IMIYALELO KUBAFUNDI
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Abahlolwayo bayelulekwa ukuba babhale kuce.  
Candidates are requested to write legibly.

Uvumelekile ukuqala noma ingasiphi isigaba.  
You can start with any section.

Leli phepha linamakhasi ama-4. Qiniseka ukuthi unawo wonke.  
This paper consists of 4 pages. Please ensure that you have them all.
LELI PHEPFA LINESIGABA A KANYE NESIGABA B
THIS PAPER HAS SECTION A AND SECTION B

ISIGABA A: SOCIOLINGUISTICS
SECTION A: SOCIOLINGUISTICS
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PHENDULA UMBUZO 1 BESE UKHETHA UMBUZO 2 NOMA 3 KULESI SIGABA.
ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3 FROM THIS SECTION.

UMBUZO 1
QUESTION 1

THIS QUESTION IS COMPULSORY!

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow

Gogo: Sanibona Ndodakazi
Lungi: Yebo Sanibona Gogo ‘uJama
Gogo: Basaphila kodwa ekhaya
Lungi: Akusafani kona Gogo, yize nje singazange sibuthi qothu. Ukhwehlele kwaze kwasa.
Gogo: Phephisa ngane yami. Phangisa-ke ubuyele ekhaya bangaze bakhathazeke ekhaya.

1.1 When we speak we use different styles depending on the social contexts we find ourselves in. Discuss this statement, making reference to the dialogue above. (12)

1.2 Gogo addresses Lungi as ‘Ndodakazi’ and Lungi addresses gogo as ‘Gogo uJama’. What does this choice of vocabulary tell us about their relationship? (4)

1.3 Just as Lungi left Gogo Jama, she ran into her friend from university. Modify the dialogue to suit a dialogue between Lungi and her friend, Thuli. (3)

1.4 Lungi and Thuli speak in a particular style that binds them as students however Lungi uses words such as ‘phephisa, phangisa’ whereas Thuli uses ‘ncese, sheshisa’. What does this tell us about language variations? Give two other examples of your own. (6)

[25]
KUNGABA/
EITHER

UMBUZO 2
QUESTION 2

2.1 One of the official languages in South Africa started off as a pidgin. How does a pidgin evolve and gradually develops into a creole and later an official language? Discuss the main stages of development. Make use of your own examples. (15)

2.2 When a speaker speaks, he/she speaks with an intention in mind which could either be explicit or implicit. Discuss the various speaker’s intentions / illocutions. Discuss the various speaker’s intentions/illocutions as classified by Searle (1985). (10)

[25]

NOMA /
OR

UMBUZO 3
QUESTION 3

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:

Mina ngizocela amascones amabili anoshizi. Eish, but do we really need to eat this much sibe sisa zovaya emshadweni?

3.1 Codeswitching and borrowing are different phenomena. Discuss these two concepts using examples from the above text. You also need to indicate the difference between them. (15)

3.2 It is obvious that the speaker of the above utterance is bilingual. What are the two codes used by the speaker? Which one would you say is dominant and why? What factors are considered to ascertain the dominant language of a bilingual? (10)

[25]
UMBUZO 4

**QUESTION 4**

Explain and illustrate the following terms of sociolinguistics using examples from IsiZulu:

- isoglosses
- idiolect
- dialect cluster
- language family

[25]

UMBUZO 5

**QUESTION 5**

Discuss the morphological differences between the three types of IsiNdebele and Standard IsiZulu.

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UMBUZO 6

**QUESTION 6**

Discuss three types of language planning in South Africa using relevant examples.

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