

**UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE**

**LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION  
LEX 111E: FP/IP**

**BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**

**June Examination: 2023**

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**Time: 3Hrs**  
**Subject: LEX 111E**  
**Marks: 100**

**This paper consists of 4 pages including the  
cover page**

**Lecturer  
Dr. N. Gqeba**

**Internal Examiners  
Dr. B. Ramadiro**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Use the same numbering as in the question paper
3. Your writing should be legible

### Question 1

#### Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

1. Why should South African Sign Language become a 12<sup>th</sup> official language?
2. In which regions of South Africa are the following languages commonly used, Khoi, San, and Nama?
3. IsiXhosa, Sesotho, and isiZulu are Bantu languages. Bantu languages did not originally have click sounds. This includes click sounds such as 'ch', 'q', 'qh', or 'gq'. Where did they come from?
4. How did Gujarati and Hindi become established as commonly used languages in South Africa?

[2X4]

### Question 2

#### Text: J.C. Oosthuysen, 2016. The Grammar of isiXhosa

1. Explain in your own words what a dialect is. Give us examples of words, phrases, or grammar that you believe is a dialect of isiXhosa.
2. How do dialects come about?
3. What do you think are some of the factors that help explain reduction in differences in dialects of isiXhosa spoken in the Eastern and Western Cape in particular?
4. Have you experienced discrimination based on the dialect you speak? Explain

[2X4]

### Question 3

#### Text: Language in Education Policy (LiEP), 1997

1. State at least four aims of the Language in Education Policy. [2x4]

2. What is the difference between a language of teaching and learning (LOLT) and a language as a subject? [ 2x2]

**(ii) THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS**

3. Who chooses a language of teaching and learning and why? [2x5]

**THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE SCHOOL**

4. If there are 41 Xitsonga-speaking children in a grade 4 class and want to have their language of teaching and learning as Xitsonga, what is the duty of the school and why?

[4X4=12]

Question 4.

**PREAMBLE**

5. Explain the following concepts/ideas? (*English-isiXhosa Bilingual Glossary, 2016*)
- (a) Cultural diversity
  - (b) Multilingualism
  - (c) Bilingual education
  - (d) Eurocentric
  - (e) Ethnicity

[2X5=10]

**Question 5. Multilingual Education Policy in South Africa Constrained by Theoretical and Historical Disconnections, Heugh 2013**

1. Read the following passage and summarise it in **isiXhosa**.

A long-term consequence of apartheid language policy has been that owing to the privileging of Afrikaans and the insistence that African students should have mother-tongue education through primary school until 1976, mother-tongue education came to be stigmatized. It was seen as designed to limit the socio-

economic opportunities of African people as well as to limit access to English. As is the case elsewhere, English, was positioned as the language that would provide access to socioeconomic empowerment and access to concerns of global citizens. **[3X5=10]**

**2. LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: A CONTESTED SITE**

Explain the three following ideological views of language in your own words. Also, provide an example of each.

Ideological View of Language	Explanation in Your Own Words
a. Segregationist	
a. Assimilationist	
b. Integrationist	

**[3x5=15]**

**3. TRANSLATION AS AN AGENT of SOCIAL CHANGE.**

Explain five ways in which translation plays a role in social transformation.

**[2x5=10]**

**TOTAL= 100**