

Ukungenziwa Kwezilimi Zesintu Izilimi Zokufunda Nokufundisa EmaKolishi Amakhono Anenani Eliphezulu Labafundi Abansundu Kubhekwa Isitifiketi Se-NCV

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Iqoqa

Imfundo yesitifiketi se*National Curriculum Vocational* (NCV) inikeza abafundi ithuba lokuthola ulwazi kanye namakhono adingekayo emikhakheni eyehlukene. Okuxakayo ngalesi sitifiketi ukuthi sizikhipha inyumbazane izilimi zesiNtu bese siba nolimi olulodwa lwesiNgisi kuphela. Umthethosisekelo wezwe laseNingizimu Afrika unikeza izilimi eziyishumi nambili ilungelo lokusetshenziswa ngokulinganayo. Lapha umcwaningi wabe efisa ukuthola isizathu esenza inqubomgomo yemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono ukuthi ingazifaki izilimi zesiNtu ezifundweni zesitifiketi se-NCV. Lesi senzo samaKolishi amakhono sikhombisa ngokusobala ukuthi izilimi zesiNtu azikayitholi inkululeko. Ngokomthethosisekelo wezwe laseNingizimu Afrika, ziyishumi nambili izilimi ezisemthethweni. Umatikuletsheni wamakhono, i-NCV, akumele uphucise abafundi umsoco namagugu atholakala ezilimini zesiNtu anjengenhlonipho, ubuntu kanye nokuziphatha. Ngokwenqubomgomo yemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono isitifiketi se*National Curriculum Vocational* (NCV) kufanele sibe nesifundo sesiNgisi/*English*, iZibalo/*Mathematical Literacy* kanye ne*Life Orientation* bese umfundi engeza ngezine ezihambisana nekhono azolifundela. Le nqubomgomo ivimbela abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV ekutheni bathole ithuba lokuqhubeka nezifundo zabo ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme njengoba emanyuvesi kudingeka izilimi ezimbili esitifiketini ukuze bemukelwe. Ekuqhubeni lolu cwaningo, umcwaningi ulandela indlela yocwaningo lwesimo. Lolu cwaningo lwesekelwe yinjulalwazi icritical theory kanye nendlelakubuka yomhumusho. Kwacwaningwa abafundisi basemaKolishi amakhono abahlanu (05), abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV abangamashumi amabili (20) kanye nomphathi weKolishi oyedwa (01). Lolu cwaningo

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Iwathola ukuthi izilimi zesiNtu azifundiswa emaKolishi amakhono futhi akukho okwenziwayo ukulungisa leli phutha.

Amagama amqoka: Inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono, Imfundo yamakhono, izilimi zesiNtu, umthethosisekelo, isitifiketi se*National Certificate Vocational* (NCV), ubulimimbili, kanye nomthethosisekelo wezwe.

Exclusion of Indigenous Languages from the NCV Curriculum in TVET Colleges: A Case Study of IsiZulu in Two TVET Colleges in KwaZulu-Natal

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Abstract

The National Curriculum Vocational (NCV) qualification grants students an opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in different fields. It is troubling that the NCV certificate offers only English to students and excludes all African indigenous languages. English holds a privileged position because it is offered as a subject and it is also used as the language of teaching and learning in all TVET colleges in South Africa. According to the South African constitution, there are twelve official languages. Each of these is afforded equal status by the constitution that requires that all twelve official languages receive equal treatment. The exclusion of indigenous languages in the NCV certificate indicates that the Higher Education system does not yet reflect the freedom prescribed in the constitution. This paper investigates why the National Curriculum Vocational (NCV) certificate does not include African indigenous languages. I argue that the NCV curriculum is weakened without the inclusion of indigenous languages, preventing African students from benefitting from the rich knowledge, heritage and culture found in an indigenous language. According to TVET Colleges' policy, the NCV certificate must consist of one language, which is English, Mathematical Literacy and Life Orientation as well as four technical modules. As it consists of a single language instead of two, the NCV qualification prevents students from furthering their studies at university, since most universities require students to be bilingual. In addition to English, it is essential for the NCV curriculum to include an indigenous

language, chosen according to the language used by the majority of students in the province. This study used a qualitative approach, adopting the lens of critical theory and the interpretive paradigm. Five lecturers, twenty five NCV students and one TVET principal were included in the study. Findings revealed that indigenous languages are neglected in all TVET colleges, and this has not been considered as a matter of concern.

Keywords: Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College, Technical Education, National Curriculum Vocational (NCV), Bilingualism, Indigenous Languages, Language Policy.

Isingeniso

Ngokwenqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono izinga lesitifiketi se-NCV liyalingana nelesitifiketi sikaMatikuletshe*ni*,i-NCS. Lolu cwaningo luyiphonsela inselelo le nqubomgomo, kubukeka sengathi izilimi zesiNtu zisacindezelwe emfundweni yamakhono. Balinganiselwa ngaphezulu kwama-78% abantu abakhuluma ulimi lwesiZulu esifundazweni iKwaZulu-Natali kodwa emaKolishi amakhono abalufundiswa ulimi lwesiZulu abafundi, kuba olwesiNgisi kuphela. Esifundazweni saseMpumalanga Koloni balinganiselwa kwabangama-80% abantu abakhuluma ulimi lwesiXhosa kodwa emfundweni ye-NCV kufundwa ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela. Lolu cwaningo luzimisele ngokuthola imizwa yabafundisi besitifiketi se-NCV ukuthi bazizwa kanjani njengoba beyingxenye yokubulala izilimi zabansundu beqhakambisa ulimi lwabaMhlophe ekubeni sibuswa uHulumeni wentando yeningi. Lolu cwaningo lwendlala umhlahlandlela okumele ulandelwe ekuchibiyeleni inqubomgomgomo yemfundo yamakhono, i-NCV, ifake izilimi zesiNtu. Ukufunda nokufundisa okubandakanya nokushicilelwa kocwaningo ezilimini zomdabu zase-Afrika kuyadinga ukuthi kubuyekizwe ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme. Lokhu kubalulekile uma sibheka izinguquko ezenzeka ezweni laseNingizimu Afrika (Ndimande-Hlongwa 2014: 80).

Imibono Yongoti

Banengi ababhali asebeke bacwaninga ngemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono, ngokulinganiswa kwezilimi ezisemthethweni kuleli, kanye nangokuzalwa kabusha kwe-Afrika. Kuyaphawuleka kodwa ukuthi akukho namunye owake

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wakhuluma ngaleli gebe elidalwa ukungafundiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV. UButhelezi (2016) wacwaninga ngenqubomgomo elawula imfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono kanye nokuguqulwa kwawo angabe esenzisa izifundo zokucija amakhono, i-NATED, kuphela kepha afundise abafundi isitifiketi esixube amakhono nolwazi esibizwa nge-NCV. Imiphumela yalolu cwaningo yaveza ukuthi kwabathwesa ubunzima obukhulu abafundisi basemaKolishi ukuqaliswa kwesitifiketi se-NCV ngoba kwaba nesidingo sokuthi bafundise isifundo sesiNgisi, ne*Life Orientation*, neseZibalo ekubeni bona befundele amakhono kuphela.

UNgubane (2016) yena wayecwaninga isipiliyoni sabafundisi basemaKolishi amakhono ekuholeni nasekufundiseni abafundi be-NCV izinga lesibili emaKolishi aKwaZulu-Natali. Lolu cwaningo lwaphakamisa ukuthi kunesidingo esinqala sokuthi uhulumeni athuthukise abaphathi basemaKolishi kanye nabafundisi ukuze bakwazi ukuba nolwazi olwanele lokufundisa isitifiketi ababengazi lutho ngaso okuyi-NCV. ULutaaya (2017) wacwaninga imizwa nemibono yabafundisi basemaKolishi amakhono maqondana nokuqaliswa kwemfundo yesitifiketi se-NCV emaKolishi amakhono. Lolu cwaningo lwathola ukuthi kuningi okwakumele kulungiswe ngaphambi kokuba kuqaliswe lesi sitifiketi. Phakathi kwezinto okwakumele zilungiswe singabala ukuqeqeshwa kwabafundisi, ukulethwa kwezinsizakufunda nokufundisa ezisezingeni. Kwahlaluka ukuthi kunesidingo sokuthi kucutshungulwisise ukuthi yini edala abafundi basemaKolishi amakhono babhalise ngobuningi bese beyeka ubuthaphuthaphu.

UMashongoane (2015) yena wacwaninga umthelela wesitifiketi se-NCV emfundweni eqhubekayo ebhekisisa kakhulu umunxa wemfundo yamakhono obunjiniyela esifundazweni saseNyakatho-Ntshonalanga. Lolu cwaningo lwathola ukuthi isitifiketi se-NCV sibanikeza inkinga abafundi uma sebefisa ukudlulela emazingeni asemamanyuvesi ngoba abamukeleki. UGaffoor (2018) wacwaninga kabanzi ngemithelela edala ukuthi abafundi bangaziphothuli izifundo zabo ze-NCV emaKolishi amakhono esifundazweni sase-Ntshonalanga Koloni, eNingizimu Afrika. Lolu cwaningo lwathola ukuthi iningi labafundi abenza isitifiketi se-NCV bakhulile ngokweminyaka kungalesi sizathu beyeka isikole bengaziphothulile izifundo zabo.

UMatenda (2016) wacwaninga iqhaza lemfundo yamakhono yasemaKolishi ukuthi inaqhaza lini ekuthuthukiseni abantu besifazane kuleli?

Lolu cwaningo lwathola ukuthi imfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono ayibathuthukisi abantu besifazane. Idlanzana nje elisizakalayo. UPrinsloo (2009) wacwaninga kabanzi ngokubhekwa kolwazi lomsebenzi umuntu asuke esenalo, *iRecognition of Prior Learning (RPL)* uma umfundi efuna ukufunda emaKolishi amakhono kaHulumeni. Lolu cwaningo lwathola ukuthi akukenzeki ukuthi abafundi abanesipiliyoni somsebenzi bathole ithuba lokuwufundela yize bengenayo imiphumela yebenga lesishiyagalolunye.

Njengoba lolu cwaningo lucwaninga isizathu sokungafundiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu emaKolishi emfundo yamakhono (TVET Colleges) kubalulekile ukuthi sibhekisise inqubomgomo yezilimi emabangeni aphakeme (*Language in Education Policy*) ukuthi ithini ngalolu daba. UBeukes, (2014) uthi, Inqubomgomo Yolimi Emfundweni YaseNingizimu Afrika (*Language in Education Policy*) eyagunyazwa ngonyaka we-1997 ikubeka kucace ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kolimi lwebele lwabafundi njengolimi lokufunda nokufundisa kumele kuqaliswe emfundweni yasemabangeni aphansi kodwa umfundi kufanele afundiswe nolunye ulimi lokwengeza. Umthethosisekelo wezwe laseNingizimu Afrika (Republic of South Africa 1996) uthi wonke umuntu unelungelo lokusebenzisa ulimi lwakhe aphinde azibandakanye nosikompilo oluthandwa nguye. Umbiko womnyango wezemfundo (2003) waphakamisa ukuthi izilimi zesiNtu zaseNingizimu Afrika ezisemthethweni, kumele zibuyise isithunzi sazo njengezilimi ezisemthethweni. Isikhungo sezemfundo ephakeme ngasinye kumele senze umhlahlandlela wokwenza inqubomgomo isebenze, ikhombise izinhloso zesikhathi esifushane, esiphakathi nendawo kanye nezesikhathi eside. UNzimande (2012) ecashunwe kuNdimande-Hlongwa (2014) uthi ukuthuthukiswa kwezilimi zomdabu zase-Afrika kweyeme emaqinisweni omphakathi, okuyizinto ezingumgogodla wokwakhiwa kwesizwe nokuthuthukisa ubumbano ezweni lethu.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwazo zonke izilimi ezisemthethweni kuyisidingo ngoba kuzobuyisa isithunzi futhi kuyilungelo, yikhona okuzokwenza sikwazi ukuthi sifinyelele emazingeni aphakeme emfundo, kulondolozwe amagugu ethu, ukuxhumana kanjalo namasiko. ULemmer noVanWyk (2004) bathi ingane enganikezwanga ithuba lokuthuthukisa ulimi lwayo lwebele ivamisa ukuba buthaka olimini lwesiZulu ngenxa yokuthi yazi kakhulu ulimi lwesibili. Amasiko ayo iwabukela phansi ngoba isuke isidume namasiko olimi lwesibili. Izilimi zesiNtu zishaywe indiva emfundweni yesitifiketi semfundo yamakhono nakuba zikhona zinqubomgomo ezigunyaza ukuthi zibandakanywe. UGumbi (2019) uthi, nakuba kunenqwaba yezinqubomgomo ezigunyaza

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ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zesiNtu ngendlela elinganayo emfundweni, ezinjengoMthethosisekelo wezwe laseNingizimu Afrika (1996), *iLanguage in Education Policy* (DoE, 1997), *iNational Language Policy Framework* (Department of Art and Culture, DAC 2003), kodwa zisakhishwa inyumbazane emfundweni yakuleli. Ulimi lwesiNgisi lusahamba phambili emfundweni kanye nakwezobuchwepheshe, i-ICT, ludlula izilimi zesiNtu. Lolu cwaningo lubona sengathi lesi senzo samaKolishi amakhono sizokwenza abafundi abansundu abafunda kuwo bazishaye indiva izilimi zabo zesiNtu bese bachema nolwesiNgisi. UDonald nabanye (1997) bathi uma ulimi lwebele lwabafundi lubukelwa phansi lunganikezwa izinga elilufanele kungenza abafundi bagcine sebeluthatha njengento engenamsebenzi futhi engabalulekile. Abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV basabancane ngakho, kuningi abangakuzuzisa olimini okungabakhulisa babe ngabantu abaqotho. Ovyotsky (1962) benoPeal noLambart (1962) bayavumelana ngokuthi ulwazi olutholakala ezilimini ezingaphezulu kolulodwa lungakhulisa izinga lokucabanga komntwana.

Indlela Yokuqoqa Ulwazi

Ekuqopeni ulwazi kulolu cwaningo, umcwaningi usebenzise indlela yocwaningo lwesimo. UCrotty (1998) ecashunwe kuMbatha (2020) uthi inhloso yocwaningo lwesimo ukuthi kuqondakale ulwazi oluyiwona msuka nomnyombo wokuthi abantu bacabange noma benze ngendlela ethile. Umcwaningi ukhethe le ndlela ngoba efuna ukuthola umnyombo wokuthi kubangelwa yini ukuthi inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono izishaye indiva izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV lapha eNingizimu Afrika kube kungabafundi abansundu abaningi ngokwezinqwaba emaKolishi amakhono? Ucwano lwe lwesimo luyanemba njengoba lwembula izinto abantu abaphila ngaphansi kwazo, bazizwele bona ngokwabo ukwenzeka kwazo kanye nokudlula kuzona (Sherman noWebb 1998).

Ukukhethwa Kwababambiqhaza

Lolu cwaningo lwenziwa ngokulandela isampula lenhloso. Ngokwale ndlela umcwaningi uzikhethela yena ababambiqhaza ababona sengathi bazomunika ulwazi oluyihlabathi esikhonkosini. Lolu cwaningo lwenziwa kubafundi

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abangamashumi amabili nanhlanu, abafundisi besitifiketi se-NCV abathathu kanye nomphathi weKolishi oyedwa. Abafundisi basemaKolishi banikezwa ikhodi ethi (L), abafundi bona banikezwa ikhodi (S), kwase kuthi abaphathi beKolishi banikwa ethi (M).

Ithebula lababambiqhaza

Ababambiqhaza	Ubulili		Isamba
	Isilisa	Isifazane	
S	10	15	25
L	03	02	05
Abaphathi beKolishi	01	00	01
			31

Ababambiqhaza bethiwe amagama okungesiwona awabo ngenhloso yokubavikela. Ngesikhathi sezingxoxo, umcwaningi eqhuba lolu cwaningo usebenzise isiqophamazwi ngenhloso yokugcina lonke ulwazi. Phakathi kwamathuluzi asetshenziselwe ukuqoqa ulwazi kulolu cwaningo singabala, inhlwayalwazi, uhlu lwemibuzo, kanye nendlela yeqoqo lababambiqhaza.

Imibuzo Yocwaningo

- Yini edala ukuthi inqubomgomo yemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono izishaye indiva izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se*National Certificate Vocational* (NCV)?
- Yini ebangela ukuthi izilimi zesiNtu zingenziwa izilimi zokufunda nokufundisa, i-LoLT, emaKolishi amakhono anenani eliphezulu labafundi abansundu?
- Ngabe inqubomgomo yasemaKolishi yini ebalula ukuthi zingafundwa izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV?

Izinjongo Zocwaningo

- Lolu cwaningo lufuna ukuthola ukuthi yini edala ukuthi inqubomgomo yemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono izishaye indiva izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se*National Certificate Vocational* (NCV).

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- Lolu cwaningo lufuna ukuthola ukuthi kudalwa yini ukuthi ulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, i-LoLT, kube ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela emaKolishi amakhono yize iningi labafundi kungabansundu.
- Ithini inqubombomo yasemaKolishi amakhono ngokungafundwa kwezilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se*National Certificate Vocational* (NCV).

Injulalwazi

Ekuhlaziyeni lolu cwaningo, umcwaningi usebenzise injulalwazi eyaziwa ngokuthi *icritical theory*. Injulalwazi *icritical theory* ilwisana nokungalingani kwabantu okwenzeka emiphakathini. Ivumelana kakhulu nokushiwo ngumqulu olawula ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi *iLanguage planning policy* (Tollefson 2006). Izilimi zabansundu zisacindezelekile kuleli laseNingizimu Afrika uma ziqhathaniswa nolimi lwesiNgisi nolwesiBhunu. UHorkheimer (1982) uyichaza le njulalwazi athi ilwela ukukhulula abantu esimeni esisuke sibagqilazile. Le njulalwazi ichaza kabanzi ukukhululwa kwabantu engcindezelweni. Injulalwazi *icritical theory* ichaza ijule kabanzi ngokubaluleka kokukhululeka kwabantu nasekuthatheni izinqumo ngenkuleko (Harney 2014). Le njulalwazi ilusekela kahle lolu cwaningo ngoba ihambisana nesimo sokucindezelwa kwezilimi zabantu abansundu okwenzeka ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme, ikakhulukazi emaKolishi amakhono aseNingizimu Afrika.

Incazelo Yesitifiketi Se*National Certificate* (Vocational)

Lesi isitifiketi esenziwa emaKolishi emfundo yamakhono, ama-TVET *Colleges*. Isisindo salesi sitifiketi silingana nesikamatikuletsheni. Umfundi simvumela ukuthi aqhubeke nemfundo yasemabangeni aphezulu nokuthi afune umsebenzi wekhono alifundile. Isitifiketi se*National Certificate (Vocational)* senziwa sisuka ezingeni lesibili (*level 2*), elesithathu (*level 3*) bese kuba elesine (*level 4*) ngokukleliswa kwezitifiketi kuzwelonke ngokwe-*National Qualifications Framework*. Lesi sitifiketi samukela abafundi abanemiphumela yebanga lesishiyagololunye (*Grade 09*). Lesi sitifiketi senziwa emaKolishi

amakhono (*TVET Colleges*) kaHulumeni kanye nalawo azimele. Lesi sitifiketi sinika abafundi ithuba lokuthola ulwazi, amakhono, kanye namava emisebenzi ehlukenene. Sinikeza abafundi amathuba okuyofunda sakusebenza ezinkampanini ezehlukene ngenhloso yokuthola isipiliyoni esiphelele somsebenzi. Imfundo yalesi sitifiketi ixube ulwazi kanye namakhono. *INational Certificate (Vocational)* ihlolwa iphinde iqinisekise izingabunjalo inhlangothi UMALUSI lena ephinde iqinisekise imiphumela kamatikuletsheni, oyi-NSC. Lesi sitifiketi singafundwa ngokugcwele noma ngokungagcwele. Simumethe amaphuzu ayi-130 *credits* esiwanikwa *iNational Qualifications Framework* (NQF). Amaphuzu angamashumi amahlanu kulesi sitifiketi aqhamuka ezifundweni okungezona ezamakhono okuwuLimi, iZibalo kanye ne*Life Orientation*. Amaphuzu angamashumi amabili olimini ezingeni le-NQF *level 3* atholakala kolulodwa ezilimini ezisemthethweni eziyi-11. Lokho kugunyazwe umthethosisekelo, *iSouth African Constitution, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)*. Ulimi oluqokiwe kumele kube ngolusezingeni lolimi lwasekhaya noma okungenani olokuqala lokwengeza uma nje kuwulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, iLoLT (*Government Gazette 2006*). Amaphuzu angamashumi amabili aqhamuka esifundweni sesingazibalo, *iMathematical Literacy*. Amaphuzu ayishumi aqhamuka esifundweni se*Life Orientation*. Amanye amaphuzu atholakala ezifundweni ezine zamakhono okukhethwa kuzona.

Umumo Wesifundo Se-NCV

Lapha umfundi ukhetha ulimi olulodwa lwesiNgisi, isifundo sezibalo, kanye nese*Life Orientation* ngaphansi kohlu lwezifundo okungesizona ezamakhono. Inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono ithi ulimi olukhethwa ngumfundi kumele lube ngulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, iLoLT. Lokho-ke, kwenza ukuthi ulimi lwesiNgisi luziqhoqhobale zonke izilimi zesiNtu emaKolishi amakhono. Uma umfundi esekhetha izifundo zakhe ziba zintathu kuphela okungesizona ezamakhono bese kuba ezine ezamakhono. Nantu uhla lwamakhono afundwa ngaphansi kwe-NCV: *Agriculture and Nature conservation, Culture and Arts, Business, Commerce and Management Studies, Communication Studies and Languages, Education, Training, and development, Manufacturing, Engineering, and Technology, Human and Social Studies, Law, Military Science and Security, Health Sciences and Social Services, Physical, Mathematical, Computer and life Sciences, Services and Physical Planning and Construction.*

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***Ithebula Lezifundo Okungezona Ezamakhono Okukhethwa Kuzo Ezintathu
Esiitifiketini seNational Certificate Vocational (NCV)***

ISIFUNDO	INOMBOLO YESIFUNDO		
	NQF Level 2	NQF Level 3	NQF Level 4
Afrikaans Home Language	0400012	04100023	04100034
Afrikaans first Additional Language	04200042	04200053	04100034
English Home Language	04100072	04100083	04100094
English First Additional Language	04200102	04200113	0420124
IsiNdebele Home Language	04100132	04100143	0410054
IsiNdebele First Additional Languages	04200162	04200173	04200184
IsiXhosa Home Languages	04100192	04100203	04100214
IsiXhosa First Additional Languages	04200222	04200233	04200244
IsiZulu Home Language	04100252	04100263	04100274
IsiZulu First Additional Language	04200282	04200293	04200304
SePedi Home Language	04100312	04100323	04100334
SePedi First Additional Language	04200342	04200353	04200364
Sesotho Home Language	04100372	04100383	04100394
Sesotho first additional language,	04200402	04200413	04200424
SeTswana Home Language	04100432	04100443	04100454
SeTswana First Additional Language	04200462	04200473	04200484
SiSwati Home Language	04010492	04100503	04100514
SiSwati First Language	04200522	04200533	04200544
Tshivenda Home Language	04100552	04100563	04100574

Tshivenda First Home Language	04200582	04200593	04200604
Xitsonga Home Language	04100612	04100623	04100634
Xitsonga First Additional Language	04200642	04200653	04200664

TABLE B2: MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

SUBJECT	SUBJECT NUMBER		
	NQF Level 2	NQF Level 3	NQF Level 4
Mathematical Literacy	10400012	10400023	10400034
Mathematics	10500042	10500053	10500064

TABLE B3: HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES

SUBJECT	SUBJECT NUMBER		
	NQF Level 2	NQF Level 3	NQF Level 4
Life Orientation	07600012	07600023	07600034

Ukubukelwa Phansi Kwezilimi ZesiNtu EmaKolishi Amakhono Ezifundazweni Ezehlukene eNingizimu Afrika

Isifundazwe saseMpumalanga Koloni (Eastern Cape) sisebenzisa kakhulu ulimi lwesiXhosa kanye nolimi lwesiBhunu njengezilimi zabo zokuxhumana. Nantu uhlu lwamaKolishi amakhono kaHulumeni atholakala kulesi sifundazwe; IPort Elizabeth TVET, Buffalo City TVET, Eastcape Midlands TVET, Ikhala TVET, Ingwe TVET, King Hints TVET, King Sabata Dalindyebo TVET, neLovedale TVET. Wonke lawa maKolishi angakaHulumeni futhi afundisa inqwaba yabafundi esitifiketini se-NCV okunzima kakhulu ukuthi labo bafundi bafunda ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela, abafundiswa ulimi lwesiXhosa noma lwesiBhunu. Lokhu, amaKolishi akwenza ngoba elawulwa inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono ethi kufanele kufundiswe ulimi olungulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, i-LoLT, esitifiketini se-NCV. Lapha eNingizimu Afrika, isiNgisi yilo ulimi olwaqokwa njengolokufunda nokufundisa. Lolu cwaningo lubuza umbuzo othi kwenzeka kanjani ukuthi izilimi zasekhaya zishaywe indiva bese kuchuma izilimi zokuhamba esitifiketini se-NCV? Kulesi sifundazwe ulimi lwesiXhosa

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kufanele ngabe luyanikezwa izinga lwalo elilufanele ngokuthi lufundiswe esitifiketini se-NCV. Lolw cwaningo lumelene nokushaywa indiva kwezilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV okwenzeka emaKolishi amakhono ngoba abafundi kubenza bangajabuli futhi bangaphumeleli kahle. UFucks (2015) uthi injulalwazi *icritical theory* ilwela ukwandisa amazinga enjabulo nokunethezeka kwabantu. Kuyahlaluka ukuthi abantu abathokozile neze ngenxa yokucindezelwa kwezilimi zabo emaKolishi amakhono.

Esifundazweni saseFree State basebenzisa kakhulu ulimi lwesiSotho kanye nolwesiBhunu njengezilimi zokuxhumana. Nantu uhla lwamaKolishi amakhono kaHulumeni atholakala kulesi sifundazwe: Flavious Mareka TVET College, Goldfiels TVET College, Maluti TVET College ne Motheo TVET College. Kuwona wonke lawa maKolishi amakhono siyafundwa isitifiketi se-NCV kodwa azifundwa izilimi zesiNtu. Njengoba iningi labantu lisebenzisa ulimi lwesiSotho nolwesiBhunu esifundazweni saseFree State kufanele ngabe ziyingxenye yezilimi ezifundwa esitifiketini se-NCV kulesi sifundazwe. Kushiya imibuzo engenazimpendulo ukuthi kwenziwa yini ukuthi abafundi bafundiswe ulimi okungesilona olwabo bese kuthi ezabo zishaywe indiva. Okunye okuxakayo ukuthi yini edala inqubomgomo yamaKolishi amakhono ingagunyazi ukufundiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu emaKolishi amakhono zibe ulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, i=LoLT, ekubeni iningi labantu lisebenzisa zona.

Esifundazweni saseGoli basebenzisa kakhulu ulimi lwesiSotho, olwesiBhunu, olwesiZulu kanye nolwesiNgisi. AmaKolishi amakhono kaHulumeni atholakala esifundazweni saseGoli yilawa: iCentral Johannesburg College (CJC), Ekurhuleni East College, Eurhuleni West Gauteng (EWC), South West Gauteng College, Tshwane North College, Tshwane South College neWestern College. Kuwo wonke la maKolishi amakhono aseGoli alikho nalinye elifundisa abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV ulimi lwesiZulu, lwesiNgisi, lwesiSotho nolwesiBhunu okuyizona abazisebenzisela ukuxhumana kulesi sifundazwe. Akukho ngisho elilodwa iKolishi eGoli elisebenzisa ulimi lwesiNtu njengolimi lokufunda nokufundisa, i-LoLT. Lesi senzo sicindezela izilimi zesiNtu bese siqhakambisa ulimi olulodwa okungolwesiNgisi. Ukungalufundiswa ulimi lwesiNtu kungaba nomthelela ongemuhle ekukhuleni kwentsha nasekuziphatheni kwayo.

Esifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natal (KZN) kusetshenziswa kakhulu ulimi lwesiZulu kanye nolwesiNgisi njengolimi lokuxhumana. AmaKolishi

amakhono atholakala kulesi sifundazwe yilawa: iCoastal KZN TVET College, Elangeni TVET College, Esayidini TVET College, Majuba TVET College, Mnambithi TVET College, Thekwini TVET College, UMfolozi TVET College kanye uMgungundlovu TVET College kanye noMthashana TVET College. Wonke la maKolishi awalufundisi ulimi lwesiZulu esitifiketini se-NCV okuyisona esihamba phambili esifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali. Ulimi lwesiZulu lunotho ngamasiko namagugu enza umuntu abe nekusasa eliqhakazile. Inqubomgomo yezilimi yasemaKolishi amakhono kufanele inikeze izilimi ezisethethweni amalungelo alinganayo. Njengoba ulimi lwesiZulu kuyilona olukhulunywa kakhulu esifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali kufanele ngabe luyagunyazwa ukuthi luthathwe njengolimi lokufunda nokufundisa emaKolishi akulesi sifundazwe ukuze kube lula ukuthi lufundwe esitifiketini se-NCV.

Esifundazweni saseLimpopo kusetshenziswa kakhulu ulimi lwesePedi Xitsonga neTshivenda. Nawa amaKolishi amakhono kaHulumeni atholakala esifundazweni saseLimpopo: iCapricon College, Lephalale College, Letaba College, Sikhukhune College, Letaba College, Sekhukhune College, Vhembe College, Waterberg College. Wonke lawa maKolishi amakhono awazifundisi izilimi zesiNtu ezilimini zesiNtu esitifiketini semfundo yamakhono. Wonke lawa maKolishi awazisebenzisi izilimi zesiNtu njengolimi lokufunda nokufundisa.

Esifundazweni saseMpumalanga kusetshenziswa iSiSwati, isiZulu, Xitsonga, nesiNdebele njengezilimi zesiNtu zokuxhumana. Nawa amaKolishi amakhono atholakala kulesi sifundazwe: i-Ehlanzeni Colleges, Gert Nsibande College, Nkangala College. Wonke lawa maKolishi awazifundisi izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV. Inqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono izivalela ngaphandle izilimi zesiNtu emfundisweni yesitifiketi se-NCV. Ngokomthetho kufanele ngabe abafundi bakulesi sifundazwe bayalufunda ulimi lwesiSwati njengoba lukhulunywa yiningi labantu kulesi sifundazwe. Lesi senzo sokungafundiswa izilimi zesiNtu sinomthelela wokuthi ligcina landa inani labantu abangaphumeleli kahle ezifundweni zabo ze-NCV.

Esifundazweni saseNyakatho Koloni (Northern Cape) kusetshenziswa kakhulu ulimi lwesesiBhunu nolweSetswana njengezilimi zokuxhumana. AmaKolishi amakhono atholakala kulesi sifundazwe awazifundisi izilimi zesiNtu kubafundi besitifiketi se-NCV. Nalu uhla lwamaKolishi amakhono atholakala kulesi sifundazwe: i-Orbit College neVuselela College. Ngenxa

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yenqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono lawa maKolishi awabafundisi abafundi iSetswana nesiBhunu kodwa bafunda ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela.

Esifundazweni saseNtshonalanga Koloni (*Western Cape*) kusetshenziswa ulimi lwesiBhunu, isiXhosa kanye nesiNgisi kodwa ulimi lwesiXhosa alufundwa emfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV. Nalu uhlu lwamaKolishi amakhono atholakala kulesi sifundazwe: iBoland College, College of Cape Town, False Bay College, Northlink College, South Cape College ne West Coast College. Wonke lawa maKolishi awazifundisi izilimi zesiNtu ngenxa yenqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono. INingizimu Afrika yonke ikhahla esikaNandi ngokushaywa indiva kwezilimi zesiNtu emfundweni yasemaKolishi amakhono. Izilimi zesiNtu zeyamaniswa nokuba semuva ngezinga, nobuhlwempu, kanye nokuba muncinyane (Nkwashu, Madadzhe noKubayi 2015).

Umsoco Otholakala Ezilimini ZesiNtu

Izilimi zesiNtu zinothile uma ziqhathaniswa nezinye izilimi; zinothe ngenhlonipho, ubuntu, ukuzithoba, ukwazisa abanye abantu nokunye. Lokhu kungafundiswa kwabafundi besitifiketi se-NCV izilimi zesiNtu kusitshela ukuthi sandelwa isizukulwane esingenanhlonipho nabuntu. Ezilimini zesiNtu abafundi bayafundiswa ngokubaluleka kokubingelela uma uhlangana nomuntu okuyisiko elihle kabi, esilungwini akuvumelekile ukuhamba ubingelela abantu. UDreyer (2011) uthi abafundi baqhamuka ezindaweni ezahlukenengakho-ke; ukufundisa, ukufunda nokuhlola kumele kwehlukaniswe ukuze kuvalwe igebe phakathi kwalabo abakwazi kahle ukusebenzisa ulimi lokufunda nokufundisa kanye nabangakwazi. Lolu cwaningo lubona sengathi sikhulu isidingo sokuthi kugqugquzelwe ubuliminingi emfundweni yesitifiketi samakhono. Uma ulimi lwesiNgisi lukwazi ukuthi lube ulimi lokufunda nokufundisa nezilimi zesiNtu zingakwazi. Abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV bayaphuthelwa umsoco otholakala ezilimini zesiNtu njengoba bengazifundiswa nje esitifiketini se-NCV. Izilimi zesiNtu zinothe ngenhlonipho, ububele, amasiko, amagugu, imikhosi, ubukhosi okuwumgogodla wobuntu. Abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV baphuthelwa umsoco wobuNtu. Kufanele kube khona okwenziwayo ukulungisa lo monakalo wokungafundiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu emfundweni yamakhono.

Iqhaza Lezilimi ZesiNtu Emkhakheni Wezemfundo

Izilimi zesiNtu zisitshela umnyombo nengonyuluka ngemvelaphi yethu. Isibonelo: Izinganekwane zisichazela kabanzi ngempilo yokhokho bethu. Izilimi zesiNtu zibamba iqhaza ekutheni umuntu azi kabanzi ngemvelaphi yakhe. Ukuze sazi ukuthi siyaphi kubalulekile ukuthi siziqonde kabanzi ukuthi singobani futhi sivelaphi. Kubukeka sengathi izilimi zesiNtu zisacindezelekile emfundweni yaseNingizimu Afrika, ikakhulukazi emfundweni yamakhono. UBeukes (2009) uthi ngonyaka we-1994, ngesikhathi kwenzeka ushintsho kwezepolitiki, kwabonakala sengathi izilimi zesiNtu zizoba nekusasa eliqhakazile ngoba abadwebi bomthethosisekelo wangonyaka we-1996 bamemezela izilimi ezisemthethweni eziyishumi nanye. Lezo zilimi ulimi lwesiNgisi, olwesiBhunu kanye neziyisishagalolunye zesiNtu ezisetshenziswa ngabansundu kuleli. Ngaleso sikhathi kwaba khona ithemba lokulingana kwezilimi, ukubekezelelana, nokuhloniphana kwezinhlanga ezihlukene. Ulimi lwesiNgisi luhamba phambili emfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV, alubangisani nezinye.

UHilton (2010) uthi kufanele kusetshenziswe indlela ekhululekile yokuthi abafundi bakhethe izilimi ezizobanothisa ziphinde zanelise nezingo zabo zemfundo. Inqubomgomo yezemfundo yasemazingeni aphakeme (Ministry of Education 2002) iyakuvuma ukuthi ngenxa yokungathuthukiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu zabansundu njengezilimi zokufunda, ukufundisa nezobuchwepheshe, iningi labafundi abansundu libhekana nobunzima uma sekufanele bangene ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme noma kwesinye isikhathi izicelo zabo zokufunda zingamukelwa sanhlobo. Yize umcwaningi eliqonda izinga ulimi lwesiNgisi nolwesiBhunu ezikulona, kodwa ugcizelela ukuthuthukiswa kwezilimi zabantu abansundu zibe izilimi zokufunda nokufundisa ukuze kuthuthukiswe ubuliminingi. Okuthusayo ukuthi akukho mehluko owenzekayo emfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV yize inqubomgomo igqugquzela ukuthuthukiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu. Ulimi lwesiNgisi lusahamba phambili eNingizimu Afrika kuyona yonke imikhakha yempilo. U-Alexander (2003) uthi umumo wezilimi eNingizimu Afrika umele okwenzeka ezwenikazi lase-Afrika, ulimi lwabaqoneli okuwulimi lwesiNgisi yilo oludla umhlanganiso hhayi ezikhungweni zikaHulumeni kuphela kodwa nakwezizimele, ezemfundo kanye nasemfundweni yamabanga aphezulu. UNdimande-Hlongwa (2014) uthi isizathu sokuthi kulokhu kuqhutshekiwe kuhanjiswa isiNgisi phambili kuwubufakazi bokuthi sisacindezeleke kanjani ezingqondweni zethu kodwa sibe sithi sifundile.

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Umehluko Phakathi Kwesitifiketi se-NCV Kanye Nesikamatikuletsheeni (NCS)

Isitifiketi se-NCV siyalingana ngokwezinga nesikamatikuletsheeni; zombili zisezingeni le *National Qualifications Framework (NQF) level 4*. Isitifiketi se-NCV sasungulwa ngonyaka wezi-2007. Lesi sitifiketi sinikeza abafundi amakhono adingwa izimboni. Umuntu owenza isitifiketi se-NCV uyefana nomuntu owenza ibanga leshumi kuya kweleshumi nambili ezikoleni (Buthelezi, 2016). Umehluko okhona ngalesi sitifiketi ukuthi sixube izifundo zesikole kanye nezamakhono. Omunye umehluko owokuthi lesi sitifiketi sinolimi olulodwa okungolwesiNgisi kanti esikamatikuletsheeni sinezilimi ezimbili. Ngamanye amazwi isitifiketi sikamatikuletsheeni siyasihlula ese-NCV ngokugqugqezela ubulimimbili. Ubulimimbili bungachazwa ngokuthi benzeka lapho umuntu ekwazi ukusebenzisa izilimi ezingaphezulu kolulodwa (Haugen 1953). Lesi sitifiketi se-NCV siyabavimbela abafundi ukuthi baqhubeke nemfundo yasemanyuvesi, ikakhulukazi lawo angesiwona awobuchwepheshe. Ngokwenqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono lesi sitifiketi siyakwazi ukukunikeza ithuba lokuqhubekela emanyuvesi ahlukene. Amanyuvesi amaningi alapha eNingizimu Afrika asebenzisa inqubomgomo yobulimimbili (*bilingual language policy*) lokho kusho ukuthi umfundi ukuze amukeleke kufanele abe nezilimi ezimbili esitifiketini sakhe sikamatikuletsheeni. Lolu cwaningo lubona sengathi ucwaningo olunzulu alwenziwanga ngesikhathi kuqaliswa ukufundwa kwalesi sitifiketi se-NCV emaKolishi amakhono aseNingizimu Afrika.

Incazelo Yobulimimbili

Uma kukhulunywa ngobulimimbili kusuke kushiwo ukukwazi ukukhuluma nokubhala izilimi ezimbili ngaphandle kwenkinga. Ezikoleni, abafundi bayakuqeqeshelwa ukuba wompetha bobulimimbili ngokuthi bafundiswe ulimi lwebele kanye nolimi lokwengeza. Imfundo yolimi kumele ikubhekelele ukuthi abafundi kumele bazi izilimi ezimbili; olokuqala ulimi lwebele bese kuthi olwesibili kube ulimi lokuthekela (Balfour 2012). Ziningi izincazelo ezingalethwa maqondana nobulimimbili uBloomfield (1933) ubuchaza athi bungukwazi ukusebenzisa izilimi ezingaphezulu kolulodwa, uHaugen (1952)

yena uthi ubulimimbili ukukwazi ukuxhumana nabantu usebenzisa izilimi ezingaphezulu kolulodwa. Imfundo yesitifiketi se-NCV ayibugqugquzeli ubulimimbili njengoba ifundisa ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela esifundweni se-NCV. Ubulimimbili bungabalekelela abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV ekutheni bakwazi ukuthola ulwazi olunzulu ngolimi lwabo lwebele baphinde bathole ulwazi oluthe xaxa maqondana nolimi lokwethekela. Inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono, i-TVET *policy*, kufanele ibuyekwezwe ukuze inike abafundi besitifiketi ithuba lokuthola ubulimimbili. UFucks (2015) uthi injulalwazi *icritical theory* ngaso sonke isikhathi ikhombisa ukuzwelana nedlanzana labantu abaxhashazwayo nabacindezelwe. Igcizelela umhlaba ongcono.

Okutholakele ngocwaningo

Lolu cwaningo lulwela ukuthi izilimi zesiNtu zingashaywa indiva esitifiketini se-NCV esenziwa emaKolishi amakhono. Okutholakele ukuthi inqubomgomo yolimi yemfundo yasema-TVET ayiwagunyazi ukuthi afundise izilimi zesiNtu; kunalokho agunyaza ulimi lwesiNgisi bese kubekwa umbandela wokuthi kwenziwa lokho ngoba kuwulimi lokufunda nokufundisa. Wonke amaKolishi amakhono eNingizimu Afrika afundisa ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela, izilimi zesiNtu azishaye indiva ngokulawulwa inqubomgomo yemfundo yamakhono. Umfundisi wolimi lwesiNgisi kwelinye lamaKolishi amakhono, uMnu. Mkhize (okungelona igama lakhe langempela) wathi:

Wonke amaKolishi amakhono alapha eNingizimu Afrika awazifundisi izilimi zendabuko kubafundi besitifiketi se-NCV. Inqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono, i-TVET *policy*, ithi kulezi zifundo kufanele kufundwe ulimi lwesiNgisi kuphela ngoba liwulimi lokufunda nokufundisa, i-LoLT. Okubalulekile ngalesi sitifiketi ukuthi abafundi bathole amakhono omsebenzi bese besebenzisa ulimi lwesiNgisi ukuze bathole amathuba omsebenzi baphinde baziqalele awabo amabhizinisi.

Lolu cwaningo luyaphikisana nokushiwo inqubomgomo yasemaKolishi amakhono. Izilimi zesiNtu ziwumgogodla wabantu abansundu ngoba zimumethe amagugu esizwe. Ngesikhathi umcwaningi eqhuba lolu cwaningo kwavela ukuthi abafundi abanengi ababhalisele ukufunda isitifiketi se-NCV emakolishi amakhono ngabansundu. Ukungafundiswa kwezilimi

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zesiNtu emfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV kuletha imibuzo eminingi ngathi sizwe esinsundu. Abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV bakubeka kwacaca ukuthi bayafisa ukuthi sibe khona isifundo solimi lwesiZulu ezifundweni zabo. UNombuso (okungelona igama lakhe langempela) wathi:

Mina ngingumZulu phaqha kodwa kulesi sitifiketi se-NCV engisifundayo ulimi lwesiZulu alukho; sifunda olwesiNgisi kuphela. Akungijabulisi lokho ngoba ziningi izinto ezingiphuthelayo ezifundwa olimini lwesiZulu ezinjengezisho, izaga, izinganekwane ezenza umuntu azi kabanzi ngemvelaphi yakhe. Lesi simo singenza ngibone sengathi lapha eMzansi kunokungalingani; kubukeka sengathi abamhlophe kuphela okumele kufundwe izilimi zabo, hhayi thina esinsundu.

Kulolu cwaningo kwavela ukuthi abanye abafundi asebebothule izifundo zabo ze-NCV abakwazi ukwamukeleka emanyuvesi ngenxa yokuthi isitifiketi sabo sinolimi olulodwa kanti amanyuvesi amaningi anenqubomgomo egqugquzela ubulimimbili. Umphathi weKolishi elacwaningwa wakubeka kwacaca ukuthi babanjwe inqubomgomo yemfundo yasemaKolishi amakhono engakuvumeli ukufundiswa kwezilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini se-NCV. Lolu cwaningo luthole ukuthi yize iNingizimu Afrika seyakhululeka, yathola intando yeningi kodwa inqubomgomo elawula amaKolishi amakhono isazicindezele izilimi zesiNtu lapha eNingizimu Afrika. UFucks (2015) uthi ikhuthaza ukuthi bakwazi ukuzimela. Inhloso enkulu ye-*critical theory* ukuthuthukiswa kwesimo somphakathi sihambisane nesikhathi; igqugquzela ukuthula, ingcebo, nenkululeko yomphakathi. Abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV baphuciwe ilungelo labo elikumthethosisekelo wezwe lokufundiswa nokuzikhethela ulimi abaluthandayo. Kuyimanje izwe laseNingizimu Afrika selengeze izilimi ezisemthethweni ngolimi lwezandla. Okubuhlungu ukuthi zisacindezelekile emfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV zonke lezi zilimi zesiNtu. Lokhu kufundiswa kolimi olulodwa kulesi sitifiketi kuqubula imibizo ngezingabunjalo baso. Njengama-Afrika kunesidingo esinqala sokuthi sizigqaje ngobu-Afrika bethu. Likhulu iqhaza elingabanjwa izilimi zesiNtu ekuthuthukisweni kwemfundo yesitifiketi se-NCV emaKolishi amakhono.

Iziphakamiso

Lolu cwaningo luphakamisa ukuthi isizwe esinsundu asingathuli nje sigoqe izandla ekubeni izilimi zesiNtu zicindezelwe emfundweni yasemaKolishi amakhono. Kufanele uMnyango wemfundo ephakeme kube khona isinyathelo osithathayo maqondana nokubukelwa phansi kwezilimi zabansundu emaKolishi amakhono esitifiketi se-NCV. Kumele abafundi besitifiketi se-NCV bafundiswe ulimi lwesiNtu kanye nolwesiNgisi njengoba kwenzeka nje esitifiketini sikamatikuletsheeni. Izwe laseNingizimu Afrika njengoba linezifundazwe eziyisishagalolunye kunesidingo sokuthi, phezu kolimi lwesiNgisi, amaKolishi amakhono afundise ulimi lwesiNtu olukhulunywa yiningi labantu kuleso sifundazwe. Izingcithabuchopho neziphathimandla zakuleli kufanele zibuyekeze bese zichibiyela inqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono ukuze ihambisane nabantu abansundu okuyibona abanengi abafunda emaKolishi amakhono. Inkululeko akumele igcinwe ngokubhalwa phansi kumthethosisekelo kodwa kunesidingo esikhulu sokuthi ibonakale nasemfundweni yesitifiketi se-NCV esenziwa emaKolishi amakhono. UMarx (1997) uthi injulalwazi *icritical theory* iyindlela elwisana kakhulu nokuqonelwa kanye nokuxhashazwa. UMarks wenza imicabango nezindlela ukulwisana nalesi simo. Le njulalwazi ilwela izimo zabantu abagqilaziwe, abanganakiwe, nabagcina bezibona beyinto engelutho.

Isiphetho

Kwaba ngumqondo omuhle ukuthi kusungulwe isitifiketi se-NCV ukuze silekelele abafundi abaphiwe amakhono bakwazi ukuqhubeka nezifundo zabo ngaphandle kwenkinga. Likhulu inani labafundi abayeka ukufunda ezikoleni ngenxa yokuthi abaphiwe ezifundweni kepha baphiwe emsebenzini wezandla. Inqubomgomo elawula imfundo yamakhono kufanele ikubhekisise ukuthi amaKolishi amakhono asebenzela ezweni elibuswa ngentando yeningi ngakho-ke, nezilimi zesiNtu kufanele zilunikwe ithuba esitifiketini se-NCV. Enye indlela yokuthuthukisa izilimi zesiNtu yileyo yokuthi zifundwe ezikoleni. Izwe laseNingizimu Afrika alisacindezelwe ngabaqoneli ngakho-ke, nezilimi zesiNtu ziyayidinga inkululeko emfundweni yamakhono. Amanyuvesi akuleli esingabala kuwo i-UKZN, UCT, Rhodes kanye ne-DUT sebeziqalile izinhlelo zokuthuthukisa izilimi zesiNtu; kuyaxaka ukuthi emaKolishi amakhono kuyolunga nini khona. Iningi labafundi besitifiketi se-NCV emaKolishi amakhono bangabantu abansundu kodwa izilimi zabo

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zicindezelwe. Lolu cwaningo lufisa ukubona uhulumeni engenelela, kuqaliswe izilimi zesiNtu esitifiketini semfundo yamakhono emaKolishi amakhono.

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