

PanSALB **NEWS**

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PanSALB
PAN SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGE BOARD

■ JANUARY-MARCH | QUARTER 4 EDITION



LINGUISTIC HUMAN RIGHTS PUBLIC LECTURE
IN CONVERSATION WITH CHIEF JUSTICE MANDISA MAYA



By Ntombentle Huluhulu

**THIS
NEWSLETTER
REFLECTS ON
OUR
EXPERIENCES
AND LEARNINGS
FROM QUARTER 4,
PROVIDING A
COMPREHENSIVE
SUMMARY OF OUR
ENDEAVOURS
FROM JANUARY
TO MARCH 2026**

EDITORIAL FOREWORD

By Ntombentle Huluhulu

As we stepped into the new year, it became evident that our journey has been active and eventful, characterised by a whirlwind of initiatives and engagements. This newsletter reflects on our experiences and learnings from Quarter 4, providing a comprehensive summary of our endeavours from January to March 2026.

I am thrilled to share that we have observed a significant surge in genuine interest and commitment across the nation towards the Mother Tongue-Based Bilingual Education (MTbBE) initiative. This encouraging trend had positioned us to begin the year with renewed optimism as we welcomed learners to the new academic year, founded on the conviction that every language possesses equal intrinsic value. We recognise that languages are not merely tools for communication; they also play vital roles in cognitive development. As such, we are dedicating substantial efforts to support the Department of Basic Education in realising the ambitions and goals of this transformative project.

February was a special month for us as we celebrated Language Activism Month, aligning with the International Decade of Indigenous Languages. This vibrant campaign showcased Africa's rich linguistic diversity and served as a reminder of the continent's complex history, shaped by colonialism. Historically, Africa has been divided into so-called Anglophone (English-speaking),

(French-speaking), and Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) regions. This segmentation contributes to intricate sociolinguistic dynamics that continue to affect communication and identity across the continent. Thus, promoting multilingualism is vital to addressing the myriad challenges of underdevelopment and achieving a state of epistemic freedom within the continent.

In an ever-evolving world driven by advancements in science and technology, it is imperative for the global South to carve out its unique space. This principle guided our observance of International Mother Language Day (IMLD) on 24 February 2026 in collaboration with Msunduzi Municipality, which centred on the theme "youth voices in multilingualism." Throughout this initiative, we engaged young people in a series of dynamic events designed to raise awareness and foster appreciation for indigenous African languages. We also recognised outstanding learners in home languages subjects, celebrating their hard work and pride in their mother tongues. With youth leading the way in innovation and technological developments in artificial intelligence, the use of the mother tongue will flourish and be intellectualised.

March brought us the opportunity to participate in the two-day National Language Summit on 10-11 March 2026, where we engaged in critical discussions focused on developing a comprehensive national policy. This policy is

pivotal in promoting the equitable use of all official languages within our nation, with the goal of fostering inclusivity and respect for linguistic diversity. Relevant stakeholders declared to take practicable steps towards the development and implementation of a unified and integrated National Language Policy Framework.

In addition, March marked Human Rights Month, culminating in a thought-provoking Linguistic Human Rights Public Lecture, hosted in collaboration with Walter Sisulu University, delivered by Chief Justice Maya on 26 March 2026. Her contributions to the legal fraternity have been commendable, including a landmark court judgment delivered in isiXhosa. However, challenges persist, particularly the overwhelming dominance of English in legal proceedings, which creates significant barriers for those seeking justice. Linguistic Human Rights emphasises the necessity of ensuring that all have access to justice in their mother tongue, a fundamental right that remains elusive for many.

We genuinely hope you find enjoyment and value in this newsletter, featuring a range of articles written in languages of your choice. Your participation is vital as we work together to promote multilingualism and strengthen linguistic diversity.

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*Rethabile
Motshoeneng*

DOJ & CD E PHAHAMISA MAEMO A SEPROFESHENALE A **DITOLOKO**



Ditoloko tsa makgotla a dinyewe tse ka bang tse 50 di apesitswe diaparo tsa semmuso tsa lekgotla ka la 12 Tshitwe 2025 moketeng o neng o tshwaretswe diofising tsa Bolaodi ba Naha ba Botjhotjhisi (NPA) tse Johannesburg. Mokete o ne o hlophisitswe ke Lefapha la Toka le Ntshetsopele ya Molao wa Motheo (DOJ & CD). Mokete ona ke karolo ya lenaneo la DOJ & CD la ho phahamisa maemo le seriti sa ditoloko makgotleng a dinyewe ka ho etsa hore mosebetsi wa ho toloka e ba wa seprofeshenale. Ditoloko di bapala karolo ya bohlokwa ka hara tshebetso ya toka kaha di etsa hore ho be le dipuisano ka puo ya letswele.

Baemedi ba fapaneng ba ile ba fana ka melaetsa ya tshehetso moketeng ona. Ho bile le dipuo le ditlhahiso tse tswang ho Bolaodi

ba tsa Basebetsi bo neng bo emetswe ke Mme B Mbanga, esitana le Botsamaisi ba Provense ba Ditshebeletso tsa Dipuo bo neng bo emetswe ke Ntate E Mudavhi. Ntate T Mamburu, Makgistrata e Moholo wa Johannesburg, le Ntate V Mahlangu, Makgistrata e Moholo wa Pretoria ya tshwereng mokobobo le bona ba ile ba fana ka melaetsa ya tshehetso. Ngk. S Maepa o ile a hlalosa thomo ya Lekgola la Dipuo Tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa (PanSALB) molaetseng wa hae. Ntate M Djaje eo e leng Presidente ya Lekgotla la Dinyewe la Lebatowa, o ile a fana ka puo ya sehlooho e neng e ipapisitse haholo le mookotaba wa mokete e leng 'Re aha tshebeletso ya botoloki ba makgotla a dinyewe hore e be e profeshenale'.

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Dipuo le ditlahiso tse tswang ho ditoloko di ile tsa hlompha mosebetsi oo ditoloko tsa makgotla di o etsang le bohlokwa ba ho tshhetsa mekete ya a mofuta ona jwalo ka ho ananela hore seabo sa bona se bohlokwa ho nnetefatsa hore mosebetsi wa lekgotla o etsahala ka toka, hore motho e mong le e mong a be le tokelo ya ho ahlolwa ka puo eo a e utlwisisang.

Mokete ona e ne e le wa pele wa mofuta ona naheng moo ditoloko tsa makgotla a dinyewe a Johannesburg le Pretoria e leng bona ba pele ba ileng ba apeswa diaparo tsa semmuso. Mokete ona o bula tsela bakeng sa mekete e meng ya ho apeswa diaparo tsa semmuso hore e etsahale naheng ka tsela e hlomphehang. Nakong ya mokete, ditoloko di ile tsa etsa boitlamo ba Molao wa Boitshwaro, mme tsa itlama hore di tla sebedisa botsebi ba tsona le ho beha mosebetsi wa bona pelong.

Mokete e bile o atlehileng mme ditoloko di ileng tsa hlomphuwa ka mosebetsi oo ba o etsang. Lefapha le ile la hlokomela hore ho ntse ho na le mosebetsi o mongata oo le lokelang ho o etsa ho ntlafatsa botsebi ba ditoloko. Mohlala, ho boletswa hore toloko e tlameha ho ba le dithuto tse itseng. Bakeng sa ba seng ba le mosebetsing ona, ho lokela ho ba le ntlafatso ya botsebi. Kahoo, Bolaodi ba tsa Basebetsi bo boletse hore bo na le dibazari, mme ditoloko di lokela ho kenya dikopo. Le ha ho le jwalo, mosebetsi oo ba se ba o entse o bontshitse hore lefapha le se le tsamaya tseleng e ntle ho fihlella katleho e eketsehileng.



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Lindokuhle
Xulu

LUBUNGAZWE NGENKULU IMPUMELELO**USUKU LOLIMI LWEBELE EHHOLO****EDOLOBHENI EMSUNDUZI MHLA ZIWU 24 KUNHLOLANJA 2026**

Umphathi wohlelo uqale umcimbi ngokucela izivakashi ukuthi kube nomzuzu wokugobisa amakhanda, kukhunjulwe futhi kuhlonishwe uNksz. Fundisiwe Mokoena, owayengomunye wabasebenzi abavelele beBhodi Lezilimi, osebenze njengochwepheshe ophezulu kwezolimi (Chief Language Practitioner) esifundazweni saKwaZulu Natal. Ubekade eyibambe ophondweni emisebenzini yokuthuthukisa ulimi lwesiZulu, esebenzisana nongoti bolimi ekulikhuliseni nasekulivlondolozeni. Naye uNksz. Mokoena ubeyingxenye yethimba eliqokwe ukulungiselela lomcimbi.

Umoya wobunye waqhubeka waqhakaza ngesikhathi umcimbi uvulwa ngenkondlo ebonise ubuntu nendima enkulu edlalwa ulimi emasikweni nasekubumbaneni isizwe. Lokhu kulandelwe iculo lesizwe eliphakamise imimoya, kwangenisa izivakashi esimweni esifanele sokuhlonipha usuku. Amakhosi afana neNkosi Mkhize, iNkosi Ngcobo neNkosi Mavundla, kanye nezikhulumi ezivela emanyuvesi afana neDUT, UKZN ne-UNIZULU, abonakalise ukubaluleka kokuthi imiphakathi ibamba iqhaza ekunakekelweni kolimi nasekuqinisekiseni ukuthi amasiko awalahleki futhi awashabalali.

Ngemuva kwalokho, umphathi wohlelo umeme uMnu Thebolla, oyiPhini leMayor yoMasipala waseMsunduzi, ukuba abe namzwi okusamukela njengosokhaya futhi abeke namazwi akhuthazayo nagqugquzela ukubungazwa kwalolu suku. Lokhu kube yisinyathelo esivule indlela yokuthi izivakashiziqhubekele phambili

nohlelo ngokuzwakala komlayezo wobumbano nowokubungaza usuku olubalulekile emhlabeni jikelele, Usuku Lolimi Lwebele.



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Izihambeli nezikhulumi ezahlukene ziluthokozele lolu suku futhi zaphinda zaveza nezinselelo ezikhona ekufundeni ngolimi lwebele. UMnu Thebolla, okunye akubalulile enkulumeni yakhe ukuthi izingane kufanele zithole imfundo ngezilimi zazo ukuze zikhule zibe nezisekelo eziqinile ekufundeni. Inkosi Zondi, yahamba emazwini ePhini leMayor kodwa yakuveza ukuthi yona akukho nokuncane ekwaziyo nebikwazi ngeBhodi Lezimi (iPanSALB) ngaphambilini, kodwa, manje isiyabona ukuthi libamba iqhaza elikhulu ekuthuthukiseni ulimi, futhi ifisa ukuthi bona njengendlu yamakhosi basebenzisane nalo njengoba besemkhankasweni wokwakha abafana nezintombi abazoqonda ukubaluleka kolimi lwabo.

Undabezitha wandulele uNkkz UZanele Ndima naye ogcizelele ukuthi kubalulekile ukuthi sizigqaje ngolimi lwethu ngoba lokho kwenza ukuthi sigcine ubunjalo nesiko lethu, hhayi ukulisebenzisa kuphela uma kukhankaswa ngoba kunxenxwa amavoti.

Lo mgubho ubuhlelwe ngokubambisana obekuphakathi kwePanSALB, uMkhandlu waseMsunduzi, uMnyango Wezemfundo,



iDSAC kazwelonke, i-UNESCO, kanye nezinye izinhlobo ezibambe iqhaza

elikhulu ekuthuthukiseni ulimi izilimi emphakathini eyahlukahlukeni. Indikimba yonyaka obukungazwa ngaphansi kwayo ibithi “Many languages, one future: Youth Voices on Multilingual Education” ivele yahambisa nesisho esithi Inkunzi isematholeni”.

Intsha nayo ibigqihile kulomcimbi, ngisho nezinhlangothini ezinjenge Duma Literacy Foundation. Ngibese ngiyamcathamela ukuze ngithole ukuthi isikhungo lesi angaphansi kwaso sisebenza kanjani. Uthathe wathi, isikhungo sakhe sizinze khona lapha eMgungundlovu, kodwa sigxile ekuthuthukiseni nokufundisa ukubhala. Wengeze ngokuthi kubalulekile ukusebenzisana nezingane, othisha nabazali ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi amakhono okuzimela kwezemfundo ayakhula. Lokhu kube wuphawu oluqinile lokuthi ikusasa lezilimi lingaphakanyiswa ngokubambisana kwemiphakathi.

Izikhulumi zibe sezithinta udaba lobuchwepheshe, zigcizelela ukuthi izilimi zomdabu akumele zishiywe ngaphandle ngesikhathi ubuchwepheshe obufana ne-Artificial Intelligence buqhubeka

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nokuthuthuka. Ukuxuba ulimi nobuchwepheshe kubonwe njengendlela eqondile yokuthi izilimi zomdabu zingalahleki, futhi kuthuthukise amathuba okuthi izingane zibe nolwazi oluhambisana nesikhathi.

IBhodi, lizibophezele ekuthuthukiseni ulwazi ngzilimi, lokho kuvele obala kulomcimbi ngoba izivakashi zinikezwe incwadi ethi “Ukuvamisa Imithetho Yokubhala Nobhalomagama LwesiZulu eshicilelwe ngonyaka wezi - 2021” ukuze abantu bazi ngezizindlela okuyizona zona zokubhala ulimi lwesiZulu kanjalo nangemithetho yokuqanjwa kwamagama.



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INTERNATIONAL MOTHER LANGUAGE DAY SYMPOSIUM

Marketing and Communication

On 19 February 2026, PanSALB, at the invitation of the Eye of Hope Community Development Organisation, the City of Tshwane and the Gauteng Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation, commemorated International Mother Language Day. This year's observance was centred around the theme, "Language justice as a foundation for inclusive and sustainable development," which emphasised the critical role of language in fostering inclusivity and supporting sustainable.

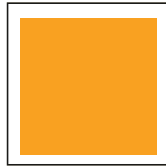
The event featured an enlightening keynote address delivered by Mr. Gebolenkosi Ngcobo from the Gauteng Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation. Mr Ngcobo emphasized the importance of promoting all 12 official languages, underscoring the province's dedication to celebrating its rich linguistic diversity and to multilingualism as a cornerstone of social cohesion.

PanSALB's Senior Manager for Linguistic Human Rights, Mr. Jeffrey Nkuna, also addressed the attendees, offering a detailed overview of the significant challenges that speakers of formerly

marginalized languages continue to face in South Africa. In his address, Mr. Nkuna highlighted the initiatives undertaken by PanSALB to advocate for language rights, including efforts to ensure that these languages receive proper recognition, resources and support within educational and governmental systems.

A dynamic panel discussion followed, moderated by representatives from the Indigenous Languages Action Forum. The panellists engaged in a thoughtful exploration of the importance of writing and publishing in indigenous African languages, highlighting how such efforts can help preserve cultural heritage and bolster community identity. In addition, they deliberated on the promotion and development of South African Sign Language, stressing the urgent need for standardised resources to improve accessibility and communication within the Deaf community. This discussion not only highlighted existing gaps but also sparked enthusiasm among participants about the potential for a more inclusive linguistic landscape in South Africa.





ISINDEBELE NATIONAL LANGUAGE BOARD NE-OFIGI LE-PANSALB ESIFUNDENI SEMPUMALANGA ZISINGETHE UMNYANYAKAZI WE-ISINDEBELE LANGUAGE INDABA

N.P Mahlangu

“Nawukhuluma nomuntu ngelimi alizwisisako, lokho okutjhoko kunqopha ehloko kuye. Nawukhuluma nomuntu ngelimi lakhe, lokho okutjhoko kunqopha ehliziywenakhe.”La mamezwi kamakekere kezombanganarha u-Nelson Rholihlahla Mandela. Umnyanya lo bewusingathelwe KwaMhlanga, esifundeni seMpumalanga mhlazana amalanga ali-13 kuMhlolanga emnyakeni wee-2026. Zoke iinkhambeli bezithamele ukusela emithonjeni ehlukahlukene mayelana neendaba ezithinta ilimi lesiNdebele ngombana injobo ehle ithungelwa ebandla. Umnqopho we-Language Indaba le bekukukhulumisana neendaba eziphathelele nokusetjenziswa kwelimi lesiNdebele nokuthuthukiswa kwalo.

Umpheko bewungadliwa mntwana, kutjhukiswa isikhumba mayelana neentjhijilo ezikhona elimini lesiNdebele, bekwaba nesendlalelo sokuthi kungenziwani ukufukula nokuthuthukisa ilimi lesiNdebele. Kilomnyanya bekuhlangene amalunga we-National Language Body (NLB), abafundisi belimi lesiNdebele, abosolimi, abolektjhara, abadosiphambili besifundo sesiNdebele, ubukhosi bakwaNzunza nebakwaManala, ubukhosi bakwaFene, ihlangano ye-COGTA nabasebenzi bephiko le-South African Broadcasting Cooperation, i-SABC ngokurhunyaziweko ukuze nabo bathole ibandulo elinabileko mayelana nokukhitjelelweko. Emnyanyeni lo, kube nesiphakamiso sokuthi kuzokuba nesiqhema sababekilohlo esizokutjheja zoke iindaba eziphathelele netuthuko yelimi lesiNdebele ukuze seluleke i-NLB ngendlela elungileko.

Umpheko weBhodi ye-PanSALB, uNom. Ndlovu, esifundeni seMpumalanga uzwakalise ukuthaba okukhulu mayelana nebambiswano elibe khona bewathokoza ukukhanjelwa kwawo. Iindaba ezivuke emnyanyeni lo zoke bezithinta ukunikela ilimi lesiNdebele isithunzi njengombana kulilimi ebeliphayelwe ngeqadi isikhathi eside phambilini. Ummongo osisekelo bewudzimelele khulu ekutheni azibuye emasisweni ukuze ilimi lesiNdebele lingatjhabalali ezandleni zabanikazi balo. Imibono ekhaliphileko iveze bonyana kusemahlombethu thina amaNdebele ukutshidza isisekelo esiqinileko ekuvikeleni ilimi lethu.

Nanyana kubonakala ukuriyada ukuthuthuka kwelimi lesiNdebele, amalunga we-NLB azibhula amaphiko ekwenzeni isiqiniseko sokuthi ilimi lesiNdebele nalo

Iiyaphakama libe hlangana namanye amalimi akubalazwe. Ngale kwalokho, iminyanya enjenga le inqophe ukuvala isikhala nokutjhidisa umkhawulo ekusebenzisweni ilimi lesiNdebele ngendlela yokwesaba nokungazithembi.

Ilimi lilimi ngabantu. Ukukhulunywa nokusetjenziswa kwalo yindlela esisekelo yokulenza livelele belihlonipheke. Likhulume ilimi lakho ukuze isizukulwana esizako sithole isithepha selimi lebele elivutjelwe ngomkghado wendabuko. IsiNdebele ligugu lethu.

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OPINION PIECE

Writer: Dr Sally Maepa, Acting Executive Head of
Languages, PanSALB

International Mother Tongue Day:

from conformance to
compliance in the
public sector



Photo: Supplied by Nombi Hlabulu

Every year on 21 February, International Mother Tongue Day calls on governments around the world to reflect on the place of language in public life. In South Africa, where multilingualism is both a constitutional principle and a lived reality, this reflection must go beyond symbolic celebration. It must translate into measurable actions within public institutions as prescribed in Section 6(2) of the Constitution.

In recent years, national discourse on language has intensified, particularly around

education reform and access to services. While these debates have been valuable in raising awareness, International Mother Tongue Day now challenges leaders in the public sector to move from conformance to compliance.

Senior managers are uniquely positioned to ensure that language policy is not merely aspirational, but a legislative and operational obligation to promote access to information in the languages people prefer.

Language and education

Language inclusion remains central to education reform, particularly through the implementation of Mother Tongue-Based Bilingual Education (MTbBE) led by the Department of Basic Education.

Evidence consistently shows that learners who are grounded in their mother tongue acquire knowledge more effectively and transition better to additional languages.

However, the responsibility of the State does not end at the school gate. The effectiveness of MTbBE is undermined when learners later encounter public institutions that operate almost exclusively in a language they do not fully understand.

Are public institutions complying?

This reality highlights the importance of coherence across government. The Constitution

of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the Use of the Official Languages Act of 2012, require national departments and public entities to use at least three official languages for official purposes and to take practical measures to elevate previously marginalised languages. These obligations are designed to ensure access, participation and accountability. Yet language compliance monitoring continues to reveal uneven implementation across the public sector.

For public sector decision-makers, non-compliance with language legislation should be viewed as both a governance and service delivery risk.

When institutions operate in only one dominant language they restrict public participation and weaken openness leading to the exclusion of many people. This has implications

for public trust, policy uptake, and the overall legitimacy of state institutions.

Recommendations

Improving compliance requires deliberate institutional action. Language policies must be aligned to the demographic realities of communities served and integrated into core business processes.

Official communication platforms such as websites, public notices, forms and customer-facing services should consistently reflect multilingual practice rather than symbolic translation.

Language units must be properly resourced and language practitioners empowered to support departments in meeting their statutory obligations.

Equally important is leadership accountability. Senior

managers should regard language implementation as an essential element of performance management risk governance and organisational culture. Budgeting for language services should be planned and sustained, rather than treated as an ad hoc expense.

Regular internal monitoring, combined with engagement with the Pan South African Language Board's oversight mechanisms, provides an opportunity for institutions to assess progress and address gaps proactively.

From policy statements to action

Section 6(4) of the Constitution affirms that all official languages must enjoy parity of esteem and be treated equitably. This principle cannot be

realised through policy statements alone.

It requires consistent practice, strong institutional discipline and leadership that recognises language as a key driver of inclusion, transformation and development.

As South Africa observes International Mother Tongue Day, the challenge before the public sector is not whether multilingualism is important but whether it is being implemented with the seriousness it deserves.

Making languages count means embedding them into governance systems service delivery models and accountability frameworks. By doing so, public institutions can strengthen democracy advance social cohesion and ensure that sustainable development is truly inclusive. ♦

Language is a key driver of inclusion, transformation and development in South Africa.



Photos: Freepik

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Nsuku Pius
Mtileni

NDZETELAVUTIVI WA MILAWU YA MATSALELO NA MAPELETELO YA XITSONGA EYUNIVHESITI YA VENDA



Mnn Joyce Madiba, loyi ku nga Mulawurinkulu wa hofisi ya Xifundzakulu xa Limpopo ya HATAD, u nyikile andlalo wa leswaku HATAD i yini, xileriso xa nawu yi xi kuma kwihi naswona migingiriko ya yona hi yihi. U boxile leswaku HATAD yi kuma xileriso xa yona kusuka eka Vumbiwa bya tiko ra Afrika-Dzonga eka ndzimana ya 1, xiyenge xa 6 na le ka nawu wa HATAD, Nawu 59 wa lembe ra 1995 lowu antswisiweke.

Hi lembe ra 2019, Huvo ya Rixaka ya Ririmi ra Xitsonga (HURIRIXI) yi pfuxetile Milawu ya Matsalelo na Mapeletelo ya ririmi ra Xitsonga, leyi na namunthla ka ha tirhaka yona. Tanihi yin'wana ya matshalatshala ya Huvo yo Angarhela ya Tindzimi ta Afrika-Dzonga (HATAD) ya ku yisa ndzingananiso wa ririmi eka vanhu, Tihuvo ta Rixaka ta Tindzimi ti fanele ku endla Miletelavutivi ya Milawu ya Matsalelo na Mapeletelo ya tindzimi hi ku landza Kungu ra Matirhelo ra HATAD ra Lembeximali ra 2025/26.

Hi siku ra 13 Nyenyakulu 2026, HURIRIXI yi vile na ndzetelavutivi wa milawu leyi eYunivhesiti ya Venda. Ndzetelavutivi lowu wu

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ngheneriwele hi vatrhi va Huvo yo Endla
Milawu ya Xifundzakulu xa Limpopo, vatrhi
va Ndzawulo ya Vululami na Nhluvukiso
wa Vumbiwa, Vatsundzuxi va dyondzo ya
Xitsonga eka Ndzawulo ya Dyondzo ya
Masungulo, Valeteri na Swichudeni swa
ririmi ra Xitsonga eYunivhesiti ya Venda.

Mnn Joyce Madiba, loyi ku nga
Mulawurinkulu wa hofisi ya Xifundzakulu
xa Limpopo ya HATAD, u nyikile andlalo
wa leswaku HATAD i yini, xileriso xa nawu
yi xi kuma kwihi naswona migingiriko ya
yona hi yihi. U boxile leswaku HATAD yi
kuma xileriso xa yona kusuka eka
Vumbiwa bya tiko ra Afrika-Dzonga eka
ndzimana ya 1, xiyenge xa 6 na le ka nawu



wa HATAD, Nawu 59 wa lembe ra 1995
lowu antswisiweke. U yile emahlweni a
hlamusela migingiriko ya HATAD na
swisimekiwa leswi yi swi tirhisaka ku
fikelela migingiriko ya yona, ku katsa
Tiyuniti ta Rixaka ta Lekisikhogirafi,
Tikomiti ta Ririmi ta Swifundza na Tihuvo
ta Rixaka ra Tindzimi, ku katsa HURIRIXI.
U nyikile xikombiso xa HURIRIXI leyi nga
na ntirho wa ku ringananisa ririmi ra
Xitsonga hi ku endla milawu ya matsalelo
na mapeletelo ya rona eka yin'wana ya
migingiriko ya yona.

Phrf Arnold Mushwana, Mutshamaxitulu
wa HURIRIXI, u nyikile andlalo wa milawu
leyi laha a vulavuleke ehansi ka



tinhlomhaka leti landzelaka: Swiaki swa
marito, Mitlawa ya maviti, Mavitimpfelelo
yo huma eka maendli, Xitwari xa le
makumu eka maviti, Xitwari xa le makumu
eka ntsongohato, Rihlawuri, Nandzulo,
Maengeterimpfelelo, na Vundhawu.

Dkd Hlengiwe Mashele, Muhlerinkulu wa
Yuniti ya Rixaka ya Lekisikhogirafi ya
Xitsonga, u nyikile andlalo wa yena laha a
vulavuleke ehansi ka tinhlomhaka leti
landzelaka: Mahikahatelo (xoboho),
Maritonkatsano, Masiku ya vhiki, Tin'hweti
ta lembe, Malombiwa, Makomiselo, na
Peletwana rintshwa eka Xitsonga.



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**Lwandile
Maswana**

UMBHIYOZO**WOSUKU LOLWIMI LWENKOBÉ LAMAZWE NGAMAZWE**

Umsitho wokukhumbula nokuvuyisana noSuku loLwimi lweNkobe kwiLizwe liphela ububanjelwe kwiLiziko South African Museum ngomhla wama21 kwinyanga yoMdumba 2026. Lo msitho ubuzinyaswe yiOfisi yeBhodi yoLwimi kwiPhondo laseNtshona Kapa (PanSALB), iSebe lezeMfundo kwiNtshona Kapa (WCED), Iziko South African Museums, iSebe leNkcubeko neMidlalo kwiNtshona Kapa, iYunivesiti yobuChwephesha yaseKapa (CPUT), kunye neYunivesiti yaseKapa.

UNks. Thubelani, ibambelamlawuli kwezemfundo kwiliziko South African Museum, wamkele zonke iindwendwe, abafundi, ootitshala, kwakunye nemibutho abasebenzisana nayo. UGqirha Nomfundo Mali unike intsusa nenjongo yoSuku loLwimi lweNkobe kwiLizwe

liphela waye wakudibanisa oku nokhuphiswano lopelo-magama kwiBanga lesi4. Olu khuphiswano luqhutywe ngesiXhosa nesiAfrikaans.

Umxholo woSuku loLwimi lweNkobe kwiLizwe liphela ngo2025 ubusithi “iLwimi ezininzi, Ikamva elinye: Amazwi olutsha kwimfundo engelwimi ezininzi.”

Injongo yoSuku loLwimi lweNkobe kwiLizwe liphela kukwazisa ulwazi ngeelwimi, ukwahlukana ngokwenkcubeko kwakunye nosetyenziso leelwimi ezininzi. IPanSALB inikezele ngezatifikethi kubafundi abathathe inxaxheba, iikhompyutha ezincinci eziphathekayo ezintlanu (tablets), kwakunye nezakhelo zezatifikethi kwabaphumeleleyo.

Imiyalezo yenkuthazo kwabathathe inxaxheba iphume kula maziko alandelayo: Nks. Karen Dudley, Umlawuli weGET Kharityhulam, kwiSebe lezeMfundo eNtshona Kapa; Mnu. Zukile Jama, ilungu leKomiti yoLwimi

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**Umxholo woSuku loLwimi lweNkobe
kwiLizwe liphela ngo2025 ubusithi
“lilwimi ezininzi, Ikamva elinye: Amazwi
olutsha kwimfundo engelwimi ezininzi.”**

eNtshona Kapa; kunye noNks. Zukiswa Zono, ophuma
kwiProjekthi yeMfundo engeLwimi ezininzi kwiYunivesiti
yaseKapa.

Abafundi abaphumeleleyo kuKhuphiswano loPelomagama
ngesiXhosa kwiBanga lesi4 ngaba: Aphezile Sigadla (Ikaya
Primary), Mbalentle Nyongwana (Abedare Primary School),
Lerato Leshomo (Chumisa Primary School), Ntando Mbobo
(Chumisa Primary School), kunye noOnwabile Maswili
(Parliament Street Primary School).

Kanti abaphumeleleyo kupelomagama ngesiAfrikaans ngaba:
Anine Tredoux (Durbanville Primary School), Hilda Van Wyk
(Gene Louw Primary School), Petronela Gouws (Jan Van
Riebeeck Primary School), Peyton Bothma (Bellpark Primary
School), and Thys Schoeman (Durbanville Primary School).
Lo msitho ubuyimpumelelo.

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*Lindokuhle
Xulu*

UPanSALB UBENENKUNDLA YOKUCOBELELANA NGEMITHETHO YOKUBHALA,

**NOBHALOMAGAMA LWESIZULU NABAFUNDI BE-TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY KUSUKELA ZIYI6 UKUYA KWEZI11 KUNDASA WEZI2026**

**Lenkundla iqale mhla ziyisithupha yaze
yaphothulwa ziyishumi nanye kuNdasa
wezi2026. Loluqeqesho beluqondiswe
kubafundi be-Language Practice
ngenhloso yokubanika ulwazi olunzulu
mayelana nemithetho yokubhala
nobhalomagama lolumi lwesiZulu.**

Lenkundla iqale mhla ziyisithupha yaze yaphothulwa ziyishumi nanye kuNdasa wezi2026. Loluqeqesho beluqondiswe kubafundi be-Language Practice ngenhloso yokubanika ulwazi olunzulu mayelana nemithetho yokubhala nobhalomagama lolumi lwesiZulu.

Loluqeqesho beluqhutshwa uSolwazi B.E. Zungu oyilungu loMZUKAZWE nongumphathi oyinhloko kuSikole Sezilimi e-University of Johannesburg. USolwazi uchaze kabanzi ngezindlela zokupela, nangezinguquko esenziwe ezisemthethweni, nokubaluleka kokugcina izimiso zolimi kanye nokusetshenziswa kwazo. Loluqeqesho beluhlukaniswe ngokwamazinga abafundi njengoba luqala ngabenza unyaka wokuqala lanyuka njalo laze lafinyelela kubafundi

abenza izifundo zeMasters. Kwabenza i-Masters, uqeqesho labo luthande ukujija kakhulu, ngoba belufaka nokuhlaziya. Balitholile ithuba labo abebefuna ukucaciselwa ngezindlela ezithuthukisa ukusetshenziswa kolimi. Ukuzibandakanya kwabo bekukhombisa ugqozi netshisekelo mayelana ngolwazi olunzulu olimini lwesiZulu.

Usuku lokugcina lukhombise ngokusobala ukuthi lomsebenzi ube nomthelela omkhulu. USolwazi uZungu ugqizelele ukuthi wathola ukuqeqeshwa okuhle kuSolwazi Maphumulo, futhi wakhuthaza abafundi ukuba bahlale benesifiso sokufunda futhi bangasabi ukufunda izimiso zolimi ngokujulile. Kube nokubonga okukhulu okuqondiswe kwaPanSALB, iTUT kanye nakubafundi ngokubambisana okuhle kanajalo nokuzimisela ekulanagazeleni ulwazi.

uDokotela Mbatha, uyena odlulise amazwi okubonga egameni loMnyango wakwaLanguage, wagcizelela ngokuthi abafundi bakuvezile ukuthi bangathokoza kakhulu uma bengabuye beyithole enye inkundla efana nalena. Ubese ebonga umnumzane uXulu owayengomunye wabafundi babo, ngokuba khona kwakhe kuyo yonke imisebenzi kusukela ekuqaleni kuze kube sekugcineni.

Yize isikhathi besisincane kakhulu, kodwa umsebenzi ubeyimpumelelo enkulu. Abafundi bakhombisile ukuthi bayalujabulela lolulwazi abalucoshile futhi nabo bezwa bevuseleleka. Abanye babo baze bathembisa ukuthi nabo bafisa ukuthuthuka baze babenjengabo ochwepheshe bolimi emphakathini nasezikhungweni zemfundo.

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Mthatha-Walter Sisulu University

26 March 2026



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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