloka/tlhathollo
interviews	diteko/dipoledišano
inventory	lenaneo le le ngwadilwego la dilo
investment	peeletšo
invigilator	mohlokomedu wa balekwa

	<b>J</b>
journal	tšenale
junior degree	tikiri ya mathomo
junior lecturer	mofahlošimonnyane
	<b>K</b>
key element	elemente ye bohlokwa
Key Performance Indicators	Ditšhupetši tšeBohlokwa tša Mošomo
	<b>L</b>
Labour Relations Act	Molao wa Dikamano tša Bašomi
language	leleme/polelo
language awareness campaign	Iesolo la temošo ya maleme
language committee	komiti ya maleme
language development	tlhabollo ya maleme
langauge literacy development	tlhabollo ya bokgoni bja leleme
language policy	pholisi ya maleme
language practices	ditlwaetšo/ditlwaedi/ditirišo tša maleme
language proficiency	bokgoni bja polelo
Language Research Committee	komiti ya dinyakišišo tša maleme
language service office	kantoro ya ditirelo tša maleme
language training programmes	mananeo a tlhahlo ya maleme
Language Unit	Lekala la Maleme
launch	thakgolo
legislation	peomolao
legitimate	ya/ka molao; ya/ka kgonthe/dumeletšwego
liaise	kgokagana/dirišana
library	bokgobapuku

literacy		go kgona go bala le go ngwala
loan		kadimo
logistics		mabokgoni a tshepedišo
lower grade		kreiti ya tlase
	M	
maintain		tiša/boloka
Management Committee	Executive	Komitiphethiši ya Taolo
manager		molaodi
mandate		laela
Marketing		Thekišo/Papatšo
market value		boleng bja mmarakana
master's degree		Tikrii ya Mastase
merger		kopanyo
methodology		mokgwakabo
metrics		dimetriki
Ministry of Education		Kgoro ya Taolo/Tirelo ya Thuto
mission		morero
Ministry		Kgoro ya taolo
module		motšulo
monitor		lekola
motion		tšišinyo
multilingualism		malementši
mutual tolerance		kgotlelelano
		kopanyo
		mokgwakabo

	<b>N</b>
Naming Committee	komiti ya go thea maina
naming policy	pholisi ya go thea maina
national credibility and legitimacy	tshepagalo le potego ya bosetšhaba
National Diploma	Diploma ya Bosetšhaba
National Language Body	Lekgotla la Bosetšhaba la Maleme
National Research Foundation	Setheo sa Dinyakiššo sa Bosetšhaba
National Senior Certificate	Setifikeiti sa Marematlou
newsletter	kgatišotaba
notes (lesson)	dintlhathuto
notice	tsebišo
notion	kgopololo
novice researcher	modiradinyakiššo yo a se nago maitemogelo
nurture	godiša
	<b>O</b>
objectives	ditebanyo
obligation	tlamego/kgapeletšego
official language	leleme la semmušo
official sign	leswao la semmušo
officiate	hlankela
operation	tiro
outcome	poelo
output	tšweletšo
outset	mathomong
oversee	lekola

	P
PanSALB	Lekgotla la Maleme ka moka a Afrika Borwa
paper (delivered at conferences)	pampiri
participate	tšeа karolo
partner	modirišani
partnership	tirišano
parity	tekano
patent	phadišago
peer review circles	mekgatlo ya tekolo ya sethaka
performance	phethagatšo/tšhomo/tiro
phenomenon	ponagalo
placement test	molekwna wa tebantšho le dithuto tša maleba
plan	leano/peakanyo
policy	pholisi
Policy on Higher Degrees and Postgraduate Studies	Pholisi go Ditikrii tša Godimo le Dithuto tša ka Morago ga Tikrii ya mathomo
policy review	tekololefsa ya pholisi
policy statement	tekololefsa ya pholisi
postdoctoral	dithuto tša ka morago ga tikrii ya bongaka
postgraduate	dithuto tša ka morago ga tikrii ya mathomo
posthumous	ka morago ga lehu
practicability	kgonego
practical experience	maitemogelo a tirišo
practical training	tlhahlo ya tirišo
practices	ditlwaeedi
pre-empt	thibela/akanya dipoelo

presentation	tlhagišo
preservation	pabalelo
privilege	monyetla
principal (money)	khumopolokwa
principle	kokwane
procedure	tshepedišo
proceed	tšwela pele
process	tshepetšo
product	setšweletšwa
productive	-tšweletšago/-atlegago
profession	Boithutelo/Boithutedi
profit	poelo
programme	lenaneo
progress	tšwelopele
project	protšeke
promote	tšwetša pele/phagamiša/hlatloša
proposal	tšhišinyo
prospective students	baithuti bao ba holofetšwego
protocol	tshepedišo/mokgwa
Pro Vice-Chancellor	Mothušamotlatšamokhanseliri
prowess	bokgoni bjo bogolo
proxy measure	kelo ya kemedi
psychological well-being	go phela gabotse monaganong
psycho-educational training activities	mešomo ya thutanthšho ya go amana le tša monagano
psycho-social wellbeing	go phela gabotse ga menagano ya setšhaba

publication	phatlalatšo
publish	phatlalatša
publishable research output	tšweletšo ya dinyakišišo ye e ka phatlalatšwago
	<b>Q</b>
qualification	mangwalo a dithuto
quality	boleng
quality assurance	tišeletšo ya boleng
quantity	bontši
questionnaire	lenaneopotšišo
	<b>R</b>
race	morafe/mohlobo
rationale	Lebakakgolo
realise	lemoga
recipient	moamogedi
recognition	temogo
recommendation	tšišinyo
record-keeping	go boloka pego
refine	hlwekiša/sekiša
reflect	bonagatša
Registrar	Moretšistra
registration	boingwadišo
regulation	molawana
relationship	kamano/tirišano
religion	tumelo
remuneration	moputso/mogolo
research	dinyakišišo

research committee	komiti ya dinyakišišo
research discipline	thupišo ya dinyakišišo
Research, Innovation Advancement	Tšwetšopele ya Dinyakišišo le Maithomelo
research strategy	leano/peakanyo ya dinyakišišo
returns	ditseno
reputation	tumo
resolution	sephetho
resources	methopo
review	sekaseka/lekola
rights	ditokelo
rule	molao
	S
salary adjustment	tekanyetšo ya moputso/mogolo
scheme	tlhakatiro/lenaneo
scholarship	pasari/ thekgo ya mašeleng a dithuto
school-end certificate	setifikeiti sa go phetha sekolo
scientific discipline	thupišo ya tša mahlale
scope	morero
scorecard	lenaneo la meputso/dintilha
secretariat	lefapha la tshepedišo
selection test	molekwana wa tlhaolo
semester	seripangwaga
seminar	seminara
Senate	Senata
Senate Academic Ethics Committee	Komiti ya Senata ya Maitshwaro ka go tša thuto

Senate Teaching and Learning Committee	Komiti ya Senata ya go Ruta le go Ithuta
senior lecturer	mofahlošimogolo
service	tirelo
session	tulo/tulelo
significant contribution	seabe se bohlokwa sa mogopolو
skill	bokgoni
signage	ditaetšo
social responsiveness	karabelo ya leago
solicit	lopa/kgopelo
South African Qualifications Authority	Taolo ya Mangwalo a Dithuto ya Afrika Borwa
stakeholder	motšeakarolo
standard grade	kreiti ya magareng
Standard Institutional Statute	Molao wa Tekanyetšo wa Institšušene
statement	taodišo/setamente
stature	bogolo/boemo
statute	molao
stipulations	ditšhupo
strategy	leano
strategic focus	tebanyo ya leano
strategic goals	dinepo/maikemišetšo a leano
strategic partnership	maanotšhomommogo
strategic plan	thulaganyo ya leano
student recruitment programmes	mananeo a kalatšo ya baithuti
student-supervisor relationship	kamano a moithuti le molekodi

submit	fihliša/iša
subsidy	thekgo ka mašeleng
supervisor	molekodi
supply chain	molokoloko wa kabo ya thoto
support structure	kago ya thekgo
survey	tebeledišo
sustain	kgotlelela/swarelela
system	peakanyo
	T
technology	theknolotši
terms and conditions	mabaka le dipeelano
thesis	kakayotherwa/thesis
thrusts	tše bohlokwa
trademark	leswao la kgwebo
transformation of Higher Education	Phetogo ya Thuto ya godimo
transformation process	tshepetšo ya phetogo
transmission	tshepedišo
tuition	go ruta/thuto
	U
unit	lekala
university	yunibesithi
university's year programme	lenaneo la ngwaga la yunibesithi
uphold	tshegetša/tsepamiša
	V
value	boleng

values	Maitshwaro/ditumelo
Vice-Chancellor	motlatšamokhaseliri
vision	pono
	W
website	websaete
workshop	wekšopo
world class	maemo a makaone mo lefaseng

## 14. Lenaneo la Dikafoko

Language Policy Implementation	Phethagatšo ya Pholisi ya Maleme
Social, economic and educational development	Tlhabollo ya leago, ekonomi le thuto
Tertiary institutions	Ditheo tša thuto ya godimo
International mother tongue celebration	Keteko ya boditšhabatšhaba ya leleme la ka gae
Language unit record of services rendered	Rekotho ya ditirelo tše di dirilwego ya lekala la maleme
Monthly Language Office Service	Tirelo ya kgwedi ka kgwedi ya Kantoro ya Maleme
Progress report	Pego ya tšwelopele
Memorandum of understanding	Memorantamo wa kwano
Campus management forums	Diforamo tša taolo ya dikhamphase
Language office services	Ditirelo tša kantoro ya maleme
The HR Wellness Office	Kantoro ya tša boiketlo ya HR
Employees with disabilities	Bašomi bao ba sego ba itekanel mmeleng
The myths and misconceptions around disability	Ditumelwana le dikgopolo tše di fošagetšego ka taba ya go se itekanele mmeleng
Staff development and workshop	Tataišo ya tlhabollo ya bašomi
Special interest group on multilingualism (SIGoM) in Higher Education	Sehlopha sa Dikgahlego tša go lkgetha ka ga Polelontši ka go thuto ya godimo (SIGoM)
World Wide Web	Inthanete ya lefase ka bophara
Physical disability	Go se itekanele mmeleng
Visual disability	Go se itekanele mahlong
Hearing disability	Go se itekanele ditsebeng
Mental disability	Go se itekanele monaganong

Learning disability	Go se itekanele mmeleng dithutong
Emotional/psychological disability	Go se itekanele mmeleng ga maikutlo/monagano
Multiple disabilities	Go se itekanele mmeleng ga go ipoeletša

## 15. Methopo

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