

UHLU LWAMAGAMA ABALULEKILE (KWI-APPLIED LINGUISTICS)



Lolu hlu lufaka phakathi amathemu noma amagama asetshenzisiwe kumamojuli alandelayo:

HAPL481; HAPL482; HAPL483; HAPL484

Accuracy	Precision of language when speaking, writing or reading aloud.
Ukunemba	Ukunemba kolimi lapho ukhulumma, ubhala noma ufunda ngokuzwakalayo.
Additional language (AL)	Any language learnt after the first language.
Ulimi olwengeziwe (ULO)	Noma yiluphi ulimi olufundwe ngemuva kolimi Iwebele.
Additive bilingualism	The practice of gaining competence in an additional language while the first language is maintained.
Ukuthola izilimi ezimbili	Umkhuba wokuthola ulwazi ngolimi olwengeziwe noma ungalukhohliwe ulimi Iwakho Iwebele.
Affective factors	Emotional factors, such as motivation and anxiety, that may influence language learning and use.
Izici ezithintekayo	Izici ezenza ukuba umuntu asheshe azwele ngokomoya, njengokugqugquzelu nokukhathazeka, ezingathinta ukufunda nokusetshenziswa kolimi.
Affective filter hypothesis	One of five hypotheses in the Monitor Model. The affective filter hypothesis states that learners acquire language best in an environment that is pleasant.
Ihayiphotesi yesihlungi ethintekayo	Ihayiphotesi eyodwa yamahlanu aku-Monitor Model. Ihayiphotesi yesihlungi ethintekayo ithi abafundi bafunda ulimi kangcono kakhulu uma besendaweni ekahle.
Alphabetic principle	The belief that there is a correspondence between letters and sounds.
Isimiso se-alfabhethi	Inkolelo yokuthi kukhona ukuxhumana phakathi kwezinhlamvu nemisindo.



Anaphor	A word that refers back to another word already mentioned in the text, e.g. <i>Siya did so well on the test because she studied hard.</i>
Anafora	Igama elibhekisa kwelinye igama eselike lavela embhalweni, isib. <i>USiya wenze kahle kakhulu esivivinyweni ngoba nguye ofunde kanzima.</i>
Assimilation	Learners are integrated into classrooms where the medium of instruction is different from the learners' first language; the goal being that learners learn the additional language in a natural environment.
Ukufaniswa	Abafundi bahlanganiswa emakilasini lapho ulimi lokufundisa luhlukile kulimi lwabafundi Iwebele; inhoso ukuthi abafundi bafunde ulimi olwengeziwe endaweni eyamukelekile.
Attitude	A person's orientation towards themselves and their own cultural group, as well as one's orientation towards others (for example an additional language speaker group).
Isimo Sengqondo	Indlelaocabanga ngayo ngawe uqobo kanye nabantu bosiko lwakho, kanye nendlelaocabanga ngayo ngabanye abantu (Isibonelo, abantu bolimi olwengeziwe olukhulumayo).
Audiolingual method	A method of language teaching that uses drills and dialogues and emphasises listening speaking before reading and writing and that discourages the use of the mother tongue in class. Also known as the 'Army method', as it was used to teach foreign languages to American troops during the Second World War.
Indlelayokulalelwayo	Indlelayokufundisa ulimi esebezisa ukuzivivinya nezinkulomo-mpendulwano futhi egcizelela ukulalela nokukhuluma ngaphambi kokufunda nokubhala. Lokho kudikibalisa ukusetshenziswa kolimi Iwebele ekilasini. Ibuye yaziwe nangokuthi 'indlela Yezempi', njengoba yayisetshenziselwa ukufundisa izilimi zakwamanye amazwe emasosheni aseMelika ngesikhathi seMpi Yomhlaba Yesibili.
Automaticity	When the use of a skill becomes increasingly rapid and automatic with practice and does not require conscious effort.
Okuzenzakalelayo	Uma ukusetshenziswa kwekhono kuya ngokuya kushesha futhi kuzenzakalela ngokuzijwayeza kungadingi ukuzama kanzima.

Barking at print	The process in which a learner places emphasis on sounding out words in a text, which results in poor comprehension of the text's meaning.
Ukubanga umsindo kulokho okuprintiwe	Inqubo lapho umfundu egcizelela khona ukukhipha amagama embhalweni, okuholela ekungaqondini kahle incazelo yombhalo.
Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)	Refers to oral language competence and are the language skills that people need on a day-to-day basis to interact with others in social situations.
Amakhono Okuxhumana okuyisisekelo kwabantu	Kubhekiswa kulwazi oludluliswa ngomlomo kanti lungamakhono olimi abantu abawadinga usuku nosuku ukuze bahlanganyele nabanye emphakathini.
Bilingual classroom	A classroom where two languages are used for communication, to support teaching and learning.
Ikilasi lezilimi ezimbili	Ikilasi lapho kusetshenziswa izilimi ezimbili ukuxhumana noma ukufunda, ukwelekelela ukufundisa nokufunda.
Bilingualism	The ability of a speaker to communicate fluently in two languages.
Izilimi ezimbili	Ukukwazi komuntu ukukhuluma izilimi ezimbili.
Bilingual education	An educational setting where two languages are used in a systematic way to teach the curriculum.
Imfundu ekabili	Indlela yokufundisa lapho izilimi ezimbili zisetshenziswa ngendlela ehlelekile ukufundisa izifundo.
Biliteracy	The ability to read and write in two languages.
Ukufunda kabili	Ukukwazi ukufunda nokubhala ngezilimi ezimbili.
Blends	Consonant clusters such as <i>bl-</i> , <i>thr-</i> , <i>str-</i> in English.
Izingxube	Amaqoqo ongwaqa afana nalawa: <i>bl-</i> , <i>thr-</i> , <i>str-</i> esiNgisini.

Bottom-up processes	Information processing where material is processed from smaller units (such as letters/symbols) using perception, to larger units (such as sentences/paragraphs), using higher-order mental processes.
Izinqubo ezsuka phansi ziya phezulu	Ukucutshungulwa kolwazi lapho kwenziwa khona okusetshenziswayo kusuka kumayunithi amancane (njengezinhlamvu / izimpawu) kusetshenziswa ukuqonda, kuya kumayunithi amakhulu (njengemisho / izindima), kusetshenziswa izinqubo zengqondo ezisezingeni eliphakeme.
Cataphor	Pronouns which refer to someone or something to be introduced later in the text, e.g. <i>Knowing that he would be hungry soon, Tebtaso set off for the shops.</i>
Isingathekiso	Isabizwana esibhekisa kothile noma entweni ezokwethulwa embhalweni ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, isib. Ngokwazi ukuthi uzolamba kungekudala, uTebtaso walibangisa ezitolo.
Cloze test	An activity where words are left out of a sentence (e.g. every fifth or ninth word) and the learner is required to fill in the word most likely to fit in the open space. Also known as gap-fill tests.
Isivivinyo seKloze	Umsebenzi lapho amagama eshiywe ngaphandle komusho (isb. Igama ngalinye lesihlanu noma lesishiyagalolunye) lapho umfundu kudingeka agcwaliise igama elingena kahle esikhale ni esivulekile. Ibuye yaziwe nangokuthi izivivinyo zokugcwaliswa izikhala.
Code-switching	A practice where one moves between different languages, dialects or registers in a conversation.
Ukushintsha izilimi	Umkhuba lapho umuntu eshintshashintshela phakathi kwezilimi ezahlukahlukene engxoxweni.
Code mixing	The mixing of two or more languages or dialects in conversation. The emphasis is on the hybridisation/fusion of the two codes involved, to create a third, new code which has unique structural characteristics.
Ukuhlanganiswa kwezilimi	Ukuxubeka kwezilimi ezimbili noma ngaphezulu engxoxweni. Kugcizelelwa kakhulu ekuhlanganisweni kwezilimi ezimbili ezibandakanyekayo, ukwakha ulimi lwesithathu olunesakhiwo salo esihlukile.
Codification	Developing a writing system, establishing rules of grammar and developing vocabulary for standardised language use.

Ukwenza ikhodi	Ukwenza uhlelo lokubhala, nokuthuthukisa isilulumagama nemisiwe.	ukusungula imithetho yohlelo lolimi kanye sokusetshenziswa kolimi ngendlela eqondile
Cognate words	Words in different languages with the same etymological origin whose forms and meanings are similar. For example, <i>nurse</i> and <i>unesi</i> (isiZulu).	
Amagama afanayo	Amagama eezilimi ezahlukahlukene anemvelaphi efanayo futhi afanayo nangezincazelo kanye nesakhiwo. Isibonelo, igama lesiNgisi <i>nurse</i> nelesiZulu <i>unesi</i> .	
Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP)	Familiarity with the conventions of academic language and the ability to process and produce written academic language in complex ways.	
Ulwazi Lolimi Lwasemfundweni Ephakeme	Ukuba nolwazi lwemigomo yolimi olusetshenziswa emfundweni ephakeme kanye nokukwazi ukuhlaziya nokubhala ulimi olusetshenziswa emfundweni ephakeme ngendlela eseqophelweni eliphezulu.	
Cognitive strategies	Mental tools and tactics used by learners to organise the learning material to support the learning process.	
Amasu okuqonda	Amathuluzi engqondo namasu assetshenziswa ngabafundi ukuhlela izinto zokufunda ukwenza ukufunda kube lula.	
Coherence	The organisation and integration of information within a text to produce a unified whole.	
Ukuhambisana	Ukuhlelwa nokuhlanganiswa kolwazi embhalweni ukuze kukhiqizwe into ehangene nehlelekile.	
Cohesion	The ways that clauses in a text are linked together.	
Ukubumbana	Izindlela imishwana ehanganiswe ngazo embhalweni ukuze uhleleke uphinde uzwakale kahle.	

Communicative competence	The skills needed to communicate effectively (which includes knowledge of the grammatical, sociolinguistic, strategic and discourse rules of a language).
Ikhono lokuxhumana	Amakhono adingekayo ukuxhumana ngempumelelo (okubandakanya ulwazi lwemithetho yohlelo lolimi, ulimi Iwasemphakathini, amasu kanye nemithetho yenkulumo olimini).
Communicative interference	The inappropriate transfer of first language culture and communicative patterns to an additional language culture, which often leads to miscommunication.
Ukungenelela kokuxhumana	Ukululiswa ngendlela engafanele kosiko kanye nemigomo yolimi Iwebele kudluliselwe olimini lokwengeza, okujwayele ukuholela ekulahlekeni komqondo walokho okululiswayo.
Communicative language teaching (CLT) approach	An approach to language teaching that emphasises communicative competence in real-world situations through authentic interaction.
Indlela yokufundisa ngolimi lokuxhumana	Indlela yokufundisa ulimi egcizelela ulwazi lokuxhumana ngolimi ezimweni zangempela ngokusebenzisa ukuxhumana kwangempela
Competence	The ability to do something successfully or efficiently.
Ikhono	Ukukwazi okwenza okuthile ngempumelelo noma ngendlela efanele.
Comprehension	The ability to understand language input. Reading comprehension refers to the reader's understanding of written information. Listening comprehension refers to a listener's understanding of oral information.
Ukuqonda	Ukukwazi ukuqonda okubhaliwe noma okukhulunywayo. Ukuqonda kokufunda kuchaza ukuqondwa kombhalo yilowo owufundayo. Ukuqonda kokulalela kuchaza ukuqondwa kwamazwi yilowo owalalele.
Consolidation stage	The period in a learner's scholastic career during which reading skills become increasingly refined.
Isigaba sokuhlanganisa	Isikhathi empilweni yomfundi lapho amakhono akhe okufunda eya ngokuthuthuka.

Constructs	Theoretical entities that form the key components of theories. ‘Intelligence’, ‘motivation’ and ‘anxiety’ are examples of constructs. In psychology, a construct is a skill, attribute, or ability that is based on one or more established theories. Constructs are not directly observable.
Izakhi	Izinto eziyizakhi noma izingxeny ezmqoka zethiyori/zenjulalwazi. ‘Ubuhlakani’, ‘ukugqugquzel’ kanye ‘nokukhathazeka’ konke kuyizibonelo zezakhi zethiyori. Kwasayikholoji, isakhi siyikhono, isici, noma ulwazi olususelwa kumathiyori ambalwa akhona aziwayo. Izakhi ziyyinto ezingabonakali noma ezingaphatheki.
Context disembedded/ context reduced	Language in which the context is explained and meaning construction does not rely on interaction.
Isimo esikhishiwe / isimo esincishisiwe	Ulimi lapho isimo sichazwa khona nalapho ukwenziwa komqondo kungancikile engxoxweni.
Context embedded	Language that contains many linguistic items whose meaning must be recovered from the interactional context.
Isimo esifikwe phakathi	Ulimi oluqukethe izinto eziningi zolimi ezinencazelo yazo okufanele itholakale kwisimo sengxoxo.
Contrasts	Differences between languages that may give rise to errors.
Ukuqhathanisa	Umehluko phakathi kwezilimi ezingadala amaphutha.
Contrastive analysis hypothesis	The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis states that errors in the second/additional language can be predicted through a systematic analysis of the differences between a speaker’s first and second languages.
Ihayiphotesi yokuhlaziya ngokuqhathanisa	Ihayiphotesi yokuhlaziya ngokuqhathanisa ithi amaphutha ollimini lwasibili / lokwengeza lungabikezelwa ngokuhlaziya okuhlelekile komehluko phakathi kolimi lokuqala nolwesibili lomuntu.
Correlation	In statistics, a correlation coefficient describes the relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients range from 0 (no overlap between variables) to 1 (complete overlap between variables). A positive correlation means that as one variable increases the other variable increases. A negative correlation means that as one variable increases the other variable decreases.

Ukuhlobana	Ezibalweni, ukuhlobana kwezinto kuchaza ubudlelwane obuphakathi kwezinto ezimbili ezehlukene. Ukuhlobana kwezinto kuba phakathi kuka-0 (akukho ukunyathelana phakathi kwezinto) kuya ku-1 (kukhona ukunyathelana phakathi kwezinto). Ukuhlobana okuhle kusho ukuthi into ethile ikhula naleyo ehlobene nayo iyakhula. Ukuhlobana okungalungile kusho ukuthi uma into ethile ikhula leyo ehlobene nayo iyancipha.
Covert errors	Errors which only become evident in the broader context; i.e. errors that cause a semantic breakdown, even though the sentence is grammatically well-formed.
Amaphutha acashile	Amaphutha abonakala kuphela ezimweni ezinkulu; lokho okusho ukuthi amaphutha adala ukulahleka komqondo, yize umusho wakhiwe kahle ngokulandela uhlelo lolimi.
Criterion	A standard used to judge something. You may know this word in its plural form (<i>criteria</i>).
Indlela/Umgomo	Izinga elisetshenziswa ukwahlola okuthile. Mhlawumbe leli gama ungalazi uma lisebungini (<i>criteria</i> = izindlela/imigomo).
Criterion-referenced testing	Testing that assesses performance in relation to a criterion.
Ukuhlola okubhekiswe Kwindela ethile	Ukuhlola okuvivinya ukusebenza maqondana nendlela ethile.
Critical period hypothesis	A specific period of time in a human being's life which is optimal for acquiring a particular skill, such as language.
Isikhathi esibucayi sehayiphotesisi	Isikhathi esithile empilweni yomuntu esifanele ukuthola ikhono elithile, njengolimi.
Cross-linguistic transfer	A transfer of linguistic knowledge/skills between two languages.
Ukululisia phakathi kwezilimi	Ukululisia kolwazi/amakhono olimi phakathi kwezilimi ezimbili.
Debilitative anxiety	The state in which a person is so overcome with worry that they are unable to use the additional language effectively.

Ukukhathazeka okuhlukumezayo	Isimo lapho umuntu enqotshwa khona ukukhathazeka kangangokuba angabe esakwazi ukusebenzisa ulimi lokwengeza ngempumelelo.
Decoding	Reading a word by converting the word's orthographic (written) form to a phonological (sound) form to access the word's meaning.
Ukuhlaziya	Ukufunda igama ngokuguqula isimo se-othografi (okubhaliwe) sibe yifonoloji (umsindo) ngenhloso yokufinyelela kwincazelo yegama.
Decolonization	Rejecting colonial cultures and languages as part of a process to release a country from the political and economic control of a more powerful country.
Ukuqedu umbuso	Ukwenqaba amasiko nezilimi zamakholoniyalu njengengxenye yenqubo yokukhulula izwe ekuphathweni kwezombusazwe nakwezomnotho kwezwe elinamandla amakhulu.
Dialect	A regional or social variety of a language which is distinguished from the standard variety through characteristic features in the vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
Ulimi Iwesigodi	Ulimi olukhulunywa endaweni ethile olwehlukile olimini oluqondile ngezinto ezifana namagama, uhlelo lolimi kanye nokuphinyiswa kwamagama athile.
Diglossia	The use of two varieties (for example a 'high' and 'low' variety) of the same language in different situations in a speech community, typically by the same speakers, but in non-overlapping roles.
Idiglosiya	Ukusetshenziswa kwezinhlobo ezimbili zolimi (isibonelo, uhlobo lolimi 'oluphezulu' lolimi kanye nohlobo 'oluphansi' lolimi olulodwa) ezimweni ezahlukahlukene emphakathini, imvamisa okwenziwa umuntu oyedwa, kepha kuzindima ezingahlobani.
Differential performance	Differences in proficiency between additional language learners.
Ukusebenza okwehlukile	Umehluko kumakhono phakathi kwabafundi bolimi lokwengeza.
Direct testing	Tasks that require the learner to perform the skill that is being tested, for example asking learners to write a paragraph if writing is being assessed.

Ukuhololwa okuqondile	Imisebenzi edinga ukuthi umfundi enze ikhono elivivinywayo ngqo, isibonelo ukucela abafundi ukuthi babhale isigaba uma kuhlolwa ikhono lokubhala.
Discourse analysis	A range of approaches used to critically analyse texts.
Ukuhlaziya kwenkulomo	Izindlela ezahlukahlukene ezisetshenziswa ukuhlaziya imibhalo ngokujulile.
Eclecticism	The selection of various techniques or activities from different language teaching methods when planning and presenting a lesson.
I-eklekthisizimu	Ukukhethwa kwamasu noma imisebenzi ehlukahlukene evela ezindleleni ezahlukene zokufundisa ulimi lapho uhlela noma wethula isifundo.
Emergent bilingualism	The use of both the first language and additional language in the classroom in the early school years.
Izilimi ezimbili zokuqala	Ukusetshenziswa kolimi lokuqala nolimi lokwengeza ekilasini emabangeni esikole ephansi.
Emergent literacy	Children's early knowledge about reading and writing.
Amakhono asafufusa	Ulwazi lokuqala lwezingane lokufunda nokubhala.
Encoding	Putting the phonemes of a word together to create meaning.
Ukuhlanganisa amagama	Ukuhlanganisa imisindo yamagama ndawonye ukuze yakhe igama elinomqondo.
Environmental print	Text that occurs in everyday life, such as logos and names of products.
Umbhalo wemvelo	Umbhalo obonakala empilweni yansuku zonke, njengamalogo namagama emikhiqizo.
Epistemological	Relating to, or based on epistemology. Epistemology is the study of the nature, origin and limits of human knowledge, especially with regards to the distinction between justified beliefs and opinions.
I-ephistemoloji	Okuhlobene, noma okususelwa kuyi-ephistemoloji. I-ephistemoloji yisifundo semvelo, imvelaphi nemikhawulo yowlazi lomuntu, ikakhulukazi maqondana nomehluko phakathi kwezinkolelo nemibono evunyiwe.

Error	A faulty utterance which occurs because the learner has not yet mastered a particular feature of the additional language.
Iphutha	Ukukhulumza okuyiphutha okwenzeka ngoba umfundi engakazazi izinto ezithile zolimi lokwengeza.
Ethnography of speaking	The original name of the SPEAKING framework that Dell Hymes developed for the analysis of communication within the wider context of the social and cultural practices and beliefs of the members of a particular culture or speech community.
I-ethnografi yokukhulumza	Igama langempela lohlaka LOKUKHULUMA uDell Hymes alwenzela ukuhlaziya kwezokuxhumana ngaphakathi komongo obanzi wemikhuba yezenhlalo namasiko kanye nezinkolelo zamalungu omphakathi othile onamasiko noma onolimi lwano.
Explicit	Clearly expressed communication or instruction that leaves nothing to be assumed. Explicit instruction, for example, directs attention to the object of learning.
Okucacile	Ukuxhumana noma imiyalelo evezwe ngokusobala engashiyi lutho olungacacile. Imiyalo ecacile, isibonelo, iqondisa ukunaka entweni efundwayo.
Expository texts	A text type that contains facts and information.
Imibhalo echazayo	Uhlobo lombhalo oluqukethe amaqiniso nolwazi.
Extensive reading program	Readers read as many texts as they can. The focus is not on completely understanding all the information in every text, but on the quantity of texts being read.
Uhlelo lokufunda olunzulu	Abafundi bafunda imibhalo eminingi abangakwazi ukuyifunda. Ukugxila akukho ekuqondenzi ngokuphelele lonke ulwazi kuyo yonke imibhalo, kepha kwinani lemibhalo efundwayo.
Facilitative anxiety	The state in which a person feels alert, energised and able to cope with the demands of learning an additional language.
Ukukhathazeka okusizayo	Isimo lapho umuntu ezizwa ephapheme, enomfutho futhi ekwazi ukubhekana nezidingo zokufunda ulimi lokwengeza.

False cognates	Words that have similar forms and/or sounds in different languages, but have different meanings. For example, English <i>assist</i> (to help) and Spanish <i>asistir</i> (to attend).
Ukufana kwamanga	Amagama anezakhiwo noma imisindo efanayo ezilimini ezahlukene, kodwa enezincazelo ezihlukile. Isibonelo, igama lesiNgisi <i>assist</i> (ukusiza) nelesiPenishi <i>asistir</i> (ukuya khona).
Feedback	Information provided by a teacher regarding a group or an individual's performance.
Ibuyisambiko	Imininingwane enikezwa nguthisha maqondana neqembu noma ukusebenza komuntu ngamunye.
Field dependent learning	A learning style in which the learner tends to approach concepts holistically rather than analytically and prefers inductive styles of learning.
Ukufunda okuncike emkhakheni othile	Isitayela sokufunda lapho umfundi efuna ukufika ekufinyeleleni kwemiqondo ngokuphelele kunokuba ahlaziye aphinde akhethe izitayela zokufunda ezingenzi lutho.
Field independent learning	A learning style in which the learner tends to be analytical and prefers deductive approaches to learning material.
Ukufunda okuzimele emkhakheni othile	Isitayela sokufunda lapho umfundi efuna ukufika ekuhlaziyweni aphinde akhethe izindlela zokudonsela ezintweni zokufunda.
First language (L1)	The language that a child learns first and maintains throughout life or the language the child feels most comfortable using. In the South African context also referred to as the Home Language and in other context also referred to as the mother tongue.
Ulimi lokuqala (L1)	Ulimi ingane elufunda kuqala bese ilugcina kukho yonke impilo yayo noma ulimi ingane ezizwa ikhululeke kakhulu ukulusebenzisa. Ngokwesimo saseNingizimu Afrika lolu limi luhinde lubizwe nangokuthi uLimi Lwasekhaya kanti kwesinye isikhathi lubizwa nangokuthi ulimi lwebele.
Fluency	A measure of both speed and accuracy i.e. efficiency; Speaking fluency: Ability to speak rapidly with some mistakes but overall coherence in meaning; Reading fluency: Reading with accuracy and speed which enables understanding

	(comprehension); Writing fluency: ability to write with sufficient speed and accuracy for the task demands.
Ukuqephaza	Ukukwazi ukukhuluma ngokushesha kunamaphutha athile kanye nokufunda ngokuyikho, okusho ukufunda ngendlela okungiyo; Ukukwazi ukukhuluma; ukukhuluma ngokushesha kube khona amaphutha amancane kodwa kuwenze umqondo; Ukufunda ngokunembayo: Ukufunda ngekunemba nangejubane okwenza ukuzwe okufundayo (ukuqonda); Ukubhala ngokunembayo: ikhono lokubhala ngejubane elanele nangendlela efanele.
Foreign language (FL)	A language to which a learner has very limited contact outside the classroom.
Ulimi Iwangaphandle	Ulimi umfundi onamathuba amancane kakhulu okulufunda ngaphandle kwekilasi.
Formative assessment	Assessment that takes places continually throughout the year or course.
Ukuhlola okwakhayo	Ukuhlola okwenzeka ngokuqhubekayo unyaka wonke noma kuze kuphothulwe iziqu.
Fossilisation	In second language learning, a state where persistent errors in a learner's additional language occur and are hard to overcome.
Izinsalela	Amaphutha aqhubekayo umfundi awenzayo olimini lokwengeza okungelula ukuthi agwemeke.
Functional literacy	Reading and writing skills that are adequate to manage daily living and employment tasks that require literacy skills.
Ulwazi lokufunda nokubhala Amakhono okufunda nokubhala anele ukwenza imisebenzi yempilo yansuku okusebenzayo zonke nemisebenzi yokuqashwa edinga amakhono okufunda nokubhala.	
Genre	A group of texts which have the same purpose or audience, and share certain textual and linguistic features. For example, texts in the business email genre have the purpose to give or request information, the audience is usually someone at the workplace, and the emails will use the same format (a subject header, main body, salutation).
Uhlobo	Iqembu lemibhalo elinenhloso efanayo noma izethameli ezifanayo, futhi elabelana ngezici ezithile zombhalo nezolimi. Isibonelo, imibhalo kuhlobo lwe-imeyili yebhizinisi inenhloso yokunikeza noma yokucela imininingwane,

izethameli kuvamise ukuba umuntu othile emsebenzini, futhi ama-imeyili azosebenzisa ifomethi efanayo (isihloko, umzimba omkhulu, ukubingelela).

Genre pedagogy	The instructional approach in which teachers familiarise learners with different texts by teaching them the format and writing conventions of various text genres.
Uhlobo lokufundisa	Indlela yokufundisa lapho othisha bezwayeza abafundi imibhalo ehlukene ngokubafundisa ifomethi nezimiso zezinhlolo zemibhalo ezahlukene.
Grammatical competence	See linguistic competence.
Ikhono lohlelo lolimi	Bheka ikhono lokwazi ulimi.
Grapheme	Symbols used in writing. In an alphabet, graphemes refer to letters
Igrafimu	Izimpawu ezesetshenziswa ekubhaleni. Kwi-alfabheti, amagrafimu asho izinhlavu zamagama.
Habit	An automatic response to a particular stimulus.
Umkhuba othize	Isenzo esizenzakalelayo sidalwa into ethile.
High-frequency words	A collection of the most common words in a language measured by their frequency of occurrence in written or spoken corpora.
Amagama asetshenziswa kakhulu	Iqoqo lamagama ajwayelekile olimini ngenxa okuthi avela kaningi emibhalweni noma enkulumeni.
Hypothesis	A hypothesis is a claim or proposed explanation about a single observed or expected phenomenon.
Ihayiphotesisi	Ihayiphotesisi isiphakamiso noma incazelo ehlongozwayo mayelana nento eyodwa ebonwayo noma elindelwe.
Implicit learning	Implicit learning happens unconscious or is presumed from the context.
Ukufunda okucashile	Ukufunda okucashile kwenzeka kunganakekile noma okwenzeka phansi kwesimo esithile.

Incidental learning	Learning of information or ability as a by-product of focusing on another learning activity. For example, learning vocabulary while being engaged in reading for meaning.
Ukufunda obekungaqondiwe	Ukufundwa kolwazi noma kwekhono okwenzeka kungaqondiwe ngesikhathi kwensiwa omunye umsebenzi wokufunda. Isibonelo, ukufunda isilulumagama ngenkathi uzibandakanya ekufundeni umbhalo.
Indirect testing	Tasks that test abilities that underlie the skills used in the assessment.
Ukuhlola okungaqondile	Imisebenzi evivinya amakhono ayisisekelo samakhono asetshenzisiwe ekuhlolweni.
Inferencing	Information derived from texts that is not stated explicitly but is deduced from elements in the text and from our background knowledge.
Okuqondiswayo	Imininingwane ethathwe emibhalweni engashiwongo ngokusobala kepha ithathwa ezintweni ezisembhalweni nasolwazini lwethu esinalo.
Information gap task	A task where only some learners have the information that is required to complete an activity.
Umsebenzi onegeba lemininingwane	Umsebenzi lapho kungabafundi abathile kuphela abanemininingwane edingekayo yokuqedela umsebenzi.
Input hypothesis	Asserts that learners acquire language when they are exposed to language that is comprehensible.
Ihayiphohesi yegalelo	Uvo lokuthi abafundi bafunda ulimi uma befunda ngolimi abaluzwayo.
Instrumental motivation	The state of being interested in learning the additional language to further other goals such as employment or to complete a qualification.
Ufuqufuqu olukhuthazayo	Isimo sokuba nentshisekelo yokufunda ulimi olwengeziwe ukuqhubelekisa phambili ezinye izinhloso njengokuqashwa noma ukuqedela iziqu.
Integrative motivation	The state of being interested in the people and culture of the additional language and desiring to establish closer contacts with native speakers of the additional language.

Inkuthazo edidiyelwe	Isimo sokuba nentshisekelo kubantu namasiko olimi olwengeziwe futhi ufise ukuba nokuxhumana nabantu bomdabu bolimi lokwengeza.
Intensive reading program	A reading program where each text is read thoroughly, and repeatedly until completely understood.
Uhlelo lokufunda olunzulu	Uhlelo lokufunda lapho umbhalo ngamunye ufundwa kahle, futhi ngokuphindaphindiwe uze uqondwe ngokuphelele.
Interactive reading	The process between an adult and child of actively engaging while reading a text.
Ukufundwa okuhlanganyelwayo	Ilapho khona umuntu omdala nengane befunda umbhalo baphinde baxoxe ngawo.
Intercultural communication	Interaction that happens between people which is influenced by differing cultural conventions.
Ukuxhumana kwamasiko	Ukuxhumana okwenzeka phakathi kwabantu bamasiko ahlukene.
Interference	When structures in the first language and the additional language differ substantially, and the learner imposes first language patterns on the additional language.
Ukuphazamisa	Lapho izakhiwo zolimi lokuqala nolimi lokwengeza zihluka kakhulu, futhi umfundi uphoqelela amaphethini olimi lokuqala olimini lokwengeza.
Interlanguage	A learner's developing language which contains characteristics of the learner's first language and characteristics of the second/additional language, as well as some characteristics that fall between the two languages
Ulimi oluphakathi	Ulimi olukhulayo lomfundu oluqukethe izimpawu zolimi lokuqala lomfundu nezimpawu zolimi lwsibili /lokwengeza, kanye nezimpawu ezithile ezihlukile kulezi zilimi zombili.

Interlingual errors	Errors caused by the differences between the first language and the additional language.
Amaphutha phakathi kwezilimi	Amaphutha adalwa umehluko phakathi kolimi lokuqala nolimi lokwengeza.
Interlingual transfer	The shift of a linguistic item or structure from the first language to the additional language.
Ukudlulisa phakathi kwezilimi	Ukususwa kwento noma kwesakhiwo solimi lokuqala kuya olimini lokwengeza.
Intralingual transfer	The shift of a linguistic item or structure within the additional language.
Ukudlulisa okwenzeka olimini	Ukushintshwa kwento noma kwesakhiwo solimi ngaphakathi kolimi olulodwa lokwengeza.
Language acquisition	The unconscious and natural process of gaining competence in a language.
Ukufundwa kolimi	Isimo ezizenzakalelayo lapho khona uthola ulwazi ngolimi.
Language acquisition device (LAD)	A theoretical construct, proposed by Chomsky, that makes it possible to acquire language. Also called the inborn language faculty, it later developed into Universal Grammar (UG).
Idivayisi yokufunda ulimi	Ukwakhiwa kwezemfundiso, okwaphakanyiswa nguChomsky, okwenza kube nokufundwa kolimi. Ibuye ibizwe nangokuthi ubuhlakani bolimi oluzelwe, kwathi kamuva yathuthuka yaba yi-Universal Grammar (UG).
Language anxiety	The fear a person feels when they are not fully proficient in the AL but they are in a situation that requires use of the AL.
Ukukhathazeka kolimi	Ukwesaba umuntu akuzwayo lapho engenalo ulwazi oluphelele ku-AL kepha esesimweni esidinga ukusetshenziswa kwe-AL.
Language aptitude	The extent to which one has the ability to learn new languages.
Ukufaneleka kolimi	Izinga umuntu anekhono lokufunda ngalo izilimi ezintsha.

Language learning	The deliberate and effortful task of gaining competence in a language.
Ukufunda ulimi	Umsebenzi nomzamo owenziwa ngenhloso yokufunda amakhono olimi.
Language of learning and teaching (LoLT)	A South African term to refer to the language which is the medium of instruction in a classroom.
Ulimi lokufunda nokufundisa	Igama laseNingizimu Afrika elibhekisa olimini oluyindlela yokufundisa ekilasini.
Language Planning	The concerted effort to influence the function, structure or acquisition of language in a linguistic community.
Ukuhlelwa Kwezilimi	Umzamo ohlangene wokuthonya ukusebenza, ukwakheka noma ukufundwa kolimi emphakathini onezilimi ezithile.
Language planning -in-education	Measures to influence how languages are used within the education sector.
Ukuhlelwa ulimi kwezemfundo	Izinyathelo zokuba nomthelela ekutheni izilimi zisetshenziswa kanjani emkhakheni wezemfundo.
Language Policy	A policy which determines how languages should be used and cultivated in specific contexts.
Inqubomgommo Yolimi	Inqubomgommo enquma ukuthi izilimi kufanele zisetshenziswe futhi zithuthukiswe kanjani ezimweni ezithile.
Learner autonomy	A learner's ability to take responsibility for their own learning and to set goals that would improve their performance.
Ukuzimela kwabafundi	Ikhono lomfundsi lokuzibophezela ekufundeni kwakhe nokuzibekela imigomo ezothuthukisa ukusebenza kwabo.
Learning strategies	Specific methods or techniques that learners use to tackle a particular task or to solve a problem.
Amasu okufunda	Izindlela noma izindlela ezithile abafundi abazisebenzisayo ukwenza umsebenzi othile noma ukuxazulula inkinga ethile.

Learning styles	The fairly characteristic way in which a learner approaches a learning environment or engages in the learning process.
Izitayela zokufunda	Indlela umfundi enza ngayo umsebenzi wezikole noma enza ngayo ukufunda kwakhe kube lula.
Lexeme	A meaningful unit in a language, consisting of a word or group of words. A single-word lexeme (e.g. <i>talk</i>) may have a number of inflectional forms (<i>talks, talked, talking</i>). A multiword lexeme consist of more than one orthographic word (e.g. <i>speak up</i>).
Ilekzimu	Iyunithi enomqondo yolimi, equkethe igama noma iqequebana lamagama. Ilekzimu eyigama elilodwa (isb. <i>khuluma</i>) ingaba nezinhlobo eziningi zamagama asuselwa kuyo (<i>izinkulumo, wakhuluma, uyakhuluma</i>). Ilekzimu enamagama amanangi iqukethe igama elingaphezu kwelilodwa (isb. <i>Khuluma kakhulu</i>).
Lexicon	The complete set of meaningful units in a language; a language's inventory of lexemes.
Ilekzikhoni	Isethi ephelele yamayunithi anomqondo olimini; uhlu lwamagama asetshenziswayo olimini.
Lexical access	Being able to recall the meaning of a word from memory, as it is stored in the lexicon.
Ukufinyelela emagameni	Ukukwazi ukukhumbula incazelo yegama emqondweni wakho, njengoba igcinwe kwilekzikhoni.
Linguistic competence	The ability to correctly apply the phonological, grammatical and pragmatic rules of a language.
Ubuchule bolimi	Ikhono lokusebenzisa ngokufanele imithetho, imigomo kanye nezimiso zolimi.
Literacy	Literacy at the most basic level refers to the ability to read and write. It can also refer to more general knowledge or ability in an area. For example, emergent literacy refers to one's early ideas about reading and writing, and digital literacy refers to an ability to use digital platforms to access and share information.
Ikhono lokufunda nokubhala	Ukukwazi ukufunda nokubhala ezingeni eliyisisekelo kuchaza ikhono lokufunda nokubhala. Kungabhekisa nakulwazi olujwayelekile noma ikhono endaweni ethile yolimi. Isibonelo, ukufunda nokubhala okusafufusa kubhekisa emibonweni yomuntu yokuqala ngokufunda nokubhala, kanti ukufunda ngedijithali kusho

	ikhono lokusebenzisa amapulatiformu edijithali ukufinyelela nokwabelana ngolwazi.
Logical relations/ semantic relations	The relationship between two concepts within or across sentences.
Ubudlelwane obunom-qondo	Ubudlelwano phakathi kwamagama amibili emshweni owodwa noma phakathi kwemisho eyehlukene.
Macro language planning	Language planning on a large scale (for example at state level).
Uhlelo olukhulu kwezilimi	Ukuhlelwa kolimi ngokwezinga elikhulu (isibonelo, ezingeni likahulumeni).
Macrostructure	The conventional or expected text structure of a genre.
Isakhiwo esikhulu	Isakhiwo esijwayelekile noma esilindelekile sohlobo lombhalo.
Mainstream integrative support	When learners who are not first language speakers of the target language are grouped with native speakers and receive language support during lessons.
Ukusekelwa okujwayelekile kokuhlanganiswayo	Lapho abafundi abangezona izikhulumi zokuqala zolimi oluqondiwe behlanganiswa nezikhulumi zendabuko zolimi bese bethola ukusizakala lapho kufundwa ulimi.
Matthew effect	The phenomenon where children with lower levels of a skill (such as reading) are less inclined to practice the skill and as a result further entrench low levels of the skill.
Umphumela kaMatthew	Isimo lapho izingane ezinamazinga aphansi ekhono (njengokufunda) zingakhuthali ekwenzeni lelo khono bese kuthi ngenxa yalokho ziqbukisele phambili amazinga aphansi ekhono.
Medium of instruction	The language of teaching and learning that teachers and learners use at a school.
Ulimi lokufundisa	Ulimi lokufundisa nokufunda olusetshenziswa othisha nabafundi esikoleni.
Metacognition	Awareness and understanding of cognitive processes.
Ukuqaphela	Ukuqwashisa nokuqonda izinqubo zokuqonda.

Metacognitive strategies	A learner's ability to think about what is happening during learning and to plan, monitor and evaluate their learning.
Amasu okuqaphela	Ikhono lomfundi lokucabanga ngokwenzekayo ngesikhathi sokufunda nokuhlela, ukuqapha nokuhlola ukufunda kwabo.
Method	A teaching technique used and perpetuated by supporters of a particular theoretical understanding.
Indlela	Inqubo yokufundisa esetshenziswayo futhi yenziwa ngabasekeli bokuqonda okuthile kocwaningo.
Micro language planning	Language planning on a small scale (e.g. family language planning).
Ukuhlelwa okuncane	Ukuhlelwa kolimi ezingeni elincane (isb. ukuhlelwa kolimi lomndeni).
Mistakes	Incorrect utterances that occur when a learner knows how to use the particular word or construction correctly, but due to inattention, fatigue, anxiety or nervousness produce an incorrect utterance.
Amaphutha	amazwi angewona akhulumeka lapho umfundu ekwazi ukusebenzisa igama elithile noma ukwakhiwa ngendlela efanele kwalo, kodwa ngenxa yokunganaki, ukukhathala, ukukhathazeka noma ukwethuka aphimise ngendlela engalungile.
Model	A model describes processes or sets of processes related to a phenomenon and how different components of a phenomenon interact.
Imodeli	Imodeli ichaza izinqubo noma amasethi ezinqubo ezihllobene nento nokuthi izingxenye ezahlukahlukene zesenzeko zisebenzisana kanjani.
Modified interaction	When first language speakers adjust their speech when communicating with an additional language speaker.
Ukuxhumana okushintshiwe	Lapho izikhulumi zolimi lokuqala zilungisa inkulomo yazo lapho zixhumana nesikhulumi esikhulumka lolo limi njengolimi lokwengeza.

Monitor hypothesis	Asserts that learners use the grammar rules of a language as an editor, allowing them to correct errors while communicating.
Ihayiphotesi yokuqapha	Umbono wokuthi abafundi basebenzisa imithetho yohlelo lolimi njengabahleli, okubenza bakwazi ukulungisa amaphutha ngenkathi bekhuluma.
Monolingualism	Fluency of a speaker in only one language.
Ukukhuluma ulimi olulodwa	Ilapho khona umuntu ekwazi ukukhuluma ulimi olulodwa kuphela.
Monolingual classroom	A classroom where only one language is used for teaching and learning.
Ikilasi lokufunda ngolimi olulodwa	Ikilasi lapho kusetshenziswa ulimi olulodwa kuphela ukufundisa nokufunda.
Morpheme	The smallest meaningful unit of language. For example, <i>unkind</i> consists of two morphemes, <i>kind</i> (root/stem word) and <i>un-</i> (negative prefix).
Imofimi	Iyunithi yolimi enencazelو encane kunawo wonke. Isibonelo, igama <i>unkind</i> liqukethe amamofimi amabili, <i>kind</i> (umsuka/ isiqu) no- <i>un-</i> (isiqalo sokuphika).
Morphology	The study of the structure of words and how they are formed (see Morpheme).
Imofoloji	Isifundo sokwakheka kwamagama nokuthi akhiwa kanjani (bheka iMofimu).
Motivation	Inner drive or desire that moves someone to a particular action.
Ukugqugquzelə	Ugqozi oluba ngaphakathi noma isifiso esishukumisela umuntu esenzweni esithile.
Multilingualism	The ability of a speaker to communicate in more than two languages.
Ubuliminingi	Ilapho khona umuntu ekwazi ukukhuluma izilimi ezingaphezu kwezimbili.

Multilingual classroom	A classroom where more than two languages are used for communicating.
Ukufunda ngezilimi eziningi ekilasini	Ikilasi lapho kunezilimi ezingaphezu kwezimbili ezisetshenziselwa ukuxhumana.
Multiple intelligences	Different types of abilities which can be developed during a person's life (including verbal, logical, spatial, musical, kinaesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligences).
Ubuhlakani obuningi	Izinhlobo ezahlukahlukene zamakhono ezingathuthukiswa ngesikhathi sokuphila komuntu (kufaka phakathi ukukhuluma ngamazwi, ukuqonda, indawo, umculo, ikhayinasthethikhi , ubuhlakani obuphakathi kwabantu kanye nabangaphakathi).
Narrative texts	A text type that is characterised by stories and that is mainly fictional.
Imibhalo elandisayo	Uhlobo lombhalo olubonakala ngezindaba nokuyinto eqanjwe kakhulu.
Natural order hypothesis	The Natural order hypothesis states that learners acquire grammar rules in a specific order and not necessarily in the order in which they are taught.
Ihayiphotesisi yokuhleleka kwemvelo	Ihayiphotesisi yokuhleleka kwemvelo ithi abafundi bafunda imithetho yohlelo lolimi ngendlela ethile hhayi ngokulandela abakufundisiwe.
Negative transfer	When structures in the first language and the additional language differ substantially, and the learner imposes the first language patterns on the additional language.
Ukudluliswa okungekuhle	Lapho izakhiwo zolimi lokuqala nolimi lokwengeza zihluka kakhulu, bese umfundi ephoqeleta amaphethini olimi lokuqala olimini lokwengeza.
Norm	Refers to a skill level that is typically expected based on information from many people. For example, the norm is that children produce their first two-word sentence around the age of two.
Inkambiso	Kusho izinga lamakhono elilindelwe ngokujwayelekile kususelwa kulwazi oluvela kubantu abanangi. Isibonelo, okujwayelekile ukuthi izingane zakha umusho wazo wokuqala wamagama amabili uma sezineminyaka emibili.

Norm-referenced testing	Learner performance reported as a score which indicates a learner's ability in relation to other learners' abilities.
Ukuhololwa okujwayelekile kwenkomba ekhonjisiwe	Ukusebenza komfundu okubikwa njengamaphuzu akhombisa ikhono lomfundu maqondana namakhono abanye abafundi.
Observable behaviour	These are actions that can be seen, e.g. talking, gesturing, smiling, yawning etc.
Ukuziphatha okubonakalayo	Lezi yizenzo ezingabonakala, isib. ukukhulum, ukwenza ngezandla, ukumamatheka, ukuzamula njll.
Opaque orthography	Written language in which the spelling of words is inconsistent and where a one-to-one relationship between graphemes and phonemes does not occur.
Ubhalomagama oluyi-ophekhi	Ulimi olubhalwayo lapho isipelingi samagama singahambelani nalapho ubudlelwane phakathi kwamagrafimu nama-fonimu bungekho.
Overgeneralisation	When a learner applies a rule learnt elsewhere in inappropriate contexts.
Ukwenza ngokweqile	Lapho umfundu esebeanza umthetho awufunde kwenye indawo ezimweni ezingafanele.
Overt errors	Errors that are clearly incorrect, for example subject-verb agreement errors.
Amaphutha asobala	Amaphutha abonakala ngokusobala, isibonelo amaphutha esivumelwano senhloko esisesenzweni.
Parallel processing mode	The simultaneous processing of language in terms of decoding and comprehension in order to derive meaning during reading.
Indlela yokucubungula efanayo	Ukucutshungulwa ngasikhathi sinye kolimi ngokukhipha amakhodi nokuqonda ukuze kutholakale incazelo ngesikhathi kufundwa.
Performance	Actual (and often flawed) use of a language in real situations.
Ukwenza	Ukusetshenziswa kwangempela (nokuvame ukuba namaphutha) kolimi ezimweni zangempela.

Personality traits	Aspects of a person's character that they are born with.
Izici zobuntu	Izici zobuntu abantu abazalwa nazo.
Phonemic awareness	The understanding that a word is made up of a series of discrete phonemes; a subskill of phonological awareness.
Ukubona imisindo	Ukuqonda ukuthi igama lakiwe ngochungechunge Iwemisindo ehlukene; amakhono amancane okwazi imisindo.
Phonemic segmentation	The ability to break words down into their component parts at the phoneme level.
Ukuhlukaniswa kwemisindo	Ulwazi lokuhlukanisa amagama abe izingxenye zawo ezingeni lemisindo.
Phonics approach	An instructional approach in which children are explicitly taught sound-symbol correspondences in their language and how to use them to decode unfamiliar words.
Indlela yemisindo	Indlela yokufundisa lapho izingane zifundiswa khona ngokucacile izingqikithi zeziimpawu zomsindo ngolimi Iwazo nokuthi zingasetshenziswa kanjani ukukhetha amagama angajwayelekile.
Phonics instruction	The process of developing phonemic awareness and phonemic analysis through explicit teaching of letter-sound correspondences.
Imiyalo yemisindo	Inqubo yokuthuthukisa ukuqwashisa kwemisindo kanye nokuhlaziwa kwemisindo ngokufundiswa okucacile kwezincwadi ezhambisana nemisindo.
Phonological awareness	Being able to hear and manipulate the sounds of your language e.g. knowing that <i>dog</i> starts with the /d/ sound and that there are three syllables in <i>butterfly</i> .
Ukubona ifonoloji	Ukwazi ukuzwa nokushintsha imisindo yolimi Iwakho isib. Ukwazi ukuthi <i>inja iqala</i> ngomsindo / in- / nokuthi kunnamalunga amathathu egameni <i>butterfly</i> .

Plurilingualism	Plurilingualism is the ability to communicate in multiple languages. The difference with multilingualism is that plurilingualism is less about the level of fluency and competency and more about the ongoing ability to use multiple language repertoires for specific purposes.
Ubuningi bezilimi	Ubuningi bezilimi yikhono lokuxhumana ngezilimi eziningi. Umehluko ngobuliminingi ukuthi ubuningi bezilimi buncane mayelana nezinga lokushelela nokufaneleka nokuningi ngekhono eliqhubekayo lokusebenzia izilimi eziningi zokubhala ezilimini ngezinhloso ezithile.
Pragmalinguistic failure	Occurs when speech act strategies are inappropriately transferred from the first language to and additional language.
Ukwehluleka kwezici zokusetshenziswa kolimi	Kwenzeka lapho amasu ezenzo zenkulomo edluliswa ngokungafanele kusuka olimini lokuqala kuya olimini lokwengeza.
Pragmatics	The study of how language is used in real-life communication, by considering the context.
Iphragmathikhi	Isifundo sokuthi ulimi lusetshenziswa kanjani ekuxhumaneni kwangempela kwempilo, ngokubheka isimo.
Primary language	The language that a child learns first and maintains throughout life or the language a person uses most regularly.
Ulimi lokuqala	Ulimi ingane elufunda kuqala futhi ilugcine kuy yonke impilo yayo noma ulimi umuntu alusebenzia kakhulu.
Principled eclecticism	A teacher's considered use of various teaching techniques to achieve the planned outcome (e.g. communicative competence).
I-eklesiyathizimu enemigomo Okusetshenziswa nguthisha okungamasu ahlukahlukene okufundisa ukufeza umphumela ohleliwe (isb. Ikhono lokuxhumana).	
Process	The stages followed during the act of writing which include planning, writing, editing, rewriting and publishing.
Inqubo	Izigaba ezilandelwa ngesikhathi sokubhala ezibandakanywa ekwenziweni kwamalungiselelo, ukubhala, ukuhlela, ukubhala kabusha nokushicilela.

Product	The text created as a result of the act of writing.
Umkhiqizo	Umbhalo owenziwe ngenxa yomphumela wesenzzo sokubhala.
Reading fluency	A reader's ability to read (silently or aloud) with few errors and hesitations, to group words into meaningful units and to read with expression.
Ukufunda ngokusheshelayo	Ikhono lomfundu lokufunda (buthule noma ngokuzwakalayo) ngamaphutha nokungabaza okuncane, ukuhlanganisa amagama abe yizingxenye ezizwakalayo futhi afunde ngokubonisa iminyakazo ethile.
Reading instruction stage	The phase in a child's academic development in which formal literacy instruction begins.
Isigaba somyalelo wokufunda	Isigaba sokukhula kokufunda kwengane lapho kuqala khona imfundo esemthethweni yokufunda nokubhala.
Reading readiness	The skills required to create ideal conditions for a child to begin learning to read.
Ukulungela ukufunda	Amakhono adingekayo ukwenza izimo ezifanele ukuze ingane iqale ukufunda ukufunda.
Reading speed	An individual's rate of oral or silent reading as measured in words per minute.
Isivinini sokufunda	Izinga lomuntu ngamunye lokufunda ngomlomo noma buthule njengoba kulinganiswa ngamagama ngomzuzu.
Realia	Objects used in lessons to demonstrate phenomena in the real world.
IReliya	Izinto ezisetshenziswa ezifundweni ukukhombisa izinto emhlabeni wangempela.
Recast	The process of repeating a learner's incorrect utterance, but making changes that convert the error to a linguistically correct utterance.
Ukubuyela emuva	Inqubo yokuphindaphinda inkulumo engalungile yomfundi, kodwa ukwenza izinguquko eziguqula iphutha libe inkulumo elandelwayo yezilimi.

Reliability	Refers to how consistently a test measures the construct of interest. Reliability applies to the items in the test, as well as to the raters (scorers) and how consistently the test is scored.
Ukuthembeka	Kusho ukuthi ukuhlolwa kukala kanjani ukuba nentshisekelo yokwakha okuthile. Ukuthembeka kusebenza ezintweni okungaba iseziivivinyweni, nakubalinganisi (abasebenza kahle) nokuthi ukuhlolwa kutholwa kanjani ngokungaguquguquuki.
Referent	A word in a text that has a logical relationship to another word in the same text.
Okuqondiwe	Igama elisembhalweni elinobudlelwano obunomqondo nelinye igama embhalweni ofanayo.
Reproductive function of literacy	The purpose of the written word to preserve information as faithfully as possible so that established knowledge can be reproduced.
Umsebenzi othuthukisayo wekhono lolimi	Inhloso yegama elibhaliwe ukugcina imininingwane ngokuthembeka okukhulu ukuze ulwazi olusunguliwe luzokwazi ukwensiwa kabusha.
Restructuring in second language learning	Restructuring is the process by which learners change their interlanguage system and restructure that system.
Ukuhlelwa kabusha kokufunda ulimi lwasibili	Ukuhlelwa kabusha inqubo lapho abafundi beguqula uhlelo lwabo lwezilimi ezithile nokuhlelwa kabusha lolo hlelo.
Risk-taking	A person's willingness to express themselves in the additional language even though they are not fully proficient.
Ukuthatha ubungozi	Ukuzimisela komuntu ukuveza imizwa yakhe ngolimi lokwengeza yize engenalwazi ngokugcwele.
Scaffolding	The support given to a learner to move them from their current ability to greater proficiency and independence.
Ukwenyukela ngenhla	Ukwesekelwa okunikezwa umfundi ukubasusa emandleni abo amanje baye ebuchwephesheni obukhulu nasekuzimeleni.

Second language (L2)	Any language learnt after the first language which is used for particular purposes (such as access to business or education), or which carries particular social status.
Ulimi Iwesibili (L2)	Noma yiluphi ulimi olufundwe ngemuva kolimi lokuqala olusetshenziselwa izinhloso ezithile (njengokufinyelela ebhizinisini noma emfundweni), noma oluphethe isimo esithile senhlalo.
Segment	The skill of breaking up and sounding out a word according to its phonemes.
Ingxenye	Ikhono lokwehlukanisa nokuzwakalisa igama ngokuya ngemisindo yalo.
Short-term memory	A temporary storage facility used during cognitive processing to store auditory and visual information.
Inkumbulo yesikhashana	Indawo yokugcina okuthile yesikhashana esetshenziswa ngesikhathi sokucutshungulwa kwengqondo ukugcinwa kwemininingwane yokuzwa nokubuka.
Sight words	Words which need to be recognized by sight rather than read letter by letter because they are spelled irregularly, e.g. <i>sugar, island</i> .
Amagama abukwayo	Amagama adinga ukuqashelwa ngokubona kunokufunda uhlamvu ngalunye ngoba apelwe ngokungajwayelekile, isib. <i>sugar, island</i> .
Self-efficacy	A learner's own belief in their ability to acquire language skills in an additional language.
Ukuzikhandla	Ukukholelwa komfundi ekhonweni lakhe lokuzuza amakhono olimi ngolimi lokwengeza.
Semilingualism	When an individual is not fully proficient in any of the languages they have acquired, resulting in partial knowledge of two or more languages.
Ulimi olungaziwa kahle	Lapho umuntu engenalo ulwazi olugcwele kunoma yiziphi izilimi azifundile, okuholela kulwazi olungaphele Iwezilimi ezimbili noma ngaphezulu.

Sequentiality	The movement of the eyes during reading word for word across the page in a particular direction (such as from left to right).
Ukulandelana	Ukuhamba kwamehlo ngenkathi ufunda igama negama ekhiasi lonke ngendlela ethile (kusukela kwesobunxele uye kwesokudla).
Socioaffective strategies	Interacting with interlocutors in additional language communicative situations and taking steps to ensure that the message is conveyed effectively.
Amasu athinta ezenhlalo zomphakathi	Ukusebenzisana nabangeneleli ezimweni ezingeziwe zokuxhumana ngolimi bese bathatha izinyathelo zokuqinisekisa ukuthi umyalezo udluliswa ngempumelelo.
Sociolect	A dialect associated with a particular social group (such as a socio-economic group, an age group or a religious group).
Ulimi lomphakathi	Ulimi Iwesigodi olukhulunywa iqembu elithile lomphakathi (njengeqembu lezenhlalo nezomnotho, iqembu lobudala noma iqembu lenkolo).
Sociolinguistic competence	The ability to negotiate meaning in culturally appropriate ways. Amakhono olimi lomphakathi Ukukwazi ukuxoxisana ngencazel ngezindlela ezifanele zamasiko.
Sociopragmatic failure	Occurs when additional language speakers transfer social rules from their first language and culture to the target language in an inappropriate manner.
Ukwehluleka kokuziphatha kwezenhlalo	Kwenzeka lapho izikhulumi zolimi lokwengeza zisusa imithetho yezenhlalo zisuka olimini Iwazo Iwangaphambili namasiko ziye olimini oluqondiwe ngendlela engafanele.
Speech act theory	The study of the performative function of utterances in communication.
Ithiyori yokwenza inkulomo	Iisifundo somsebenzi wokusebenza ukuphinyiswa kwamazwi ekuxhumaneni.
Speech event	A set of utterances made in communication.
Isehlakalo senkulomo	Isethi yamazwi enziwe ngokuxhumana.

Storybook reading	When a child and an adult are jointly focused on the common activity of reading a storybook, during which they interact and the adult mediates the meaning of the text for the child.
Ukufundwa kwezincwadi zezindaba	Lapho ingane nomuntu omdala bebambisene ngokuhlanganyela emsebenzini ofanayo wokufunda incwadi yezindaba, lapho behlangana khona bese umuntu omdala enika incazelo yombhalo enganeni.
Story scheme	The structure of narrative texts.
Uhlelo Iwezindaba	Isakhiwo semibhalo elandisayo.
Strategic competence	A component of communicative competence which refers to the ability to overcome difficulties when communication breakdowns occurs, using verbal and non-verbal tools.
Ikhono lamasu	Ingxenye yekhono lokukhulumisana elibhekisa emandleni okunqoba ubunzima lapho kwenzeka ukuwohloka kokuxhumana, kusetshenziswa amathuluzi omlomo nawamazwi.
Subtractive bilingualism	The situation in which the additional language is learned at the expense of the first language.
Ukususwa kwezilimi ezimbili	Isimo lapho ulimi lokwengeza lufundwa khona bese kulimala ulimi lokuqala.
Summative assessment	Assessment that takes the form of a single, credit-bearing task which takes place at the end of a year or qualification and which measures overall competence.
Ukuhlola okufingqiwe	Ukuhlola okwenziwa njengomsebenzi owodwa, wokuthola lokho okungenziwanga okwenzeka ekupheleni konyaka noma kweziq futhi okuhlola ulwazi lwayo yonke into.
Syntax	Grammar rules of a language which determine the way words can be combined to form sentences.
I-syntax/Uhlelomisho	Imithetho yohlelo lolimi enquma indlela amagama angahlanganiswa ngayo ukwakha imisho.

Target language (TL)	The additional language which is being learnt.
Ulimi oluqondiwe	Ulimi lokwengeza olufundwayo.
Text structure	The overall organisation of information in a text.
Isakhiwo sombhalo	Ukuhlelwa ngokuphelele kolwazi embhalweni.
Theme	The main idea (or gist) of a text.
Ingqikithi	Umqondo omkhulu (noma umongo) yombhalo.
Theory	A theory is a set of statements about natural phenomena that explains why these phenomena occur the way they do. A theory can make predictions and contains multiple hypotheses based on generalizations.
Ithiyori/injulalwazi	Ithiyori iqoqo lezitativende ezimayelana nezinto zemvelo ezichaza ukuthi kungani lezi zinto zenzeka ngendlela ezenzeka ngayo. Ithiyori ingenza ukubikezelala futhi iqukethe imicabango eminingi esuselwa kokujwayelekile.
Top-down processes	Higher-order processes of reading which move from comprehension down to the basic processes of decoding.
Izinqubo ezsuka phezulu ukuya phansi	Izinqubo zokufunda ezisezingeni eliphakeme ezsuka ekuqondenziye ezinqbweni eziyisisekelo zokukhipha ukushintshwa.
Transformative function of literacy	The purpose of the written word to transform knowledge by offering new ways of seeing the world and challenging existing knowledge.
Umsebenzi wokushintsha wolwazi	Inhoso yegama elibhaliwe yokuguqula ulwazi ngokunikela ngezindlela ezintsha zokubona umhlaba kanye nokuphonsela inselelo ulwazi olukhona.
Transitional stage	The phase in a learner's academic development in which the emphasis changes from learning to read to reading to learn.
Isigaba senguquko	Isigaba sokuthuthuka kwezemfundo komfundi lapho ukugcizelela kuguquka kusuka ekufundeni ukufunda kuya ekufundeni ukuze kufundwe.

Translanguaging	The pedagogical practice where the language mode of input and output are deliberately switched in bi/multilingual classrooms.
Ukushintsha izilimi	Umkhuba wokufundisa lapho indlela yolimi yokufaka nokukhipha ishintshwa ngamabomu emakilasini okufunda izilimi ezimbili / izilimi eziningi.
Universal Grammar (UG)	Chomsky's theory that explains humans' ability to acquire languages as an innate set of mental principles and parameters of grammar that act as a blueprint for language acquisition and which can be applied to all languages.
Uhlelo lolimi lomhlaba wonke Umbono kaChomsky ochaza amandla abantu okuzuza izilimi njengeqoqo lemigomo yengqondo nemingcele yohlelo lolimi esebeenza njengomahlahlandlela wokufundwa kolimi futhi ongasetshenziswa kuzo zonke izilimi.	
Validity	The accuracy with which a test measures the construct of interest, thereby supporting the interpretation of test scores.
Ukusebenza	Ukunemba isivivinyo esikala ukwakhiwa kokuthakazelela , ngaley o ndlela sisekele ukutolikwa kwamamaki okuhlolwa.
Vocabulary	The body of words used in a particular language.
Isilulumagama	Iqoqo lamagama asetshenziswe olimini oluthile.
Vocabulary knowledge	Refers to knowledge of words and multiword units. Receptive vocabulary refers to the words people understand, while productive vocabulary refers to the words people can use.
Ulwazi Iwamagama	Kushiwo ulwazi Iwamagama namayunithi amaningi. Isilulumagama esamukelayo shiso amagama abantu abawaqondayo, kuyilapho isilulumagama esikhqizayo shiso amagama abantu abangawasebenzisa.
Vocabulary breadth	Refers to how many words people know.
Ububanzi besilulumagama	Isho ukuthi mangaki amagama abantu abaziyo.

Vocabulary depth	Refers to the quality of a person's vocabulary knowledge, i.e. knowledge of the form, meaning, collocations and associations of a word.
Ukujula kwesilulumagama	Kusho izinga lolwazi lwamagama umuntu analo, isib. ulwazi lwesimo, incazelo, ukuhambisana kanye nokuhlobana kwegama.
Washback	The effect that a test has on teaching and learning activities. The effect can be positive (encourage good teaching and coverage of the curriculum) or negative (encourage a narrow focus on only specific parts of the curriculum) depending on the test itself.
Umthelela/Umphumela	Uumphumela ukuvivinya okunawo emisebenzini yokufundisa nokufunda. Umphumela ungaba muhle (ukhuthaze ukufundiswa okuhle nokuhlanganiswa kwekhari khulamu) noma ube mubi (ukhuthaze ukugxila okuncane ezingxeniyeni ezithile zekharikhulamu kuphela) ngokuya ngesivivinyo uqobo.
Whole-word approach	An approach to reading instruction in which children are taught to recognise words from their overall shape and from cues in the context.
Indlela yamagama wonke	Indlela yokufunda imfundo lapho izingane zifundiswa khona ukubona amagama aqhamuka esimwени sawo jikelele nakwizimpawu ezisemongweni.
Withdrawal	Additional language speakers are given a language proficiency test, and if proficiency is lacking, are placed with learners of the same age, demoted one grade or given extra lessons outside the classroom to catch up.
Ukuhoxa	Izikhulumi zolimi lokwengeza zinikezwa ukuhlolwa kobungcweti bolimi, futhi uma ulwazi lungekho, zifakwa kubafundi bobudala obufanayo, zehlise ibanga elilodwa noma zinikezwe izifundo ezingeziwe ngaphandle kwekilasi ukuze ziqonde.
Word recognition	The process of perceiving written symbols and converting the symbols into a word.
Ukubonwa kwamagama	Inqubo yokubona izimpawu ezibhaliwe nokuguqula izimpawu zibe igama.

Working memory	The facility in the brain that controls processing and storage of verbally or visually presented information in real time; also called short-term memory.
Imemori esebenzayo	Isakhiwo ebuchosheni esilawula ukucutshungulwa nokugcinwa kwemininingwane ethulwe ngomlomo noma ebonakalayo ngesikhathi sangempela; ebizwa nangokuthi inkumbulo yesikhashana.
Zone of proximal development (ZPD)	The distance between what someone is able to do with assistance at their current level and what they can do independently in the future.
Indawo ewumehluko yokuthuthuka	Ibanga eliphakathi kwalokho umuntu akwazi ukukwenza ngosizo lwezinga akulo nokuthi yini abangayenza ngokuzimela ngokuzayo.